

Shoshone County, Idaho

Community Wildfire Protection Plan Appendices

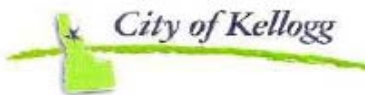
2011 Revision



Pinehurst, Shoshone County, Idaho

Acknowledgments

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan represents the efforts and cooperation of a number of organizations and agencies working together to improve preparedness for wildfire events while reducing factors of risk.



To obtain copies of this plan contact:

Shoshone County Commissioners Office

Shoshone County Courthouse
 700 Bank Street
 Wallace, Idaho 83873-2348

Phone: 208-752-3331
 Fax: 208-752-4304

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Appendix 1

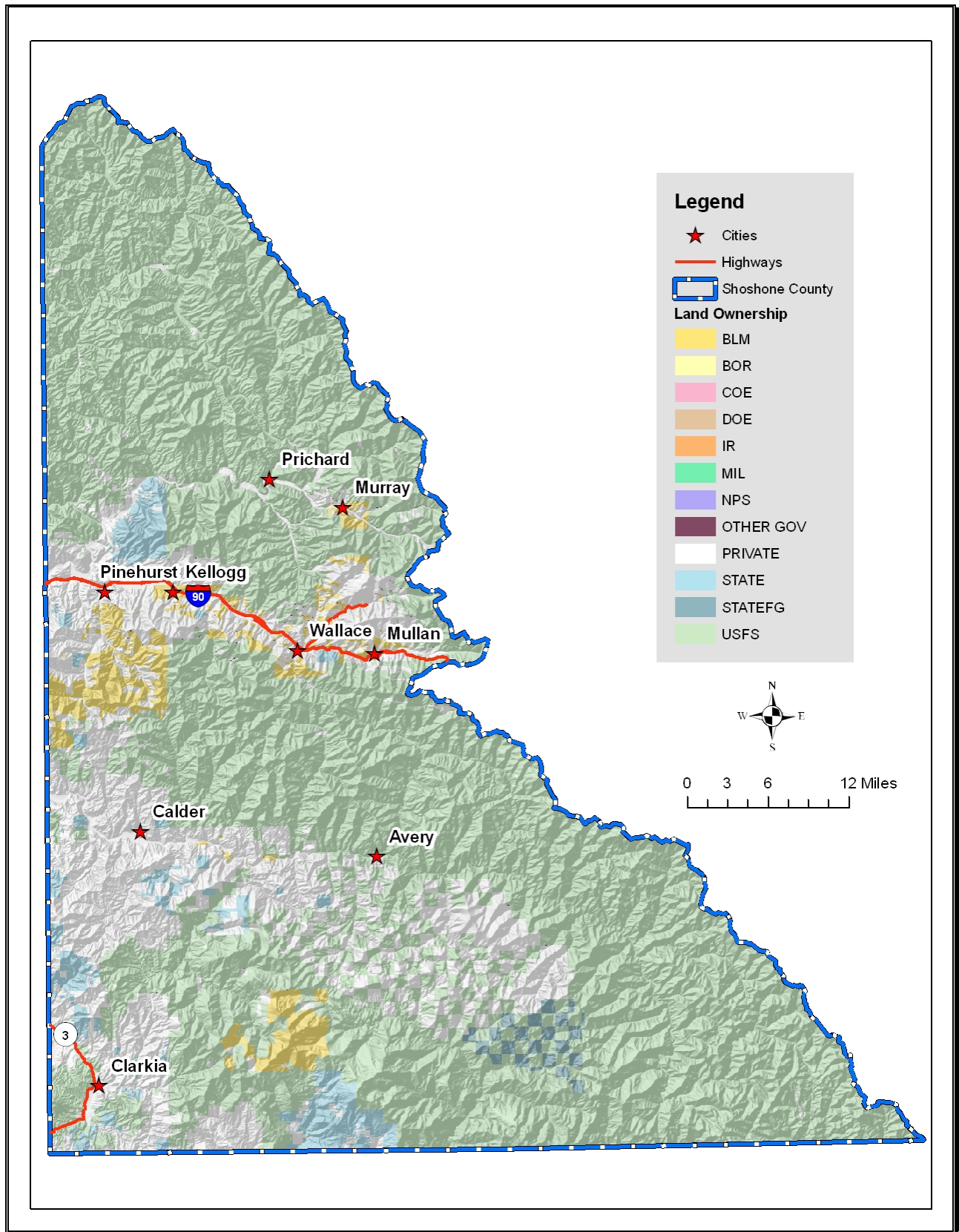
Mapping Products

Northwest Management, Inc.

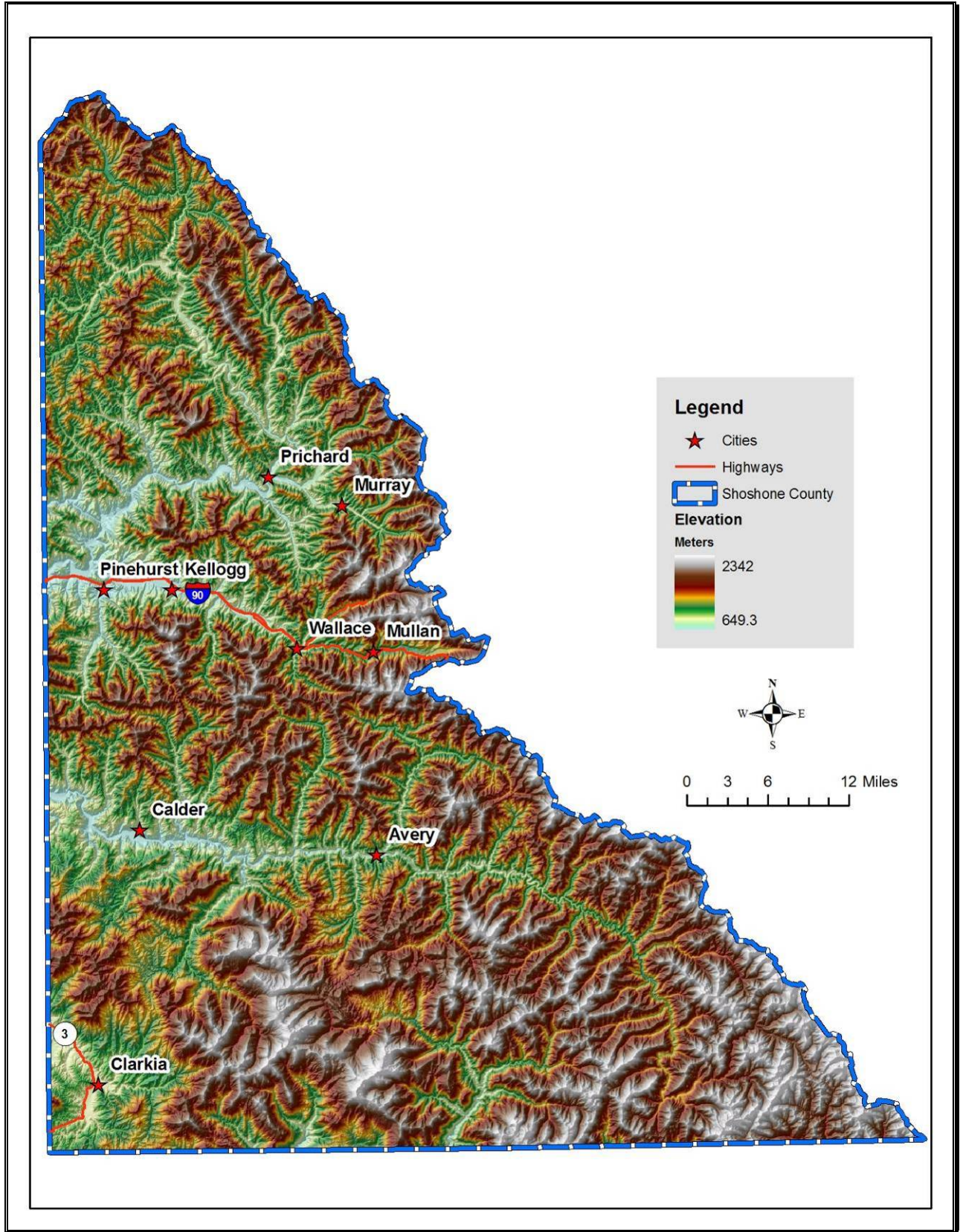
233 East Palouse River Dr.
P.O. Box 9748
Moscow, ID 83843
208-883-4488
www.Consulting-Foresters.com

The information on the following maps was derived from digital databases held by Northwest Management, Inc. Care was taken in the creation of these maps, but all maps are provided “as is” with no warranty or guarantees. Northwest Management, Inc. cannot accept any responsibility for errors, omissions, or positional accuracy, and therefore, there are no warranties accompanying this product. Although information from land surveys may have been used in the creation of this product, in no way does this product represent or constitute a land survey. Users are cautioned to field verify information on this product before making any decisions.

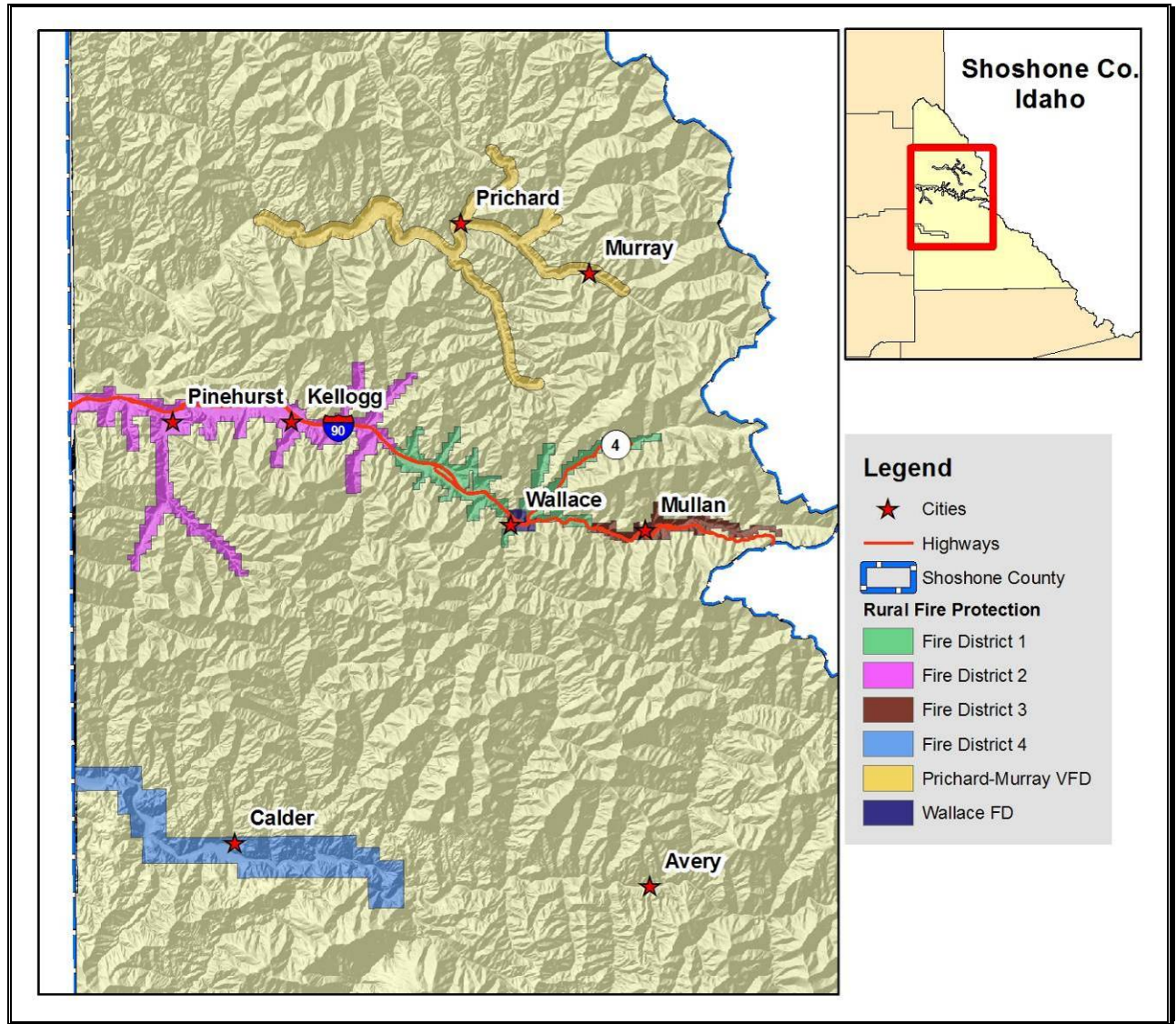
Land Ownership Map



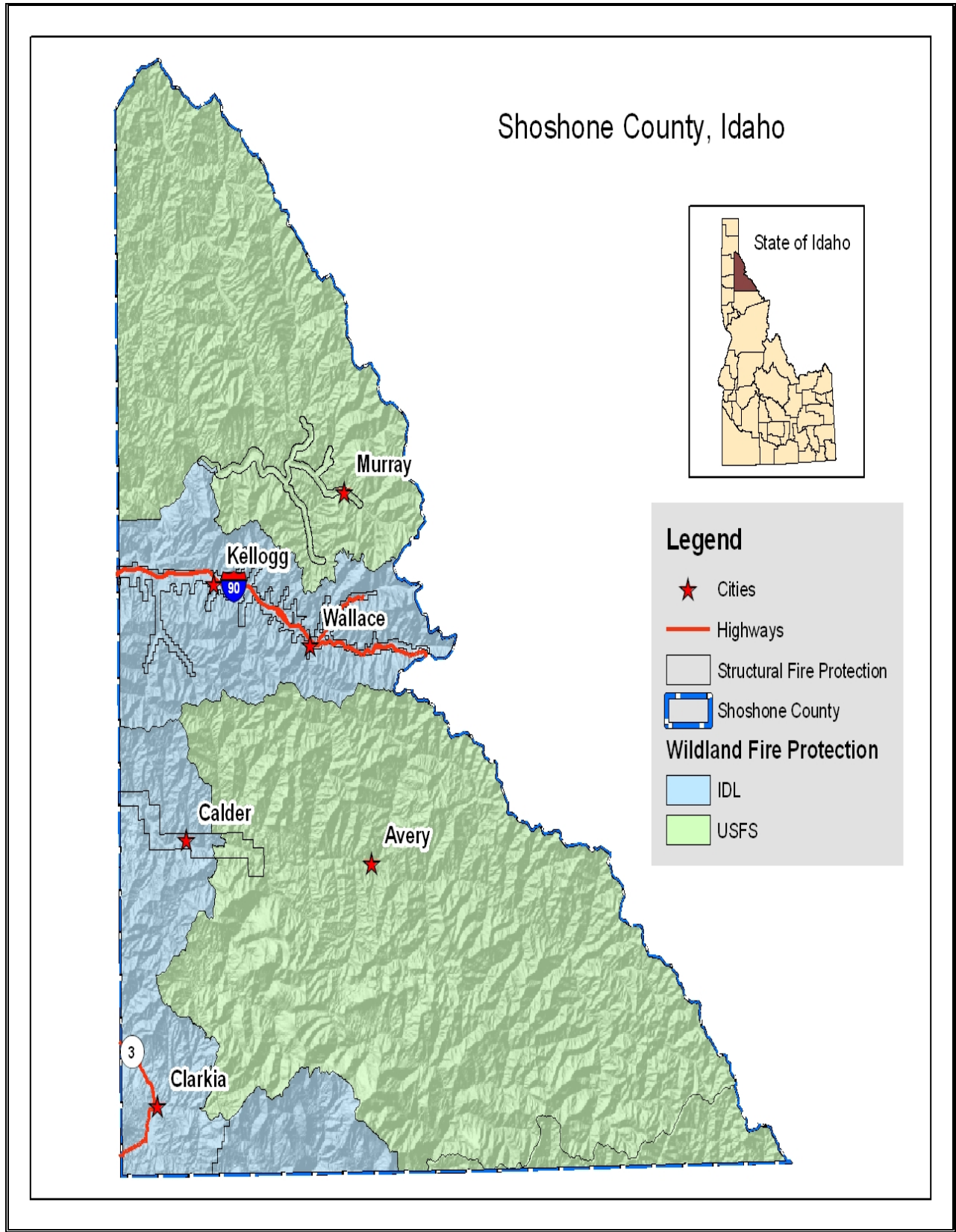
Topographic Relief Map



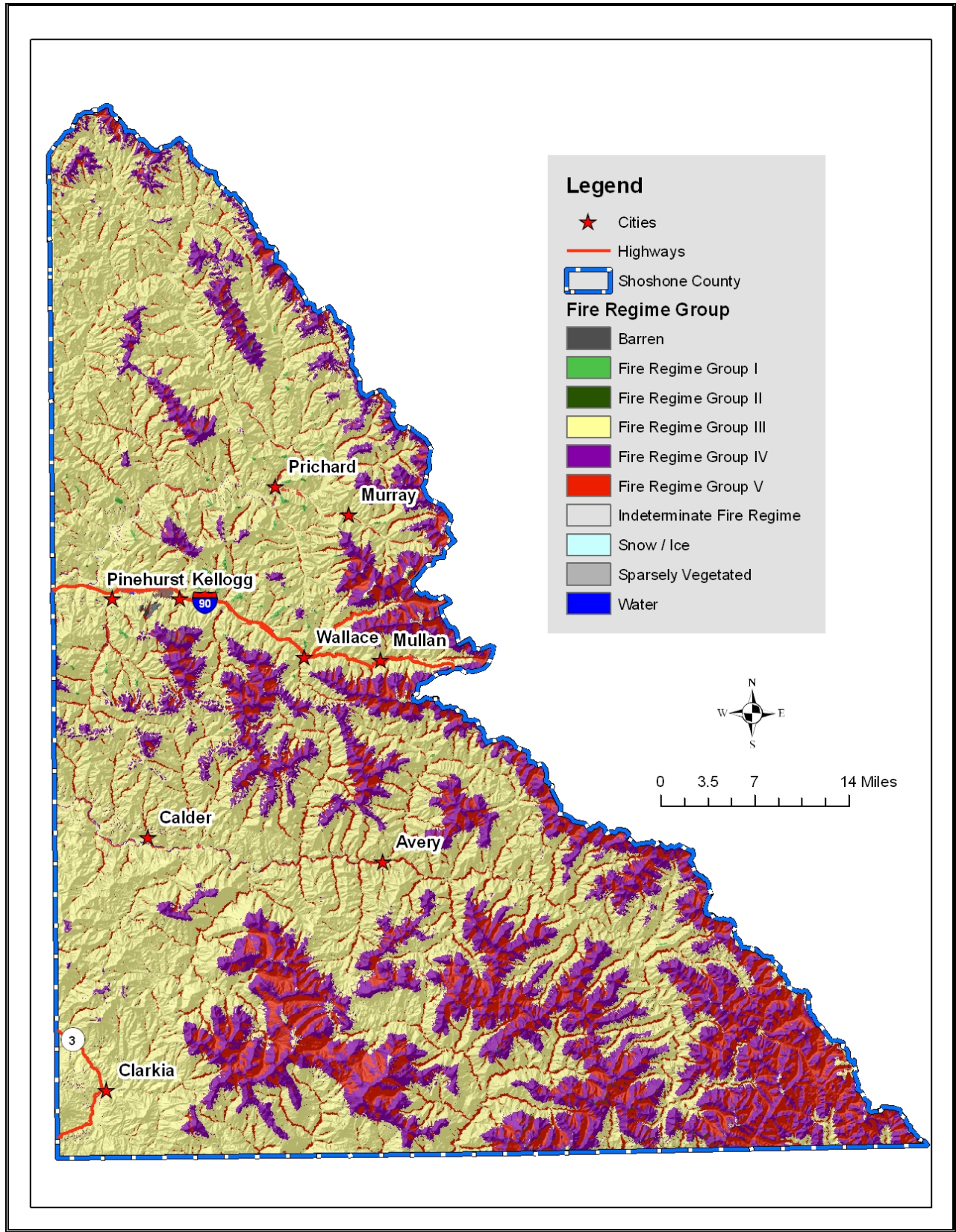
Rural Fire Protection Boundary Map



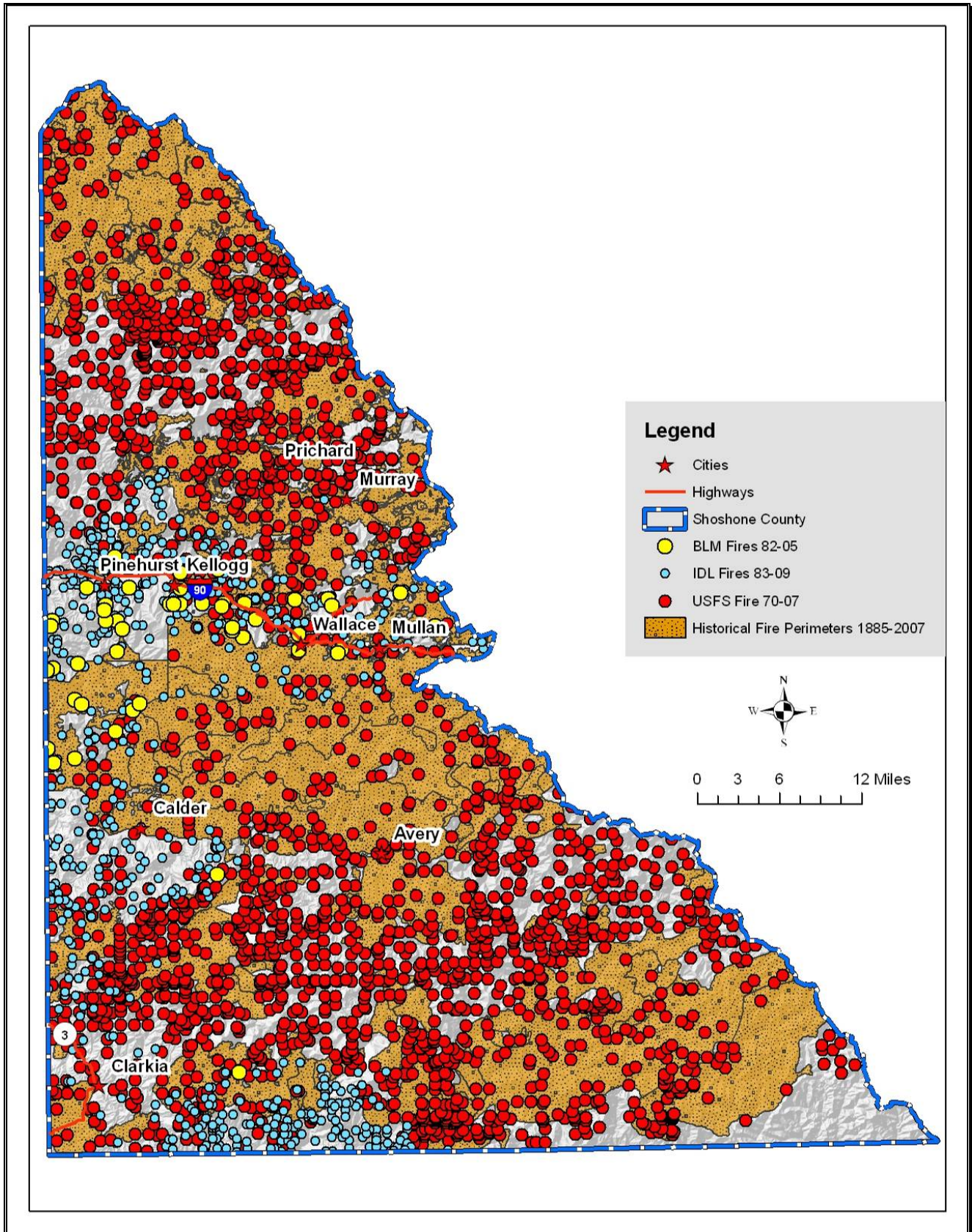
Wildland Fire Protection Boundary Map



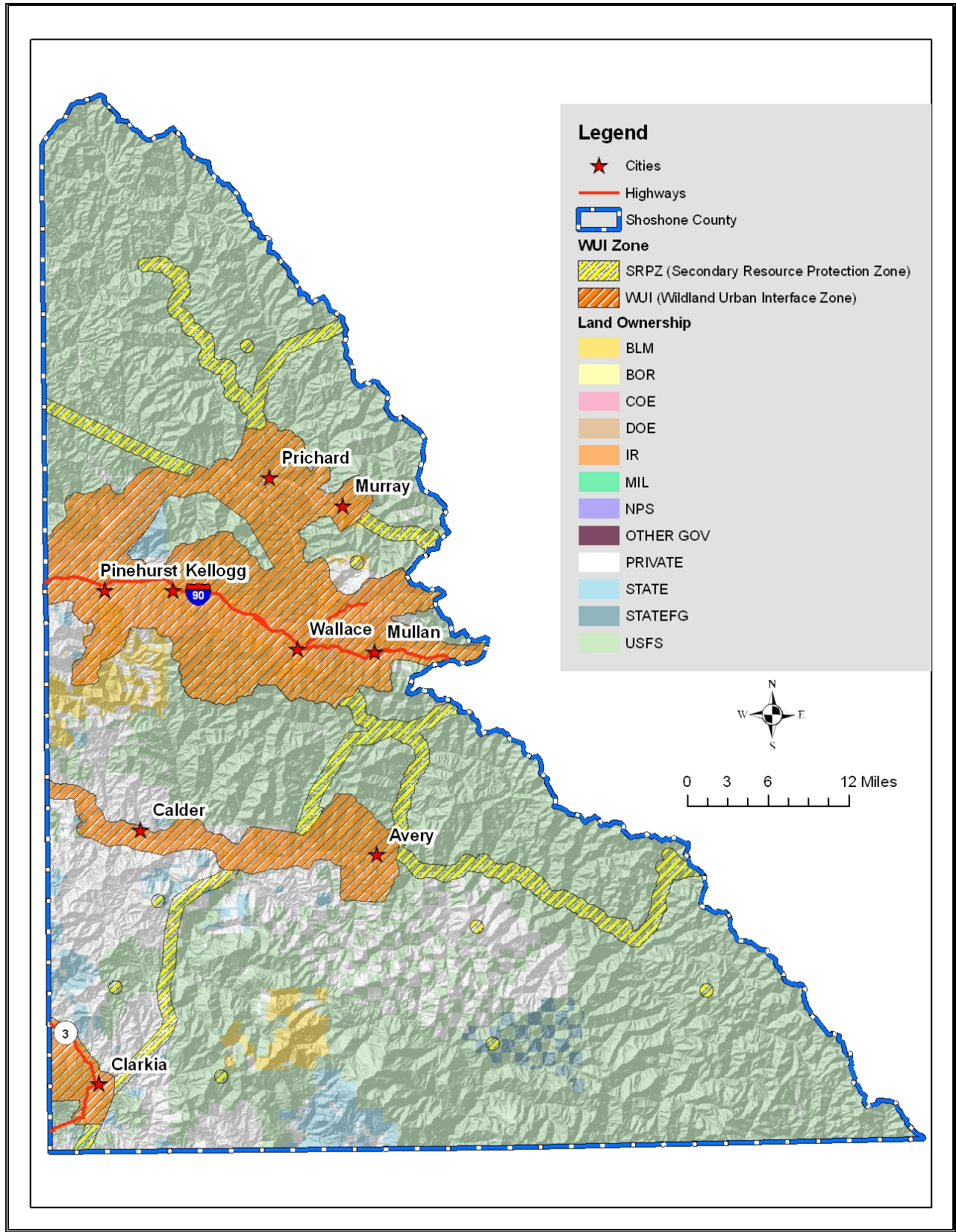
Historic Fire Regime Map



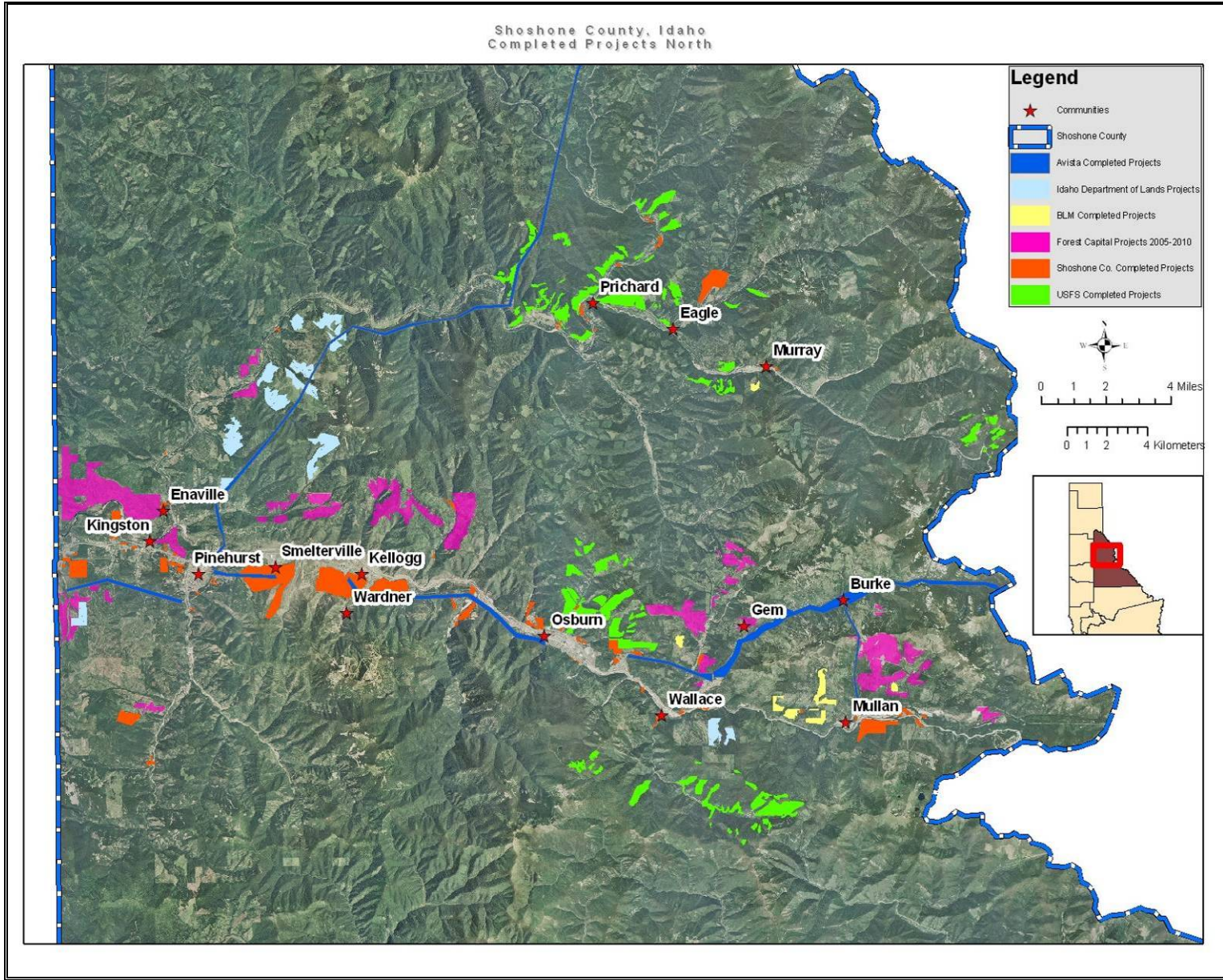
Fire History Map



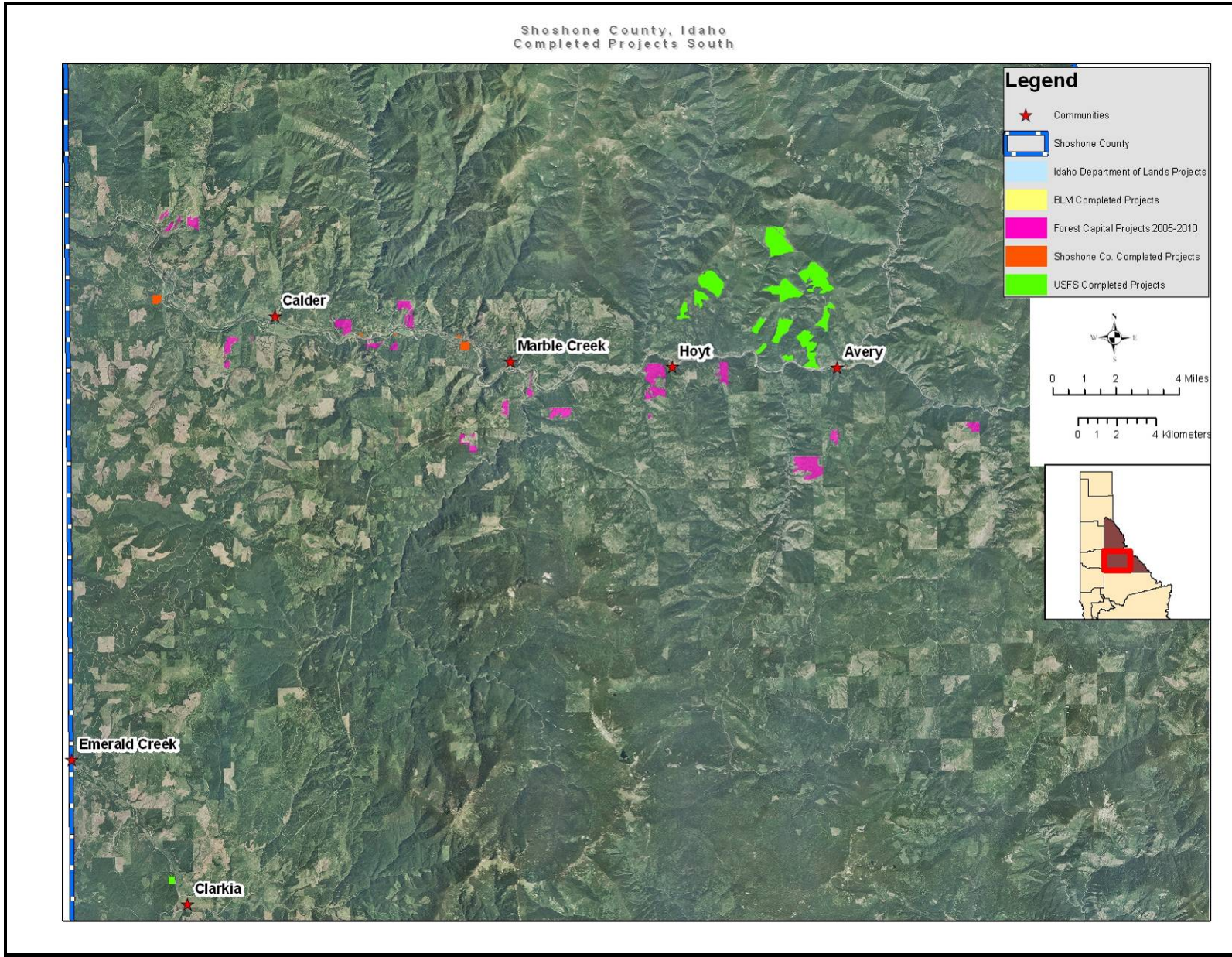
Wildland Urban Interface Map



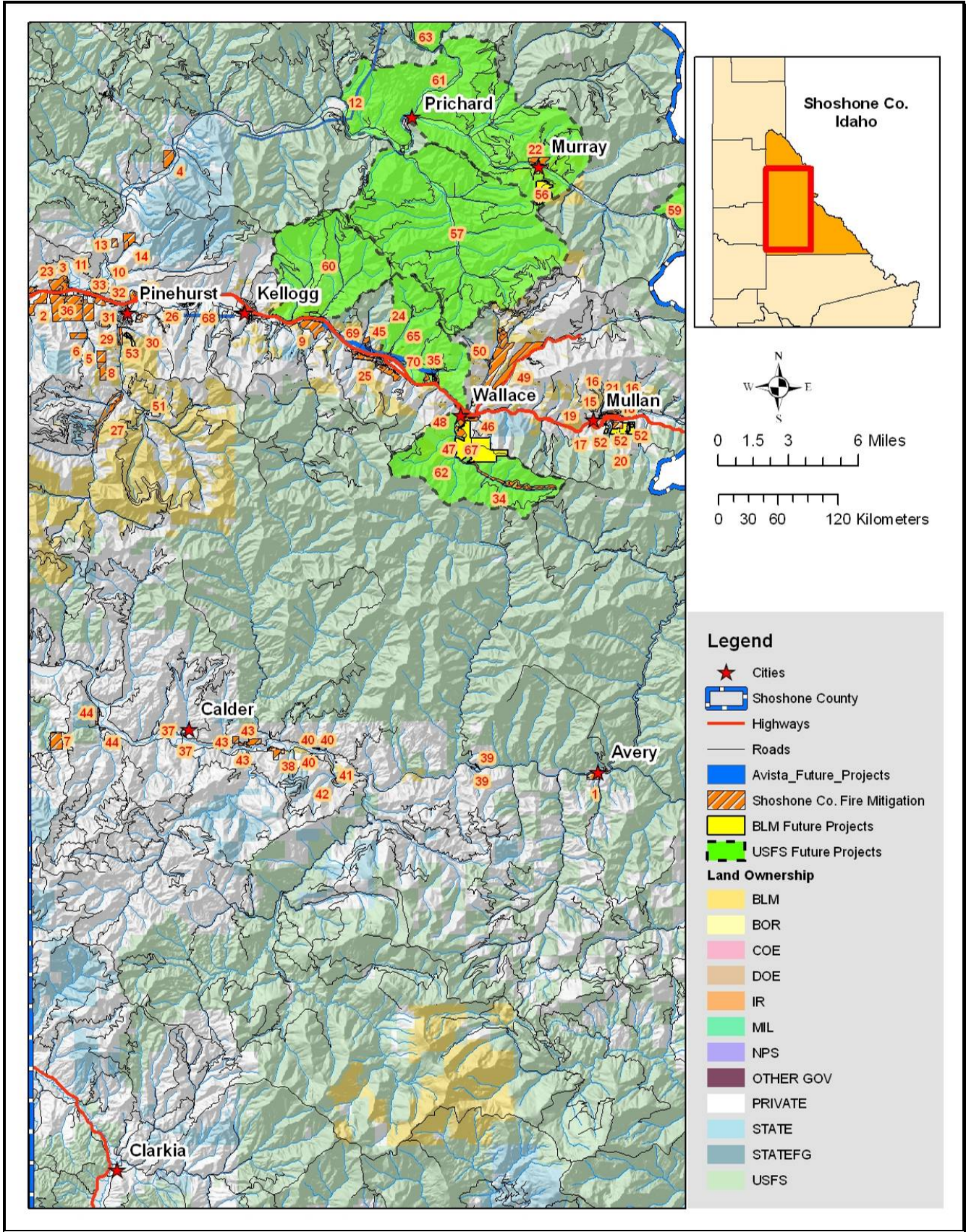
Completed Hazardous Fuels Reduction Projects - North



Completed Hazardous Fuels Reduction Projects - South



5 Year Hazardous Fuels Reduction Plan



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Appendix 2

Documenting the Planning Process

Documentation of the planning process, including public involvement, is necessary to meet FEMA's DMA 2000 requirements (44CFR§201.4(c)(1) and §201.6(c)(1)). This appendix includes the minutes taken at planning committee meetings, a record of published articles regarding the CWPP, and the presentation given at local public meetings.

Planning Committee Meeting Minutes

July 27th, 2010 – USDA Forest Service Office, Smelterville

Agenda Item #1 – Introduction:

John Specht began the meeting by offering some background information on the project and asking for roundtable introductions.

Agenda Item #2 – Project Purpose and Scope:

Tera gave a brief presentation outlining the purpose of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan and the update process. She also explained the type of information NMI would be looking for from the committee members and asked if there were specific types of information that the committee would like to see in the updated document.

Agenda Item #3 – Background Information:

NMI handed out the fire district survey and asked that all of the fire districts as well as agencies with wildland fire suppression responsibilities fill it out and send it back to NMI by August 18th. The committee noted that they had an existing Resource list. NMI also asked that the committee send any pertinent data (fire occurrence, project, etc.) and planning documents such as Comprehensive Plans, ordinances, management plans, etc. that may affect recommendations or should be incorporated.

Agenda Item #4 – Draft Review:

NMI handed out the existing community assessments and asked that the committee provide revisions by August 18th.

Agenda Item #5– Public Involvement:

NMI handed out a draft press release. Commissioner Rinaldi asked that comments/revisions on the press release be sent to Susan at the County office. Shoshone County will revise the press release and send it out to their usual list of media outlets.

Agenda Item #6 – HFT Project Record:

NMI is working on putting together a comprehensive record of hazardous fuels type projects and is looking for any data or files. The goal is to develop a record and map for the last 5 years as well as set up a database that can be easily added to. They are looking for project name, start year, funding source, acres treated, type of treatment, completion date, and award amount or other cost information.

Agenda Item #7 – WUI Map:

NMI reviewed the existing wildland urban interface mapping model and discussed some of the potential options. The committee agreed that the model was a good representation of the WUI acres in the County. There were a few areas that needed adjusted based on development or other changes. NMI asked that the committee mark these areas on the map provided.

Agenda Item #8 – Task List:

Information can be sent to Tera King at king@consulting-foresters.com .*

1. Send NMI fire district summaries by August 18th – Fire Districts and agencies
2. Send NMI any pertinent data or planning documents – Committee
3. Review community assessments and send NMI comments by August 18th – Committee
4. Review press release and send comments to Susan at the County – Committee
5. Send all materials electronically - NMI

Agenda Item #9 – Adjournment:

The Shoshone County CWPP update committee meeting was adjourned at 11:00 a.m. The next meeting is TBD.

August 18th, 2010 – USDA Forest Service Office, Smelterville

Agenda Item #1 – Old Business:

Tera began the meeting by going over several items of old business. She noted that NMI had not received any feedback or revisions to the community evaluations so far. Also, District #1 and the St. Joe National Forest were the only organizations with fire protection responsibilities that had turned in an updated fire district summary or “wish list”.

Agenda Item #2 – Resource List:

NMI handed out copies of the updated fire district and agency resource list. This information was collected from the recent countywide equipment assessment that John Specht had provided. Much of the information is still missing and needs to be completed.

Agenda Item #3 – Draft Chapters 1-4 Review:

NMI provided draft copies of Chapters 1-4 of the updated CWPP. Tera briefly explained each chapter and the type of information that was included. Sections of questionable or missing data are highlighted in yellow. She asked that the committee review the information and provide revisions by September 3rd.

Agenda Item #4 – HFT Project Record:

Vaiden explained the database and maps for past hazardous fuels projects that had been completed so far. He asked that the committee review the content and let him know if the database needed adjusted to include any additional information. Also, the committee discussed other grant projects that were not included. Henry noted that the Western States, Emergency Supplemental, and one of the stimulus projects would be completed by the end of the month and could be added to the database at that time. One stimulus project will still be in progress. Additionally, NMI has past and planned projects from the BLM and the USFS.

The committee also added projects to the maps for the next 5-year planning period. Vaiden will work on digitizing the identified projects for review at the next meeting.

Agenda Item #5– Public Involvement:

The committee discussed public meeting dates. It was determined that the public meetings would be held in Wallace, Smeltonville (USFS office), and in either Avery or Clarkia the week of September 27th.

Agenda Item #6 – Task List:

Information can be sent to Tera King at king@consulting-foresters.com .*

1. Send NMI fire district summaries by August 18th – Fire Districts and agencies
2. Send NMI edits to Chapters 1-4 by Sept 3rd – Committee
3. Review community assessments and send NMI comments immediately – Committee

Agenda Item #7 – Adjournment:

The Shoshone County CWPP update committee meeting was adjourned at 10:30 a.m. The next meeting will be September 15th at the USFS office in Smeltonville at 9am.

September 15th, 2010 – USDA Forest Service Office, Smeltonville

Agenda Item #1 – Old Business:

Fires district surveys have been received by 5 out of the 10 identified districts. Wallace Fire Department is part of Shoshone County Fire Dist #1 and will be scratched from the list as a separate entity. District surveys are needed from every department to include the information in the plan as well as Appendix 5. The other fire districts will be alerted to send in their information.

The Fire Service Resources List is missing several districts' equipment lists. Vaiden made note of the missing districts and organizations. The forms will be sent to Jim Walcker, SCFD #1. He will forward the information to the missing organizations.

Agenda Item #2 – Draft Review:

Draft copies of Chapters 5-7 and the CWPP Appendices were handed out. The committee was asked to review the sections of chapter 5 they were familiar with and send in changes. Avista Corporation representative Sharon Vore will send in a general statement of Avista Corp. presence in Shoshone County and the vegetation management activities they conduct around their transmission line infrastructure.

The committee went through Chapter 6 as a group. This section contains the action items submitted by committee members and NMI for inclusion in the CWPP. The committee was tasked with editing, removing, adding, and identifying the responsible organizations for each item. A revised action item list will be presented at the next meeting and priority rankings will be determined by the committee. Changes were made to include an exclude names from the signature pages (Avista added, Wallace Fire Department removed), and a more precise title for the forest service participants was made.

The committee also reviewed the Appendices. It was determined that the FRCC maps did not accurately represent the condition class of the county based on the currently available Landfire data. Additionally, FRCC is primarily intended for use on Federal lands. It was decided through consensus that FRCC model would not be included in the Shoshone County CWPP.

In Appendix 5, a better format was requested for the FAF information section. The information included in this section is specific to each fire department or organization and is updated annually. The suggestion was to have a data entry form or table format/spreadsheet that allowed

entry of information by category. This would make annual updates less difficult and provide an easier way to locate information.

Agenda Item #3 – Project Mapping:

Additional past and future project data was provided by the BLM and USFS. IDL indicated they would be compiling their data as soon as possible. Vaiden explained the map layers presented and asked the committee to review and provide feedback on their accuracy. The planned 5-year project map only included proposed projects identified in the 2002 CWPP and projects identified by the committee on the working maps. Vaiden requested that any potential projects should be added, no matter how big. Ideas for projects include fuels treatments around communication sites, power lines, and watersheds as well as maintenance projects, agency projects, and weed spraying

Agenda Item #4 – Public Involvement:

Public meetings are scheduled for the week of September 28-30 in Smelterville (28th), Avery (29th) and Wallace (30th) at 6:30 P.M. Information has been sent to the newspaper and fliers were handed out to committee members for distribution. Committee members are encouraged to attend the meetings and engage with the interested public.

Agenda Item #5– Wildland Urban Interface Map:

Vaiden requested that the committee look at the WUI map to determine if all critical infrastructure was included and if any changes were necessary prior to the public meetings.

Agenda Item #6 – Task List:

Information can be sent to Tera King at king@consulting-foresters.com .*

1. Send NMI missing fire district summaries immediately – Fire Districts and agencies
2. Send NMI edits to Chapters 5 and 6 and the Appendices – Committee
3. Send NMI any missing completed or planned project information – Committee
4. Revise Action Item list and send to committee for review – NMI
5. Update project maps and email to committee - NMI

Agenda Item #7 – Adjournment:

The next Shoshone County meeting is scheduled for November 3rd, 2010 at 9:00 A.M. at the USFS office in Smelterville. This would be the final committee meeting. All materials and edits are due 2 weeks prior to that date (Oct 20), so that it can be included in the draft plan and presented at the meeting for review and discussion. After the final meeting, the committee will have 2 weeks for review and final comment on the document before it will go out for public review, which will take 2-4 weeks. Projected completion date for the plan update is December 15, 2010.

November 3rd, 2010 – USDA Forest Service Office, Smelterville

Agenda Item #1 – Old Business:

The document is still missing information from Fire Districts #3 and #4 as well as the Prichard-Murray Volunteer Fire Department. James Cleveland agreed to forward the information for Prichard-Murray by the end of the week. He may also be able to help get info from Fire District #3.

Agenda Item #2 – Final Draft Review:

The committee reviewed Chapters 4 and 6 of the CWPP and Appendices 4 and 5. Tera noted the updates made in Chapters 4. In Chapter 6, the committee went through each action item, made corrections, and ranked each one as a high, moderate, or low priority for Shoshone County. They also discussed a prioritization scheme for all of the proposed 5-Year Plan projects. For this project list, number of structure thresholds were set to base the priority rankings. Henry will revise these rankings to account for critical infrastructure or other extenuating circumstances. Once that's completed, the committee will review the rankings and make any final changes.

Agenda Item #3 – Final Map Review:

The committee first reviewed the map of completed projects. There were a number of changes and clarifications. Tera and Vaiden will work on the edits and send the revised maps out via email by November 5th. The second set of maps to review included all of the proposed 5-Year Plan projects. A few additions were made and it was determined that the agency projects were missing. Tera and Vaiden will make these revisions as well and send them out for a final review by November 5th. All additional revisions to the maps are will be due by November 12th.

Agenda Item #4 – Public Involvement:

The public comment period was set for November 22nd thru December 6th. The committee reviewed the draft press release and discussed potential venues for the document. PDF versions will also be posted on the County's website.

Agenda Item #5– 10-Year Plan:

The committee discussed several issues that will be included in the 10-Year Plan section of the CWPP. These are more general issues that the committee feels will need to be addressed as they become more prevalent in the future.

Agenda Item #6 – Task List:

Information can be sent to Tera King at king@consulting-foresters.com .*

1. Send NMI missing fire district summaries immediately – Fire Districts 3 and 4
2. Send NMI any edits to the CWPP or Appendices by November 16th – Committee
3. Review Completed Projects and 5-Year Plan maps by November 12th – Committee
4. Review action item list and priorities – NMI

Agenda Item #7 – Adjournment:

The meeting was adjourned at 11am. The next planning committee meeting will be on December 8th at 9am in the USFS office at Smelterville.

Public Meeting Presentation

The following slideshow was presented at each of the public meetings by Tera King of Northwest Management, Inc. In addition, where possible, a fire district or other planning committee representative opened the meeting with a brief introduction.

Slide 1

*Community Wildfire
Protection Plan
2010 Update*

Shoshone County, Idaho

Northwest Management, Inc.
Tera R. King, B.S.
September 2010



Slide 2

Northwest Management, Inc.

- Serving the Western U.S. since 1984
- Main Office in Moscow, Idaho
 - Deer Park, Idaho
 - Big Sky, Montana
 - Helena, Montana
- Full Service Natural Resource Consultants
 - Environmental Planning
 - Timber/Property Management and Inventory
 - Resource Economics
 - Prescribed and Wildland Fire
 - Environmental Auditing
 - Range Management



Providing a balanced approach to natural resource management.

Slide 3



Slide 4

Who is on the committee?

- Shoshone County
- Local Communities
- Local Fire Districts
- Area Residents and Landowners
- US Forest Service
- Bureau of Land Management
- Idaho Department of Lands

Slide 5

Purpose of the CWPP

- Recognize and Identify Risk Factors & High Risk Areas
- Reduce the Risk of Loss for Life, Property, Infrastructure, Natural Resources, and Economy
- Map and Prioritize Mitigation Projects
- Provide for Public Awareness
- Improve County's Eligibility for Funding Assistance

All of this must happen BEFORE another wildfire!

Slide 6

...the Wildland/Urban Interface Fire

Slide 7



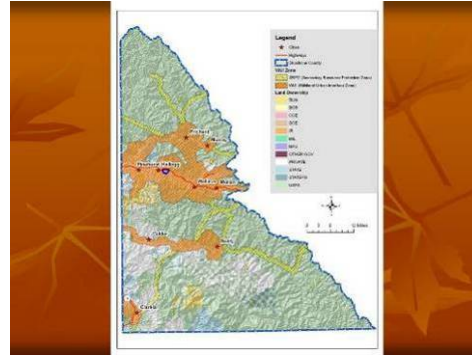
Slide 8



Slide 9



Slide 10



Slide 11

Preparedness

- Emergency Services
- City and Rural Fire Protection
- Wildland Fire Protection
- Local Government
- Local Organizations

Slide 12



Slide 13

How prepared are you (really)?

How many escape routes do you have?

Firefighter Access?

Slide 14

How prepared are you (really)?

- Construction Materials?
- Landscaping Techniques?
- Access Issues?
- Power lines?
- Propane Tanks, Wood Piles, etc.?

Slide 15

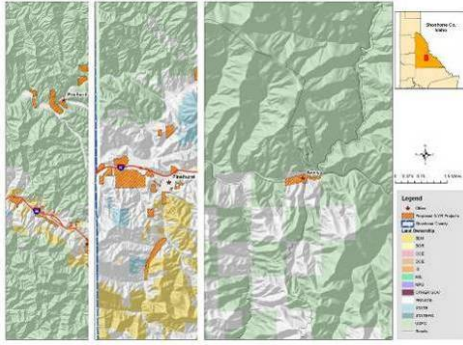


Slide 16

Types of Projects

- Defensible Space
 - Thinning, pruning, mowing, construction materials, types of landscaping, wood piles, awareness, etc.
- Roadside Fuels Treatments
- Access Issues
 - Bridges, turnouts, road width, turnarounds, overhangs, etc.
- Emergency Response Needs
 - Training, equipment, recruitment, PPE's, water resources, etc.
- Policy Issues
 - WUI building codes, road standards, public education, etc.
- Pre-planning Efforts in High Risk Areas
 - Evacuation routes, safety zones, etc.

Slide 17



Slide 18

Public Involvement

- Press Releases about planning efforts
- Informational flyers
- Public Meetings X3
- Public Review of the DRAFT Plans will be facilitated once all sections have been completed and reviewed by the committee



Slide 19

Recommendations?

- Safety & Policy
- People, Structures, and Livelihoods
- Infrastructure
- Resources & Capabilities
- Regional Land Management Recommendations
- Others?

Slide 20

Your Input

- Maps on the Walls – Mark them up!
- Talk to one of the planning committee members.
- Let us know your ideas and concerns.
- Make this YOUR Plan!
- Thank you for attending and participating! Please visit with us.



Slide 21



Appendix 3

Risk Analysis Models

Historic Fire Regime

A natural fire regime is a general classification of the role fire would play across a landscape in the absence of modern human mechanical intervention, but including the influence of aboriginal burning (Agee 1993, Brown 1995). Coarse-scale definitions for natural (historical) fire regimes have been developed by Hardy et al. (2001) and Schmidt et al. (2002) and interpreted for fire and fuels management by Hann and Bunnell (2001). The five natural (historical) fire regimes are classified based on average number of years between fires (fire frequency) combined with the severity (amount of replacement) of the fire on the dominant overstory vegetation. These five regimes include: I – 0-35 year frequency and low (surface fires most common) to mixed severity (less than 75% of the dominant overstory vegetation replaced); II – 0-35 year frequency and high (stand replacement) severity (greater than 75% of the dominant overstory vegetation replaced); III – 35-100+ year frequency and mixed severity (less than 75% of the dominant overstory vegetation replaced); IV – 35-100+ year frequency and high (stand replacement) severity (greater than 75% of the dominant overstory vegetation replaced); V – 200+ year frequency and high (stand replacement) severity.

A database of fire history studies in Idaho was used to develop modeling rules for predicting historical fire regimes (HFRs). Tabular fire-history data and spatial data was stratified into ecoregions, potential natural vegetation types (PNVs), slope classes, and aspect classes to derive rule sets which were then modeled spatially. Expert opinion was substituted for a stratum when empirical data was not available.

Fire is one of the dominant disturbance processes that manipulate vegetation patterns in Idaho. The HFR data were prepared to supplement other data necessary to assess integrated risks and opportunities at regional and subregional scales. The HFR theme was derived specifically to estimate an index of the relative change of a disturbance process, and the subsequent patterns of vegetation composition and structure.

These data were derived using fire history data from a variety of different sources. These data were designed to characterize broad scale patterns of historical fire regimes for use in regional and subregional assessments. Any decisions based on these data should be supported with field verification, especially at scales finer than 1:100,000. Because the resolution of the HFR theme is 30 meter cell size, the expected accuracy does not warrant their use for analyses of areas smaller than about 10,000 acres (for example, assessments that typically require 1:24,000 data).

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Appendix 4

Fire Services Information

Shoshone County Fire District #1:

Chief: Jim Walcker
Telephone: 208-752-1101
e-Mail: jwalcker@yahoo.com
Address: PO Box 723
Osburn, Idaho 83849

Shoshone County Fire District #2:

Chief: Dale A. Costa
Telephone: 208-784-1188
e-Mail: dcosta@shoshonefd2.com
Address: 14 W Market Street
Kellogg, Idaho 83837

**Shoshone County Fire District #3/Mullan
Volunteer Fire Department:**

Chief: Bruce VanBroeke
Telephone: 208-744-1194 or 208-512-7778 (cell)
e-Mail: scfd@mctvusa.tv or
Bruce.VanBroeke@itd.idaho.gov
Address: PO Box 83
Mullan, Idaho 83846

Shoshone County Fire District #4:

Chief: Tim Powell
Telephone: 208-245-2968

**Prichard-Murray Volunteer Fire
Department:**

Chief: James Cleveland/Steve Coyle
Telephone: 208-682-3952
e-Mail: jcleveland@pmfire.org
Address: 21109 Coeur d'Alene Road
Wallace, Idaho 83873

Bureau of Land Management:

Fire Management Officer: Mark Grant (USFS)
Assistant Fire Management Officer:
Bruce Martinek (BLM)
Telephone: 208-769-5007
e-Mail: Bmartinek@blm.gov
Address: 3815 North Shreiber Way
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83815

Idaho Department of Lands, Cataldo Area Office:

Fire Warden: Len Young
Telephone: 208-682-4611
e-Mail: Lyoung@idl.idaho.gov
Address: 80 Hilltop Overpass Road
Kingston, Idaho 83839

Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association:

Contact: Howard Weeks
Telephone: 208-476-5612
e-Mail: hweeks@cptpa.idaho.gov
Address:
Orofino, Idaho

St. Joe Ranger District, Idaho Panhandle National Forests:

Fire Management Officer: John Pollard
Telephone: 208-245-6204
e-Mail: jopollard@fs.fes.us
Address: 222 South 7th, Suite #1
St. Maries, Idaho 83861

Coeur d'Alene River Ranger District, Idaho Panhandle National Forests:

Fire Management Officer: Sam Gibbons
Telephone: 208-769-3035
e-Mail: sgibbons@fs.fed.us
Address: 2502 East Sherman
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

Fire Services Resource List

	Location of Equipment	Kind of Resource	Type	Radio	Resource Number	Year	Make	Model	Capacity	Special Equipment
Prichard-Murray Volunteer Fire Department, Inc	Prichard Station 1	Engine	Type IV	Mobile	B541	1984	International		750/100 gpm	
	Prichard Station 1	Engine	Type I	Mobile	E511	1986	Mack		750/1500 gpm	
	Prichard Station 1	Water Tender Tanker	Type I	Mobile	T52	2011	International		3500 gallons	
	Murray Station 2	Engine	Type I	Mobile	E512	1983	Spartan		1000/1250 gpm	

	Location of Equipment	Kind of Resource	Type	Radio	Resource Number	Year	Make	Model	Capacity	Special Equipment
Shoshone County Fire District #1	Osburn	Rescue	Type IV	Mobile Portable	R131	1998	Chevy	3500	Rescue	Extrication
	Osburn	Engine	Type I	Mobile Portable	E111	1991	International Central States	Navistar	1250 Pump 1000 tank	CBRN SCBA
	Osburn	Tender	Type I	Mobile Portable	T121	2003	Freightliner S&S	FL80	750 Pump 2100 Tank	CBRN SCBA
	Osburn	Tender	Type	Portable	T122	1986	Military Surplus	AM General	3000 Tank 300 gpm pump	
	Wallace	Engine	Type I	Mobile Portable	E114	1988	Ford Central States		1250 Pump 1000 tank	
	Wallace	Engine	Type I	Mobile Portable	E113	1984	FMC	Roughneck	1000 pump 750 tank	
	Wallace	Brush Truck	Type 6	Mobile Portable	B141	2004	Ford	F550	500 gpm pump 400 tank	
	Osburn	Breathing Air Compressor				2002	Hypress Air Systems	HP4500	5000 psi capacity	Cascade System

	Location of Equipment	Kind of Resource	Type	Radio	Resource Number	Year	Make	Model	Capacity	Special Equipment
Shoshone County Fire District #2	Kellogg Fire	Engine	Type I	Mobile Portable	E217	2010	Spartan	Rosenbauer	1500 GPM Pump 1000 Water	Thermal Imaging Camera
	Kellogg Fire	Engine	Type I	Mobile Portable	E215	1991	Mack	Central States	1500 GPM Pump 1000 Water	
	Kellogg Fire	Aerial	Type I	Mobile Portable	A 251	1964	Ford Crown Coach	Pitman Snorkel	1000 GPM Pump 300 Water	50 Foot Platform
	Kellogg Fire	Rescue	Type	Mobile Portable	R231	1981	International	Cargo Truck	200 GPM Pump 300 Water	Heavy Extrication
	Sunnyside Fire Kellogg	Engine	Type 4	Mobile	E213	1969	International	Superior	750 GPM Pimp 750 Water	
	Pinehurst Fire	Engine	Type 1	Mobile Portable	E212	2001	International	Central States	1500 GPM Pump 1000 Water	Thermal Imaging Camera
	Pinehurst Fire	Engine	Type 1	Mobile Portable	E216	1974	Ford L-900	American La France	1000 GPM Pump 500 Water	
	Doyle Road Rose Lake	Engine	Type I	Mobile Portable	E211	1989	Mack	Central States	1500 GPM Pump 1000 Water	
	Doyle Road Rose lake	Engine	Type 1	Mobile Portable	E214	1978		American La France	1000 GPM Pump 750 Water	
	Doyle Road Rose Lake	Tender	Type	Mobile	T221	1966	Military	6X6	300 GPM Pump 2500 Water	
	Doyle Road Rose Lake	Brush Truck	Type 6	Mobile	T241	1986	Chevrolet	1 Ton 4X4	200 GPM Pump 200 Water	
	Sunnyside Fire	Brush Truck	Type 6	Mobile	T243	1984	GMC	4X4	200 GPM Pump 250 Water	
	Kellogg Fire	Breathing Air Compressor				2004	Hypres Air System	HR-6000-NA6-E1	6000 PSI Maximum Operating Pressure	Cascade System
	Sunnyside Fire	Hazardous Materials				2001	Interstate	Cargo Trailer	6 ft. X 12 ft.	Haz-Mat Equipment

	Location of Equipment	Kind of Resource	Type	Radio	Resource Number	Year	Make	Model	Capacity	Special Equipment
Shoshone County Fire District #3/Mullan Volunteer Fire Department	Mullan - City	Engine	3	both	E306	1970	International	Truck	750 gal/1500 gpm	4x4 w/ SCBA's
	Mullan - City	Engine	2	both	E301	1996	Freightliner	Truck	1000 gal/1500 gpm	SCBA/ Extrication Equipment
	Mullan - City	Breathing Compressor								Refill - SCBA Bottles
	Mullan - District	Water Tender	2	both	WT302	1976	Peterbuilt	Truck	5000 gal/1500 gpm	
	Mullan - District	Water Tender	4	portable	WT304	1972	Jeep	Kaiser	2500 gal/100 gpm	
	Mullan - District	Engine	4	both	B305	1983	International	Truck	750 gal/150 gpm	
	Mullan - District	Engine	6	mobile	B1322	1977	Dodge	Adventurer Power Wagon	300 gal/250 gpm	4X4
	Mullan - District	Engine/Command	7	both	C1	2002	Chevy	2500 HD	150 gal/100 gpm	4X4 Command Vehicle
	Mullan - District	Command		portable	C2		Ford	Bronco		4X4 Command Vehicle w/plow

	Location of Equipment	Kind of Resource	Type	Radio	Resource Number	Year	Make	Model	Capacity	Special Equipment
Shoshone County Fire District #4	Calder	Engine, Pumper	Type I							
	Calder	Water Tender	Type I							
	Calder	Engine Pumper	Type IV							
	Calder	Water Tender	Type I							
	Marble Creek	Water Tender	Type I							
	Avery	Water Tender	Type I							

	Location of Equipment	Kind of Resource	Type	Radio	Resource Number	Year	Make	Model	Capacity	Special Equipment
Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association		Wildland Engine	T 6	4301	Orofino	1986	Chev	C 3500	300gal	NWCG compliant
		Wildland Engine	T 6	4302	Orofino	2002	Ford	F 450	300 gal	NWCG compliant
		Wildland Engine	T4	4609	Orofino	1972	Kaiser	M45	900 gal	
		Wildland Engine	T4	4617	Orofino	1972	Kaiser	M52	750 gal	NWCG compliant
		Wildland Engine	T4	4626	Orofino	1972	Kaiser	M52	750 gal	NWCG compliant
		Water Tender	T2	4805	Orofino	1980	Mack	Superliner	4000 gal/700gpm	NWCG compliant
		Water Tender	T2	4808	Orofino	1991	Western star	4964F	4000gal?700gpm	NWCG compliant
		Water Tender	T2	4831	Orofino	1998	Kenworth	W900B	3500gal/500gpm	NWCG compliant
		Dozer	T2	4902	Orofino	1988	Caterpillar	D5H		VHF Radio equipped
		Dozer	T2	4906	Orofino	1994	Caterpillar	D5H		6way dozer
		Helicopter	T3	68H	Orofino	1996	Bell	206L3	140 gal bucket	5 firefighter
		Air Patrol		083	Orofino	1976	Cessna	185 Skywagon Ag	5 passenger	GPS/Air Attack
		Air Patrol		79P	Orofino	1954	Piper	PA-18 Super Cub		GPS equipped
		Equipment Transport	T2	4706	Orofino	1995	Western star	4964F	35ton	VHF radio equipped
		Wildland Engine	T6	4335	Headquarters	1986	Chev	C 3500	300 gal	NWCG compliant
		Wildland Engine	T4	4618	Headquarters	1972	Kaiser	M52	750gal	NWCG compliant
		Dozer	T2	4905	Headquarters	1994	Caterpillar	D5H		6way dozer
		Wildland Engine	T6	4322	Elk River	1986	Chev	C 3500	300 gal	NWCG compliant
		Wildland engine	T4	4607	Elk River	1972	Kaiser	M52	750 gal	NWCG compliant

Idaho Department of Lands, Cataldo Supervisory Area	Location of Equipment	Kind of Resource	Type	Radio	Resource Number	Year	Make	Model	Capacity	Special Equipment
	Kingston	Wildland Engine	Type 6, 4X4	Yes	3161	2001	Ford	F-450	350 Gal.	Foam
	Kingston	Wildland Engine	Type 5, 4X4	Yes	3151	2008	Ford	F-550	500 Gal.	Foam
	Kingston	Wildland Engine	Type 5, 4X4	Yes	3152	2009	Ford	F-550	500 Gal.	Foam
	Kingston	Crew cab	Not Rated	Yes	31-F-44	2008	Ford	F-350		
	Kingston	Crew cab	Not Rated	Yes	31-F-46	1993	Ford	F-350		
	Kingston	Pickup	Not Rated	Yes	31-F-40	2007	Ford	F-150		
	Kingston	Pickup	Not Rated	Yes	31-F-41	2007	Ford	F-150		
Kingston	ATV	Not Rated	No	31-F-45	2010	Honda	Rancher			

U.S. Forest Service	Location of Equipment	Kind of Resource	Type	Radio	Resource Number	Year	Make	Model	Capacity	Special Equipment
	Smeltonville	Engine	4	Y	R1-IPF-E12	2004	International	4400	865	
	Smeltonville	Engine	6	Y	R1-IPF-E11	2002	Ford	F550	360	

Bureau of Land Management	Location of Equipment	Kind of Resource	Type	Radio	Resource Number	Year	Make	Model	Capacity	Special Equipment
	Coeur d'Alene	Engine	6	Y	4601	2004	Ford	F550	300	

Appendix 5

Firefighters Assistance Funds

The Firefighters Assistance Fund is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization committed to helping firefighters and rescue personnel perform their duties effectively and safely, assisting burn centers, and preventing unnecessary fires through public awareness.

The general nature and objects of this non-profit corporation is the organization of educational opportunities, training and promotion of general fire safety and welfare, and to contribute to the aid of burn victims and centers, for firefighters and EMT's, as well as the general public; and to promote and encourage fire safety among the citizens of the United States of America.

In order to receive assistance from this organization, a fire service organization must fill out a simple application. Then, upon approval of the Fund's Grant Committee and when the money is available, it will be awarded for the project.

These lists will be updated annually and attached as an addendum to the Shoshone County Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

Shoshone County Fire District #1

Shoshone County Fire District #1 - 2011 Needs List.					
Apparatus	PPE	Communications	Miscellaneous Equipment	Buildings	Other
All-wheel drive Type 1 structural engine	CBRN type SCBA apparatus (x18)	P-25 radio upgrades for portable and mobile radios for personnel and equipment	Mark III portable pump	New Station	Chassis for 1998 Rescue/Service Vehicle
3,000 gallon water tender	Structural firefighting protective clothing (x20)		Mark III portable pump		Training program including Firefighter 1 & 2 books, laptop and projector, and misc. items
4x4 command service vehicle	New style fire shelters (x20)		2,000 gallon portable water tank		Storz capacity for LDH and hydrants
			2,000 gallon portable water tank		
			2,000 gallon portable water tank		
			1,000 feet of 1.5 inch hose		
			1,000 feet of 2.5 inch hose		

Shoshone County Fire District #2

Shoshone County Fire District #2 - 2011 Needs List.					
Apparatus	PPE	Communications	Miscellaneous Equipment	Buildings	Other
2,500 gallon water tender for Kellogg		P-25 radio upgrades for portable and mobile radios for personnel and equipment		New station in Kellogg	Traffic light near Pinehurst station
2,500 gallon water tender for Rose Lake				Remodel station in Pinehurst	
2,500 gallon water tender for Medimont					
Replace apparatus that is more than 25 years old					
100 foot aerial ladder					
Replace 1986 Rescue truck					

Shoshone County Fire District #3

Shoshone County Fire District #3 - 2011 Needs List.					
Apparatus	PPE	Communications	Miscellaneous Equipment	Buildings	Other
Type 2 4x4 Enging	Wildland turnouts	P-25 radio upgrades for portable and mobile radios for personnel and equipment	Portable volume and high pressure pumps	Add on to station in Mullan	UTV
Type 1 Engine	New generation fire shelters	Pagers	Chainsaws		Hydrant development installation
Type 2 Water Tender	Hardhats	Firefighter tracking system	Fire hose		Tires
Type 6 Engine	Chainsaw chaps		Fittings and adapters		Office equipment
Command Vehicle	Headlamps				Training equipment & supplies
	Gloves				
	Ear protection				
	Eye protection				

Shoshone County Fire District #4

Shoshone County Fire District #4 - 2011 Needs List.					
Apparatus	PPE	Communications	Miscellaneous Equipment	Buildings	Other
Small structural engine	Wildland turnouts	P-25 radio upgrades for portable and mobile radios for personnel and equipment	Additional hose	40'x40' structure	Funding for annexation process
Type 6 Brush Truck			Water handling equipment		Training equipment & supplies
Type 6 Brush Truck					Office supplies

Prichard-Murray Volunteer Fire Department

Shoshone County Fire District #2 - 2011 Needs List.					
Apparatus	PPE	Communications	Miscellaneous Equipment	Buildings	Other
Type 6 Brush Truck (Prichard)	New generation fire shelters and fire packs	P-25 radio upgrades for portable and mobile radios for personnel and equipment	200' 1.75" hose	Land and station in Murray	Rechargeable box lights style lights
Type 6 Brush Truck (Murray)	Wildland turnouts		1.5" and 2.5" nozzles	New land and station in Copper Camp area	Water supply system in populated areas
Type 2 Water Tender (Murray)			Hand tools	Training facility	UTV
Type 1 Engine (Copper Camp)			Hose packs		
Type 6 Brush Truck (Copper Camp)			Door openers (Prichard)		
Command Vehicle			Flashlights		

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Appendix 6

State and Federal CWPP Guidance

National Fire Plan

The National Fire Plan (NFP) was developed by the U.S. Departments of Interior and Agriculture and their land management agencies in August 2000, following a landmark wildland fire season, with the intent of actively responding to severe wildland fires and their impacts to communities while ensuring sufficient firefighting capacity for the future. The NFP addresses five key points: Firefighting, Rehabilitation, Hazardous Fuels Reduction, Community Assistance, and Accountability. The National Fire Plan continues to provide invaluable technical, financial, and resource guidance and support for wildland fire management across the United States. Together, the USDA Forest Service and the Department of the Interior are working to successfully implement the key points outlined in the National Fire Plan.

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan fulfills the National Fire Plan's 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan (WFLC 2006). The projects and activities recommended under this plan are in addition to other federal, state, and private / corporate forest and rangeland management activities. The implementation plan does not alter, diminish, or expand the existing jurisdiction, statutory and regulatory responsibilities and authorities or budget processes of participating federal and state agencies.

The NFP goals of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan include:

1. Improve Fire Prevention and Suppression
2. Reduce Hazardous Fuels
3. Restoration and Post-Fire Recovery of Fire-Adapted Ecosystems
4. Promote Community Assistance

By endorsing this implementation plan, all signed parties agree that reducing the threat of wildland fire to people, communities, and ecosystems will require:

- Maintaining firefighter and public safety continuing as the highest priority.
- Communities and individuals in the wildland-urban interface to initiate personal stewardship and volunteer actions that will reduce wildland fire risks.
- A sustained, long-term and cost-effective investment of resources by all public and private parties, recognizing overall budget parameters affecting federal, state, county, and local governments.
- A unified effort to implement the collaborative framework called for in the strategy in a manner that ensures timely decisions at each level.
- Accountability for measuring and monitoring performance and outcomes, and a commitment to factoring findings into future decision making activities.
- The achievement of national goals through action at the local level with particular attention to the unique needs of cross-boundary efforts and the importance of funding on-the-ground activities.

- Management activities, both in the wildland-urban interface and in at-risk areas across the broader landscape.
- Active forestland management, including thinning that produces commercial or pre-commercial products, biomass removal and utilization, prescribed fire and other fuels reduction activities to simultaneously meet long-term ecological, economic, and community objectives.

The National Fire Plan identifies a three-tiered organizational structure including 1) the local level, 2) state/regional and tribal level, and 3) the national level. This plan adheres to the collaboration and outcomes consistent with a local level plan. Local level collaboration involves participants with direct responsibility for management decisions affecting public and/or private land and resources, fire protection responsibilities, or good working knowledge and interest in local resources. Participants in this planning process include local representatives from federal and state agencies, local governments, landowners and other stakeholders, and community-based groups with a demonstrated commitment to achieving the strategy’s four goals. Existing resource advisory committees, watershed councils, or other collaborative entities may serve to achieve coordination at this level. Local involvement, expected to be broadly represented, is a primary source of planning, project prioritization, and resource allocation and coordination. The role of the private citizen should not be underestimated as all phases of risk assessment, mitigation, and project implementation are greatly facilitated by their involvement.

National Association of State Foresters

This plan is written with the intent to provide decision makers (elected and appointed officials) the information they need to prioritize projects across the entire county. These decisions may be made by the Board of Commissioners or other elected body or through the recommendations of ad hoc groups tasked with making prioritized lists of communities at risk as well as project areas. It is not necessary to rank communities or projects numerically, although that is one approach. Rather, it may be possible to rank them categorically (high priority set, medium priority set, and so forth) and still accomplish the goals and objectives set forth in this planning document.

The following was prepared by the National Association of State Foresters (NASF), June 27, 2003, and is included here as a reference for the identification and prioritizing of treatments between communities.

Purpose: To provide national, uniform guidance for implementing the provisions of the “Collaborative Fuels Treatment” Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), and to satisfy the requirements of Task e, Goal 4 of the Implementation Plan for the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy.

Intent: The intent is to establish broad, nationally compatible standards for identifying and prioritizing communities at risk, while allowing for maximum flexibility at the state and regional level. Three basic premises are:

- Include all lands and all ownerships.
- Use a collaborative process that is consistent with the complexity of land ownership patterns, resource management issues, and the number of interested stakeholders.
- Set priorities by evaluating projects, not by ranking communities.

The National Association of State Foresters (NASF) set forth the following guidelines in the Final Draft Concept Paper; Communities at Risk, December 2, 2002.

Task: Develop a definition for “communities at risk” and a process for prioritizing them, per the Implementation Plan for the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy (Goal 4.e.). In addition, this definition will form the foundation for the NASF commitment to annually identify priority fuels reduction and ecosystem restoration projects in the proposed MOU with the federal agencies (section C.2 (b)).

Conceptual Approach

1. NASF fully supports the definition of the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) previously published in the Federal Register. Further, proximity to federal lands should not be a consideration. The WUI is a set of conditions that exists on, or near, areas of wildland fuels nationwide, regardless of land ownership.
2. Communities at risk (or, alternately, landscapes of similar risk) should be identified on a state-by-state basis with the involvement of all agencies with wildland fire protection responsibilities: state, local, tribal, and federal.
3. It is neither reasonable nor feasible to attempt to prioritize communities on a rank order basis. Rather, communities (or landscapes) should be sorted into three, broad categories or zones of risk: high, medium, and low. Each state, in collaboration with its local partners, will develop the specific criteria it will use to sort communities or landscapes into the three categories. NASF recommends using the publication “Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Hazard Assessment Methodology” developed by the National Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Protection Program (circa 1998) as a reference guide. (This program, which has since evolved into the Firewise Program, is under the oversight of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG)). At a minimum, states should consider the following factors when assessing the relative degree of exposure each community (landscape) faces.
 - **Risk:** Using historic fire occurrence records and other factors, assess the anticipated probability of a wildfire ignition.
 - **Hazard:** Assess the fuel conditions surrounding the community using a methodology such as fire condition class, or [other] process.
 - **Values Protected:** Evaluate the human values associated with the community or landscape, such as homes, businesses, and community infrastructure (e.g. water systems, utilities, transportation systems, critical care facilities, schools, manufacturing and industrial sites, and high value commercial timber lands).
 - **Protection Capabilities:** Assess the wildland fire protection capabilities of the agencies and local fire departments with jurisdiction.
4. Prioritize by project not by community. Annually prioritize projects within each state using the collaborative process defined in the national, interagency MOUs, “For the Development of a Collaborative Fuels Treatment Program.” Assign the highest priorities to projects that will provide the greatest benefits either on the landscape or to communities. Attempt to properly sequence treatments on the landscape by working first around and within communities, and then moving further out into the surrounding landscape. This will require:

- First, focusing on the zone of highest overall risk but considering projects in all zones. Identify a set of projects that will effectively reduce the level of risk to communities within the zone.
 - Second, determining the community’s willingness and readiness to actively participate in an identified project.
 - Third, determining the willingness and ability of the owner of the surrounding land to undertake, and maintain, a complementary project.
 - Last, setting priorities by looking for projects that best meet the three criteria above. It is important to note that projects with the greatest potential to reduce risk to communities and the landscape may not be those in the highest risk zone, particularly if either the community or the surrounding landowner is not willing or able to actively participate.
5. It is important, and necessary, that we be able to demonstrate a local level of accomplishment that justifies to Congress the value of continuing the current level of appropriations for the National Fire Plan. Although appealing to appropriators and others, it is not likely that many communities (if any) will ever be removed from the list of communities at risk. Even after treatment, all communities will remain at some, albeit reduced, level of risk. However, by using a science-based system for measuring relative risk, we can likely show that, after treatment (or a series of treatments); communities are at “*reduced risk*.”

Using the concept described above, the NASF believes it is possible to accurately assess the relative risk that communities face from wildland fire. Recognizing that the condition of the vegetation (fuel) on the landscape is dynamic, assessments and re-assessments must be done on a state-by-state basis, using a process that allows for the integration of local knowledge, conditions, and circumstances, with science-based national guidelines. We must remember that it is not only important to lower the risk to communities, but once the risk has been reduced, to maintain those communities at a reduced risk.

Further, it is essential that both the assessment process and the prioritization of projects be done collaboratively, with all local agencies with fire protection jurisdiction taking an active role.

Healthy Forests Restoration Act

On December 3, 2003, President Bush signed into law the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 to reduce the threat of destructive wildfires while upholding environmental standards and encouraging early public input during review and planning processes. The legislation is based on sound science and helps further the President's Healthy Forests Initiative pledge to care for America's forests and rangelands, reduce the risk of catastrophic fire to communities, help save the lives of firefighters and citizens, and protect threatened and endangered species.

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) seeks to:

- Strengthens public participation in developing high priority projects;
- Reduces the complexity of environmental analysis allowing federal land agencies to use the best science available to actively manage land under their protection;
- Creates a pre-decisional objections process encouraging early public participation in project planning; and
- Issues clear guidance for court action challenging HFRA projects.

The Shoshone County Community Wildfire Protection Plan was developed to adhere to the principles of the HFRA while providing recommendations consistent with the policy document. This should assist the federal land management agencies with implementing wildfire mitigation projects in Shoshone County that incorporate public involvement and the input from a wide spectrum of fire and emergency services providers in the region.

Federal Emergency Management Agency Philosophy

Effective November 1, 2004, a hazard mitigation plan approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is required for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM) eligibility. The HMGP and PDM programs provide funding, through state emergency management agencies, to support local mitigation planning and projects to reduce potential disaster damages.

The local hazard mitigation plan requirements for HMGP and PDM eligibility are based on the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000, which amended the Stafford Disaster Relief Act to promote an integrated, cost effective approach to mitigation. Local hazard mitigation plans must meet the minimum requirements of the Stafford Act-Section 322, as outlined in the criteria contained in 44 CFR Part 201. The plan criteria cover the planning process, risk assessment, mitigation strategy, plan maintenance, and adoption requirements.

FEMA only reviews a local hazard mitigation plan submitted through the appropriate State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO). FEMA reviews the final version of a plan prior to local adoption to determine if the plan meets the criteria, but FEMA will not approve it prior to adoption.

A FEMA designed plan is evaluated on its adherence to a variety of criteria.

- Adoption by the Local Governing Body
- Multi-jurisdictional Plan Adoption
- Multi-jurisdictional Planning Participation
- Documentation of Planning Process
- Identifying Hazards
- Profiling Hazard Events
- Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Assets
- Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses
- Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends
- Multi-jurisdictional Risk Assessment
- Local Hazard Mitigation Goals
- Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Measures
- Implementation of Mitigation Measures
- Multi-jurisdictional Mitigation Strategy
- Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan
- Implementation through Existing Programs
- Continued Public Involvement

The Shoshone County Community Wildfire Protection Plan expands on the wildfire chapter of the Shoshone County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, which was approved by FEMA in 2006. Although published as a separate document, the Community Wildfire Protection Plan should be

considered a supplement to the wildfire chapter of the Shoshone County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Local Planning Guidance

Shoshone County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

The 2009 Shoshone County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazards Mitigation Plan includes a section on wildland fire. The information and mitigation strategies regarding wildland fire included in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan were adapted into this 2010 revision of the Shoshone County Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

Shoshone County Comprehensive Plan

The Shoshone County Comprehensive Plan was drafted in 1996. The existing Plan was adopted as last amended in 2004. The document outlines a pattern of growth for the County that is compatible with community traditions, values, and vision for the future. The Comprehensive Plan serves as a basis for ordinances and regulations that will achieve the overall goals identified through the active participation of county residents. The Community Wildfire Protection Plan helps inform the decision-making processes that go into the development of the Comprehensive Plan.

Shoshone County Emergency Operations Plan

The Shoshone County Emergency Operations Plan is a set of guidelines and procedures developed to assist in the emergency response effort within the County. It reflects the National Response Framework and incorporates guidance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency as well as lessons learned from disasters and emergencies that have threatened Shoshone County in the past. The Emergency Operations Plan applies to all emergency response elements, government agencies, and disaster relief organizations and agencies supporting Shoshone County emergency operations.

Appendix 7

Potential CWPP Project Funding Sources

Assistance to Firefighters Grant

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44122

To provide direct assistance, on a competitive basis, to fire departments of a State or tribal nation for the purpose of protecting the health and safety of the public and firefighting personnel against fire and fire-related hazards.

Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=135490

The FY 2006 BZPP provides funds to build capabilities at the state and local levels to prevent and protect against terrorist incidents primarily done through planning and equipment acquisition.

Chemical Sector Buffer Zone Protection Program (Chem-BZPP)

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=135466

The Chem-BZPP, provides funds to build capabilities at the State and local levels through planning and equipment acquisition.

Citizen Corps

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=56829

The purpose of the Citizen Corps Program is to supplement and assist State and local efforts to expand Citizen Corps. This includes Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training, establishing Citizen Corps Councils, and supporting oversight and outreach..

Citizen Corps Support Program

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=135192

Support the mission to engage everyone in America in hometown security through the establishment and sustainment of Citizen Corps Councils throughout the United States and territories.

Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP) FY2006 Description and Application

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=83219

To ensure that law enforcement and emergency responder agencies, departments, and task forces can acquire, through direct assistance, the specialized equipment and training they require to meet their homeland security mission.

Community Disaster Loans

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44126

To provide loans subject to Congressional loan authority, to any local government that has suffered substantial loss of tax and other revenue in an area in which the President designates a major disaster exists. The funds can only be used to maintain ...

Disposal of Federal Surplus Real Property

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=43990

To dispose of surplus real property by lease, permits, sale, exchange, or donation.

Emergency Management Institute (EMI) Independent Study Program

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44100

To enhance public and selected audience knowledge of emergency management practices among State, local and tribal government managers in response to emergencies and disasters. The program currently consists of 32 courses. They include IS-1, Emergency

Emergency Management Institute (EMI) Resident Educational Program

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44102

To improve emergency management practices among State, local and tribal government managers, and Federal officials as well, in response to emergencies and disasters. Programs embody the Comprehensive Emergency Management System by unifying the

Emergency Management Institute Training Assistance

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44098

To defray travel and per diem expenses of State, local and tribal emergency management personnel who attend training courses conducted by the Emergency Management Institute, at the Emmitsburg, Maryland facility; Bluemont, Virginia facility; and

Fire Management Assistance Grant

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44124

To provide grants to states, Indian tribal governments and local governments for the mitigation, management and control of any fire burning on publicly (nonfederal) or privately owned forest or grassland that threatens such destruction as would

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44130

To provide states and local governments financial assistance to implement measures that will permanently reduce or eliminate future damages and losses from natural hazards through safer building practices and improving existing structures and

Hazardous Materials Planning and Training

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=133349

Hazmat Planning and Training grants to state, territory and native American Tribal grantees.

Homeland Defense Equipment Reuse Program - HDER

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=83222

The goal of the HDER Program is to provide excess radiological detection instrumentation and other equipment, as well as training and long-term technical support, at no cost to emergency Responder agencies nationwide.

Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=118605

Through the DHS National Preparedness Directorate, State and local organizations will receive approximately \$2.5 billion in grant funding to build capabilities that enhance homeland security.

Interagency National Fire Plan Community Assistance

www.nwfireplan.gov

This grant provides a collaborative process for awarding funds to hazardous fuels reduction projects on non-federal land in the Wildland-Urban Interface. Eligible projects must be adjacent to Federal Land and identified in a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) completed by February 6, 2009. Collaborated CWPP projects must implement fuels treatments in the wildland-urban interface.

National Fire Academy Educational Program/Harvard Fellowship Grant

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=133343

Each fellowship enables a senior fire executive to attend and participate in the three-week “Senior Executives in State & Local Government Program” course that is held twice each year at Harvard University.

National Fire Academy Training Assistance

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44104

To provide travel stipends to students attending Academy courses.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=102626

The PDM program will provide funds to states, territories, Indian tribal governments, and communities for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster event.

Rural Fire Assistance (RFA)

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=97736

The RFA program provides cost-share grants for equipment, training, and fire prevention and mitigation activities for those rural/Volunteer fire departments (RFDs) that protect rural communities.

Staffing of Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grant Program

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=133340

The purpose of the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) grants is to help fire departments increase their cadre of firefighters.

State Fire Assistance Wildland Urban Interface Hazard Mitigation Grants

<http://egov.Idaho.gov/ODF/FIRE/grantopps.shtml>

Funds are provided to reduce the threat of fire in the wildland urban interface including hazard mitigation, fuels and risk reduction, and information and education programs for homeowners and communities. This is a competitive grant process among the 17 western states and Pacific Island Territories.

Volunteer Fire Department Assistance

<http://egov.Idaho.gov/ODF/FIRE/grantopps.shtml>

Provides financial assistance to volunteer fire departments for organizing, training, and equipping rural fire districts.

Western States Fire Managers Wildland Urban Interface Grant Program

<http://www.Idaho.gov/ODF/FIRE/docs/PREV/CriteriaandInstructions.pdf>

The focus of much of this funding is mitigating risk in Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas. In the West, the State Fire Assistance (SFA) funding is available and awarded through a competitive process with emphasis on hazard fuel reduction, information and education, and community and homeowner action. This portion of the National Fire Plan was developed to assist interface communities manage the unique hazards they find around them. Long-term solutions to interface challenges require informing and educating people who live in these areas about what they and their local organizations can do to mitigate these hazards.

Wildland-Urban Interface Community and Rural Fire Assistance

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=43914

To implement the National Fire Plan and assist communities at risk from catastrophic wildland fires by providing assistance in the following areas: Provide community programs that develop local capability including; assessment and planning.

Appendix 8

Glossary of Terms

Biological Assessment - Information document prepared by or under the direction of the federal agency in compliance with U.S. Fish and Wildlife standards. The document analyzes potential effects of the proposed action on listed and proposed threatened and endangered species and proposed critical habitat that may be present in the action area.

Backfiring - When attack of a wildfire is indirect, intentionally setting fire to fuels inside the control line to contain a spreading fire. Backfiring provides a wider defensible perimeter, and may be further employed to change the force of the convection column.

Blackline - Denotes a condition where the fireline has been established by removal of burnable fuels.

Burning Out - When attack is direct, intentionally setting fire to fuels inside the control line to strengthen the line. Burning out is almost always done by the crew boss as a part of line construction; the control line is considered incomplete unless there is no fuel between the fire and the line.

British Thermal Unit (Btu) - A unit of energy used globally in the power, steam generation, and heating and air conditioning industries. In North America, Btu is used to describe the heat value (energy content) of fuels, and also to describe the power of heating and cooling systems, such as furnaces, stoves, barbecue grills, and air conditioners.

Contingency Plans - Provide for the timely recognition of approaching critical fire situations and for timely decisions establishing priorities to resolve those situations.

Control Line - An inclusive term for all constructed or natural fire barriers and treated fire edge used to control a fire.

Crew - An organized group of firefighters under the leadership of a crew boss or other designated official.

Crown Fire - A fire that advances from tree top to tree top more or less independently of the surface fire. Sometimes crown fires are classed as either running or dependent, to distinguish the degree of independence from the surface fire.

Disturbance - An event which affects the successional development of a plant community (examples: fire, insects, windthrow, and timber harvest).

Diversity - The relative distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities as well as species within an area.

Duff - The partially decomposed organic material of the forest floor beneath the litter of freshly fallen twigs, needles, and leaves.

Ecosystem - An interacting system of interdependent organisms and the physical set of conditions upon which they are dependent and by which they are influenced.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - According to the National Environmental Policy Act, whenever the US Federal Government takes a “major Federal action significantly affecting

the quality of the human environment” it must first consider the environmental impact in a document called an Environmental Impact Statement.

Exotic Plant Species - Plant species that are introduced and not native to the area.

Fire Adapted Ecosystem - An arrangement of populations that have made long-term genetic changes in response to the presence of fire in the environment.

Fire Behavior - The manner in which a fire reacts to the influences of fuel, weather, and topography.

Fire Behavior Forecast - Fire behavior predictions prepared for each shift by a fire behavior analyst to meet planning needs of the fire overhead organization. The forecast interprets fire calculations made, describes expected fire behavior by areas of the fire with special emphasis on personnel safety, and identifies hazards due to fire for ground and aircraft activities.

Fire Behavior Prediction Model - A set of mathematical equations that can be used to predict certain aspects of fire behavior when provided with an assessment of fuel and environmental conditions.

Fire Danger - A general term used to express an assessment of fixed and variable factors such as fire risk, fuels, weather, and topography which influence whether fires will start, spread, and do damage; also the degree of control difficulty to be expected.

Fire Ecology - The scientific study of fire’s effects on the environment, the interrelationships of plants, and the animals that live in such habitats.

Fire Exclusion - The disruption of a characteristic pattern of fire intensity and occurrence (primarily through fire suppression).

Fire Intensity Level - The rate of heat release (BTU/second) per unit of fire front. Four foot flame lengths or less are generally associated with low intensity burns and four to six foot flame lengths generally correspond to “moderate” intensity fire behavior. High intensity flame lengths are usually greater than eight feet and pose multiple control problems.

Fire Prone Landscapes – The expression of an area’s propensity to burn in a wildfire based on common denominators such as plant cover type, canopy closure, aspect, slope, road density, stream density, wind patterns, position on the hillside, and other factors.

Fireline - A loose term for any cleared strip used in control of a fire. That portion of a control line from which flammable materials have been removed by scraping or digging down to the mineral soil.

Fire Management - The integration of fire protection, prescribed fire and fire ecology into land use planning, administration, decision making, and other land management activities.

Fire Management Plan (FMP) - A strategic plan that defines a program to manage wildland and prescribed fires and documents the fire management program in the approved land use plan. This plan is supplemented by operational procedures such as preparedness, preplanned dispatch, burn plans, and prevention. The fire implementation schedule that documents the fire management program in the approved forest plan alternative.

Fire Management Unit (FMU) - Any land management area definable by objectives, topographic features, access, values-to-be-protected, political boundaries, fuel types, or major fire regimes, etc., that set it apart from management characteristics of an adjacent unit. FMU’s

are delineated in FMP's. These units may have dominant management objectives and preselected strategies assigned to accomplish these objectives.

Fire Occurrence - The number of wildland fires started in a given area over a given period of time. (Usually expressed as number per million acres.)

Fire Prevention - An active program in conjunction with other agencies to protect human life, prevent modification of the ecosystem by human-caused wildfires, and prevent damage to cultural resources or physical facilities. Activities directed at reducing fire occurrence, including public education, law enforcement, personal contact, and reduction of fire risks and hazards.

Fire Regime - The fire pattern across the landscape, characterized by occurrence interval and relative intensity. Fire regimes result from a unique combination of climate and vegetation. Fire regimes exist on a continuum from short-interval, low-intensity (stand maintenance) fires to long-interval, high-intensity (stand replacement) fires.

Fire Retardant - Any substance that by chemical or physical action reduces flareability of combustibles.

Fire Return Interval - The number of years between two successive fires documented in a designated area.

Fire Risk - The potential that a wildfire will start and spread as determined by the presence and activities of causative agents.

Fire Severity - The effects of fire on resources displayed in terms of benefit or loss.

Fire Use - The management of naturally ignited fires to accomplish specific prestated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas.

Flashy Fuel - Quick drying twigs, needles, and grasses that are easily ignited and burn rapidly.

Forb - Any broad-leaved herbaceous plant that is not a grass, especially one that grows in a prairie or meadow

Fuel - The materials which are burned in a fire: duff, litter, grass, dead branchwood, snags, logs, etc.

Fuel Break - A natural or manmade change in fuel characteristics which affects fire behavior so that fires burning into them can be more readily controlled.

Fuel Loading - Amount of dead and live fuel present on a particular site at a given time; the percentage of it available for combustion changes with the season.

Fuel Model - Characterization of the different types of wildland fuels (trees, brush, grass, etc.) and their arrangement, used to predict fire behavior.

Fuel Type - An identifiable association of fuel elements of distinctive species; form, size, arrangement, or other characteristics, that will cause a predictable rate of fire spread or difficulty of control, under specified weather conditions.

Fuels Management - Manipulation or reduction of fuels to meet protection and management objectives, while preserving and enhancing environmental quality.

Gap Analysis Program (GAP) - Regional assessments of the conservation status of native vertebrate species and natural land cover types and to facilitate the application of this

information to land management activities. This is accomplished through the following five objectives:

1. Map the land cover of the United States.
2. Map predicted distributions of vertebrate species for the U.S.
3. Document the representation of vertebrate species and land cover types in areas managed for the long-term maintenance of biodiversity.
4. Provide this information to the public and those entities charged with land use research, policy, planning, and management.
5. Build institutional cooperation in the application of this information to state and regional management activities.

Habitat - A place that provides seasonal or year-round food, water, shelter, and other environmental conditions for an organism, community, or population of plants or animals.

Habitat Type - A group of habitats that have strongly marked and readily defined similarities that when defined by its predominant or indicator species incites a general description of the area; *e.g. a ponderosa pine habitat type*.

Heavy Fuels - Fuels of a large diameter, such as snags, logs, and large limbwood, which ignite and are consumed more slowly than flashy fuels.

Hydrophobic - Resistance to wetting exhibited by some soils also called water repellency. The phenomena may occur naturally or may be fire-induced. It may be determined by water drop penetration time, equilibrium liquid-contact angles, solid-air surface tension indices, or the characterization of dynamic wetting angles during infiltration.

Human-Caused Fires - Refers to fires ignited accidentally (from campfires, equipment, debris burning, or smoking) and by arsonists; does not include fires ignited intentionally by fire management personnel to fulfill approved, documented management objectives (prescribed fires).

Intensity - The rate of heat energy released during combustion per unit length of fire edge.

Inversion - Atmospheric condition in which temperature increases with altitude.

Ladder Fuels - Fuels which provide vertical continuity between strata, thereby allowing fire to carry from surface fuels into the crowns of trees with relative ease. They help initiate and assure the continuation of crowning.

Landsat Imagery - Land remote sensing, the collection of data which can be processed into imagery of surface features of the Earth from an unclassified satellite or satellites.

Landscape - All the natural features such as grasslands, hills, forest, and water, which distinguish one part of the earth's surface from another part; usually that portion of land which the eye can comprehend in a single view, including all its natural characteristics.

Lethal - Relating to or causing death.

Lethal Fires - A descriptor of fire response and effect in forested ecosystems of high-severity or severe fire that burns through the overstory and understory. These fires typically consume large woody surface fuels and may consume the entire duff layer, essentially destroying the stand.

Litter - The top layer of the forest floor composed of loose debris, including dead sticks, branches, twigs, and recently fallen leaves or needles, little altered in structure by decomposition.

Mitigation - Actions to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, replace, or rectify the impact of a management practice.

Monitoring Team - Two or more individuals sent to a fire to observe, measure, and report its behavior, its effect on resources, and its adherence to or deviation from its prescription.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) - An act establishing a national policy to encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between humans and their environment; to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of humankind; to enrich the understanding of important ecological systems and natural resources; and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality.

National Fire Management Analysis System (NFMAS) - The fire management analysis process, which provides input to forest planning and forest and regional fire program development and budgeting.

Native - Indigenous; living naturally within a given area.

Natural Ignition - A wildland fire ignited by a natural event such as lightning or volcanoes.

Noncommercial Thinning - Thinning by fire or mechanical methods of pre-commercial or commercial size timber, without recovering value, to meet state forest practice standards relating to the protection/enhancement of adjacent forest or other resource values.

Notice of Availability - A notice published in the Federal Register stating that an EIS has been prepared and is available for review and comment (for draft) and identifying where copies are available.

Notice of Intent - A notice published in the Federal Register stating that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will be prepared and considered. This notice will describe the proposed action and possible alternatives and the proposed scoping process. It will also provide contact information for questions about the proposed action and EIS.

Noxious Weeds - Rapidly spreading plants that have been designated “noxious” by law which can cause a variety of major ecological impacts to both agricultural and wildlands.

Planned Ignition - A wildland fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives.

Prescribed Fire - Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist, and NEPA requirements must be met, prior to ignition.

Prescription - A set of measurable criteria that guides the selection of appropriate management strategies and actions. Prescription criteria may include safety, economic, public health, environmental, geographic, administrative, social, or legal considerations.

Programmatic Biological Assessment - Assesses the effects of fire management programs on federally listed species, not the individual projects that are implemented under these programs. A determination of effect on listed species is made for the programs, which is a valid assessment of the potential effects of the projects completed under these programs, if the projects are consistent with the design criteria and monitoring and reporting requirement contained in the project description and summaries.

Reburn - Subsequent burning of an area in which fire has previously burned but has left flareable light fuels that ignites when burning conditions are more favorable.

Road Density - The volume of roads in a given area (mile/square mile).

Scoping - Identifying at an early stage the significant environmental issues deserving of study and de-emphasizing insignificant issues, narrowing the scope of the environmental analysis accordingly.

Seral - Refers to the stages that plant communities go through during succession. Developmental stages have characteristic structure and plant species composition.

Serotinous - Storage of coniferous seeds in closed cones in the canopy of the tree. Serotinous cones of lodgepole pine do not open until subjected to temperatures of 113 to 122 degrees Fahrenheit causing the melting of the resin bond that seals the cone scales.

Stand Replacing Fire - A fire that kills most or all of a stand.

Surface Fire - Fire which moves through duff, litter, woody dead and down and standing shrubs, as opposed to a crown fire.

Watershed - The region draining into a river, river system, or body of water.

Wetline - Denotes a condition where the fireline has been established by wetting down the vegetation.

Wildland Fire - Any non-structure fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland.

Wildland Fire Implementation Plan (WFIP) - A progressively developed assessment and operational management plan that documents the analysis and selection of strategies and describes the appropriate management response for a wildland fire being managed for resource benefits. A full WFIP consists of three stages. Different levels of completion may occur for differing management strategies (e.g., fires managed for resource benefits will have two-three stages of the WFIP completed while some fires that receive a suppression response may only have a portion of Stage I completed).

Wildland Fire Use - The management of naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific pre-stated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas outlined in FMP's. Operational management is described in the WFIP. Wildland fire use is not to be confused with "fire use," which is a broader term encompassing more than just wildland fires.

Wildland Fire Use for Resource Benefit (WFURB) - A wildland fire ignited by a natural process (lightning), under specific conditions, relating to an acceptable range of fire behavior and managed to achieve specific resource objectives.

Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) - For purposes of this plan, the wildland-urban interface is located defined in Section 4.5. In general, it is the area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland.

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