

Appendix 2009

Appendix 2009 is a new section of the *Idaho County Revised Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan*. The purpose of this appendix is to contain the information that periodically changes in an appendix, so to facilitate updating the *Mitigation Plan* with relative ease. The Idaho County Working Group anticipates updates for subsequent years to be contained in subsequent appendices.

In this appendix, you will find Firefighting Resources and Capabilities for Fire Departments and Wildland Fire Districts, and Treatment Recommendations.

A Resources and Capabilities

This section of the appendix contains current information for 2009 for Fire Departments' and Wildland Fire Districts' Firefighting Resources and Capabilities. This section supplements and continues Chapter 4 of the *Idaho County Revised Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan*.

A.1 Fire Departments' Firefighting Resources and Capabilities

Rural and city fire district personnel are often the first responders during emergencies. In addition to house fire protection, they are called for wildland fires, floods, landslides, and other events. Many individuals in Idaho County serve fire protection districts in various capacities. The following is a summary of these departments and their resources.

The Firefighting Resources and Capabilities information provided in this section were summarized from information provided by the Rural Fire Chiefs or Representatives of the Wildland Firefighting Agencies listed. Each organization completed a survey with written responses. These summaries include their perceptions and informational narratives.

The fire departments and fire districts throughout both Idaho and Lewis Counties are intertwined with mutual aid agreements. These agreements work in conjunction with the memorandum of understandings that these organizations maintain with the Idaho Department of Lands.

Recent changes regarding Idaho Department of Lands Fire Service Organization equipment and personnel certification requirements for local fire service entities will ultimately serve to strengthen all of these organizations. The National Fire Protection Association also sets forth specific guidelines for all equipment and apparatus. It is the goal of all the fire departments and districts listed within this *Idaho County Revised Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan* to comply with these guidelines. Implementation of these programs over a reasonable span of time will allow the departments and districts the ability to comply, and yet still have the flexibility to be able to afford to implement these programs through both grant assistance and local financial aid.

A.1.1 BPC Volunteer Rural Fire Department

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chief: Doug Sutton
Address: 171 Clearwater Main Street, Clearwater, ID 83552
Phone: 208-926-0169
Email: dnsutton2@yahoo.com

DISTRICT SUMMARY

Battle Ridge, Pleasant Valley, and Clearwater (BPC) Volunteer Rural Fire Department is a community based volunteer organization housed in a 32 by 40 foot building, and is managed by a Board of Directors. BPC responds to structural and wildland fires. Currently, the incident capacity is one single family dwelling or two wildland fires less than ten acres, and the recovery requirements take approximately three hours.

CURRENT RESOURCES AND NEEDS

The following table displays a full list of the department's equipment and needs.

Table A- 1. BPC Volunteer Rural Fire Department's Resources and Needs.

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Basic Member	Trained in structural and wildland fire	14	0	Four basic members are trained for structural fires, while ten basic members are trained for wildland fires
	Intermediate Member	Higher experience level	12	0	Four Intermediate members are trained for structural fires, and eight intermediate members are trained for wildland fires
	Advanced Member	Leadership/Instructor	0	X	
	ICS Capability	Incident Command System	15	9	I-100 and I-200
Training	Basic Wildland Training		0	8	Provided by IDL
	Basic Structural Training		0	8+	
	First Aid Training		0	18	
	Haz Mat Training		0	3	
	Basic Safety Training		0	13	
	Advanced Safety Training	Flash over training	0	4	
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	5	10	
	Pants	Nomex	4	12	
	Boots	Leather	0	15	
	Gloves	Leather	0	15	
	Hard Hats		8	7	
	Goggles	Wildland	2	13	

Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details	
	Headlamps	12	12		
	Fire Shelters	8	10		
	Full Turnout	8	8	Existing equipment needs to be replaced	
	Breathing Apparatus	6	6	Existing equipment needs to be replaced	
Hand Tools	Shovels	6	6		
	Pulaski's	6	6		
	McLeod's	0	6		
	Chainsaw	Stihl 044 28" bar	0	2	
Communications	Mobile Radios	GE	3	0	
	Mobile Radios	Midland	1	0	
	Portable Radios	Bendex- King	4	0	
	Hand-held Radios	Vertex	5	5	With chargers
	Dispatch	Idaho County Sheriff	1	0	24 hours/day, 7 days/week - radio or telephone
Vehicles	Structural Engine	1976 Chevrolet Class I, 7750 gpm, 700 gal	1	0	
	Wildland Engine	1976 3/4 ton 200 gal , 35 gpm	1	1	Need new wildland engine
	Wildland Engine	1972 6X6, 1,650 gal, 35 gpm @ 200 psi	1	0	
	Wildland Engine	4X4 1 ton pick-up with 500 gal tank, fully equipped	0	1	
	Water Tender	1684 Military 6 wheel drive, 2,00 gal with 4" pump and 1 1/2" pump	1	0	
	Aid-unit	1995 Class 1 Ford Wheeled Coach	1	0	
Other Equipment	Tank	2500 gal Fold-a-Tank	0	1	
	Portable Pump	Hale 450 gpm	0	1	
	Blower Fan	gas operated	0	1	
	Flares		0	2 cases	
	Portable Pump	Mark III	0	1	
	Foam Equipment	20020 Venturi Type	1	2	
Structures	Fire Station	At north end of district to house two units	0	1	

A.1.2 Carrot Ridge Volunteer Fire Department

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chief: Andrew Pucket
Address: Kamiah, Idaho
Phone: 208-935-2267
Email: acpukett@wildblue.net

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 one and two hours.

CURRENT RESOURCES AND NEEDS

The following table displays a full list of the department's equipment and needs.

Table A-2. Carrot Ridge Volunteer Fire Department's Resources and Needs.

Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details	
Personnel	Basic Member	A few members have received limited wildfire training	35-50	0	Farmer/neighbor organization
Training	Basic Wildland Training	More basic fire training in initial attack	0	X	Provided by IDL or private agency
	Basic Agricultural Training		0	X	
	First Aid Training		0	X	
	ICS Capability	Incident Command System	Unavailable	Unavailable	
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	15	0	
	Pants	Nomex	15	0	
	Boots	Leather	0	0	Use personal
	Gloves	Leather	0	20 pair	Use personal
	Hard Hats		0	20	Use personal
	Goggles		0	0	Use personal
	Headlamps		0	20	
	Fire Shelters		0	15	
Hand Tools	Shovels		0	22	Adequate supply
	Pulaski's		0	18	Adequate supply
	McLeod's		0	16	Adequate supply
	Chainsaw		0	0	Use personal
	Hand-held radios		2	2	
	Dispatch		1	0	Phone tree
Vehicles	Truck	1986 Dodge 4x4 Crew Cab, 250 -gallon tank with pump	1	0	
Other Equipment	Water tank	8000-10,000-gallon tank	2	0	

Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details	
	Water tank	4000-6000-gallon tank	1	0	Filled in summer only
	Trailers	250-gallon metal tank mounted on trailer with pump	2	0	

A.1.3 Cottonwood City Volunteer Fire Department and Rural Fire District

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chief: Rod Behler
Address: 1205 Lewiston Street, Cottonwood, ID 83522
Phone: 208-962-3171
Email: cottonwd@idaho.net

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.

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.

CURRENT RESOURCES AND NEEDS

The following table displays a full list of the department’s equipment and needs.

Table A- 3. Cottonwood Volunteer Fire Department’s Resources and Needs.

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Basic Member	Completed Essentials of Firefighting, ICS, NIMS, Hazmat, 1st Aid/CPR training	16	3-5	Need volunteers
	Intermediate Member	Experience plus advanced training	2	0	
	Advanced Member	Experience with Leadership and Management training	4	0	
Training	Basic Wildland Training	S-130, S-190, Pack Test	9	3	
	Basic Structural Training	Essentials of Firefighting, ICS, NIMS, Hazmat, 1st 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	Department requirement	21	1	Provided by Department.
	Basic Safety Training	Ongoing	22	0	Provided by Department.
	Advanced Safety Training		2	0	
	Haz Mat Training	First Responder	21	1	Provided by Department
	ICS Capability	Incident Command System	Unavailable	Unavailable	
Protective	Shirts	Nomex	0	25	

Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details	
Equipment	Pants	Nomex	0	25	
	Coveralls	Nomex	20	0	
	Boots	Leather	0	25	
	Boots	Bunker	22	20	Several are up to 20 years old, worn out
	Gloves	Leather	22	15	Structural
	Gloves	Leather	20	25	Wildland
	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	X	
	Axes		4	X	
	Pulaski		1	X	
	Swatters		1	X	
	McLeod		2	X	
	Chainsaw		3	X	
Communications	Portable Radios	Vertex	20	5	VHF handheld, currently not P25 compliant
	Mobile Radios	Vertex	5	0	VHF truck mounted, currently not P25 compliant
	Dispatch	Idaho County Sheriff	1	0	
	Base Station	Fire Station	0	1	
Vehicles	Type 1 Structural Engine	1988 FMC Pumper, 500 gallon tank, 1250 gpm pump, foam equipped	1	0	
	Type 1 Structural Engine	1992 Beck Ottawa, 500 gallon tank, 1250 gpm pump, foam equipped	1	0	
	Type 1 Structural & Wildland Engine	1995 Int'l, 600 gallon tank, 500 gpm pump, foam equipped, draft capable	1	1	Needs to be rebuilt or replaced with a crew cab engine capable of carrying four firefighters
	Type 2 Tactical Tender	1997 Freightliner, 2,000 gallon tank, 500 gpm pump, foam equipped, draft capable	1	0	
	Type 3 Tactical Tender	1964 Kaiser Army 2½ ton 6x6, 1300 gal tank, gpm pump	1	0	

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	Crash/Rescue	1987 Chevy, crew cab 4x4 pickup	1	0	
Other Equipment	Portable Tank	2,100 gal	1	0	
	Portable Tank	1,500 gal	1	0	
	Pos. Press. Gas Fan		2	0	
	Thermal Imager	Scott Eagle	2	0	
	Portable Monitor Nozzle		1	0	
	Water Curtain Nozzle		2	0	

A.1.4 Dixie Volunteer Fire Department

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chief: Andy Hairston (Treasurer)
Address: PO Box 127, Peck, ID 83545
Phone: (208) 486-6149
Email: N/A

DISTRICT SUMMARY

The Dixie Volunteer Fire Department is a community based volunteer organization and is managed by a Board of Directors. Dixie responds to structural and wildland fires. Currently the incident capacity is one incident and the recovery requirements to fill the tanker with water.

CURRENT RESOURCES AND NEEDS

The following table displays a full list of the department's equipment and needs.

Table A- 4. Dixie Volunteer Fire Department's Resources and Needs.

Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details	
Personnel	Member	X	0	All members are volunteers and most are only part time residents	
	Intermediate Member	0	4	Need trained members	
	Advanced Member	0	2	Need advanced trained members	
Training	Basic Wildland Training	0	X		
	Basic Structural Training	0	X		
	First Aid Training	0	X		
	Haz-Mat Training	0	X		
	Basic Safety Training	0	X		
	Advanced Safety Training	Flash over training	0	X	
	ICS Capability	Incident Command System	Unavailable	Unavailable	
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	5	5	
	Pants	Nomex	5	5	
	Gloves	Leather	10	5	
	Hard Hats		10	5	
	Goggles	Wildland	10	10	
	Headlamps		0	15	
	Fire Shelters		10	10	
	Shovels and axes		25	0	
	Fire Extinguishers		6	0	
Chainsaw	Stihl 036	3	0		

Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details	
Communications	Mobile Radios	0	5		
	Portable Radios	0	5		
	Base Station	0	2		
	Dispatch	0	2		
Vehicles	Structural Engine	1953 Ford	1	0	Used for wildland fires
	Structural Engine	1940s 2½-ton tanker	1	0	Used for wildland fires
Other Equipment	Slip Tank	With pump	2	0	
	Pump	2" pump	2	0	

A.1.5 Elk City Volunteer Fire Department

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chief: Loren Anderson
Address: P.O. Box 311 or 101 Sweeny Hill Road, Elk City, ID 83525
Phone: 208-842-2466
Email: chocolateelk@yahoo.com

DISTRICT SUMMARY

Elk City Volunteer Fire Department is responsible for structural and wildland fire protection for the City of Elk City. They also respond, when able, to fires in Orogrande, Red River Area, Junction Flats, Upper American River, and all surrounding areas. There is one fire station located at 101 Sweeny Hill Road, Elk City, Idaho (located in Elk City). This all-volunteer department with a total of 12 firefighters 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 including structural or wildland fires. We have a working agreement with the USDA 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 new residents 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 structures are located in among the dead and dying timber.

Communications

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

Firefighting Vehicles

Due to very limited funding, the age and capabilities of the firefighting vehicles in our department have become a concern. In certain situations, the USDA Forest Service arrives with their equipment, but there is no guarantee. During the winter, they are not available, and in the summer, they can be committed to other fires.

Burn Permit Regulations

Weed and trash burning without forethought, and burning during the permit season have the potential to cause fires.

RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES

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

Table A- 5. Elk City Volunteer Fire Department's Resources.

Resource	Item	Quantity
Personnel	ICS Capability (Incident Command System) I-100 and I-200	4
Vehicles	6x6 Structure truck	1
	4x4 Brush truck	1
	Crown pumper	1
	Equipment van	1
	Tankers: 2,100 gallon and 1,000 gallon	2
Miscellaneous Equipment	Miscellaneous pumps	3
	Honda generator 5000k	1
	Halogen 4 head light standards	4
	100 foot extension cords	4
	20-24 foot extension ladder	1
Personnel Equipment	Wildland helmets	12
	Hoods	13
	Sets of wildland clothing pants/shirts	12
	Each, shovels, picks, etc.	6
	New SCBA	3
	Structure gloves, pairs	12
	Bunker boots, pairs	Many

NEEDS

Our needs at this time are:

- Newer, faster trucks that can traverse the snow and mud
- Hardline hoses
- Two 200 feet drop tanks with 1000 gallon hose reels
- 300 feet of 1½ " hose
- 300 ft of 2½ " hose
- Larger capacity pump (500 gpm)
- Good training videos
- Building materials to finish our building including: R19 insulation for a 2000 square foot building, lumber, plywood, metal roofing, and siding

A.1.6 Glenwood-Caribel Volunteer Fire District

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chief: Dee Gillins
Address: 1207 Glenwood Road, Kamiah, Idaho 83536
Phone: 208-935-0334
Email: gcchief@wildblue.net

DISTRICT SUMMARY

The Glenwood-Caribel Volunteer Fire District (GCVFD) was created in April of 2005 with the specific intent of providing fire protection to the residents of Glenwood, Caribel, and the surrounding areas, which had previously been unprotected. The Board of Directors is dedicated to the improvement of fire protection coverage through the acquisition and maintenance of adequate equipment, and the recruitment and training of sufficient personnel to ensure that this coverage continues.

The Glenwood-Caribel Volunteer Fire District provides both structural and wildland fire protection for approximately 42 square miles of timbered and grassland areas in the hills east of Kamiah. The topographical features of this area range from flat farmland to deep, difficult to access canyons. Large areas of cultivated farmland, thick-forested areas, and dense underbrush, with numerous homes dispersed throughout, provide a challenge to effective firefighting. State, National Forest, tribal and large areas of private lands add to the complexity of fire protection in the District.

The GCVFD is an active participant of the Idaho County Mutual Aid Agreement, which is a reciprocal agreement among all participating fire organizations within Idaho County. We have a Memorandum of Understanding with the Idaho Department of Lands.

PRIORITY AREAS

Fire Station Upgrades

Additions to the structure to house our apparatus and equipment adequately are part of our plans. A well, a septic system, a meeting/training room, and restrooms/shower facilities are also needed. We hope that this station house, when completed, would be used as a community center as well.

Firefighting Water Sources

There are currently eight to ten sites throughout the district that have been identified for “dry hydrant” locations, which will be implemented as funding for these projects becomes available. There is not a hydrant system in the area, so the numerous ponds and reservoirs located throughout the district are our only source of water. A well to provide water at the Fire Station is needed.

Equipment Upgrades

Through grant funding and private donations, this rural fire department has built a small fire station, acquired a used pumper truck, as well as two 1,200-gallon tenders, a 2,500-gallon tender, and two brush trucks. We plan to upgrade our equipment as newer equipment and apparatus becomes available.

Residential Growth

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 huge 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.

Burn Permit Regulations

Burn permits within the district are currently administered by the Idaho Department of Lands, Maggie Creek Supervisory District.

Mitigation

GCVFD has had a number of residents participate in the Wildfire Mitigation Plan sponsored by the Idaho County Disaster Management office. The district recently completed defensible space surveys of many of the residences of the area, and the information is being inputted into the RedZone program. Currently about 75% of the district has been surveyed, and additional surveys are in progress.

RESOURCES, CAPABILITIES AND NEEDS

The following table describes the resources available and needs for the Department.

Table A- 6. Glenwood-Caribel Volunteer Fire District’s Resources and Needs.

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Active Member		24	0	Monthly training meetings in house
Training	Basic Wildland Training	Wildland Fire Safety Training	14	10	Yearly IDL Refresher Course
	Basic Structural Training	Clearwater Fire Academy LCSC Idaho State Fire Academy	21	3	FF-PPE, SCBA, Ventilation, ENG OPS, Wildland Urban Interface Intermediate Wildland training
	First Aid Training		11	X	Five EMTs w/3 additional students testing
	Haz Mat Training		0	X	
	Basic Safety Training	Continuous Process	24	X	
	Advanced Safety Training	Continuous process	5	19	
	Incident Command System (ICS) I-100		18	6	
	Incident Command System (ICS) I-200		3	12	
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	15 (Used)	10	Wildland
	Pants	Nomex	15 (Used)	10	Wildland
	Coveralls	Nomex	0	0	Wildland
	Boots	Leather	0	24	Wildland
	Gloves	Leather	10 (Used)	20	Wildland
	Hard Hats		15	10	Wildland
	Goggles	Wildland	15	10	Wildland
	Full Turnout		6 (New) 21 (Used)	18	Structure
	Fire Shelters		9 (New)	3	Wildland
	MSA and Scott SCBA		11 (Used)	6	Structure
Hand Tools	Shovels		14	6	Wildland
	Pulaskis		9	6	Wildland

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	McLeods		5	5	Wildland
	Fire Rakes		0	7	Wildland
	Fire Swatter		4	6	Wildland
	Axes		1	4	Structure
	Brush hooks		4	4	Wildland
Communications	Handheld Portable Radios	Non P25 Compliant	24	4	
	Handheld Portable Radios	P25 Compliant	4	24	
	Mobile Radios	P25 Compliant	2	7	
	Mobile Radios	Non P25 Compliant	4	0	
	Base Station	P25 Compliant	0	1	
	Dispatch	Idaho County Sheriff Countywide Repeater Network	1	0	24 hours/day, 7 days/week - phone tree
Vehicles	Wildland Engine FSO WE 6	1986 Chevy Diesel Pickup w/200 gallon pump unit & foam eductor	1	0	GCVFD Owned/Wildland
	Wildland Engine FSO WE 5	1992 Ford Pickup 600 gallon, pump unit, and foam proportioner and nozzle	1	0	GCVFD Owned Wildland/Structure
	Water Tender FSO WT2	1986 Kaiser Diesel Truck 2500 gallon with 5 HP pump, and pump with reel	1	0	IDL Loan Program Wildland/Structure
	Water Tender FSO WT3	1986 American General Diesel, 1200 gallon and 350 gpm pump	1	0	IDL Loan program Structure/Wildland
	Water Truck/Fire Suppression FSO WT3	1988 International 1200 gallon tank with /250 gpm fill pump	1	0	IDL Loan program Structure/Wildland
	Structure Engine FSO E2	1986 Chevy with 750 gpm pump and 500 gallon tank	1	0	GCVFD owned Structure; currently out of commission; With ladders and limited hose and nozzles
	QRU	1994 Chevy Wheeled coach	1	0	GCVFD owned EMS response vehicle- responds with up to four EMTs
	EMS Response Vehicle	1984 Chevy Blazer	1	0	GCVFD owned
Other Equipment	Chainsaw	Husky 359 20" bar	2	4	Wildland/Structure
	Portable Tank	Collapsible 2,500 gal	2	1	Wildland/Structure
	10 # Dry Chemical Fire Extinguisher	Trucks & Station	2	4	Structure/Wildland
	5# Dry Chemical fire extinguishers	Truck	3	3	Structure/Wildland
	Water Back Packs		10	10	Wildland

Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details	
	First Aid Kits	Trucks & Station	6	4	Wildland/Structure
	Extrication Equipment	QRU	1	0	Combo-tool and vehicle stabilization; Motor vehicle
Facilities	Fire Station Facility	Facility for four vehicles	1	0	See narrative above

A.1.7 Grangeville City Fire Department and Rural Fire District

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chief: Dan Tackett
Address: 845 East Main Street, Grangeville, Idaho 83530
Phone: (208) 983-2851; (208) 983-0491 (Work); or (208) 983-2664 (Home)
Email: tacketts@connectwireless.us

DISTRICT SUMMARY

The 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 one-half to one hour.

CURRENT RESOURCES AND NEEDS

The following table displays a full list of the department's equipment and needs.

Table A-7. Grangeville Fire Department and Rural Fire District's Resources and Needs.

Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details	
Personnel	Active Volunteers	Completed "Essentials of Firefighting" course and various other training	20	0	Need volunteers with willingness to serve, train, and respond to fires - this is currently the #1 need
	Training	Basic Wildland Training	Update existing training	0	X
Basic Structural Training		Ongoing	0	X	
Haz Mat Training		Update existing training	0	X	
Basic Safety Training		Ongoing	0	X	
ICS Capability		Incident Command System	Unavailable	Unavailable	
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 five per year until all are updated
	Breathing Apparatus	ISI SCBA	16	5	
	Shovels		4	10	
	Pulaski's		X	10	
Axes		5	10		

Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details	
	Water Back Packs	3	6		
	Chainsaw	Stihl	2	2	
Communications	Mobile Radios	Vertex	3	0	
	Pagers	Motorola	20	0	
	Base Station	Idaho County Sheriff	1	0	
	Repeaters		4	0	Through Sheriff's office
	Dispatch	Idaho County Sheriff	1	0	24 hours/day, 7 days/week
Vehicles	Engine	1986 Ford F-350 Attack	1	0	City and Rural
	Engine	International/Central States pumper 750 gallons	1	0	Rural
	Water Tender/Engine	4,000 gallons	1	0	Rural
	Engine	1972 AL Pioneer	1	1	City; Needs Replacing
	Engine	1996 Pierce Sabre	1	0	City
Other Equipment	Foam Equipment	Foam capability	4	0	
	Portable Pump	2.5"	1	0	
	Snap Tank	3000 gallon capacity	1	0	

A.1.8 Harpster Fire Protection District

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chief: Melvin Gribble
Address: 113 Newsome Street, Harpster, ID 83552
Phone: (208) 983-2098 or (208) 983-0263 or (208) 983-1785
Email: Kck01@qroidaho.net

DISTRICT SUMMARY

The Harpster Fire Protection District (HFPD) was created by voter initiative in 2007, evolving from the previously established Harpster Fire Protection District. It is the goal of the present Board of Commissioners to maintain and improve both equipment and personnel.

HFPD provides firefighting support in an area of approximately twenty square miles comprising unique topographic features. The terrain in many locations is rugged and difficult to access. Cultivated land and open pastures, stands of trees, dense underbrush surround many of the rural residences. Nez Perce National Forest system lands and dense stands of trees most often surround open fields.

Burn permits within the district are currently administered through the Idaho Department of Lands, Maggie Creek Supervisory Unit.

The HFPD is currently a participant of the Idaho County Mutual Aid Agreement, which is a reciprocal agreement amongst all participating fire organizations within Idaho County. The district also maintains a Memorandum of Understanding with the Idaho Department of Lands for mutual aid with this agency.

The district has had a number of residents participate in the Wildfire Mitigation Plan sponsored by the Idaho County Disaster Management office. In addition to this effort, the district is actively gathering and inputting residential data for the RedZone program. Less than 10% of residences have been RedZone surveyed.

RESOURCES, CAPABILITIES, AND NEEDS

The following table displays a full list of the department's resources and needs.

Table A- 8. Harpster Fire Protection District's Resources and Needs.

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Active Member		22	0	Bi-Monthly training meetings in house and 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	
	ICS Capability	Incident Command System 100/200	15/15	7/7	

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	15 Used / Surplus	10	Wildland
	Pants	Nomex	15 Used / Surplus	10	Wildland
	Coveralls	Nomex	9 New	0	Wildland
	Boots	Leather	0	12	Wildland
	Gloves	Leather	15 New 10 Used	0	Wildland Structure
	Hard Hats		9 New 5 Used	0	Wildland
	Goggles	Wildland	19	0	Wildland
	Full Turnout		5 New 7 Used	7	Structure
	Fire Shelters		9 New	3	Wildland
	SCBA		3 New 6 Used	6	Structure
Communications	Handheld Portable Radios	Non P25 Compliant	10	0	
	Mobile Radios	P25 Compliant	2	3	
	Mobile Radios	Non P25 Compliant	8	0	
	Base Station	P25 Compliant	1	0	
	Dispatch	Idaho County Sheriff Countywide Repeater Network	1	0	24 hours/day, 7 days/week - phone tree
Vehicles	Wildland Engine FSO WE 6	1985 Chevy Diesel Pickup w/200 gallon pump unit and foam eductors	1	1	IDL Loan Program; Wildland/Structure
	Wildland Engine FSO WE 6	1974 Ford Pickup w/200 gallon pump unit and foam generator	1	0	HVFD Owned; Wildland/Structure
	Water Tender	1977 GMC Diesel Truck 2500 gallon with 5 HP pump	1	0	IDL Loan Program; Wildland/Structure
	Structural Engine FSO E2	1974 Van Pelt I-H Diesel	1	0	HVFD Owned; Wildland/Structure
	Towed Trailer	300 gallon pump unit with 5 HP pump	1	0	Towed by POV; Wildland/Structure
Other Equipment	Shovels		18	0	Wildland
	Pulaskis		13	4	Wildland
	McLeods		8	4	Wildland
	Fire Rakes		5	7	Wildland
	Fire Swatter		0	12	Wildland
	Axes		1	11	Wildland Structure
	Chainsaw	Stihl 036 20" bar	1	4	Wildland/Structure
	Portable Tank	Collapsible 2,500 gallon	1	0	Wildland/Structure

Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
10 Pound Dry Chemical Fire Extinguishers	Trucks and Station	7	0	Wildland/Structure
Water Back Packs		6	4	Wildland
First Aid Kits	Trucks and Station	6	0	Wildland/Structure

OUTLOOK

Future facilities improvements include the addition of an office/training room and the drilling of a well to provide water both for engine refill and on site restrooms. Currently engine personnel draft water from the South Fork of the Clearwater River as this is the only water available. The district is currently outfitted with a relatively complete set of engines and apparatus. However, as newer equipment and apparatus may become available, trading up to newer equipment will aggressively be addressed. Specifically, the pump on the tender needs to be increased in capacity. There are a number of sites throughout the district, which lend themselves to the formation of “dry hydrants,” which will be addressed as funding becomes available.

A.1.9 Kamiah City and Rural Fire Protection District

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chief: Dan Musgrave
Address: 515 Main Street, Kamiah, Idaho 83536
Phone: (208) 935-0935 and (208) 935-0265
Email: kfvd@qroidaho.net or musgrave5@msn.com

DISTRICT SUMMARY

Kamiah Fire City and Rural Fire Protection District is a city based volunteer organization housed in one building and is managed by the City of Kamiah and the rural fire district commissioners. The district is approximately 25 square miles and has approximately 30 volunteer firefighters. Kamiah City and Rural Fire Protection District responds to structural, agricultural and wildland fires. Currently the incident capability is two incidents and the recovery requirements take between three and four hours.

PRIORITY AREAS

Residential Growth

The district is bordered by two different counties: (1) Lewis County – estimates suggest a two to four percent growth rate in the next five years; (2) Idaho County – estimates suggest a three to five percent growth rate in the next five years.

Communications

The Kamiah City and Rural Fire Protection District is presently in negotiation with three other counties for a joint Fire Channel Repeater solely for fire incident communications.

Burn Permit Regulations

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

Effective Mitigation Strategies

The Kamiah City and Rural Fire Protection District has submitted a grant application to the Nez Perce Tribe for funds for the purchase of the Red Zone Program. Additionally, we are exploring opportunities and programs for fuel reduction in our urban interface areas, and are seeking recommendations for subdivision placements and development

Education and Training

The Kamiah City and Rural Fire Protection District's education and training is ongoing to enable the Department to respond to all fire needs that occur locally and in our urban interface areas. We are constantly searching for grant opportunities to further that education and training goal.

Cooperative Agreements

Kamiah City and Rural Fire Protection District has mutual aid agreements with Idaho Department of Lands and with the City of Kamiah. We are in the process of committing to mutual aid agreements with fire departments in the surrounding area to strengthen our firefighting capabilities in our community and the neighboring ones.

RESOURCES, CAPABILITIES AND NEEDS

The following table describes the resources available and needs for the Department.

Table A- 9. Kamiah City and Rural Fire Protection District's Resources and Needs.

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Basic Member		24	6	
Training	Basic Wildland Training		0	X	
	Basic Structural Training		0	X	
	First Aid Training		0	X	
	Haz-Mat Training		0	X	
	Basic Safety Training		0	X	
	Advanced Safety Training		0	X	
	ICS Capability (I-100)	Incident Command System	28	2	
	ICS Capability (I-200)	Incident Command System	4	26	
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		0	25	Current are out of service
	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	0	
	Dispatch	Lewis County Sheriff	1	0	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	1	0	

Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details	
		6, 250 gallon, 100 gpm			
	Water Tender	1970s Kenworth, 4,000 gallon	1	0	
	Utility Vehicle	4X4	1	1	Command and communications
	Ambulance	1995 wheel coach Type 3	1	0	At least one ambulance rolls on every fire
	Ambulance	1999 wheel coach Type 3	1	0	At least one ambulance rolls on every fire
	Ambulance	1983 Van	1	0	At least one ambulance rolls on every fire
Other Equipment	Tank	1500 gallon Fold-a-Tank	1	0	
	Thermal Imaging Tool		0	1	
	Generator		2	0	
	Flares		0	2 cases	
	Portable Pump	Hale 450 gpm	0	1	
	Flares		0	2 cases	
	Foam Equipment	Injection type	1	0	Installed on Type 6 engine

FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

We will need to continue to update and replace our firefighting equipment to keep up with growing depends in our urban interface areas.

We need to continue to pursue our discussions and commitments to mutual aid agreements with all our neighboring community Fire Departments to ensure a successful response to a fire disaster in each community.

We need to expand 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.

We need to find new ways to recruit more volunteer members to our Department to better protect and serve our community.

We need the ability to secure grant funds or discover other programs willing to donate funds to further our education, training, and equipment needs.

In addition, we need to provide additional training seminars centrally located in our area so our volunteers can attend, participate, and gain the vital information and techniques needed to be an effective firefighter.

A.1.10 Kooskia Fire Department

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chief: Mark Anderson
Address: PO Box 126 or 401 Front Street, Kooskia, ID 83539
Phone: 208-926-4684
Email: anderson@camasnet.com

DISTRICT SUMMARY

The Kooskia Fire Department provides local fire protection (structural and initial wildland response), and primary response. The department also provides multi-hazard responses to many other types of emergencies. The Kooskia Fire Station is located at 4th and Front streets in Kooskia in a building with six bays housing seven apparatus. The building also contains business offices, training facilities, and limited quarters. The building is equipped with a backup generator, telephone, and high-speed Internet capabilities.

This department has mutual aid agreements with all other local departments through the Idaho County mutual aid pact. We also have an MOU with the Idaho Department of Lands.

Burn permits are handled through Idaho Department of Lands.

We are starting to experience a large amount of growth in our coverage area. Many of the people moving into the area are retirees. There is a significant increase in our urban wildland interface fire protection problem. We also have a large number of structures in our area that are poorly constructed and do not meet fire codes creating significant fire suppression problems. We are seeing a trend toward constructing new infrastructure related to tourism.

RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES

The following table displays a full list of the department's equipment and needs.

Table A- 10. Kooskia Fire Department's Resources and Needs.

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Active Member		14	6	Trained personnel participating in fires. More recruits are needed to deal with attrition and our aging work force
	Training				
	Structural and Wildland	In house, in cooperation with other departments and at various schools and academies.			Working to improve training and recruit additional members. New and updated materials are needed.
	ICS	Members are trained in ICS 100 and 200 as needed when new members start.			Some senior members are sent to more advanced ICS
	First Aid	Provided as needed			Some Members are EMTs – Department policy is to respond an EMS unit on all structure and major fires
	Vehicle Operation	Provided to all new members when they are evaluated to operate department vehicles			Hope to improve program with formal training materials.

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	General	The department provides financial support when budget allows and equipment support to attend all training.			Department pays tuition for classes related to our mission. We also encourage people to take advantage of other funded training opportunities.
Protective Equipment	Structure Turnouts	NFPA standard in serviceable condition	16	10	Due to size differences we need to increase our supply of turnout gear especially in larger sizes and replace older worn out sets.
	Shirts	Nomex	18	8	
	Pants	Nomex	14	10	Sizes on existing pants are not in the ranges needed in some cases
	Gloves	Wildland	20	0	
	Gloves	Structure	16	10	
	Headlamps		18	0	
	Fire Shelters	New Generation	12	4	One per seating position
	SCBA	11 up to standard, 4 lacking HUD and integrated PASS	15	5	Short one to have one for each seating position and need to replace four obsolete sets
Hand Tools	Shovels		8	12	
	Pulaski's		6	0	
	Hooligan Tool		1	4	One per engine
	Pulaski		8	12	
	McLeod		1	5	
	Chainsaw		1	1	
Communications	Mobile Radios	One per vehicle, station radio, and one for chief	7	6	Only one is P 25 compliant (Engine 3) and one other (Base in station) narrow band compliant but not P 25.
	Handheld Radios	One per firefighter	10	12	Only two are P 25 Compliant; two more are narrow band compliant.
	Dispatch	Idaho County Sheriff	1	0	Equipment is old and outdated. Need additional repeaters and repeater frequencies. See Idaho County Communication Plan for details
	EMS Mobile Radios	In ambulances (The ambulance is a separate third service that shares quarters, some personnel, and works closely with the Fire Department)	4	2	Two of these radios are narrow band but not P 25 the other two are 15 to 20 year old wide band spares

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	EMS Handhelds	In ambulances (The ambulance is a separate third service that shares quarters, some personnel, and works closely with the Fire Department)	25	10	Four are P25 compliant 6 are narrow band; the rest are wide band and must be replaced by 2013
Vehicles	Structure Engine	1979 Chevy Type 2 1000 GPM 750 Gallon Tank (lacks one seating position to qualify as a Type 1)	1	0	Has Foam (Engine 1)
	Structure Engine	1961 Mack Type 1 1250 gpm pumper with 500 gallon tank	1	1	Needs Foam capability, Should be replaced due to age and the fact that it was built as an open cab (Engine 5)
	Wildland Engine/Tender	1964 AM General 1200 gallon tank 260 GPM pump (Type 3 tender or Type 3 engine)	1	0	2 ½ ton army 6X6 converted for fire service. Carries 2500 gallon fold a tank.
	Wildland Engine	2006 Ford / BME CAFS Type 6 300 gallon tank, 125gpm pump, 50 cfm. Compressor	1	0	Fully NFPA compliant 4X4
	Wildland Engine	1964 International 4X4 600 gallon tank Wildland pony pump, 500 gpm pump (unserviceable)	1	1	This Engine has pump drive problems with the midship pump thus is currently classed as a Type 4 Wildland Engine
	Ambulance	Ford/ Medtec 4X4	2	1	One will need replaced in the next 5 years (The ambulance is a separate third service that shares quarters, some personnel, and works closely with the Fire Department)
Other Equipment	Tank	2500 gallon fold a tank	1		
	Floating Pump	Hale 400 GPM floating pump	1		
	Generator	1973 Chrysler	1	1	1500 watt portable, needs updated
	Drafting eductor	For pulling water from creek a long distance away	0	1	
	Generator	80 KW Kohler	1	0	Backup power at station and for wells on city water system
	Air fill station	Bauer	1	0	
	Portable Pump	Mark III	0	1	
	MREs		0	3 case	
	Vent Fans	1 positive pressure and 1 smoke ejector	2	1	1 positive pressure needed
	Foam equipment		4	1	To have all engines equipped

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	Hose	1.5 and 2.5 “	5000’	1000’	Need to replace worn out structure hose that is as much as 50 years old.

FUTURE GOALS

We are working toward strengthening our training program, increasing recruitment, and upgrading older equipment. We currently have a mix of apparatus that meet our needs well. We upgraded Engine 3 in 2006 with a 4x4 CAFS equipped brush truck. We need to replace at least one of our structural engines due to its age and condition. Our newest structural engine is 30 years old and the oldest almost 50.

We have quite successfully implemented a monthly training program in cooperation with adjacent departments. We have also sent people to various fire academies. We hope to continue this trend along with recruiting more new firefighters.

A.1.11 Ridge Runner Fire Department

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chief: Dale Pickering
Address: PO Box 652, Kooskia, Idaho 83539
Phone: 208-926-7328
Email: 6picks@wildblue.net

DEPARTMENT SUMMARY

The Ridge Runner Fire Department (RRFD) was created in 1983 by a group of local citizens concerned about the increasing danger of wildland fires. It was the original intent of the citizens to equip them to suppress wildland fires in cooperation with other local agencies. Over time the need to fight wildland fire has remained, however the need to fight structural fires has increased. In response to the population quadrupling since the inception of the RRFD, the department is actively acquiring additional apparatus, equipment, training, and a centralized fire station. The additional homes being built in the wildland interface has proved to be a challenge and the department is encouraging the residents to take an active role to mitigate the fire danger to themselves and the community. The goals of the present Board of Directors is to improve safety, equipment, training, and reduce the fire district's insurance rating from a "10" to an "8".

RRFD provides firefighting and motor vehicle crash support to an area of diverse topographical features. The terrain in many locations is rugged and difficult to access with a vertical elevation difference of 1200 feet from one end of the district to the other. The 43 square mile fire district encompasses four square miles of the Nez Perce Reservation, borders the Wild and Scenic River corridor of the Clearwater River and the Nez Perce National Forest. The fuels commonly found include cultivated land, open pastures, heavily wooded drainages, and dense underbrush. The fire district has 250 residences with approximately 750 residents living on one-way in/out roads. Available water for suppression has proven difficult due to the lack of hydrants and access to surface water.

Future facilities include the construction of a centralized fire station with six bays to house our equipment that now remains outside and drained for the winter months. The building would also contain an office, training room and sufficient storage for tools and equipment. The three-acre parcel for the station also needs a drilled well to provide water for underground water storage and on site restrooms. The district is currently outfitted with a variety of engines and apparatus; however, as funds become available the department will actively replace the aging engines to provide for safety and reliability. There are a number of sites throughout the district that lend themselves to the installation of "dry hydrants"; however funding and formal easements have not been secured.

Burn permits within the district are currently administered through the Idaho Department of Lands.

The RRFD is currently a participant of the Idaho County Mutual Aid Agreement, which is a reciprocal agreement amongst all participating fire organizations within Idaho County. The district also maintains a Memorandum of Understanding with the Idaho Department of Lands and Kooskia FD for mutual aid.

The district has had a number of residents participate in the Wildfire Mitigation Plan sponsored by the Idaho County Disaster Management office. In addition to this effort, the district is currently active in the gathering and input of residential data for the RedZone program. Less than 10% of the residences have been RedZone surveyed.

RESOURCES, CAPABILITIES AND NEEDS

The following table describes the resources available and needs for the RRFD.

Table A- 11. Ridge Runner Fire Department’s Resources and Needs.

Resource	Item	Description	Existing Quantity	Needed Quantity	Details
Personnel	Active Member	Personnel	21	X	Monthly training meeting with curriculum from Idaho Emergency Services
Training	Basic Wildland Training	S-130, S-190, L-180	15	6	Annual in-house academy and IDL Refresher Course
	Basic Structural Training	IFSAC Firefighter 1	1	14	Currently scheduling courses through Idaho Emergency Services
	EMT’s	Basic/Advanced	2	2	RRFD responds to multi-vehicle collisions, however is not presently equipped to transport.
	Haz Mat Training	Technician	5	X	RRFD has no containment/decontamination equipment.
	ICS 100/ NIMS 700a		15	6	
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	15 Used / Surplus	15	Wildland
	Pants	Nomex	15 Used / Surplus	15	Wildland
	Coveralls	Nomex	0	0	Wildland
	Boots	Leather	0	0	Wildland
	Gloves	Leather	16 0	6 21	Wildland Structure
	Hard Hats		12 Used	8	Wildland
	Goggles	Wildland	16	6	Wildland
	Full Turnout		7	14	Structure
	Fire Shelters		16 New	6	Wildland
	SCBA		13 Non-compliant	12	Structure
Hand Tools	Shovels		20	0	Wildland
	Pulaskis		20	0	Wildland
	Belt Weather Kits		0	4	Wildland
	Fire Rakes		0	4	Wildland
	Fire Swatter		10	0	Wildland
	Axes		3	0	Wildland/Structure
Communications	Handheld Portable Radios	Non P25 Compliant	12	6	
	Handheld Portable Radios	P25 Compliant	0	0	
	Mobile Radios	P25 Compliant	0	6	
	Mobile Radios	Non P25 Compliant	0	0	
	Base Station	P25 Compliant	0	0	
	Dispatch	Idaho County Sheriff Countywide Repeater Network	1	0	24 hours/day, 7 day/week

Resource	Item	Description	Existing Quantity	Needed Quantity	Details
Vehicles	Wildland Engine FSO WE 6	1974 Chevy Diesel Pickup w/200 gallon pump unit	1	0	IDL Loan Program Wildland
	Wildland Engine FSO WE 5	1974 Int. crew cab w/500 gallon pump unit	1	0	IDL Loan Program Wildland
	Wildland Engine FSO WE 4	1980 Chevy w/ 750 gallon pump unit	1	0	IDL Loan Program Wildland
	Water Tender FSO WT3	1976 AMC Truck 1000 gallon w/4HP pump	1	0	IDL Loan Program Wildland/Structure
	Structural Engine FSO E2	1981 Ford F-800 w/1000gal & Hale front mount pump	1	0	HFPD Owned Structure/Wildland
	Structural Engine FSO E2	1962 Ford F-800 500 gallon	1	0	HFPD Owned Structure
	Towed Trailer	200 gal Pump Unit w/3HP pump	5	0	Towed by POV Wildland
Other Equipment	Chainsaw	Stihl 036, 20" bar	0	6	Wildland/Structure
	Portable Tank	Collapsible 2,500 gallon	1	0	Wildland/Structure
	10 # Dry Chemical Fire Extinguisher	Trucks and Station	0	6	Structure/Wildland
	Water Back Packs		3	5	Wildland
	First Aid Kits	Trucks and Station	4	2	Wildland/Structure

A.1.12 Riggins City Fire Department

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chief: Dan Catherman
Address: PO Box 249, Riggins Id. 83549
Phone: 208-628-3572 or 208-628-3390
Email: rigginsfd@yahoo.com
rigginscity@yahoo.com

DEPARTMENT SUMMARY

Riggins City Volunteer Fire Department has the privilege of protecting the city's residences. The Fire Department has ten-mile mutual aid agreement with the Salmon River Rural Fire Department when residences are involved. We also have a mutual aid agreement with the Idaho Department of Lands and the USDI Bureau of Land Management.

Response times within the city are between five to seven minutes, and outside the City they are between 10 to 25 minutes depending on the fire's location. Usually, the City Fire Department arrives prior to the Rural Fire Departments to incidents.

The firehouse is relatively new and houses two fire trucks and the city's two ambulances.

Riggins is a small rural community. Its population is approximately 410. The city itself is long and narrow and is situated about 60 feet above the Big Salmon River. There are few vacant lots for building. Consequently, people split their property and sell off a portion for a new residence. The trend now is to go up, rather than out and we are seeing more two-storied buildings begin to appear.

Riggins population tends to be of retirement age. Homes are in close proximity to each other, and there are many trees around homes. We have two schools at separate locations and several motels.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The City has two wells and a large storage tank above the high school. We are well supplied with water, many hydrants that make firefighting in the City easier.

Idaho County Light and Power supplies power to Riggins via above ground wires on poles. This northern end finishes somewhere near Time Zone Bridge. There are three major branches to these lines, each in valleys off Highway 95.

1. **Rapid River Road:** Four miles south of Riggins. This a community of homes and lots for sale. They have their own wells, and sewage systems. There is also farm land for sale in bigger lots. Eventually, these too will likely be divided and built on. The power line continues on to the fish hatchery and up Shingle Creek.
2. **Squaw Creek:** Much of this area is prior ranch land split up for building lots. Each lot has its own water supply (well or spring). The line goes on to Papoose Creek, where there are several homes surrounded by timber. Papoose Creek is quite steep, and certain firefighting equipment has difficulty getting up the grade (about 10%).
3. **Race Creek:** Much of this area is prior ranch land split up for building lots. The power line goes to the confluence of Race Creek and Bean Creek, continues up Bean Creek underground, to Bader's property on Whiskey Butte and on up to Cold Springs.

The good news is these creeks run all year round, so water is available for fighting fires. In the winter, Squaw Creek Road can be a challenge. Steep hills and lack of sunshine on the creek and valley floors cause ice to remain in shaded areas.

RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES

The Riggins City Fire Department has two trucks:

- ***1956 Pumper:*** This vehicle does not conform to NFPA standards. It works for drafting only. However, the tank leaks. It is our “second out” vehicle.
- ***1973 American La France:*** This is a 1000 gpm, fully stocked vehicle. It pumps well. We have had trouble with the impellor being worn and the transmission, and wonder when it will break!

We have ten sets of turnouts hanging on the wall. These are mix-and-match, combinations of used turnouts from other stations, for which we are grateful. We have enough boots, gloves helmets, face shields to complete each set. Six people turn out for training monthly. All personnel are trained at the essentials level. We plan to have SCBA training at least quarterly. Five of the six people are wildland fire trained as well. The ICS capability is unavailable.

NEEDS

As with all departments, we have a need for a new truck. Because we are a small rural city with low call volume, it is hard to keep the firefighters enthused and the attrition rate is high. We need recruitment and retaining methods, possibly including a small remuneration for their effort.

Training is an additional need. We train once a month, but it does not seem to be enough. State funding for training as well as State level training is getting harder to acquire. We try to alternate hands on with classroom. Our people are encouraged to go to fire training schools whenever they can. Volunteers still have to make a living and take care of their families as well.

The community needs to be Fire Wise, so education of the public is especially important. We cannot change the way homes are built close together, but we can educate them about their wood piles, trees, etc.

FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

For a small community we have a quantity of good gear.

Six new sets of MSA SCBA (Low pressure). We have a cascade system and are getting a compressor and filling station, six New Vertex radios, sets of hazmat, Level B suits complete with boots, gloves, and tape, two full face masks with all the different chemical filters, and a Hazmat shower, pool, brushes, and wand. All of this came through a Homeland Security grant for which we are thankful.

Our continued needs are people, training, effective communications, and live fire practices.

A.1.13 Salmon River Rural Fire Department

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chief: Dennis McCollum
Address: 245 Grouse Lane, Pollock, Idaho 83547
Phone: 208-628-2772
Email: djmccol@frontiernet.net

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, covering the area from White Bird pass, along the U.S. Highway 95 corridor into Adams County to the Smokey Boulder Road. Our district is 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 can and have been called out to wildland fires, car fires, hazardous material incidents, or any emergency that may occur. We have mutual aid agreements with the City of Riggins and the City of White Bird. We also have mutual aid agreements with the Nez Perce and Payette National Forests, Idaho Department of Lands, and the USDI 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 several areas. The Salmon River Rural Fire Department now has ten P-25 compliant radios installed in our apparatus. We need eight more to complete all our apparatus. We need forty-six P-25 compliant portables for our personnel.

Firefighting Vehicles

Due to the age of our vehicles ranging from 1966 through 1997 and to the limited funding, we have great concerns for the safety of our firefighters and the citizens in our district. We will continue to upgrade our equipment until they meet NFPA and IDL standards.

Training

Our department continues to emphasize the importance of training to our firefighters. We have firefighters certified with red cards 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 received a government grant and were able to begin outfitting our personnel with ten new sets of turnouts. We also received ten new SCBA. We will continue to upgrade until all thirty-one of our firefighters has new turnouts.

CURRENT RESOURCES

The following table displays the ICS capability for the Salmon River Rural Fire Department.

Table A- 12. ICS Capability for Salmon River Rural Fire Department.

Resource	Item	Existing	Needed
ICS Capability	Incident Command System (I-100, I-200, and I-300)	2	6

The following table displays a list of the department’s equipment.

Table A- 13. Salmon River Rural Fire Department’s Resources.

Station	Year	Type	Model	Tank Capacity	Pump Capacity
Station 1	1985	Structural	Walter	500	1000
	1994	Wildland	Chevy 1 ton, Type 6	300	50
Station 2	1971	Structural	Am General 6x6 2 ½ ton	500	500
	1976	Wildland	Chevy 1 ton, Type 6	300	50
	1966	Tender	Kaiser 6x6 ½ ton	1200	35
Station 3	1986	Structural	International	500	1500
	1967	Tender	Kaiser 6x6 2 ½ ton,	1000	35
	1975	Wildland	Chevy 1 ton, Type 6	300	50
Station 4	1982	Structural	GMC	1000	1000
Station 5	1981	Structural	FMC Spartan	500	1250
	1966	Tender	GMC	1200	236
Station 6	1973	Structural	Ford F-750	500	1000
	1979	Wildland	Dodge 1ton 4x4, Type 6	300	35
	1968	Tender	Am General 6x6 2 ½ ton	1200	35
Other	1999	Command	Ford F250 ¾ ton	80	12
	1978	Rescue/Hazmat	Chevy 1 ton		
	1979	Water Tender	Chevrolet	1500	250
	1986	Maintenance	Chevrolet Suburban		

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 operational costs for these vehicles. These three water tenders needs pumps mounted on them that meet the 200-gpm requirement. We need three 1500 gpm porta-tanks to put on the water tenders to meet the IDL requirements.

FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

The Salmon River Rural Fire Department will continue to upgrade 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. Salmon River Rural Fire Stations 1 and 4 need to be replaced. Station 1 was built fifteen feet over the property line. The owner does not want the station expanded to meet Idaho Survey and Rating requirements, or to house the water tender in a third bay, or add a bathroom facility. Station 4 is an old two-door garage wood structure. It also has no bathroom facility. Stations 6 and 2 needs a third bay so all the apparatus fit into stations. Station 5 needs a third bay and a bathroom. All of our fire apparatus needs newer equipment to meet the NFPA and IDL standards. This will be hard to accomplish because the Salmon River Rural Fire Department has a small annual budget.

A.1.14 Secesh Meadows Rural Fire District

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chief: Cris Bent
Address: 6306 Foothill Road, Star, ID 83669
Phone: 208-286-7256 (Winter)/ 208 636 3006 (Summer)
Email: star@ruralnetwork.net

DISTRICT SUMMARY

Secesh Meadows Rural Fire District serves the home and property owners of Secesh Meadows and the community of 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 eight miles to the west of Secesh Meadows. Warren is composed of a tavern and summer homes, eleven miles to the east of Secesh Meadows. The Payette National Forest surrounds all three communities. The Payette staffs guard stations at Burgdorf and Warren during the summer. Secesh Meadows is 35 miles north of McCall Idaho. There are no utilities providing power or cell phone service to any of the communities.

The Secesh Meadows Rural Fire District has very limited resources in both viable equipment and labor. There are only seven full time residents on the meadow, and all are over 65 years. 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 retired people call Secesh Meadows home during the summer. We have no fire station although we are in the process of building one. Idaho County Commissioners granted land for a fire station and a local pioneer cemetery to the Property Owners Association in the spring of 2007.

PRIORITY AREAS

Residential Growth

The last 8 years has seen a sharp increase in the number of summer/recreation homes built. We now have about 108 homes/cabins on the meadow.

Communications

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.

Burn Permit Regulations

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

Other

We are a non-taxing district supported by voluntary dues and an annual fundraiser. About eight years ago, the former fire chief applied for and received a \$15,000 FEMA grant. Personal safety equipment, radios, pumps, hose line, chain saw, shovels, rakes, and first aid kits were acquired. We equipped five small trailers with pumps, siphon lines, hose lines, rakes, Pulaski's, and first aid kits that can be towed behind an ATV or vehicle. As most of the structures lie along the river, 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 homes and cabins at Burgdorf and Secesh Meadows. Warren was scheduled to begin their

evaluations the summer of 2009. Only 36% of homeowners on the Meadow elected to participate. Approximately 45% of the rental cabins at Burgdorf were treated. The work completed was outstanding. The Forest Service has thinned a 1/4-mile ring around the meadows and Burgdorf to slow and bring to the surface a fire on the Payette National Forest. 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 limited video library available to property owners. Property owners are “in-service” trained on the use of the trailers and the one-ton engine at the annual Property Owners Association (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 Fire chief in McCall, no one including the chief has had formal training in laying hose lines, structure, or wildland firefighting. 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 make a commitment to training. Historically there has not been much interest but each year at the POA meeting the opportunity to provide training is presented.

Cooperative Agreements

An MOU was completed with the USFS during the summer of 2008. With the exception of the USDA Forest Service, 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

The following table displays a full list of the department’s equipment.

Table A- 14. Secesh Meadows Rural Fire District’s Resources.

Resource	Item	Quantity	Notes
Training	ICS Capability	1	Incident Command System
Vehicles-Owned Outright	1968 Dodge one ton 4x4 wildland fire engine with a 284 gallon tank and a 35gpm pump.	1	The engine is very tired and demonstrates oil pressure problems.
	Fire trailers each with five horsepower Pacer pumps, siphon lines, hose lines, hose ends, hand tools, and a first aid kit.	5	
Vehicles-On Loan from the Nez Perce Tribe	1966 Kaiser/Jeep 2½-ton 6x6, with a 1000 gallon tank and a 50 gpm pump and monitor	1	The brakes on the vehicle are a constant problem.
	1968 Kaiser/Jeep 2½-ton 6x6.	1	We have not mounted any fire equipment on this vehicle yet.
Communications	Hand held radios and a base station.	5	Without a place to set up the base station, the radios are still in storage.

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 newsletters emphasize making homes fire safe by treating home ignition zones and securing personal firefighting equipment to protect structures from encroaching fire.

A.1.15 Stites Volunteer Fire Department

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chief: Lucky Brandt
Address: PO Box 300 or 213 Main Street, Stites, Idaho 83552
Phone: (208) 926-7121
Email: stitesct@q.com

DISTRICT SUMMARY

The Stites Volunteer Fire Department provides fire protection and primary emergency response within the Stites City limits. The Department also has a mutual aid agreement with the City of Kooskia and an MOU with the Idaho Department of Lands. The department is also a signatory of the Idaho County Mutual Aid Agreement. The Department trains with and works closely with the Kooskia Fire Department. The fire station is a single bay located in the Stites Municipal Building at 213 Main St.

Burning permits are issued through the Idaho Department of Lands.

We have a large number of structures in the community that are poorly constructed and do not meet current fire codes. These can present significant hazards and challenges during fire suppression activities. Additionally, we have a large elderly population and many of our citizens are low income.

RESOURCES, CAPABILITIES AND NEEDS

The following table describes the resources available and needs for the Department.

Table A- 15. Stites Volunteer Fire Department's Resources and Needs.

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Active Member	Trained personnel responding to fires	10	4	More recruits are needed to deal with attrition and our aging workforce.
	Structural and Wildland	In-house, in cooperation with other departments and at various schools and academies.	X	X	We are working to improve training and meet new and updated materials.
Training	ICS	Members are trained in ICS 100 and 200 as needed when new members start.	X	X	More senior members are sent to advanced ICS training
	First aid	Provided as needed	X	X	A few members are EMTs - department SOP is to respond and EMS unit on all structure fires and serious incidents.
	Vehicle Operation	Training is provided to all new members when they are evaluated before operating department vehicles.	X	X	We hope to improve on the program with formal training materials.
	General	The department encourages all members to get additional training	X	X	The Department assists as resources allow with additional training.
	ICS Capability	Incident Command System	Unavailable	Unavailable	

Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details	
Protective Equipment	Structure Turnouts	NFPA standard in serviceable condition.	10	5	We need additional gear because much of the used equipment we have is becoming worn out.
	Shirts	Nomex wildland	4	6	
	Pants	Nomex wildland	2	8	
	Hardhats		4	6	
	Gloves	Leather wildland	4	6	
	Gloves	Structure	10	10	
	Headlamps		6	4	
	Fire shelters	New style	0	4	Require one for each seating position.
SCBA	A minimum of four is required for structure entry.	4	4	Not all units are up to current standards. They are positive pressure that do not have heads-up display or integrated pass	
Hand Tools	Shovels		3	3	
	Fire ax		2	0	
	Hooligan tool		0	1	
	Pulaski		1	4	
	Chainsaw		1	1	
Communications	Mobile Radios	One per vehicle, one for fire chief and station radio, P25 compliant	1	2	The one radio we have is P25 compliant.
	Handheld Radios, P25 Compliant	One per firefighter	4	9	None of our handhelds are currently P25 compliant.
Vehicles	Structure Engine	1975 Ford/Boardman Type 2, 750 GPM pump 1000-gallon tank. (Would classify as a Type I if it was capable of seating one more firefighter)	1	1	Due to age and condition this engine needs to be replaced or used as backup status
Other Equipment	Generator	5000 watt portable generator	0	1	We have no generator to provide auxiliary power.
	Floating Filler Pump	400 gallons per minute floating pump	0	1	To provide backup water supply if the city system is overtaxed or out of reach.
	Vent Fan	Positive pressure fan	0	1	Since we do not have one and it is a vital tool in structure firefighting we would like to acquire a vent fan.
	Computer	For keeping department records	1	1	The only computer the department has is so outdated it will not run current fire reporting software or work on the Internet.

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	Hose	1.5", 2.5", and 5"	1200'	500'	Additional hose to bring Engine 4 up to standard and replace old hose from the 1950s and 1960s.
Facilities	Larger Station	Larger Station	0	1	

FUTURE GOALS

We are working in cooperation with the Kooskia Fire Department on our training program. We are also trying to increase recruitment and upgrade older equipment. Our Engine 1 is almost 35 years old and is developing leaks and mechanical problems. We have seen much improvement in the last few years including upgrading our equipment to include phone and wildland capability. We hope to continue this trend in the future.

A.1.16 White Bird City and Rural Fire Department

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chief: Robert (Bob) Johnson
Address: P.O. Box 74 or 212 River Street, White Bird, Idaho 83554
Phone: City Hall: 208-839-2294
Email: bobjon@earthlink.net

DISTRICT SUMMARY

The White Bird Volunteer Fire Department was established to protect the city of White Bird and the surrounding rural area that has an impact on the city. The fire department is made up of all volunteer firefighters from inside and outside the city.

The White Bird Volunteer Fire Department is responsible for structural fire protection in the City of White Bird. We also jointly protect Highway 95 and the White Bird Grade to the Nez Perce National Forest boundary with Salmon River Rural Fire Department. We have a mutual aid agreement with the Salmon River Rural Fire Department to provide coverage in Deer Creek, Hammer Creek, Slate Creek, and the Twin Rivers Subdivision areas. The White Bird City and Rural Fire Department participates in the Idaho County Mutual Aid Agreement, and we have separate mutual aid agreements with the Idaho Department of Lands, the USDA Forest Service, the Salmon River Rural Fire Department, and the Idaho Department of Transportation for fire suppression and closed space rescue.

Our fire department provides fire support for the National Park Service, the Idaho Department of Lands, and the Nez Perce National Forest in an area of unique topographic features. The terrain in all of our locations is rugged and difficult to access. We are surrounded by a National Forest and State forestland on which we provide initial attack services.

Currently, we are trying to improve our fire station by building a new two story training facility and fire station.

The Idaho Department of Lands Craig Mountain Office and the White Bird City and Rural Fire Department currently administer burn permits within the district. The White Bird Fire Chief can write burn permits for the Idaho Department of Lands and he is a Deputy Fire Warden for the Department of Lands.

The district has a large number of families that have participated in the Wildfire Mitigation Plan sponsored by the Idaho County Disaster Management Office. We also have completed 85% of the RedZone surveys about residences in our area.

The White Bird City and Rural Fire Department is also trying to update its engines and other equipment that will benefit the department's fire suppression duties.

PRIORITY AREAS

Residential Growth

We are seeing a rapid growth of homes in our wildland urban interface area and we are concerned because the Idaho Department of Lands classifies this area as a high risk area for wildland fires. The fastest growing area that the department protects is the Twin River Subdivision and the new subdivision south of the White Bird Rodeo Grounds on River Bend Road. We have multimillion-dollar homes and several hundred thousand dollar homes being built in heavily timbered draws on the mountainside. Another problem that faces the District is that the roads are not always built to handle the weight of a fire engine.

Communications

At this time, we have non-compliant P25 radios in our engines and for our firefighters. We need to update our communication equipment.

Burn Permit Regulations

Permits are required in the City of White Bird and the surrounding areas. The permits can be obtained from the Idaho Department of Lands Office in Craigmont or at the White Bird City and Rural Fire Department. The Fire Chief has been appointed as a Deputy Fire Warden for the Craig Mountain Area so he can write the permits. The permits are required from May 10th through October 20th.

Other

We are rebuilding the White Bird City and Rural Fire Department at this time and things will change as we upgrade our fire engines, communication equipment, and other fire equipment. We are anticipating our coverage area to increase as the fire department grows and modernizes.

Effective Mitigation Strategies

We are working with the Salmon River Ranger District of the Nez Perce National Forest and the Idaho Department of Lands to help the homeowners in our area with home inspections for wildland fire defensible spacing.

Education and Training

The White Bird Fire Department has an ongoing educational program for its firefighters. All our firefighters have passed the Idaho Firefighter I class, and we train four hours every month at the fire station. We also are developing a public education program for the community.

Cooperative Agreements

The White Bird City and Rural Fire Department is participating in the Idaho County Mutual Aid Agreement. We also have in place a mutual aid agreement with the Idaho Department of Lands, the USDA Forest Service, the National Park Service, the City of Grangeville, Salmon River Rural Fire Department, and USDI Bureau of Land Management

RESOURCES, CAPABILITIES AND NEEDS

The following table describes the resources available and needs for the Department.

Table A- 16. White Bird City and Rural Fire Department’s Resources and Needs.

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Active Member		14	25	We conduct monthly training at the fire station
	Training				
	Basic Wildland Training	Wildland Fire Safety Training	14	14	Yearly IDL Refresher Course
	Basic Structural Training	Clearwater Fire Academy LCSC, State Firefighter I course	14	14	FF-PPE, SCBA, Ventilation, ENG OPS, Wildland Urban Interface
	First Aid Training		14	14	
	Haz Mat Training		0	X	
	Basic Safety Training	Continuous Process	14	X	
	Advanced Safety Training		5	X	
	Incident Command System 100 & 200		14	14	

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	15 Used / Surplus	25	Wildland
	Pants	Nomex	15 Used / Surplus	25	Wildland
	Coveralls	Nomex	0 New		Wildland
	Boots	Leather	14	25	Wildland
	Gloves	Leather	20 New 0 Used	25	Wildland Structure
	Hard Hats		15 New 5 Used	25	Wildland
	Goggles	Wildland	19	25	Wildland
	Full Turnout		0 New 20 Used	25	Structure
	Fire Shelters		9 New	25	Wildland
	SCBA		0 New 12 Used	15	Structure
Hand Tools	Shovels		6	10	Wildland
	Pulaski		10	10	Wildland
	McLeod's		3	4	Wildland
	Fire Rakes		0	7	Wildland
	Fire Swatter		2	12	Wildland
	Axes		4	12	Wildland Structure
Communications	Handheld Portable Radios	Non P25 Compliant	15	0	
	Handheld Portable Radios	P25 Compliant	4	20	
	Mobile Radios	P25 Compliant	0	7	
	Mobile Radios	Non P25 Compliant	8	7	
	Base Station	P25 Compliant	0	1	
	Dispatch	Idaho County Sheriff Countywide Repeater Network	1		24 hours/day, 7 days/week - phone tree
Vehicles	Wildland Engine	1987 International Diesel W/200 gal pump w/600 gal tank & Foam generator	1 type 5		IDL Loan Program Wildland/Structure
	Wildland Engine	1964 Dodge duce and a half w/1,000 gal tank w/ 100 gal pump	1		IDL Loan Program Wildland/Structure
	Water Tender		1		Needed
	Structural Engine	1964 American LaFrance w/ 500 gal tank	1		Structure Engine
	Structural Engine	Type 3 structure engine/wildland	1		Needed
	John Deer Gator Wildland	100 gal tank hose reel pump	1		Needed for wildland
Other Equipment	Chainsaw	Stihl 036 20" bar	1	4	Wildland/Structure

Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details	
	Portable Tank	Collapsible 2,500 gal	1		Wildland/Structure
	10 # Dry Chemical Fire Extinguisher	Trucks & Station	5	10	Wildland/Structure
	Water Back Packs		6	4	Wildland
	First Aid Kits	Trucks & Station	6	0	Wildland/Structure
	Type 6 Wildland Engine Equipped		0	1	Needed
	5# Dry Chemical Fire Extinguisher		0	20	Needed
	High Angle Rescue Equipment		0	10	Needed
	48 Foot Extension Ladders		1	2	Structure
	16 Foot Roof Ladder		1	2	Structure

The following list shows additional needs of the White Bird City and Rural Fire Department:

- One new combination two-story fire station and training center.
- One new structure engine completely equipped with soft suction hoses, and 2½” and 1¾” hoses. The engines will need all the necessary hardware from adapters to valves, nozzles, and hand tools.
- Ventilation fans
- Floodlights
- Generator
- New structure and wildland personal protective equipment, including boots, helmets, and gloves.
- New air packs
- One collapsible portable fold a tank 2,500 gallons
- Wool fire blankets
- New pagers for every firefighter
- One infrared fire finder
- One rescue saw
- Extrication equipment
- Salvage covers of different sizes
- Chimney flares
- Type 6-wildland engine
- Type 3-structure engine
- Type 2 water tender
- John Deer Gator with a 100-gallon tank, fire pump hose reel and hose

FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

The White Bird City and Rural Fire Department needs to modernize and equip its structure and wildland engines to meet State and Federal requirements. We also need a new and much larger fire station and training center. The White Bird Fire Department needs to update its hand held and mobile radios to stay current with the County dispatch system.

A.2 Wildland Fire Districts' Firefighting Resources and Capabilities

This section describes the resources for the Nez Perce Tribe, the Idaho Department of Lands-Maggie Creek Area and Craig Mountain Area, the Clearwater, Nez Perce, and Payette National Forests, and the Bureau of Land Management.

A.2.1 Nez Perce Tribe

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact: Sandy Holt or Dale Johnson
Address: P.O. Box 365. Lapwai, ID 83540
Phone: (208) 843-2827
Email: N/A

RESOURCES, CAPABILITIES AND NEEDS

The following table describes the resources available and needs for the Nez Perce Tribe.

Table A- 17. Nez Perce Tribe's Resources and Needs.

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Basic Member	Wildland	23	More	All meet national standards in wildland suppression with ongoing trainee status.
	Intermediate Member	Above plus additional training and the Position Task Books put in place or growing capacity for future supervisor/managers	6	More	All meet national standards with documentation to support red cards
	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, with 2 facilitators	More	Three 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	Yes	More	Provided hazmat team and continued training when needed
	First Aid Training	Basic and refresher	Yes	More	Provided by Lapwai QRUs, also on as needed basis
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	260	30	Additional needed so we can sustain fire cache inventory.

Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details	
	Pants	Wildland coverall/Nomex	240	30	Additional needed so we can sustain fire cache inventory.
	First Aid kits		125	0	
	Crew First Aid kits		1 new, 1 used	0	
	Engine First Aid kits		6	0	
	Gloves	Leather	205	X	Need more sizes
	Hard hats	Crew and engine	70	0	
	Goggles		120	0	
	Head lamps		90	0	
	Breathing apparatus		20	0	
	Backpack Pumps (Fedcos)		7	0	
	Red bags		40	0	
	Green bags		50	0	
	New Generation Fire Shelters		70	0	
Hand Tools	McLeods		10	4	
	Pulaskis		9	10	
	Fire swatters		4	6	
	Backpack pumps		7	10	
	Fusees		1 case	2	
	Shovels		20	0	
	Combination		6	10	
Communications	Mobile Radios	Kenwood	4	0	
	Hand-held Radios	Bendix King	10	6	
	Base Station	Kenwood	1	1	Need King for Base Station
	Repeaters		1	0	
	Dispatch	Nez Perce 911	1	0	
Vehicles	Engine 55 (2003)	Pumper truck wildland, 300 gal, 4x4 FF, Type 6 Ford 550	1	0	Need continuous maintenance
	Engine 56 (2003)	Pumper truck wildland, 300 gal, 4x4 FF, type 6 Ford 550	1	0	Need continuous maintenance
	Chase	1996 Chevy Flatbed, 4x2 – Tribal	1	0	Need continuous maintenance
	Chase	1994 Chevy Cheyenne, 3500 HD, 4x4 – Tribal	1	0	

A.2.2 Idaho Department of Lands – Maggie Creek Area

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact: Dave Summers, Fire Warden
Address: Route 2 Box 190, Kamiah, Idaho 83536
Phone: (208) 935-2141
Email: dsummers@idl.state.id.us

RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES

This section describes the resource capabilities of the Idaho Department of Lands for the Maggie Creek Area. The following table lists the Idaho Department of Lands' fire resources.

Table A- 18. Equipment List for the Idaho Department of Lands - Maggie Creek Area.

Item		Description	Quantity	Details
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	60	
	Pants	Nomex	52	
	Boots	Wildland Leather	0	
	Gloves	Leather	36	
	Hard Hats	Wildland	18	
	Goggles	Wildland	20	
	Headlamps		50	
	Fire Shelters		29	
	Breathing Apparatus		0	
Hand Tools	Shovels		45	
	Pulaski's		46	
	McLeod's		16	
	Combination		10	
	Green Grubber		10	
	Swatters		13	
	Chainsaw		10	
Communications	Hand-held Radios	King	16	
	Mobile	Midland, Motorola	16	
	Base Station	Motorola	1	
	Repeaters		3	Wood Rat, Teaken, Cottonwood Butte
	Dispatch		1	Grangeville Interagency 24 hours/day, 7 days/week 1-208-983-6800
Vehicles	Wildland Engine	2001 Ford F450 4x4 Type 6, 300 gal	1	
	Wildland Engine	2007 Ford F550 4X4 Type 5, 500 gal	1	
	Wildland Engine	2008 Ford F550 4x4 Type 5, 500 gal	1	
	Utility Vehicle	2008 Fore F350 4x4 Crew Cab	2	

Item		Description	Quantity	Details
	Utility Vehicle	2009 Chev. Suburban	1	
	4X4 Pickup's	1996-2009 ½ ton	9	
	4X4 Pickup's	2005-2009 ¾ ton	4	
	ATV	Honda 4 wheel drive	6	
	16' Utility Trailer	Flatbed trailer	1	
Other Equipment	Volume Pump	Honda	1	
	Pressure Pump	Honda	1	
	Pressure Pump	Mark III	2	
	Pressure Pump	Wicks 375	2	
	Tank	1500 gallon port-a-tank	2	
	Portable Pumps		4	
	Blower	Portable Gas	1	
	Drip Torches		8	
	Torches	Propane	5	
	Foam Equipment		3	Units on Type 5 and 6 engines
	Portable foam units		2	

A.2.3 Idaho Department of Lands – Craig Mountain Area

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact: Pentzer
Address: PO Box 68, Craigmont, Idaho 83523
Phone: (208) 924-5571
Email: rpentzer@idl.idaho.gov

RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES

This section describes the resource capabilities of the Idaho Department of Lands for the Craig Mountain Area. The following table lists the Idaho Department of Lands' fire resources.

Table A- 19. Equipment List for the Idaho Department of Lands – Craig Mountain Area.

Item		Description	Quantity
Protective Equipment		Protective Clothing & Equipment	50
Hand Tools	Chainsaw		17
	Misc.		50+
Communications	Portable Radios	King	21
	Craigmont Base Station	Motorola	1
	Repeaters		2
	Centralized Dispatch (Grangeville)		1
Vehicles	Wildland Engine	Type 5	1
	Wildland Engine	Type 6, 4X4	2
	4X4 Pickup	1991-2002 1/2 ton	8
	Crew cab Pickup	1 ton, 4X4	1
	Backhoe		1
	ATV	Yamaha & Honda	4
Aircraft	Helicopter (Type III)	Located at Craigmont	1
	Single Engine Airtanker	Located at Grangeville Air Center	2
Other Equipment	Trailer	ATV	1
	Water Trailer		1
	Water Tank	1,800 gal	1
	Water Tank	2,000 gal	1
	Water Tank	2,100 gal	1
	Pressure Pump		2
	Volume Pump		2
	Backpack Pump		50
	Torches	Propane	6
	Foam Equipment		3

A.2.4 USDA Forest Service – Clearwater National Forest

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact: Grangeville Interagency Dispatch
Address: 104 Airport Road, Grangeville, ID 83530
Phone: 208-983-6800 (24-hour phone line)
Email: idgvc@dms.nwcg.gov or lbarrett@fs.fed.us

RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES

This section describes the resource capabilities of the Clearwater National Forest. Table A-20 lists the Clearwater National Forest’s fire resources and equipment list, and Table A-21 displays their engines’ capabilities.

Table A-20. Fire Resources and Equipment List for the Clearwater National Forest.

Item		Description	Existing	Details
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	1,000	
	Pants	Nomex	1,000	
	Boots	Wildland Leather	0	
	Gloves	Leather	1,000	
	Hard Hats	Wildland	100	
	Goggles	Wildland	100	
	Headlamps		100	
	Fire Shelters		100	
	Breathing Apparatus		0	
Communications	Radios	King	200	
	Dispatch	Clearwater/Nez Perce Dispatch Center	1	24 hours/day, 7 days/week 208-983-4060
Vehicles	Engines		10	See Table Below
	Water Truck		2	
	Utility Vehicle		2	
	4X2 Pickup		20	
	4X4 Pickup		20	
	Passenger Vans		2	
	ATV		10	
	Shop Truck		2	
Aircraft	Helicopter with 10 helitack	Type III (Bell 206 L-4)	1	Located at Grangeville Air Center. Shared resource with Nez Perce National Forest.
	Helicopter with 10 helitack	Type III (Bell 206 L-4)	1	Located at Musselshell Work Center. Shared resource with Nez Perce National Forest.
	Helitanker,	Type I (CH-54)	1	Located at Grangeville Air Center. Shared resource with Nez Perce National Forest.
	Jump Aircraft with 30 Smokejumpers	Twin Otter	1	Located at Grangeville Air Center. Shared resource with Nez Perce National Forest.

Item		Description	Existing	Details
	Air Attack,	Type I (AC-500)	1	Located at Grangeville Air Center. Shared resource with Nez Perce National Forest.
	Detection/ Reconnaissance Aircraft,	Cessna 206	2	Located at Grangeville Air Center. Shared resource with Nez Perce National Forest.
	Single Engine Airtanker	Type 3	2	Contracted by IDL. Located at Grangeville Air Center.
Other Equipment	Drip Torch		75	
	Terra Torches		1	
	Sphere (machine)		3	
	Gel Torch (Helicopter)		1	
	Portable Pumps		10	
	Chainsaws		75	

Table A- 21. Engine Capabilities for the Clearwater National Forest.

District	Make	Model	Tank Capacity	Pump Capacity
Lochsa	International 4000 (Musselshell)	Type 4 Engine	750 gal	105 gpm
	International 4700 (Musselshell)	Type 4 Engine	750 gal	105 gpm
	Ford F-550 4x4 (Kooskia)	Type 6 Engine	300 gal	105 gpm
	Ford F-550 4x4 (Kooskia)	Type 6 Engine	300 gal	105 gpm
Powell	Ford F-550 4x4	Type 6 Engine	318 gal	105 gpm
	Ford F-450	Type 6 Engine	300 gal	105 gpm
North Fork	Ford F-550 4X4 (Canyon WC)	Type 6 Engine	317 gal	105 gpm
	Ford F-450 4x4 (Kelly WC)	Type 6 Engine	300 gal	105 gpm
Palouse	Ford 2 ton	Type 4 Engine	750 gal	105 gpm
	Chevy 1 ton, 4x4	Type 6 Engine	200 gal	105 gpm

A.2.5 USDA Forest Service – Nez Perce National Forest

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact: Grangeville Interagency Dispatch
Address: 104 Airport Road, Grangeville, ID 83530
Phone: 208-983-6800 (24-hour phone line)
Email: idgvc@dms.nwcg.gov or lbarrett@fs.fed.us

RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES

This section describes the resource capabilities of the Nez Perce National Forest. Table A-22 lists the Nez Perce National Forest’s fire resources and equipment list, and Table A-23 displays their engines’ capabilities.

Table A- 22. Fire Resources and 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
	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
Vehicles	Wildland Engines		10 See Table Below
	4X4 Truck	Pickup	18
	4X4 Truck	6-pack	9
	4X2 Truck	6-pack	3
	SUV	4X4	2
	ATV		6
Aircraft	Helicopter with 10 helitack	Type III (Bell 206 L-4)	1 Located at Grangeville Air Center. Shared resource with Clearwater National Forest.
	Helicopter with 10 helitack	Type III (Bell 206 L-4)	1 Located at Grangeville Air Center. Shared resource with Clearwater National Forest.
	Helitanker,	Type I (CH-54)	1 Located at Grangeville Air Center. Shared resource with Clearwater National Forest.
	Jump Aircraft with 30 Smokejumpers	Twin Otter	1 Located at Grangeville Air Center. Shared resource with Clearwater National Forest.
	Air Attack,	Type I (AC-500)	1 Located at Grangeville Air Center. Shared resource with Clearwater National Forest.
	Detection/ Reconnaissance Aircraft,	Cessna 206	2 Located at Grangeville Air Center. Shared resource with Clearwater National Forest.
	Single Engine Airtanker	Type 3	2 Contracted by IDL. Located at Grangeville Air Center.
Other Equipment	Drip Torches		85
	Propane Tanks		16

Item		Description	Existing	Details
	Portable pumps		50	
	Chainsaws		120	

Table A- 23. Nez Perce National Forest's Engine Capabilities by District.

District	Make	Model	Tank Capacity	Pump Capacity
Clearwater RD	International 4400	Type 4 Engine	750 gal	105 gpm
	International 4700	Type 6 Engine	400 gal	105 gpm
	Chevy 3500 HD	Type 6 Engine	300 gal	105 gpm
	Ford ¾ Ton 4x4	Type 7 Engine	75 gal	
Elk City RD	Ford F-450 4x4	Type 6 Engine	300 gal	105 gpm
	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
Salmon River RD	International 4400	Type 4 Engine	750 gal	105 gpm
	Ford 550 Super Duty, 4x4	Type 6 Engine	300 gal	105 gpm
	Ford 550 Super Duty, 4x4	Type 6 Engine	300 gal	105 gpm

A.2.5.1 Salmon River Ranger District

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact: Kevin Chaffee, Fire Management Officer
Address: 304 Slate Creek Road, White Bird, ID 83554
Phone: (208) 839-8811
Email: kchaffee@fs.fed.us

A.2.6 USDA Forest Service – Payette National Forest

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact: Gary Brown
Address: 800 West Lakeside Avenue, McCall, Idaho 83638
Phone: (208) 634-0700
Email: garyrbrown@fs.fed.us

RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES

This section describes the resource capabilities of the Payette National Forest, and specifically the New Meadows Ranger District. Table A-24 lists the Payette National Forest’s fire resources and capabilities.

Table A- 24. Payette National Forest’s Resources and Capabilities.

Resource	Item	Quantity
Engines	Engine 411, Type IV 4x4 750 gallons (Council)	1
	Engine 612, Type VI 4x4 300 gallons (Council)	1
	Engine 421, Type IV 4x4 750 gallons (Weiser)	1
	Engine 622, Type VI 4x4 300 gallons (Weiser)	1
	Engine 431, Type IV 4x4 860 gallons (New Meadows)	1
	Engine 441, Type IV 4x4 750 gallons (McCall)	1
	Engine 642, Type VI 4x4 300 gallons (McCall)	1
Aircraft	Helicopter 2HX, Type III Bell 407 w/ 16 Rappellers (Krassel)	1
	Helicopter 69H, Type II Bell 205++ w/ 12 Rappellers (Price Valley)	1
	Helicopter 5KA, Type II Bell 205++ w/ 12 Rappellers (Price Valley)	1
	Jumper 4-1, Twin Otter w/ 9 Smokejumpers (McCall)	1
	Jumper 4-2, Turbine DC-3 w/ 8 Smokejumpers (McCall)	1
	Lead 4-7, Beach Baron (McCall)	1
	Air Attack, Type II Cessna 206 (McCall)	1
	Air Attack, Type II Cessna 206 (McCall)	1
	Single Engine Air Tankers (McCall, contracted through Idaho Department of Lands)	2
	Detection/Recon, Cessna 206 type (5-7 aircraft) (McCall)	1
Equipment	Pumps-Hose-Radios-misc-Firefighting Equipment, Payette Warehouse (McCall)	1

A.2.6.1 New Meadows District Ranger Office

Contact: Roger Staats, District Fire Management Officer
Address: PO Box J or 3674 Highway 95, New Meadows, Idaho 83654
Phone: (208) 347-0300
Email: rstaats@fs.fed.us

DISTRICT SUMMARY

The New Meadows Ranger District protection responsibilities include 285,839 acres of Forest Service system land and about 80,000 acres of non- Forest Service system land (USDI Bureau of Land Management, State of Idaho, private). The area covered starts at the Salmon River at French Creek south to State Highway 55, west to US Highway 95 to Fruitvale, north to the boundary with the Nez Perce

National Forest, and east to French Creek. The fire personnel are available seven days a week during the period of July 1 through October 15 annually, operating at other times as available and required.

Mutual Aid Agreements

Mutual aid agreements are in place with the Salmon River Rural Fire Department (responsible agency for structure protection in non-Forest Service wildland jurisdiction) and Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (responsible agency for wildland fire on certain Forest Service system land).

Top Resource Priorities

Consistent funding and less cumbersome processes to make resource management decisions.

Resources Most At Risk of Loss from Wildland Fire

Homes, other improvements and several power lines.

Highest Risk “Problem Area”

Homes and other improvements upslope and downwind from a major transportation corridor susceptible to random ignitions from a variety of potential sources.

Operational Challenges:

Our largest operational challenge is our ability to retain adequate suppression resources when budgets vary dramatically from year to year. Secondly, the challenges the Forest Service faces in planning, funding, and implementing hazardous fuels reduction projects while trying to gain public support.

RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES

Personnel

The following personnel are available during fire season, typically May through September:

- 24 Heli-Rappellers,
- Seven-person Type 4 wildland engine,
- One person Type 2 Tactical water tender,
- Two fire prevention technicians.
- 10-person hand crew – Council (Bear Crew)
- 10-person hand crew – McCall

Equipment Description

The following table lists the equipment available during fire season, typically May through September for the New Meadows Ranger District of the Payette National Forest.

Table A- 25. New Meadows Ranger District Equipment List.

Vehicle	Assigned Station	Year	Make/Model	Capacity (gallons)	Pump capacity (GPM)	Type
E-431	New Meadows	2005	International 7400	860	150	Wildland
Prevention 31	New Meadows	2000	Dodge ¾ ton	50	11	Fire Prevention
Prevention 3	New Meadows	2005	Ford F350	125	50	Fire Prevention
Type 2 Helicopter	Price Valley GS	Contract	Bell 205++	300	Heli-rappel crew (12)	Wildland
Type 2 Helicopter	Price Valley GS	Contract	Bell 205++	300	Heli-rappel crew (12)	Wildland

A.2.7 USDI-Bureau of Land Management-Cottonwood Field Office

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact: Cottonwood Field Office
Address: 1 Butte Drive, Cottonwood, ID 83522
Phone: (208) 962-3245
Email: ksanders@blm.gov

RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES

This section describes the resource capabilities of the USDI Bureau of Land Management, Cottonwood Field Office, Coeur d'Alene District. The BLM does not have fire suppression responsibilities in the Cottonwood Field Office management area. Through the statewide offset agreement, fire suppression on BLM system land in northern Idaho is handled by the Forest Service and Idaho Department of Lands. The Cottonwood Field Office does have firefighting resource capabilities due to the fuels management prescribed fire program. Table A-26 lists the BLM's fire resources and equipment list, and Table A-27 displays their engines' capabilities.

Table A- 26. Fire Resources and Equipment List for the USDI Bureau of Land Management-Cottonwood Field Office.

Item		Description	Existing	Details
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	Yes	
	Pants	Nomex	Yes	
	Boots	Wildland Leather	Yes	
	Gloves	Leather	Yes	
	Hard Hats	Wildland	Yes	
	Goggles	Wildland	Yes	
	Headlamps		Yes	
	Fire Shelters		Yes	
Communications	Radios	King	Yes	
	Dispatch	Clearwater/Nez Perce Dispatch Center	Yes	24 hours/day, 7 days/week 208-983-4060
Vehicles	Engines		1	See Table Below
	4X2 Pickup		Yes	
	4X4 Pickup		Yes	
	ATV		7	
Other Equipment	Drip Torch		12	
	Terra Torches		1	
	Sphere (machine)		1	
	Portable Pumps	Mark III, Shindaiwa	2	
	Chainsaws	Stihl 036	7	

Table A- 27. Engine Capabilities for the USDI Bureau of Land Management- Cottonwood Field Office.

Make	Model	Tank Capacity	Pump Capacity
Ford F-550, 4x4	Type 6 Engine	300 gallon	105 gpm

B Treatment Recommendations

In this section, you will find the treatment recommendations for the following categories: WUI safety and policy activities, people and structures activities, infrastructure activities, resource and capability enhancements, and regional land management recommendations. This section supplements and continues Chapter 5 of the *Idaho County Revised Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan*.

B.1 WUI Safety and Policy Improvement Activities

Wildfire mitigation efforts must be supported by a set of policies and regulations at the county level that set a solid foundation for safety and consistency. The recommendations enumerated here serve to develop policies and support local fire departments that serve that purpose (Table B-1). Debate and formulation of alternatives will serve to make these recommendations suitable and appropriate. Because these items are regulatory in nature, they are not accompanied by cost estimates.

Table B- 1. WUI Action Items in Safety and Policy.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
B.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).	Safety and policy implementation 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 2009 Status: Ongoing
B.1.b: Explore ways for the County to help not-for-profit fire department organizations gain insurance coverage.	Safety and policy implementation 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 2009 Status: Ongoing
B.1.c: Provide funding for a full-time Geographic Information System position at the Idaho County Courthouse.	Safety and policy implementation 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: The Idaho County Commissioners are currently funding this project. 2009 Status: The Idaho County Commissioners continue to fund this project.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
B.1.d: Adoption of International Fire Code.	Safety and policy implementation 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 2009 Status: Ongoing
B.1.e: Develop fire and emergency prevention plans for local communities.	Safety and policy implementation by increasing awareness of wildfire and emergency risks and potential preventative actions.	Local communities including homeowner's associations in conjunction with fire prevention specialists.	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. Year 2 (2008): Develop prevention plan and begin implementing action items. 2007 Status: New project 2009 Status: Ongoing
B.1.f: Promote Firewise communities throughout the county.	Safety and policy implementation by formal recognition of Firewise communities per National standards.	Local communities including homeowner's associations in conjunction with fire prevention specialists.	2009 Status: New project. Whitewater Wilderness Ranch is expected to complete the Firewise application this year.
B.1.g: Acquire West Wide Wildfire Risk Assessment (WWA).	Safety and policy implementation by producing an updated wildfire risk assessment to quantify the magnitude of the current wildland fire problem and provide a baseline for quantifying mitigation activities and monitoring change over time. It will be used to facilitate national, regional and state level strategic planning and policy discussions.	County Commissioners Office	2009 Status: New project; WWA Report and Assessment won't be available until approximately 2011.

B.2 People and Structure Protection Activities

The protection of people and structures are tied closely as the loss of life in the event of a wildland fire is generally linked to a person who could not, or did not, flee a structure threatened by a wildfire. The other potential incident is a firefighter who suffers the loss of life during the combating of a fire.

Many of the recommendations in this section involve education and increasing awareness of the residents of Idaho County. These recommendations stem from a variety of factors including items that became obvious during the analysis of the public surveys, discussions during public meetings, and observations about choices made by residents living in the Wildland-Urban Interface. Repetitively, landowners did not recognize risk factors. For example, fire personnel pointed to numerous examples of inadequate access to homes of people who believed they had adequate access. Additionally, discussions with the public indicated an awareness of wildland fire risk, but specific risks factors could not be identified.

Furthermore, a large number of the respondents to the public mail survey (49%) indicated that they would

like to participate in educational opportunities focused on the WUI, and were interested in learning what they could do to increase their home's chances of surviving a wildfire.

Residents and policy makers of Idaho County should recognize certain existing practices that reduce wildland fire risk in the WUI of Idaho County. These practices, listed below, should be encouraged, acknowledged, and recognized for their contributions to the reduction of wildland fire risks.

Livestock Grazing

Livestock grazing has led to a reduction of many of the fine fuels that would have been found in the communities and wildlands of Idaho County. Domestic livestock not only eat these grasses, forbs, and shrubs, but also trample certain fuels to the ground where decomposition rates may increase. Additionally, livestock ranchers managing their stock often have personnel in the forests and rangelands of the County, and these individuals may observe ignitions, or potentially risky activities, and initiate emergency response in a timely manner. Livestock grazing in this region should be encouraged as a low cost tool for wildfire mitigation in the Wildland-Urban Interface and the wildlands.

Forest Management

Forest management in Idaho County has been affected greatly by the reduction of operating sawmills in the region. However, the active forest management programs of the USDA Forest Service, Idaho Department of Lands, and many of the private and industrial forestland owners in the region has led to a significant reduction of wildland fuels closest to homes and infrastructure. In addition, forest resource professionals managing these state, federal, and private lands are generally trained in wildfire protection and recognize risk factors when they occur. One of the reasons Idaho County forestlands have not been impacted by wildland fires to a greater degree historically is the presence of activities related to active forest management.

Agriculture

Agriculture is a significant component of Idaho County's economy. Much of the rangeland interface is made up of a mosaic of agricultural crops, even extending to the forestland interface. The original conversion of these lands to cultivation from rangeland and forestland was targeted at the most productive soils and juxtaposition to water. Many of these productive rangeland ecosystems were consequently also at the highest risk to wildland fires because biomass accumulations increased in these productive landscapes. The result, today, is much of the landscape historically prone to frequent fires has been converted to agriculture, which is at a much lower wildfire risk than prior to its conversion. The preservation of a viable agricultural economy in Idaho County is integral to the continued management of wildfire risk in this region.

Table B-2 displays the recommended action items for people and structures.

Table B-2. WUI Action Items for People and Structures.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs
<p>B.2.a: Youth and Adult Wildfire Educational Programs.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by increasing awareness of WUI risks, how to recognize risk factors, and how to modify those factors to reduce risk</p>	<p>Cooperative effort of the North Central Idaho Fire Prevention Cooperative</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Start immediately using existing educational program materials and staffing. Formal needs assessment should be the 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 2009 Status: Representation from local, State, and Federal agencies.</p>
<p>B.2.b: Wildfire risk assessments of homes in identified communities.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by increasing awareness of specific risk factors of individual home sites in the at-risk landscapes. Only after these are completed can home site treatments follow.</p>	<p>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. Wildfire Mitigation Consultants may complete actual work.</p>	<p>Cost: Approximately \$100 per home site for inspection, written report, and discussions with the homeowners, for total of \$1,270,300 (see summary below). Years 1 & 2 (2005/2006): Secure funding and contract to complete the inspections. Home site inspection reports and estimated budget for each home site'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. 2009 Status: At least 15 entities currently have RedZone software and are continuing to perform home assessments (*below denotes which fire departments are using RedZone software)</p>
<p>Focus Areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ridge Runner Fire Department: 507 structures; estimate 100% receive Assessments • Kooskia Volunteer Fire Department: 693 structures; estimate 100% receive Assessments—In Progress* • Elk City Volunteer Fire Department: 601 structures; estimate 100% receive Assessments • Riggins City Fire Department: 158 structures; estimate 100% receive Assessments • BPC Volunteer Rural Fire Department: 527 structures; estimate 100% receive Assessments—Completed • Carrot Ridge Volunteer Fire Department: 308 structures; estimate 100% receive Assessments—In Progress* • Cottonwood Volunteer Fire Department: 1,404 structures; estimate 100% receive Assessments • Dixie Volunteer Fire Department: 84 structures; estimate 100% receive Assessments—Completed • Grangeville Rural Fire District : 1,237 structures; estimate 100% receive Assessments • Harpster Volunteer Fire Association: 283 structures; estimate 100% receive Assessments • Salmon River Volunteer Fire Department: 1,283 structures; estimate 100% receive Assessments—In Progress* • White Bird Volunteer Fire Department: 60 structures; estimate 100% receive Assessments—In Progress* 		

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kamiah Fire Department: 1,083 structures; estimate 100% receive Assessments—In Progress* Red River Area – Framing Our Community—Completed Orogrande – Framing Our Community—Completed Newsome – Framing Our Community—Completed Secesh Meadows Rural Fire District: Glenwood – Carbel Rural Fire District: 317 structures Other rural structures: 4,475 structures; estimate 100% receive Assessments 		
<p>B.2.c: Home site WUI Treatments (New direction is to focus on community treatments with associated fuel breaks).</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures, and increase firefighter safety by reducing the risk factors surrounding homes in the WUI of Idaho County</p>	<p>County Commissioners in cooperation with cities, rural fire districts, Idaho Department of Lands, and USDA Forest Service <i>Complete concurrently B.2.b.</i></p>	<p>Actual funding level will be based on the outcomes of the home site assessments and cost estimates Estimate that treatments in rangelands will cost approximately \$850 per home site for a defensible space of roughly 150’. Estimate that treatments in forestland will cost roughly \$1,000 per home site for a defensible space of about 200’. Year 1 (2005): Home site 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). 2007 Status: Ongoing 2009 Status: Ongoing</p>
<p>Focus Areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ridge Runner Fire Department: 507 structures; estimate 90% receive Treatment Kooskia Volunteer Fire Department: 693 structures; estimate 90% receive Treatment Elk City Volunteer Fire Department: 601 structures; estimate 70% receive Treatment Riggins City Fire Department: 158 structures; estimate 60% receive Treatment BPC Volunteer Rural Fire Department: 527 structures; estimate 90% receive Treatment—Completed Carrot Ridge Volunteer Fire Department: 308 structures; estimate 80% receive Treatment Cottonwood Volunteer Fire Department: 1,404 structures; estimate 80% receive Treatment Dixie Volunteer Fire Department: 84 structures; estimate 30% receive Treatment Grangeville Rural Fire District : 1,237 structures; estimate 75% receive Treatment Harpster Volunteer Fire Association: 283 structures; estimate 60% receive Treatment Salmon River Volunteer Fire Department: 1,283 structures; estimate 75% receive Treatment White Bird Volunteer Fire Department: 60 structures; estimate 75% receive Treatment Kamiah Fire Department: 1,083 structures; estimate 90% receive Treatment Glenwood-Carbel Rural Fire District: 317 structures, estimate 75% receive treatment—In Progress 		

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secesh Meadows Rural Fire District—In Progress • Other rural structures: 4,475 structures; estimate 70% receive Treatment 		
B.2.d: Community Defensible Zone WUI Treatments	<p>Protection of people and structures, and increase firefighter safety by reducing the risk factors surrounding high risk communities in the WUI of Idaho County</p>	<p>County Commissioners in cooperation with the Idaho Department of Lands and the USDI Bureau of Land Management to identify funding availability and project implementation opportunities.</p>	<p>Actual funding level will be based on the outcomes of the home site assessments and cost estimates.</p> <p>Years 2-5 (2006-09): Treat high risk wildland fuels from home site defensible space treatments to an area extending 400 feet to 750 feet beyond home defensible spaces, where steep slopes and high accumulations of risky fuels exist 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.</p> <p>2007 Status: The Forest Service has completed a shaded fuel break around the Secesh Meadows community; however, this project is ongoing.</p> <p>2009 Status: Ongoing</p>
B.2.e: Maintenance of Home Site WUI Treatments	<p>Protect of people and structures, and increase firefighter safety by reducing the risk factors surrounding homes in the WUI of Idaho County</p>	<p>Local homeowners</p>	<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> <p>2009 Status: Ongoing</p>

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs
<p>B.2.f: Re-entry of Home site WUI Treatments</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures, and increase firefighter safety by reducing the risk factors surrounding homes in the WUI of Idaho County</p>	<p>County Commissioners Office in cooperation with Rural Fire Departments and local home owners</p>	<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 five to ten years.</p> <p>Re-treatment five years after initial treatments: Elk City: Beginning in 2008 - 30% Newsome: Beginning in 2008 - 60% Orgrande: Beginning in 2009 - 100% Dixie: Beginning in 2007 - 67%</p> <p>2007 Status: Ongoing 2009 Status: Ongoing</p>
<p>B.2.g: Development of a community evacuation plans.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures, and increase firefighter safety by directly increasing the safety of residents and visitors during a wildfire evacuation situation.</p>	<p>Rural Fire Departments in cooperation with community residents, USDI Bureau of Land Management, and USDA Forest Service.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Develop a safe evacuation plan for the community including alternate routes and safety zones.</p> <p>Send information to residents and hold a public meeting to inform communities.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2009 Status: Ongoing.</p>
<p>B.2.h: Implement proposed home defensible space projects.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures, and increase firefighter safety by decreasing the fire risk around homes and communities.</p>	<p>Rural Fire Departments, County Commissioners, area residents, and private contractor.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Locate funding source and conduct home site evaluations for structures in mapped project areas. Write project plans for individual landowners.</p> <p>Year 2 (2006): Continue to work with landowners to implement agreed upon project plans.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2009 Status: Ongoing</p>
<p>Proposed Defensible Space Projects' Specifics</p>	<p>Defensible Space Projects' Areas</p> <p>American River Community Protection Area Burgdorf Defensible Space Treatment Cedar Creek Defensible Space Treatment Christie Creek Defensible Space Treatment Clear Creek Road Defensible Space Treatment</p>	<p>Acres</p> <p>4,578 4985 3,125 6,945 1,276</p>	<p>Project Cost</p> <p>Based on community assessments</p> <p>2007 Status</p> <p>Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing New Project Ongoing</p> <p>2009 Status</p> <p>Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing</p>

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs
	Clearwater Community Defensible Space Treatment	1,045	Ongoing
	Clearwater Community Defensible Space Treatment	854	Ongoing
	Cove Road Defensible Space Treatment Area	360	Ongoing
	Dixie Community Defensible Space Treatment	2,078	Ongoing-Maintenance
	Doumeq Grade Defensible Space Treatment	1218	New Project
	Dutch Oven Community Protection Area	10,361	Ongoing
	Elk Creek Watershed Management Plan Area	14,150	Ongoing
	Elk City Fuels Treatment Area	TBD	N/A
	Fish Hatchery Defensible Space Treatment	379	Ongoing
	Glenwood-Caribel Fuels Treatment Area	70	N/A
	Grangeville-Salmon Road Community Defensible Space	1,837	Ongoing
	Grangeville Watershed Fuels Treatment	650	N/A
	Harpster Community Defensible Space Treatment	2,087	Ongoing
	Harpster Community Defensible Space Treatment	308	Ongoing
	Harpster Community Defensible Space Treatment	255	Ongoing
	Hwy12 Kooskia-Kamiah Defensible Space Treatment	366	Ongoing
	Kamiah Fuels Treatment	TBD	N/A
	Kidder Ridge East Defensible Space Treatment	133	Ongoing
	Kidder Ridge West Defensible Space Treatment	122	Ongoing
	Kooskia SE Defensible Space Fuels Treatment	68	Ongoing
	Kooskia SW Defensible Space Fuels Treatment	68	Ongoing
	Leitch Creek Defensible Space Treatment	364	Ongoing
	Lowell Community Defensible Space Treatment	41	Ongoing
	Lowell Community Defensible Space Treatment	24	Ongoing
	Lowell Community Defensible Space Treatment	22	Ongoing
	Lower S. Fork Salmon River Defensible Space Treatment	290	New Project
	Old White Bird Grade Community Protection Area	1,193	Ongoing
	Pardee Defensible Space Project Area	588	New Project
	Powell Fuels Treatment	TBD	N/A
	Red Pine Creek Defensible Space Treatment	2,179	Ongoing
	Ridge Runner Defensible Space Treatment Area	912	Ongoing
	Ridge Runner Defensible Space Treatment Area	200	Ongoing

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs
	Ridge Runner Defensible Space Treatment Area	4,237	Ongoing
	Ridge Runner Defensible Space Treatment Area	3,174	Ongoing
	Salmon River Red Zone Defensible Space Treatment	8741	New Project
	Smith Creek Defensible Space Treatment	248	Ongoing
	Stites Defensible Space Fuels Treatment	112	Ongoing
	Tram Road Defensible Space Treatment	125	Ongoing
	Warren Defensible Space Treatment	880	New Project
	Wilson Creek Defensible Space Treatment	319	Ongoing

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs
<p>B.2.i: Development of “Community Emergency Response Team” program in communities.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by improving emergency response and recruiting more local residents for emergency response organizations (i.e. fire departments, ambulance, police departments)</p>	<p>Idaho County Disaster Management and community governments.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Develop team and objectives and implement program incorporating the resources of local emergency services personnel. 2007 Status: Ongoing 2009 Status: Ongoing</p>
<p>B.2.j: Develop a multi-jurisdictional Prevention Coop to support the numerous fire prevention and education efforts throughout the five county area.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by increasing public awareness of wildfire risks, how to recognize risk factors, and how to modify those factors to reduce risk</p>	<p>Cooperative effort including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Idaho Cooperative Extension • Idaho Department of Lands • State and Private Forestry Offices • Nez Perce Tribe • Idaho Association of Logging Contractors • Local Fire Departments & Districts • USDI 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 	<p>Year 1 & 2 (2007 – 08): The Nez Perce National Forest has already begun organizing an effort to develop a five county cooperative program to provide shared educational materials to all local firefighting agencies and organizations. The purpose of the program is to promote a unified effort between organizations to improve public awareness of wildland fire issues. 2007 Status: New project, in progress 2009 Status: Ongoing</p>

B.3 Infrastructure Protection Activities

Significant infrastructure refers to the communications, transportation (road and rail networks), energy transport supply systems (gas and power lines), and water supplies 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.

Communication Infrastructure

This component of the WUI seems to be diversified across the county with multiple source and destination points, and a widespread support network. Currently; there is a nine mile gap in the phone system supplying the Riggins area. This gap results in communication failures to a large service area resulting from any disruptions along this grid (i.e. transformer goes down in New Meadows causing Riggins to lose telephone service).

Transportation Infrastructure

This component of the WUI has significant potential limitations in Idaho County. U.S. Highway 95 is the primary maintained route linking north and south Idaho. Thus, most intrastate traffic flowing north to south or vice versa travel through the County. Also, State Highways 12, 13, and 14 connect the more remote communities with the commercial hubs of Grangeville and nearby Riggins and Kooskia. In many cases, these roads are the only primary route to and from the smaller Idaho County communities. In the event these highways are disabled, access or evacuation to various areas may become limited to seasonally maintained secondary roads or Forest Roads.

Other roads in the county have limiting characteristics, such as narrow travel surfaces, sharp turning radii, low load limit bridges and cattle guards, and heavy accumulations of fuels adjacent to and overtopping these roads. Several of these roads access remote forestland and rangeland areas. While their improvements will facilitate access in the case of a wildfire, they are not the priority for treatments in the county. Contrarily, roads with these limiting characteristics that access homes and businesses will be the priority for improvements in the county.

Energy Transport Supply Systems (Gas and Power Lines)

A number of power lines crisscross Idaho County. Unfortunately, many of these power lines cross over forestland ecosystems. When fires ignite in these vegetation types, the fires tend to be slower moving and burn at relatively high intensities. Additionally, there is a potential for high temperatures and low humidity with high winds to produce enough heat and smoke to threaten power line stability. Most power line corridors have been cleared of vegetation both near the wires and from the ground below. Observations across the county of these high tension power lines lead to the conclusion that current conditions coupled with urban developments have mitigated this potential substantially. It is the recommendation of this *Fire Mitigation Working Group* that this situation be evaluated annually and monitored, but that treatments not be specifically targeted at this time. The use of these areas as "fuel breaks" should be evaluated further.

Water Supply

In many of Idaho's communities, water is derived from surface flow that is treated and piped to homes and businesses. When wildfires burn a region, they threaten these watersheds by the removal of vegetation, creation of ash and sediment. As such, watersheds should be afforded the highest level of protection from catastrophic wildfire impacts. In Idaho County, water is supplied to many homes by single home or multiple home wells. However, the communities of Grangeville, Clearwater, and Elk City

depend on the Three Mile Creek Watershed, Wall Creek Watershed, and the Elk Creek Watershed, respectively, as their primary water source.

As a priority recommendation of this plan, it is strongly suggested that Watershed Management Plans for the Three Mile Creek Watershed, Wall Creek Watershed, and the Elk Creek Watershed be completed that specifically mitigate wildfire potential, and at the same time managing the watersheds for sustained and clean water flow according to the needs of the community.

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

Table B-3 describes the proposed infrastructure enhancement activities.

Table B- 3. Infrastructure Enhancements.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
<p>B.3.a: Post FEMA “Emergency Evacuation Route” signs along the identified primary and secondary access routes in the county.</p>	<p>Infrastructure enhancements by informing residents and visitors of significant infrastructure in the county that will be maintained in the case of an emergency.</p>	<p>County Commissioners in cooperation with Rural Fire Districts and County Highway Districts.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Purchase signs. Posting roads and make information available to residents of the importance of Emergency Routes. 2007 Status: Ongoing 2009 Status: Ongoing</p>
<p>B.3.b: Update and replace road signs throughout the county and establish standards for establishment and visibility of address numbers.</p>	<p>Infrastructure enhancements by reducing confusion and improving response times of emergency personnel, especially to remote locations.</p>	<p>County Commissioners in cooperation with County Highway Districts and Rural Fire Districts.</p>	<p>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 (2005). Purchase and post signs (2005). 2007 Status: The county is nearly finished with the road sign replacement project. They are also working on obtaining house numbers. 2009 Status: Complete.</p>
<p>B.3.c: Improve phone communications to the Mount Idaho area.</p>	<p>Infrastructure enhancements by ensuring that adequate phone communications are available during an emergency situation.</p>	<p>Phone companies and Mount Idaho residents.</p>	<p>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 2009 Status: Complete</p>
<p>B.3.d: Watershed Management Plan for the Wall Creek Watershed in Clearwater.</p>	<p>Infrastructure enhancements by increasing the probability that communities will have safe drinking water following a wildfire that burns in the community watershed.</p>	<p>Clearwater Community Council and USDA Forest Service</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Identify landowners and seek funding to implement the planning process (2005). Implementation of projects based on results of watershed management plans. 2007 Status: Ongoing 2009 Status: Ongoing</p>
<p>B.3.e: Watershed Management Plan for the Elk Creek Watershed in Elk City.</p>	<p>Infrastructure enhancements by increasing the probability that communities will have safe drinking water following a wildfire that burns in the community watershed.</p>	<p>Elk City Water and Sewer, USDI Bureau of Land Management</p>	<p>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 2009 Status: Ongoing</p>

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
<p>B.3.f: South Fork Clearwater River Power Supply System upgrade</p>	<p>Infrastructure enhancements by increasing the probability that communities will have electricity during and after wildfire events in and around the Elk City region.</p>	<p>County Commissioners, Power Company, Area residents</p>	<p>Long term: Convert wooden poles to elevated metal towers 2007 Status: Ongoing 2009 Status: Complete</p>
<p>B.3.g: Establish Selway Falls Road as an alternate FEMA “Emergency Evacuation Route” for Elk City residents and visitors.</p>	<p>Infrastructure enhancements by providing an alternative, safe evacuation route from Elk City.</p>	<p>County Commissioners in cooperation with County Highway Districts, Rural Fire Districts, USDI Bureau of Land Management, and USDA Forest Service.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Identify funding for road project. Year 2 (2006): Create a fire safe roadway through surface maintenance and fuels mitigation. Post FEMA “Emergency Evacuation Route” signs and inform residents. Set up program for regular maintenance. 2007 Status: Ongoing 2009 Status: Ongoing</p>
<p>B.3.h: Fuels reduction project for power line corridor between Grangeville and Elk City.</p>	<p>Infrastructure enhancements by reducing the potential risk of ignition associated with the power lines and creating a fuel break.</p>	<p>Avista Utilities and the USDA Forest Service.</p>	<p>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. 2009 Status: On-going</p>
<p>B.3.i: Fuels mitigation of the FEMA “Emergency Evacuation Routes” in the county to ensure these routes can be maintained in the case of an emergency.</p>	<p>Infrastructure enhancements by providing residents and visitors with ingress and egress that can be maintained during an emergency.</p>	<p>County Commissioners in cooperation with Rural Fire Districts and County Highway Districts.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Full assessment of road defensibility and ownership participation. Implementation of projects (linked to item B.2.g, B.2.h, and B.2.i.). 2007 Status: Ongoing 2009 Status: Ongoing</p>
<p>B.3.j. Watershed Management Plan for the Three Mile Creek Watershed.</p>	<p>Infrastructure enhancements by increasing the probability that communities will have safe drinking water following a wildfire that burns in the community watershed.</p>	<p>Water Departments and City Government.</p>	<p>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 2009 Status: Funded. Assessment is complete and fuel management recommendations are being made.</p>

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
<p>B.3.k: Fuels reduction project for powerline corridor adjacent to Highway 12 near Syringa and Lowell.</p>	<p>Infrastructure enhancements by reducing the potential risk of ignition associated with the power lines and creating a fuel break.</p>	<p>Avista Utilities and the USFS.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2007): Identify specific areas that are in need of fuels reduction and create a project plan. Obtain permission from the USDA 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. 2009 Status: In progress.</p>

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
<p>B.3.1: 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 Road 1858 to Newsome, Crooked River Road, Jack Mountain Road, Cove Road, Warren Wagon Road, and Forest Road 246).</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by improving access for residents and firefighting personnel in the event of a wildfire. Reduces the risk of a road failure that could lead 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 USDI Bureau of Land Management, State of Idaho (Lands and Transportation), USDA Forest Service, 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, USDI Bureau of Land Management, USDA Forest Service, State, and private based on landownership associated with road locations.</p> <p>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 firefighting 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 the Salmon River Road.</p> <p>2009 Status: Road improvements have been occurring on the Salmon River Road and the Selway Falls Road.</p>

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
<p>B.2.m: Access improvements through road-side fuels management in proposed project areas.</p>	<p>Protection of people and structures by improving access for residents and firefighting 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 USDI Bureau of Land Management, State of Idaho (Lands and Transportation), USDA Forest Service, 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): Specifically address access issues to Clearwater, Kooskia, Stites, Warren, Burgdorf, Dixie, Elk City, Harpster, Woodland, Pardee, Caribel, Glenwood, and others identified in assessment, such as Selway Falls Road and the Highway 14 corridors. 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 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, a Benefit to Cost 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 roadside fuels.</p> <p>2007 Status: The BLM constantly maintains sections of the Erickson Ridge Road, Buffalo Gulch Road, Highway 14, Forgiven 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 (Forest Road 21).</p> <p>2009 Status: Ongoing.</p>
<p>Roadside Fuels Projects' Specifics</p>	<p>Roadside Fuels Projects</p>	<p>Miles</p>	<p>Project Cost</p>
	<p>Adams Grade Roadside Treatment Area</p>	<p>3.8</p>	<p>276,629</p>
	<p>Beaver Slide Roadside Treatment Area</p>	<p>7.3</p>	<p>\$511,712</p>
	<p>Big Cedar Roadside Treatment Area</p>	<p>7.59</p>	<p>\$569,521</p>
	<p>Big Horse Canyon Roadside Treatment Area</p>	<p>3.4</p>	<p>\$250,214</p>
	<p>Clear Creek Roadside Treatment Area</p>	<p>10.8</p>	<p>\$793,092</p>

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon		
	Crane Hill Roadside Treatment Area		2.72	278.02	\$208,512
	Dixie Roadside Fuels Treatment Area		31.4	3,026.50	\$2,269,840
	Doughty Roadside Treatment Area		1.17	125.12	\$93,841
	Elk City to Grangeville Roadside Treatment Area		34.4	3,338.50	\$2,503,894
	French Creek-Warren Roadside Treatment Area		40.2	3,667.50	\$2,750,590
	Harpster Area Roadside Fuels Treatment Area		8.5	830.8	\$623,127
	Harris Ridge Roadside Treatment Area		12.8	1,207.40	\$905,547
	Kidder Ridge Roadside Treatment Area		11	1,036.50	\$777,372
	Leitch Creek Roadside Treatment Area		4.7	464	\$348,009
	Long Bluff Roadside Treatment Area		1.15	125.9	\$94,423
	Mallard Creek Roadside Fuels Treatment Area		17.9	1,580.30	\$1,185,258
	Mt. Idaho-Harpster Grade Roadside Treatment Area		19.1	1,855.90	\$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	979.2	\$734,372
	Sally Ann Creek Roadside Treatment Area		3.7	369	\$276,738
	Sutter Creek Roadside Treatment Area		6.2	599.5	\$449,589
	Tom Taha Roadside Treatment Area		6	590.7	\$443,007
	Trenary Roadside Treatment Area		0.96	107.69	\$80,764
	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	913.6	\$685,205
	Woodland Roadside Treatment Area		12.4	1,139.00	\$854,259

B.4 Resource and Capability Enhancement Activities

There are a number of resource and capability enhancements identified by the rural and wildland firefighting districts in Idaho County. The needs identified by the districts are consistent with improving the ability to respond to emergencies in the WUI, and are fully supported by the planning committee.

Specific repeated themes of resources and capability enhancement activities include:

- Improving radio capabilities within each district and for mutual aid operations;
- Retaining and recruiting volunteers;
- Updating firefighting equipment countywide;
- Improving road and house number signage; and
- Training and developing rural firefighters in structure and wildland fire management

Although additional needs were enumerated by the districts in Idaho County, these items were identified by multiple districts and in the public meetings. The implementation of each issue will rely on either the isolated efforts of the rural fire districts or a concerted effort by the county to achieve equitable enhancements across all of the districts. Given historic trends, individual departments competing against neighboring departments for grant monies and equipment will not necessarily achieve countywide equity. However, the Clearwater Resource Conservation and Development Council, Inc. (Clearwater RC&D) may be able to work with all of the districts in Idaho County and adjacent counties to assist in the prioritization of needs across district and even county lines. Once prioritized, the Clearwater RC&D will be in a position to assist these districts with identifying, competing for, and obtaining grants and equipment to meet their needs.

Currently, only the Grangeville Rural Fire District, the Cottonwood Volunteer Fire Department, the Kamiah City and Rural Fire Department, and the Harpster Fire Protection District are taxing districts within Idaho County. All other departments within Idaho County are not-for-profit organizations that offer protection on a subscription/donation basis.

Table B-4 describes the proposed action items for firefighting resources and capabilities.

Table B- 4. WUI Action Items in Firefighting Resources and Capabilities.

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
<p>B.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</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Rural fire districts and Idaho County</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Summarize existing two-way radio capabilities and limitations. Identify costs to upgrade existing equipment and locate funding opportunities.</p> <p>Year 2 (2006): Acquire and install upgrades as needed.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2009 Status: Completed county SIEC communication plan. P-25 upgrades in progress. Riggins repeater operational. Salmon Point, High Camp tactical, and Pilot Knob repeaters' installations in progress. Microwave link to state system in progress.</p>
<p>B.4.b: Obtain facility, land, and basic equipment for a substation of the Grangeville Rural Fire District in Mount Idaho.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Grangeville Rural Fire District.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding and equipment (surplus) sources.</p> <p>Year 1 or 2 (2005-2006): Acquire and deliver needed materials and equipment.</p> <p>2007 Status: Ongoing</p> <p>2009 Status: No activity</p>
<p>B.4.c: Obtain tanker and two-ton quick response structural engine for Grangeville Rural Fire District.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Grangeville Rural Fire District.</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 (2005-2006): Acquire and deliver needed materials and equipment.</p> <p>2007 Status: Ongoing</p> <p>2009 Status: Complete</p>

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
<p>B.4.d: Obtain structural engine, four-wheel drive utility vehicles, portable pumps, handheld radios, personal protective equipment, and chainsaws for Ridge Runner Fire Department.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Ridge Runner 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 (2005-2006): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards</p> <p>2007 Status: Department acquired turnouts, but are still working on the other items.</p> <p>2009 Status: Partially completed</p>
<p>B.4.e: Expand Salmon River Rural Fire Department to cover homes on the north side of the Salmon River Road.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Salmon River Rural Fire Department.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Identify area to be annexed into the department and inform landowners.</p> <p>Year 2 (2006): Formally annex the identified lands.</p> <p>2007 Status: Ongoing</p> <p>2009 Status: Partially complete (only one home not in District)</p>
<p>B.4.f: Annex lands between the Grangeville Rural Fire District and the Harpster Volunteer Fire Department to close the gap in the service area.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Grangeville Rural Fire Department and Harpster Fire Protection District.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Identify area to be annexed by each department and inform landowners.</p> <p>Year 2 (2006): Formally annex the lands into the respective department's coverage area.</p> <p>2007 Status: Ongoing</p> <p>2009 Status: Ongoing</p>
<p>B.4.g: Obtain updated rolling stock, portable pump, hand tools, PPE, handheld radios, and other miscellaneous equipment for the Kooskia Volunteer Fire Department.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Kooskia Volunteer 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 (2005-2006): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards</p> <p>2007 Status: New project</p> <p>2009 Status: Partially complete</p>

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
<p>B.4.h: Acquire structural engine for Riggins City Fire Department.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Riggins City 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 (2005-2006): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards 2007 Status: Ongoing 2009 Status: Complete</p>
<p>B.4.i: Acquire structural engine, brush truck, wildland engine, water tender, P25 radios, hand tools, flares, portable pump, foam unit, and miscellaneous other equipment for Harpster Fire Protection District.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Harpster Fire Protection District.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. Year 1 or 2 (2005-2006): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards 2007 Status: New project 2009 Status: Partially complete</p>
<p>B.4.j: Acquire construction materials for Elk City Volunteer Fire Department.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting 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 (2005-2006): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards 2007 Status: In progress 2009 Status: Partially complete</p>
<p>B.4.k: Acquire six-wheel drive structural engine, drop tank, hoses, a 500 gpm pump, updated rolling stock, and training videos for Elk City Volunteer Fire Department.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting 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 (2005-2006): 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. 2009 Status: Ongoing</p>

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
<p>B.4.l: Retention and recruitment of volunteer firefighters.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Rural and Wildland Fire Districts working with broad base of county citizenry to identify options, determine and implement plan of action</p>	<p>5 Year Planning Horizon, extended planning time frame.</p> <p>Target an increased recruitment (+10%) and retention (+20% longevity) of volunteers.</p> <p>Year 1 (2005): Develop and implement incentives program.</p> <p>2007 Status: Ongoing</p> <p>2009 Status: Ongoing</p>
<p>B.4.m: Increased training and capabilities of firefighters.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Rural and Wildland Fire Districts working with the USDI Bureau of Land Management and USDA Forest Service for wildland training opportunities and with the State Fire Marshall's Office for structural firefighting training.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Develop a multi-county training schedule that extends two or three years in advance (continuously).</p> <p>Identify funding and resources needed to carry out training opportunities and sources of each to acquire.</p> <p>Begin implementing training opportunities for volunteers.</p> <p>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> <p>2009 Status: Ongoing</p>
<p>B.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>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Rural and Wildland Fire Districts, USDI Bureau of Land Management, USDA Forest Service, BIA, IDL, State Fire Marshall's Office.</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Identify current mutual aid agreements and needed agreements.</p> <p>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>2009 Status: Completed</p>

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
<p>B.4.o: Install a repeater on Sheriff's Point for better coverage.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>County Commissioners and Rural Fire Departments</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Develop a cost analysis and locate funding opportunities. Year 2 (2006): Acquire necessary equipment and implement project. 2007 Status: The placement of this repeater is currently being assessed. 2009 Status: Completed</p>
<p>B.4.p: Obtain wildland engine,, hand tools, handheld radios, portable tank, portable pumps, blower fan, and flares for BPC Volunteer Rural Fire Department.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting 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. Year 1 or 2 (2005-2006): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards 2007 Status: The department has recently become a subscription-based organization. They are still working on obtaining the listed items. 2009 Status: Partially completed</p>
<p>B.4.q: Construct a new two story building to house equipment and provide a training facility for firefighters. Acquire everything required to operate an effective fire department including two structural engines, one brush truck, a water tender, hand and shop tools, PPE's, hoses, nozzles, foam capabilities, etc. See list in Section A.1.16.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting 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. Year 1 or 2 (2007-2008): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards 2007 Status: New project. 2009 Status: Ongoing</p>
<p>B.4.r: Mobile radios, portable radios, base station, and dispatch for Dixie Volunteer Fire Department.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Dixie 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 (2005-2006): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards. 2007 Status: Ongoing 2009 Status: Completed</p>

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
<p>B.4.s: Acquire chainsaw for Cottonwood Volunteer Fire Department.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Cottonwood 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 (2005-2006): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards. 2007 Status: Completed</p>
<p>B.4.t: Establish and map onsite water sources such as dry hydrants or underground storage tanks for rural housing developments.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>County Commissioners and Rural Fire Departments</p>	<p>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 2009 Status: Ongoing</p>
<p>B.4.u. Create South Fork Clearwater River Volunteer Fire Department, and develop training schedule and provide equipment (portable pump, hose, hand tools, sprinkler systems) for SFCR VFD.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>County Commissioners, Clearwater RC&D, IDL, USDA Forest Service, USDI Bureau of Land Management, and local citizens.</p>	<p>Year 1 & 2 create SFCR VFD Year 2 provide listed equipment and training Year 3 repeat training and develop multiple brigade training opportunities</p>
<p>B.4.v. Acquire and locate three 300 gallon slip tanks for the South Fork Clearwater River Volunteer Fire Department and provide training on its use</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>County Commissioners, Clearwater RC&D, IDL, USDA Forest Service, USDI Bureau of Land Management, SFCR VFD, and local citizens.</p>	<p>Year 2 locate the equipment in suitable locations in Mallard Creek, Red River Hot Springs, and Orogrande</p>
<p>B.4.w. Acquire new heated building, pumper truck, and 3000 gallon water tender for Elk City Volunteer Fire Department.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>County Commissioners, Elk City Council, Elk City Fire Department</p>	<p>Year 1-5 acquire needed building site, building, and equipment.</p>
<p>B.4.x: Purchase small boat for IDL.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by providing improved access to land along Clearwater River for firefighting.</p>	<p>Maggie Creek FPD</p>	<p>Year 1 (2005): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. Year 1 or 2 (2005-2006): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to districts based on prioritization by need and funding awards. 2007 Status: Ongoing 2009 Status: Ongoing</p>

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
<p>B.4.y: Improve safety equipment for all RFDs in Idaho County.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Clearwater Resource Conservation and Development Council in cooperation with County Commissioners and Rural Fire Districts.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Develop countywide re-supply process for needed equipment.</p> <p>2007 Status: Ongoing</p> <p>2009 Status: Ongoing</p>
<p>B.4.z: Obtain mobile repeater stations with backup power source.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>County Commissioners, Clearwater RC&D, IDL, USDA Forest Service, and local fire departments.</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 (2005-2006): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to districts based on prioritization by need and funding awards.</p> <p>2007 Status: Ongoing</p> <p>2009 Status: Funding pending; Ongoing</p>
<p>B.4.aa: Obtain funding to build a fire station and acquire a foam unit for the Secesh Meadows Rural Fire District.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Secesh Meadow 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 (2007-2008): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards.</p> <p>2007 Status: New project.</p> <p>2009 Status: In progress</p>
<p>B.4.bb: Obtain or construct a fire station for the newly created Glenwood-Caribel Volunteer Fire District and train volunteers. Acquired rolling stock, portable pumps, hand tools, PPEs, radios, and miscellaneous other equipment.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Glenwood-Caribel Volunteer 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 (2007-2008): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards.</p> <p>2007 Status: New project</p> <p>2009 Status: Completed</p>

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
<p>B.4.cc: Obtain updated rolling stock, PPE's and P25 radios for Salmon River Rural Fire Department.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Salmon River Rural 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 (2007-2008): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards.</p> <p>2007 Status: New project</p> <p>2009 Status: Partially completed</p>
<p>B.4.dd: Obtain or construct fire station for the Stites Fire Department, and provide training. Acquire updated rolling stock, P25 radios, PPEs, tools, and miscellaneous other equipment.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Stites 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 (2007-2008): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards.</p> <p>2007 Status: New project</p> <p>2009 Status: Ongoing</p>
<p>B.4.ee: Identify areas lacking a sufficient water supply and develop publicly accessible fill sites.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting 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 (2007-2009): 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>2009 Status: Needs work</p>

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
<p>B.4.ff: Obtain additional personnel, training, PPEs, hand tools, portable and mobile radios, two structural engines, one utility vehicle, and miscellaneous other equipment for the Kamiah City and Rural Fire Protection District.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting capability enhancements.</p>	<p>Kamiah City and Rural Fire Protection District</p>	<p>Year 1 (2007): Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. Year 1 or 2 (2007-2008): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards. 2007 Status: New project. 2009 Status: Partially completed</p>
<p>B.4.gg: Obtain additional training, PPEs, hand tools, and radio equipment for the Carrot Ridge Volunteer Fire Department.</p>	<p>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting 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. Year 1 or 2 (2007-2008): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards. 2007 Status: New project. 2009 Status: Partially completed</p>
<p>B.4.hh: 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>Improve firefighting resources and capabilities by direct firefighting 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. Year 1 or 2 (2007-2008): Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards. 2007 Status: New project. 2009 Status: Partially completed</p>

B.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, 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 ensure that these lands have value to society and the local region.

We encourage the USDA Forest Service, the USDI 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.

B.5.1 Nez Perce Tribe Project

CURRENT AND ONGOING PROJECTS

Box Canyon

The Box Canyon Project is a recent (2007) brush reduction project aimed at decreasing wildfire risk and fuel loads by reducing ladder fuels. In 2010, brush maintenance will occur. It is located within T33N R4E Section 22.

Kidder Ridge

The Kidder Ridge Project is an ongoing recent brush reduction and pre-commercial thinning project to 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.

Home Evaluations

The Nez Perce Tribe is continuing to conduct home evaluations for 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 RedZone software, the collection and maintenance of this information is likely to be passed to them. However, the tribe will continue to use this information to plan and implement projects and will remain interested in conducting evaluations where and when they are needed. This project is ongoing throughout Idaho County.

B.5.2 USDA Forest Service Projects

B.5.2.1 Clearwater National Forest

Powell Ranger District

COMPLETED PROJECTS

Lochsa Corridor

This proposed fuels reduction project lies along the Highway 12 corridor between Kooskia and Powell. The project consisted of prescribed burning and created a one-mile buffer along the highway. This project was designed in collaboration with the Lochsa Ranger District. Environmental analysis (NFMA) occurred in 2008 in an effort to prioritize project locations in the corridor. Three projects resulted from this assessment: Powell Proper, Saddle Camp, and Highway 12 Veg (a wildlife and hazard fuels project scheduled for NFMA in 2010).

Toboggan Ridge Fuels

These 11,590 acres of mixed severity type, late summer burns changed condition class in the area, and were completed in 2008.

Weir Fuels Project

These approximately 700-acres of mixed severity type; late summer/early fall burns changed condition class in the area and were completed in 2007.

CURRENT AND ONGOING PROJECTS

Jerry Johnson Fuels

This fuels reduction project consists of late summer or early fall prescribed burning on approximately 700 acres. Implementation should be completed in 2009.

Moose Whitebark Pine Restoration Project

This approximately 109-acre prescribed burn project to restore whitebark pine in the Moose Lake area should be implemented in 2009 and 2010.

Powell Proper

These mixed severity fuel treatments would provide protection to private, state, and federal lands as well as the improvements in the area of Powell Ranger Station compound. The project also includes watershed and road restoration. Approximately 100 acres are proposed in the project. The environmental analysis (NEPA) will be initiated between 2009 and 2010.

Saddle Camp

This project includes approximately 4000 acres of mixed severity prescribed burning for wildlife and hazardous fuels. The project will reduce fire severity along Forest Road 107, an evacuation route off the Lewis and Clark motorway. Approximately 300 acres of pre-commercial thinning and regeneration harvest are included in the project.

CONCEPTUAL PROJECTS

Russian Pines

This old growth ponderosa pine restoration/perpetuation project would use both prescribed burning and timber harvest to accomplish land management objectives. The project area is near the south side of Crooked Fork Creek, approximately five miles northeast of Powell. This project possibly could be included in the Powell Proper project

Powell Divide Veg. Project

This project is a combined timber project with hazardous fuels that would treat approximately 500 acres outside of the Wildland Urban Interface. Environmental analysis (NFMA) is scheduled for 2010.

Lochsa Ranger District

COMPLETED PROJECTS

Lochsa Historical Station

This is a fuels reduction project adjacent to the Forest Service facility. 50 acres of hand piling and burning were completed in 2008.

Interface Fuels, Phase 1

The Interface Fuels project consists of Phases 1 and 2 on approximately 1500 to 2500 acres. This is a HFRA Wildland Urban Interface Project.

Completed in 2008, Phase 1 consisted of creating a defensible space by mechanically treating areas within 300' of private in holdings adjacent to the communities of Syringa and Lowell. Phase 1 treated 300 acres within Idaho County WUI.

CURRENT AND ONGOING PROJECTS

Interface Fuels, Phase 2

The Interface Fuels project consists of Phases 1 and 2 on approximately 1500 to 2500 acres. This is a HFRA Wildland Urban Interface Project.

Phase 2, still in the environmental analysis (NEPA) phase, proposes a larger vegetation treatment and prescribed burn adjacent to the communities. The Lochsa Ranger District is collaborating with the State and local communities. Environmental analysis is anticipated to be complete in 2010.

North Lochsa Face

This project is located in the Clearwater National Forest's Lochsa Fire Management Unit and to the southwest along the breaks of the river to the Forest boundary. The original proposal included mechanical treatment and prescribed fire, including 5,485 acres of mixed severity burning and 7,045 acres of under burning that would be accomplished 1000 to 2000 acres each year. In 2008/2009, 1,993 acres were accomplished.

Weitas Fuels

This 2,956 acre mixed severity type, late summer burn would occur in 2010 to 2011.

Weitas Guard Station

This is a fuels reduction project adjacent to a Forest Service facility consisting of 60 acres of hand piling and burning.

CONCEPTUAL PROJECTS

Coolwater

The project area lies west of the Selway Bitterroot Wilderness and would consist of underburning 3000 to 5000 acres. This is a fuels reduction project proposing prescribed burning (underburning) in an area with a mixed severity condition. The proposed environmental analysis (NEPA) with NFMA is scheduled in 2010.

Hemlock Fuels

This project lies eight miles east of Pierce, ID. This 7000-acre fuels reduction project would create a buffer near the community of Pierce.

B.5.2.2 Nez Perce National Forest

Clearwater Ranger District

COMPLETED PROJECTS

Hungry Mill

This project used prescribed fire to reduce natural fuel accumulations on Hungry Ridge and the Mill Creek drainage. The use of prescribed fire is expected to reduce the severity of wildfire events when they occur. The total treatment area was 10,500 acres. The project started in 1994, and was completed in 2008. Maintenance burns will occur over the next five years.

CURRENT AND ONGOING PROJECTS

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 three to five 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 system and private lands. The NEPA analysis for this project is complete. The precommercial thinning began in 2008, and two timber sales will be implemented beginning in 2009 to 2010.

Blue Ridge

This project uses prescribed fire to reduce natural fuel accumulations in the Johns Creek and Otter Creek drainages. Gilmore Ranch and Sourdough Lookout are within or adjacent to the project area. The use of prescribed fire will reduce the severity of wildfire events when they occur. The total area is 7500 acres, and the project started in 2002 and will continue through 2010.

Lucky Marble

This 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. The project was designed to restore historic forest structure and reduce the severity of future fire events.

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 three to five years.

Pine Plantation Underburning

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

South Fork

This project uses 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 and private land within the corridor. Prescribed burning has been on-going and will continue over the next ten years.

PROPOSED PROJECTS

9429

This is a hazardous fuels treatment project on approximately 2000 acres in the WUI in the American Creek drainage. The NEPA process has begun on this project and implementation is scheduled to begin in 2010 to 2011.

CONCEPTUAL PROJECTS

Cove/Fish Interface

This project would address the Wildland/Urban Interface situation for the Cove, Mount Idaho, Snowhaven and rural Grangeville areas. There is also a potential to treat hazardous fuels in the municipal watershed for Grangeville. Pre-commercial, commercial, and prescribed burning would occur to reduce hazardous fuels and decrease the risk of catastrophic fire.

Red River Ranger District

COMPLETED PROJECTS (MAINTENANCE ON-GOING)

Dixie Fuelbreak

This project mechanically reduced natural fuels on 90 acres of National Forest system 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 hand piled and burned to remove the fire risk. This project was completed in 2003, and maintenance is ongoing.

Crooked River Defensible Space

This project mechanically reduced natural fuels on 13 acres of National Forest system land surrounding private inholdings 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 consisted of: 1) cutting, hand piling, burning, chipping, or scattering materials less than 8 inches in diameter; 2) pruning limbs to

approximately 18 feet above ground; and 3) felling pole to sawlog sized trees to separate tree crowns to a spacing of about ten feet. This project was completed in 2005; and maintenance is ongoing.

Mallard/Rhett Defensible Space

This project mechanically reduced natural fuels on 15 acres of National Forest system land surrounding private inholdings in the Mallard and Rhett Creeks' drainages. The Mallard/Rhett Defensible Space Project has reduced fuel loads by removing brush and cutting trees to increase canopy spacing on Forest Service system 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, hand piling, burning, chipping, or scattering materials less than 8 inches in diameter; 2) pruning limbs to approximately 18 feet above ground; and 3) felling pole to sawlog sized trees to separate tree crowns to a spacing of about ten feet. This project was completed in 2003; and maintenance is 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 system land 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, hand piling, burning, chipping, or scattering materials less than 8 inches in diameter; 2) pruning limbs to approximately 18 feet above ground; and 3) felling pole to sawlog sized trees to separate tree crowns to a spacing of about ten feet. This project was completed in 2005; and maintenance is ongoing.

Red River Defensible Space

This project mechanically reduced natural fuels on 37 acres of National Forest system land surrounding private inholdings and Forest Service facilities in the Red River Drainage. This project was completed in 2003, and maintenance is ongoing.

ON-GOING PROJECTS

806

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

American and Crooked River Project

This project mechanically reduces natural fuels followed by prescribed burning of activity fuels on 1,800 acres of National Forest system 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 that contribute to existing and future fuel loads, reducing stand densities, reducing ladder fuels that would produce crown fires, reducing the risk of high severity fires, and creating vegetative patterns to alter fire spread and increase effectiveness of suppression activities. The environmental analysis (NEPA) is completed, and this project is currently being implemented.

Blanco

This project reduces natural fuels using prescribed burning on 900 acres of National Forest system 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.

Red Pines

The project mechanically reduces natural fuels followed by prescribed burning of activity fuels on potentially 3,500 acres of National Forest system land in the Red River drainage. The Red Pines project would treat existing and potential fuel loads 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 that contribute to existing and future fuel loads, reducing stand densities, reducing ladder fuels that would produce crown fires, reducing the risk of high severity fires, and creating vegetative patterns to alter fire spread and increase effectiveness of suppression activities.

Red River Precommercial Thinning (PCT)

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

Red River Underburn

The Red River Underburn project will improve 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 decrease the grand fir encroachment in the understory in areas that are not treated by thinning.

Starbucky

This project reduces natural fuels using prescribed burning on 300 acres of National Forest system 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 is planned for 2008.

PROPOSED PROJECTS

Orogrande

This proposal is to treat approximately 5000 acres west of Orogrande in the Wildland Urban Interface, with both mechanical and prescribed fire treatments. Environmental analysis (NFMA) is scheduled for 2010.

South Township

This project mechanically reduces natural fuels followed by prescribed burning on 200 to 500 acres of USDA Forest Service and USDI Bureau of Land Management system lands located along the southern boundary of the Elk City township. Environmental analysis (NFMA) began in 2008, with implementation starting as early as 2010 to 2011.

Whitewater Ranch

This proposal is to treat approximately six acres in the Wildland Urban Interface around Whitewater Ranch that did not burn in recent years with both mechanical and prescribed fire treatments. This effort would complement the county effort to protect private land in this area. Environmental analysis (NFMA) will begin in 2010.

CONCEPTUAL PROJECTS

Newsome Creek to Elk City

This project consists of mechanical (thinning) and prescribed burning treatments in the WUI, in collaboration with the USDI BLM. This project would treat area east of Newsome Creek, south of Elk City Wagon Road, and west of Elk City, and consists of several thousand acres potential hazardous fuels and big game winter range improvements.

Salmon River Ranger District

CURRENT AND ONGOING PROJECTS

Allison Creek Fuels Reduction

This 9,800-acre project area project consists of non-lethal, mixed severity spring and fall prescribed burning. Implementation will occur over an approximate six-year period, and started in the fall of 2007. Approximately 1,000 to 3,000 acres will be burned annually.

Blue Mountain

The Blue Mountain project will begin the process of restoring 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. Implementation of this project is ongoing and is expected to be completed in 2011.

Hartman Creek Fuels Reduction

This 4,800-acre project area project consists of non-lethal, mixed severity spring prescribed burning. Implementation began on this project in 2004, and 2,000 acres is scheduled for implementation in 2009.

Kessler

This 8,000-acre project area project consists of prescribed burning in ponderosa pine-Douglas-fir stands classified in the non-lethal and mixed severity fire regimes. This project is ongoing and expected to be completed between 2010 and 2012.

Robbins Creek

This 2,500-acre project area project consists of non-lethal, mixed severity spring prescribed burning. Implementation occurred on this project in 2006, and 2,500 acres is scheduled for implementation in the spring of 2010.

Home Evaluations – Red Zone Program

Under a cooperative agreement between Clearwater RC&D, USDI 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 Pollock, 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

The Fire Prevention Cooperative is a newly established five county fire prevention cooperative that provides prevention and fire education in North Central Idaho and includes Idaho, Lewis, Clearwater, Nez Perce, and Latah Counties. Public land agencies, emergency response agencies, private entities, and other interested parties are participating in the prevention co-op.

CONCEPTUAL PROJECTS

Windy Ridge

This project would be coordinated with the Payette National Forest and is a combined wildlife big game winter range and mountain quail habitat improvement project that would also reduce potentially 1000 acres of hazardous fuels in the Wildland Urban interface. This project is planned for initial implementation in fiscal years 2011 to 2012.

Moose Creek Ranger District

COMPLETED PROJECTS

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. Approximately 6200 acres were burned.

CURRENT AND ONGOING PROJECTS

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 are approximately 7800 acres of prescribed burning in this project. Restoring and maintaining natural processes and thus more natural ecological function is the primary objective for this area.

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 naturally 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 fuelbreak where, if needed, a stand against an approaching wildland fire could be made.

PROPOSED PROJECTS

Fenn Face Prescribed Fire Project

The purpose of the Fenn Face prescribed Fire project is to improve the timber stand conditions and wildlife habitat by reintroducing low to mixed severity fire within the mixed conifer cover types in the project area as referenced in the Selway and Middle Fork Clearwater Rivers Sub-basin Assessment. Lower elevations within the project area have been identified as being outside of their natural fire intervals. Stands have increased in density and changed from early seral conditions due to fire exclusion. This increase in smaller diameter shade tolerant fir trees poses an increased fire threat to the large ponderosa pine found here. Shrub and hardwood habitats, which are an important source of ungulate browse and migratory bird habitat, have also declined or become decadent and unpalatable. Secondary project benefits will be a reduction in hazardous fuels within the Wildland Urban Interface and along the boundary of the area approved to manage Wildland Fire for resource benefits (formerly, "Fire-Use") Field surveys will be conducted during summer of 2009 and the decision document also is expected to be signed in 2009.

CONCEPTUAL PROJECTS

Pine Knob & Lodge Point Commercial Thinning (Previously Swiftwater)

This project is currently in the early stages of environmental analysis (NFMA). Approximately 1000 acres of overstocked 40+ year old ponderosa pine plantations in the Swiftwater Drainage would be examined during 2009 to determine the feasibility of commercially thinning the mixed fir component. Thinning would be followed by a low intensity prescribed fire to further reduce fuels and improve overall stand health.

B.5.2.3 Payette National Forest

COMPLETED PROJECTS

Secesh and Burgdorf

The Forest Service has thinned a ¼-mile ring around the Secesh Meadows and Burgdorf to slow and bring to the surface a fire on the Payette National Forest.

CURRENT AND ONGOING PROJECTS

Patrick Butte Prescribed Burn

The project will treat approximately 10,666 acres with prescribed fire within the 26,339-acre project area. Re-introducing 100 to 3,000 acres of fire annually for the next ten years will change forested and non-forested vegetation conditions to those that more closely represent historic distribution, structure, and function, thereby improving wildlife forage and habitat conditions. Approximately 2,100 acres of whitebark pine communities were treated in 2009.

Hard Grass Prescribed Burn

This project is also a landscape-level prescribed fire project (approximately 47,000 acres within the project area) that focuses on restoring forested and non-forested vegetation conditions to those that more closely represent historic distribution, structure, and function, thereby improving wildlife forage and habitat conditions. Environmental analysis is planned to begin in 2010, and implementation may begin in 2010 or 2011.

CONCEPTUAL PROJECTS

Burgdorf Junction

This would be an additional WUI/fuels reduction project to complement work already completed around Burgdorf.

Warren

This would be WUI/fuels reduction project located around the community of Warren.

6.3.3 USDI Bureau of Land Management Projects

COMPLETED, CURRENT, AND ONGOING PROJECTS

Eastside Township Project

The Eastside Township project was designed to change the forest density and species composition to maintain and increase forest stand resistance to high intensity fire, insects, and disease. This will be achieved through timber harvests, biomass utilization, slash piling, and prescribed burns on about 1,300 acres. Road closures, road relocation, road decommissioning, and conversion of roads to trails, as well as riparian treatments (plantings and stabilization) and stream bank modification would also be completed.

The Proposed Action will create an area of reduced crown fire hazard and lower potential fire severity and intensity on approximately 1,289 acres of USDI Bureau of Land Management lands around Elk City and the American River subdivisions, and additional private property within and adjacent to the project area. This will be accomplished using commercial timber harvest, understory thinning, prescribed burning, and hand or machine piling and burning, and biomass utilization.

This project is currently under stewardship contract with work beginning in the fall of 2009. This contract has a 10-year implementation period.

Transportation Corridors

The Transportation Corridors project was developed to reduce the risk to homeowners and visitors accessing or leaving the Elk City area during fire suppression activities and to provide a potential means of travel should a large scale fire occur. This proposal is consistent with that proposed by the Idaho County Commissioners and the homeowners of the American River Subdivision. Field Office staff have met with members of each and they strongly expressed their concern over risks associated with travel during a fire emergency and their desire that USDI Bureau of Land Management (and USDA Forest Service) take actions which would reduce potential risks.

The roads involved in this project are the USDI Bureau of Land Management portion of the primary access routes for residents and visitors to the Elk City area. The project would create a shaded fuel break along Roads 443, 2547, 2515, and 2586A and remove surface and ladder fuels along Highway 14 and 222. This will include removing "Hazard trees" that may fall and block or restrict vehicle passage on the road. Fuel breaks will reduce ground, surface and aerial fuels for 200 feet on each side of the road. This would involve thinning the understory from below, and thinning the overstory sufficient that crown fire would not be supported (@15 feet between crowns). The retention trees would also be pruned up to 10 feet above the ground to ensure limbs would not serve as ladder fuel. A variety of products would be available to offset a portion, if not all, of the service work. The existing fuels and slash generated would be available for biomass but, if a market is not available, they would be chipped or piled and burned.

Roadside treatments accomplished to date include Forest Road #443, Forgotten 400, Buffalo Gulch (RD 2515), and Junction Lodge (Sections of Highway 14). Sweeney Hill (RD 2515 and others) projects are expected to be accomplished in 2009.

Whiskey South

The district court for the District of Idaho issued a permanent injunction against the Whiskey South Integrated Resource Project. The district court held that the discussion of cumulative impacts was not adequate to satisfy NEPA requirements. The court permanently enjoined the project pending compliance

with NEPA and the court's order. The agencies initiated public scoping for the Whiskey South II project. The NEPA will incorporate the original Whiskey South information and address the areas found deficient by the District Court.

Whiskey South II

The proposed project is designed to treat approximately 915 acres of public land to improve forest health, long-term stand viability that would reduce the potential and extent of high intensity wildfires on USDI Bureau of Land Management and adjacent lands. The project also includes work to improve elk winter range and fisheries habitat. The project would create an area where there would be a lower crown fire hazard, decreased potential flame lengths, and lower ember potential (less spotting) on lands adjacent to Elk City subdivisions, the South Fork Clearwater River, Red River and the Crooked River. Methods for accomplishing the project include combinations of commercial harvest; understory thinning; prescribed burning; hand or machine piling and burning; and biomass utilization. Treatments would reduce stand density, remove dead, down and diseased materials, reduce the amount of area dominated by lodgepole pine, and increase the proportion of western larch ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir through planting of these species following treatment. Analysis is expected to be completed in the Spring of 2010.

Miscellaneous Small Fuels Projects

On the scattered parcels of USDI Bureau of Land Management which adjoin private land, use timber harvest, thinning, and machine piling and burning or biomass utilization to reduce fuels and improve forest health. Completed projects include: Tailings 40, Sultan 60, Borowicz 40, Mill Yard 20, Misc. Commercial Firewood (throughout township) and Swale Creek Salvage.

White Bird, Copperville, Main Salmon River, Riggins, Blackhawk Bar and Billy Creek

The focus of these projects is reducing the weed component in these rangeland areas near communities, subdivisions and scattered homes. The weed component results in high fire intensities and increased rates of spread as compared to historic.

Wet Gulch Timber Sale

This project used commercial thinning and shelterwood harvest to improve forest health, regenerate vigorous early seral stands, and improve critical elk winter range. Two strategically located fuel breaks were established on the primary ridges in the area. The fuel breaks were designed to enhance wildland fire control by separating USDI Bureau of Land Management ownership into three compartments of approximately 1,000 acres each. The fuel breaks were not designed to stop a large high-intensity head fire, but to provide a containment opportunity of the lateral spread of a wildland fire. On the ridge between John Day Creek and the South Fork of John Day Creek Drainage, the fuel break treatments were isolated segments meant to tie in between the timber harvest units.

The timber harvest portion of this project was only partially completed due to contractor default. The Brushy Ridge fuel break project was implemented and completed in 2008 to tie fuel break segments together. Several prescribed burning treatments remain to be completed in 2009 or 2010.

Brushy Ridge Fuel Break

The Brushy Ridge fuel break project was implemented and completed in 2008. This project created a 200-300 foot wide shaded fuel break on the ridge top between John Day Creek and the South fork John Day Creek Drainage in the Salmon River canyon near Lucille. This project tied in isolated segments of

shaded fuel break completed under the Wet Gulch project, where the timber harvest units had not been completed.

Bally Mountain Fuels and Forest Health

The Bally Mountain project would reduce surface fuel loading and ladder fuels in the WUI and open timber stands along prominent ridges and road systems to provide opportunities for suppression actions in the event of future wildfires. Where mechanical treatments are not feasible, prescribed fire would be used to meet these objectives. This project would promote stands of fire-resistant ponderosa pine, western larch and healthy Douglas-fir, and restore stands of old growth ponderosa pine in the Little Salmon River drainage. Forest stands would be made more resilient to insects and disease through a combination of stocking controls and sanitation. Returning fire to the landscape would maintain these open conditions and return this area to a lower-severity fire regime.

This project would mechanically treat approximately 694 acres followed by prescribed burning to reduce the slash. Mechanical treatments would include 502 acres of thinning from below, 152 acres by irregular shelter wood, and 40 acres of uneven-aged management. These treatments would be accomplished by commercial logging using tractor (344 acres), cable (273 acres), and helicopter (77 acres) yarding methods. Tractor skidding would not be used on sustained slopes greater than 40 percent. Additionally, up to 15 acres would be treated to encourage aspen regeneration using a combination of tree removal with tractor skidding, mechanical root stimulation, and prescribed burning. This unit may be subsequently fenced to protect seedlings and suckers from browsing animals.

In addition to slash treatments, prescribed fire would be applied to the landscape to reduce surface and ladder fuels on approximately 720 acres. A low to moderate severity underburn would be used to reduce the surface fuel loading gradually over multiple applications with minimal damage to the trees we wish to retain.

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 2010.

CONCEPTUAL PROJECTS

Lolo Creek

The Lolo Creek project area is located along the boundary between Idaho County and Clearwater County north of Kamiah. Future fuels treatments may involve multiple ownerships along either side of the Lolo Creek drainage. This project would potentially benefit several communities and scattered homes from Kamiah to Weippe, including Woodland, Pardee, and Caribel. Due to the scattered nature of the USDI Bureau of Land Management ownership, this project area may be divided into smaller projects. Current planning efforts are underway to conduct a timber harvest on 80 acres in 2010.

Citation of this work:

Idaho County. 2009. *Idaho County Revised Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan-Volume I*. October 6, 2009. Idaho County, Idaho. pp. 266.

Idaho County. 2009. *Idaho County Revised Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan-Volume II*. October 6, 2009. Idaho County, Idaho. pp. 162.

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