IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

2015

REVISION

APPENDICES

Prepared By

Northwest Management, Inc.

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Appendix 1

Mapping Products

Northwest Management, Inc.

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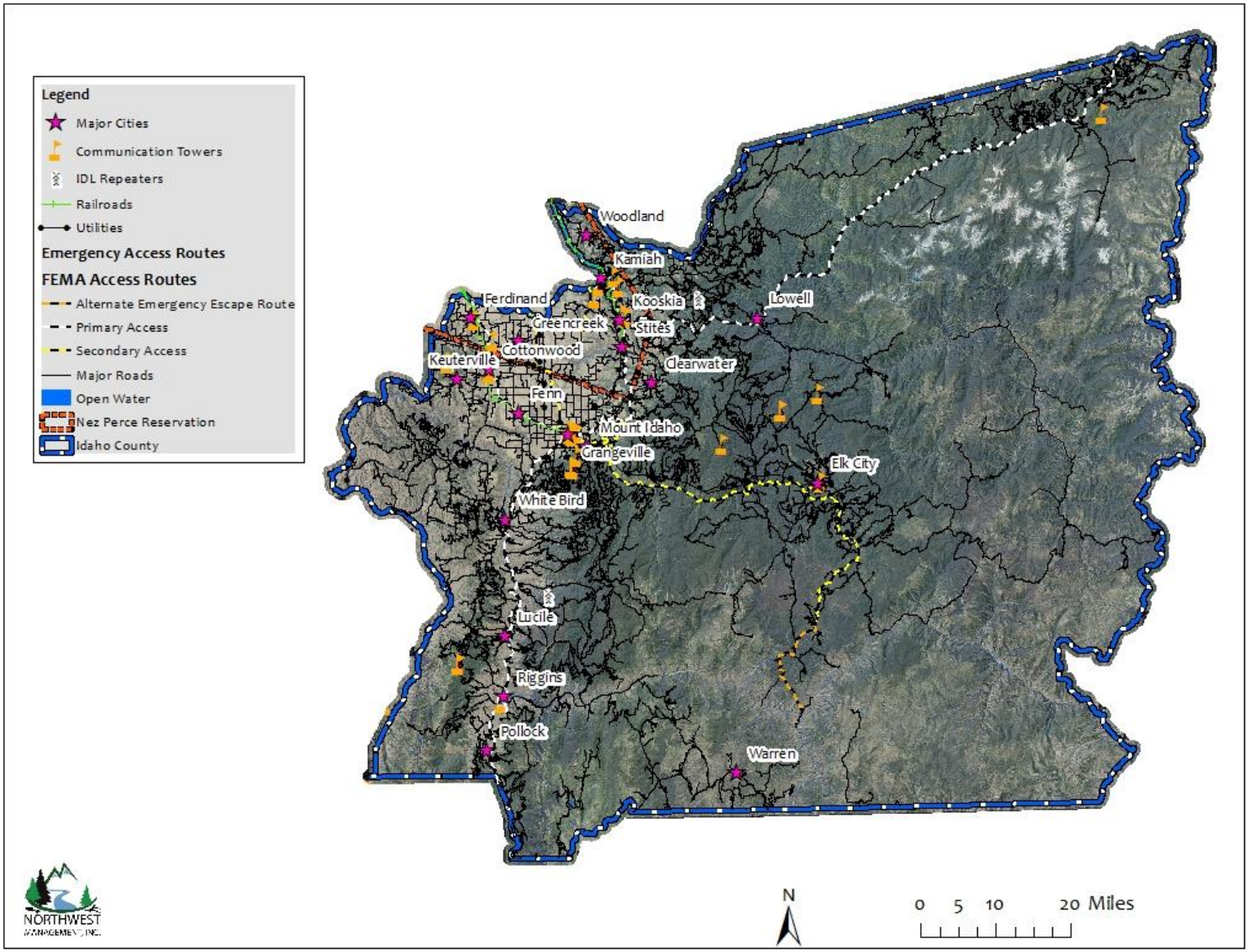
P.O. Box 9748
Moscow, ID 83843
208-883-4488
www.Consulting-Foresters.com

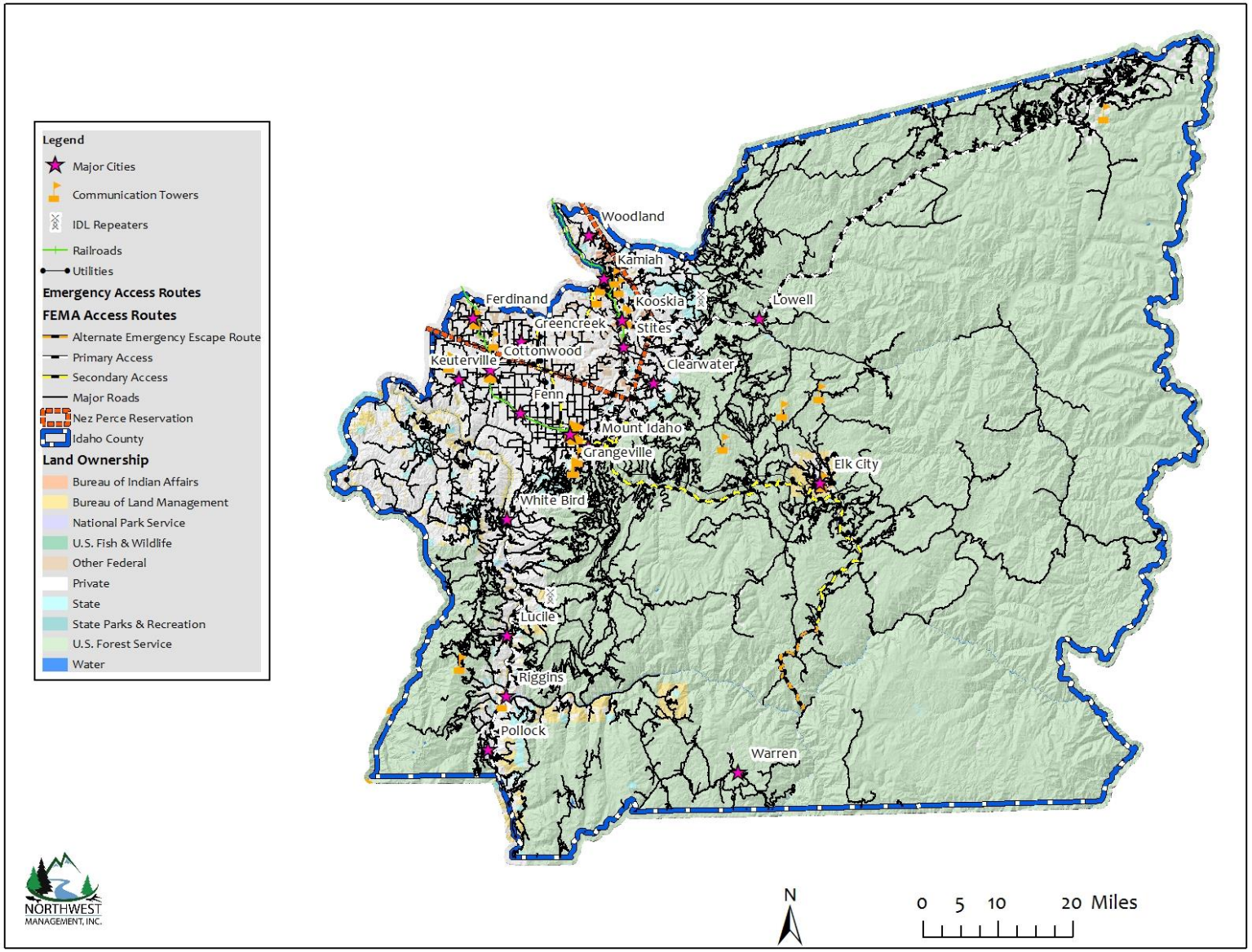
The information on the following maps was derived from digital databases held by Northwest Management, Inc. Care was taken in the creation of these maps, but all maps are provided "as is" with no warranty or guarantees. Northwest Management, Inc. cannot accept any responsibility for errors, omissions,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

Aerial Imagery



Benton County, Oregon Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Land Ownership Map



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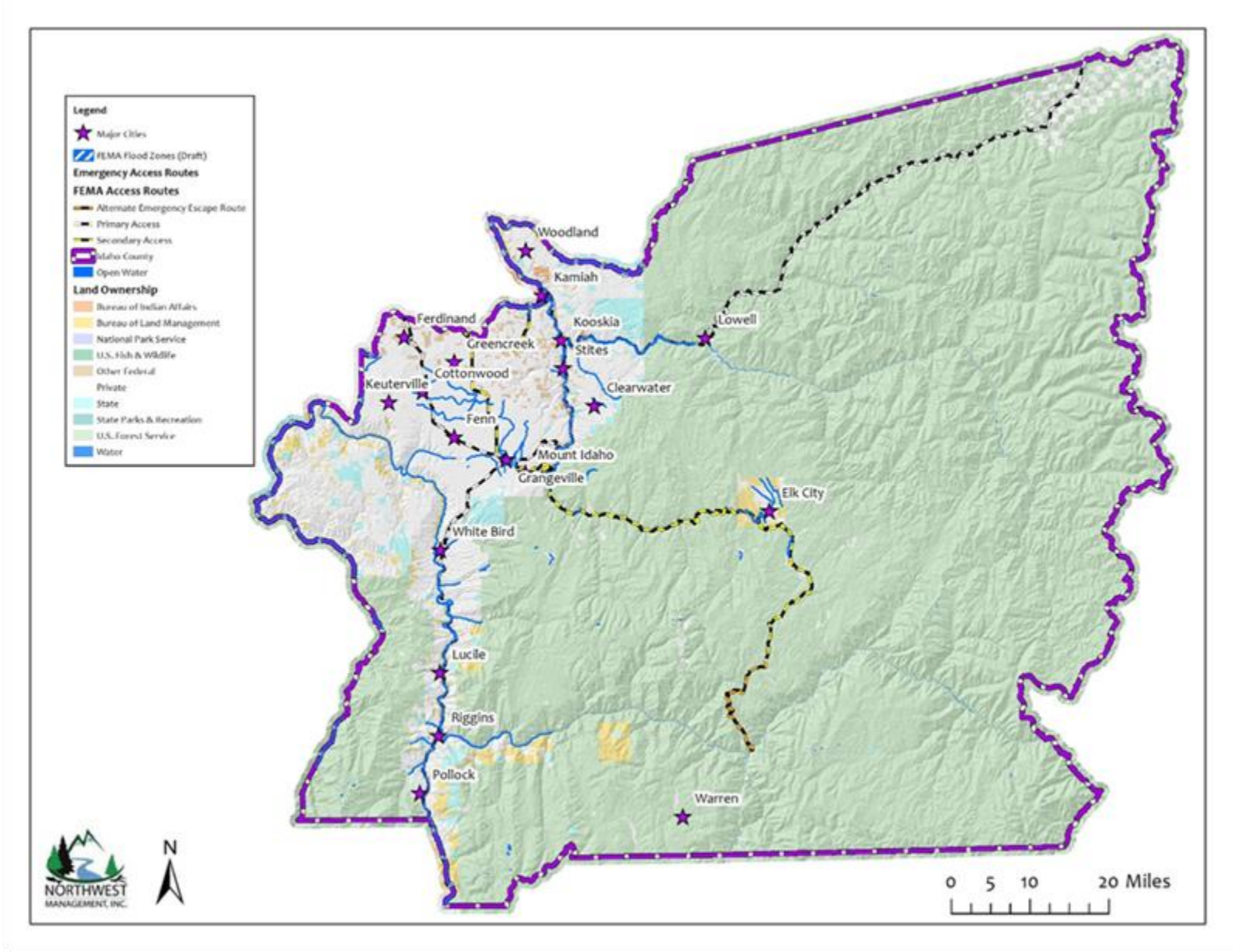
Legend
Major Cities
FEMA Flood Zones (Draft)
Emergency Access Routes
FEMA Access Routes
Alternate Emergency Escape Route
Primary Access
Secondary Access
Idaho County
Open Water
Land Ownership
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Bureau of Land Management
National Park Service
U.S. Fish & Wildlife
Other Federal
Private
State
State Parks & Recreation
U.S. Forest Service
Water
Woodland
Kamiah
Ferdinand
Greencreek
Cottonwood
Keuterville
Kooskia
Stites
Lowell
Clearwater
Fenn
Mount Idaho
Grangeville
Elk City
White Bird
Lucile
Riggins
Pollock
Warren
NORTHWEST MANAGEMENT, INC.
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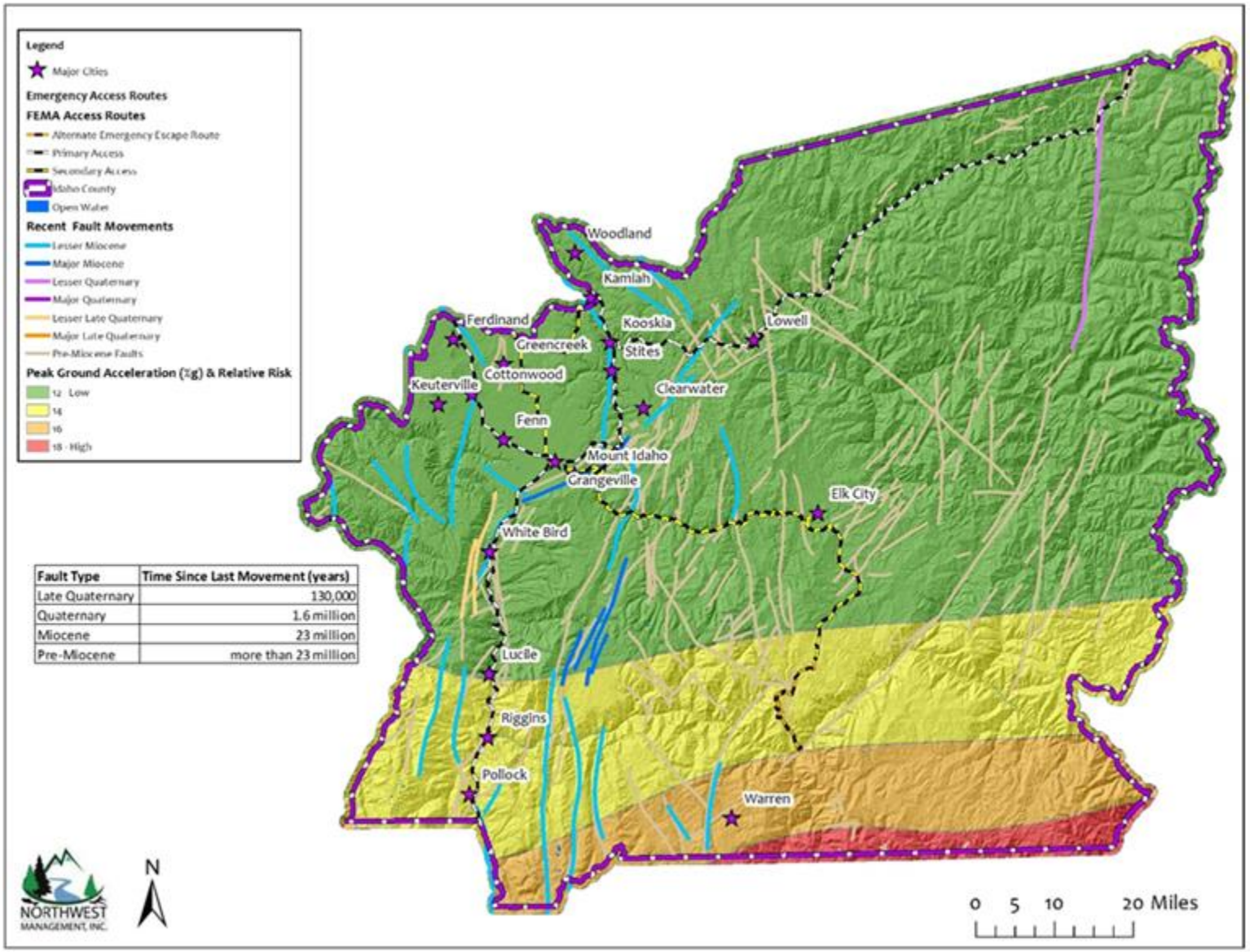

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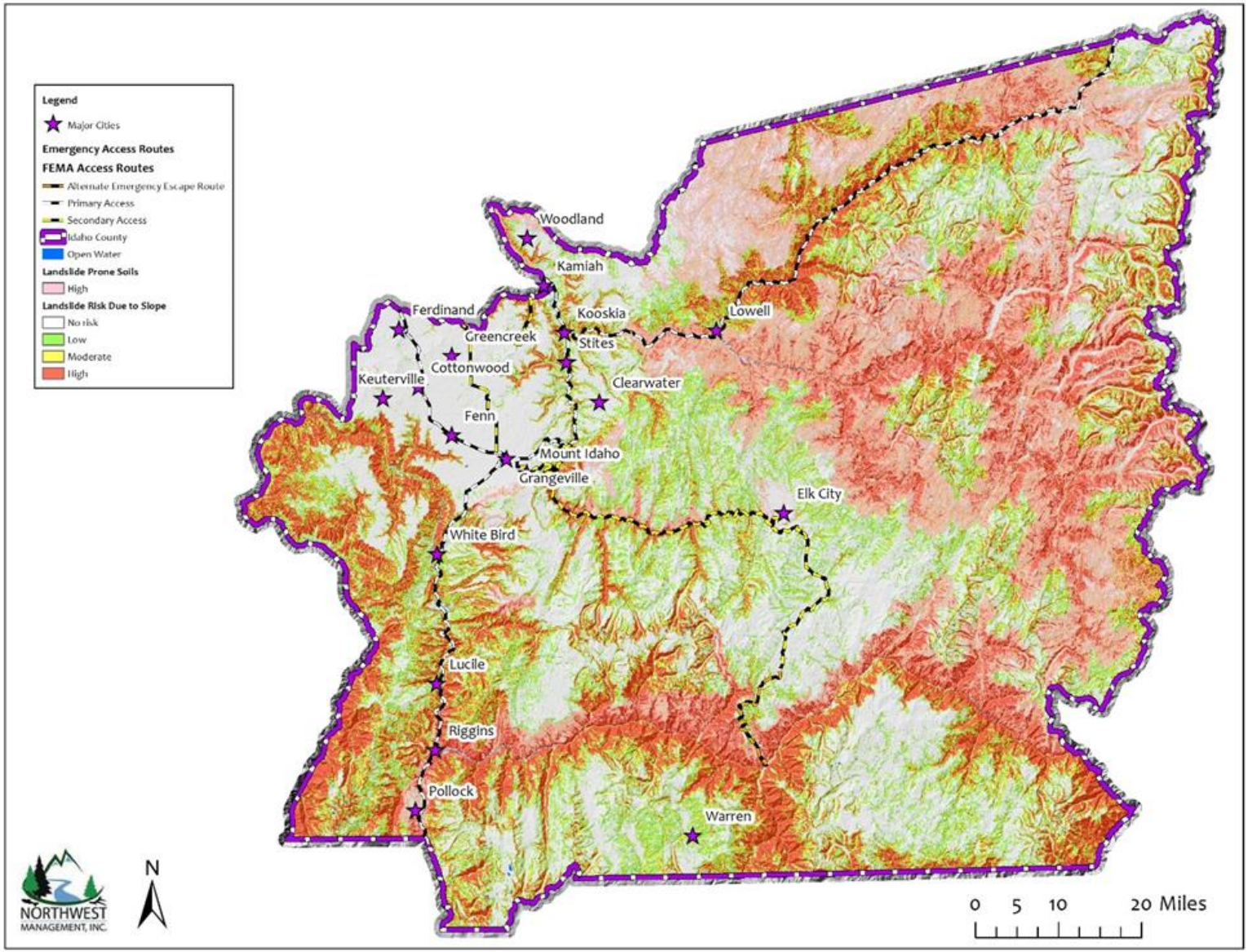

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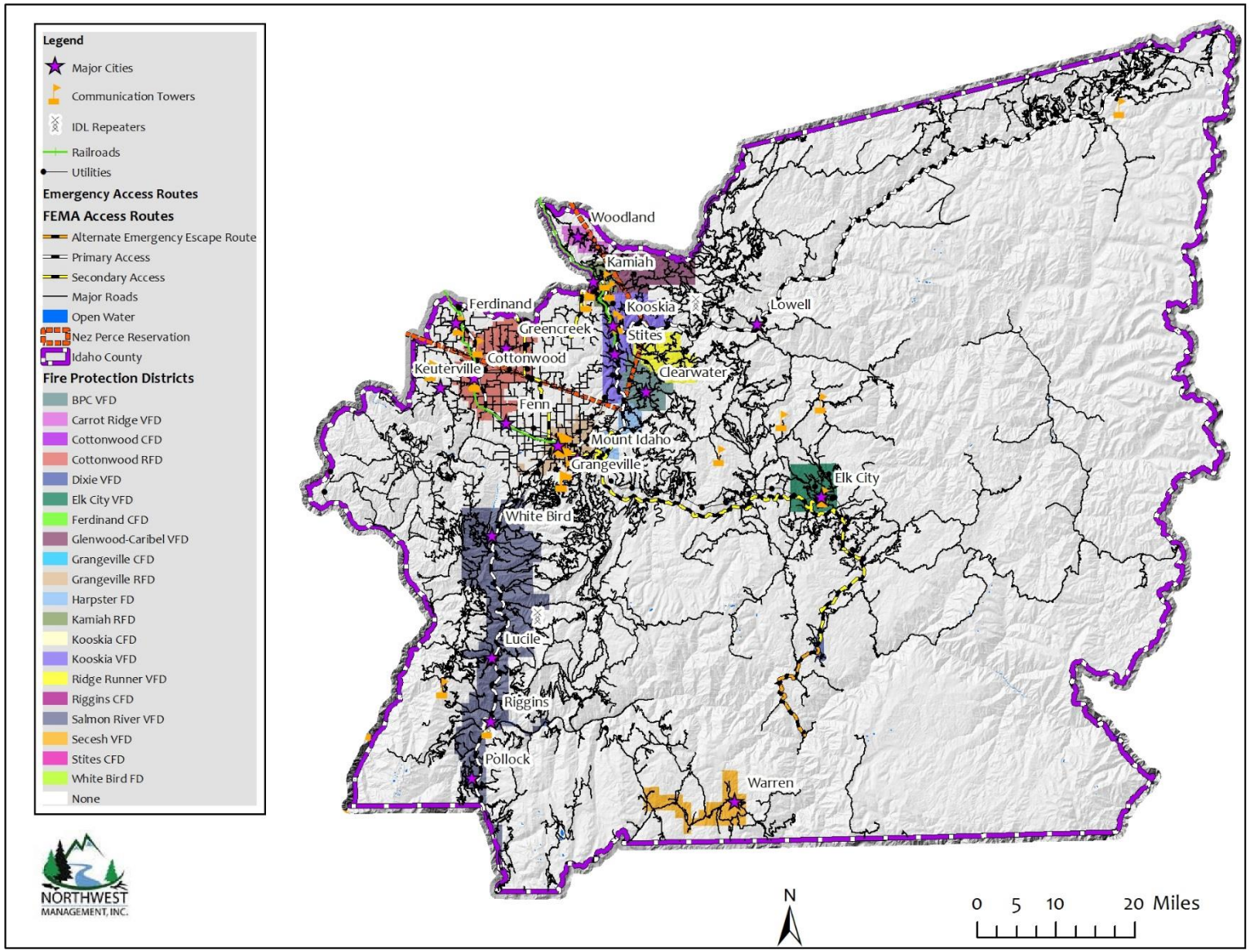
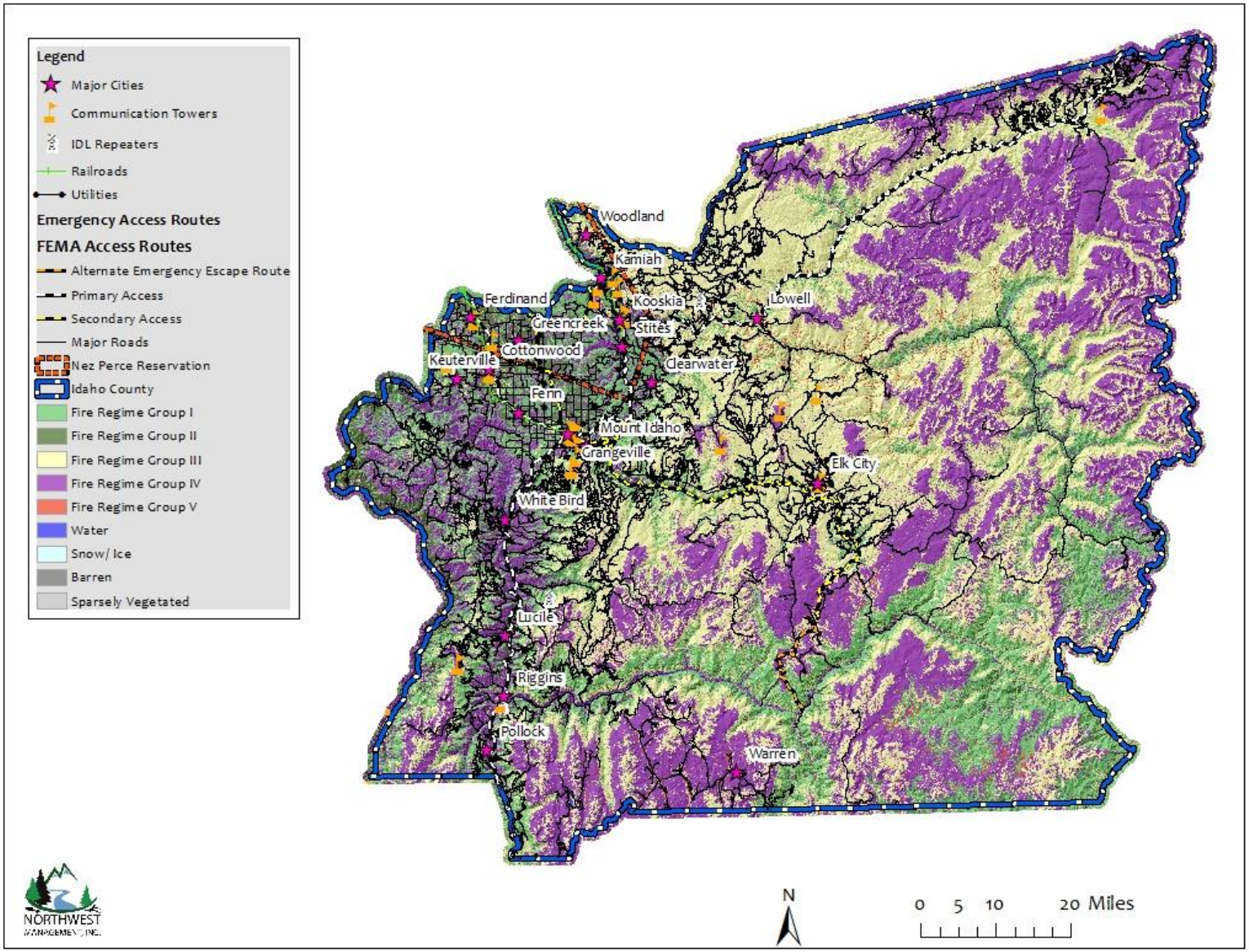
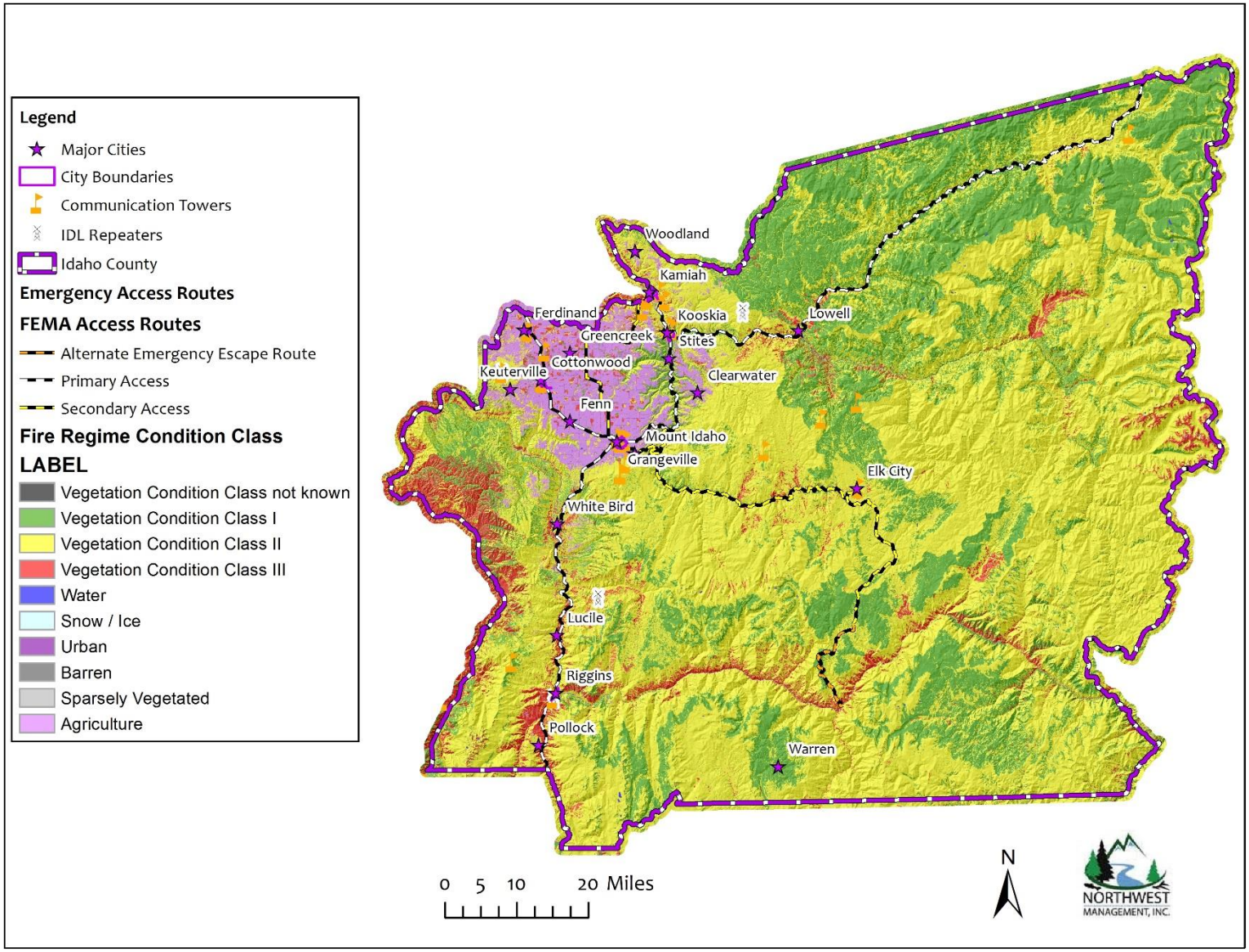


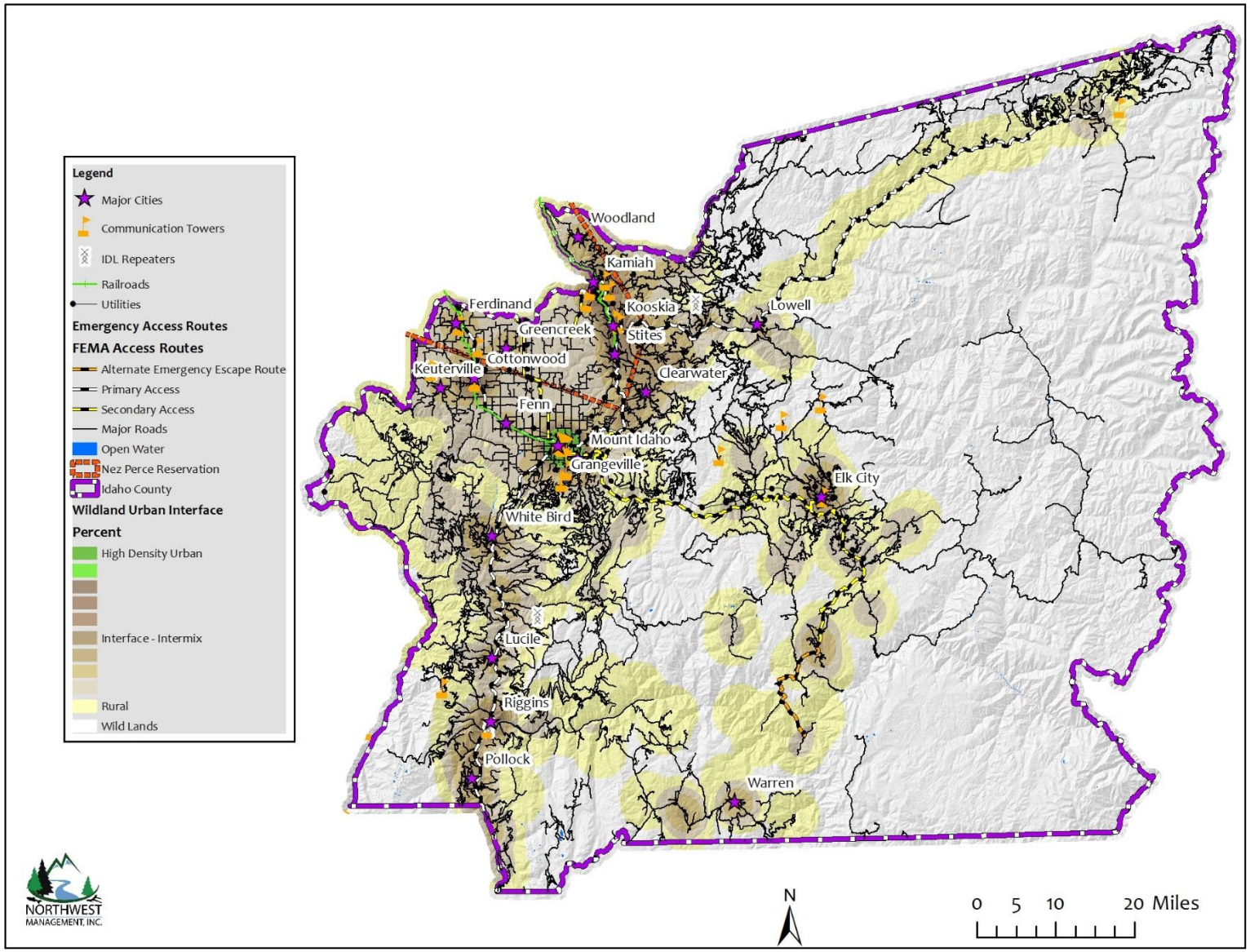
Historic Fire Regime Map



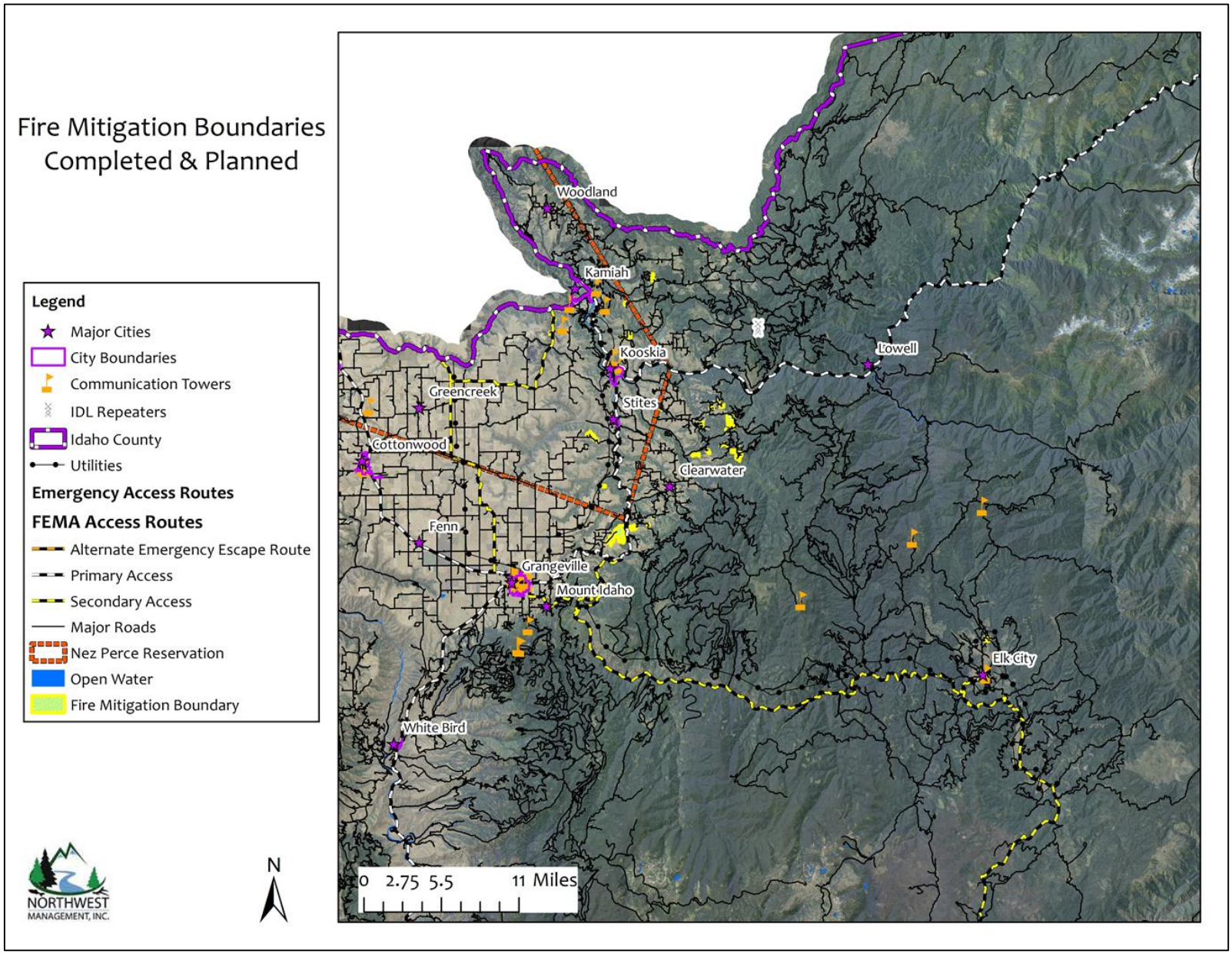
Fire Regime Condition Class Map



Wildland Urban Interface Map



Proposed Treatment Area Map



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Appendix 2

Documenting the Planning Process

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

Planning Committee Meeting Minutes

November 20th, 2014 – Soltman Center, Grangeville, Idaho

Attendance:

Jerry Zumalt, Idaho County Disaster Management	Debi Ruppe, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
Dan Tackett, Grangeville F.D.	David N. Poxleitner, Keuterville Highway District
Kevin Kehoe, Harpster F.P.D.	Clyde F. Hanson, Camas Prairie Amateur Radio
Terry Cochran, Cottonwood P.D. & F.D.	Ken Stump, IDL, Maggie Creek
Russel Rojan, BPC-V-RFD	Matthew Dudley, Public Health
Charlotte Dasenbrock, St. Mary's EMT.	Michael Edmondson, Citizen
Tara Hauntz, ANS	Barry Ruklic, USFS, NezPerce-Clearwater NF
Dave Summers, IDL Maggie Creek	Brad Tucker, Northwest Management
Tim Tevebaugh, IDL Craig Mountain	Meghan McEldery Northwest Management

Open Introductions: Jerry Zumalt introduced the project and welcomed participants to the committee. Individuals were asked to introduce themselves and a sign in sheet was passed around. NMI passed around handouts.

Agenda Item #1- Project Purpose and Scope: NMI provided background information about the Idaho County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update and explained the purpose of the Plan Update in a PowerPoint presentation. NMI explained that during this update 3 new hazards (Hazardous Materials Spill, School Violence, and Cyber Terrorism) would be analyzed and included as well rolling County Wildfire Protection Plan into the County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan as part of a pilot project to help streamline the county planning process and save money. NMI made a general request for committee members to send NMI relevant data (GIS, projects, plans, fire history, etc.).

Agenda Item #2- Update Approach: NMI went over the meeting structure and what the meeting process will entail each month. NMI passed out the mission and goal statements from the previous plan. NMI explained the new requirement that each adopting jurisdiction establish separate goals. NMI asked for information about any recent hazard events and any available pictures that can be used in the planning process.

Agenda Item #3- Phase I Hazard Assessment Exercise: NMI led a hazard ranking exercise and the committee ranked each hazard category by magnitude and frequency.

Agenda Item #4- Timeline: NMI advised the committee on a rough timeline for the update.

Adjournment: The Idaho County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update steering committee meeting was adjourned at 10:30a.m. The next meeting will be held December 18th at T.B.D.?

December 18th, 2014 – Soltman Center, Grangeville, Idaho

Attendance:

Jerry Zumalt, Idaho County	Dave Summers, IDL/Maggie Creek
Dan Tackett, GVFD	Tim Tevebaugh, IDL/Craig Mountain
Kevin Kehoe, HFPD	Debi Ruppe, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
Terry Cochran, Cottonwood PD/FD	David N. Poxleitner, Keuterville Highway District
Russell Rojan, BPC-VRFD	Clyde Hanson, Camas Prairie Amateur Radio, ARES
Charlotte Dasenbrock, St. Mary's EMT	Ken Stump, IDL/Maggie Creek
Tara Hauntz, ANS	Matthew Dudley, Public Health
Michael Edmondson, Public	Barry Ruklic, USFS Nez Perce-Clearwater

Agenda Item #1- Old Business:

Resource Lists: Brad briefly reviewed the previous meeting and requested fire district summaries, agency summaries, and resource lists. Brad also provided an example resource list for districts. IDL has completed and turned in resource lists. Ferdinand, Battle Ridge, Pleasant Valley, Clearwater, Glenwood/ Caribel need to be added to district list. Nez Perce and Clearwater are now combined administratively.

*Hazard Assessment***:** Brad handed out the updated hazard assessment chart developed by the committee during the November meeting. A decision was made by the committee to lower the magnitude of the earthquake category to medium. Brad gave a quick explanation of ranking process for new committee members.

*Mission and Goals***:** Brad handed out the previous mission and goal statement for review and adjustment.

Goal 1 – needs adjusted to include verbiage for natural vs. man made threats

Goal 3 – Committee thought this goal is important and regional economy should be stressed.

Goal 6 – A question arose to the relevancy of this goal and was decided that it would be rewritten to say "consider" instead of "develop"

Goal #7 – increase outreach to county and city and provide education opportunities

Agenda Item #2- Chapter 1 & 2: Brad handed out a draft copy of chapters 1 & 2 from the plan and described the content stressing the importance of meeting FEMA requirements. Page 2 had dams included in list. Dams in the area of importance are Hells Canyon and Dworshak. A question was raised concerning the committee planning process and who is able to attend and how we make adjustments to the document. Brad explained that the plan is a working document until signed and changes could be made throughout the process. Anyone that is interested in participating in the planning process is welcome. The committee discussed other ways to reach interested parties and to increase public input. It was decided a Facebook page and links on county and NMI websites will be used in addition to already identified outreach. NMI will email Jerry a write up on the process to be published in the local newspaper. Committee expressed a strong desire to keep things up to date and available to public.

Chapter 1 was discussed further and Brad explained that the adopting cities and districts need to develop separate goals statements, which is a new requirement in this process. It was discussed whether Highway Districts should be included as adopting parties but it was determined that projects would funnel funding through the adopting city to the highway district.

Brad asked if there are any other planning documents other than the ones listed in chapter one that should be reviewed with this plan. No Idaho Comprehensive Plan at this time.

Chapter 2- Brad handed out Idaho historical hazard losses for the county to provide the committee a general idea of what the county has faced in the past and how much funding was required. It provides you

with something to work off of. Additional records were requested from the various committee agency databases.

Agenda Item #3 – Critical Infrastructure List: A critical infrastructure list was handed out from the previous plan to be updated by districts. How to separate communication infrastructure on the list was discussed and determined that they would be listed in emergency communications and cell towers categories. Specific towers needing protection projects can be separated out into specific action items. High Camp radio was identified as a potential project site for the CWPP portion of the plan. In the Critical Facilities – EMS section Kooskia & Cottonwood need to be added to the emergency operations centers and White Bird removed. Kooskia and Riggins need to be added as law enforcement facilities. In Transportation infrastructure interstate highways should be checked.

Agenda Item #4 – Action Items: Action Items from the previous plan were handed out to be reviewed. Projects that have been completed should be checked off and new action items identified for the January meeting.

Agenda Item #5 – Meeting Schedule: Next meeting is January 15th around 10:30 following the LAPC meeting in the Soltman Center in Grangeville.

January 15th, 2015 – Soltman Center, Grangeville, Idaho

Attendance:

Jerry Zumalt, Idaho County	Jamie Edmondson, Public, Business operator
Dan Tackett, GVFD	Tim Tevebaugh, IDL/Craig Mountain
Kevin Kehoe, HFPD	Debi Ruppe, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
Terry Cochran, Cottonwood P.D./F.D.	Morgan Drew, Grangeville P.D.
Russell Rojan, BPC-VRFD	Mark Anderson, Kooskia F.D.
Charlotte Dasenbrock, St. Mary's EMT	Ken Stump, IDL/Maggie Creek
Paul Goedert, Civil Air Patrol	Matthew Dudley, Public Health
Michael Edmondson, Public	Brad Tucker, Northwest Management

Agenda Item #1- Old Business:

Resource Lists: Brad informed the committee that the County has given him the Fire District summaries that each District submitted in 2013. Brad explained that these summaries will work for the purposes of the plan update unless a specific District has had significant changes between then and now.

Hazard Assessment: The committee spent a significant amount of time revisiting the Phase I Hazard Assessment. The discussion was centered around the Terrorism/Civil Unrest hazard. It was ultimately decided to rely on the County's various law enforcement agencies to provide guidance on how this category is ranked (low frequency and moderate magnitude). Law enforcement personnel present at the meeting explained that we need to plan for the potential of a terrorist attack or civil disturbance, because when you do not want to be unprepared if something does happen.

Critical Infrastructure: The committee reviewed the critical infrastructure list that was handed out at the last meeting. Brad explained that he made the changes requested at the last meeting (i.e. split emergency communication towers and cell towers under the County's jurisdiction, and added highway 14 to the list). The group deleted a couple of listed items and added a few, such as airstrips.

Agenda Item #2- Chapter 6: The committee ran out of time to discuss the Action Items that are included in with Chapter 6. This will be a major topic of our next meeting.

Agenda Item #3- Maps: NMI had several maps posted around the room for the committee to take a look at. There were no comments on the maps besides Elk City being considered a major population center.

Agenda Item #4- Schedule: Next meeting is February 19th around 10:30 following the LEPC meeting at the Grangeville City Hall.

February 19th, 2015 – City Hall, Grangeville, Idaho

Attendance:

Dick Dunton, NEW FC	Mike Solheim, BLM – Spokane District
Paul Nelson, DNR - NC	Shane Robson, USFS Three Rivers RD
Les Schneiter, Sevens Co. F.D. #5	Steve DeCook, DNR
Rob Lionberger, DNR – NE Region	Russ Larsen, Stevens Co. PLA C
Tonya Neider, Lake Roosevelt NRA	Arne Johnson, DNR
Myron Boles, DNR – NE Region	Brad Tucker, Northwest Management
Arlen Alley, Stevens Co. F.D. #10	Melissa Fischer, DNR
Kelly Connall, Stevens Co. F.D. #4	Robert Scott Hunt, Stevens Co. F.D. #11
Dan Brauner, USFWS	

Agenda Item #1- Old Business: NMI asked the group if there were any comments on Chapters 3 or 4. There were no comments.

Agenda Item #2- Chapter 6: The committee ran out of time to discuss the Action Items that are included in with Chapter 6 at the previous meeting so NMI made this the only new agenda item. The group reviewed the tables containing the Action Items for the County as well as a couple of cities. We updated each item and added a few new items. NMI explained that each adopting jurisdiction will have their own table with their own Action Items. We did not have time to go through each city and Jerry Zumalt asked that NMI separate the tables for each city and email them to Jerry for dispersal to the respective city for review. The group will review the updated list at the next meeting.

Agenda Item #3- Schedule: Next meeting is March 19th around 10:30 following the LEPC meeting (Location T.B.D.).

March 19th, 2015 – Soltman Center, Grangeville, Idaho

Attendance:

Jerry Zumalt, Idaho County	Clyde F. Hanson, Camas Prairie Amateur Radio
Dan Tackett, GVFD	Tim Tevebaugh, IDL/Craig Mountain
Kevin Kehoe, HFPD	Debi Ruppe, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
Terry Cochran, Cottonwood P.D./F.D.	Morgan Drew, Grangeville P.D.
Russell Rojan, BPC-VRFD	Terry Evens, Glenwood-Caribel VFD
Charlotte Dasenbrock, St. Mary's EMT	Ken Stump, IDL/Maggie Creek
Tara Hauntz, ANS WGU	Matthew Dudley, Public Health
Doug Giddings, Idaho County Sheriff	Brad Tucker, Northwest Management
Loren & Cocoa Anderson, Elk City VFD	Tiana Luke, Northwest Management
Rick Thanstrom, Grangeville PD – Code Enf.	Meghan McEldery, Northwest Management
Nick Carter, IDL/Maggie Creek	

Agenda Item #1- Old Business: NMI asked the group if there were any comments on the Action Items. Grangeville wanted to add 3 mile creek and tributaries to its list of Action Items.

Agenda Item #2- Map Review: NMI presented a brief maps presentation to introduce the committee to the maps that have been developed for the project to date. An explanation was given as to what information was used to create the maps and what the maps mean. NMI asked the group to review the wall maps for accuracy.

Agenda Item #3- Terrorism and Civil Unrest: NMI provided the group with copies of the draft Terrorism and Civil Unrest section. NMI spent a few minutes going over the content within each chapter of this section. Aside from some general "typos" the group did make a few revisions. We added the Glenwood-Caribel Fire Station to the critical facilities list and changed the Burgdorf Fire Station to Sesech Meadows Fire Station. The group also provided some clarification on hazardous materials within the county (eg. propane depots, rail transport, and main power lines).

Agenda Item #4- Public Meetings: NMI informed the group that the public meetings will likely occur next month during the same week that the committee meeting is held (April 13-17). The communities of Riggins, Grangeville, and Kooskia were selected to host the meetings. Specific venues for the meeting in each community will be identified by NMI and we will let the group know where those venues are ASAP. NMI will send out a press release once dates, times, and locations are set.

Agenda Item #3- Schedule: The next Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan update meeting will occur immediately following the LEPC meeting on April 16th at the Soltman Center.

April 16th, 2015 – Soltman Center, Grangeville, Idaho

Attendance:

Jerry Zumalt, Idaho County	Clyde F. Hanson, Camas Prairie Amateur Radio
Dan Tackett, GVFD	Tim Tevebaugh, IDL/Craig Mountain
Kevin Kehoe, HFPD	Debi Ruppe, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
Terry Cochran, Cottonwood P.D./F.D.	Morgan Drew, Grangeville P.D.
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Public Meeting Presentation

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

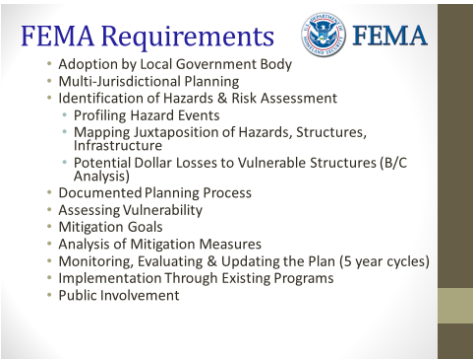
Slide 1

Slide 2

Slide 3

Slide 4

Slide 5



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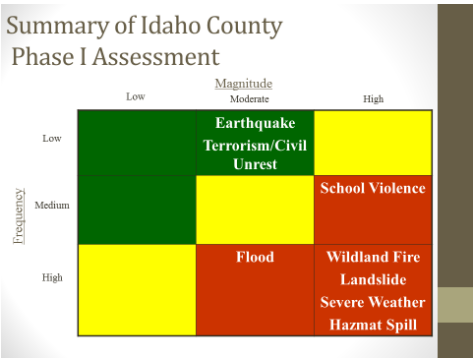

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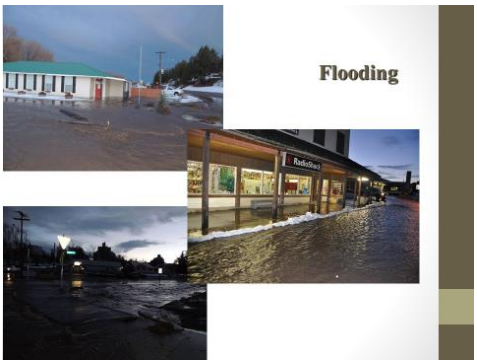

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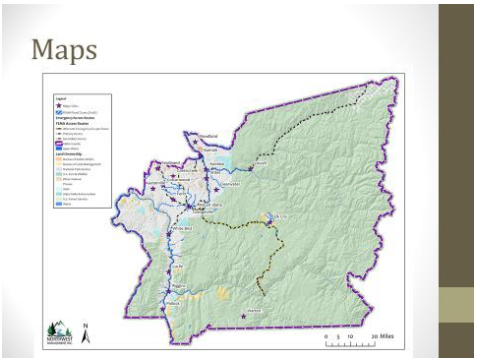

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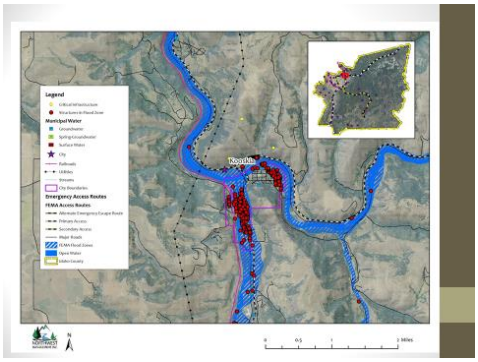

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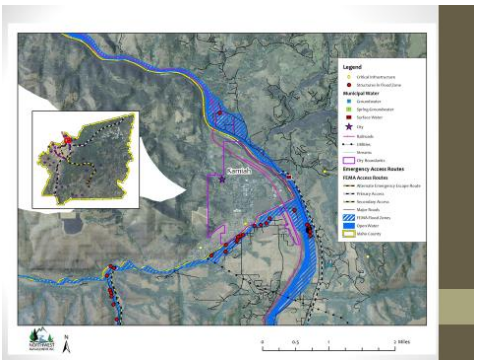

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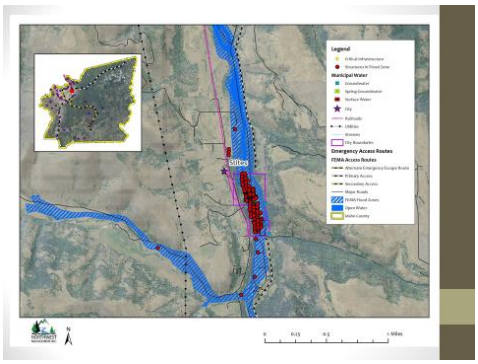

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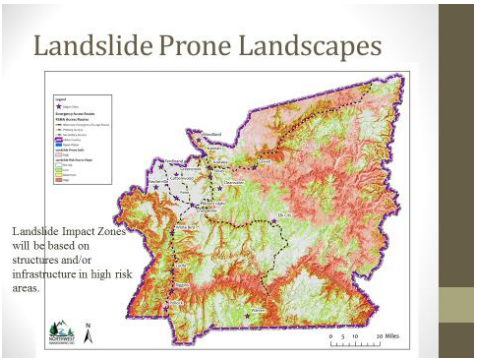

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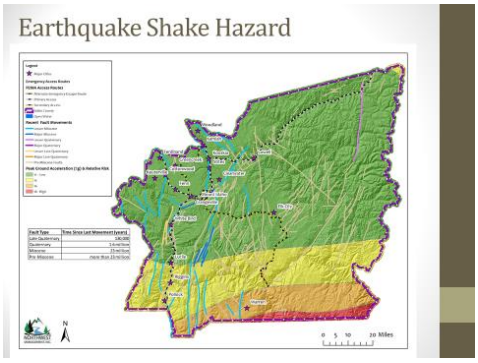

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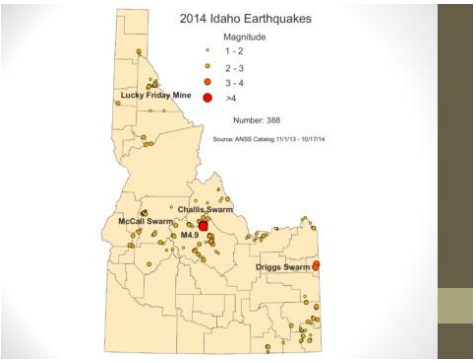

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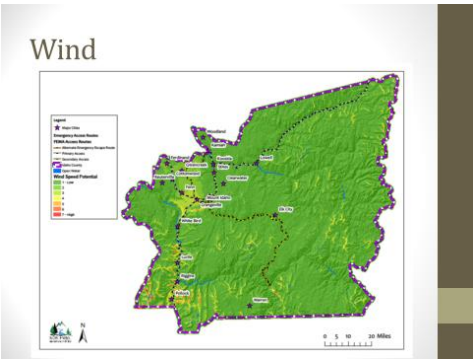

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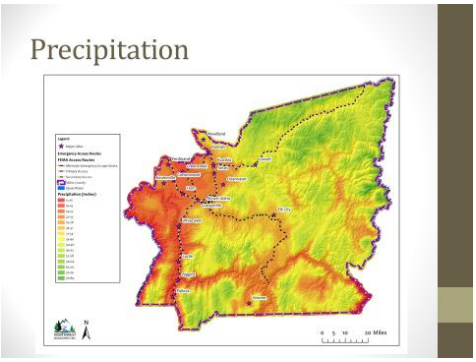

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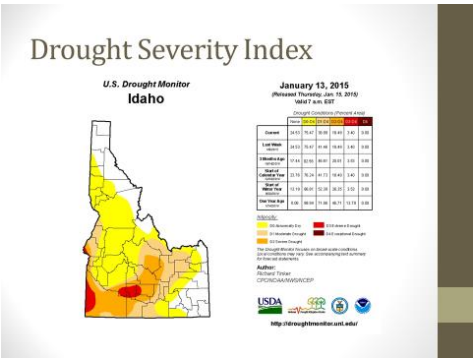

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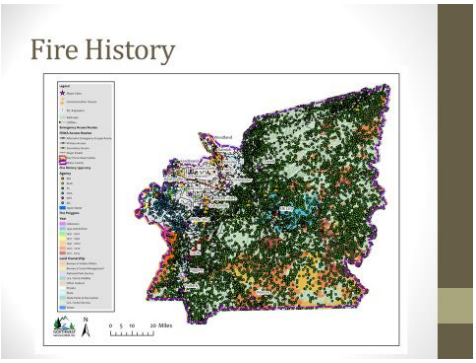

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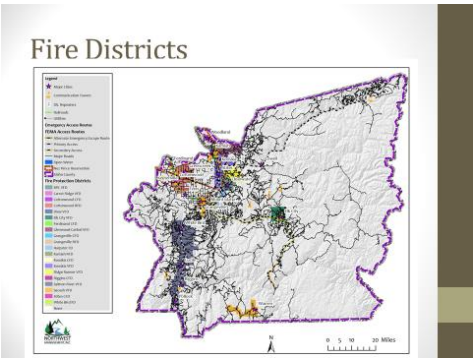

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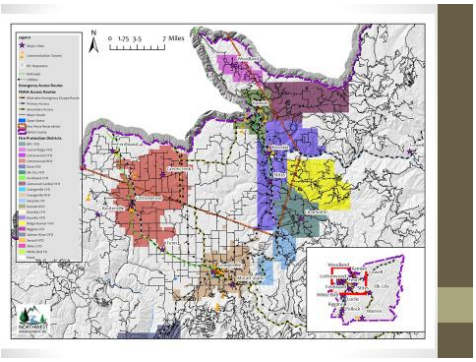
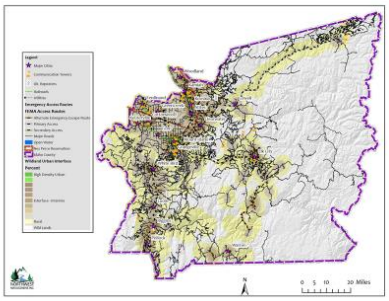


Slide 25

Wildland Urban Interface



Slide 26

Terrorism and Civil Unrest

- Working with stakeholders to assess
- Potential Vulnerabilities
  - Highways– hazardous materials
  - Government Buildings
  - Infrastructure – Highways, water distribution, power, and sewer systems
  - Land Management Offices (Ecoterrrorism?)
  - Commerce

Slide 27

Preparedness

- Emergency Services
- Fire Protection
- Weather Impacts
- Flood Protection/Programs
- Earthquake, Landslide, & Storm Readiness
- Hospital Protection
- Public Works/Highway District Readiness
- Communications

Slide 28

Types of Projects

- Defensible Space and Fuels Treatments
- Floodplain Management and Infrastructure Upgrades
- Slope Stabilization
- Studies (e.g. watershed) and Evaluations (e.g. culvert capacity)
- Access Improvements
- Emergency Response Needs
- Policy Issues
- Infrastructure Hardening and Communication Upgrades
- Public Education

Slide 29

Public Involvement

- Press Releases about planning efforts
- Public Meeting
- Public Review of the DRAFT Plan will be facilitated once all sections have been completed and reviewed by the committee
- Open public adoption hearings

Slide 30

Your Input

- Maps on the walls – Mark them up!
- Talk to one of the planning committee members.
- Let us know your ideas and concerns.
- Make this YOUR Plan!

Thank you for attending and participating!
Please visit with us.

Slide 31

Idaho County, Idaho
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Northwest Management, Inc.

Record of Published Articles

The following is a subset of Multi-Hazard Mitigation-related articles published in local newspapers during the planning process. A total of three specific press releases were sent at critical stages of the process; one to introduce the project and invite interested parties, one to announce the public meetings, and one to announce the availability of the document for public comment. Additionally, during the local adoption phase of the process, Idaho County and city jurisdictions advertised the formal adoption of the Plan by resolution at a public hearing. The agendas for these meetings are published by the jurisdiction in the most appropriate local media outlet.

Idaho County Free Press – November, 2014

GRANGEVILLE – Meetings start this week to take public comment for proposed revisions to Idaho County's plans for handling natural and man-made disasters.

Idaho County is in the process of updating its plans for multi-hazard mitigation and community wildfire protection. A committee is working the required five-year updates of these documents as part of the FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation program and National Fire Plan and Healthy Forests Restoration Act. The project is being funded through a grant from FEMA.

The first public meeting is this Thursday, Nov. 20, 9 a.m., at the Syringa Hospital Soltman Center on Main Street in Grangeville.

The planning update will include risk analyses, vulnerability assessments, and mitigation recommendations for the hazards of flood, landslide, earthquake, severe weather, wildland fire and terrorism/civil unrest.

Northwest Management, Inc. has been retained by Idaho County to provide risk assessments, hazard mapping, field inspections, interviews, and to collaborate with the planning committee to update the plans.

The committee includes representatives from local communities/municipalities, Cottonwood and Grangeville police departments, rural and wildland fire districts, Idaho County Sheriff's Office, Idaho Department of Lands, U.S Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, highway districts, private landowners, area businesses and various Idaho County departments.

One of the goals of the planning process will be to increase the participating jurisdictions' eligibility for additional grants that will help minimize the risk and potential impact of disaster events. The planning team will be conducting public meetings to discuss preliminary findings and to seek public input on the plans' recommendations.

Dates and times of subsequent meetings will be announced. Once completed, the updated draft plans will also be available for public review and comment.

Idaho County Free Press – December, 2014.

GRANGEVILLE — Committee work will continue on updating the Idaho County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan at a meeting, open to the public, on Thursday, Dec. 18, 10:30 a.m., at the Syringa Hospital Soltman Center on Main Street. This continues a series of open meetings set to review plans as part of the required 5-year updates of these documents by the FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation program and National Fire Plan and Healthy Forests Restoration Act.

Organized by Idaho County and coordinated by Northwest Management Inc., the planning update will include risk analyses, vulnerability assessments, and mitigation recommendations for the hazards of flood, landslide, earthquake, severe weather, wildland fire and terrorism/civil unrest.

To attend or for information, contact Jerry Zumalt, Idaho County Disaster Management Coordinator, 983-3074 or jzumalt@idahocounty.org.

***The Clearwater Progress* – April, 2015.**

County to discuss Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Idaho County is sponsoring public meetings to address updating the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The plan's revision is required every five years and is being funded through a grant from FEMA.

These meetings will include a slideshow presentation from Northwest Management, Inc. and the planning team on the identified hazards and potential improvement and risk reduction projects in Idaho County.

Public input is being sought in order to better frame the region's efforts for hazard mitigation projects, wildland fire protection, resource enhancements, and emergency preparedness.

Learn about the assessments for floods, landslides, severe weather, wildland fire, and earthquakes in Idaho County. Discuss YOUR priorities for how local communities can best reduce the impacts of these events.

A meeting will be held April 21 at the Grangeville Bicentennial Historic Museum, located at 305 N. College.

Kooskia City Hall will host an April 22 meeting. Both meetings are scheduled for 6-7:30 p.m.

For more information on the Idaho County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, contact Idaho County Disaster Management Coordinator Jerry Zumalt at (208) 983-3074.

Assessor's office closed

The Lewis County Assessor's office will be closed on April 21 for an all-staff training. Normal operating hours will resume on Wednesday, April 22.

Idaho County Free Press – April 15th, 2015

Riggins, Grangeville, Kooskia:

Multi-hazard planning public meetings start next week

Public meetings will be held next week in Riggins, Grangeville and Kooskia to providing information and take comment on Idaho County's updating its multi-hazard mitigation plan.

Plan revision is required every five years and funded through a FEMA grant. The plan identifies hazards – from natural to man-made – as well as potential improvement and risk reduction projects in Idaho County. Public input is sought to hear local priorities to better frame the region's efforts for hazard mitigation projects, wildland fire protection, resource enhancements and emergency preparedness.

Meetings will be held from 6 to 7 30 p.m. and will last approximately one hour. Schedule is as follows:

- **Monday**, April 20: Riggins, Riggins City Hall, 126 North Main Street.
- **Tuesday**, April 21: Grangeville, Bicentennial Historical Museum, 305 North College Street.
- **Wednesday**, April 22: Kooskia, Kooskia City Hall, 26 Main Street.

Meetings are led by Northwest Management, Inc., and will include a slideshow presentation. Participants will learn about assessments for floods, landslides, severe weather, wildland fire and earthquakes in Idaho County.

Work on revising the county's plan began last fall, a process that includes public review and also approval by local municipalities, state and federal agencies. Plan completion is tentatively set for late September.

For information, contact Idaho County Disaster Management Coordinator Jerry Zumalt, 983-3074.

Idaho County Free Press August, 2015

GRANGEVILLE — Updates are completed on a draft Idaho County multi-hazard mitigation plan that the public now has an opportunity to review and comment on into the fall.

Largely, proposed changes are increments of fine-tuning based on a performance review by regional law enforcement and emergency medical service providers of what has and hasn't worked in the existing plan, what mitigation projects have been completed and where new work is needed, and focus on growing problems of the modern era.

"Things change over time," said Jerry Zumalt, Idaho County Emergency Management coordinator. "There are new ways of identifying threats, and prioritizing them in different ways. And as the science evolves, we can apply these to the threats and hazards that exist."

Starting Aug. 17, the public can review the draft plan at libraries in Grangeville, Riggins, Cottonwood, Kooskia and White Bird, as well as the Idaho County Emergency Management office at the courthouse. Plans will also be available online at http://idahocounty.org/ and http://www.consulting-foresters.com/public-documents/. Comments will be accepted through Sept. 14.

Continued

Work started last November on revising the multi-hazard mitigation plan (MHMP), required every five years by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The plan's purpose is to reduce the impact of hazards -- such as floods, landslides, severe weather, wildfire, extended power outage, crop loss, and terrorism/civil unrest -- on Idaho County residents, landowners, businesses, communities, local governments, and state and federal agencies while maintaining appropriate emergency response capabilities and sustainable natural resource management policies.

The MHMP identifies high risk areas as well as structures and infrastructure that may have an increased potential for loss due to a hazard event. The document also recommends specific projects that may help prevent disasters from occurring altogether or, at the least, lessen their impact on residents and property.

This plan allows for the county and local communities to be eligible for grant dollars to implement the projects and mitigation actions identified by the committee. Updates on the MHMP and the county's community wildfire protection plans are being conducted by Northwest Management, Inc. of Moscow.

According to Zumalt, MHMP changes are partly due to priorities that have been addressed or have changed within the past five years, such as equipment improvements for rural fire departments, establishing MOUs (memorandum of understanding) for interagency assistance, providing Enhanced 911 service for Idaho County Emergency Dispatch, and completing requested mitigation work such as stormwater culvert installation at Cottonwood. Some changes address improved connectivity and leading roles in active shooter, terrorism/cyberterrorism, or hazardous material spill situations. And as well, new mitigation projects for both potential and pending hazards have been identified.

"And it tries to prioritize where we can put limited and scarce resources," he said.

Public involvement in the planning process has been light, according to Zumalt, but much less suspicious of its intent this go-around than the first time this process was conducted. Public comment has been of help, he added, in identifying concerns and needs emergency planners were not aware of. As well, the time and expertise put in by emergency service providers – ambulance/QRU, law enforcement, fire departments and highway districts -- to updating the plan has been very valuable.

"They really care about their communities," he said, and bring local perspective about relevant issue and what the local needs are.

"These folks really deserve the credit," he said.

As part of the comment process, area governmental entities -- Idaho County, and the cities of Grangeville, Stites, Riggins, Ferdinand, Kamiah, White Bird, Cottonwood and Kooskia – will be contacted to comment and sign-off on the plan prior to it going to FEMA for review and approval. Zumalt noted the plan is not regulatory but rather a road map to help guide agencies on how to handle hazards whether through prevention and mitigation or in communication and cooperation during an incident.

With a plan in place it also streamlines the process when seeking federal funds for mitigation or disaster recovery projects.

This plan won't stop hazards but it will help increase the capabilities of area agencies to handle them and hopefully lessen their impacts should they occur, Zumalt said.

"It's about community safety, preparedness," he said, "and also personal responsibility to be prepared."

How to submit comments

Comments on the MHMP must be submitted to the attention of Brad Tucker, Northwest Management, Inc. at tucker@nmi2.com or to P.O. Box 9748, Moscow, ID 83843, by close of business Sept. 14. For information: Jerry Zumalt, Idaho County Emergency Management, 983-3074.

Public Comments

There were no comments received from the public regarding the 2015 Idaho County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

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Appendix 3

Risk Analysis Models

Historic Fire Regime

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

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

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

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

Vegetation Condition Class

Vegetation Condition Class (VCC) is an interagency, standardized tool for determining the degree of departure from reference condition vegetation, fuels, and disturbance regimes. Assessing VCC can help guide management objectives and set priorities for treatments.

As scale of application becomes finer the five historic fire regimes may be defined with more detail, or any one class may be split into finer classes, but the hierarchy to the coarse scale definitions should be retained. Coarse-scale VCC classes have been defined and mapped by Hardy et al. (2001) and Schmidt et al. (2001). They include three condition classes for each historic fire regime. The classification is based on a relative measure describing the degree of departure from the historical natural fire regime. This departure results in changes to one (or more) of the following ecological components: vegetation characteristics (species composition, structural stages, stand age, canopy closure, and mosaic pattern); fuel composition; fire frequency, severity, and pattern; and other associated disturbances (e.g. insect and diseased mortality, grazing, and drought). There are no wildland vegetation and fuel conditions or wildland fire situations that do not fit within one of the three classes.

The three classes are based on low (VCC 1), moderate (VCC 2), and high (VCC 3) departure from the central tendency of the natural (historical) regime (Hann and Bunnell 2001, Hardy et al. 2001, Schmidt et al. 2002). The central tendency is a composite estimate of vegetation characteristics (species composition, structural stages, stand age, canopy closure, and mosaic pattern); fuel composition; fire frequency, severity, and pattern; and other associated natural disturbances. Low departure is considered to be within the natural (historical) range of variability, while moderate and high departures are outside.

Characteristic vegetation and fuel conditions are considered to be those that occurred within the natural (historical) fire regime. Uncharacteristic conditions are considered to be those that did not occur within the natural (historical) fire regime, such as invasive species (e.g. weeds, insects, and diseases), "high graded" forest composition and structure (e.g. large trees removed in a frequent surface fire regime), or repeated annual grazing that maintains grassy fuels across relatively large areas at levels that will not carry a surface fire.

Determination of amount of departure is based on comparison of a composite measure of fire regime attributes (vegetation characteristics; fuel composition; fire frequency, severity and pattern) to the central tendency of the natural (historical) fire regime. The amount of departure is then classified to determine the vegetation condition class. A simplified description of the fire regime condition classes and associated potential risks follow.

Vegetation Condition Class Risks and Management Options.						
Condition Class	**Fire Regime**	**Management Options**	**Species Composition and Structure**	**Invasion by non-native Species**	**Smoke Production, Hydrology, and Soils**	**Insects and Disease**
Condition Class 1	Fire Regimes are within the natural (historical) range and the risk of losing key ecosystems components is low. Vegetation attributes (Species composition, structure, and pattern) are intact and functioning within the natural (historical) range.	Where appropriate, these areas can be maintained within the natural (historical) fire regime by treatments such as fire use.	Species composition and structure are functioning within their natural (historical) range at both patch and landscape scales.	Non-native species are currently not present or present in limited extent. Through time or following disturbance, sites are potentially vulnerable to invasion by non-native species.	Functioning within their natural (historical) range.	Insect and disease populations functioning within their natural (historical) range.
Condition Class 2	Fire Regimes have been moderately altered from their natural (historical) range. Risk of losing key ecosystem components is moderate. Fire frequencies have departed from natural frequencies by one or more return intervals (either increased or decreased). This result in moderate changes to one or more of the following: fire size, intensity and severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation and fuel attributes have been moderately altered from their natural (historical) range.	Where appropriate, these areas may need moderate levels of restoration treatments, such as fire use and hand or mechanical treatments, to be restored to the natural fire regime.	Species composition and structure have been moderately altered from their historical range at patch and landscape scales. For example: Grasslands – Moderate encroachment of shrubs and trees and/or invasive exotic species. Shrublands – Moderate encroachment of trees, increased shrubs, or invasive exotic species. Forest/Woodland – Moderate increases in density, encroachment of shade tolerant tree species, or moderate loss of shade intolerant tree species caused by fire exclusion, logging, or exotic insects or disease. Replacement of surface shrub/grass with woody fuels and litter.	Populations of non-native species have increased in some areas, thereby increasing the potential risk for these populations to expand following disturbances, such as wildland fires.	Have been moderately altered from their natural (historical) range. Water flow is typically slower. Smoke and soil erosion following a wildland fire is typically greater.	Insect and disease populations have been moderately altered from their natural (historical) Range.

Vegetation Condition Class Risks and Management Options.						
Condition Class	**Fire Regime**	**Management Options**	**Species Composition and Structure**	**Invasion by non-native Species**	**Smoke Production, Hydrology, and Soils**	**Insects and Disease**
Condition Class 3	Fire Regimes have been substantially altered from their natural (historical) range. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is high. Fire frequencies have departed from natural frequencies by multiple return intervals. Dramatic changes occur to one or more of the following: fire size, intensity, severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation attributes have been substantially altered from their natural (historical) range.	Where appropriate, these areas may need high levels of restoration, such as hand or mechanical treatments, before fire can be used to restore the natural fire regime.	Species composition and structure have been substantially altered from their historical range at patch and landscape scales. For Example: Grasslands – High encroachment and establishment of shrubs, trees, or invasive exotic species. Shrublands - High encroachment and establishment of shrubs, trees, or invasive exotic species. Forest/Woodland - High increase in density, encroachment of shade tolerant tree species, or high loss of shade intolerant tree species caused by fire exclusion, logging, or exotic insects or disease.	Invasive species are common and in some areas the dominant species on the landscape. Any disturbance will likely increase both the dominance and geographic extent of these invasive species.	Have been substantially altered from their natural (historical) range.	Insect and disease populations have been substantially altered from their natural (historical) range. Potentially resulting in higher mortality or defoliation.

Appendix 4

Fire Services Information

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

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	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	
	Headlamps		12	12	
	Fire Shelters		8	10	

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	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	

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	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	

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

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

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	

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	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 Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	0	25	
	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

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	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

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	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	
	Crash/Rescue	1987 Chevy, crew cab 4x4 pickup	1	0	

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
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	

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	

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	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	
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	

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

DISTRICT NEEDS/WISH LIST

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.

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 Memorandums 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	

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	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
	McLeods		5	5	Wildland
	Fire Rakes		0	7	Wildland
	Fire Swatter		4	6	Wildland
	Axes		1	4	Structure
	Brush hooks		4	4	Wildland

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
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

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	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
	First Aid Kits	Trucks & Station	6	4	Wildland/Structure

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	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

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	Provided by IDL or private agency
	Basic Structural Training	Ongoing	0	X	
	Haz Mat Training	Update existing training	0	X	
	Basic Safety Training	Ongoing	0	X	

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	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	
	Water Back Packs		3	6	
	Chainsaw	Stihl	2	2	
Communications	Mobile Radios	Vertex	3	0	
	Pagers	Motorola	20	0	

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	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	

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 Volunteer Fire Department. It is the goal of the present Board of Commissioners to maintain and improve both equipment and personnel readiness.

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

Burn permits within the district are currently administered through the Idaho Department of Lands, Maggie Creek Supervisory Unit. This system will undergo a computer assisted upgrade in 2013 which will allow residents to directly access the fire permit system and also allow fire departments direct access to that database.

The HFPD is currently a participant of the Idaho County Mutual Aid Agreement, which is a reciprocal agreement among 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		18	0	Monthly training meetings in house
Training	Basic Wildland Training	Wildland Fire Safety Training	7	X	Yearly IDL Refresher Course, All members need the G-130 course

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	Basic Structural Training	Clearwater Fire Academy LCSC	6	12	FF-PPE, SCBA, Ventilation, ENG OPS, Wildland Urban Interface
	First Aid Training		0	18	This needs to be a priority item, currently the department has a CPR course for all firefighters
	Haz Mat Training		3	6	
	Basic Safety Training	Continuous Process	0	X	
	Advanced Safety Training		0	X	
	ICS Capability	Incident Command System 100/200	15/15	3/3	
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	15 Used / Surplus	10	Wildland
	Pants	Nomex	15 Used / Surplus	10	Wildland
	Coveralls	Nomex	9 New	0	Wildland (On wildland engines)
	Boots	Leather	0	X	Wildland
	Gloves	Leather	15 New 10 Used	0	Wildland Structure
	Hard Hats		9 New 5 Used	0	Wildland

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	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	P25 Compliant	10	9	
Communications	Handheld Portable Radios	Non P25 Compliant	9	0	
	Mobile Radios	P25 Compliant	6	0	
	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 eductor	1	1	FEPP Loan Program; Wildland/Structure
	Wildland Engine FSO WE 6	1974 Ford Pickup w/200 gallon pump unit and foam generator	1	0	HFPD Owned; Wildland/Structure

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	Water Tender	1977 GMC Diesel Truck 2500 gallon with 5 HP pump	1	0	FEPP Loan Program; Wildland/Structure
	Water Tender	1975 International Gas Truck 1500 gallon with 18 HP pump	1	0	HFPD Owned; Wildland/Structure
	Structural Engine FSO E2	1974 Van Pelt I-H Diesel Truck 750 gallon	1	0	HFPD Owned; Structure
	Structural Engine FSO E2	1965 Ford American LaFrance Gas Truck 1000 gallon	1	0	
Other Equipment	Shovels		20	0	Wildland
	Pulaskis		13	4	Wildland
	McLeods		10	2	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	1	Wildland/Structure
	10 Pound Dry Chemical Fire Extinguishers	Trucks and Station	9	0	Wildland/Structure

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	Water Back Packs		6	4	Wildland
	First Aid Kits	Trucks and Station	8	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. As equipment and apparatus may become available, trading up to newer equipment will aggressively be pursued. 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. This "dry hydrant" concept is one that would benefit the entire county.

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 Department 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, the Department is exploring opportunities and programs for fuel reduction in urban interface areas, and is 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. The Department is constantly searching for grant opportunities to further the 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. The Department is in the process of committing to mutual aid agreements with fire departments in the surrounding area to strengthen the firefighting capabilities in our community and the neighboring areas.

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	

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	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

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	Structural Engine	1979 Chevrolet pumper, 1,000 gallon, 1,000 gpm	1	1	Need newer that will hold crew of 5-6
	Wildland Engine	1999 Chevrolet Type 6, 250 gallon, 100 gpm	1	0	
	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	

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	Flares		0	2 cases	
	Foam Equipment	Injection type	1	0	Installed on Type 6 engine

FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

- The Department will need to continue to update and replace our firefighting equipment to keep up with growing depends in our urban interface areas.
- The Department needs 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.
- The Department needs to expand its 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.
- The Department needs to find new ways to recruit more volunteer members to better protect and serve the community.
- The Department needs the ability to secure grant funds or discover other programs willing to donate funds to further its education, training, and equipment needs.

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

Kooskia Fire Department

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chief: Mark Anderson

Address: PO Box 126 or 401 Front Street, Kooskia, ID 83539

Phone: 208-926-4684

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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

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
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.
	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.

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
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	

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
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
	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

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
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

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	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

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

The Department has quite successfully implemented a monthly training program in cooperation with adjacent departments. The Department has also sent people to various fire academies. The Department’s hope is to continue this trend along with recruiting more new firefighters.

Ridge Runner Fire Department

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chief: Dale Pickering
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Phone: 208-926-7328
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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

Resource	Item	Description	Existing Quantity	Needed Quantity	Details
	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	

Resource	Item	Description	Existing Quantity	Needed Quantity	Details
	Dispatch	Idaho County Sheriff Countywide Repeater Network	1	0	24 hours/day, 7 day/week
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

Resource	Item	Description	Existing Quantity	Needed Quantity	Details
	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

Riggins City Fire Department

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chief:	Dan Catherman
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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 cities 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

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

Salmon River Rural Fire Department

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chief: Dennis McCollum
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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

Station	Year	Type	Model	Tank Capacity	Pump Capacity
	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.

Secesh Meadows Rural Fire District

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chief: Cris Bent
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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.

Resource	Item	Quantity	Notes
	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.

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.
Training	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.

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	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	

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	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.

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	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.
	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.

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

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
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	
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

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	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

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
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
	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

Item		Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	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.

Idaho Department of Lands – Craig Mountain Area

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Fire Warden:	Jeremiah Miller
Address:	Craig Mtn. FPD, PO Box 68, Craigmont, ID 83523
Phone:	208 924-5571
Email:	jmiller@idl.idaho.gov

DISTRICT SUMMARY:

The Craig Mtn. Fire Protection District (FPD) provides wildland fire protection for all federal, state, tribal, and private ownerships within the protection boundary. This includes lands within Idaho, Lewis, and Nez Perce Counties.

The IDL fire organization consists of a Fire Warden, two Assistant Fire Wardens and 15 seasonal fire crew personnel. There are 2 Type 6 and 1 Type 5 Engines based in Craigmont and 2 Type 7 UTV's staged at spike camps during the fire season. The Hellsgate Helitack crew is also based in Craigmont with a Type 3 helicopter and a 6-person IA module. The District typically responds to approximately 30 wildland fires each year and provides assistance to surrounding IDL, BLM, Forest Service, Nez Perce Tribe, CPTPA, and county districts within the Grangeville Interagency Dispatch Center (GVC) zone. The Craigmont office also provides members for 3 Northern Rockies Type 2 Incident Management Teams (IMTs). Fire and timber personnel from the office are also assigned to Wildfire and All-Risk incidents throughout the nation annually.

Although the Craig Mtn. Supervisory Area (CMS) was recently absorbed by the Maggie Creek Supervisory Area (MCS), the Fire Protection District remains a separate entity.

All IDL and USFS initial attack resources are dispatched through the Grangeville Interagency Dispatch Center by radio, with a follow-up text message.

ISSUES OF CONCERN:

Residential Growth As with many areas in the rural west, new residential construction in the WUI is occurring. This is of particular concern in the steep river breaks areas with fuel components that result in high intensity fires with high spread rates. Roads are typically un-surfaced and narrow with limited turnarounds. Structures have been lost due to wildfire the last two fire seasons.

Communications Radio and cell phone service provides fairly good coverage throughout the District, with the exception of some areas in the Clearwater, Salmon, and Snake River canyons. The FPD has a portable repeater that can be set up in the event of Type 3 and above incidents. Protocols have been established with cooperating agencies the use the IDL DIR2 and Air-to-Ground frequencies during initial attack on the district.

Burn Permit Regulations The IDL presently administers an online statewide burn permit system. The local Fire Warden exercises authorities within Idaho Code to regulate burning within their respective Districts during the Idaho closed fire season dates of May 10 through October 20.

Other Due to the remoteness and limited access to some area along the Salmon and Snake River corridors, rapid response by aviation resources is critical in successfully containing wildfire during initial attack. Rotor wing aircraft are also essential during medical situations in these areas as well. The use of jet boats is also necessary in incident operations along the rivers.

The district maintains 2 remote camps. Taylor Camp in the Craig Mtn. area and Joseph Plains.

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS:

The Craig Mtn. Area currently maintains cooperative agreements with the following Rural Fire Departments: Big Canyon, Cottonwood, Grangeville, Salmon River, Whitebird, and Winchester. The IDL is also party to a Local Operating Plan between the Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests, Bureau of Indian Affairs- Nez Perce Tribe, and the Bureau of Land Management.

The CMS FPD is a member of the Tri-Region Group which includes the Nez Perce, Payette, And Wallowa Whitman National Forests and the BLM. This group meets annually, and coordinate on wildfire operations in the Salmon and Snake River corridors.

The Craigmont office also works closely with county representatives on Hazardous Fuels Management projects within the FPD boundaries.

DISTRICT NEEDS/WISH LIST:

The district plans to continue integrating emerging technologies that aid incident management operations. These include the use of smart phones and note pads with mapping and navigation applications, geo-referenced photo and video capabilities, and pre-loaded ICS forms and reference materials such as IRPG's, Incident Organizers, and Fireline Handbooks. These devices, along with remote wi-fi hubs with cloud capabilities and signal boosters, can enhance communications and information sharing between line and aviation resources and ICP's and other command centers, dispatch centers, and district offices. An OODA Pak satellite phone link would be nice, but cost prohibitive.

The district also plans to continue to provide training and development of district personnel in all ICS functions, as well as in leadership and medical training. We would like to get all of our fire personnel into the MCS leadership series of classes (L-380, L-381, & L-480).

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- 17. 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

Item		Description	Quantity
	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

Idaho Department of Lands -- Maggie Creek FPD

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact: Ken Stump, Fire Warden
Address: Maggie Creek Area, 913 3rd Street, Kamiah, ID 83536
Phone: (208) 935-2141
Email: kstump@idl.idaho.gov

DISTRICT SUMMARY:

The Maggie Creek Fire Protection District provides wildland fire protection for all federal, state, tribal, and private ownership within the protection boundary. This includes lands within Idaho County, Lewis County and Clearwater County.

The IDL fire organization consists of a Fire Warden, two Assistant Fire Wardens and seasonal staffing for 2-3 Type 5 Engines, based in Kamiah, ID. The District typically responds to approximately 20 wildland incidents each year and at least that many RFD assistance responses. The District relies heavily on initial attack resources form the adjoining Craig Mtn. IDL District, the Clearwater Potlatch Timber Protection Association, Clearwater and Nezperce NF and several Rural Fire Departments within the District. Interagency single-engine airtankers, helicopters and fixed-wing detection aircraft are available at the Grangeville Air Center and an IDL Type 3 helicopter presently based in Craigmont.

All IDL and USFS initial attack resources are dispatched through the Grangeville Interagency Dispatch Center by radio, with a follow-up text message.

ISSUES OF CONCERN:

Residential Growth As with many areas in the rural west, new residential construction in the WUI is occurring. This is of particular concern in the steep river breaks areas with fuel components that result in high intensity fires with high spread rates. Roads are typically un-surfaced and narrow with limited turnarounds.

Communications Radio and cell phone service provides fairly good coverage throughout the District, with the exception of many blind spots in the river canyons.

Burn Permit Regulations The IDL presently administers an online statewide burn permit system. The local Fire Warden exercises authorities within Idaho Code to regulate burning within their respective Districts during the Idaho closed fire season dates of May 10 through October 20.

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS:

The Maggie Creek Area currently maintains cooperative agreements with the following Rural Fire Departments: Ridgerunners, Stites, Elk City, Harpster, Glenwood, Orofino, Nezperce, Kooskia, Kamiah, Grangeville, Dixie, Cottonwood, Carrot Ridge, BPC- (Battle Ridge, Pleasant Valley, Clearwater), and Big Canyon. The IDL is also party to a Local Operationg Plan between the Nezperce and Clearwater NF's, Bureau of Indian Affairs- Nez Perce Tribe, and the Bureau of Land Management.

***DISTRICT NEEDS/WISH LIST*:** In conjunction with other agencies, explore new technology to improve temporary emergency communications needs within the river corridors where most of the WUI exists. Possible solutions are mobile repeaters, aircraft based cellular hotspots, etc.

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	

Item		Description	Quantity	Details
	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	
	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	

Item		Description	Quantity	Details
	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	

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. Table A-19 lists the Payette National Forest's fire resources and capabilities.

Table A- 19. 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

Resource	Item	Quantity
	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

Payette National Forest -- 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.

COOPERATIVE 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.

HOGHEST 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- 19. 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

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-21 lists the Clearwater National Forest's fire resources and equipment list, and Table A-22 displays their engines' capabilities.

Table A- 21. 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	

Item		Description	Existing	Details
	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.
	Air Attack,	Type I (AC-500)	1	Located at Grangeville Air Center. Shared resource with Nez Perce National Forest.

Item		Description	Existing	Details
	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-22. 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

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

Salmon River Ranger District

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

RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES

This section describes the resource capabilities of the Nez Perce National Forest. Table A-23 lists the Nez Perce National Forest's fire resources and equipment list, and Table A-24 displays their engines' capabilities.

Table A-23. 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	

Item		Description	Existing	Details
	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	
	Portable pumps		50	
	Chainsaws		120	

Table A- 24. 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

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-25 lists the BLM's fire resources and equipment list, and Table A-26 displays their engines' capabilities.

Table A- 25. 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	

Item		Description	Existing	Details
	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- 26. 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

Appendix 5

State and Federal CWPP Guidance

National Cohesive Strategy

In response to requirements of the Federal Land Assistance, Management, and Enhancement (FLAME) Act of 2009, the Wildland Fire Leadership Council (WFLC) directed the development of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy (Cohesive Strategy).

The Cohesive Strategy is a collaborative process with active involvement of all levels of government and non-governmental organizations, as well as the public, to seek national, all-lands solutions to wildland fire management issues.

The Cohesive Strategy is being implemented in three phases, allowing stakeholders to systematically develop a dynamic approach to planning for, responding to, and recovering from wildland fire incidents. This phased approach is designed to promote dialogue between national, regional and local leadership.

Phase I involved the development of two documents: *A National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy* and the *The Federal Land Assistance, Management And Enhancement Act Of 2009 - Report to Congress*. These documents provide the foundation of the Cohesive Strategy.

In Phase II, regional assessments were completed to address the national goals to the needs and challenges found at regional and local levels. Regional Strategy Committees representing three regions of the country—the Northeast, Southeast, and West—examined the processes by which wildland fire, or the absence thereof, threatens areas and issues that American value, including wildlife habitats, watershed quality, and local economies, among others.

Phase III involves taking the qualitative information gathered in Phase II and translating it into quantitative models that can help inform management actions on the ground. Once the strategy is finalized, it will be implemented across the country and overseen by the Wildland Fire Executive Council (WFEC), which will establish a five-year review cycle to provide updates to Congress.

The Wildland Fire Executive Council (WFEC) accepted the final Regional Action Plans for each of the Cohesive Strategy Regions: Northeast, Southeast, and West in April 2013. The WFEC tasked the Cohesive Strategy Sub-Committee (CSSC) to use the regional action plans to inform the development of the national action plan. The National Risk Analysis Report and National Action Plan will become WFEC recommendations to the Wildland Fire Leadership Council (WFLC) and ultimately to the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture. The regional action plans reflect the regional perspective that is important in the development of that national-level recommendation. Implementation of actions identified in Regional Action Plans is the responsibility of the sponsoring organizations at the discretion of those organizations.

National Fire Plan

The National Fire Plan (NFP) was developed by the U.S. Departments of Interior and Agriculture and their land management agencies in August 2000, following a landmark wildland fire season, with the intent of actively responding to severe wildland fires and their impacts to communities while ensuring sufficient firefighting capacity for the future. The NFP addresses five key points:

Firefighting, Rehabilitation, Hazardous Fuels Reduction, Community Assistance, and Accountability. The National Fire Plan continues to provide invaluable technical, financial, and resource guidance and support for wildland fire management across the United States. Together, the USDA Forest Service and the Department of the Interior are working to successfully implement the key points outlined in the National Fire Plan.

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

The NFP goals of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan include:

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

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

- Maintaining firefighter and public safety continuing as the highest priority.
- Communities and individuals in the wildland-urban interface to initiate personal stewardship and volunteer actions that will reduce wildland fire risks.
- A sustained, long-term and cost-effective investment of resources by all public and private parties, recognizing overall budget parameters affecting federal, state, county, and local governments.
- A unified effort to implement the collaborative framework called for in the strategy in a manner that ensures timely decisions at each level.
- Accountability for measuring and monitoring performance and outcomes, and a commitment to factoring findings into future decision making activities.
- The achievement of national goals through action at the local level with particular attention to the unique needs of cross-boundary efforts and the importance of funding on-the-ground activities.
- Management activities, both in the wildland-urban interface and in at-risk areas across the broader landscape.
- Active forestland management, including thinning that produces commercial or pre-commercial products, biomass removal and utilization, prescribed fire and other fuels reduction activities to simultaneously meet long-term ecological, economic, and community objectives.

The National Fire Plan identifies a three-tiered organizational structure including 1) the local level, 2) state/regional and tribal level, and 3) the national level. This plan adheres to the collaboration and outcomes consistent with a local level plan. Local level collaboration involves participants with direct responsibility for management decisions affecting public and/or private land and resources, fire protection responsibilities, or good working knowledge and interest in local

resources. Participants in this planning process include local representatives from federal and state agencies, local governments, landowners and other stakeholders, and community-based groups with a demonstrated commitment to achieving the strategy's four goals. Existing resource advisory committees, watershed councils, or other collaborative entities may serve to achieve coordination at this level. Local involvement, expected to be broadly represented, is a primary source of planning, project prioritization, and resource allocation and coordination. The role of the private citizen should not be underestimated as all phases of risk assessment, mitigation, and project implementation are greatly facilitated by their involvement.

National Association of State Foresters

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conceptual Approach

1. NASF fully supports the definition of the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) previously published in the Federal Register. Further, proximity to federal lands should not be a consideration. The WUI is a set of conditions that exists on, or near, areas of wildland fuels nationwide, regardless of land ownership.

2. Communities at risk (or, alternately, landscapes of similar risk) should be identified on a state-by-state basis with the involvement of all agencies with wildland fire protection responsibilities: state, local, tribal, and federal.
3. It is neither reasonable nor feasible to attempt to prioritize communities on a rank order basis. Rather, communities (or landscapes) should be sorted into three, broad categories or zones of risk: high, medium, and low. Each state, in collaboration with its local partners, will develop the specific criteria it will use to sort communities or landscapes into the three categories. NASF recommends using the publication "Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Hazard Assessment Methodology" developed by the National Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Protection Program (circa 1998) as a reference guide. (This program, which has since evolved into the Firewise Program, is under the oversight of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG)). At a minimum, states should consider the following factors when assessing the relative degree of exposure each community (landscape) faces.
    - **Risk:** Using historic fire occurrence records and other factors, assess the anticipated probability of a wildfire ignition.
    - **Hazard:** Assess the fuel conditions surrounding the community using a methodology such as fire condition class, or [other] process.
    - **Values Protected:** Evaluate the human values associated with the community or landscape, such as homes, businesses, and community infrastructure (e.g. water systems, utilities, transportation systems, critical care facilities, schools, manufacturing and industrial sites, and high value commercial timber lands).
    - **Protection Capabilities:** Assess the wildland fire protection capabilities of the agencies and local fire departments with jurisdiction.
4. Prioritize by project not by community. Annually prioritize projects within each state using the collaborative process defined in the national, interagency MOUs, "For the Development of a Collaborative Fuels Treatment Program." Assign the highest priorities to projects that will provide the greatest benefits either on the landscape or to communities. Attempt to properly sequence treatments on the landscape by working first around and within communities, and then moving further out into the surrounding landscape. This will require:
    - First, focusing on the zone of highest overall risk but considering projects in all zones. Identify a set of projects that will effectively reduce the level of risk to communities within the zone.
    - Second, determining the community's willingness and readiness to actively participate in an identified project.
    - Third, determining the willingness and ability of the owner of the surrounding land to undertake, and maintain, a complementary project.
    - Last, setting priorities by looking for projects that best meet the three criteria above. It is important to note that projects with the greatest potential to reduce risk to communities and the landscape may not be those in the highest risk zone, particularly if either the community or the surrounding landowner is not willing or able to actively participate.
5. It is important, and necessary, that we be able to demonstrate a local level of accomplishment that justifies to Congress the value of continuing the current level of appropriations for the National Fire Plan. Although appealing to appropriators and others, it is not likely that many communities (if any) will ever be removed from the list of communities at risk. Even after

treatment, all communities will remain at some, albeit reduced, level of risk. However, by using a science-based system for measuring relative risk, we can likely show that, after treatment (or a series of treatments); communities are at "*reduced risk.*"

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

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

Healthy Forests Restoration Act

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

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) seeks to:

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

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

Federal Emergency Management Agency Philosophy

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

The local hazard mitigation plan requirements for HMGP and PDM eligibility are based on the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000, which amended the Stafford Disaster Relief Act to promote an integrated, cost effective approach to mitigation. Local hazard mitigation plans must meet the minimum requirements of the Stafford Act-Section 322, as outlined in the criteria

contained in 44 CFR Part 201. The plan criteria cover the planning process, risk assessment, mitigation strategy, plan maintenance, and adoption requirements.

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

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

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

Appendix 6

Record of Local Adoption

Each participating jurisdiction formally adopted the Idaho County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update by resolution in an open public hearing. The following is a record of the resolutions passed by the governing body in each represented jurisdiction.

Idaho County Resolution of Adoption

City of Cottonwood Resolution of Adoption

City of Ferdinand Resolution of Adoption

City of Grangeville Resolution of Adoption

City of Kamiah Resolution of Adoption

City of Kooskia Resolution of Adoption

City of Riggins Resolution of Adoption

City of Stites Resolution of Adoption

City of White Bird Resolution of Adoption

Signatures of Participation by Idaho County Fire Districts and Departments

Chief BPC VFD	Date
Chief Carrot Ridge VFD	Date
Chief Cottonwood City VFD	Date
Chief Dixie VFD	Date
Chief Elk City VFD	Date
Chief Glenwood-Caribel VFD	Date
Chief Grangeville City FD & Rural Fire District	Date

Chief Harpster Fire Protection District	Date
Chief Kamiah City FD & Rural Fire District	Date
Chief Kooskia FD	Date
Chief Ridge Runner FD	Date
Chief Riggins City FD	Date
Chief Salmon River RFD	Date
Chief Secesh Meadows RFD	Date

Chief Stites VFD	Date
Chief White Bird City and Rural FD	Date
FMO USDA Forest Service, Payette National Forest, New Meadows Ranger District	Date
FMO USDA Forest Service, Nez Perce – Clearwater National Forest	Date
FMO USDI Bureau of Land Management, Cottonwood Field Office	Date
David Groeschl State Forester and Deputy Director - Forestry & Fire Division	Date

Appendix 7

Potential CWPP Project Funding Sources

Assistance to Firefighters Grant

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44122
To provide direct assistance, on a competitive basis, to fire departments of a State or tribal nation for the purpose of protecting the health and safety of the public and firefighting personnel against fire and fire-related hazards.

Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=135490
The FY 2006 BZPP provides funds to build capabilities at the state and local levels to prevent and protect against terrorist incidents primarily done through planning and equipment acquisition.

Chemical Sector Buffer Zone Protection Program (Chem-BZPP)

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=135466
The Chem-BZPP, provides funds to build capabilities at the State and local levels through planning and equipment acquisition.

Citizen Corps

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=56829
The purpose of the Citizen Corps Program is to supplement and assist State and local efforts to expand Citizen Corps. This includes Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training, establishing Citizen Corps Councils, and supporting oversight and outreach..

Citizen Corps Support Program

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=135192
Support the mission to engage everyone in America in hometown security through the establishment and sustainment of Citizen Corps Councils throughout the United States and territories.

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

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=83219
To ensure that law enforcement and emergency responder agencies, departments, and task forces can acquire, through direct assistance, the specialized equipment and training they require to meet their homeland security mission.

Community Disaster Loans

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44126
To provide loans subject to Congressional loan authority, to any local government that has suffered substantial loss of tax and other revenue in an area in which the President designates a major disaster exists. The funds can only be used to maintain ...

Disposal of Federal Surplus Real Property

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=43990
To dispose of surplus real property by lease, permits, sale, exchange, or donation.

Emergency Management Institute (EMI) Independent Study Program

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44100
To enhance public and selected audience knowledge of emergency management practices among State, local and tribal government managers in response to emergencies and disasters. The program currently consists of 32 courses. They include IS-1, Emergency ....

Emergency Management Institute (EMI) Resident Educational Program

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44102
To improve emergency management practices among State, local and tribal government managers, and Federal officials as well, in response to emergencies and disasters. Programs embody the Comprehensive Emergency Management System by unifying the ....

Emergency Management Institute Training Assistance

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44098
To defray travel and per diem expenses of State, local and tribal emergency management personnel who attend training courses conducted by the Emergency Management Institute, at the Emmitsburg, Maryland facility; Bluemont, Virginia facility; and ....

Fire Management Assistance Grant

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44124
To provide grants to states, Indian tribal governments and local governments for the mitigation, management and control of any fire burning on publicly (nonfederal) or privately owned forest or grassland that threatens such destruction as would ....

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44130
To provide states and local governments financial assistance to implement measures that will permanently reduce or eliminate future damages and losses from natural hazards through safer building practices and improving existing structures and ....

Hazardous Materials Planning and Training

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=133349
Hazmat Planning and Training grants to state, territory and native American Tribal grantees.

Homeland Defense Equipment Reuse Program - HDER

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=83222
The goal of the HDER Program is to provide excess radiological detection instrumentation and other equipment, as well as training and long-term technical support, at no cost to emergency Responder agencies nationwide.

Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=118605
Through the DHS National Preparedness Directorate, State and local organizations will receive approximately $2.5 billion in grant funding to build capabilities that enhance homeland security.

Interagency National Fire Plan Community Assistance

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

National Fire Academy Educational Program/Harvard Fellowship Grant

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=133343
Each fellowship enables a senior fire executive to attend and participate in the three-week "Senior Executives in State & Local Government Program" course that is held twice each year at Harvard University.

National Fire Academy Training Assistance

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=44104
To provide travel stipends to students attending Academy courses.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=102626
The PDM program will provide funds to states, territories, Indian tribal governments, and communities for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster event.

Rural Fire Assistance (RFA)

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=97736
The RFA program provides cost-share grants for equipment, training, and fire prevention and mitigation activities for those rural/Volunteer fire departments (RFDs) that protect rural communities.

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

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=133340
The purpose of the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) grants is to help fire departments increase their cadre of firefighters.

State Fire Assistance Wildland Urban Interface Hazard Mitigation Grants

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

Volunteer Fire Department Assistance

http://egov.oregon.gov/ODF/FIRE/grantopps.shtml
Provides financial assistance to volunteer fire departments for organizing, training, and equipping rural fire districts.

Western States Fire Managers Wildland Urban Interface Grant Program

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

Wildland-Urban Interface Community and Rural Fire Assistance

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=43914
To implement the National Fire Plan and assist communities at risk from catastrophic wildland fires by providing assistance in the following areas: Provide community programs that develop local capability including; assessment and planning.

Appendix 8

Additional Information

Glossary of Terms

Defensible Space - The area within the perimeter of a parcel, development, neighborhood or community where basic wildland fire protection practices and measures are implemented, providing the key point of defense from an approaching wildfire or defense against encroaching wildfires or escaping structures fires. The perimeter as used in this definition is the area encompassing the parcel or parcels proposed for construction and or development, excluding the physical structure itself. The establishment and maintenance of emergency vehicle access, emergency water reserves, street names and building identification, and fuel modification measures characterize the area.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inversion - Atmospheric condition in which temperature increases with altitude.

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

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

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

Lethal - Relating to or causing death.

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

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

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

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

Native - Indigenous; living naturally within a given area.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General Mitigation Strategies

There are many actions that will help improve safety in a particular area; there are also many mitigation activities that can apply to all residents and all fuel types. General mitigation activities that apply to all of Idaho County are discussed below while area-specific mitigation activities are discussed within the strategic planning area assessments.

Prevention. The safest, easiest, and most economical way to mitigate unwanted fires is to stop them before they start. Generally, prevention actions attempt to prevent human-caused fires. Campaigns designed to reduce the number and sources of ignitions can be quite effective and can take many forms.

Limiting Use. The issues associated with debris burning during certain times of the year are difficult to negotiate and enforce. However, there are significant risks associated with the use of fire adjacent to expanses of flammable vegetation under certain scenarios. Fire departments typically observe the State of Idaho closed fire season between July 1st to September 30th. During this time, an individual seeking to conduct an open burn of any type shall obtain a permit to prescribe the conditions under which the burn can be conducted and the resources that need to be on hand to suppress the fire. Although this is a statewide regulation, compliance and enforcement has been variable between fire districts.

Defensible Space. Effective mitigation strategies begin with public awareness campaigns designed to educate homeowners of the risks associated with living in a flammable environment. Residents of Idaho County must be made aware that home defensibility starts with the homeowner. Once a fire has started and is moving toward a structure, the probability of that structure surviving is largely dependent on the structural and landscaping characteristics of the building. The Firewise Communities USA program is an excellent tool for educating homeowners on the steps to take in order to create an effective defensible space. Residents of Idaho County should be encouraged to work with local fire departments and fire management agencies within the county to complete individual home site evaluations. Home defensibility steps should be enacted based on the results of these evaluations. Beyond the homes, forest management efforts must be considered to slow the approach of a fire that threatens a community.

Evacuation. Development of community evacuation plans is necessary and critical to assure an orderly evacuation in the event of a threatening wildland fire. Designation and posting of escape routes would reduce chaos and escape times for fleeing residents. Community safety zones should also be established in the event safe evacuation is impossible and 'sheltering in place' becomes the better option.

Access. Also of vital importance is the accessibility of homes to emergency apparatus. The fate of a home will often be determined by homeowner actions prior to the event. A few simple guidelines such as widening or pruning along driveways and creating a turnaround area for large vehicles, can greatly enhance home survivability.

Facility Maintenance. Recreational facilities near communities or in the surrounding forests such as parks or natural areas should be kept clean and maintained. In order to mitigate the risk of an escaped campfire, escape-resistant fire rings and barbeque pits should be installed and maintained. In some cases, restricting campfires during dry periods may be necessary. Surface fuel accumulations in nearby forests can also be kept to a minimum by periodically conducting pre-commercial thinning, pruning and limbing, and possibly controlled burns.

Fire District Response. Once a fire has started, how much and how large it burns is often dependent on the availability of suppression resources. In most cases, rural fire departments are the first to respond and have the best opportunity to halt the spread of a wildland fire. For many districts, the ability to reach these suppression objectives is largely dependent on the availability of functional resources and trained individuals. Increasing the capacity of departments through funding and equipment acquisition can improve response times and subsequently reduce the potential for resource loss.

Development Standards. County, city, and even fire district policies can be updated or revised to provide for more fire conscious techniques such as using fire resistant construction materials; improving roads, and establishing permanent water resources.

Other Mitigation. Other actions to reduce fire hazards are thinning and pruning timbered areas, creating a fire resistant buffer along roads and power line corridors, and strictly enforcing fire-use regulations. Ensuring that areas beneath power lines have been cleared of potential high risk fuels and making sure that the buffer between the surrounding lands is wide enough to adequately protect the poles as well as the lines is imperative.

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