

Latah County, Idaho

Community Wildfire Protection Plan Appendices

2011 Revision

Adopted by the Latah County Board of Commissioners
May 2011



Flannigan Creek Fire, Latah County, Idaho 2003

Acknowledgments

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



Moscow Rural Fire District
Troy Rural Fire Protection District
Genesee City & Rural Fire Department
Latah County Highway Districts
Kendrick Fire Department
Deary Rural Fire District

Bovill Rural Fire District
Potlatch Rural Fire District
Juliaetta Fire Department
Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association
Latah County Disaster Services
&
Local Businesses and Citizens of Latah County

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Appendix 1

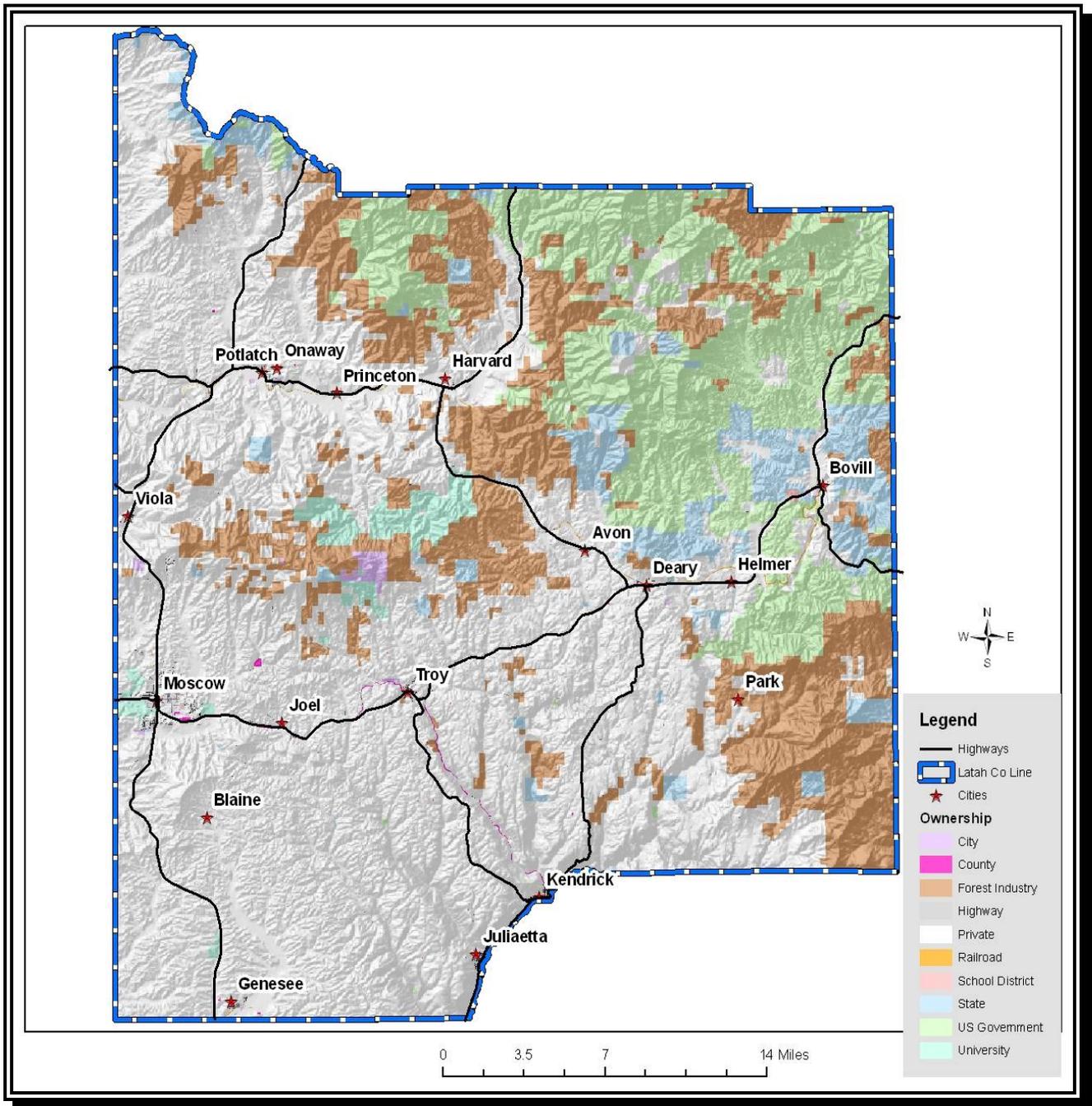
Mapping Products

Northwest Management, Inc.

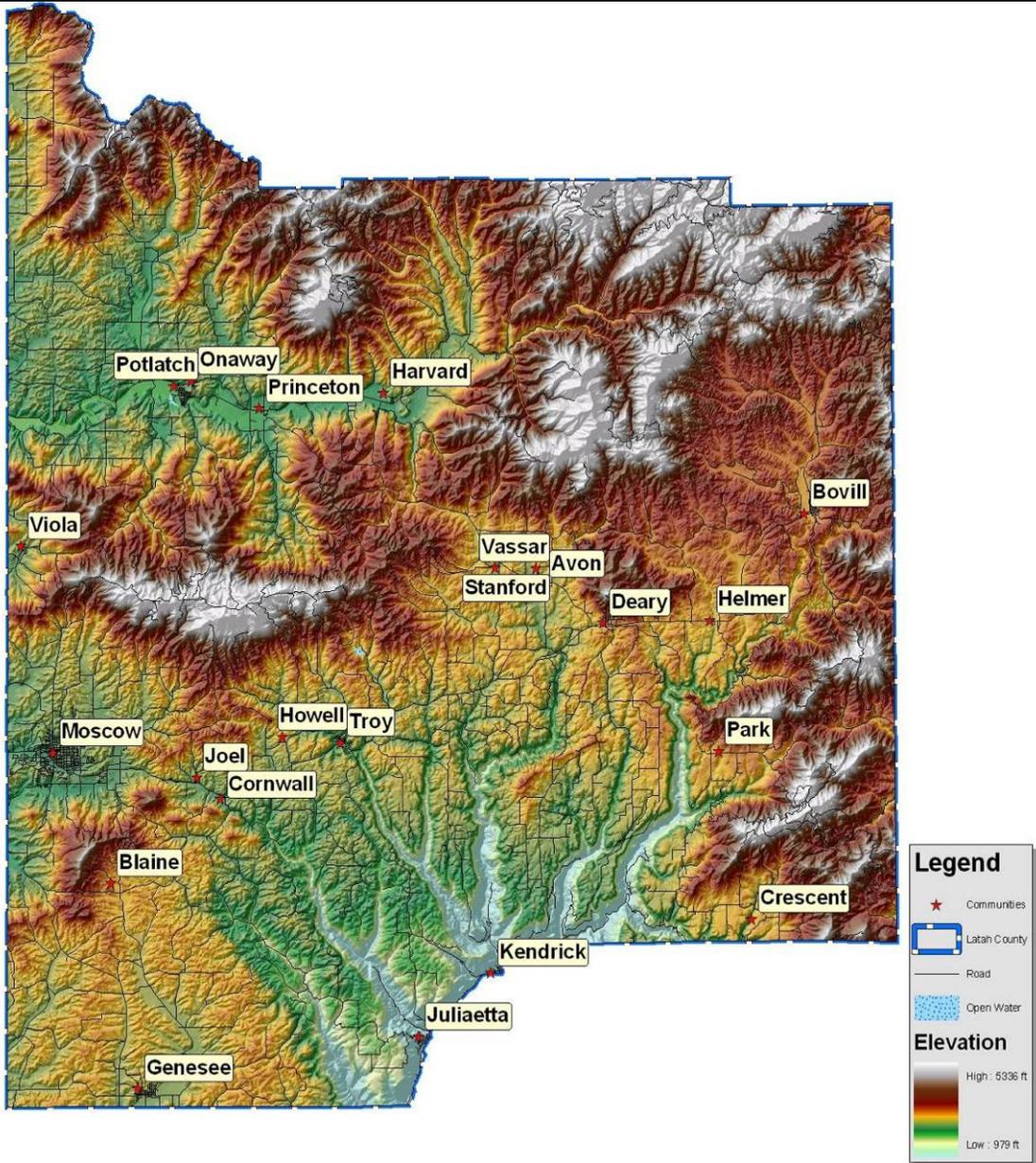
233 East Palouse River Dr.
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Moscow, ID 83843
208-883-4488
www.Consulting-Foresters.com

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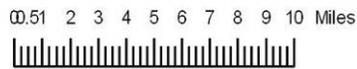
Land Ownership Map



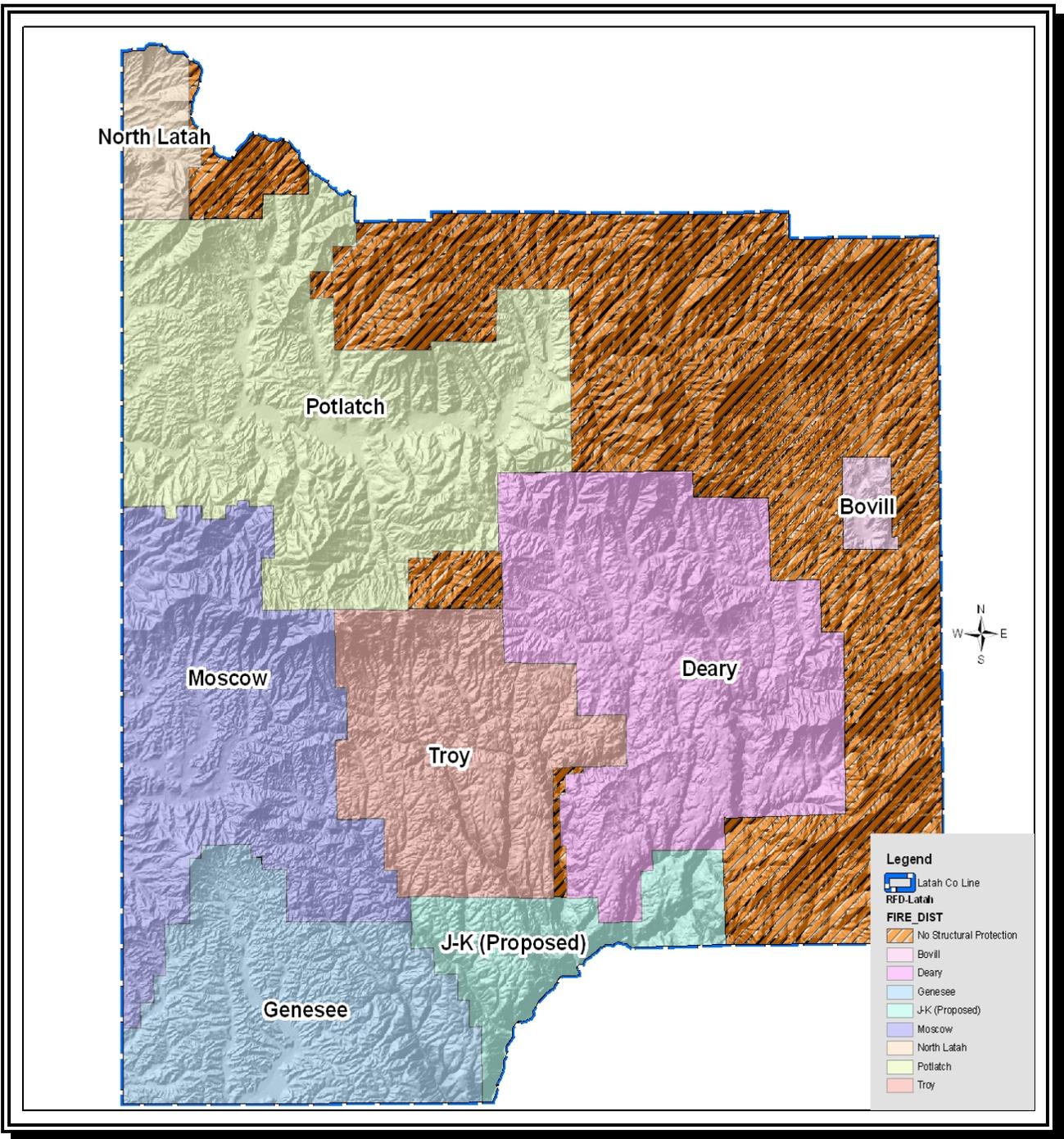
Topographic Relief Map



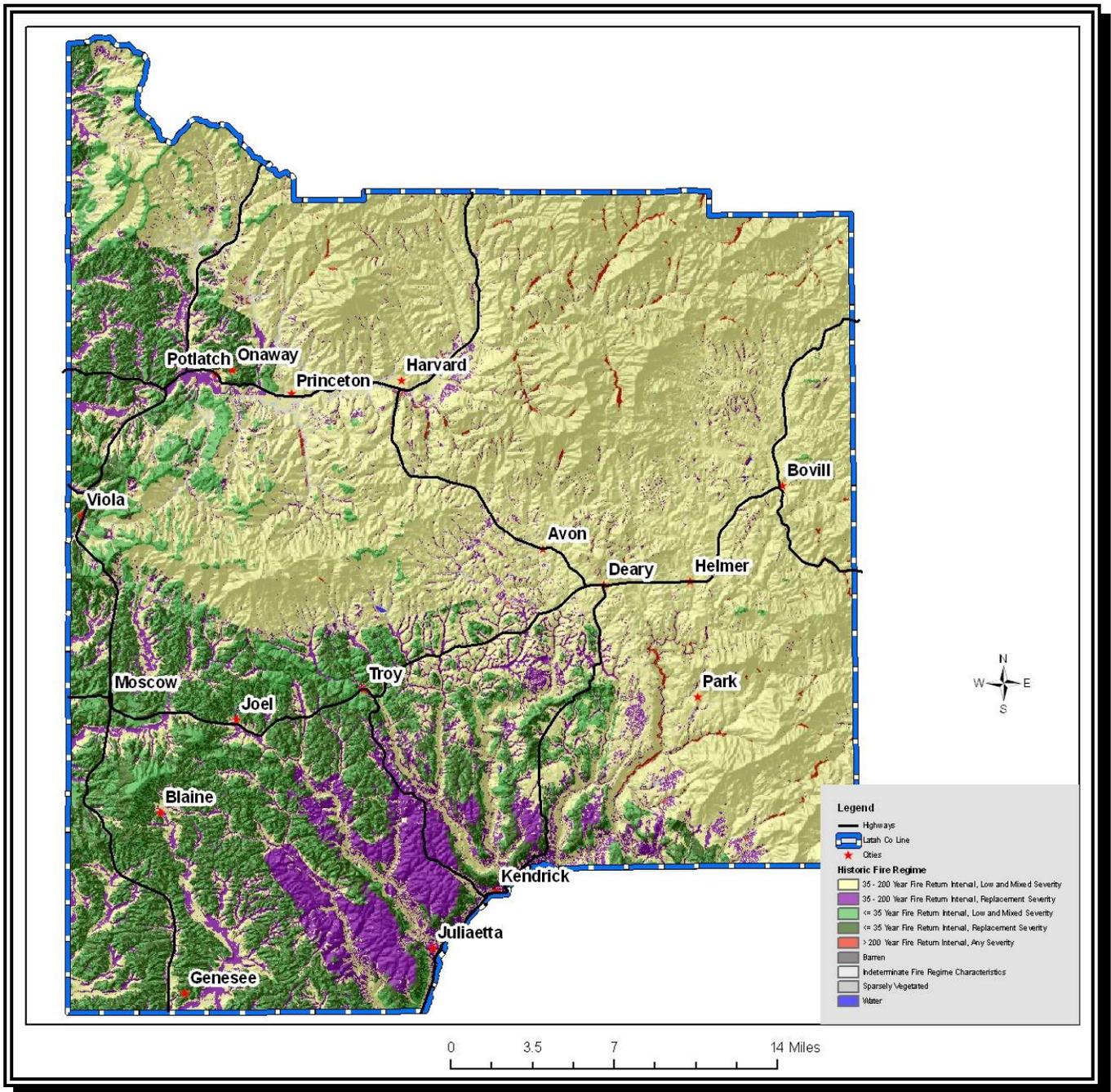
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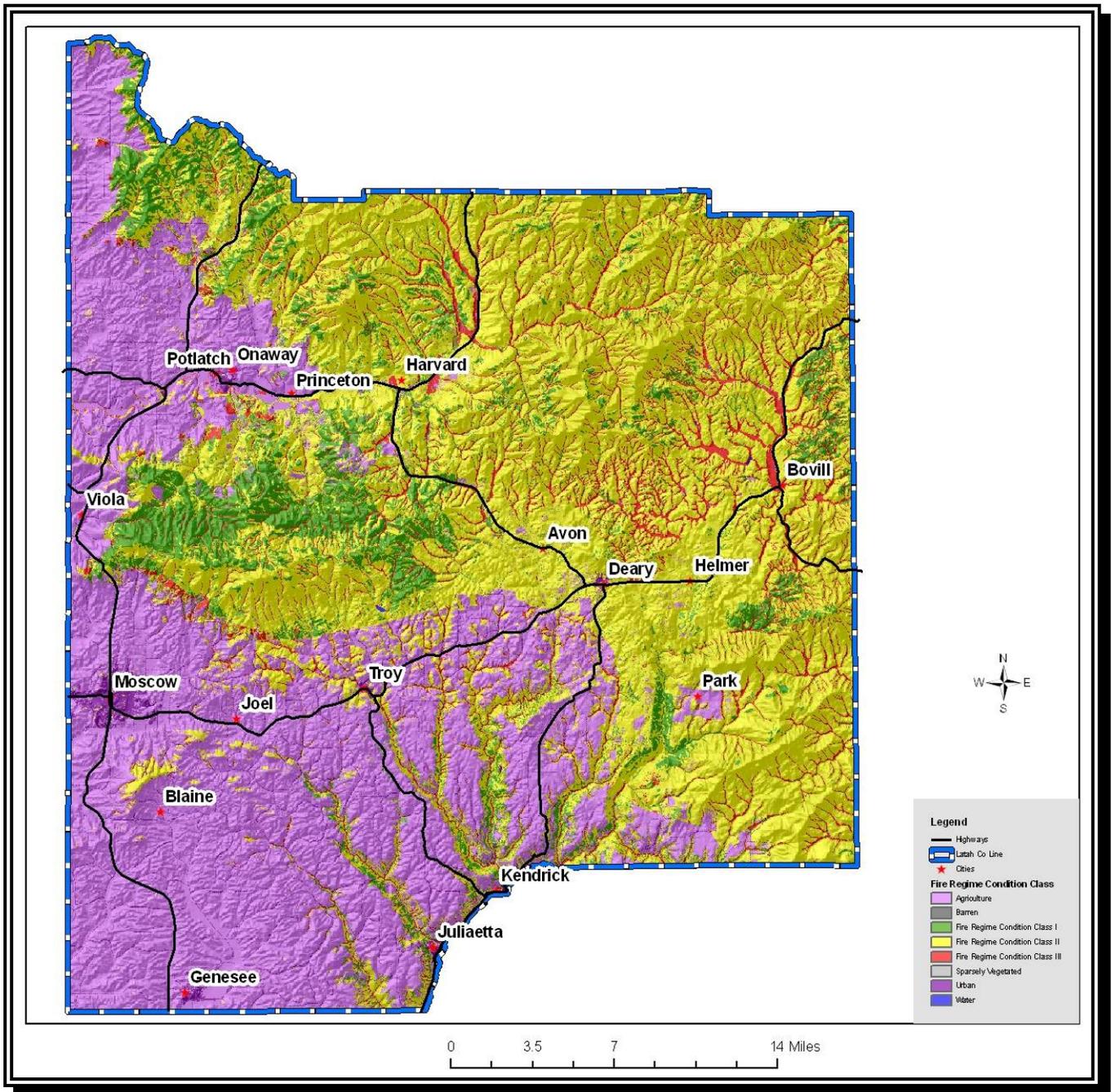
Rural Fire Protection Boundary Map



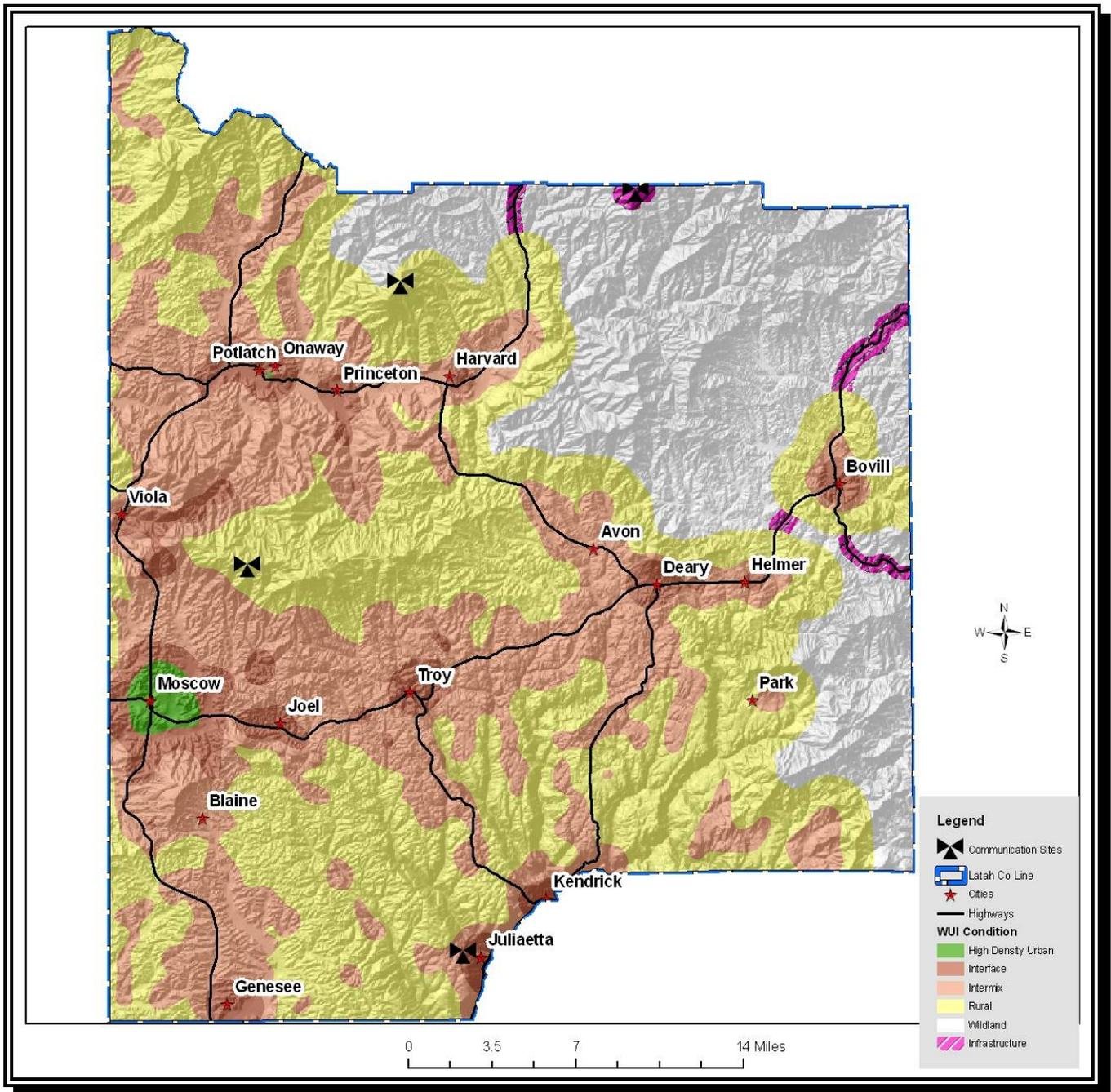
Historic Fire Regime Map



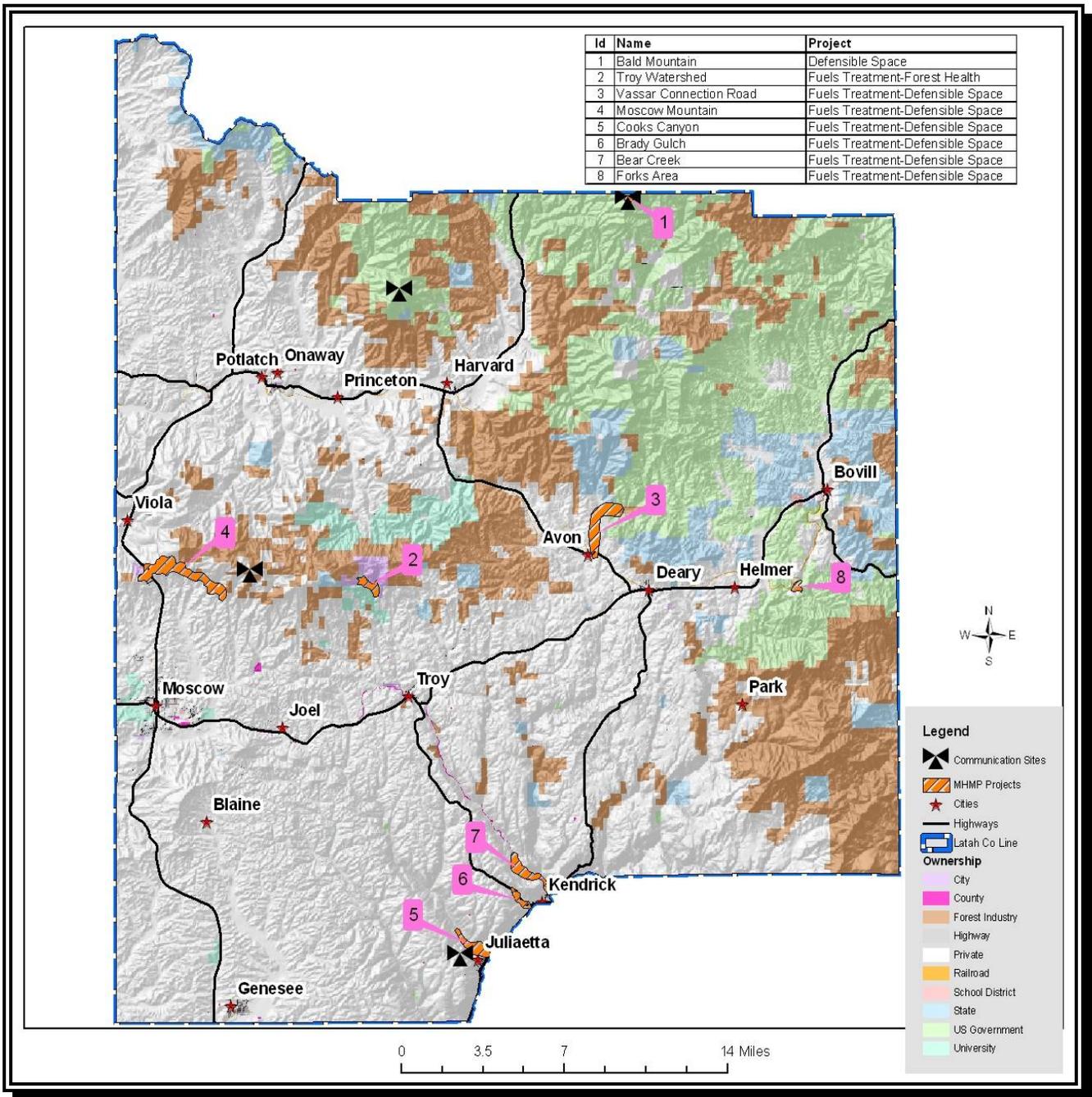
Fire Regime Condition Class Map



Wildland Urban Interface Map



Proposed Treatment Area Map



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

January 15th, 2010 – Latah County Courthouse

Agenda Item #1 – Introduction:

NMI began the meeting by asking for introductions and handing out review materials.

Agenda Item #2 – Project Purpose and Scope:

Tera King gave a brief background of the process and explained the purpose of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan update and the integration of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Both documents will be updated, but remain separate. Critical sections of the CWPP will be included in the MHMP to satisfy new requirements. Also, the updated plan will include two additional chapters, Civil Unrest/terrorism, and Extended Power Outage.

Agenda Item #3 – Update Approach:

Plan Feedback – Sandy Rollins liked the existing format that had all the information broken down by jurisdiction. Kristen Sanders wanted to see more streamlined information with easy access to the critical detail. Tables and all graphics could be placed in the appendix with dynamic tables showing planned, completed, and ongoing activities' status as they are changed in subsequent updates.

Mission & Goals Statements – Each jurisdiction needs to complete a goals statement per new requirements. NMI provided examples and a fill-in goals worksheet that will be distributed electronically.

Jurisdictions - The committee will continue with the county and cities as the adopting jurisdictions.

Fire District Summary – The update will include a different format for fire district information. NMI asked that each fire district as well as the agencies fill out the summary form, which includes a brief summary, a rundown of each district's issues, and a fire district "needs" section. Sandy has an old list of equipment resources that she will provide for update and inclusion.

Critical Facilities – Sandy has an outdated list that NMI can review and present at the next meeting.

Recent Events/Projects –

- Winter Storm – snow storm resulted in disaster declaration in Jan/Feb 2008.
- South Fork Paradise Creek altered floodplain project?

- Brady Gulch Fire
- Genesee flooding – disaster declaration for flooding on Cow Creek in January 2010
- The only completed project identified was the bridge in Viola. Another bridge at the south access to Viola is proposed for the next round of grant funding.
- Sand bags storage facility is needed for Kendrick.
- Each jurisdiction needs to review their sewer and water treatment facilities. Back up power generation would be good projects for those types of facilities.
- Cow Creek (Genesee) needs a stream assessment and bank stabilization project.
- New ordinance recently created in Latah County requires temporary address be placed on all non-structure properties to aid in search and rescue/first responder needs.
- Juliaetta and Kendrick Fire Departments need better incident reporting systems.
- Need to create a Juliaetta/Kendrick Rural Fire Department to cover unprotected areas outside the cities.

Phase I Hazard Assessment - NMI led the committee through an exercise to help determine their perspective on the potential severity of each hazard within the county. Each hazard was scored for its frequency and potential impact and placed in a matrix to show how each hazard ranked relative to each other. The results of the assessment for each county are given below.

		Magnitude		
		Low	Medium	High
Frequency	Low			Flood
	Medium		Extended Power Outage	Severe Weather Landslide Terrorism/Civil Unrest
	High			Wildland Fire

Agenda Item #4 – Public Involvement:

The committee reviewed the example press release and will send NMI revisions and suggestions by Friday, January 22nd.

It was decided that three public meetings would be held in March 2010. Evening meetings will be held in Moscow (Courthouse), Deary (Community Center), and Kendrick (Fire Hall).

Agenda Item #5– Map Review:

Existing data will be used in the map updates. New parcel layer, addresses, roads and parcel master listing are needed for the analysis. NMI will contact Michelle Fuson and James Agidius for data.

Agenda Item #6 – Other Stuff:

Tera went over the tentative timeline noting the final completion date target of July 15th, 2010. Tera and Sandy reviewed what was happening with the Western States grant application. This is not part of the MHMP update project, but will likely be incorporated into the process due to overlap in most of the key players. There has also been a suggestion to put together a Firewise Training Workshop. The details need to be worked out, but the committee feedback was supportive.

Agenda Item #7 – Task List:

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

1. Send NMI fire district survey – Fire Departments and Agencies
2. Complete Goals Statements – County and Cities
3. Send committee electronic copies of handouts – Tera
4. Send NMI Resource list – Sandy
5. Send NMI revisions to press release by January 22nd - Committee

Agenda Item #8 – Adjournment:

The Latah County MHMP update planning committee meeting was adjourned at 11:35 a.m. The next meeting will be held on February 26th at 9am in the Courthouse basement.

February 26th, 2010 – Latah County Courthouse

Agenda Item #1 – Introduction:

NMI began the meeting by asking for introductions and handing out review materials.

Agenda Item #2 – Old Business:

Tera King passed out a list of the critical facilities currently listed and mapped. She asked the committee review the list and add any that were missing. She also reminded the fire districts and agencies that they needed to turn in their summary forms for inclusion in both documents' update. Goal statements are still missing from most of the participating jurisdictions as well. Sandy agreed to try to push this with the cities.

Agenda Item #3 – Action Item Review:

The committee began reviewing all of the action items in the CWPP and deciding what the current status was or if the action item was still viable. Several corrections were made and new items were added. The committee also began reviewing the list of MHMP action items, but only completed discussion on about half.

Agenda Item #4 – Public Meetings:

Public meetings are scheduled in Moscow (Courthouse), Deary (Community Center), and Kendrick (Fire Hall) for the week of March 15th-18th. Tera handed out the announcement flyer that will be sent to the newspapers and distributed to the communities.

Agenda Item #5– Map and Data Update:

Vaiden has started mapping CWPP priority project areas based on the information from the last meeting. This will be finished and displayed at the public meetings. Vaiden is also working on

mapping critical facilities, repetitive loss areas, landslide impact zones, and floodplains. The analysis from these data will be presented in tabular and map form at the April meeting.

Agenda Item #6 – Other Stuff:

There has been no official award notice on the Western States grant, so no movement has been made to move the project forward. The County is considering applying for a Community Protection Program grant as well, which would be a much smaller scale project. The stipulations for the grant include locating a project adjacent to a planned federal project that has a fire component. NMI will work the Palouse Ranger District to identify potential project areas. The committee also discussed organizing a Firewise Training Workshop similar to the one held in Corvallis last fall. Tera passed out an example flyer and agreed to look into the cost of this type of workshop and report back to the committee in April.

Agenda Item #7 – Redzone Software Demonstration:

Dave Summers from the Idaho Department of Lands attended the meeting to explain and demonstrate the use of the Redzone software program for mapping and evaluating structures in the WUI. Dave went through a powerpoint presentation, which included screen shots of the actual software program. Several representatives from the County discussed how Redzone was similar to existing capabilities. Everyone agreed that the software is useful and would be beneficial to the Moscow Mountain fuels project; however, committee members were undecided on whether or not the program could be recreated using existing GIS capabilities at the County. Another issues that was raised was whether or not the County would have time to create a similar program and keep it updated.

Agenda Item #8 – Task List:

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

1. Send NMI fire district survey – Fire Departments and Agencies
2. Complete Goals Statements – County and Cities
3. Send committee electronic copies of handouts – Tera

Agenda Item #9 – Adjournment:

The Latah County MHMP update planning committee meeting was adjourned at 12:00pm. The next meeting will be held on April 23rd, 2010 at 9am in the Courthouse basement.

April 23rd, 2010 – Latah County Courthouse

Agenda Item #1 – Introduction:

NMI began the meeting by asking for introductions and handing out review materials.

Agenda Item #2 – Old Business:

Tera King reminded the fire districts and agencies that they needed to turn in their summary forms for inclusion in both documents' update. Goal statements are still missing from most of the participating jurisdictions as well. Tera will try contacting the cities personally to get a response. So far their level of participation does not warrant inclusion in the document. The committee finished reviewing the current list of action items that was started at the last meeting.

Agenda Item #3 – CWPP Draft Review:

Tera handed out the draft CWPP for review. She walked the committee through the document pointing out where data was still missing or where more information was required. It was noted that the WUI map needed an “Infrastructure” component in order to include major highways and power lines in the assessment. The committee also reviewed the current project list and map and discussed the format of the fire district summaries. Tera asked that the fire department send their logo or patches. The resource list and department contact information will be included in the Appendices.

Agenda Item #4 – MHMP Map and Data Review:

Tera handed out the preliminary flood analysis and landslide impact zone spreadsheets and maps for the committee to review. There were several comments on the location of the boundaries and inclusion of certain structures. The committee also reviewed a “weather” map that Vaiden produced for the severe weather chapter. The map includes information on prevailing wind and speeds, lightning strikes, and ignition potential based on August high temperatures. At the end of the meeting, the committee went through the first section of the critical infrastructure worksheets for the Terrorism chapter. There was a lot of discussion on what should be included and the location of certain facilities. The second phase of this assessment will be completed at the May meeting after Tera inserts the names of the facilities into individual assessment forms.

Agenda Item #5– Other WUI Committee Stuff:

The committee discussed the Redzone presentation at the last meeting. It seems that the County has reservations about implementing the software because they similar capabilities already. The committee agreed that there was no reason to recreate the wheel and spend the money for no reason; however, there were concerns about the County’s time constraints for developing this type of program that would be compatible with their existing system and neighboring counties that were using Redzone. Sandy agreed to discuss the issue with the County GIS department to decide if this was something they wanted to take on.

There still has been no word on the Western States grant. The committee agreed that Bald Mountain was the first choice and Vassar Connection was second for the Community Protection Program grant. Tera will work with the Forest Service to develop an application. Sandy and Ed talked about Benewah County’s recent WUI Cost Share Workshop. Both thought it was an excellent course that Latah County would benefit from as well. Sandy and Debi will work on contacting the presenter and setting this up.

Agenda Item #6 – Task List:

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

1. Send NMI fire district survey – Fire Departments and Agencies
2. Complete Goals Statements – County and Cities
3. Send fire department logos - committee
4. Send committee electronic copies of handouts – Tera
5. Set date for WUI Cost Share workshop – Sandy
6. Write Community Protection Program grant application - Tera
7. Review CWPP and send edits - Committee

Agenda Item #7 – Adjournment:

The Latah County MHMP update planning committee meeting was adjourned at 12:00pm. The next meeting will be held on May 28th, 2010 at 9am in the Courthouse basement.

May 28th, 2010 – Latah County Courthouse

Agenda Item #1 – Introduction:

NMI began the meeting by handing out review materials.

Agenda Item #2 – Old Business:

Tera King reminded the fire districts and agencies that they needed to turn in their summary forms and logos for inclusion in both documents' update. Goal statements are still missing from several of the participating jurisdictions as well. Tera will try contacting the cities personally to get a response.

Agenda Item #3 – MHMP Draft Review:

Tera handed out the draft MHMP for review. She walked the committee through the document pointing out where data was still missing or where more information was required. She also pointed out the sections of the document that are specific to each jurisdiction including the vulnerability assessments and the mitigation strategies. It was noted that the committee would work on prioritizing action items at the next committee meeting.

Agenda Item #4 – Terrorism Worksheets:

Based on the infrastructure list completed at the last meeting, Tera handed out the vulnerability assessment forms for each facility. Representatives from the various areas were given a stack of assessments to fill out for their respective communities.

Agenda Item #5– Other WUI Committee Stuff:

The committee briefly discussed the upcoming cost-share workshop. Sandy is working on handout materials. Tera also explained that no Community Protection Program grant was submitted due to the lack of a site that met all the requirements. There has been no movement on the Western States grant approval letter.

Agenda Item #6 – Task List:

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

1. Send NMI fire district survey – Fire Departments and Agencies
2. Complete Goals Statements – County and Cities
3. Send fire department logos - committee
4. Review CWPP and send edits – Committee
5. Review MHMP and send edits – Committee
6. Complete and send facility assessment forms - Committee

Agenda Item #7 – Adjournment:

The Latah County MHMP update planning committee meeting was adjourned at 11:00am. The next meeting will be held on June 18th, 2010 at 9am in the Courthouse basement.

June 18th, 2010 – Latah County Courthouse

Agenda Item #1 – Introduction:

NMI began the meeting by handing out review materials.

Agenda Item #2 – Old Business:

Tera King reminded the remaining fire districts and agencies that they needed to turn in their summary forms and logos for inclusion in both documents' update. Goal statements are still missing from a few of the participating jurisdictions as well. Tera will continue to contact the holdouts individually.

Agenda Item #3 –Draft Review:

Tera handed out the draft MHMP for review. She walked the committee through the document pointing out where data was still missing or where more information was required. She also pointed out the sections of the document that are specific to each jurisdiction including the vulnerability assessments and the mitigation strategies. It was noted that the committee would work on prioritizing action items at the next committee meeting.

Agenda Item #4 – MHMP and CWPP Project Prioritization:

Projects and action items in both the MHMP and CWPP were prioritized. The committee agreed that because several of the jurisdictions were not present that the numerical scoring system should be used for all MHMP projects. A group discussion and decision process was used to prioritize all of the projects in the CWPP.

Agenda Item #5– Public Review:

The committee reviewed the press release and timeline for the public review process. Tera asked that any changes to the press release be sent by June 23rd.

Agenda Item #6 – Terrorism Plan:

The committee briefly reviewed the rough draft of the Terrorism Plan. Tera will be working on filling this out while the rest of the document is out for public review. Several members of the committee are still working on their critical facilities assessment forms.

Agenda Item #7– Other WUI Committee Stuff:

Sandy noted that there was still no word on the Western States grant, but that the application for next year's projects had been sent. The committee is still interested in hosting a Firewise Training Workshop, but would like to hold off until after they see how a similar workshop is presented at the Annual Wildfire Conference in October.

Agenda Item #8 – Task List:

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

1. Send NMI fire district survey – Remaining Fire Departments
2. Complete Goals Statements – Remaining Cities
3. Send fire department logos - committee
4. Review CWPP and send edits – Committee
5. Review MHMP and send edits – Committee
6. Complete and send facility assessment forms – Committee
7. Send edits to public review press release - Committee

Agenda Item #9 – Adjournment:

The Latah County MHMP update planning committee meeting was adjourned at 11:00am.

Public Meeting Presentation

The following slideshow was presented at each of the public meetings by Tera King and Vaiden Bloch 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

Latah County, Idaho
Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan Update
including Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Northwest Management, Inc.
 Vaiden E. Bloch, M.S.
 Tera R. King, B.S.
 233 East Palouse River Drive
 Moscow, Idaho 83843
 208-883-4488 Telephone

Slide 2

Northwest Management, Inc.

- Serving the Western U.S. since 1984
- Main Office in Moscow, Idaho
 - Deer Park, Washington
 - Helena, Montana
- Natural Resource Consultants

Providing a balanced approach to natural resource management

Slide 3

Purpose of the MHMP

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

All of this must happen **BEFORE** a disaster!!

Slide 4

FEMA Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

- Flooding
- Landslides
- Wildland Fire (from CWPP)
- Severe Weather
- Extended Power Outage
- Terrorism/Civil Unrest

MHMPs are required for all counties.
 As of November 1, 2004 by FEMA

Slide 5

FEMA Requirements

- Adoption by Local Government Body
- Multi-Jurisdictional Planning
- Identification of Hazards & Risk Assessment
 - Profiling Hazard Events
 - Mapping Juxtaposition of Hazards, Structures, Infrastructure
 - Potential Dollar Losses to Vulnerable Structures (B/C Analysis)
- Documented Planning Process
 - Assessing Vulnerability
 - Mitigation Goals
 - Analysis of Mitigation Measures
 - Monitoring, Evaluating & Updating the Plan (5 year cycles)
 - Implementation Through Existing Programs
 - Public Involvement

Slide 6

Who is on the committee?

- Latah County – various departments
- Incorporated Cities
 - Moscow
 - Kendrick
 - Juleta
 - Pottatch
 - Bovill
 - Troy
 - Genesee
 - Deary
 - Onaway
- Special Districts
 - Fire Districts and Departments
 - Highway Districts
 - Clearwater RC&D
 - IDL
 - BLM
 - Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
 - US Forest Service

Slide 7

Frequency	Magnitude		
	Low	Moderate	High
Low			Flood
Medium		Power Outage	Severe Weather Landslide T/CU
High			Wildland Fire

Slide 8

Severe Weather

Moscow 2008

Downtown Deary 2009

Slide 17

Preparedness

- Emergency Services
- Fire Protection
- Weather Impacts
- Flood Protection/Programs
- Earthquake & Landslide Readiness
- Hospital Protection
- PUD/Highway District Readiness
- Communications



Slide 18

Types of Projects

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

Slide 19

Public Involvement

- Press Releases about planning efforts
- Informational flyers
- Public Meetings X3
- 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 20

Your Input

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

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

Slide 21



Latah County, Idaho
Multi-Hazards Mitigation Plan Update

Wildfire Mitigation

Appendix 3

Risk Analysis Models

Historic Fire Regime

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

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

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

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

Fire Regime Condition Class

Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC) is an interagency, standardized tool for determining the degree of departure from reference condition vegetation, fuels, and disturbance regimes. Assessing FRCC 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 FRCC 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 (FRCC 1), moderate (FRCC 2), and high (FRCC 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 fire regime condition class. A simplified description of the fire regime condition classes and associated potential risks follow.

Fire Regime Condition Class	Description	Potential Risks
Condition Class 1	Within the natural (historical) range of variability of vegetation characteristics; fuel composition; fire frequency, severity and pattern; and other associated disturbances.	<p>Fire behavior, effects, and other associated disturbances are similar to those that occurred prior to fire exclusion (suppression) and other types of management that do not mimic the natural fire regime and associated vegetation and fuel characteristics.</p> <p>Composition and structure of vegetation and fuels are similar to the natural (historical) regime.</p> <p>Risk of loss of key ecosystem components (e.g., native species, large trees, and soil) is low.</p>
Condition Class 2	Moderate departure from the natural (historical) regime of vegetation characteristics; fuel composition; fire frequency, severity and pattern; and other associated disturbances.	<p>Fire behavior, effects, and other associated disturbances are moderately departed (more or less severe).</p> <p>Composition and structure of vegetation and fuel are moderately altered.</p> <p>Uncharacteristic conditions range from low to moderate.</p> <p>Risk of loss of key ecosystem components is moderate.</p>
Condition Class 3	High departure from the natural (historical) regime of vegetation characteristics; fuel composition; fire frequency, severity and pattern; and other associated disturbances.	<p>Fire behavior, effects, and other associated disturbances are highly departed (more or less severe).</p> <p>Composition and structure of vegetation and fuel are highly altered.</p> <p>Uncharacteristic conditions range from moderate to high.</p> <p>Risk of loss of key ecosystem components is high.</p>

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Appendix 4

Fire Services Information

City of Moscow Volunteer Fire Department:

Chief: Ed Button
Telephone: 208-882-2831
e-Mail: ebutton@ci.moscow.id.us
Address: 229 Pintail Lane
Moscow, Idaho 83843

Moscow Rural Fire District:

Chief: Ed Button
Telephone: 208-882-2831
e-Mail: ebutton@ci.moscow.id.us
Address: 229 Pintail Lane
Moscow, Idaho 83843

Kendrick Volunteer Fire Department:

Chief: Val Norris
Telephone: 208-289-3066
e-Mail: ivrnorro@tds.net
Address: PO Box 195
Kendrick, Idaho 83537

Juliaetta Volunteer Fire Department:

Chief: Mike McGee
Telephone: 208-276-7008 (H) or 208-816-6072 (C)
e-Mail: NPStampede@tds.net
Address:
Juliaetta, Idaho

Deary Rural Fire District:

Chief: Tim Jones
Telephone: 208-877-1515
e-Mail: chiefjones@yahoo.com
Address: PO Box 222
Deary, Idaho

Bovill Rural Fire District:

Chief: Phil Stradley
Telephone: 208-826-3540 or 208-826-1208 (home)
e-Mail: p-bradley@moscow.com
Address: PO Box 209
Bovill, Idaho 83806

Genesee City and Rural Fire Department: Captain: Becky Pickard
Telephone: 208-285-1762 or 208-285-0103 (home)
e-Mail: chbep@genesee-id.com
Address: 132 E Walnut
Genesee, Idaho 83832

Potlatch (Palouse Valley) Rural Fire District: Chief: Gary Nagle
Telephone: 208-875-0571
e-Mail:
Address: PO Box 164
Potlatch, Idaho

Troy Rural Fire Protection District: Chief: Ron Stearns
Telephone: 509-336-0123 or 208-835-2427
e-Mail: rstearns@sd287.k12.i.us
Address: 108 North Main
Troy, Idaho

Idaho Department of Lands, Ponderosa Area Office: Fire Warden: Jason Svancara
Telephone: 208-877-1121
e-Mail: jsvan@idl.idaho.gov
Address: 3130 Highway 3
Deary, Idaho 83823

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

Bennett Lumber Fire Department: Contact: Brett Bennett
Telephone: 208-875-1121 or 208-882-8193 (home)
e-Mail: brett@blpi.com
Address: PO Box 49
Princeton, Idaho 83857

Clearwater National Forest, Palouse Ranger District: Fire Management Officer: Tom McWilliams
Telephone: 208-875-1702
e-Mail: tmcwilliams@fs.fed.us
Address:
Potlatch, Idaho

Fire Services Resource List

	City	Kind of Resource	Type	Radio	Resource Name	Year	Make	Model	Capacity	Special Equipment
Bennett Lumber Products, Inc.	Princeton	Engine	Type I	Yes	Engine 1	1995	Peterbilt		900 GPM 4000 Gal	Foam
	Princeton	Water Tender	Type I	Yes	1	2000	Peterbilt		800 GPM 4000 Gal	Foam
	Princeton	Water Tender	Type II	Yes	1	1991	Chevrolet	Kodiak	200 GPM 2000 Gal	Foam
	Princeton	Quick Response Unit	Not Rated	Yes	QRU 1	2005	Chevrolet	1 Ton Crew Cab	200 GPM 500 Gal	Foam
	Princeton	Fire Trailer	Not Rated	No		1999	Pull Trailer		200 GPM 500 Gal	Foam
	Princeton	Engine	Type I	No	1	1973	Ford	F550 4x4	900 GPM 1000 Gal	Foam
	Princeton	Engine (wildland)	Type VI	Yes	2		Homemade pull trailer		200 GPM 300 Gal	Foam
	Princeton	UTV (Engine)	Not Rated	Yes			Polaris	4x6		CAFS
	Princeton	Helicopter	Type II	No			Bell	Jet Ranger	4 Pax	
Bovill Rural Fire District and City of Bovill	Bovill	Ambulance	Type I	Yes						
	Bovill	Firefighting		Yes	Area Command Team					
	Bovill	Fire Engine	Type I	Yes	Pumper					
	Bovill	Water Tender	Type I	Yes	Firefighting Tanker					
	Bovill	Grader	Not Rated	No			Cat	12		
	Bovill	Dump Truck (On Road)	Type III	No			Ford	2 1/2 Ton	10/12 Cu Yd	
	Bovill	Snow Removal	Not Rated	No				War surplus army truck		

	City	Kind of Resource	Type	Radio	Resource Name	Year	Make	Model	Capacity	Special Equipment
Deary Rural Fire District and Public Works	Deary	Dump Truck (On Road)	Type III	No					10/12 Cu Yd	
	Deary	Ambulance	Type II	Yes	Ambulance 12	1991	Ford 4x2			
	Deary	Engine (wildland)	Type III	Yes	Brush 2	1977	Ford	2 Ton	250 gpm 1000 Gal	
	Deary	Engine	Type I	Yes	Engine 9		International 4x4		1500 gpm 1000 gal	
	Deary	Water Tender	Type I	Yes	Water Tender 7		Autocar 6x4		600 Gpm 5000 Gal	
	Deary	Portable Pump	Type III	No						
	Deary	Engine (wildland)	Type III	Yes	Pumper 1	1975	2 ton2x4		350 GPM 1000Gal	
	Deary	Engine (wildland)	Type III	Yes	Brush Truck 2	1977	Ford 20 ton		250 GPM 1000 Gallons	
	Deary	Engine (wildland)	Type VI	Yes	Pumper 6	1939	GMC	4x2	500 GPM 300 Gallon	
	Deary	Water Tender	Type I	Yes	Tanker 7		Autocar 6x4		600 GPM 5000 Gal	
	Deary	Rescue	Type III	Yes	Rescue 4	2007	Ford	550 4x4	250 GPM 300 Gallon	Foam
	Deary	Ambulance	Type III	Yes	Ambulance 5		Ford	F350 4x4		
	Deary	Engine (wildland)	Type II	Yes	Wildland 10	1970	Military	6x6	350 GPM 700 Gal	Foam
Deary	Water Tender	Type II	Yes	Tanker 8	1970	Military	6x6	350 GPM 1200 Gal		
Genesee City and Rural Fire Department.	Genesee	Engine (wildland)	Type III	Yes	Truck 2	1996	International 2 Ton		300 Gpm 1200 gal	
	Genesee	Quick Response Unit	Not Rated	Yes	Truck 3	1983	Chevy	1 Ton	200 GPM 300 Gal	
	Genesee	Engine	Type II	Yes	Truck 1	1993	International	2 Ton	300 Gpm 1200 Gal	
	Genesee	Engine	Type I	Yes	Truck 4	2008	International	Heavy Duty	1500 gpm 1000 Gal	Foam
	Genesee	Ambulance	Type III	Yes	Ambulance 1	2005	Ford	4x4		Extrication Equip

	City	Kind of Resource	Type	Radio	Resource Name	Year	Make	Model	Capacity	Special Equipment
Juliaetta and Kendrick Volunteer Fire Departments and J-K Ambulance.	Kendrick	Ambulance	Type III	Yes	JK Ambulance	1990	Chevrolet	1 Ton		
	Kendrick	Rescue	Type III	Yes	JK Rescue	2006	Ford	F350		Extrication Equip
	Juliaetta	Engine	Type I	Yes	Engine 21	1985	Pierce		500 Gal 1250 GPM	Generator
	Juliaetta	Engine	Other	Yes	Engine 23	1985	American LaFrance		750 gal 1500 GPM	
	Juliaetta	Water Tender	Type I	Yes	Tender 31	1969	6x6	5 ton	2500 gal 150 GPM	
	Juliaetta	Engine (wildland)	Type VI	Yes	Brush 45	1990	Chevrolet	3/4ton 4x4	250 Gal	
	Juliaetta	Command/Utility	Other	No	Vehicle	1985	Dodge	D-150		
	Kendrick	Engine	Type I	Yes	Engine 24	1984	Pierce		500 gal 1250 GPM	Generator
	Kendrick	Engine	Type I	Yes	Engine 22	1974	American La France		500 gal 1000 GPM	
	Kendrick	Engine (wildland)	Type VI	Yes	Brush 42	1981	Chevrolet	1 Ton 4x4	300 Gal	
Latah County	Moscow	CERT Engine	Type II	Yes	Structural Engine	1972	GMC	6500 Tiltcab	1000gpm	2-stage water pump
	Moscow	Wilderness SAR	Type III	Yes	SAR					
	Moscow	Swift Water Dive	Other	Yes	Dive Team					
	Moscow	SWAT/Tactical	Other	Yes	SWAT					
	Moscow	Public Safety Dive Team	Other	Yes	Dive Team					
	Moscow	Mobile Field Enforcement	Other	Yes	Crowd Control					
	Moscow	Mobile Communication	Other	Yes						
	Moscow	Large Animal Transport		No	LA Transport					
	Moscow	Dive Trailer	Other	No	Dive Trailer					
	Moscow	Animal Protection	Other	Yes						

	City	Kind of Resource	Type	Radio	Resource Name	Year	Make	Model	Capacity	Special Equipment
Moscow Rural Fire District.	Moscow	Engine	Type I	Yes	Engine 39	2002	Pierce	Kenworth	1250 GPM/1000Gal	CAFS
	Moscow	Engine	Type I	Yes	Engine 32	1993	International	4x4	1000 GPM 750 Gal	Foam
	Moscow	Engine (wildland)	Type III	Yes	Engine 36	1992	International		250 GPM 750 Gal	Class A Foam
	Moscow	Engine (wildland)	Type III	Yes	Engine 34	1989	International		250 GPM 750 Gal	Class A Foam
	Moscow	Engine (wildland)	Type VI	Yes	Engine 30	1995	Ford	1 ton	150 GPM 300 Gal	Class A Foam
	Moscow	Engine (wildland)	Type VI	No	Engine 31	1995	Ford	1 Ton	150 GPM 300 Gal	Class A Foam
	Moscow	Water Tender	Type II	Yes	Tender 33	2000	Freightliner		250 GPM 3500 Gal	
	Moscow	Water Tender	Type I	Yes	Tender 35	2008	Kenworth		1000 GPM 3000 Gal	
	Moscow	Water Tender	Type II	Yes	Tender 37	1991	Navstar		350 GPM 1800 Gal	
	Moscow	Water Tender	Type II	Yes	Tender 38	1962	White		350 GPM 1500 Tank	
City of Potlatch and Potlatch Rural Fire District	Potlatch	Water Truck	Other	Yes						
	Potlatch	Dump Truck	Other	No						
	Potlatch	Grader	Other	No						
	Potlatch	Back Hoe	Other	No						
	Potlatch	Ambulance	Type III	Yes	Ambulance 6	1996	Ford 1 Ton	F350	2	
	Potlatch	Ambulance	Type III	No	Ambulance 8	2006	Ford 1 Ton	F-350	2	
	Potlatch	Quick Response	Not Rated	Yes	QRU	2004	Ford	F-550 4x4		
	Potlatch	Engine	Type I	Yes	Pumper 50	1986	IHC	S1800	1000 GPM 1000Gal	
	Potlatch	Engine	Type II	Yes	Engine 51	1995	IHC	4800	500 GPM 1000 Gal	Foam
	Potlatch	Multi purpose	Not Rated	No	52	2001	IHC	4800	500 GPM 1000 Gal	Foam
	Potlatch	Water Tender	Type I	Yes	Water Tender 53	1982	IH	S1900	500 GPM 2500 Gal	Foam
	Potlatch	Engine (wildland)	Type VI	Yes	Engine 54	1998	Dodge	3500 4x4	200 GPM 300 Gal	Foam

	City	Kind of Resource	Type	Radio	Resource Name	Year	Make	Model	Capacity	Special Equipment
City of Moscow Fire Department and Police Department	Moscow	Command Vehicle	Not Rated	Yes		1998	Lumina		Fire Inspector	
	Moscow	Command Vehicle	Not Rated	Yes	504	1998	Chevrolet	4x4		
	Moscow	Command Vehicle	Not Rated	Yes	502	2003	Ford	4x4		
	Moscow	Command Vehicle	Not Rated	Yes	501	2005	Chevrolet	4x4		
	Moscow	Ambulance	Type III	Yes	Ambulance 44	2006	Ford	Braun		
	Moscow	Ambulance	Type I	Yes	Ambulance 43	1989	Ford	Wheel Coach	Mass Casualty	
	Moscow	Ambulance	Type III	Yes	Ambulance 42	2003	Ford	Braun		
	Moscow	Ambulance	Type III	Yes	Ambulance 41	2003	Ford	Braun		
	Moscow	Command Vehicle	Not Rated	Yes	503	2004	Dodge4X4			
	Moscow	Rescue	Type III	Yes	Rescue 24	2010	Ford		extrication	Cascade air
	Moscow	Rescue	Type III	Yes	Rescue 25	2005	Chevrolet		Extrication/Rescue Equip.	
	Moscow	Utility Van	Not Rated	Yes	Utility 22	2009	Ford		Equipment	
	Moscow	Truck (Ladder)	Type I	Yes	Truck 28	2000	Pierce		105 Ft./2000 GPM	
	Moscow	Engine	Type I	Yes	Engine 27	1995	Pierce Dash		1500 GPM	Class A & B Foam
	Moscow	Engine	Type I	Yes	Engine 26	1992	Pierce Lance		1500 GPM	Class A & B Foam
	Moscow	Engine	Type I	Yes	Engine 20	1998	E-1		1250 GPM	
	Moscow	IMT	Type III	No						
	Moscow	SWAT/Tactical Team	Not Rated	No						
Moscow	Crowd Control	Type III	No	Mobile FieldForce LE						

	City	Kind of Resource	Type	Radio	Resource Name	Year	Make	Model	Capacity	Special Equipment
City of Troy and Troy Rural Fire District	Troy	Dump Truck (On Road)	Type III	No					10/12 Cu Yd	
	Troy	Animal Protection -	Not Rated	No						
	Troy	Backhoe	Type IV	No						
	Troy	UTV	Other	No	SAR					
	Troy	Water Tender	Type I	Yes	WT 95	1984	Mac		4000 Gall	
	Troy	Engine	Type I	No	Engine 91	2005	International		750 Gal 1500 Pump	Class A Foam
	Troy	Engine	Type I	Yes	Engine 96	1969	Crown		500 Gal 1500 GPM	Class A Foam
	Troy	Ambulance	Type II	No	Troy Ambulance	2003	Ford			
	Troy	Engine (wildland)	Type VI	Yes	Brush 92	1986	GMC		350 Gall	Class A
	Troy	Engine (wildland)	Type III	Yes	Brush 93	2009	Ford	F450 4x4	500 Gal 350Pump	Class A foam
	Troy	Water Tender	Type III	Yes	WT 94	1978	International	1600	750 Gal 350GPM	

Appendix 5

State and Federal CWPP Guidance

National Fire Plan

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

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

The NFP goals of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan include:

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

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

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

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

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

National Association of State Foresters

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conceptual Approach

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

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

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

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

Healthy Forests Restoration Act

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

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) seeks to:

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

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

Federal Emergency Management Agency Philosophy

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

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

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

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

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

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

Local Planning Guidance

Latah County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

The 2011 Latah County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan includes a section on wildland fire. The information and mitigation strategies regarding wildland fire included in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan were adapted from this 2011 revision of the Latah County Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

Appendix 6

Potential CWPP Project Funding Sources

Assistance to Firefighters Grant

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

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

Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)

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

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

Chemical Sector Buffer Zone Protection Program (Chem-BZPP)

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

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

Citizen Corps

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

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

Citizen Corps Support Program

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

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

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

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

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

Community Disaster Loans

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

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

Disposal of Federal Surplus Real Property

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

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

Emergency Management Institute (EMI) Independent Study Program

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

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

Emergency Management Institute (EMI) Resident Educational Program

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

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

Emergency Management Institute Training Assistance

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

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

Fire Management Assistance Grant

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

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

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

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

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

Hazardous Materials Planning and Training

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

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

Homeland Defense Equipment Reuse Program - HDER

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

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

Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)

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

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

Interagency National Fire Plan Community Assistance

www.nwfireplan.gov

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

National Fire Academy Educational Program/Harvard Fellowship Grant

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

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

National Fire Academy Training Assistance

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

To provide travel stipends to students attending Academy courses.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program

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

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

Rural Fire Assistance (RFA)

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

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

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

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

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

State Fire Assistance Wildland Urban Interface Hazard Mitigation Grants

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

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

Volunteer Fire Department Assistance

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

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

Western States Fire Managers Wildland Urban Interface Grant Program

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

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

Wildland-Urban Interface Community and Rural Fire Assistance

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

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

Appendix 7

Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inversion - Atmospheric condition in which temperature increases with altitude.

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

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

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

Lethal - Relating to or causing death.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Native - Indigenous; living naturally within a given area.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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