

**APPENDIX A:
County Wildfire Protection Plan
2013
Valley County Fire Working Group**

County Working Group Membership

Chairman

Juan Bonilla, Chief, Donnelly Rural Fire Protection District

Membership

John Lillehaug, IDL

Captain John Coombs, Valley County Disaster Services Coordinator

Gary Brown, USFS, PNF

Dusty Pence, USFS, BNF

Mark Woods, Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association

Ken Postma, Cabin Creek Enterprises, Valley County

Stephanie Johnson, Cabin Creek Enterprises, Valley County

Gary Phillips, USFS, PNF

Brandon Swain, McCall Fire Department

Frank Yates, DRFPD, LEPC Chair

Jim Hass, Cascade Rural Fire District

Mark Billmire, Chief, McCall Fire and Emergency Services

Randy Skelton, USFS, PNF

Gary Murphy, USFS, PNF

Dave Vining, USFS, PNF

Dave McClintock, Yellow Pine Fire Department

LaDawn Saxton, USFS, PNF

Mike Theisen, USFS, BNF

Chris Clark, Idaho Department of Lands

Jess Ellis, DRFPD

Kim Drake, USFS, BNF

Garrett DeJong, McCall Fire Department

Tom Bates, USFS, PNF

Jim Bishop, USFS, BNF

Anne Guarino, Valley County Building Department

Statewide Representation

Susan Cleverly, Bureau of Homeland Security

Dick Bahr, National Parks

Ivy Dickinson - Idaho Firewise

Craig Glazier, Idaho Coordinator, National Fire Plan

Valley County Board of County Commissioners

Gordon Cruickshank, Chairman

Elt Hasbrouck, Commissioner

Bill Willey, Commissioner

Doug Miller, County Clerk

The Fire Working Group is comprised of its general membership and four sub-committees for action items. The committees are currently active with the following tasks and commitments.

Sub-Committees

Lands

Dusty Pence, USFS, BNF, Chairman

A list of current members:

Juan Bonilla, Donnelly, Donnelly Rural Fire Protection District
Gary Phillips, McCall, Payette NF
Stephanie Johnson, Cabin Creek Enterprises, Valley County
Ken Postma, Cabin Creek Enterprises, Valley County
Chris Clark, McCall, Idaho Department of Lands
Dick Bahr, National Park Service (YMCA Camp Rep)
Jim Bishop, Cascade Ranger District, Boise NF
Mark Woods, McCall, SITPA
Mark Billmire, McCall Fire and EMS

Accomplishments:

During 2013, the Hazard Assessment model became operational and will support project development and prioritize along with grant development. The goal of this model is to be dynamic with addition of new layers as they come available or changing current layers as projects are completed or homeowners complete work that will reduce risk rating. Additional layers that were incorporated this year include the Structure Risk Assessment, Fire History of Valley County, HFT projects, Harvest Activities, Parcel Data and Fire Protection Districts. As new layers become available they will be incorporated into the model to provide a more realistic view of Valley Counties Fire Hazard Risk. The group will continue to develop the model as layers become available.

Following the development of the original Valley County Fire Mitigation Plan, our committee has worked annually to identify those areas most at risk from fire in the county. With the utilization of the Hazard Assessment Mode, the group has been able to further prioritize these areas capitalizing on the potential fire behavior and structure assessments that are found within the model. These areas are made known via the annual addendums to the plan.

Current Projects:

As a committee we intend to continue to update and enhance the new risk assessment based on information provided through the Hazard Assessment Model.

As a Committee we intend to continue to update and enhance the Hazard Assessment Model as projects continue to be completed and more data is obtained.

After review of what is considered "WUI" within Valley County per the CWPP; Interface condition, Intermix Condition, Occluded Condition and Rural Condition, it was recommended that a fifth condition regarding infrastructure be added. This condition would include areas that have the following elements, Transportation Corridors, Recreation Facilities, Communication Facilities, Utilities, and Water Supply Systems. Although these areas are not considered within any of the previous definitions, they do have value and if affected by fire could disrupt areas that are included in the current definitions of WUI.

Several members continue to work with residents of Meadow Bear to develop a Community Protection Plan. There is some reluctance on the part of some residential members to move forward with the project. We are hoping with the completion of the work around the Quaker Hill Camp will serve as a viewable motivation for residence to move forward with a Community Protection Plan.

With the introduction of Phase III of the Cohesive Strategy which focuses on expanding Fire Adaptive Communities, Valley County was called upon to come up with ideas for a pilot program. The County called upon the Lands group to come up with ideas. Working with Stephanie Johnson of Cabin Creek the group proposed identification of all camps within Valley County. There are over 200 camps within Valley County, varying from youth and adult camps to church and recreation camps. Infrastructure differs between the camps as does year round use. Many of the protection agencies in Valley County have protection responsibility for these camps and acknowledge there is a general lack of information about these camps, the overall conditions of the camps and the risk level for wildfire at each camp. There are several phases of this project that the group identified. The pilot

project was selected and the first phase in being implemented. This includes the identification of camps within the protection agencies jurisdiction, completion of a Camp information form which would include information such as current contact information of camp owners and on-site managers, camp location and type, facilities, population and seasonal activity. This information will be compiled into a data set and a GIS layer completed to incorporate into the Hazard Assessment Model. If the project continues to be funded additional phases would include, information sharing with camps about awareness of fire and the natural role it plays within Valley county and the importance of learning to live with fire, creation of a minimum safety plan for each camp related to all risk events not just wildfire and recommendations of what a camp can do to improve their resilience to fire.

The members of the group continue to work on projects with their respective agencies and several talking points continue to be emphasized with the public include;

“Can’t do it alone”

For example; SITPA has a total of 23 employees and a 565,293 acre protection area including over 5,000 homes in the timber. You have your home, your lot.

“Protect your assets”

The choices you make as homeowner matter. Building materials, landscaping, clean-up/clearing

“The fire triangle”

Three things are required for a fire to burn: Heat, fuel, and oxygen

“Fuel”

Anything that burns: changes over time (season to season, time of day)

“Fire behavior triangle”

Three factors combine to determine how a fire burns on a site: Fuels, weather, and topography

“Topography”

Fixed, changes very slowly over time. As a homeowner you have some control, i.e. you choose where you live.

“Weather”

Highly variable, ability to predict is limited. As a homeowner you have no control.

“Fuels”

Anything that burns. Changes from season to season and over time (time of day). As a homeowner you can make a difference! Choices you make in building materials, how you clean and manage your property are important. Stress the importance of the 30’ zone.

How do you want to help yourself?

Having a fire department nearby is a great value to a homeowner, but every home or structure in the state of Idaho is still vulnerable when it comes to being impacted by a wildland fire, some more than others.

In Valley County, we live in a fire environment, which makes our homes that much more vulnerable.

Valley County, in concert with local fire departments and land management agencies has been and is currently working in many areas on private and public land to reduce that vulnerability by completing hazardous fuels reduction projects. On public land we’ve created fuel breaks in several areas. These fuel breaks will give emergency response personnel a place to safely engage a wildland fire, given the right conditions.

The key to completing this process and allowing the work already done to be effective is completing the work that still needs to be done around private homes and structures. As much work as we may do on public land it’s all for nothing if the work on private land is ignored.

There are many things a homeowner can do to improve the resiliency of their home and property. Much of this work may be contracted if the homeowner isn’t physically able to do it.

▪ First if you’re considering new construction consider the arrangement or layout of your new home on your lot. Provide good access for emergency responders, and use fire resistant building materials with a fire smart design.

▪ Consider developing a water source to support an emergency response.

▪ Whether building new or working with an existing home or structure, provide an acceptable amount of clearing, spacing and limbing of vegetation near your home.

▪ Remove all burnable materials from around your home or buildings, including from the roof, gutters and decks. Also, make sure that your deck is prepared to resist fire, both by design and the material used to construct it.

- There are resources available to assist a homeowner in assessing their home and property and to make recommendations to make it more fire resistant in the event of a wildland fire. These resources come in the form of knowledgeable personnel, pamphlets and internet resources.
- There are no guarantees!
- Property owners may not be able to accomplish all of the recommended Firewise mitigation measures but each one completed will increase the chances of them and their home surviving a wildfire.
- Start with the easiest and least expensive mitigation
- Begin work close to the home
- Keep working on the more difficult or expensive items until your project is complete
- Have a plan and be prepared in case you need to evacuate
- Key Factors:
 - Roof: Class C or better fire-resistant roofing material, not wood or shake shingles
 - Survivable Space: Firewise recommendations for Zone 1,2, & 3

Future Focus:

As a committee we will continue to serve the Valley County Commissioners as directed.

We will continue to annually identify and prioritize projects for effective hazard reduction opportunities, update the county's risk assessment and provide input for the annual addendum to the Valley County Wildfire Protection Plan.

HAZARDOUS FUELS TREATMENT PROJECT AREA RECOMMENDATIONS

Project Areas identified as High Hazard and in need of significant Fuel Mitigation:

Warren Wagon Road

Horsethief Drainage

West Mountain Corridor, Tamarack

Smith's Ferry

High Valley

Wagon Wheel

Valley County Hazardous Fuels Model

Background

The Valley County Fire Working Group is tasked with updating the County Wildfire Protection Plan every two years. An important part of this update is revising the Geographic Risk Assessment Map. The current process to update this map is to utilize all of the local knowledge and professional expertise available to the Fire Working Group in collaborative work sessions. While this has been successful in the past, the Fire Working Group has been working on a Graphical Information System based solution which is more objective in nature and can be readily updated and transported in emergencies. Layers currently under development are the FlamMap base layer, Structure Risk Assessment, Fire History, Hazardous Fuels Treatment projects, Harvest activities, Parcel Data and Fire Department protection areas. These layers are symbolized and overlaid using transparency levels which allow the results to complement each other and show the relative fire hazard for areas much smaller than the current map is capable of displaying.

The following is a description of the information and layers being developed for inclusion in the new model.

Hazardous Fuels Model Base Layer:

The important underlying base layer to be used in GIS was developed using outputs from FlamMap runs and imported into ArcMap as digital raster files.

FLAMMAP Assumptions for Valley County Modeling:

The following is a list of assumptions used for the FLAMMAP modeling of key points and landscapes in Valley County.

Weather:

- The weather data utilized was from the Ski Hill Remote Automated Weather Station (RAWS). This station is part of the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS), series of weather stations. All of these stations are maintained at a high standard to provide accurate data for the NFDRS, which is used throughout the United States to determine fire danger during the wildland fire season. Besides the accuracy and regular collection of data, they also have data collected over a number of years. This data is publicly available (http://famtest.nwcg.gov/fam-web/weatherfirecd/state_data.htm)

- The Ski Hill RAWs data used for this modeling was collected over a period from 1987 to present. The raw data was input into the Fire Family Plus program which was used to identify weather percentile data as well as wind speed and direction information. The weather percentile data was utilized to find the 97th percentile weather (i.e. Out of 100% days of weather, the most severe 3% were used), and fuel conditions resulting from this weather.
- The inputs used for FLAMMAP included:
 - Dead Fuel Moistures – 1 hour (4%), 10 hour (5%), 100 hour (10%)
 - Live fuel moistures – Live Herbaceous (72%), Live Woody (83%)
- The wind data provided the most common direction from where the wind came from, and the velocity range of that wind. For the modeling 20 mph, eye level, from 230°, were used.
- The fuel and wind information are key inputs for the FLAMMAP model and the data used best represents the points and landscapes of concern in the county.

Landscape:

- The Landscape file used for this modeling of FLAMMAP for Valley County came from Landfire Data. This is a source of data which provides topographic, vegetative and fuels data for the United States, at a 30 meter pixel scale, and is publicly available at the Landfire Distribution website (<http://landfire.cr.usgs.gov/viewer/viewer.html?bbox=-119.52823252025,43.1280188036012,-113.457320803864,48.999342960403>)
- The areas of Valley County of concern were identified extracted and downloaded for use as a landscape (.lcp), for use as inputs in FLAMMAP. The version selected is LF_110 (Refresh08), us_110 13 Anderson Fire Behavior Fuel Model (lcp).

Fire Behavior Outputs

- Following the entry of the inputs in FLAMMAP, the following outputs were selected:
 - Flame Length (in feet, six classes to include the Hauling Chart breakpoints: 0-4; 4-8; 8-11; 11 to 240)
 - Rate of Spread (in chains/hour: 0-1; 10-40; 40-80; 80-372)

- Fireline Intensity (BTU's/ft/sec: 0-100; 100-500; 500-1000; 1000-41490)
- Heat/Unit Area (BTU's/ft²: 0-100; 100-500; 500-1000; 1000-9709)

Run Outputs

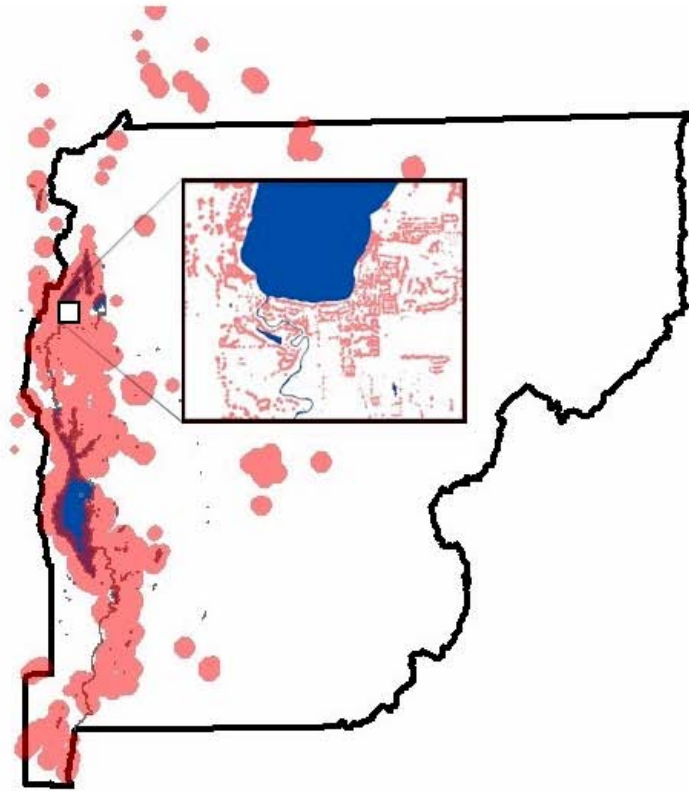
Separate runs for each of the fire behaviors defined above resulted in four raster maps. Each map displays results using a color ramp common to all four outputs. The color map corresponds to severity from red to green. These maps were exported as raster data files which when geo-referenced and overlaid in ArcMap become the base map for the Valley County Hazard Model.

Structure Risk Assessment:

This layer has been developed utilizing information from the Mobile Risk Assessment project conducted by the Donnelly, McCall and Cascade rural fire districts. Crews visited each structure and collected data to support a fire hazard rating for that site. The Fire model uses this rating as a basis for symbolizing this layer. Individual structure sites are identified spatially and the associated score is used as the basis for symbolizing the structure icon. The larger the score the larger the icon associated with the structure. A transparency of 50% is used to filter lower layers up through this layer. The Mobile Risk Assessment data is available by clicking on any of the structure symbols. This layer can be joined with the Valley County Assessors database through a key field. This will enable access to property owner information in an emergency.

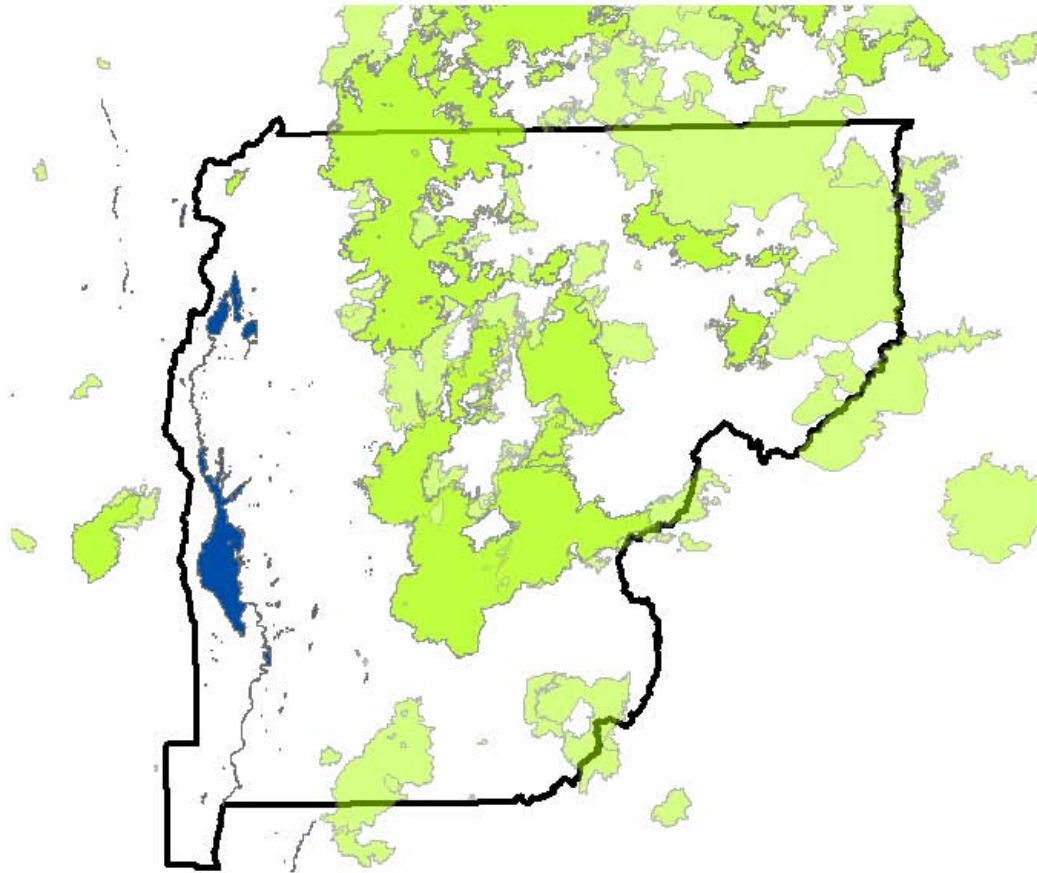
	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	IGRSSEGRSS	ROADWIDTH	ROADCONDTN	FIRESVCLASS	STRETSIGNS	PRDMTVGFTN
2	Two or more roads in/out	GT 24 ft	Non-surfaced, grade LT 5%	LT 300 ft with turnaround	Present (4 in and reflect)	Heavy (dense brush, timber)
3	Two or more roads in/out	20 to 24 ft	Non-surfaced, grade LT 5%	LT 300 ft with turnaround	Not present	Heavy (dense brush, timber)
4	Two or more roads in/out	LT 20 ft	Non-surfaced, grade LT 5%	LT 300 ft with turnaround	Not present	Heavy (dense brush, timber)
5	Two or more roads in/out	LT 20 ft	Non-surfaced, grade LT 5%	LT 300 ft with turnaround	Present (4 in and reflect)	Medium (light brush, small)
6	Two or more roads in/out	20 to 24 ft	Non-surfaced, grade LT 5%	LT 300 ft with turnaround	Not present	Medium (light brush, small)
7	Two or more roads in/out	GT 24 ft	Non-surfaced, grade LT 5%	LT 300 ft with turnaround	Present (4 in and reflect)	Medium (light brush, small)
8	Two or more roads in/out	20 to 24 ft	Non-surfaced, grade LT 5%	LT 300 ft with turnaround	Present (4 in and reflect)	Heavy (dense brush, timber)
9	Two or more roads in/out	20 to 24 ft	Non-surfaced, grade LT 5%	LT 300 ft with turnaround	Present (4 in and reflect)	Heavy (dense brush, timber)
10	Two or more roads in/out	20 to 24 ft	Non-surfaced, grade LT 5%	LT 300 ft with turnaround	Not present	Heavy (dense brush, timber)
11	Two or more roads in/out	LT 20 ft	Non-surfaced, grade LT 5%	LT 300 ft with turnaround	Not present	Heavy (dense brush, timber)
12	Two or more roads in/out	20 to 24 ft	Non-surfaced, grade LT 5%	LT 300 ft with turnaround	Present (4 in and reflect)	Heavy (dense brush, timber)
13	Two or more roads in/out	20 to 24 ft	Non-surfaced, grade LT 5%	LT 300 ft with turnaround	Present (4 in and reflect)	Heavy (dense brush, timber)

	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE
1	SPRNOFSTRS	ROFNGCSTRT	BLDGCSTMTL	SETBACKSLP	WATRSRCVY	ORGDSPRSS
2	2 - Medium	Class A roof - metal	Noncombustible siding / w	Not applicable	No water source	Station with in 5 miles
3	1 - Low	Class A roof - metal	Combustible siding and de	Not applicable	No water source	Station with in 5 miles
4	2 - Medium	Class A roof - metal	Combustible siding and de	Not applicable	No water source	Station with in 5 miles
5	2 - Medium	Class A roof - metal	Combustible siding and de	Not applicable	No water source	Station with in 5 miles
6	1 - Low	Class A roof - metal	Combustible siding and de	Not applicable	No water source	Station with in 5 miles
7	2 - Medium	Class B roof - composite	Combustible siding and de	Not applicable	No water source	Station with in 5 miles
8	3 - High	Class A roof - metal	Combustible siding and de	Not applicable	No water source	Station with in 5 miles
9	3 - High	Class A roof - metal	Combustible siding and de	Not applicable	No water source	Station with in 5 miles
10	2 - Medium	Class A roof - metal	Combustible siding and de	Not applicable	No water source	Station with in 5 miles
11	2 - Medium	Class A roof - metal	Combustible siding and de	Not applicable	No water source	Station with in 5 miles
12	2 - Medium	Class A roof - metal	Combustible siding and de	Not applicable	No water source	Station with in 5 miles
13	2 - Medium	Class A roof - metal	Combustible siding and de	Not applicable	No water source	Station with in 5 miles



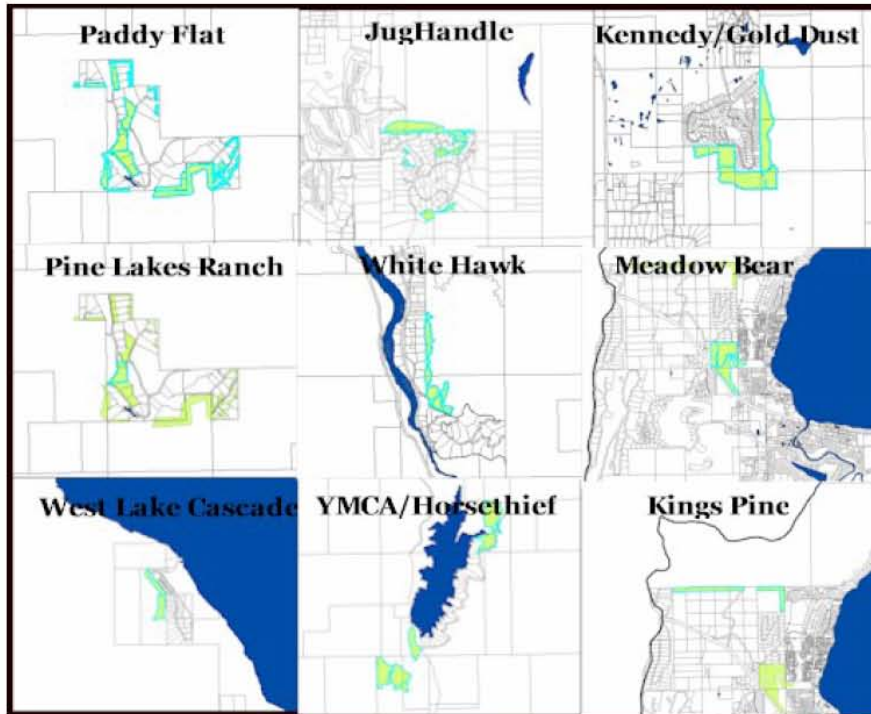
Fire History:

Valley County has been subject to large scale forest fires over the past 25 years. In most cases, these fires have reduced the hazardous fuels loading. This layer shows these areas and may be eventually symbolized by fire severity levels. Some of these areas have burned more than once and these are enhanced by the transparency of the layers. Data is from the Payette and Boise National Forests.



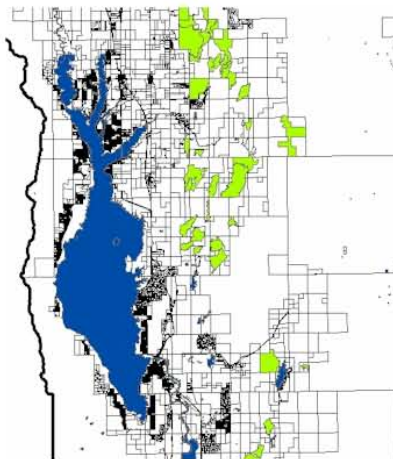
Hazardous Fuels Treatment Projects:

Valley County has a very active, grant supported, hazardous fuels treatment program. Over 960 acres of critical high risk areas have been treated within 9 projects and 35 individual contract units. These projects have reduced the fire hazard on thousands acres of adjacent private and public lands. This layer displays these project areas as reducing the fuel loading and overall fire hazard.



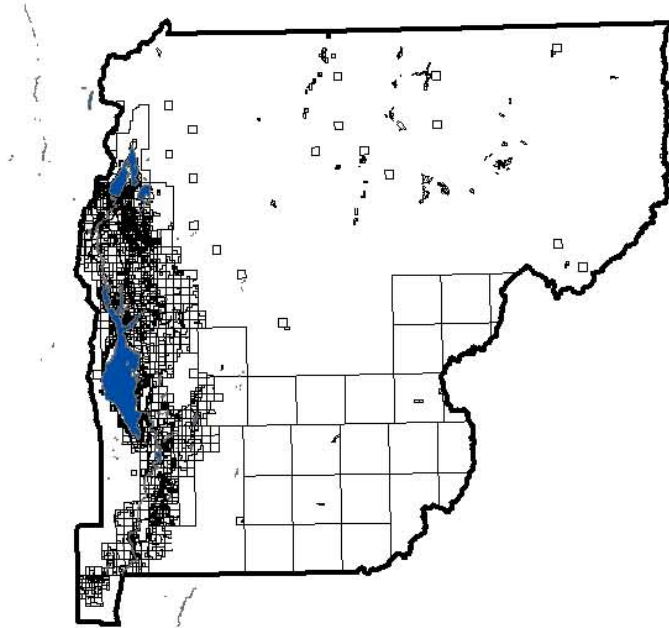
Harvest Activities:

This layer displays recent harvest activities by the largest forestland owner in Valley County, Potlatch. A goal will be to include recent State, Forest Service and other Private logging activities in this layer and update it on a yearly schedule.



Parcel Data:

Data derived from the Valley County Assessor's office. This layer is the result of joining the spatial parcel data layer with the tabular assessor data. The results give location and owner information for each parcel. This While this layer does not show reductions in fire hazards, it will be very important to fire agencies in any emergency situation.



Fire Department Protection Areas:

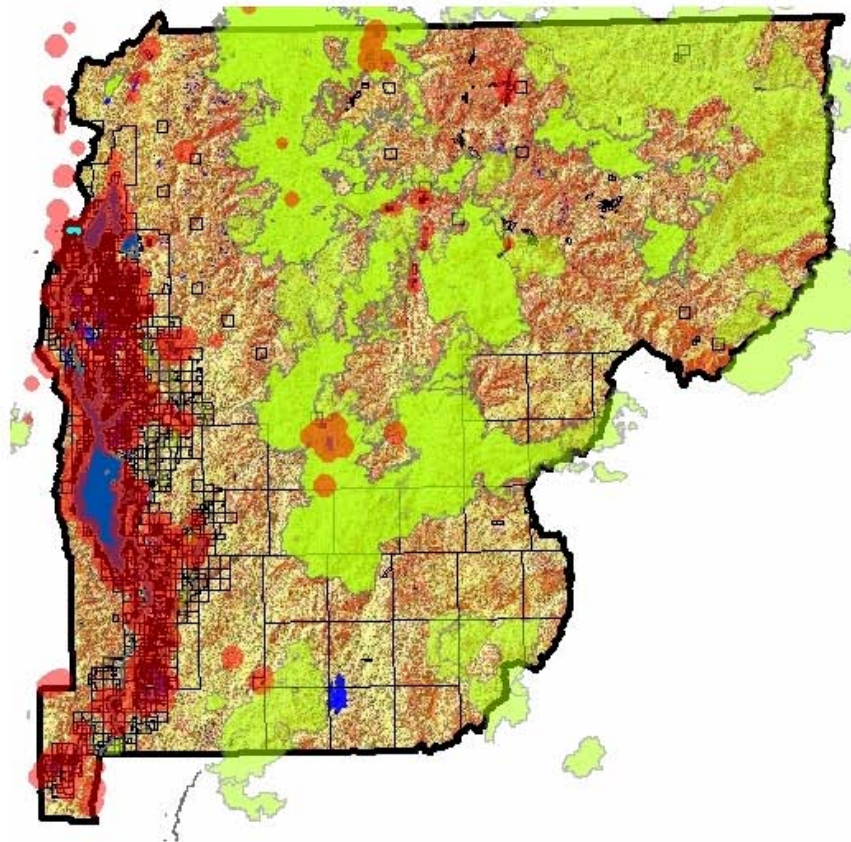
Layer displays the current fire protection zones for each district. The current symbology is one dimensional but a goal is to create a layer color ramp based on response time for each area.

Camps:

This layer is being developed as part of another project, but will be utilized when completed. It will show the locations and hold information of the many developed summer and all-season camp sites within Valley County. Examples are the YMCA, Quaker Hill, Trinity Pines and Idahaven.

Summary:

Valley County's hazard assessment model will be the basis for future emergency and hazard data. It allows for the addition of unlimited amounts of data into one container which is very transportable in an almost universal format. The goal is to have a living document accessible to many agencies with vast amounts of pertinent and up-to-date information.



The Fire Working Group is the primary source for ideas and expertise in crafting this model.

Legislative

John Lillehaug, IDL, Chairman

A list of current members:

Juan Bonilla, Donnelly, Donnelly Rural Fire Protection District
Stephanie Johnson, Cabin Creek Enterprises
Ken Postma, Cabin Creek Enterprises
Mark Woods, McCall, SITPA
Mark Billmire, McCall Fire & EMS
Cynda Herrick (Co. P&Z Liaison)
Anne Guarino (Co. Building Inspector Liaison)

Accomplishments:

Our goal of updating the building code to discourage the use of wood shake shingles was accomplished by changing the Building Code 6-1-8.G Materials for Roof Structures. If wood shake shingles are going to be used they have to be rated Class A- there was no rating before. Also the code was changed to reflect that if a roof is being repaired (greater than 50% affected) then the materials used have to be at least rated Class B and wood shingles Class A. This effort to change the code went fairly smoothly and quickly. The next goal regarding building codes is to review the remaining building material (i.e. siding, etc.) along with the signing and addressing ordinance.

Continued emphasis on locating sites throughout the County where woody material generated from WUI mitigation work done by homeowners can be accumulated. The Woody Debris program has been considered a great success. The volume of woody debris material reduced on ownership here in the county exceeded 2,075 yards. Issuance of fire permits in McCall alone was reduced by 50%. McCall also organized a online survey which produced some interesting results. The main goal of community outreach topic of fire risk has been accelerated from this program.

The committee has started discussion with the County Planning and Zoning Board regarding development of a education and training program that will assist them and other city and county departments understand the problems associated with building in the WUI and how to minimize the risk of doing so. Future expansion of this program would be towards developers, realtors, and homeowners. This could also help with the goal of recruiting new members into the Fire Working Group and this committee.

Education

Mike Theisen, USFS, BNF, Chairman

A list of current members:

Alexis Martin, PNF
Jess Ellis, DRFPD
Josh Davis, DRFPD
LaDawn Saxton, PNF
Kim Drake, BNF
Bill Willey, Valley County Commissioner
Jim Hass, Cascade Rural Fire
Mark Billmire, McCall Fire
Terri Bryant, Idaho State Parks
Michael Wissenbach, Bureau of Reclamation
Stephanie Johnson, Cabin Creek Enterprises

Addressed joint cooperation between agencies and jurisdiction on the education and awareness message. Problems with being called into fire service or rescue and having to cancel arranged education presentations. Prefer to develop a network of support through the different agencies. End game goal could be to enable the camps to manage their own program with training and regular support. Met with YMCA camp at Horsethief to discuss development of program throughout the camp program. Also working on a "how to hire a fire preparedness and mitigation contractor" for landowners so they can plan their own mitigation strategies and practices.

Response Group

Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association

As permitted by Idaho Code, the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) is a member of SITPA and contracts additional fire and hazard management services with the Association. The Director of the Idaho Department of Lands has designated SITPA's fire protection area as the Southern Idaho Forest Protective District, one of sixteen forest protective districts in Idaho. The Director has also appointed the Association's Chief Fire Warden as the State Fire Warden for the district. The Southern Idaho Forest Protective District encompasses a total geographic area of 565,293 acres spread over parts of Valley, Adams, Idaho and Boise counties. Within the District, 413,447 acres of forested lands are assessed for wildland fire protection on a combination of private, State, and Federal ownerships. In addition to state endowment lands, IDL contracts with SITPA to provide wildland fire protection for hundreds of non-member private forest land owner parcels, Idaho Department of Fish and Game lands, state Parks and Recreation lands located within the District, Boise and Payette National Forest lands, and Bureau of Land Management lands. IDL is obligated to protect these federal lands under the terms of the Idaho Cooperative Fire Protection and Stafford Act Response Agreement. Often referred to as the 'offset agreement', one component of this agreement is exchange of protection responsibilities on scattered parcels of state or federally owned lands to block them into more cost effective and efficient fire protection areas for the participating agencies. Finally, SITPA provides wildland fire protection for the Bureau of Reclamation lands adjacent to Cascade Reservoir as a contractual obligation of IDL.

Staffing levels were held relatively constant again this year. Recruitment and retention of key Engine Foreman positions, critical fireline leadership positions, continues to be an issue.

All SITPA fireline qualified personnel are required to meet IDL and National Wildland Fire Coordinating Group (NWCG) minimum requirements for training, experience, physical fitness level, and currency standards for wildland fire positions.

Annually, all new employees and approximately half of SITPA's returning employees receive basic first aid/CPR training. Each fire season all fireline qualified personnel must successfully complete Work Capacity Testing at the Arduous Level, and attend a fireline safety refresher training course. SITPA hosted five fireline safety refresher sessions for SITPA and IDL employees. In addition, SITPA employees successfully completed training in 16 different required fire courses this year (a total of 48 students/816 hours of training).

Tool and equipment caches are maintained in McCall and Cascade. Cache inventories include personal protective equipment, handtools, pumps, hose and fittings, and supplies to support initial attack activities and refurbishment.

All vehicles and equipment are in good and fully serviceable condition. All vehicles and equipment, other than two state-owned slash pickups, and 5 Federal Excess Equipment (FEPP) items are Association owned.

Plans are underway to remove aging FEPP equipment from service, and to reduce the total numbers of vehicles in the fleet. Four SITPA owned vehicles are scheduled to be sold this winter/spring. Two replacement engines will be purchased/built this winter, and two existing engines converted to pickups for field use. One SITPA owned Tender was placed in service this summer. One additional Tender will be purchased/built to replace the two remaining FEPP Tenders. This year, one FEPP Tender and a road grader were removed from inventory.

IDL contracted for a Single Engine Air Tanker (SEAT) to be located at the Payette National Forest's McCall Air Tanker Base to support initial attack. This was a reduction of one aircraft from previous years as IDL re-aligned its aviation assets around the state.

SITPA Staffing

5 – Regular, full-time employees (year-around)

18 – Regular, full-time employees (seasonal, 8 months or less)

SITPA Vehicle Inventory

<u>#</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Make/Model</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Location</u>
1	2013	Ford, F-150, SuperCrew, 4x4	Pickup	McCall
2	2002	Ford, F-250, 3/4T, Ext Cab, 4x4, Diesel	Pickup	McCall
3	1970	Gamma Goat	Type 6 Engine/ATV	McCall
5	2007	Ford, F-150, 4x4	Pickup	Cascade
7	2005	Ford, F-350, 1T, 4x4	Pickup	Cascade
8	2005	Ford, F-350, 1T, 4x4	Pickup	McCall
9	1997	Ford, F-350, 1T Dual, 4x4, Utility, 300 gallon	Type 6 Engine	Cascade
10	1997	Ford, F-350, 1T Dual, 4x4, Utility, 300 gallon	Type 6 Engine	McCall
11	2000	Ford, F-250, 3/4T, 4x4, Diesel	Pickup	McCall McCall
13	2002	Ford, F-250, 3/4T, Ext Cab, 4x4, Diesel	Pickup	Cascade
17	1970	Gamma Goat	Type 6 Engine/ATV	Cascade
18	2004	Ford, F-250, 3/4T, Ext Cab, 4x4, Diesel	Pickup	McCall
22	2013	Ford, F-450, 1.5T, SuperCrew, 4x4, Diesel	Type 5 Engine	McCall
23	2013	Ford, F-450, 1.5T, SuperCrew, 4x4, Diesel	Type 5 Engine	Cascade
24	2005	Ford, F-450, 1.5T Dual, 4x4, Utility, 400 gallon	Type 5 Engine	Cascade
25	2005	Ford, F-450, 1.5T Dual, 4x4, Utility, 400 gallon	Type 5 Engine	McCall McCall McCall
29	1991	International Harvester, Tac-Tender, 1500 gallon	Type 3 Water Tender/Type 4 Eng	Cascade
30	1992	Freightliner, Water Tender, 3000 gallon	Type 2 Water Tender	McCall
39	1980	Astro, 7T, Diesel, Transport	Transport	Cascade
40	1990	Kenworth, T800, Tractor/Transport	Transport	McCall
51	2009	Cat, 312DL, excavator	Excavator	Cascade
52	2001	Cat, 312CL, excavator	Excavator	McCall
	1974	Case, front-end Loader	Front-end Loader	McCall
	1986	Hyster, forklift, diesel	Forklift	McCall
	1991	JD-550G, dozer	Type 3 Dozer	McCall
	1992	Cat, forklift, propane	Forklift	Cascade
	1994	Cat, D4C, dozer	Type 3 Dozer	Cascade
	1994	Polaris, ATV	ATV	Cascade
	1995	Polaris, ATV	ATV	McCall

Donnelly Fire Protection District

Staffing

Permanent Full Time: 8
Volunteer/ Member: 24

Equipment:

Equip. Call #: Type: Description:

Engines:

E-1	Type 2	1997 BME Freightliner 4x4, 1250 gpm w/foam, 1000 gal
E-2	Type 2	2005 Pierce International, 1000 gpm, 1000 gal
E-3	Type 6	2006 GMC 5500 4x4, 100 gpm w/ foam, 113 gal
E-4	Type 4	1986 GMC 4x4, 200 gpm w/ foam, 700 gal

Tenders:

T-1	Type 2	2006 BME Freightliner, 1000 gpm, 3000 gal
T-2	Type 1	1986 Pierce Arrow, 1500 gpm, 1500 gal
T-3	Type 2	1958 Reo 6x6, 3000 gal

Rescues:

R-1	Rescue	2007 BME Ford F-250 4x4
R-2	Rescue	1976 Ford Heavy Rescue
R-3	Rescue	Polaris UTV Ranger 4x4

Command Vehicle:

C-1	Pickup	2008 Ford F-250 4x4
C-2	Pickup	1998 Ford F-150 4x4 w/ foam tote

Ambulance:

A-1	Type 1	2007 Ford F-350 4x4
A-2	Type 1	1998 Ford F-350 4x4
A-3	Type 1	2012 Dodge 3500 4x4

2	Snowmobiles	2006 Arctic Cat M-8s
2	Portable water pumps	(200 gpm)

The DRFPD was a participant with the Idaho Fire Chiefs Task Force for the Little Queens Fire and Elk Creek Fire, the task force was tasked with setting up structure protection.

2013 Grant Project- Replacement of Wildland PPE—Grant Amount \$1,294.00

2014 Project- (7) Spanner Wrench wildland, (10) Fire Hose Nozzles wildland, (2) Hose Back Packs, (4) Over Night Tents, (1) High Flow-Low pressure pump to be used to fill wildland fire apparatus.

Cascade Rural Fire Protection District

Cascade Rural Fire Protection District Major Equipment Resource Inventory

	Fire Division		Foldatank	Gallon Tank	Pump GPM	Location GPS	Station
Engine 1	Type I	1996 E-One		500	1500	44.51835,- 116.09438	Cascade West
Engine 22	Type I	1991 KME P-22		600	1000	44.50076,- 116.09438	Mnt
Engine 3	Type I	1992 KME P-24 4X4	1000	600	1000	44.40375,- 115.99481	Clear Creek
Engine 182	Type I	1982 Seagraves		750	1500	44.518350,- 116.049183	Cascade
Engine 4	Type I	1992 KME P-24 4X4	1000	1100	1000	44.518350,- 116.049183	Cascade
Tender 5	Type I	1989 White Cab Over		3500	N/A	44.40375,- 115.99481	Clear Creek West
Tender 2	Type II	1968 Kaiser 6x6	1500	1000	150	44.50076,- 116.09438	Mnt
Tender 3	Type II	1993 AM General 6X6	1500	1000	150	44.518350,- 116.049183	Cascade
Tender 4	Type I	1996 White Volvo		4000	500	44.518350,- 116.049183	Cascade
Tender 1	Type II	1993 AM General 6X6		1250	150	44.51835,- 116.049183	Cascade
Brush Truck 1	Type VI	1989 Ford F 350 Way/Jac		400	85	44.518350,- 116.049183	Cascade
Extra Foldatanks 3 1000 gallons 2 at the main station and 1 at Clear Creek Station							
Car 1		1994 Ford Crown Vic					Cascade
Rescue Division							
Rescue 1	QRV Type 1	1986 IHC S 1800 4x4		250	85	44.40375,- 115.99481	Clear Creek
Rescue 2	CFR Type	1989 Amertek 2500 L 4X4		660	1000	44.518350,-116.049183 Cascade	
Rescue 3	QRV Other	2010 800 Polaris Ranger				44.518350,- 116.049183	Cascade

EMS Division

Medic 1	Type I	2013 Ford F 350 Ambulance	44.518350,- 116.049183	Cascade
Medic 3	Type I	2007 Ford F 350 Ambulance	44.518350,- 116.049183	Cascade

Special Application Units

Rescue Sled Trailer		1995 Halmark	44.518350,- 116.049183	Cascade
Snow 1	QRV Other	1995 Artic Cat Snowmobile	44.518350,- 116.049183	Cascade
Snow 2	QRV Other	2004 Polaris Snowmobile	44.518350,- 116.049183	Cascade
Snow 3	QRV Other	2010 Polaris Snowmobile	44.518350,- 116.049183	Cascade
Utility 1		2001 Ford F 350 4X4 Flat Bed Truck	44.518350,- 116.049183	Cascade
Trailer 1	ATV Trailer 6X10		44.518350.-116.049183 Cascade	

Cascade Station 109 E. Pine St , West Mountain Station 741 West Mountain Rd
Clear Creek Station is located at 41Clear Creek Rd.

Personnel	Fulltime 6	Volunteer 30	18	Fire/Rescue Trained 30
Engine Pumpers Type I (5)		Contact Information Fire		Contact Information EMS
Engine Pumpers Type VI (2)		VI (2) Fire Chief, James Hass		EMS Director, Jill Hiller
Water Tenders Type II (2)		109 East Pine St.		109 East Pine St.
Water Tenders Type I (1)	2)	Cascade ID. 83611		Cascade ID. 83611
Ambulances Type I (2)		Office 208-382-3200		Office 208-382- 3200
Quck Response Other (6)		FAX 208-382-4222		FAX 208-382- 4222
Crash/Fire/Rescue (1)		After Hours Cell# 634-9376		
Utility Flat Bed Truck (1)		cascaderuralfire@frontiernet.net		j.hiller333@frontiernet.net

Main accomplishments were to replace some of our old structure engine with newer and more modern. We sold 2 old engines to Atlanta Fire Protection District and replaced them with 4x4 structure engines to better serve our population needs. As you can see in the resource list we have also put in place an additional fulltime employee bring out total fulltime employees to 6. Most of our employees are cross trained in EMS and Fire/Rescue. We also installed a radio repeater, this repeater was placed on the water tank here in Cascade for better improve communication in the surrounding area and down town Cascade. The City has all been annexed into the Cascade Rural Fire Protection District as one department now.

McCall Fire & Emergency Services

Staffing

Permanent Full Time	11
EMT	6
Paramedic	5
Volunteers	25

Call Number	Type	Description
E-11	Type-1	1994 Pierce 1500 gpm / foam, 750 gal
E-12	Type-1	1988 E-1 1750 gpm / foam, 500 gal
T-11	Type-1	1992 Pierce Quint 65' aerial, 1500 gpm / foam, 500 gal
T-1	Type-2	2008 BME International water tender, 1500 gpm, 3000 gal
ARFF-1	Type-2	1978 Duplex Airport Crash Truck, foam, 1250 gpm, 1500 gal
Medic-51	Type-1	2002 Ford F350 4X4 ambulance
Medic-52	Type-1	2002 Ford F350 4X4 ambulance
Medic-53	Type-1	1997 Ford F350 4X4 ambulance
Command-1	SUV	2005 Ford Expedition
Command-2	Pickup	2002 Dodge Dakota
Command-3	Pickup	1994 Ford F250
Rescue-1	Rescue	2003 Ford F550 Northstar Rescue Squad
Rescue-2	Rescue	2007 Polaris 6X6 Ranger
Fire Boat-1	Fire & Rescue	26' aluminum inboard with cabin & portable CAFS
Fire Boat-2	Fire & Rescue	20' pontoon boat with 90 hp outboard & portable pump
Raft-1	Water Rescue	16' AIRE Swiftwater Cataraft
Raft-2	Water Rescue	10' AIRE Rescue Kayak
Snow-1	Rescue	2008 Yamaha snowmobile
Snow-2	Rescue	1995 Artic Cat Bearcat snowmobile
SCUBA-1	Rescue	SCUBA tanks and suits for rescue/recovery

2013 for McCall Fire was a continuation of the fuel reduction goals from 2012 – woody debris program that saw a 54% reduction in burn permits as compared to the per year average of 286 from 2005 – 2011, with the addition of community outreach and education to 4 HOA's – Sylvan Beach, Woodlands, Payette River and carefree. A presentation, question & answer, combined with handouts was used to inform residents of WUI issues and present Firewise information to help them deal with their individual subdivision's issues/concerns. MFPD also participated in a large tabletop exercise at the smoke jumper base simulating a wildland fire that started in the Duck Creek area west of McCall and expanded NE towards Warren Wagon Rd. A majority of local, state, and federal agencies participated. McCall Fire also posted signs around town that had a Hotline number on it that citizens could call for current burn restrictions/conditions. Seasonal wildland and Firewise information was also posted on our website with links to other websites and handouts and pamphlets always available at the station. MFPD continued to coordinate our burn permit/restrictions with SITPA so that we are consistent in our wildland message.

** The Valley County Board of County Commissioners does not, through the support of this Appendix, obligate the County to fund or support the district's pursuit of resources.

Hazardous Fuels Treatments / Projects recently awarded:

Western Competitive Resource

Idaho's Forest Action Plan (FAP) indicates conversion of Valley County's productive forestlands to development as a critical issue. Large fires in 2007 & 2010 spurred the County to create, in 2010, an ordinance requiring subdivision applicants to submit & implement WUI Fire Protection Plans (WFPP), which address forest health and fire risk management actions. Subdivisions approved before 2010 lack this requirement. Due to a down economy, many of these subdivisions are not yet constructed, creating an opportunity to address future issues today. This project identifies and prioritizes pre-2010 approved subdivisions at greatest risk to fire, develops 30 WFPPs in these areas, treats 4,875 strategic private and public acres on and adjacent to lands identified in these plans, and educates diverse stakeholders on a greater understanding of the new ordinance and the need for planning and treatments before development occurs. Valley County is leading efforts with participation of all partners.

Western States Fire Managers

The West Mountain corridor extends from the north above Highway 55 and south to Cabarton on the south end of Lake Cascade. This area is dominated by dense, mixed conifer stands located in one of the highest productivity sites in the County. Fire Risk is High, as documented in the County CWPP. The project area would not be a continuous stretch, but rather feature individual community projects adjacent to high-density residential areas, contributing to an over all impact to the geographic area. Two major fire events have impacted this area, the Gray's Creek Fire in 2007 & the Hurd Fire in 2010. This area also features a variety of home values, from gated community to trailer park. There is a target area south of Tamarack Ski Area, Gods Acres, that is outside of a rural fire district, and the goal is to educate and encourage residents to join a structural district. Prevailing weather patterns put the length of this area in the potential path of wildfire from larger untreated landscapes to the west. Adjacent to the west, is the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project on the Payette National Forest. Additional projects are planned with the Boise National Forest to the west and south.

This project will address forest health, fire, development & market issues identified in the West Central Priority Landscape Area, & implements the following FAP strategies: Forest Health; This project will develop landscape scale treatments to improve overall forest health with effective fuels mitigation using sound forestry management practices, Treatments; Supports the Payette Forest Coalition in designing and implementing landscape scale projects across ownerships and the VC Fire Working Group (FWG) in designing and implementing fuels reduction using a planned projects on State and Forest lands to create a fully integrated project area. Support local structural fire department training through collaborative effort with the FWG. Forest Conservation; Will develop strategies to guide development to areas of least ecosystem impact & to protect working forests. There are areas where loss of canopy & working forests to development is a significant threat. This project assists forest owners to receive effective forest health treatments leading to increased production & reduced pressure for residential development. 4 Education; Continued community outreach will lead to greater awareness for watersheds, wildfire threats and development. Marketing; Support development of biomass facilities & use of wood from treatments.

Region 4 Community Fire Protection

West of Warren Wagon Road, several communities are impacted by heavy fuel loading and several high density subdivisions. The area includes both seasonal and full time occupants in both single family, multi-unit and camp developments. McCall is identified by the Valley County Fire Working Group as high risk in the 2011 CWPP. The USFS has identified the area as a Forest Priority and is in various stages of planning, implementation and completion of multiple mitigation and restoration projects. Disposal of all slash will be by chipping, grinding or removal. A small, organized pile area may be arranged with supervised burning by fire professionals. This area is considered high risk for fire and smoke adverse. Horsethief drainage is located east of Cascade and is a four season recreational area. In addition to public camp use, the Treasure Valley YMCA is located at the south end. A residential subdivision is platted on the east side. The YMCA is motivated to create a firewise curriculum for staff, campers and visitors.

Cohesive Strategy Pilot Project

Organized Camps area highly populated transitional segment of Valley County operating during the peak of fire season.

Goal 1: Landscapes across all jurisdictions are resilient to fire-related disturbances in accordance with management objectives. - Summer camps are located throughout Valley County, most within high risk wildland fire areas identified in the CWPP. Forest health issues perpetuated by lack of consistent treatment require identification and recommendation for management strategies. Fire risk mitigation on a landscape scale is necessary in both mature ponderosa stands, former industrial tree farms and ageing Lodgepole stands. Hazard fuel mitigation will be used in high priority areas.

Goal 2: Human populations and infrastructure can withstand a wildfire without loss of life and property. - Youth populations present several unique risk factors in regard to wildland fire. Adult to child ratios are low. Transportation options vary. Remote locations with limited ingress egress options exist. Low priority forest health and management strategies frequently occur. Limited education and knowledge of wildfire risk and mitigation tactics. Need for survivable space implementation, safe zone and evacuation planning. Opportunity for exposure to Firewise education and training. Development of ongoing mitigation efforts for teen residents and increased awareness for camp staff. The combination of mitigation efforts to reduce wildfire impact with increased awareness and proactive planning for action during an event will help reduce fire severity and risk to life and property. Advantages to reaching a young audience may prove to expand the outreach of this program beyond camp tenure as children are known conduits of information to their parents. Camps in this area are populated with children from throughout Southern Idaho, many residing in high fire risk communities on a full time basis. Learned Firewise strategies are portable to some extent and can provide value in many extended locations. Camp ownerships are excellent demonstration areas with access for viewing successful mitigation activities and extending the reach of solid management strategies into the community.

Goal 3: All jurisdictions participate in making and implementing safe, effective, efficient, risk-based wildfire management decisions. - Camps currently deal with a number of non-fire related issues and have only an informal intercommunity organization. Planning for wildfire will provide a common concern but with unique circumstances based on location. Interaction with all fire response jurisdictions will be implemented. Assessment of individual landscapes will assist with pre-planning and implementation of safe, effective, efficient, risk-based wildfire management decisions. Awareness that fuel mitigation should be a continual budgeted activity. Integration of Firewise education into regular camp activities. Increased training and awareness of danger associated with human caused fire. Planning for immediate proactive response to unplanned fire, human caused or otherwise. Camp management plans and implements evacuation strategies that employ multiple options for fleeing camp confines as well as stay in place safe zone management. Camp facilities inventoried for utilization during evacuation from other locations.

Each of these goals culminate in a planned fire resistant landscape, trained staff, educated campers. Awareness of strategies to implement healthy forests, implementation of fuel mitigation activities and long term maintenance programs will produce reduced fire risk on multiple compounds throughout the county. Interagency communication within fire response agencies and camp managements will provide for better preplanning and subsequent implementation of event driven actions. Camps will be encouraged to develop a strategy consist with Firewise Communities USA.

2014 Grant Submissions

Western States Fire Managers - continuation of Summer Camp Cohesive Strategy
Community Protection Program - French Creek to Poison Creek

Hazardous Fuels Projects

Private Lands

Current Projects

- 2009 Western States - Little Donner – Completed
 - Smith's Ferry - Completed
- 2011 Community Fire Protection Grant - Horsethief - Completed
- 2012 Community Fire Protection Grant - Meadow Bear - in progress

Federal Lands

USFS BNF

Planning Projects:

1. FAA Shed: NEPA completed on project during FY14.
2. High Valley: NEPA project in planning phase being completed in conjunction with the Boise National Forest Coalition.
3. French Hazard: Large Landscape Project along West Mountain
Project divided into 2 parts; French Hazard South: 6,210 Acres and French Hazard North: 1100 acres
Planning has begun and will continue through 2016 with implementation anticipated to begin in 2016.

Implementation Projects:

1. FAA Shed - planned Implementation: 2014: thin and Pile 4 acres
2. Westside Restoration Project - in progress
Implementation:
2013: Completion of 73 acres of thin and pile
2014: Mastication of 32 acres and 52 acres of fall pile burning
2015: Fall burning of remaining piles.
3. Horsethief - planned Implementation: 2014 Fall burning of 360 acres
4. Crawford East - planned Implementation: 2014 Fall burning of 50 acres
5. Golden Antimony - in progress
Implementation:
2014: Spring burning of 360 acres
2015: Spring burning of 105 acres
2016: Spring burning of 140 acres
6. Landmark Station Protection - in progress
Implementation:
2013: Completed 20 acres of thin and pile
2014: Fall burn of hand piles
7. French Creek Blowdown - in progress
Implementation:
2013: 21 acres of hand piles
2014: Fall burn of hand piles
8. Lower Johnson Fuels Reduction - planned
Implementation:
2014: Thin and pile 142 acres
2015: Fall burn of hand piles
9. Scriver - in progress Implementation:
2013: Awarded West Scriver Sale area: 1926 acres

2014: Plan to Award Pinney Slope Sale area: 1688 acres
2015-2018: Understory thinning and landscape burning.

10. Rocky Canyon Prescribed Burn - in progress
Implementation:
2012: Completed a spring burn on 6400 acres
2013: Completed a spring burn on 1573 acres
2014: Spring burn on 1500 acres
11. Lodgepole Springs Prescribed Burn - planned
Implementation:
2015: Spring Burn on 1500 acres

USFS PNF

1. Bald Hills - Krassel Ranger District in progress
2. Rocky Bear - McCall Ranger District in progress
3. Brundage Bear Basin - McCall Ranger District in progress
4. Krassel Work Center - Admin Site in progress

2013 Update on State Endowment Land Projects:

Paddy Cake Timber Sale – all work completed in 2013
Paddy Flat TS – all work completed in 2013
Crown Point HFT project – fuel break completed in 2010
McCall 80 Fuel Reduction – all work completed
Boulder South TS – logging in progress 2013
East Jug TS – all work completed in 2013
Beavertail TS – all work completed in 2012
Round Again TS - proposed in south Round Valley to be sold in May 2014
Wagon Bay TS – road work may start in 2014
West Twin TS – logging may start in 2014
Beaverhole TS – logging may start in 2014
Center Ridge TS – postponed until markets improve

General Fire Working Group Agenda

Agenda Items from 2013

Encourage the employment of current technology for realizing assessment that is more effective, preventive and responsive. Specifically support the following efforts:

- Development of a County-wide Geographic Information System - continue support of and provide data to a county-wide system.
 - Encourage information exchange on data systems
- Use of County-wide Hazard Assessment Software Applications
 - Support the response districts in their utilization of Mobile Risk Assessment Software

Maintain the Community Wildfire Protection Plan as a living document and in the short term:

- Analyze existing geographic areas for current hazard assessment - continuing working on creating and utilizing data layers to fine tune the HAA.
- Identify areas outside a current rural fire district and encourage the development of a rural department - continue to educate and invite outlying areas to consider response taxing districts
- Improve working relationship with the Idaho Lands Resource Coordinating Council and Homeland Security Bureau - review and encourage representation on a statewide level.
- Utilize the Mobile Risk Assessment data to review previously assessed sub-divisions and identify communities at risk

Identify, organize and realize County Slash Collection sites located at two sites assessable to north and south county residents - work with the county to continue offering community opportunities for woody debris disposal throughout the area.

- Offer the program for 2013 and analysis opportunities for expansion over a longer time period
- Analyze and develop a program to assist developments in accessing machinery and services to reduce slash created from homeowner fuel mitigation efforts

Continue review of Wildland-Urban Interface codes for incorporation into the Fire Plan to protect residents living in the WUI - present a viable plan to the BOCC and subsequently the P&Z for informed consumer building materials to provide a safer structure environment in the WUI.

- Develop a plan for the home ignition zone as a part of the building code
- Utilize the Western Resource Allocation Grant to train local planning and zoning staff and commissions and educate and assist residential developers.

Educate residents about Wildland-Urban Interface risks. Develop an effective conveyance method for educational information.

- Continue to develop fuel mitigation grants that develop community cooperative efforts to achieve education and effective mitigation and maintenance efforts.
- Keep the Firewise Garden in Cascade updated with information and continue coordination with the Cascade Library. Support the effort with grant opportunities through Idaho Firewise
- Develop interest in Firewise Gardens in Donnelly and McCall
- Introduce and develop Firewise Communities USA in motivated residential areas
- Revise the new Living with Fire in Valley County brochure. Develop an introduction piece with talking points for initial contact with community residents
- Outreach development for landscapers, retail garden outlets and contractors

Develop memorandum of understanding agreements between federal, state, county and city response districts - move forward from current milestones and solidify agreements throughout the fire response community.

- The Local Emergency Planning Committee, mutual aid sub-committee, will be reviewing, implementing, and educating all emergency agencies on the use of the Idaho Fire Service Resource Response Plan in conjunction with the new IDAPA rule.

Woody Debris - Firewise Project

2013 Woody Debris Collection
Valley County Idaho

	Meckel Discount	Idaho Firewise	VC Firewise	DFD	MFD	CFD	Balance
Total Project	\$13,513.75						
Advertising	\$575.00		\$575.00				\$0.00
Star News - 7 weeks	\$480.00		\$480.00				
Take A Look	\$95.00		\$95.00				
Meckel Excavating	\$8,906.25	\$6,000.00	\$570.00	\$285.00	\$570.00	\$190.00	\$0.00
McCall	\$4,488.75		\$190.00				
Cascade	\$2,683.75		\$380.00				
Donnelly	\$1,733.75		\$0.00				
Loads							
MRF	\$3,912.50						
83							
McCall	\$1,837.50						
Cascade	\$600.00						
Donnelly	\$675.00						
Direct	\$800.00						
Signs	\$120.00			\$120.00			\$0.00

Meckel Contribution
2012 \$5,637.00
2013 \$1,291.25
\$6,928.25

Fire Permits in McCall
50% reduction during the month of June
McCall did not have one grass fire call during the month
Participants surveyed
Contact information collected on participants

Volume	Yards	Dump Trucks
McCall	2075	173
Cascade	1225	102
Donnelly	400	33
	450	38
Direct	Pickup & Trailer	\$800 in vol.



"It's a big job for the community. The cleanup was checked and the money was there so that it can go back to work!" - Jeremy Campbell

Document Prepared by:

Firewise for Horse & Livestock Owners



Thursday, August 15TH 5:30^{PM}
Donnelly Fire Station

Wildfire can quickly become a real threat to rural landowners. When horses or livestock are involved, action needs to be taken quickly to reduce the chance of animals being lost and property being damaged. This presentation will help you identify wildfire risks around your horse property and provide you with the appropriate actions to minimize that risk.

Free Admission
OPEN TO ALL
INTERESTED PARTIES

Presented by
Alayne Bickle
Horses for Clean Water

Sponsored by Valley County in coordination with the Valley County Fire Working Group
Call 208-315-1123 for more information

Valley County Fire Working Group
Stephanie Johnson, Facilitator

This document is accepted as the 2013 Appendix to the current Valley County Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) on March 17, 2014 .

Gordon L. Cruickshank, Chairman
Chairman, Valley County Board of Commissioners

John Coombs, Valley County Disaster Services Coordinator
Captain, Valley County Sheriff's Department

Juan Bonilla, Chair, Valley County Fire Working Group
Chief, Donnelly Rural Fire Protection District

Attest:

Douglas A. Miller
Valley County Clerk