

County Wildfire Protection Plan Boise County, Idaho



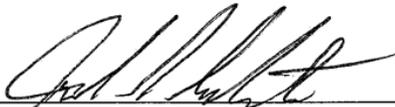
Review and Update July 20, 2012



Prescribed fire to reduce fuels in the wildland-urban interface near Placerville. (Photo: Boise National Forest)

Be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of Boise County, Idaho herein adopts the "2012 County Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), Boise County, Idaho, Review and Update," including two attachments, dated July 20, 2012, as the current Boise County Wildfire Protection Plan.

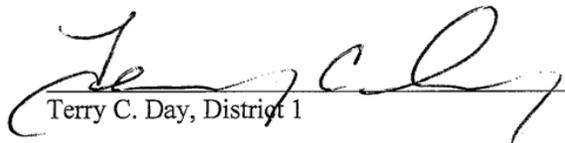
Recommendation by Boise County Emergency Management Coordinator:



John P. Roberts

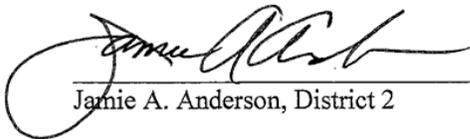
July 23, 2012
Date

Approval by Boise County Commission:



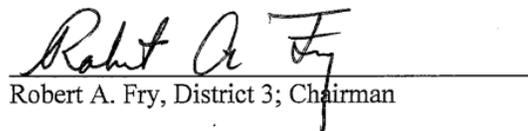
Terry C. Day, District 1

July 23, 2012
Date



Jamie A. Anderson, District 2

7-23-12
Date



Robert A. Fry, District 3; Chairman

7-23-2012
Date

OVERVIEW

This document is an update to the July 2003 “Boise County Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan,” commonly referred to as the “County Wildfire Protection Plan” (hereafter referenced as “2003 CWPP”). This update adopts the CWPP title, to be more consistent with the December 2006 Idaho Statewide Implementation Strategy for the National Fire Plan. The 2012 update has been prepared in accordance with section 9.0 of the 2003 CWPP, which calls for review and maintenance of the 2003 CWPP at periodic intervals.

The 2012 update is focused. It centers on:

- Updating factual information presented in the 2003 CWPP and information developed for a December 2010 update (hereafter referenced as “2010 update”), concentrating on “what’s changed,” and “what’s missing”;
- Evaluating progress made towards achieving the action items and priorities outlined in the 2003 CWPP, including the hazard prioritization and mitigation goals (section 6.0 of the 2003 CWPP), and the wildfire mitigation strategy (section 7.0);
- Involving key stakeholders to identify and/or validate accomplishments.

For continuity and to avoid redundancy, the 2012 update follows the organization and outline presented in the 2003 CWPP, and summarizes and/or references that information in the 2003 CWPP and 2010 update that remains unchanged.

The 2012 update also includes endnotes, and two attachments. Attachment 1 is the 2003 CWPP and Attachment 2 is the information developed for the December 2010 update.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

During the last 50 years, residents and visitors of Boise County have experienced numerous large wildfires, landslides, earthquakes, severe winter storms, and hurricane force windstorms.

Since 2003, there have been 11 large (e.g., greater than 1,000 acre) wildfires within the County.

The population of Boise County, which had nearly doubled from 3,500 in the 1990 census to 6,670 in the 2000 census, grew to slightly over 7,000 in the 2010 census.¹ The county is immediately adjacent to the “Treasure Valley,” which includes Ada County (Idaho’s most populous county and home to the state capital) and Canyon County. These two counties have a combined population of over 580,000 persons – nearly 37 percent of the entire state population.¹

Other information in the “Introduction” section remains as stated in the 2003 CWPP.

1.1 Plan Methodology

The 2012 update to the CWPP is based on information, research, and data from numerous county, state, federal and private sources, as documented in the endnotes. Boise County contracted with Weiland Resource Consulting, Boise, Idaho, to prepare the update and conduct focused public involvement under the oversight of the Boise County Emergency Management Coordinator.

The Boise County Firefighters Association, Boise County Local Emergency Planning Committee, Boise County Sheriff, Boise County Planning and Zoning, Boise County Commission, West Central Highlands Resource Conservation & Development Council (RC&D), Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and Boise National Forest (NF) provided information and feedback through formal and informal meetings, phone calls, e-mails and other interactions.

Other information in the “Plan Methodology” section remains as stated in the 2003 CWPP, including the CWPP priorities listed on page 10 of the 2003 CWPP:

1. **Protection of Life:** Identify and provide mitigation recommendations for areas of high wildfire risks that are in or adjacent to homes and communities, and improve critical county infrastructure facilities.
2. **Protection of Property:** Identify and provide mitigation recommendations for properties of moderate and high wildfire risk. Increase public awareness through education, training and information sharing addressing wildfire risks and mitigation measures.
3. **Protection of Resources:** Identify resources that are at risk to wildfires and implement natural resource planning to protect these resources. To include protection and mitigation of at risk watersheds, vegetation, fish, wildlife and maintain soil stability.
4. **Improve Wildfire Emergency Services:** Improve county infrastructure and wildfire emergency service planning, training, communications and equipment.
5. **Increase Public Awareness of Wildfire Prevention:** Increase public awareness of firewise practices and wildfire prevention through education training and information sharing.

6. **Improve Partnerships for Implementation:** Utilize partnerships currently established and develop additional participation with State, Federal, and private organizations.

2.0 BOISE COUNTY PROFILE

2.1 Geography

Boise County encompasses over 1,200,000 acres (approximately 1,908 square miles).² Elevations range from 2,700 feet to over 10,800 feet. The county seat of Idaho City lies about 35 miles northwest of Idaho's capital city of Boise.

About 84 percent of the county's land is managed by federal or state land management agencies, particularly the U.S. Forest Service, which manages 74 percent of the county's land base. The federal BLM or the state IDL manages most of the remaining 10 percent. Much of the 16 percent of the county's land base that is privately owned borders federal or state land. Consequently, Boise County has the potential to be substantially affected by federal and state policies regarding wildfire suppression and fuels management.

A map showing county land ownership and major communities is included in the 2003 CWPP, Appendix A, Map 1 (Attachment 1).

The remaining description of geography is the same as in the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1).

2.2 Current Population and Population Trends

The population of Boise County is about 7,030, which represents a 5.4 percent increase since 2000. This growth rate has slowed substantially since the 1990-2000 decade, which saw a 91 percent population increase. The percentage of Boise County residents living in unincorporated portions of the county grew from 70 percent in 1990 to about 81 percent in 2009.³ The Idaho Department of Commerce has projected the 2014 population as 8,327 persons, and the County's Comprehensive Plan 2010 Update recognizes that growth may be leveling out and may not be as dynamic as in the past.⁴

State Highways 21, 55 and the Banks-Lowman Highway provide convenient access from Boise County to the greater metropolitan Boise area, the state's economic and governmental hub. Because driving times from Garden Valley, Horseshoe Bend, or the Highway 21 corridor range from 30 to 60 minutes, parts of the county are ideal for commuters seeking a scenic, rural lifestyle, or for part-time or second-home residents.

Residential development between 2000 and 2004 grew by 39 percent in the Garden Valley area, which includes numerous subdivisions such as Terrace Lakes and Castle Mountain. Residential development grew by 19 percent during this same time period in the Mores Creek area, which includes Wilderness Ranch, Robie Creek, Clear Creek and other subdivisions, and in the Horseshoe Bend area, which includes Bogus Basin. Following the peak year of fiscal year 2005, residential building permits steadily declined over the next four years.⁵ Many subdivisions in these and other areas are inadequately characterized, thereby hampering quick and efficient response during wildfire events. Moreover, they are inaccurately mapped, which hinders efficient planning for fuels treatments, as well as efficient wildfire response.

2.3 Climate

Climate in Boise County is extremely variable due to the altitude differences within the county. Most moisture is received during the winter months. Summers are generally warm, and most summer precipitation occurs as thunderstorms. Lightning associated with summer storms typically extends in a southwest to northeast pattern.

Temperature data for the 1981-2010 period show that the average annual high temperature at Lowman, Garden Valley, and Idaho City has risen, compared to the 1971-2000 period. Moreover, average high temperatures during July, August and September at the three locations were generally higher during the 1981-2010 period, with less average precipitation during those same months at Garden Valley and Idaho City (precipitation data for Lowman were not available).⁶ These data appear to corroborate anecdotal observations of hotter, drier summers in Boise County in the last few decades. The weather conditions, coupled with the changed vegetation conditions described below, likely have contributed to larger, more severe wildfires in recent years.

Other information about Boise County's climate and weather remains the same as described in the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1).

2.4 Vegetation

Boise County is predominantly forested, with ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir at lower, drier elevations and along the major river and highway corridors. Subalpine fir, grand fir, lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce occur at higher and moister elevations. Sagebrush/grass communities are common at lower elevations or on south/southwest aspects. Most private lands are within sagebrush/grass or ponderosa pine areas.

Historically fire was and continues to be the key disturbance agent in the vegetation found in Boise County. However, decades of fire exclusion, forest management (which favored harvesting large, economically valuable ponderosa pine and other fire-resistant species), wildfires, insect outbreaks, and other factors have substantially altered the forests, increasing fuels accumulations and creating areas with overabundant seedlings and saplings.

Invasive plant species such as cheatgrass that were not historically present can outcompete native vegetation after a wildfire. These invasive species cure early, providing highly flammable fuel that allows wildfires to spread quickly in steep terrain or windy conditions. Burned area restoration is critical to re-establishing native vegetation and minimizing invasive species colonization.

The remaining description of vegetation is the same as in the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1).

2.5 Geology and Topography

Boise County is predominantly mountainous with numerous narrow canyons. About 70 percent of the county has slopes steeper than 40 percent. A map of the county's topography is included in the 2003 CWPP Appendix A, Map 2 (Attachment 1).

The remaining description of geology is the same as noted in the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1).

2.6 Soils

In 2008, the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service published a soil survey of nearly 500,000 acres in western Boise County. The survey found that there are a wide variety of soils throughout the county, ranging from very shallow to very deep. Generally, they are loamy and well drained.⁷

Surface soils are typically coarse, granitic sands weathered from the Idaho Batholith that have little adhesion or cohesion. Stabilizing these soils is often a high priority following wildfire.

The remaining description of soils is the same as described in the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1).

2.7 Wildlife

Boise County has over 80 different mammal species occupying the county's wide variety of habitats. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game manages wildlife populations and the federal and state agencies are responsible for wildlife habitats on the lands they manage. Large mammals include mule and whitetail deer, Rocky Mountain elk, mountain goat, black bear, moose, mountain lion, coyote, bobcat, wolverine, and gray wolf. The county also includes a myriad of upland, waterfowl and songbird species.

The remaining description of wildlife is the same as described in the 2003 CWPP.

2.8 Recreation

Boise County is the closest mountain recreation area to the Treasure Valley and as such, recreationists flock to federal and state lands within the county. Motorcycling, camping, fishing, and big-game and upland bird hunting are very popular during the summer and fall. The county includes portions of several Idaho Department of Fish and Game hunting units. In 2009, the Forest Service designated a system of routes for public motorized wheeled-vehicle travel on the Emmett and Idaho City Ranger Districts (including portions within Boise County) and eliminated use of unauthorized, user-created routes.

The paved road system in Boise County is heavily used during all seasons by recreationists, as it connects Treasure Valley residents to major recreational activities in Boise County and counties to the north or northeast. This traffic affects and is affected by wildfire as highways are closed or lanes restricted to allow for safe suppression activities, smoke impairs visibility, and tourism and its economic effects are reduced.

The popularity of recreation within the county has implications for wildland fire and its management. Improperly extinguished campfires and warming fires are a common source of wildfires, especially since much of the camping within the county occurs along river canyons where ignitions can be accelerated by upslope winds, steep terrain and the resulting "preheating" of uphill fuels. Campers, hikers and other recreationists may need to be evacuated as wildfires spread into remote areas with limited access. Hunters and outfitters and guides can be displaced if wildfire extends into hunting seasons, resulting in inconvenience and in some cases, loss of extensive revenue and investment.

The remaining description of recreation is the same as described in the 2003 CWPP.

2.9 Bodies of Water (Rivers, Creeks, Watersheds) and Fisheries

The main waterways in Boise County are portions of two distinct river systems: the Payette River and the Boise River. The Main, North Fork, Middle Fork and South Fork Payette Rivers drain much of the northern and western parts of the county, while the Middle Fork and North Fork Boise River drain much of the southern and eastern portions. Lucky Peak and Arrowrock reservoirs on the Boise River also lie within the county. Other important creeks throughout the county in turn feed all of these water bodies.

Given the shallow, granitic surface soils throughout much of the county, large-scale, lethal wildfires can indirectly but significantly affect water quality. Throughout recent years, intense rainfalls on burned, denuded slopes have resulted in mudslides and debris flows that often block or temporarily reroute streams, and damage adjacent roads.

The remaining description of water bodies is the same as in the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1).

Boise County's streams and reservoirs provide diverse aquatic habitats and support a variety of fish species including cutthroat, rainbow, brook trout, steelhead trout, and northern squawfish and sculpins. Trout thrive in the cold, clear streams of the Boise and Payette River drainages.

2.10 Transportation and Commuting

Although Boise County is relatively vast, it has a limited network of improved highways. Most traffic occurs on the paved two-lane State Highways 21, 55 or 52 or the two-lane paved Banks-Lowman Highway, which provides access to the Crouch/Garden Valley area and which connects State Highway 55 to State Highway 21 at Lowman.

The county road department is responsible for maintaining 289 miles of roads. Historically, Forest Service timber revenues funded much of the road maintenance. Today, road funds come largely from Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS), and from state sources. The SRS is designed to provide stability and predictability to the annual payments made to States and counties containing Forest Service and BLM lands.⁸ On June 29, 2012, the US Congress passed a one-year extension of this act as an amendment to the surface transportation bill, and the President signed the bill into law on July 6, 2012. However, further reauthorization is uncertain, and future, long-term funding for road maintenance from this source remains in jeopardy.

Many roads within the county are privately owned and the county is not responsible for their maintenance. Although early residential developments were often built with little attention to or requirements for firefighting or emergency access, new subdivisions are required to have private and public road design to comply with approved, strictly enforced county engineering standards.⁹

The remaining description of transportation and commuting is the same as in the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1).

2.11 USDA – Forest Service Roads

The U.S. Forest Service (Boise NF) has built and maintained hundreds of native-surfaced roads throughout the county for timber management, fire suppression and mining, many of which also

provide recreational access. Some of these have been closed and obliterated. Many others are currently gated to minimize erosion or protect wildlife, with access allowed for seasonal use or fire suppression.

The Forest's Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) includes a Forestwide objective (FROB06) to identify roads not needed for land and resource management, and evaluate them for decommissioning.¹⁰ For example, in 2005, approximately 114 miles of classified (authorized) roads were decommissioned and removed from the Forest transportation system. Approximately 87 miles of unauthorized roads were also decommissioned. All of these roads were located in the Rabbit Creek area on the Idaho City RD in Boise County.¹¹ Many were overgrown, unused roads revealed after the 1994 Idaho City Complex wildfire. Nonetheless, depending on the resulting road network, obliterating roads may decrease access and/or increase response time for firefighters.

The remaining description of Forest Service roads is as in the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1).

2.12 Aviation Facilities

Boise County has no regularly scheduled commercial flights. Airstrips in Boise County are owned either by private entities or the Forest Service, or are backcountry airstrips with grass or gravel surfaces. Forest Service stations at Garden Valley and Lowman both have heliports. The airstrips and heliports support various fixed and rotor-wing aircraft during large or multiple fires.

Most of the airstrips also experience increased traffic during weekends and holidays, largely for recreational use. Temporary Flight Restrictions (TRFs) implemented to restrict air access during wildfires can affect this recreational use.

The remaining description of aviation facilities is the same as in the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1).

2.13 Emergency Services

Law enforcement and emergency medical services are provided by Boise County throughout the county. Except for the City Marshall's Office in Idaho City, law enforcement is provided solely by the County Sheriff. Emergency Medical Services are provided by three separate entities, all of which rely heavily on non-profit support organizations.

Given the county's rugged topography, cell phone service is limited to very specific areas, and most of the emergency communications network is radio-based.

Fire protection is provided by 10 separate Fire Departments, including four supported by Fire Protection Districts, one supported by the City of Idaho City, and five functioning as non-profit corporations supported solely by donations and subscriptions. The Boise NF, IDL and BLM provide wildfire protection in much of the county through agreements that identify primary responders in identified areas (Attachment 1, Appendix A, Map 3). Each fire district in Boise County has the capability to protect only a few structures at any one time. Assistance from other departments within the county is uncompensated, and it leaves those other departments with little or no coverage. Consequently, there are important mutual aid agreements in place between local fire districts/departments within Boise County and other, more distant community fire districts/departments across Idaho.

The BLM and Boise NF have Fire Management Plans (FMPs), which provide information about the fire management process on the land and resources each agency manages. These FMPs outline the various factors to be considered when determining how to respond to wildfire, including potential consequences to firefighter and public safety, natural and cultural resources (including any threatened, endangered, and candidate species¹²), and values to be protected. Resources and capabilities provided by the BLM, Boise NF, and IDL are described in the 2010 update (Attachment 2).

Most wildfires within Boise County originate on federal and state land. In past years, the federal and state policy was generally to compensate local fire departments for the cost of structure protection and wildfire protection on private property when those wildfires spread from public lands. These costs were charged against the overall cost of the individual wildfire.

In recent years, the Forest Service has clarified its approach towards protecting structures on private land during wildfire. More specifically, the Forest Service states that it will apply strategy and tactics to keep wildland fires from reaching structures, as prudent to do so. However, the policy also notes that the Forest Service structure protection role is based on the assumption that other departments and agencies will fulfill their primary roles and responsibilities, and that the Forest Service will not assume individual, local, or state responsibility for structure protection.¹³ The BLM and IDL have similar policies.¹⁴

This new approach has substantial implications for wildfire protection within Boise County and other rural counties with extensive public land. When a wildfire originating on federal or state land spreads to private property, the suppression and protection costs, including costs incurred through mutual aid agreements, are now borne by the local fire department, rather than by the originating agency. These costs have the potential to be reimbursed by applying for state disaster funds, or Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAGs), which require local fire department match. The new approach requires extensive and detailed accounting to qualify for these funds, which represents an additional burden on local personnel. Moreover, the new approach ultimately has the potential to significantly affect or even bankrupt local fire districts that now bear the cost and liability of protecting private property from fires that have originated elsewhere.

3.0 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION, VULNERABILITY, RISK

3.1 Boise County Wildfire: Fuel, Weather, Topography, Wildland/Urban Interface

Historical Occurrence

Boise County has been the site of numerous large wildfires since 1910. The weather, fuels, and topography in Boise County, as summarized in sections 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 of this update, combine to make wildfire an annual hazard with associated risks. Table 1 depicts large (i.e., greater than 1,000 acres) in the county in the last several years. Most of the acres burned were Forest System lands, although the 2007 Chief Parrish fire burned largely on BLM and private lands, with lesser amounts of State of Idaho and Forest Service lands,¹⁵ and the 2010 Harris Creek Complex burned on State of Idaho, Forest Service, BLM and private ownerships. Six of the 11 large fires that have burned since 2003 have occurred in “wildland-urban interface (WUI) watersheds,” as displayed in Attachment 1, Appendix A, Map 6.

Table 1. Large Wildfires in Boise County Since 2003

Year	Name	Total Acres*	Cause	Location	Within WUI watershed?
2005	Gregory	1,132	Human	2 air miles NW of Idaho City	Yes
2006	Red Mountain	35,482	Human	15 air miles north of Lowman	No
	Rattlesnake	43,600	Lightning	11 air miles north of Crouch	Yes
2007	Trapper Ridge*	20,159	Lightning	10 air miles SE of Lowman	No
	Middle Fork Complex	17,416	Lightning	14 air miles north of Crouch	Yes
	Chief Parrish	3,736	Human	7 air miles N of Horseshoe Bend	Yes
2010	Little Beaver	5,452	Lightning	20 air miles NE of Idaho City	No
	Casner	1,113	Lightning	13 air miles northeast of Lowman	Yes
	Bernard	1,000	Lightning	25 air miles northeast of Lowman	No
	Harris Ck Complex**	1,673	Lightning	Horseshoe Bend vicinity	Yes
2011	Castro**	4,852	Lightning	15 air miles northeast of Lowman	No
TOTAL		135,615			

* Occurred on lands managed by the Boise NF; managed for resource benefit and not actively suppressed.

** Included 10 individual fires; five of them over 100 acres each.

*** For some of the largest fires, "total acres" may include acres outside Boise County.

Source: Boise Interagency Logistics Center (BILC).¹⁶ Additional information for the Harris Creek Complex from Inciweb.¹⁷

The remaining description of historical occurrences is the same as described in the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1).

3.2 Wildfire Fuels and Risk in Boise County

Fuels that contribute to wildfires within Boise County range from sagebrush/grass to ponderosa pine, with spruce/fir or lodgepole pine at higher elevations or on north aspects. The major wildfire fuels near communities, homes or developments are sagebrush/grass and ponderosa pine communities, in which low severity fires would historically occur every 0 to 35 years ("fire regime 1"). However, vegetative conditions in these areas have now changed, either moderately or significantly, such that these areas are now at moderate ("condition class 2") or high risk ("condition class 3"). In and near these areas, moderate to high levels of restoration treatments, such as prescribed fire, hand or mechanical treatments, or a combination thereof, are needed to help restore conditions to those more characteristic of the historic fire regime.

Section 7.1 and Figure 1 later in this document describe and display the many treatments that have been undertaken in these areas of changed vegetative conditions to restore more historic conditions, particularly on Forest Service lands, which comprise nearly 75 percent of the

county's land base. In many cases, these treatments have likely shifted the underlying condition class to one representing less risk. The condition classes on Forest Service lands have not been remapped since 2003, although they may be remapped in late 2012 or early 2013, pending new vegetation data.¹⁸ Consequently, for the purposes of this update, condition classes for each fire regime remain as displayed in Map 5, Appendix A, of the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1).

3.3 Weather

A discussion of recent weather has been incorporated into section 2.3, "Climate," above. The remaining discussion of weather remains unchanged from the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1).

3.4 Topography

The discussion of topography remains unchanged from the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1).

3.5 Wildland/Urban Interface (WUI)

Boise County contains developments within the "mixed interface" (isolated homes, subdivisions, and small communities situated predominantly in wildland settings) and "classic interface" (an area where well-defined urban and suburban development press up against open expanses of wildland areas) categories of WUI.

The list of WUI watersheds mapped in the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1, Appendix A, Map 6) remains unchanged.

County Vulnerability/Hazard Location

The 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1) describes those numerous and varied resources within the county vulnerable to wildfire, ranging from homes and property to natural resources. The WUI watershed map (Attachment 1, Appendix A, Map 6) indicates those areas that are vulnerable because of the private structures and community infrastructure (schools, communication towers, highways) that lie within them.

The remaining description of county vulnerability/hazard location is as in the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1).

4.0 HAZARD LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Hazards from wildfire are found throughout Boise County. Map 5, Appendix A, of the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1) show condition classes for each fire regime. This map generally remains current, given existing information, as described in section 3.2 above. However, there have been substantial, site-specific treatments throughout the county, particularly in and around subdivisions, communities, and other developments, which have reduced the fuel loading in these areas. These treatments are listed in the "Accomplishments" section for action items 7.7, 7.10 and 7.11 in Table 2, and those on federal and state land are displayed in Figure 1 in section 7.1.

An "all-hazards" Emergency Operations Plan has been developed for Boise County and is currently being updated. In addition, the 2008 Horseshoe Bend Hydroelectric Project Emergency Action Plan focuses on the specific risk of dam failure on the Payette River.

5.0 HAZARD POTENTIAL AND TRENDS

As discussed in the 2003 CWPP, hazard potential and trends within the county include various factors, including developments located in heavy natural fuels types, poor or limited road access to structures, structures with little or no defensible space, and limited water supply.

Much work has been accomplished to reduce the hazard, as illustrated in Table 2 and Figure 1:

- Over 1,250 acres of hazardous fuels reduction treatment around subdivisions and communities (Table 2, action item 7.7);
- Wildfire hazard assessments on more than 200 structures near Garden Valley and Thorn Creek (Table 2, action item 7.6);
- Assessment of every home within Boise County for vegetation clearance, driveway grade and other characteristics that affect firefighting response (to be completed 2012). In 2013, the information will be input into Redzone program, which will map and assist with response. The program and information will be included on laptop computers distributed to each fire district/department and available to visiting firefighters. (Table 2, action item 7.14);
- Adoption of a revised countywide WUI ordinance in April 2011, which includes specifications for the development and maintenance of defensible space, access, address marking, and other features (Table 2, action item 7.13);
- Expansion of the county's radio repeater system, establishment of cell spots throughout the county, and development of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for emergency use of the Forest Service radio repeater system (Table 2, action items 7.1 and 7.4);
- About 45,700 acres of treatments¹ in WUI watersheds on state and federal lands since 2004 (Table 2, action item 7.10; Figure 1);
- Nearly 17,200 acres of treatments¹ in non-WUI watersheds on state and federal lands since 2004¹ (Table 2, action item 7.11; Figure 1).

Nonetheless, significant work remains, as depicted in Table 4. Examples include:

- Extensive improvement and redevelopment of the existing GIS-based database of individual parcels, which are currently inaccurately mapped, to help plan fuels treatment in the WUI and to assist in wildfire response. This action item is urgent and is critical for continued fuels treatment and rapid wildfire response (Table 4, action item 7.7);
- Better characterization of residences, subdivisions and access, to facilitate rapid, efficient wildfire response (Table 4, action item 7.3);
- Additional fuels reduction in identified areas. Examples include but are not limited to areas along the Boise Holcomb subdivision 1, 2 and 3, along primary egress routes to Wilderness Ranch (Table 4, action item 7.7) and above Crouch (Table 4, action item 7.10);
- Expansion of communications into other parts of the county, including but not limited to major parts of the Lowman area, which currently have extremely limited radio access (Table 4, action item 7.1);

¹ Some of these acres may have had multiple treatments (e.g., thinning followed by prescribed fire); however, to avoid doublecounting, each treated acre is reported only once.

- Development of a County Dispatch Mobilization Communication Plan for cooperative assistance and for support and management of extended or multiple and complex incidents, including a shared understanding of what resources are needed for each alarm triggered (Table 4, action item 7.3);
- Continued development and implementation of over 30,000 acres of fuels reduction projects on state and federal land within WUI watersheds and over 6,500 acres of fuels reduction projects outside WUI watersheds (Table 4, action item 7.10, 7.11);
- Continued maintenance of past treatment areas around residences, within and adjacent to subdivisions and communities, and on state and federal land, to retain their effectiveness as fuelbreaks and/or areas of reduced fuels (Table 4, action items 7.7, 7.9, 7.10, 7.13);
- Additional training and equipment for local fire departments/districts (Table 5).

6.0 HAZARD PRIORITIZATION, MITIGATION GOALS

Hazard prioritization and mitigation goals were developed for the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1) in accordance with the stated objectives and priorities, namely: Protection of Life, Property and Values at Risk. A Boise County Wildfire Group developed recommended hazard priorities, and mitigation goals. This group included both a volunteer fire department/structure branch, which developed mitigation goals and associated recommendations with protection of life and property as the top priority. A second group of mitigation goals and associated recommendations was developed by a wildfire branch, which included representatives from the IDL, BLM and Boise NF (Attachment 1, Appendix C).

The 2010 update of the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 2) largely ratified the recommended priorities and mitigation goals identified in the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1).

The remaining discussion of the hazard prioritization/mitigation goals is as stated in the 2003 CWPP and 2010 update.

7.0 WILDFIRE MITIGATION STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 Implementation

The 2003 CWPP, section 7.0, identified specific activities that Boise County organizations and residents could take to reduce risk and prevent loss from wildfire events. Table 2 lists these action items and their anticipated timeline, coordinating organization(s) and associated CWPP goals. Table 2 also describes accomplishments to date for each action item. Unless otherwise noted, data in Table 2 was gathered through 2012 communication with federal, state and local partners. Figure 1 displays the fuel reduction treatments, both within and outside the WUI, on state and federal lands within the county since 2004²; Table 3 lists the Forest Service treatments conducted between FY 2005 and FY 2011.

A list of future needs associated with each action item was also developed, as displayed in Tables 4 and 5. The future needs were identified through meetings and communications with partners, including the Boise County Firefighters Association, Boise County Emergency Management Coordinator, and Boise County Local Emergency Planning Commission, as well as the Boise NF, BLM and IDL.

² Includes wildfire for resource benefit on Forest Service lands.

Table 2. 2003 Boise County CWPP Mitigation Goals and Action Items: Accomplishments

Action Item ¹	Coord Organization(s) ¹	Timeline ¹	CWPP Goals Addressed ¹	Accomplishment (as of June 2012, unless otherwise noted)
7.1 Update County emergency services communication and computer support	Boise County Commissioners, Boise County Sheriff, Boise County Firefighters Assn.	2003	1. Protect Life 2. Protect Property 4. Emergency Services 6. Partners	Expansion of the radio repeater system, including more repeaters and more frequencies Increase in the number and capabilities of radios Durable, field-appropriate laptop to each fire department (to be completed later in 2012) "Redzone" program included on laptop to be distributed to each fire district/department and available to visiting firefighters. "Redzone" program will include, for every home in the county, characteristics such as vegetation clearance and driveway grade that affect firefighting response. Assessment of each home to be completed in 2012, with input into "Redzone" program in 2013. Established cell spots throughout the county, using Internet-based Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP) technology and amplified antenna system
7.2 Improve Boise County Fire and Dispatch Communications	Boise County Commissioners, Boise County Dispatch, Boise County Sheriff	1 year	1. Protect Life 2. Protect Property 4. Emergency Services 6. Partners	Action item for newly-established Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), which includes as one of its tasks analysis of the current communications system
7.3 Develop County Dispatch Mobilization Communication Plan for cooperative assistance and for support and management of extended or multiple and complex incidents.	Boise County Dispatch, Sheriff, VFDs, Forest Service, BLM, IDL	2 years	1. Protect Life 2. Protect Property 4. Emergency Services 5. Prevention Awareness 6. Partners	Not yet accomplished

Action Item ¹	Coord Organization(s) ¹	Timeline ¹	CWPP Goals Addressed ¹	Accomplishment (as of June 2012, unless otherwise noted)
7.4 Establish MOU for emergency use of Forest Service radio repeater system.	Boise County Sheriff, Fire Departments, County Commissioners, Boise NF	1 year	1. Protect Life 2. Protect Property 3. Protect Resources 4. Emergency Services 6. Partners	Has been established and implemented
7.5 Prioritize County-wide Idaho 2003 Fire Department needs survey, training, PPE, communications, equipment/apparatus	Boise County Firefighters Assn	2003/ annual	1. Protect Life 2. Protect Property 4. Emergency Services 6. Partners	See Table 5, "Local Firefighting Resources and Needs."
7.6 Promote Firewise education and activities, coordinate activities county wide	Homeowners assns., Boise NF, IDL, BLM, Boise County Firefighters Assn.	Annual; July or August	3. Protect Resources 5. Prevention Awareness 6. Partners	<p>69 homeowners in Terrace Lakes, Mountain Shadows and Shilo subdivisions rec'd wildland fire hazard assessments through 2006 FIRE-Up program [2006 BILC annual report, p. 7]; also assessments on other properties for a total of 195 properties [Garden Valley Fire Protection District; 2010 update, p. 4].</p> <p>2008 Lowman VFD training on fire mitigation in WUI [2008 BILC annual report, p. 21]</p> <p>Assessments on 22 structures near Thorn Creek (Highway 21). [Valley of the Pines Thorn Creek VFD; 2010 update, p. 8]</p> <p>Various and numerous presentations by local, state and federal fire prevention personnel, such as Clear Creek VFD annual Mountain Days, Wilderness Ranch VFD fundraiser, etc. (BILC reports)</p> <p>Fire education info on Wilderness Ranch website, development and distribution of fire ecology brochure, development of fire danger rating signs, displays and literature distribution in Garden Valley and Idaho City libraries (WCH RC&D)</p> <p>"Assessment through the "Redzone" program of every home within the county (~ 4,000) for characteristics such as vegetation clearance and driveway grade that affect firefighting response; assessment to be completed 2012.</p>

Action Item ¹	Coord Organization(s) ¹	Timeline ¹	CWPP Goals Addressed ¹	Accomplishment (as of June 2012, unless otherwise noted)
7.7 Implement hazardous fuels reduction program in identified developments and communities on county wide scale	Boise County, IDL, homeowners associations	1 year	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect Life 2. Protect Property 3. Protect Resources 4. Emergency Services 5. Prevention Awareness 6. Partners 	<p>1 mi fuel break established in Timber Mountain Ranch, 14 Homestead Court. [Clear Ck VFD; 2010 update, p. 4]</p> <p><u>2003</u>³: 121 acres of mech treatment in Robie Creek/Wilderness Ranch subdivisions [Boise County Grant Summary; 2010 update]</p> <p>Fuel hazard reduction projects on 30 structures on 96 acres near Lowman [Lowman VFD; 2010 update, p. 7]</p> <p><u>2004</u>: 14 acres of mech treatment in Wilderness Ranch subdivision [Boise County Grant Summary; 2010 update]</p> <p>Mitigation work on 98 structures in Terrace Lakes and Castle Mountain subdivisions near Crouch [Garden Valley FPD; 2010 update, p. 4]</p> <p><u>2006</u>: 153 acres of mech treatment in Crouch, Garden Valley, and Castle Mountain subdivision [Boise County Grant Summary; 2010 update]</p> <p><u>2007</u>: 67 acres of mech treatment in Idaho City, Duquette Pines subdivisions [Boise County Grant Summary; 2010 update]</p> <p>173 acres of mech treatment in Placerville, Centerville, Star Ranch subdivision; Garden Valley [Boise County Grant Summary; 2010 update]</p> <p><u>2008</u>: 87 acres of mech treatment in Placerville, Star Ranch, Clear Creek, Valley of the Pines, and Terrace Lakes subdivisions (completed 2008) [Boise County Grant Summary; 2010 update]</p> <p><u>2009</u>: 163 acres of mech treatment in Garden Valley, Crouch, and Terrace Lakes subdivision (completed 2009) [Boise County Grant Summary; 2010 update]</p> <p><u>2010</u>: 374 acres of mech treatment in Idaho City, Duquette Pines, Thorn Creek, Valley of the Pines, Wilderness Ranch, Garden Valley, Castle Mountain [Boise County Grant Summary; 2010 update]</p>

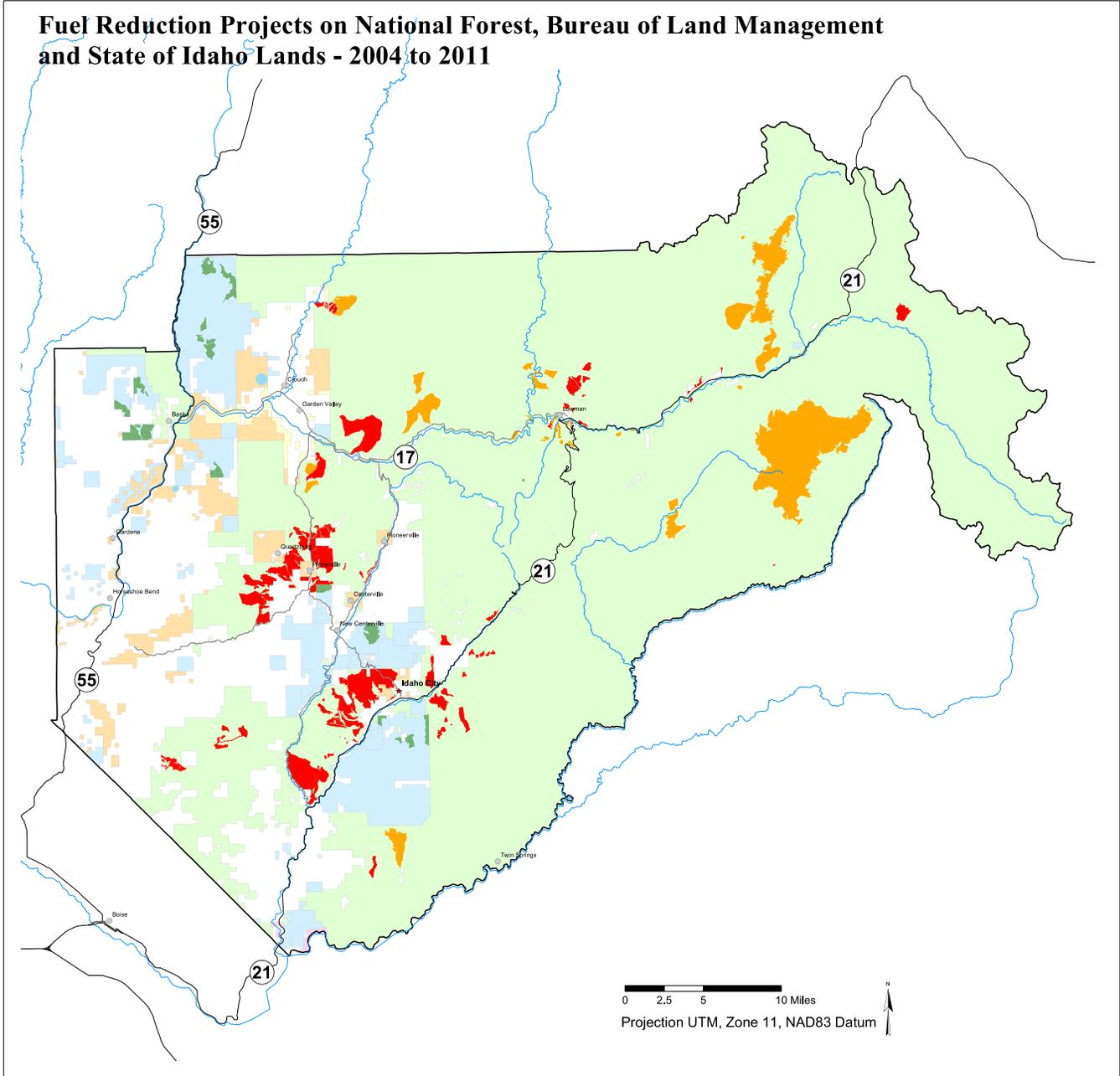
³ Year completed.

Action Item ¹	Coord Organization(s) ¹	Timeline ¹	CWPP Goals Addressed ¹	Accomplishment (as of June 2012, unless otherwise noted)
7.8 Establish Boise County Wildfire/Natural Disaster Council	Boise County Commissioners, Boise County fire fighters, homeowners associations, Disaster Services	1 year	3. Protect Resources 5. Prevention Awareness 6. Partners	County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), established March 2012, includes representatives from all first responders (fire departments and ambulances). Primary responsibility is to determine allocation of FEMA funds; other responsibilities include tracking of hazardous materials and response to spills, analyzing the current emergency communications system, and collecting resource data for an update of the county Emergency Operating Plan. Meetings are open to the public.
7.9 Implement planned 2003 fuels treatments on State and federal land	BLM, IDL, US Forest Service	Fall 2003	1. Protect Life 2. Protect Property 3. Protect Resources 5. Prevention Awareness 6. Partners	Completed
7.10 Mitigate fuels hazards in identified high risk WUI watersheds on State and federal lands	US Forest Service, BLM, IDL	10 years	1. Protect Life 2. Protect Property 3. Protect Resources 5. Prevention Awareness 6. Partners	About 45,700 acres of treatments in WUI watersheds since FY 2005 including about 40,400 acres on Boise NF [BNF, 2012], about 400 acres on BLM [BLM, 2012], and about 4,900 acres on State of Idaho (IDL). Benefits to various communities, subdivisions and improvements, including but not limited to Idaho City, Placerville, Bear Creek & Wapiti summer homes, Highway 17 corridor. See Figure 1 for project location.
7.11 Mitigate fuels hazards in identified high risk non-WUI watersheds.	US Forest Service, BLM, IDL	10 years	1. Protect Life 2. Protect Property 3. Protect Resources 5. Prevention Awareness 6. Partners	Nearly 17,200 acres of treatments in non-WUI watersheds since FY 2005 including about 16,200 acres on Boise NF, and about 1,000 acres on State of Idaho (IDL). See Figure 1 for project location.

Action Item ¹	Coord Organization(s) ¹	Timeline ¹	CWPP Goals Addressed ¹	Accomplishment (as of June 2012, unless otherwise noted)
7.12 Subdivisions, communities develop an Emergency Action Plan	Incorporated and rural developments/VFD fire chiefs, County or municipal law enforcement, elected officials, homeowners assns, County Commissioners	1-2 years	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect Life 2. Protect Property 3. Protect Resources 4. Emergency Services 5. Prevention Awareness 6. Partners 	<p>An “all-hazards” Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) has been developed for Boise County. The EOP, which includes a set of guidelines and procedures developed to assist emergency responses for severe weather, earthquakes, floods, hazardous materials spills, etc., has been distributed to county offices, ambulance units, and VFDs. An update is currently underway.</p> <p>2008 Horseshoe Bend Hydroelectric Project Emergency Action Plan focuses on the specific risk of dam failure on the Payette River.</p>
7.13 Promote creation of defensible space around residences	Homeowners assns, VFDs, private landowners	1 year	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect Life 2. Protect Property 4. Emergency Services 5. Prevention Awareness 6. Partners 	<p>Revised WUI ordinance for Boise County adopted April 2011; assists developers in creating developed areas with better scenarios for fire suppression, access and defensibility. Applies only to new construction.</p> <p>See also action item 7.6 (describes Firewise activities undertaken) and action item 7.7 (describes hazardous fuels reduction activities undertaken in subdivisions and communities).</p>
7.14 Promote County fire protection guidelines.	Developers in Boise County, Boise County Firefighters Assn, Boise County Planning and Zoning		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect Life 2. Protect Property 4. Emergency Services 5. Prevention Awareness 6. Partners 	<p>Revised WUI ordinance for Boise County adopted April 2011; supersedes “Fire Protection Guidelines for Residential Development in the Wildland Urban Interface for Boise County.” See action item 7.13 above.</p> <p>2005 road ordinance that includes specifications for turnouts and turnarounds, among other items.</p> <p>Assessment through the “Redzone” program of every home within the county (total of about 4000 structures) for characteristics such as vegetation clearance and driveway grade that affect firefighting response; to be completed 2012. Information to be input into Redzone program, which will map and assist with response; program and information will be included on laptop to be distributed to each fire district/department and available to visiting firefighters.</p>

¹ From Table 1, executive summary, 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1). Action items 7.1 through 7.6, and 7.12 through 7.14 include items specifically identified by the VFD/structure/private land owners branches of the Boise County Wildfire Group in development of 2003 CWPP. Action items 7.7 through 7.11 include those specifically identified by the state and federal wildfire agencies (“wildfire branch” of the Boise County Wildfire Group), as well as the VFD/structure/private landowners branches.

VFDs = volunteer fire departments. BLM = Bureau of Land Management. IDL = Idaho Department of Lands. PPE = personal protective apparatus



Legend

Fuel Treatments

- State - Hazard Reductions
- BLM Fuel Treatments
- USFS - WUI
- USFS - NonWUI

Other Mapped Features

- County Seat
- City or Town
- County Road
- State Roads
- Major River

Land Ownership

- Forest Service
- Bureau of Land Management
- State of Idaho
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Corps of Engineers
- Private

dbrown - 6/20/12 Source: h:\projects\boise\2012update\2012update.mxd

No warranty is made by Boise County or the preparer as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources including Boise County, State of Idaho, USDI Bureau of Land Management and USDA Forest Service. This data may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.

Figure 1.

Table 3. Fuel Reduction Projects on Forest Service Lands in Boise County: FY05 – FY11
(page 1 of 2)

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST COMMUNITY @ RISK Community of Interest	2005			2006			2007			2008										
	Rx Fire		Mechanical	Rx Fire		Mechanical	Rx Fire		Mechanical	Rx Fire		Mechanical								
	Non-WUI	WUI	TOTAL	Non-WUI	WUI	TOTAL	Non-WUI	WUI	TOTAL	Non-WUI	WUI	TOTAL								
Project (NEPA Document)																				
ATLANTA																				
McNutt Wildfire			0			0			0			0								
IDAHO CITY																				
Bavarian Fuel Break			0			0			0			0								
Mores South Fuel Reduction Project			0		37	37			175	175	323	830	1153							
Warm Springs Ridge Veg Mgmt Project	1310		1784	3094	519	569	1088		974	1184	2158	1750	678	2428						
Boise Basin Experimental Forest Pilot Study	73		73			0			0		51		51							
DEFAULT	20		20		100	100			0		0	247	247							
Mack Pine Veg Mgmt Project			685	685		0			0		106		106							
Mores South Veg Mgmt Project				0		0			0		0		0							
Re-Ophir Prescribed Fire Project				0	420	420			0		0		0							
Boise Basin Experimental Forest Maintenance Burn																				
Buckskin PCT																				
Becker																				
Pine Bannock PCT																				
CENTERVILLE																				
Holcomb Seed Orchard Roguing				0		0					16	16		0						
Point PCT																				
PLACERVILLE																				
Little Ophir Fuel Reduction Project				0		120	120				280		258	258						
Re-Ophir Prescribed Fire Project	105		68	173		25	25		100		100	93		93						
Star Ranch Fuel Reduction Project			70	70		1899	1899		1169		1115	2284	242	242						
49er Veg Mgmt Project				0		88	88				0		0							
Alder Ridge Thinning Project			455	455			0				216	216	213	213						
Placer			35	35		119	119				154	154		0						
Trapper Trail TSI				0			0				0		81	81						
IDAHO CITY, LOWMAN				0		0					0			0						
GARDEN VALLEY																				
Garden Valley/Cross Timber Ranch																				
Alder Ridge	504			1041			0					0		0						
Lightning Creek Homes																				
Airline Veg Mgmt Project				0		98	231	329			778	550	1328		59	102	161			
Amber Veg Mgmt/Restoration & Road Relocation Project				0			480	480					0				0			
Hwy 17 Corridor																				
Danskin-Gallagher Rx Burn				0	380		380					0					0			
Scott Mtn Lookout																				
Scott Mtn Whitebark Pine Restoration				0			0					0					0			
Pine Flats Campground																				
Pine Flats Campground Vegetation Management																				
LOWMAN																				
Rock Creek Resource Mgmt Project				0			0					0					0			
Lower Lowman Fuel Reduction			249	249	68		18	86		6		6		74			74			
Lowman FS Compound (CE)																				
Lowman Burn South TSI																				
Little Beaver Wildfire Road Prep																				
Little Beaver Wildfire																				
Castro Wildfire																				
Clear Creek Stewardship																				
Bear Creek & Wapiti Summer Homes																				
Bear Creek Prescribed Burn																				
LOWMAN-HWY 21 CORRIDOR																				
Bull Trout Campground																				
Mtn Pine Beetle Prevention & Suppression Project				0			0					0					0			
Warm Springs Airstrip																				
Casner Creek Prescribed Burn				0			0					0	970				970			
Kirkham Area																				
Lowman Burn South TSI				0			0					0		1051			1051			
Deadwood Campground																				
Oxbow Prescribed Burn				0	900		900	756			756	31					31			
Clear Creek and Long Creek Summer Home Area																				
Clear Creek Non Commercial Thin																				
Wapiti Summer Homes and Surrounding area																				
Wapiti Blue																				
Lowman Non-WUI P																				
MOUNTAIN HOME																				
Boise Ridge Timber Stand Improvement																				
Foothills Pile Burn																				
Foothills/Star Gulch TSI																				
TOTALS	504	1508	0	3346	5895	1280	1144	98	3549	6071	756	2249	778	3690	7473	1001	2852	1191	2115	7159

Table 3. Fuel Reduction Projects on Forest Service Lands in Boise County: FY05 – FY11
(page 2 of 2)

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST COMMUNITY @ RISK Community of Interest Project (NEPA Document)	2009					2010					2011				
	Rx Fire		Mechanical		TOTAL	Rx Fire		Mechanical		TOTAL	Rx Fire		Mechanical		TOTAL
	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI		Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI		Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	
ATLANTA															
McNutt Wildfire	6				6					0					
IDAHO CITY															
Bavarian Fuel Break					0					0					
Mores South Fuel Reduction Project		311		3048	3359		1647		2302	3949		300		318	618
Warm Springs Ridge Veg Mgmt Project		1173		717	1890		255		59	314		640			640
Boise Basin Experimental Forest Pilot Study					0					0					
DEFAULT					0					0					
Mack Pine Veg Mgmt Project					0				2598	2598				1544	1544
Mores South Veg Mgmt Project					0					0					
Re-Ophir Prescribed Fire Project					0					0					
Boise Basin Experimental Forest Maintenance Burn															
Buckskin PCT															
Becker															
Pine Bannock PCT															
CENTERVILLE															
Holcomb Seed Orchard Roguing					0					0					
Point PCT															
PLACERVILLE															
Little Ophir Fuel Reduction Project		358		36	394					0			987		987
Re-Ophir Prescribed Fire Project					0					0					
Star Ranch Fuel Reduction Project		311		600	911		204			204		68			68
49er Veg Mgmt Project					0					0					
Alder Ridge Thinning Project		68		1716	1784					0		56		104	160
Placer					0					0					
Trapper Trail TSI					0					0					
IDAHO CITY, LOWMAN															
		52			52					0					
GARDEN VALLEY															
Garden Valley/Cross Timber Ranch															
Alder Ridge				20	20				112	0	112				
Lightning Creek Homes															
Airline Veg Mgmt Project				38	38					0					
Amber Veg Mgmt/Restoration & Road Relocation Project					0				851	851				29	29
Hwy 17 Corridor															
Danskin-Gallagher Rx Burn					0					0					
Scott Mtn Lookout															
Scott Mtn Whitebark Pine Restoration				352	352					0					
Pine Flats Campground															
Pine Flats Campground Vegetation Management													144		144
LOWMAN															
Rock Creek Resource Mgmt Project		141	60	316	517					0			50		50
Lower Lowman Fuel Reduction					0					0				48	48
Lowman FS Compound (CE)			57		57					0					
Lowman Burn South TSI													63		63
Little Beaver Wildfire Road Prep												243			243
Little Beaver Wildfire												341			341
Castro Wildfire												4300			4300
Clear Creek Stewardship															
Bear Creek & Wapiti Summer Homes					0										
Bear Creek Prescribed Burn			420		420					0					
LOWMAN-HWY 21 CORRIDOR															
Bull Trout Campground															
Mtn Pine Beetle Prevention & Suppression Project				180	180					0					
Warm Springs Airstrip															
Casner Creek Prescribed Burn		828			828					0					
Kirkham Area															
Lowman Burn South TSI				1128	1128		21		24	45					
Deadwood Campground															
Oxbow Prescribed Burn					0					0					
Clear Creek and Long Creek Summer Home Area															
Clear Creek Non Commercial Thin														22	22
Wapiti Summer Homes and Surroundng area															
Wapiti Blue															
Lowman Non-WUI P															
MOUNTAIN HOME															
Boise Ridge Timber Stand Improvement														810	810
Foothills Pile Burn															
Foothills/Star Gulch TSI															
TOTALS	1027	2758	1976	6175	11936	0	2127	963	4983	8073	4641	1064	1487	2875	10067

Total WUI acres (FY 2005-2011) = 40,435
Total non-WUI acres (FY 2005 - 2011) - 16,239

Table 4. 2003 Boise County CWPP Mitigation Goals and Action Items: Future Needs

Action Item ¹	Coord Organization(s) ¹	Timeline ¹	CWPP Goals Addressed ¹	Future Needs
7.1 Update County emergency services communication and computer support	Boise County Commissioners, Boise County Sheriff, Boise County Firefighters Assn.	2003	1. Protect Life 2. Protect Property 4. Emergency Services 6. Partners	Expansion of communications into other parts of the county, including but not limited to major portions of the Lowman area, which currently have extremely limited radio access. Videoconferencing capabilities
7.2 Improve Boise County Fire and Dispatch Communications	Boise County Commissioners, Boise County Dispatch, Boise County Sheriff	1 year	1. Protect Life 2. Protect Property 4. Emergency Services 6. Partners	Team building More emphasis on the Incident Command System, an integrated common organizational structure designed to improve emergency response operations of all types and complexities. Better communication and coordination between first responder groups (fire depts, ambulance units, dispatch)
7.3 Develop County Dispatch Mobilization Communication Plan for cooperative assistance and for support and management of extended or multiple and complex incidents.	Boise County Dispatch, Sheriff, VFDs, Forest Service, BLM, IDL	2 years	1. Protect Life 2. Protect Property 4. Emergency Services 5. Prevention Awareness 6. Partners	Develop Mobilization Plan; include a shared understanding of what resources are needed for each alarm triggered Establish Countywide group frequency, pre-assigned for all entities or agencies responding to calls in Boise County [2010 update, p. 2] Produce updated coverage maps for each Fire District in county [2010 update, p. 2] Incorporate use of the FEMA National Incident Management System, a core set of doctrines, concepts, principles, terminology, and organizational processes that enables effective, efficient, and collaborative incident management. Better characterization of residences, subdivisions and associated access, to facilitate rapid, efficient wildfire response.

Action Item ¹	Coord Organization(s) ¹	Timeline ¹	CWPP Goals Addressed ¹	Future Needs
7.4 Establish MOU for emergency use of Forest Service radio repeater system.	Boise County Sheriff, Fire Departments, County Commissioners, Boise NF	1 year	1. Protect Life 2. Protect Property 3. Protect Resources 4. Emergency Services 6. Partners	Ongoing renewal of existing MOU, as appropriate
7.5 Prioritize County-wide Idaho 2003 Fire Department needs survey, training, PPE, communications, equipment/apparatus	Boise County Firefighters Assn	2003/ annual	1. Life 2. Property 4. Emergency Services 6. Partners	See Table 5, "Local Community Firefighting Resources and Needs."
7.6 Promote Firewise education and activities, coordinate activities county wide	Incorporated and rural communities in Boise County	Annual; July or August	3. Resources 5. Prevention 6. Partners	Ongoing participation by agencies, organizations and individuals. Development of Firewise demonstration gardens [BLM; 2010 update, p.11], in cooperation with partners
7.7 Implement hazardous fuels reduction program in identified developments and communities on county wide scale	Boise County, IDL, homeowners associations	1 year	1. Protect Life 2. Protect Property 3. Protect Resources 4. Emergency Services 5. Prevention Awareness 6. Partners	Extensive improvement and redevelopment of the existing GIS-based database of individual parcels, which are currently inaccurately mapped, to help plan fuels treatment in the WUI and to assist in wildfire response. This action item is urgent and is critical for continued fuels treatment and rapid wildfire response. Continued firebreak treatment around subdivisions or increased defensible space around individual homes. [2010 update, p. 2] Firebreak along Highway 21 [2010 update, p. 2] Approx 2.5 – 3 mile firebreak on the NW side of Creek Creek along borders of the Boise Holcomb sub 1, 2 and 3; Elk Meadows, & NF Clear Ck road, to separate private properties & help protect FS lands on Bogus Mountain. [Clear Creek VFD; 2010 update, p. 3] Clearing brush/trees away from primary egress routes to the Wilderness Ranch subdivision, including all of Rush Creek road, Evergreen Drive, Daggett Creek road, and Wilderness Way. [Wilderness Ranch VFD; 2010 update, p. 9] Mech thinning of heavily forested 2nd-growth ponderosa pine in the High Corral II subdivision [Wilderness Ranch VFD; 2010 update, p. 9] (continued next page)

Action Item ¹	Coord Organization(s) ¹	Timeline ¹	CWPP Goals Addressed ¹	Future Needs
				<p>Mechanical thinning of the heavily forested common area at Wilderness Ranch [Wilderness Ranch VFD; 2010 update, p. 9]</p> <p>Additional treatment on various acres/areas within the Middle Fork Payette River corridor [Garden Valley FPD; 2010 update, p. 4]</p> <p>Opportunities for treatment on private lands protected by Lowman VFD</p> <p>Continued maintenance of past treatment areas, to retain their effectiveness as fuelbreaks and/or areas of reduced fuels</p> <p>Overall, long-term plan to mitigate fuels hazards in all subdivisions, with treatment priorities based on threat</p> <p>Increased publicity to increase participation by landowners and subdivisions in hazardous fuels reduction program</p> <p>Mtce/improvement of existing roads to facilitate efficient response</p>
7.8 Establish Boise County Wildfire/Natural Disaster Council	Boise County Commissioners, Boise County fire fighters, homeowners associations, Disaster Services	1 year	<p>3. Protect Resources</p> <p>5. Prevention Awareness</p> <p>6. Partners</p>	Continued LEPC operations, with future evaluation of expanded role/participation
7.9 Implement planned 2003 fuels treatments on State and federal land	BLM, IDL, US Forest Service	Fall 2003	<p>1. Life</p> <p>2. Property</p> <p>3. Resources</p> <p>5. Prevention Awareness</p> <p>6. Partners</p>	Continued maintenance of past treatment areas, to retain their effectiveness as fuelbreaks and/or areas of reduced fuels
7.10 Mitigate fuels hazards in identified high risk WUI watersheds on State and federal lands	US Forest Service, BLM, IDL	10 years	<p>1. Protect Life</p> <p>2. Protect Property</p> <p>3. Protect Resources</p> <p>5. Prevention Awareness</p> <p>6. Partners</p>	<p>Fuel treatment project above Crouch [Garden Valley FPD; 2010 update, p. 4]</p> <p>Continued development and implementation of Boise NF projects for a total of 25,478 acres of WUI treatment from FY 12 –FY 15 (Table 6)</p> <p>Continued development and implementation of BLM projects, inc: ¹⁹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garden Mountain (100 acres) - thinning and hand-piling directly south of Terrace Lakes; planned completion FY 12 Pumpkin Brainerd (2120 acres) - logging, hand thinning and pile burning just north of Horseshoe Bend, at the top of the Porter Creek and Hill Creek drainages; to be completed in next 3 years. <p>(continued next page)</p>

Action Item ¹	Coord Organization(s) ¹	Timeline ¹	CWPP Goals Addressed ¹	Future Needs
				<p>Continued development and implementation of specific IDL projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry Buck Valley (79 acres) and West Dry Buck (220 acres) - pile and jackpot burning approximately three air miles NW of Banks; to be undertaken in fall 2012 • Cow Camp (15 acres) - fuelbreak pile burning about 6.5 miles S of Smith's Ferry; to be undertaken in fall 2012 • Grayback (128 acres) - pile and jackpot burning approximately two air miles S/SW of Idaho City to be undertaken in fall 2012 • Steamboat Relog Timber Sale (417 acres) – immediately northwest of Idaho City; to be undertaken in 2014 • Granite Creek Timber Sale (1400 acres) – southeast of Idaho City; to be undertaken in 2015 • Huckleberry TS Resale (114 acres) – south of Smiths Ferry; to be undertaken in 2013 <p>Continued maintenance of past treatment areas, to retain their effectiveness as fuelbreaks and/or areas of reduced fuels</p>
7.11 Mitigate fuels hazards in identified high risk non-WUI watersheds.	US Forest Service, BLM, IDL	10 years	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect Life 2. Protect Property 3. Protect Resources 5. Prevention Awareness 6. Partners 	<p>Continued development and implementation of Boise NF projects, for a total of 4794 acres of non-WUI treatment in FY 12 – FY 15 (Table 6)</p> <p>Continued development and implementation of IDL projects, inc: ²⁰</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northwest Passage (30 acres) - jackpot and roadside grapple pile burning about five air miles south of Smith's Ferry, to be completed fall 2012 • Harbinger (517 acres)– pile and jackpot burning about five air miles south of Smith's Ferry; to be completed fall 2012 • Upper Dry Buck Timber Sale (350 acres) –timber sale south of Dry Buck Summit, northwest of Banks; to be completed in 2012 • Turkey Track Timber Sale (839 acres) – commercial timber sale south of Packer John Mountain; to be completed in 2015 <p>Continued maintenance of past treatment areas, to retain their effectiveness as fuelbreaks and/or areas of reduced fuels</p>
7.12 Subdivisions, communities develop an Emergency Action Plan	Incorporated and rural developments/VFD fire chiefs, County or municipal law enforcement, elected officials, homeowners assns, County Commissioners	1-2 years	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Life 2. Property 3. Resources 4. Emergency Services 5. Prevention 6. Partners 	Ongoing effort; fire chiefs and homeowners' associations to take lead on developing, as time, resources and priorities permit

Action Item ¹	Coord Organization(s) ¹	Timeline ¹	CWPP Goals Addressed ¹	Future Needs
7.13 Promote creation of defensible space around residences	Homeowners assns, VFDs, private landowners	1 year	1. Protect Life 2. Protect Property 4. Emergency Services 5. Prevention Awareness 6. Partners	Ongoing assessments and treatments, and implementation of WUI ordinance Further work on adopting building codes that would require mitigation if building in WUI (2010 update, p. 2) Continued maintenance of past treatment areas, to retain their effectiveness as fuelbreaks and/or areas of reduced fuels
7.14 Promote County fire protection guidelines.	Developers in Boise County, Boise County Firefighters Assn, Boise County Planning and Zoning	Ongoing	1. Protect Life 2. Protect Property 4. Emergency Services 5. Prevention Awareness 6. Partners	Ongoing implementation of WUI ordinance, which replaced County fire protection guidelines Enforcement of burning permit requirements (2010 update, p. 2). Per the 2011 WUI ordinance, burn permits, obtained from the individual fire department, are required from May 10-June 30. A “no burn” policy is in effect from June 30 – October 20. (2011 WUI ordinance, p. 9) Road signs, especially where Forest Service and county road signs conflict or do not indicate both Forest Service number and county name (2010 update, p. 2) House number system throughout entire county (2010 update, p. 2)

¹ From Table 1, executive summary, 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1). Action items 7.1 through 7.6, and 7.12 through 7.14 include items specifically identified by the VFD/structure/private land owners branches of the Boise County Wildfire Group in development of 2003 CWPP. Action items 7.7 through 7.11 include those specifically identified by the state and federal wildfire agencies (“wildfire branch” of the Boise County Wildfire Group), as well as the VFD/structure/private landowners branches. VFDs = volunteer fire departments. BLM = Bureau of Land Management. IDL = Idaho Department of Lands. PPE = personal protective apparatus

Table 5. Local Community Firefighting Resources and Needs ²¹

Fire District/Department	Existing Resources	Needs	
		Upgrades	New
Centerville Volunteer Fire District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type I Structure Engine, 500 gallon Type II Structure Engine, 1970 Dodge 2 Ton, 500 gal 6x6, 3 Ton, 1200 gallon Type 1 Structure Engine, 750 gallon 1991 Ford Water Tender, 2400 gallon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type 6 replacement brush truck Mobile and handheld radios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural PPE
Clear Creek Volunteer Fire District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engine 701- 1970 Jeep 6x6, Type 4 Wildland Engine, 500 gallon foam @ 500 gpm Brush Truck 742- 1970 Kaiser 6x6, 1200 gallon w/ 50 gpm pump Engine 702 – Mack 2x4, 1250 gallon tank with 1250 gpm pump Tender 721 – Kaiser 6x6, 1200 gallon tank New 16 x 45' fire shed recently constructed (but not finished) at fill site in Forest Highlands subdivision ("Station 2") 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement for Engine 701, Type 4 Wildland Engine Replacement of Brush Truck 743 with a larger tank capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finish and expand Station 2 Tactical tender Wildland and structural turnout equipment and PPE Wildland and structural hoses (all types) Kenwood /narrow band radios (30) Type 4 and Type 6 engines Air tank refill station at Station 1 (Clear Creek road) Reconstruct Station 1 to accommodate size and weight of existing vehicles and to improve infrastructure (including plumbing) Tools and other items for engines (axes, radios, sirens, etc.) Engine upkeep Additional training Command vehicle for Quick Response Unit (QRU) personnel Improvement of existing roads to facilitate efficient response Grant assistance for fire station and wildland engine
Garden Valley Fire Protection District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2003 Chev 2500 command vehicle 2005 Kenworth Type 1 Engine, 1,000 gallon@1250 gpm 2006 Ford Type 6 engine, 300 gallon@ 180 gpm, metered foam 196? Kaiser 5 ton 6X6 Type 3, 1,400 gallon@180 gpm w/400 gpm portable pump 1992 Ford L9000 Tanker, 3,400 gallon@800 gpm 1986 Peterbilt Tanker, 5,800 gallon@ 800 gpm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace the Peterbilt Tanker with a safer and more functional vehicle (it is a converted fuel tanker which is a safety issue and it is too large) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 2,000-3,000 gpm trailer mounted, draft site pump with 2,000 feet of large diameter hose

Fire District/Department	Existing Resources	Needs	
		Upgrades	New
Horseshoe Bend Fire District (stations in Horseshoe Bend and Gardena)	<p>Structural Engines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1993 Engine • 1984 Ford Engine • 1983 Ladder truck w/monitor nozzle • 1971 LaFrance Engine <p>Wildland Engines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2000 International Brush Truck 1000 gal • 1993 Dodge 4x4 250 gallons, quick response • 1990 GI, 1,000 gallons w/pump • 1990 GI 3,000 gallon tender • 1990 Dodge 1 Ton 250 gallons • 1970 GI 1,200 gallons w/2hose reels and pump <p>Fire/Rescue/Extrication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2000 Ford Super Duty Crash Truck <p>Emergency Medical Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambulance • EMS Support Vehicle <p>River Rescue Craft</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 units scuba gear and compressor • 24 sets turn out gear/12 sets wildland gear • 2 compressors 	<p>Addition to Gardena station</p>	
Idaho City Fire Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engine 500 - 1973 Military 6x6 Wildland/Structure Engine, 400 gallon tank, 750 gpm pump • Engine 501 - 1973 Military 6x6 Wildland/Structure Engine, 400 gallon tank, 750 gpm pump • Ladder 502 - 1981 VanPelt Structure Engine w/55' Ladder, 400 gallon tank, 1,500 gpm pump • Engine 503 - 1979 Crown Structure Engine, 500 gallon tank, 1500 gpm pump • Tanker 510 - 1974 Military 6x6 Tanker, 1,200 gallon tank, 350 gpm pump • Support 530 - 1973 Dodge 4x4 Pickup, Chase/Command/Equipment Truck • Support 531 - 1947 Willy's Fire Jeep w/bumper mounted pump • Honda 3" pump • Thermal image camera • Ventilation fan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional space for fire apparatus at the current fire station location or possibly at an outlying subdivision, i.e. Duquette Pines. (The current fire station has 5 bays for the 7 department apparatus.) • Replacement radios • Updated wildland and structural PPE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhaust removal system for fire station • 2800-gal 4x4 pumper engine • 4x4 command vehicle • Self Contained Breathing Apparatus [SCBA] (14 ea)

Fire District/Department	Existing Resources	Needs	
		Upgrades	New
Lowman Volunteer Fire District (three fire stations located at milepost 72, 80 and 84, respectively, on Highway 21)	<p>Structural Engine Type 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E-602, 750 gallon w/750 gpm pump; 1973 Ford / La France; Generator, Forced Ventilation Fan E-603, 800 gallon w/750 gpm pump, 1969 American La France; generator, porta-tank E-604, 1,000 gallon /w1000 gpm pump; 1986 Ford / Pierce; forced ventilation fan, chainsaw <p>Water Tender Type 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> T-621, 1,500 gallon w/150 gpm pump; 1962 GMC / Curtis; fold-a-tank, dump valve, floating pump T-622, 1,000 gallon w/150 gpm pump; 1970 American General (6x6); dump valve T-623, 1,200 gallon w/300 gpm pump; 1969 Keiser (6x6) <p>Wildland Engine Type 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E-645 Brush Truck; 750 gal tank with 250 gpm pump; 1985 GMC 4x4 1 ton <p>Wildland Engine Type 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E-644 Brush Truck; 175 Gallon Tank w/50 GPM Pump; 1997 Ford ¾ ton pickup (4x4); Snow Plow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteer recruitment Firefighter training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement of aged apparatus fleet
Placerville Volunteer Fire Protection District	<p>Wildland Engine Type 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1984 GMC 4X4; 750 gallons with 500 gpm pump (441) <p>Wildland Engine Type 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2002 Ford 1 ton 4X4; 250 gallons with 250 gpm pump (445) <p>Water Tender Type 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenworth C-500-B 6X6; 4,000 gal with 500 gpm pump (425) <p>Type 1 Engine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2002 Wacker Pts-4 pump; 705 gallons on trailer (448) LeFrance; 750 gallons with 1200 gpm pump 		
Robie Creek Volunteer Fire Department	<p>Wildland Engine Type 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1996 Dodge 4X4 200 gallon slip-on (E-140) <p>Wildland Engine Type 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1991 Int'l CB Truck (heavy); 950 gallon; 650 gpm (E-141) <p>Engine Type 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1981 Van Pelt, D-250 pumper; 500 gal; 1250 gpm; metered foam (E-101) <p>Water Tender Type 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1968 Jeep Kaiser 6X6; 1200 gal; 450 gpm; foam Inject (E-161) 1968 Jeep Kaiser 6X6; 1200 gal; 200 gpm; (E-160) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildland and structural hoses Wildland Nomex pants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional training

Fire District/Department	Existing Resources	Needs	
		Upgrades	New
Valley of the Pines Thorn Creek VFD	Structural Engine Type 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1987 International 4x4 pumper; 750 gallons with 1250 gpm pump; metered foam (E-1101) Wildland Engine Type 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1986 Int'l 2x4; 750 gal w/500 gpm pump; metered foam Wildland Engine Type 6: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1985 Ford F350; 250 gallons w 250 gpm pump; metered foam Water Tender Type 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22010 Navistar 6X6 Tender/Tanker, 3,000 gallons with 500 gpm pump; metered foam (E-1121) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional volunteers • New fire station on Thorn Creek road (1/2 mile from Highway 21 intersection)
Wilderness Ranch Fire Protection District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009 Ford F-450 Rescue Unit • 1999 GMC Pickup-Command Unit • 1994 GMC 4X4 Brush Truck-220 gallon • 1988 Chev 4X4 Brush Truck-150 gallon • 1991 Ford Pierce 4X4 Engine-500 gallon w/1,000 gpm pump • 1988 Int'l 4X4 Engine-1,000 gal w/1,200 gpm pump, 200 gal foam • 1968 Kaiser 4X4 Water Tender-1,200 gal with 750 gpm pump • 1968 Jeep 4X4 Water Tender-2,000 gallon with 360 gpm pump • 1988 Suburban 4X4 Haz Mat unit • Six bay station at Wilderness Ranch with 1,200 ft² training room, 1,200 ft² quarters • Two bay station in Osprey subdivision (to be completed 2012) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6x6 water tender, 3,000 gallon capacity

Table 6. Planned Fuel Reduction Projects on Forest Service Lands in Boise County: FY12 – FY15 ²²

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST COMMUNITY @ RISK Community of Interest	2012				2013				2014				2015			
	Rx Fire		Mechanical		Rx Fire		Mechanical		Rx Fire		Mechanical		Rx Fire		Mechanical	
Project (NEPA Document)	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI
ATLANTA																
McNutt Wildfire																
IDAHO CITY																
Bavarian Fuel Break		300				300										
Mores south Fuel Reduction Project		150				150				500				500		500
Warm Springs Ridge Veg Mgmt Project		470				470		500		500		500		500		
Boise Basin Experimental Forest Pilot Study																
DEFAULT																
Mack Pine Veg Mgmt Project		271				271										
Mores South Veg Mgmt Project		232				232		500		900		1400		1000		1000
Re-Ophir Prescribed Fire Project																500
Boise Basin Experimental Forest Maintenance Burn								500		500						400
Buckskin PCT												1000		1000		1000
Becker												500		500		250
Pine Bannock PCT																2000
																1000
CENTERVILLE																
Holcomb Seed Orchard Roguing																
Point PCT								1000		1000						
PLACERVILLE																
Little Ophir Fuel Reduction Project								250		200		450		250		200
Re-Ophir Prescribed Fire Project																450
Star Ranch Fuel Reduction Project										1000		1000		900		140
49er Veg Mgmt Project																1040
Alder Ridge Thinning Project		186				186		400		400		500		500		
Placer																
Trapper Trail TSI																
IDAHO CITY, LOWMAN																
GARDEN VALLEY																
Garden Valley/Cross Timber Ranch																
Alder Ridge		250				250										
Lightning Creek Homes																
Airline Veg Mgmt Project																
Amber Veg Mgmt/Restoration & Road Relocation Project								600		600						
Hwy 17 Corridor																
Danskin-Gallagher Rx Burn																
Scott Mtn Lookout																
Scott Mtn Whitebark Pine Restoration																
Pine Flats Campground																
Pine Flats Campground Vegetation Management																
LOWMAN																
Rock Creek Resource Mgmt Project								370		370						
Lower Lowman Fuel Reduction																
Lowman FS Compound (CE)																
Lowman Burn South TSI																
Little Beaver Wildfire Road Prep																
Little Beaver Wildfire																
Castro Wildfire																
Clear Creek Stewardship								799		1832		2631				
Bear Creek & Wapiti Summer Homes																
Bear Creek Prescribed Burn								500		500						
LOWMAN-HWY 21 CORRIDOR																
Bull Trout Campground																
Mtn Pine Beetle Prevention & Suppression Project								100		100						
Warm Springs Airstrip																
Casner Creek Prescribed Burn																
Kirkham Area																
Lowman Burn South TSI																
Deadwood Campground																
Oxbow Prescribed Burn																
Clear Creek and Long Creek Summer Home Area																
Clear Creek Non Commercial Thin								500		400		900				
Wapiti Summer Homes and Surrounding area																
Wapiti Blue								475		475		950				
								1872		1872				1250		1250
Lowman Non-WUI P																
MOUNTAIN HOME																
Boise Ridge Timber Stand Improvement								600		500		1100		250		250
Foothills Pile Burn								50		50						
Foothills/Star Gulch TSI								500		500						
TOTALS		1859				1859	50	3850	2744	8179	14823	0	2900	0	4090	6990
															1900	2000
															2700	6600

8.0 MITIGATION PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES

Existing mitigation activities include current mitigation programs and activities underway by county, State and federal agencies within Boise County.

8.1 Local Programs

Boise County residents are served by a variety of local fire districts and departments as well as by the IDL, U.S. Forest Service and BLM. The Boise County Firefighters Association, which promotes partnerships and information sharing among the various fire service providers in the County, meets regularly to ensure coordination of resources and to help prioritize needs.

The 2003 CWPP, Appendix A, Map 3 shows the areas for which the various wildland fire protection agencies or organizations, including volunteer fire departments, are responsible.

The remaining discussion of the local programs is as stated in the 2003 CWPP and 2010 update.

8.2 County Codes

Boise County Wildland-Urban Interface Ordinance 2011-03, adopted in April 2011, replaced an earlier WUI ordinance as well as the County's "Fire Protection Guidelines for Residential Development in the Urban-Wildland Interface." The ordinance includes specifications for the development and maintenance of defensible space, access, address marking, and other features.²³

8.3 State (IDL) Programs

The discussion of the State programs is as stated in the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1).

8.4 Federal Programs

The discussion of the Federal programs is as stated in the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1).

8.5 National WUI Fire Protection Program

The discussion of the National WUI Fire Protection Program is as stated in the CWPP (Attachment 1).

8.6 Prescribed Burning/Mechanical/Biological Treatment

Prescribed burning and/or mechanical treatment are some of the most efficient ways to reduce accumulated fuels, and grazing has been used effectively in some parts of the County.

Although the tool of timber harvest has declined in recent years, the newly-formed Boise Forest Coalition, a group of timber companies, environmentalists, wildlife advocates, ATV riders and local officials, has proposed a suite of projects to thin forested sands, remove culverts, remove roads, build trails and burn the forest under controlled conditions. One project would involve 250 acres for protection of summer homes and the Park Creek Campground. This suite of projects, if approved, would occur on Forest Service lands in Boise County in the lower Clear Creek area.

8.7 Firewise

The description of the Firewise program remains as in the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1).

9.0 WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLAN MAINTENANCE

Periodic maintenance and review of the CWPP will remain as in the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1).

10. CONTINUED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The involvement of the public in the implementation, and periodic maintenance and review of the CWPP, will continue as described in the 2003 CWPP (Attachment 1).

ENDNOTES

¹ “Boise County Quick Facts from the U.S. Census Bureau,” January 31, 2012, and similar profiles for Ada and Canyon Counties, at <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/16/>

² Boise County Comprehensive Plan 2010 Update, p. 23.

³ *Ibid*, p. 2.

⁴ *Ibid*, p. 6.

⁵ *Ibid*, pp. 3-4.

⁶ Derived from information provided by the NOAA National Climatic Data Center as displayed on the Western Regional Climate Center website (<http://www.wrcc.dri.edu>) for the period 1981-2010, and formatted for ease of comparison with section 2.3, 2003 CWPP.

Tables on page 12 of the 2003 CWPP show average monthly high/low temperatures and precipitation at Lowman, Garden Valley and Idaho City, respectively, for the 39-year period between 1971 and 2000. Comparing these data for those recorded for the 1981-2010 period, the average annual high temperature of the three stations rose from 59.6 degrees (1971-2000) to 59.9 degrees (1981-2010). Moreover, average high temperatures during July, August and September at the three locations were generally higher during the 1981-2010 period, with less average precipitation during those same months at Garden Valley and Idaho City (precipitation data for Lowman were not available).

High Temperature: Average of all Stations –59.9 degrees F

Site	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG
Lowman	32.0	38.4	47.5	57.1	65.6	75.0	85.2	84.3	74.6	59.8	40.4	31.1	47.7
G.Valley	35.0	42.4	52.9	62.3	70.0	79.6	89.7	89.7	79.7	65.0	45.0	34.1	62.3
Id City	35.8	40.9	48.4	57.1	66.8	76.1	87.0	86.5	76.2	62.3	44.0	34.4	59.7

Low Temperature: Average of all Stations – 29.5 degrees F

Site	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG
Lowman	13.5	15.2	23.8	29.4	35.5	40.4	43.9	41.7	34.4	27.5	22.2	13.7	28.5
G.Valley	18.2	20.4	26.8	31.8	37.8	43.6	47.4	44.8	37.6	30.4	25.5	17.9	31.9
Id City	13.0	14.8	22.0	27.3	34.7	40.3	45.0	43.5	35.1	27.4	20.9	12.5	28.1

Precipitation:

Site	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOT
Lowman	Not available												
GValley	3.69	2.48	2.68	2.10	1.89	1.39	0.58	0.51	0.97	1.71	3.70	4.82	22.41
Id City	3.00	2.28	2.23	1.81	2.03	1.17	0.55	0.47	0.93	1.48	2.95	3.51	26.52

⁷ Soil Survey of Boise County Area, Idaho, Parts of Ada and Boise Counties. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2008. Pps. 1-2.

⁸ Boise County Comprehensive Plan 2010 Update, p. 38.

⁹ *Ibid*

¹⁰ 2003 Boise NF Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan), p. 50. This objective remained unchanged by a 2010 amendment to the Forest Plan.

¹¹ Boise NF FY 2008-2009 Monitoring and Evaluation Report, Land and Resource Management Plan; p. 48

¹² For Boise County, there are five species included in the current U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office; Endangered, Threatened, Proposed and Candidate Species with Associated Proposed and Critical Habitats list (updated August 17, 2011). These species include Canada lynx and bull trout (threatened), and whitebark pine, yellow billed cuckoo and wolverine (candidate).

¹³ USFS Program Organization & Responsibilities, Chapter 05, USDA Forest Service Wildland Fire and Aviation Program, Organization and Responsibilities; p. 5-13

¹⁴ 2010 Boise County Community Wildfire Protection Plan Update, November 2010; pp. 10, 16

¹⁵ Boise Interagency Logistics Center Annual Report for 2007, p. 27

¹⁶ Boise Interagency Logistics Center Annual Reports for 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. Bureau of Land Management, Idaho Department of Lands, Boise National Forest.

¹⁷ www.inciweb.org/incident/2111/

¹⁸ Personal communication; Kathleen Geier-Hayes, Boise NF ecologist; June 4, 2012.

¹⁹ Personal communication, Ben Sitz, Four Rivers Field Office fuels specialist, BLM; June 1, 2012.

²⁰ For FY 12 projects, “Prescribed Fire in Southwest Idaho: Spring and Fall Burning 2012,” produced by IDL, BLM and USDA Forest Service and available at www.rxfire.com

²¹ From 2010 update, as reviewed and revised through June 2012 meetings with fire chiefs.

²² Personal communication, Dusty Pence; Boise NF fuels planner; June 1, 2012.

²³ Boise County Wildland-Urban Interface Ordinance 2011-03, adopted April 25, 2011; http://www.boisecounty.us/Planning_and_Zoning.aspx