

Lincoln County, Washington

Community Wildfire Protection Plan Appendices

Adopted by the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners in
September 2009



Hawk Creek Estates, Lincoln County, Washington 2008

Acknowledgments

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



Lincoln County Conservation District



- Lincoln County Fire District #1
- Lincoln County Fire District #3
- Lincoln County Fire District #4
- Lincoln County Fire District #5

- Lincoln County Fire District #6
- Lincoln County Fire District #7
- Lincoln County Fire District #8
- Lincoln County Fire District #9



- Town of Almira
- Town of Creston
- Town of Harrington
- Town of Odessa
- Town of Reardan
- Town of Wilbur

Unincorporated Communities
&
Local Businesses and Citizens of Lincoln County

City of Davenport
City of Sprague

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Appendix 1

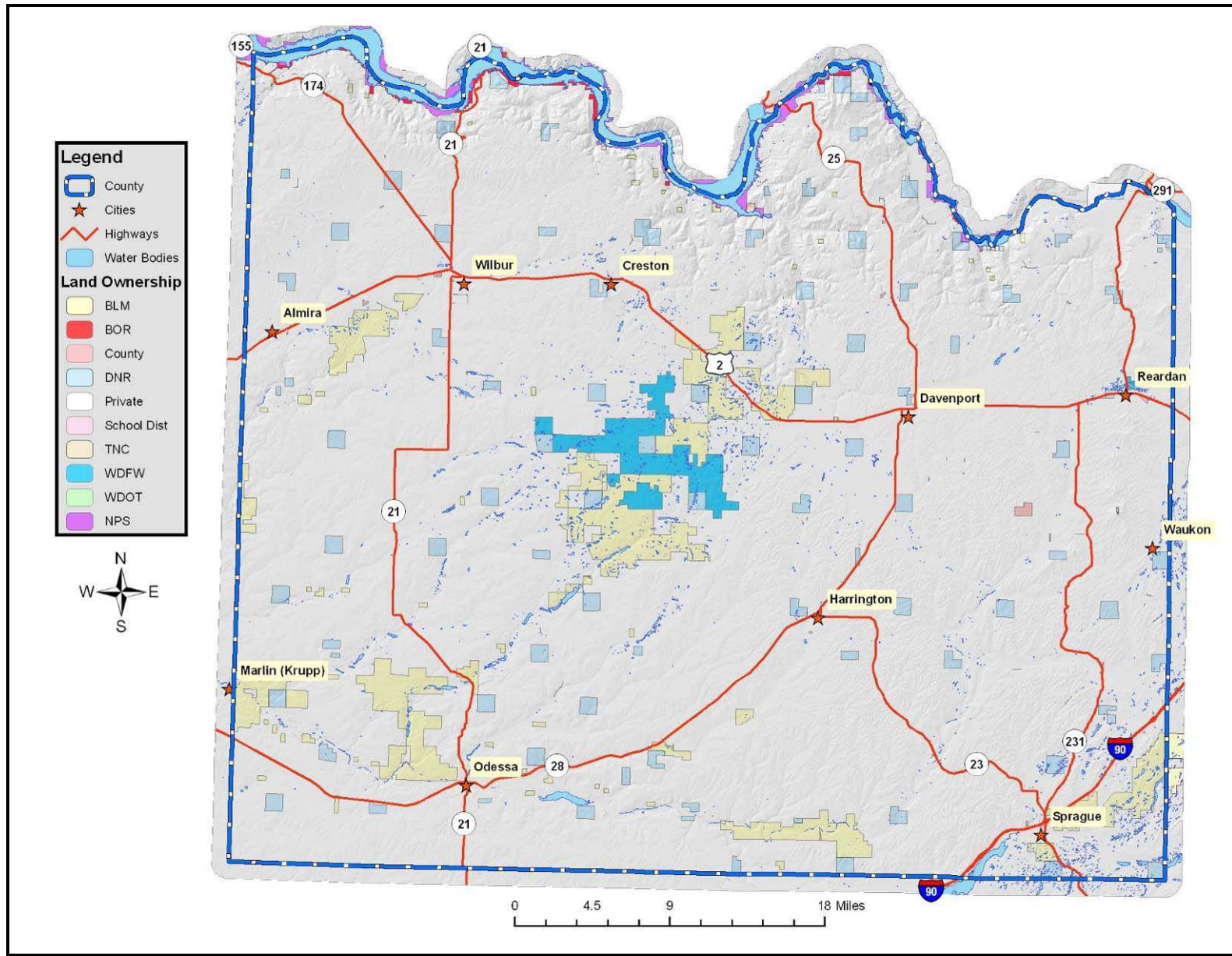
Mapping Products

Northwest Management, Inc.

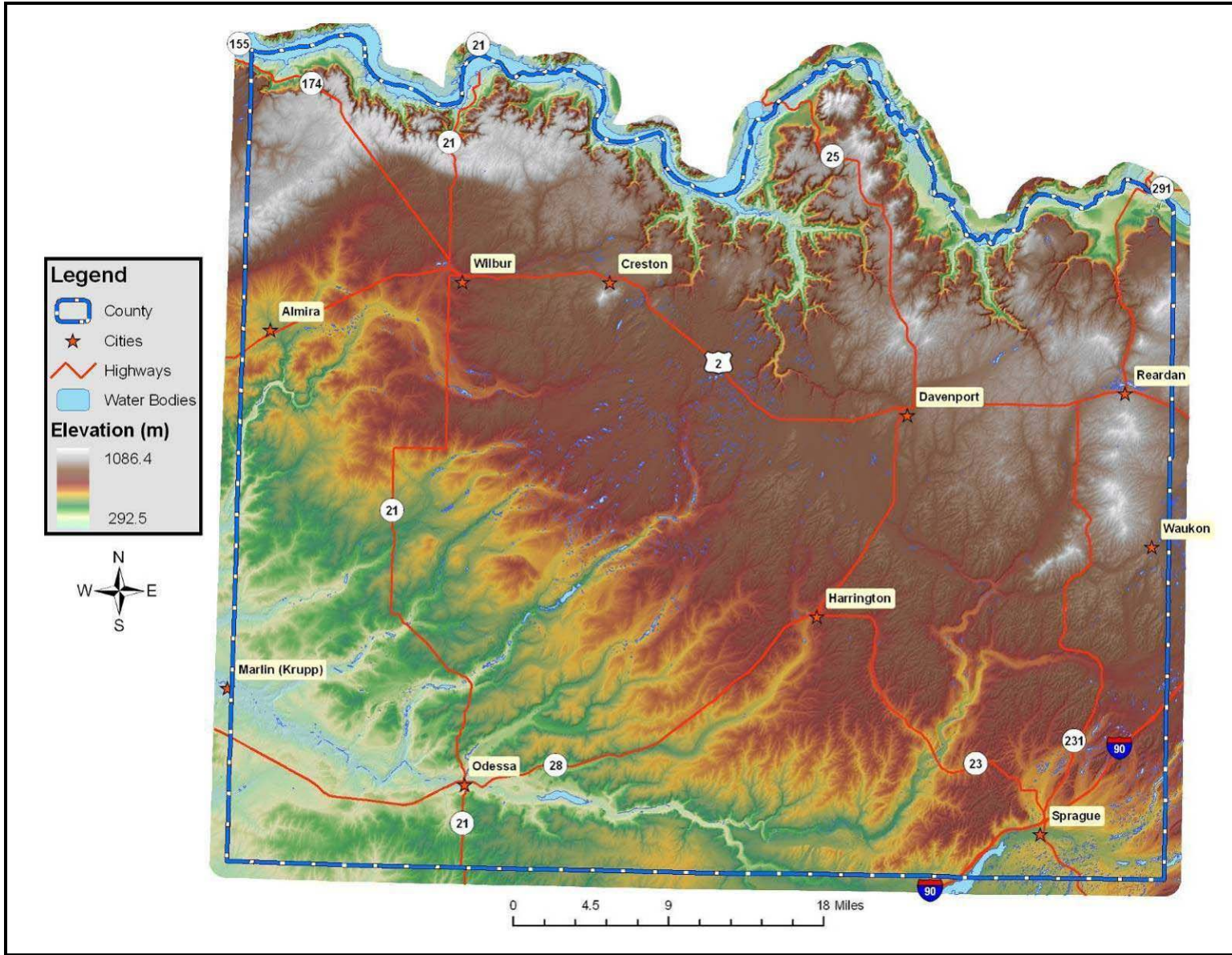
233 East Palouse River Dr.
P.O. Box 9748
Moscow, ID 83843
208-883-4488
www.Consulting-Foresters.com

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

Land Ownership Map



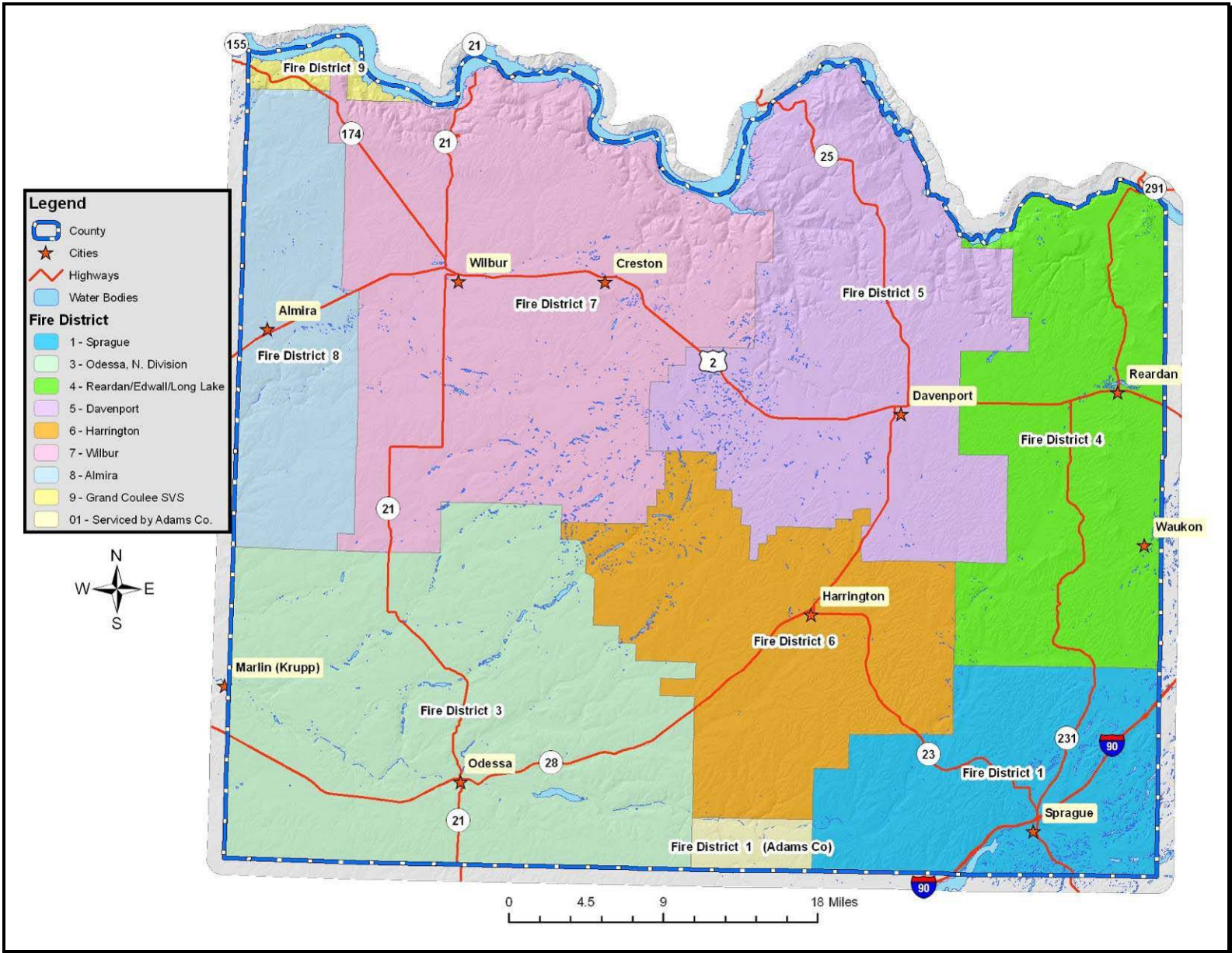
Elevation Map



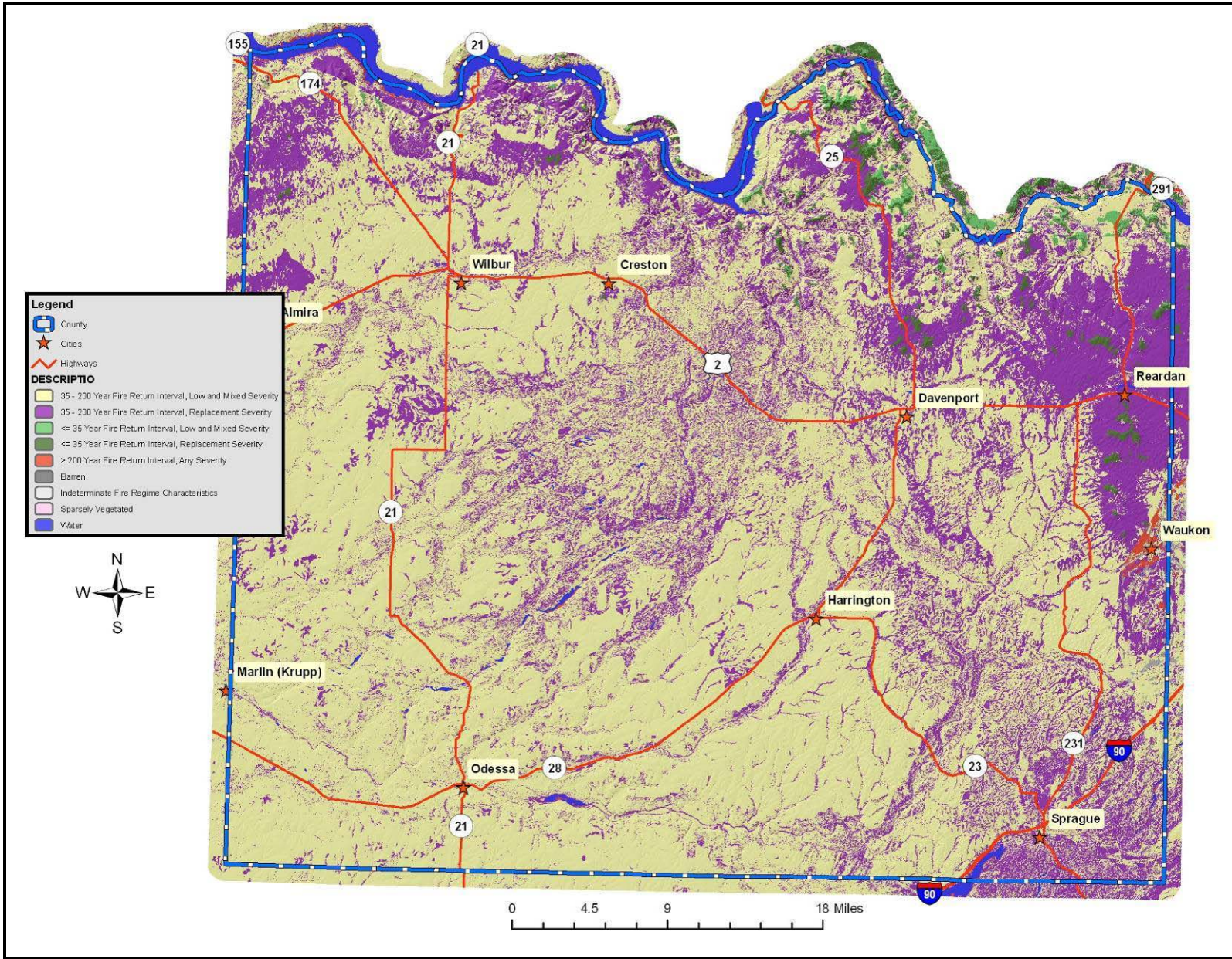
Aerial Imagery



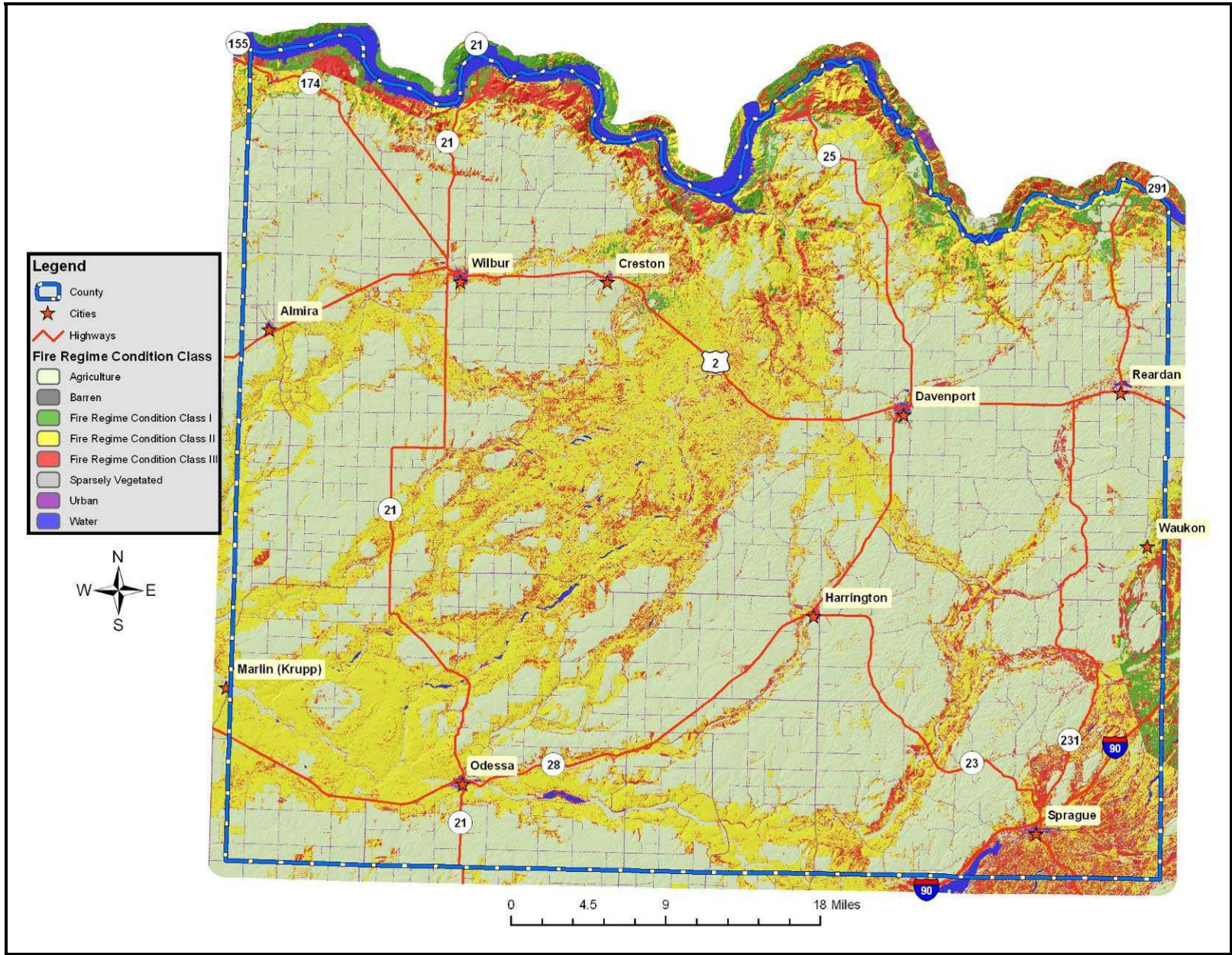
City and Rural Fire Protection Boundary Map



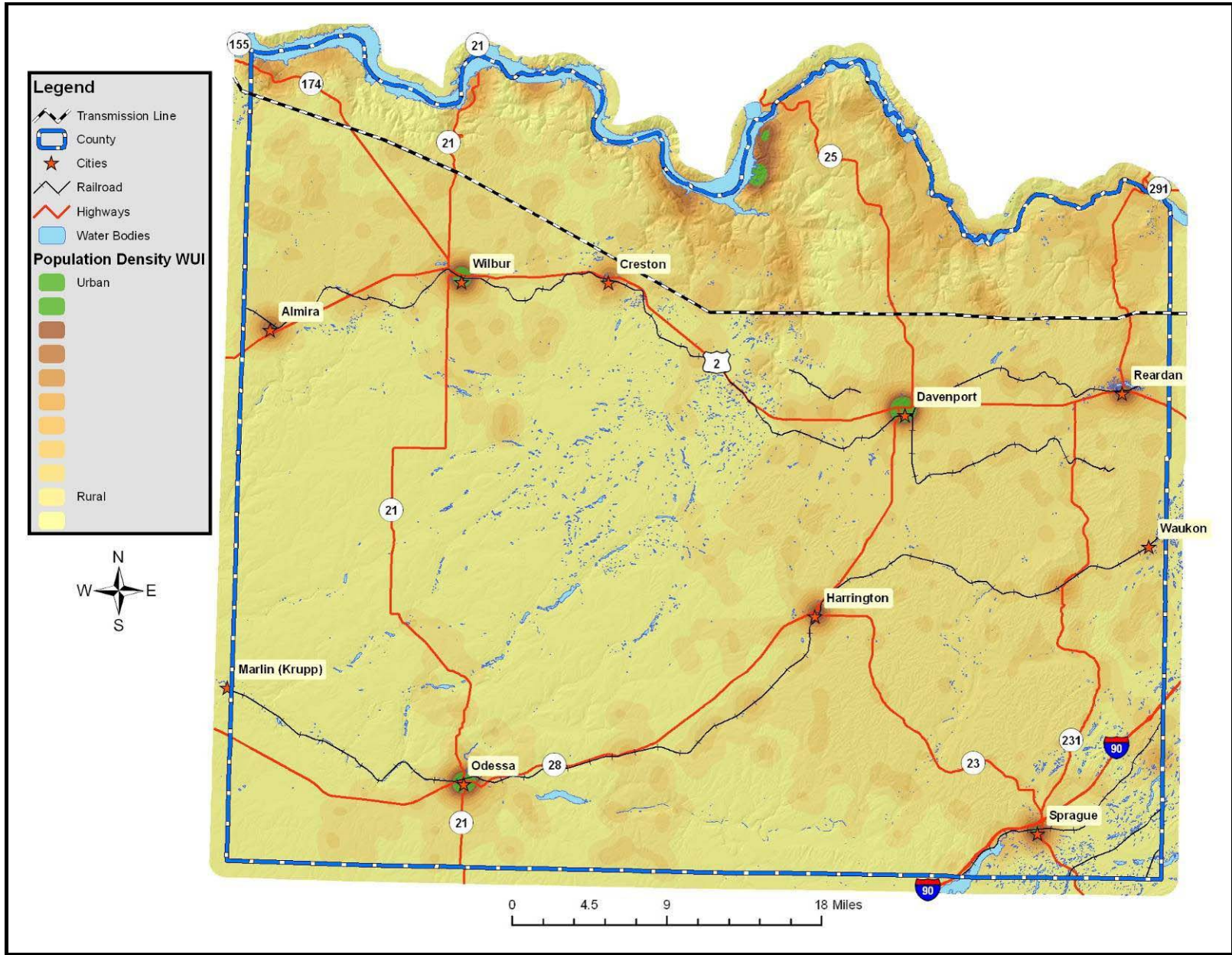
Historic Fire Regime Map



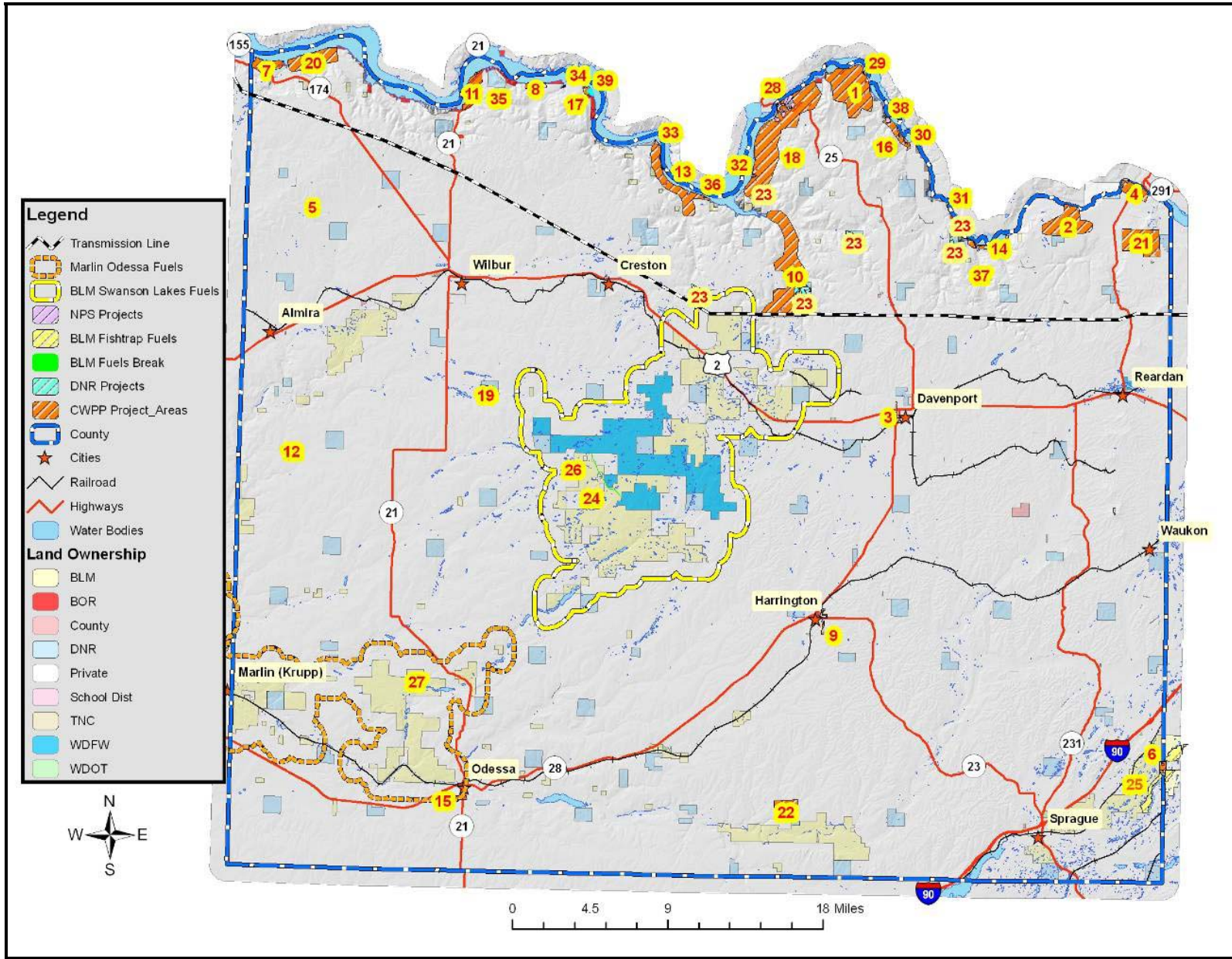
Fire Regime Condition Class Map



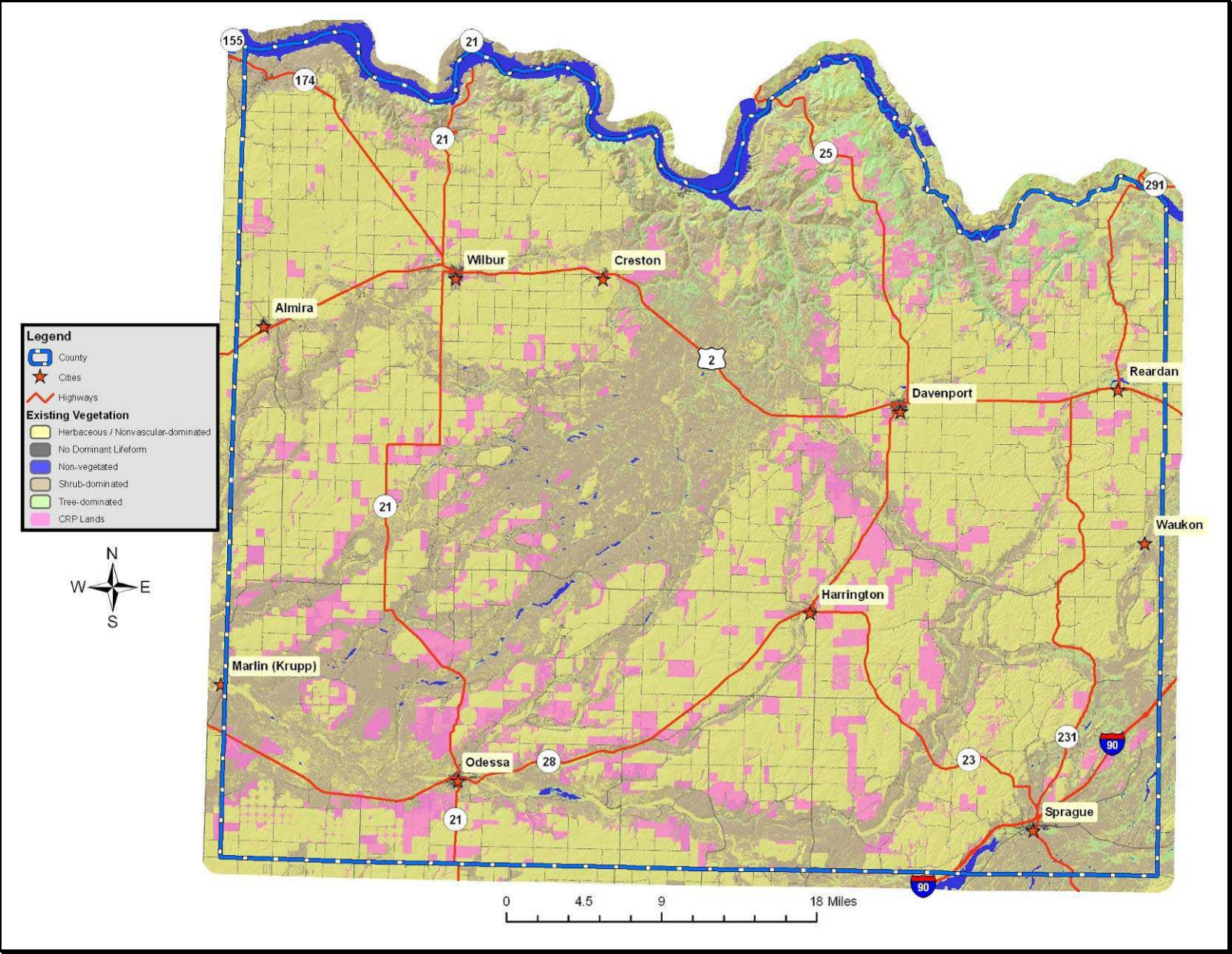
Wildland Urban Interface Map



Proposed Treatment Area Map



Vegetation Cover with CRP



Appendix 2

Documenting the Planning Process

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

Planning Committee Meeting Minutes

December 8th, 2008 – Davenport Fire Station

Introductions were made.

Meeting minutes from 10/27/08 were reviewed.

RFP's from Davey, SWCA, WALSH, and NW Management were reviewed and discussion was held. NW Management was selected by group consensus.

Steve Harris will now start the process of getting a contract together. Elsa Coffman and Steve will contact the consultant groups with the outcome.

Once the CWPP is written, the plan will be reviewed yearly, every five years the plan will be updated. Grant funding is available to assist with the five year update process.

Gloria Vanvoorhis informed the committee about the upcoming Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training in Lincoln County. CERT is a statewide group of volunteers trained to assist during emergency times such as fires or earthquakes. CERT training will provide the basic knowledge of what to do in case of an emergency. All CERT volunteer will have to complete an application and background check. The training will be 2 days, 8 hours each day, look for advertisements.

Next meeting date will be determined by the NW Management Group.

February 9th, 2009 – Davenport Fire Station

Agenda Item #1 – Introduction:

Steve Harris, Washington Department of Natural Resources, opened the meeting by making a few announcements and introduced Tera King from Northwest Management Inc. (NMI), the consultant selected to assist the committee in developing the County's CWPP. Before getting started, Steve asked for a roundtable introduction of the committee members.

Agenda Item #2 – Northwest Management Presentation:

In order to give the committee an overview of the CWPP planning process, NMI prepared a PowerPoint presentation that went through the steps that will be used in developing the plan. The following items were outlined in the presentation:

- Purpose of the CWPP
- Planning guidelines
- Major components of the document

- The Wildland Urban Interface and how it can be defined
- Types of projects to be identified
- Public involvement process
- Committee & NMI Responsibilities

Tera opened it up for any questions the committee had on the overall process and their expectations.

Agenda Item #3 – Mission, Vision, and Goals Statement:

A template version of potential mission, vision and goals statements was provided for committee review and revision. Committee members were asked to edit the statements and be prepared for discussion at the March meeting.

Agenda Item #4 –Press Release:

A draft press release announcing the initiation of the CWPP planning process was distributed to the committee. NMI asked the committee to review the press release immediately and provide comments to Tera by the end of the week. Sheriff Magers agreed to send NMI a list of media contacts to use for all press releases.

Agenda Item #5 – Resources and Capabilities:

General resources and capabilities information is needed from all fire fighting entities in the county by the March meeting. The summary form provided by NMI includes a brief description of the district, issues of concern, and a section to list district needs. The DNR will provide their Mobilization Guide, which contains fairly up-to-date equipment summaries for Lincoln County fire districts. The committee will review the Mob Guide at the March meeting to ensure the information is accurate.

Agenda Item #6 – Risk Assessments:

NMI will be conducting community risk assessments for the entire county, which will be summarized in narrative form. Specific areas of the county that are determined to be of high risk or have specific wildland fire related issues need to be identified in the CWPP. NMI will be contacting several committee members to set up meetings and/or tours to identify and discuss specific issues and potential project areas.

Agenda Item #7 – Map Products:

NMI will be developing several map products throughout the planning process. The committee noted that the county has an excellent GIS department that should be able to provide all of the necessary information. Sheriff Magers agreed to send Tera contact information.

Updated and draft maps will be brought to each meeting for review and editing by the committee. Completed maps will be included in the final plan document and all map products and data will be provided to the County upon completion of the plan.

Agenda Item #8 – Meeting Schedule:

NMI briefly discussed the estimated project timeline for completion. Tera noted that it would be ideal to have the public review period completed before July to avoid getting into the fire season. The committee decided that monthly meetings should be held on the third Monday of each month at the Davenport Fire Station. Public meetings will be held in late March or early April.

Agenda Item #9 – Task List and Assignments:

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

1. Send NMI info on existing mitigation programs, planning documents, etc – Committee
2. Review/send edits on Mission, Vision, and Goals Statements by March 11th – Committee
3. Send NMI press release edits by February 13th – Committee
4. Send committee all review materials electronically - NMI
5. Conduct community assessments and schedule tours - NMI
6. Send NMI completed Resources and Capabilities surveys by March 11th – Fire Depts & Agencies
7. Send NMI organization logos by the next meeting – Committee

Agenda Item #10 – Adjournment:

The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 pm. The next meeting will be held on **March 16th** at 7pm at the Davenport Fire Station.

March 16th, 2009 – Davenport Fire Station

Agenda Item #1 – Introduction:

Elsa Coffman and Steve Harris opened the meeting by calling everyone to attention and asking for introductions. Tera noted that she was not able to send emails to several members on the list as well as any of the county address. NMI is still working on the problem; however, Elsa will forward all emails to the county addresses until the issue is resolved.

Agenda Item #2 – Discuss Mission, Vision, and Goals:

Tera reviewed the draft mission, vision, and goals statements and noted that she had not received any edits or comments since the last meeting. Since there were no further comments, the draft statements will be included in the draft CWPP as they are currently written.

Agenda Item #3 – Press Release:

After having some difficulties with email addresses, the distribution of the first press release was delayed until this week. This and future press releases will be sent to the *Davenport Times*, the *Wilbur Register*, the *Odessa Record*, the *Lincoln Advertiser*, the *Huckleberry Press*, and *The Star*.

Agenda Item #4 –Resources and Capabilities:

Tera has received most of the fire department summaries; however, there are a few still outstanding. The committee decided to use the fields listed in the DNR Mobilization Guide to complete the equipment lists for all the fire districts.

Agenda Item #5 – Risk Assessments:

Vaiden spent most of last week touring the county with various committee members. He will be writing the narrative risk assessments for review at the April committee meeting. It was decided that rather than divide the county by fire districts for the risk assessments, Vaiden will try to write them based on vegetation types in order to reduce the redundancy of the narratives.

Agenda Item #6 – Draft Review:

NMI handed out a draft of Chapters 1 and 2 for the committee to review. In addition to editing the content, Tera asked that the committee provide comments on the format including colors, fonts, and organizations. Comments on the Chapters 1 and 2 are due by April 10th.

Since the last meeting, NMI staff has had several discussions with various committee members. Many of these discussions had common themes; thus, they were brought up at the committee meeting for group discussion. The discussed topics included Fire District #9/Grand Coulee Fire Department, Adams County District #1 in Lincoln County, grazing on public land, fuel breaks in CRP, road connectivity for suppression purposes, communication between agencies and public, and SE region DNR coverage south of Highway 2. All of these issues and potential solutions were discussed at length and will be included in the draft CWPP.

Agenda Item #7 – Map Products:

NMI has prepared drafts of most of the mapping products for this project. In addition to the wall maps, Vaiden explained each of the maps with a powerpoint presentation. The Wildland Urban Interface map was discussed at length. Vaiden provided drafts of the WUI map based solely on the population density model results as well as with various modifications. Due to the scattered nature of structures and infrastructure throughout the county, the committee agreed that the WUI should cover the entire county rather than leave a few pockets out. All of the maps will be revised and presented at the public meetings.

Agenda Item #8 – Public Meetings:

The public meetings were scheduled to follow the April committee meeting as follows:

- April 21st – Wilbur Fire Station at 6:30 pm
- April 22nd – Harrington Memorial Hall at 6:30 pm
- April 28th – Davenport Memorial Hall at 6:30 pm
- April 29th – Deer Meadows Fire Station at 6:30 pm

NMI handed out a draft flyer announcing the meetings for the committee to review. Tera asked that comments on the flyer be sent to her by March 31st in order to be published several weeks ahead of the meeting.

Agenda Item #9 – Task List and Assignments:

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

1. Review public meeting flyer and send comments by March 31st – Committee
2. Send Tera R&C summary – Fire Districts 2-4 and 9
3. Send logos immediately – Committee
4. Send existing fire management plans or other planning guidelines discussed – Committee
5. Provide comments on Chapters 1 & 2 by April 10th – Committee
6. Summarize fire ignition data by year, cause, size, and location for past 5 years – Fire Districts

Agenda Item #10 – Adjournment:

The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 pm. The next meeting will be held on **April 20th** at 7pm at the Davenport Fire Station.

April 20th, 2009 – Davenport Fire Station

Agenda Item #1 – Introduction:

Elsa Coffman and Steve Harris opened the meeting by asking for introductions.

Agenda Item #2 – Public Meetings:

Tera reviewed the schedule for the public meetings, which start with Wilbur and Harrington this week and end with Davenport and Deer Meadows the following week. She reiterated the importance of having committee members in attendance to support the discussion and assist with answering questions. The announcement flyer was sent all of the local newspapers for publication.

Agenda Item #3 – Draft Review:

Tera handed out draft copies of both the CWPP and supporting Appendices. The contents and formatting for each new section was discussed including where missing elements were located or additional data was needed. The committee noted several corrections and highlighted areas that need further review. The committee agreed to review and provide edits to Tera by May 6th.

Agenda Item #4 –Fire History Data:

NMI is still working on collecting data from the various fire districts. To date, Fire Districts #3 and #4 are the only districts that have not responded; however, there are few holes in the data that need to be filled in by other districts. Tera would like to have this data by May 1st.

Agenda Item #5 – Project Timeline:

Vaiden spent most of last week touring the county with various committee members. He will be writing the narrative risk assessments for review at the April committee meeting. It was decided that rather than divide the county by fire districts for the risk assessments, Vaiden will try to write them based on vegetation types in order to reduce the redundancy of the narratives.

Agenda Item #6 – Task List and Assignments:

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

1. Review draft documents and provide edits by May 6th - Committee
2. Send NMI fire history data – Fire Districts (primarily Districts #3 and #4)
3. Send logos immediately – Committee

Agenda Item #7 – Adjournment:

The meeting was adjourned at 9:00 pm. The next meeting will be held on **May 11th** at 7pm at the Davenport Fire Station.

May 11th, 2009 – Davenport Fire Station

Agenda Item #1 – Introduction:

Tera King opened the meeting by welcoming everyone and thanking them for the continued participation.

Agenda Item #2 – Draft Review:

Tera reviewed the new sections of the draft CWPP noting the added fire history data, fire district info, issues discussions, and project lists. The committee reviewed several of these sections and

provided additional comment. Several members noticed that the fire history data may not reflect the Wall Lake Fire. Tera will check the past fires map and see if the data matches. Steve will also double-check the DNR's database to make sure the Wall Lake Fire is included accurately. During the committee review of the first draft the issue of PILT payments to the County came up. Richard provided some handout information about the PILT program and how the agency provides compensation in lieu of property taxes to the county. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife also brought up the sharp-tail and sage grouse reintroduction program as a potential issue in regards to the proposed fuels reduction work.

Agenda Item #3 – Project Prioritization:

The committee spent a considerable amount of time discussing and prioritizing projects in Chapter 6. Action items in Tables 6.1 through 6.4 were given a “high”, “medium”, or “low” priority ranking. The proposed projects listed in Table 6.5 were given a numerical ranking by responsible fire district/agency and a risk rating.

Agenda Item #4 –Public Review:

The committee agreed to send all comments and revisions to the draft to Tera by May 27th. Tera will make the changes, print the document, and get the draft out for the public review period by June 3rd. The public comment period will end on July 6th. Copies of the draft will be available at the courthouse, the conservation district, city halls (including Grand Coulee), and the BLM office as well as available online at the County website. Tera will send out the press release and make flyers to be handed out.

Agenda Item #5 – Task List and Assignments:

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

1. Review draft documents and provide edits by May 27th - Committee
2. Send NMI fire history data – Fire Districts #3 and #4
3. Send definitions for high, medium, and low risk rating – Richard Parrish
4. Add info about Livestock Evacuation Plan – Tera and Dave Hubbard

Agenda Item #6 – Adjournment:

The meeting was adjourned at 9:15 pm. The next meeting will follow the public review period, if necessary.

Record of Published Articles

The following articles were published in local newspapers and newsletters during the course of the CWPP planning process.

Figure 2.1. Article published in the Wilbur Register on March 19th, 2009.



Figure 2.2. Article published in the Huckleberry Press on March 26th, 2009.



Figure 2.3. Article published in the *Davenport Times* on April 9th, 2009.

Wildfire plan meetings set

Four public meetings concerning the community wildfire protection plan being developed for Lincoln County have been scheduled during April.

Meeting dates and locations include April 21 at Wilbur Fire Station, April 22 at Harrington Memorial Hall, April 28 at Davenport Memorial Hall and April 29 at Deer Meadows Fire Station (42117 Miles Creston Road N).

All will begin at 6:30 p.m.

Public input is being sought to better understand the vulnerability of county residents, businesses and resources to wildfire.

A planning committee desires to improve public awareness and education about wildfire risk, help residents and landowners reduce wildfire potential, address inadequate fire protection and recommend risk mitigation projects.

More information is available from Elsa Coffman at the Lincoln County Conservation District (725-4181) or Tera King, plan consultant, at (208) 883-4488.

Reach out with a *Times* ad. 725-0101.

Figure 2.4. Article published in the *Wilbur Register* on April 9th, 2009.

Meetings to address Wildlife plans here

A series of public meetings have been scheduled, including one at the Wilbur Fire Station at 6:30 p.m. on April 21, to address the Community Wildfire Protection Plan being developed for Lincoln County.

These meetings will give the public the opportunity to offer input and to better understand how vulnerable county residents, businesses, and resources are to wildfire.

The purpose of the Wildfire Protection Plan is to promote awareness of the countywide wildland fire hazard and to propose workable solutions to reduce the wildfire risk.

The meetings are open to the public and will include slideshow presentations by wildfire specialists and local personnel working to develop the plan. Residents are encouraged to attend the meeting in their area.

In addition to the Wildfire Protection meeting in Wilbur, a similar meeting will be held on April 22 at Harrington Memorial Hall, on April 28 at Davenport Memorial Hall, and April 29 at the Deer Meadows Fire Station. Each of the meetings starts at 6:30 p.m.

Figure 2.5. Article published in the *Davenport Times* in June 2009.



Public Meeting Presentation

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

Slide
1



Slide
2



Slide 3



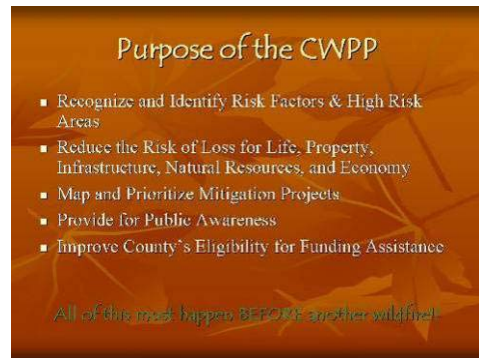
Slide 4



Slide 5



Slide 6



Slide 7



Slide 8



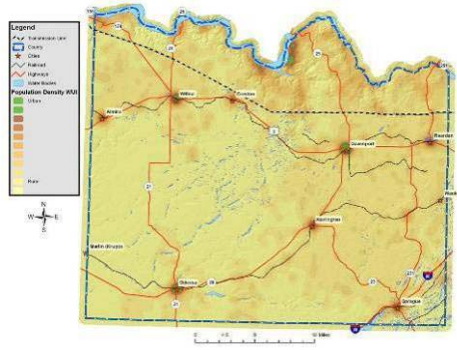
Slide 9



Slide 10



Slide 11



Slide 12

Preparedness

- Emergency Services
- City and Rural Fire Protection
- Wildland Fire Protection
- Local Government
- Local Organizations

Slide 13



Slide 14

How prepared are you (really)?

- Construction Materials?
- Landscaping Techniques?
- Access Issues?
- Power lines?
- Propane Tanks, Wood Piles, etc.?

Slide 15

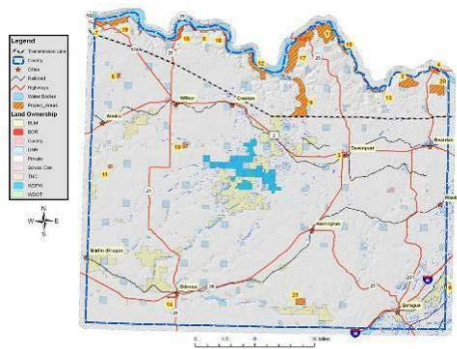


Slide 16

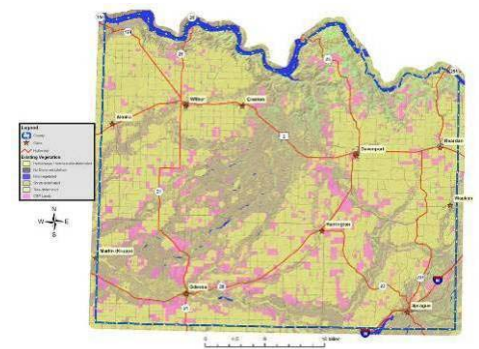
Types of Projects

- Defensible Space
 - Thinning, pruning, mowing, construction materials, types of landscaping, wood piles, awareness, etc.
- Roadside Fuels Treatments
- Access Issues
 - Bridges, turnouts, road width, turnarounds, overhangs, etc.
- Emergency Response Needs
 - Training, equipment, recruitment, PPEs, water resources, etc.
- Policy Issues
 - WUI building codes, road standards, public education, etc.
- Pre-planning Efforts in High Risk Areas
 - Evacuation routes, safety zones, etc.

Slide 17



Slide 18



Slide
19

Public Involvement

- Press Releases about planning efforts
- Informational flyers
- Public Meetings X4
- Public Review of the DRAFT Plans will be facilitated once all sections have been completed and reviewed by the committee

Slide
20


Recommendations?

- Safety & Policy
- People, Structures, and Livelihoods
- Infrastructure
- Resources & Capabilities
- Regional Land Management Recommendations
- Others?

Slide
21

Your Input

- Maps on the Walls – Mark them up!
- Talk to one of the planning committee members.
- Let us know your ideas and concerns.
- Make this YOUR Plan!
- Thank you for attending and participating! Please visit with us.



Slide
22



Lincoln County, Washington
Community Wildfire Protection Plan
Northwest Management, Inc.
Tara R. Kopp, B.S.

Appendix 3

Risk Analysis Models

Historic Fire Regime

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

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

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

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

Fire Regime Condition Class

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

As scale of application becomes finer the five historic fire regimes may be defined with more detail, or any one class may be split into finer classes, but the hierarchy to the coarse scale definitions should be retained. Coarse-scale FRCC classes have been defined and mapped by

Hardy et al. (2001) and Schmidt et al. (2001). They include three condition classes for each historic fire regime. The classification is based on a relative measure describing the degree of departure from the historical natural fire regime. This departure results in changes to one (or more) of the following ecological components: vegetation characteristics (species composition, structural stages, stand age, canopy closure, and mosaic pattern); fuel composition; fire frequency, severity, and pattern; and other associated disturbances (e.g. insect and diseased mortality, grazing, and drought). There are no wildland vegetation and fuel conditions or wildland fire situations that do not fit within one of the three classes.

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

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

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

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

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Appendix 4

Fire Services Information

Wilbur Fire Department:

Chief: Craig Haden
Telephone: 509-647-5531
Address: 10 NW Cole Street / PO Box 67
Wilbur, Washington 99185

Lincoln County Fire District #1:

Chief: Scott Clemenson
Telephone: 509-257-2926
Address: PO Box 278
Sprague, Washington 99032

Lincoln County Fire District #3:

Chief: Roger Sebesta
Telephone: 509-988-0226
Address: PO Box 667
Odessa, Washington 99159

Lincoln County Fire District #4:

Chief: Ryan Rettkowski
Telephone: 509-796-2045
Address: PO Box 295
Reardan, Washington 99029-0295

Lincoln County Fire District #5:

Chief: Gene Johnson
Telephone: 509-725-0211
Address: PO Box 267
Davenport, Washington 99122

Lincoln County Fire District #6:

Chief: Scott McGowan
Telephone: 509-721-0200
Address: PO Box 665
Harrington, Washington 99134

Lincoln County Fire District #7:

Wilbur Station Chief: Craig Haden
Telephone: 509-647-5613
Address: PO Box 11
Wilbur, Washington 99185

Lincoln County Fire District #8:

Chief: Dennis Pinar Jr.
Telephone: 509-641-0742
Address: 34258 Old Coulee Road
Almira, Washington 99103

Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife:

Wildlife Area Manager: Juli Anderson
Telephone: 509-636-2344
Address: 19602 Seven Springs Dairy Road
Creston, Washington 99117

Bureau of Land Management:

Spokane District Office
Fire Management Officer: Scott Boyd
Telephone: 509-536-1237
Address: 1103 North Fancher Road
Spokane, Washington 99212-1275

National Park Service

Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area
Interim Chief Ranger: Adam Kelsey
Telephone: 509-633-3830 x36
Address: 1003 Crest Drive
Coulee Dam, Washington 99116

Washington State Department of Natural Resources

Northeast Region, Arcadia District
Fire Unit Forester: Patrick McCabe
Telephone: 509-684-7474
Address: PO Box 190
Colville, Washington 99114

Fire Services Resource List

	Type	Resource	Gallons	Drive	Vehicle or License #	Specifications	Location
Wilbur Fire Department	2	Pumper	500			1969 American LaFrance	Wilbur
	2	Pumper	800			2005 Freightliner	Wilbur
Lincoln County Fire District #1	1	Engine	1000	4x4	161	International 7400, 1000 gpm	Sprague
	3	Engine	1200	6x6	117	AM General, 300 gpm	Sprague
	3	Engine	1400	6x6	116	International 4900, 300 gpm	Sprague
	3	Engine	1200	4x4	115	International 7300, 300 gpm	Sprague
	3	Engine	1200	4x4	114	International 7300, 300 gpm	Sprague
	3	Engine	800	4x2	112	GMC C-70, 250 gpm	Sprague
	6	Engine	250	4x4	121	Chevy C-30, 150 gpm	Sprague
	2	Tender	4200	4x2	130	Freightliner FLC, 300 gpm	Sprague

Lincoln County Fire District #3	3	Engine	1000	4x4	310	1985 Ford F-700	Robin Weishaar
	3	Engine	1000	4x4	311	1977 Int 1800	Lamona
	3	Engine	1000	4x4	312	1968 Int 1700	Dallas Deife
	3	Engine	1000	4x4	313	1973 Int 1700	Mike Hardung
	3	Engine	1000	4x4	314	1989 Int 4800	Jeff Melcher
	3	Engine	1100	4x4	315	1968 Kaiser Military	Lani Schorzman
	3	Engine	1000	6x6	316	1975 Int 1700	Colley Walter
	3	Engine	1000	4x4	317	1968 Int 1700	Gary Schmierer
	3	Engine	1000	4x4	318	1990 Int 4800	Irby
	3	Engine	1100	4x4	320	2006 Int 7400	Fink Station
	3	Engine	1100	4x4	321	2006 Int 7400	Odessa
	3	Engine	1100	4x4	322	2003 Int 7400	Odessa
		Command		4x4	323	1999 Chevy Suburban	Odessa
		Crash Truck		4x4	325	1977 Dodge 200	Odessa
		Tender	3300	6x6	326	1977 AM General	Rick Smith
		Semi-Tender	5000	4x6	327	1985 Kenworth	Odessa
		Semi-Tender	5000	4x6	328	1985 Kenworth	Odessa
	Tender	3300	6x6	329	1990 Peterbilt	Odessa	

Lincoln County Fire District #4	6	Brush engine	400	4x4	410 C58123	(Moves to Gravelle in Summer)	Edwall
	3	Attack engine	500	4x4	416 79099C	Structural/Foam	Edwall
		Brush engine	600	4x4	416 61123C	Foam	Edwall
	4	Attack engine	1000	4x4	417 00259C	Structural/Foam	Edwall
	2	Pumper/Tender	3500	2	433 74738C	Structural/Port-a-tank	Edwall
		Support	0	2	413 16358C	Cascade SCBA fill	Edwall
		Brush engine	800	2	420 C14969	Summer only/booster line	Long Lake
	4	Attack engine	500	4x4	412 67786C	Structural/Foam/Extrication	Reardan
	1	Class A engine	1000	2	460 74752C	Structural	Reardan
	4	Attack engine	1000	4x4	411 C66525	Structural/Foam	Reardan
	2	Tender	3000	2	434 22705C		Reardan
	4	Attack engine	1000	4x4	414 28067C	Structural/Foam	Reardan
	2	Tender	3500	2	430 64004C	Port-a-tank/floating pump	Reardan
		Brush engine	250	4x4	419 79098C	Booster Line only	Reardan
Lincoln County Fire District #5		Engine	300	4x4	513	Quick Response	Deer Meadows
		Engine	300	4x4	524	Mini Pumper	Seven Bays
		Engine	750	4x4	526	Brush	Egypt
		Engine	750	4x2	515	Brush	Davenport
		Engine	1000	4x4	512	Brush	Davenport
		Engine	1000	4x2	528	Brush	Deer Meadows
		Engine	1000	4x2	525	Brush	Egypt
		Engine	1200	4x2	514	Brush	Davenport
		Engine	1300	4x2	527	Brush	Deer Meadows
		Command		4x4	540	Suburban ¾ ton	Davenport
		Tender	3600	6x4	530	Tanker	Davenport
		Engine	250	4x4	516	Brush	Davenport

Lincoln County Fire District #6		Brush Truck	1200			International, 300 gpm	Harrington
		Brush Truck	1200			Ford, 300 gpm	Harrington
		Brush Truck	1200			International, 300 gpm	Harrington
		Brush Truck	1000			International, 275 gpm	Harrington
		Brush Truck	500			Ford, 150 gpm	Harrington
		Tanker	1600			International, 225 gpm	Harrington
		Tanker	3000			Dodge, 300 gpm	Harrington
		Brush/Quick attack	300			Chevrolet, 125 gpm	Harrington
Lincoln County Fire District #7	7	Engine	250	4x4	L727	30 gpm, 1982 Dodge, foam	Creston
	3	Engine	1200	4x4	L729	500 gpm, 1993 Int., foam	Creston
	3	Tender	1200	4x4	L730	300 gpm, 1971 Int.	Creston
	2	Structural	500	4x2	L769	750 gpm, 1976 FTI pumper	Creston
	1	Tender	5000	4x2	L739	300 gpm, 1987 White	Creston
	3	Engine	1200	4x4	L710	300 gpm, 1974 Int., foam	Creston
		Engine	1200	4x4	L717	300 gpm, 1992 F-800, foam	Creston
	4	Engine	800	4x4	L728	125 gpm, 1968 Int., foam	Lincoln
			750	4x4	L726	500 gpm, 1991 Int.	Lincoln
	2	Structural	500	4x2	L768	1000 gpm, 1980 FTI pumper	Lincoln
	3	Engine	1200	4x4	L711 00284C	300 gpm, 1989 Int., foam	Wilbur
	3	Engine	1200	4x4	L712 44693C	300 gpm., 1997 Int., foam	Wilbur
	6	Engine	300	4x4	L713 11189D	225 gpm., 1980 GMC, foam	Wilbur
	7	Engine	250	4x4	L714 29714D	30 gpm, 1986 Chevy, foam	Wilbur
	3	Tender	2000	4x2	L731 C37983	250 gpm, 1992 Ford	Wilbur
	3	Tender	1800	4x4	L732 11190D	250 gpm, 1973 Int.	Lincoln
	7	Engine	250	4x4	L741 C42730	30 gpm, 1968 Jeep	Wilbur
	2	Tender	3000	6x2	L733	300 gpm, 1985 Int.	Wilbur
	1	Tender	5000	6x2	L738	300 gpm, 1992 Ford	Wilbur
		Structural			L761	1250 gpm, Freightliner	Wilbur
	Command		4x2	L740	1987 Ford pickup	Wilbur	

Lincoln County Fire District #8	6	Rescue	400			1993 Ford F-350	Almira
	3	Brush engine	600	4x4		1993 Fore F-800	Almira
	3	Brush engine	1400			1982 Chevy	Almira
	3	Brush engine	1200			1997 Freightliner	Almira
	3	Brush engine	750			1970 Chevy	Almira
	T3 S2	Tender	2000			2009 Ferrera	Almira
	1	Structural	1000			2007 Ferrera	Almira
	6	Brush engine	500			1985 Chevy	Almira
	3	Brush engine	1000	6x6		1985	Almira
		Command				1997 Ford F-350	Almira
Lincoln County Fire District #9	Type 1	Engine	1000		32983D	1977 Ford	Main Station
	Type 1	Engine	1000		32959D	2004 Spartan	Main Station
	Type 7	Brush engine	100		40746D	1988 Chevy 3500	B Station
	Type 6	Brush engine	300		20959D	1994 Chevy 3500	B Station
	Type 3	Brush engine	510		32986D	2007 Ford F550	B Station
	Type 6	Brush engine	350		76135C	2006 Ford 550	B Station
		Transport			40747D	1981 Ford Passenger Van	B Station

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife						2000 Chevy ½ ton	Swanson Lakes	
						1995 Ford F-150	Swanson Lakes	
						2003 Ford F-250	Swanson Lakes	
						1995 John Deere 6400	Swanson Lakes	
			1000			1956 Ford F-600 flatbed	Swanson Lakes	
BLM		Brush engine	300			2000 Ford F-450	Spokane	
		Brush engine	300			2001 Ford F-550	Wenatchee	
Washington Department of Natural Resources	6	Wildland	240			Ford	Deer Park	
	6	Wildland	240			Ford	Deer Park	
	6	Wildland	240			Ford	Deer Park	
	6	Wildland	240			Ford	Deer Park	
	6	Wildland	240			Ford	Deer Park	
	6	Wildland	240			Ford	Deer Park	
	6	Wildland	240			Ford	Deer Park	
	6	Wildland	240			Ford	Deer Park	
	6	Wildland	240			Ford	Deer Park	
	6	Wildland	240			Ford	Deer Park	
	2	Helicopter						Ellensburg
		Air Tanker					Fixed-wing	Deer Park
	2	Helicopter						Ellensburg
5	Wildland	600				International	Deer Park	
NPS	6	Engine	300	4x4	1259638	CAF Type 6	Kettle Falls or Fort Spokane	

Appendix 5

State and Federal CWPP Guidance

National Fire Plan

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

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

The NFP goals of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan include:

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

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

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

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

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

National Association of State Foresters

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conceptual Approach

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

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

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

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

Healthy Forests Restoration Act

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

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) seeks to:

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

The Lincoln County Community Wildfire Protection Plan was developed to adhere to the principles of the HFRA while providing recommendations consistent with the policy document. This should assist the federal land management agencies with implementing wildfire mitigation

projects in Lincoln County that incorporate public involvement and the input from a wide spectrum of fire and emergency services providers in the region.

Federal Emergency Management Agency Philosophy

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

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

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

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

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

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Appendix 6

Potential CWPP Project Funding Sources

Assistance to Firefighters Grant

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

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

Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)

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

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

Chemical Sector Buffer Zone Protection Program (Chem-BZPP)

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

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

Citizen Corps

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

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

Citizen Corps Support Program

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

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

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

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

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

Community Disaster Loans

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

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

Disposal of Federal Surplus Real Property

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

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

Emergency Management Institute (EMI) Independent Study Program

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

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

Emergency Management Institute (EMI) Resident Educational Program

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

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

Emergency Management Institute Training Assistance

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

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

Fire Management Assistance Grant

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

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

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

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

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

Hazardous Materials Planning and Training

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

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

Homeland Defense Equipment Reuse Program - HDER

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

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

Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)

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

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

Interagency National Fire Plan Community Assistance

www.nwfireplan.gov

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

National Fire Academy Educational Program/Harvard Fellowship Grant

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

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

National Fire Academy Training Assistance

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

To provide travel stipends to students attending Academy courses.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program

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

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

Rural Fire Assistance (RFA)

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

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

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

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

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

State Fire Assistance Wildland Urban Interface Hazard Mitigation Grants

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

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

Volunteer Fire Department Assistance

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

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

Western States Fire Managers Wildland Urban Interface Grant Program

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

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

Wildland-Urban Interface Community and Rural Fire Assistance

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

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

Appendix 7

Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inversion - Atmospheric condition in which temperature increases with altitude.

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

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

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

Lethal - Relating to or causing death.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Native - Indigenous; living naturally within a given area.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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