Pend Oreille County CWPP 2011 Update

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) update is designed to be an attachment to the 2005 Pend Oreille County CWPP. The purpose of this document is twofold. First, to incorporate the relevant risk analysis and mitigation project sections of the 2010 Pend Oreille County Multi-Jurisdiction All Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) into the CWPP. The second purpose of this document is to update the district information and action items from the 2005 CWPP.

Section two of this document outlines the risk analysis of wildfire in Pend Oreille County. This information will provide much of the needed documentation to perform a Benefic Cost Analysis (BCA) to show the financial benefit wildfire mitigation projects for grant funds.

Over the past five years many of the action items in the 2005 plan have been completed or are in progress. Also, new issues have arisen that need to be addressed. Section 4 of this plan update documents the work that has been completed and provides a new focused list of action items that need to be completed.

The following agencies participated in the development of this update: Pend Oreille County, South Pend Oreille Fire & Rescue, Fire District #2, Fire District #4, Fire District #5, Fire District #6, Fire District #8, The Town of Cusick, The Town of Ione, The Town of Metaline, The Town of Metaline Falls, and The City of Newport. The US Forest Service and Washington Department of Natural Resources are also participants in this update.

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PEND OREILLE COUNTY WASHINGTON

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN (CWPP) 2010 UPDATE

PROMULGATION OF ADOPTION

Be it known that the Pend Oreille County, Washington Board of County Commissioners do hereby approve the Adoption of the Pend Oreille County, Washington Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2010 Update and direct its implementation through the Pend Oreille County Community Wildfire Protection Committee.

Be it also known that the Board of County Commissioners hereby directs the Coordinator of Emergency Services, to continue to lead the implementation of this Plan as the Pend Oreille County Community Wildfire Protection Committee Chair.

This Plan has been developed in the interest of providing wildfire mitigation protection to populations living in Pend Oreille County and the incorporated Cities within its boundary. Through adoption of this Plan, all county and city agencies are requested to develop directives, Standard Operating Procedures, checklists or other supplemental guidance to insure its maximum effectiveness.

Pend Oreille County Commissioner	5-23-11 Date
Pend Oreille County Commissioner	05 23 11 Date
Pend Oreille County Commissioner	5/23/2011 Date

Attest:

Pend Oreille County Clerk of the Board	05 23-11 Date

Endorsed:

JoAnn Boggs, Director of Emergency Management	5/23/11 Date

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Notice of Acceptance and Participation In the Pend Oreille County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

I, Mike Nokes, Fire Chief for the South Pend Oreille Fire & Rescue agree to support and participate in the implementation of the Pend Oreille County Community Wildfire Protection Plan as it applies to the South Pend Oreille Fire District.

DATED this 31 day of May, 2011

South Pend Oreille Fire District

By: _____

Fire Chief

Received by the District Secretary this 31 day of May 2011

Signature: Darlyn M. Petrie

District Secretary

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Notice of Acceptance and Participation In the Pend Oreille County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

I, Scott D. Doughty, Fire Chief for Pend Oreille Fire District #2 agree to support and participate in the implementation of the Pend Oreille County Community Wildfire Protection Plan as it applies to Pend Oreille Fire District #2.

DATED this 16 day of June, 2011

Pend Oreille Fire District #2

By: Scott D. Doughty

Fire Chief

Received by the District Secretary this 16 day of June 2011

Signature:

District Secretary

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Notice of Acceptance and Participation In the Pend Oreille County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

I, CHRIS WYROBEK, Fire Chief for Pend Oreille Fire District #4 agree to support and participate in the implementation of the Pend Oreille County Community Wildfire Protection Plan as it applies to Pend Oreille Fire District #4.

DATED this 31st day of MAY, 2011

Pend Oreille Fire District #4

By: _____

Fire Chief

Received by the District Secretary this 31 day of MAY 2011

Signature: Dar Lynn M. Petrie

District Secretary

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Notice of Acceptance and Participation

In the

Pend Oreille County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

I, John Foster, Fire Chief for Pend Oreille County Fire District #5 agree to support and participate in the implementation of the Pend Oreille County Community Wildfire Protection Plan as it applies to Pend Oreille County Fire District #5.

DATED this 7th day of June, 2011

Pend Oreille Fire District #5

By: _____

Fire Chief

Received by the District Secretary this 8 day of June 2011

Winnie Sundsetts

Signature:

District Secretary

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Notice of Acceptance and Participation In the Pend Oreille County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

I, James E. Robinson, Fire Chief for Pend Oreille County Fire District #6 agree to support and participate in the implementation of the Pend Oreille County Community Wildfire Protection Plan as it applies to Pend Oreille County Fire District #6.

DATED this 2 day of June, 2011

Pend Oreille Fire District #6

By: James E Robinson

Fire Chief

Received by the District Secretary this _____day of _____ 2011

Signature:

District Secretary

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Notice of Acceptance and Participation In the Pend Oreille County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

I, Larry L. Hiebert, Fire Chief for Pend Oreille County Fire District #8 agree to support and participate in the implementation of the Pend Oreille County Community Wildfire Protection Plan as it applies to Pend Oreille County Fire District #8.

DATED this 1 day of June, 2011

Pend Oreille Fire District #8

By: _____

Fire Chief

Received by the District Secretary this 1 day of June 2011

Signature: _____

District Secretary

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SECTION 1: PLANNING PROCESS

INTRODUCTION

This Pend Oreille County, Community Wildfire Protection Plan Update is an amendment to the November, 2005 Pend Oreille County Washington Community Wildfire Protection Plan. This Plan is the result of collaboration, assessments of wildfire risks as well as other factors that may affect or threaten people, structures, infrastructure and ecosystems unique to Pend Oreille County. The intent of this update is to reduce the potential for wildfires and set in place goals and objectives which will better assist fire districts in meeting the needs of their district while protecting themselves and the public.

This Plan includes the integration of the National Fire Plan, the Washington Statewide Implementation Strategy, the Healthy Forests Restoration Act and the requirements of FEMA for a wildfire plan as a component of the Pend Oreille County All Hazard Mitigation Plan.

GOALS

In the 2005 CWPP the planning committee developed the following goals to guide the planning process.

1. To reduce the area of WUI land burned and losses experienced because of wildfires where these fires threaten communities in the wildland-urban interface.
2. Prioritize the protection of people, structures, infrastructure, and unique ecosystems that contribute to our way of life and the sustainability of the local and regional economy.
3. To provide a Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan that will not diminish the private property rights of landowners in Pend Oreille County.
4. Educate communities about the unique challenges of wildfire in the wildland-urban interface (WUI).
5. Establish mitigation priorities and develop mitigation strategies in Pend Oreille County.
6. Strategically locate and plan fuel reduction projects.
7. Provide recommendations for alternative treatment methods, such as brush density, herbicide treatments, fuel reduction techniques, and disposal or removal of treated fuels.
8. Meet or exceed the requirements of the National Fire Plan and FEMA for a County level Fire Mitigation Plan.

This plan update is designed to interface with the 2010 Pend Oreille County Multi-Jurisdiction All Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP). The following goal and objectives was designated in the AHMP for wildfire mitigation efforts.

Goal: Pend Oreille County will reduce the losses caused by wildfire by continuing the Wildland Urban Interface Mitigation Program.

Objective 1: Improve protection through the proper use of ordinances and codes.

Objective 2: Improve access to areas prone to wildfire.

Objective 3: Improve hazard communications tools.

Objective 4: Conduct roadside vegetation treatments to reduce flammable fuels immediately adjacent to roads in high risk areas.

Objective 5: Conduct fuel reduction projects.

Section 4 of this plan aligns action items with the goals and objectives from both the 2005 Pend Oreille County CWPP and 2010 Pend Oreille County AHMP.

SECTION 2: RISK SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

Wildfire is defined by the USDA Forest service as, "A fire naturally caused or caused by humans, that is not meeting land management objectives.[1] It is generally thought of as an uncontrolled fire involving vegetative fuels occurring in wildland areas. Such fires are classified for hazard analysis purposes as either "Wildland" or "Wildland Urban Interface" fires. Wildland fires occur in areas that are undeveloped except for the presence of roads, railroads and power lines while Wildland Urban Interface fires occur where structures or other human development meets or is intermingled with the wildland or vegetative fuels. Wildland fire is currently considered a natural and necessary component of wildland ecology and, as such, is most often allowed to progress to the extent that it does not threaten inhabited areas or human interests and well-being. At the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), vigorous attempts are made to control fires but this becomes an increasingly difficult challenge as more and more development for recreational and living purposes takes place in wildland areas. Some wildland fires are ignited naturally (almost exclusively by lightning) but most ignitions are a result of human activities, either careless or intentional. The rapidity with which a wildland fire spreads and the intensity with which it burns is controlled by a number of factors including:

1) Weather - wind speed and direction, temperature, precipitation
2) Terrain – fires burn most rapidly upslope
3) Type of vegetation
4) Condition of vegetation - dryness
5) Fuel load – the amount and density of vegetation
6) Human attempts to suppress

In Washington, fire was once an integral function of the majority of ecosystems. The seasonal cycling of fire across the landscape was as regular as the July, August and September lightning storms plying across the canyons and mountains. Depending on the plant community composition, structural configuration, and buildup of plant biomass, fire resulted from ignitions with varying intensities and extent across the landscape. Shorter return intervals between fire events often resulted in less dramatic changes in plant composition[2]. The fires burned from 1 to 47 years apart, with most at 5- to 20-year intervals[3]. With infrequent return intervals, plant communities tended to burn more severely and be replaced by vegetation different in composition, structure, and age[4]. Native plant communities in this region developed under the influence of fire, and adaptations to fire are evident at the species, community, and ecosystem levels. Fire history data (from fire scars and charcoal deposits) suggest fire has played an important role in shaping the vegetation in the Columbia Basin for thousands of years[5].

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[1] http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/fireuse/education/terms/fire_terms_pg5.html
[2] Johnson 1998
[3] Barrett 1979
[4] Johnson *et al.* 1994
[5] Steele *et al.* 1986, Agee 1993

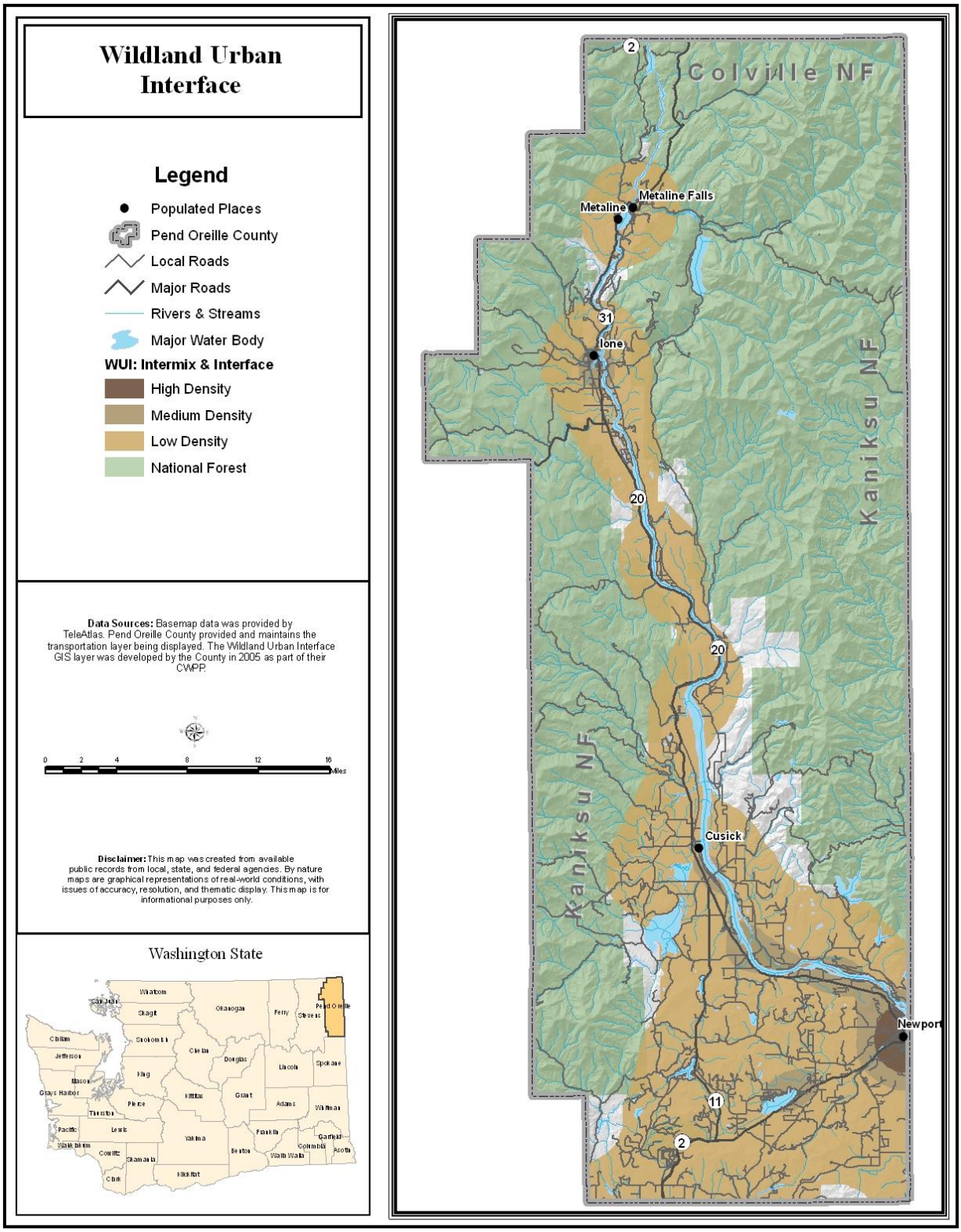

Figure 2.1
Wildland Urban Interface Map

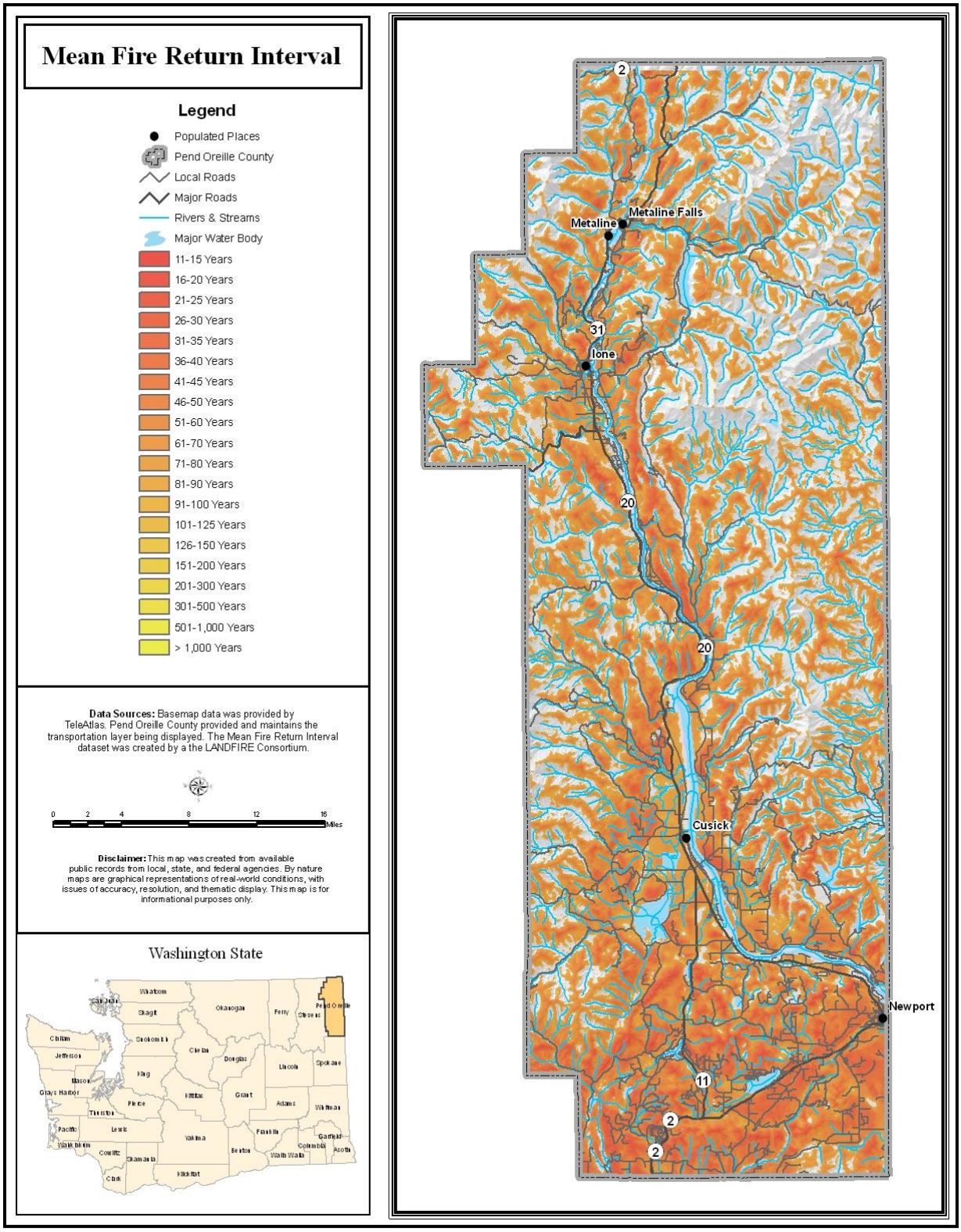

Figure 2.2
Mean Fire Return Interval Map

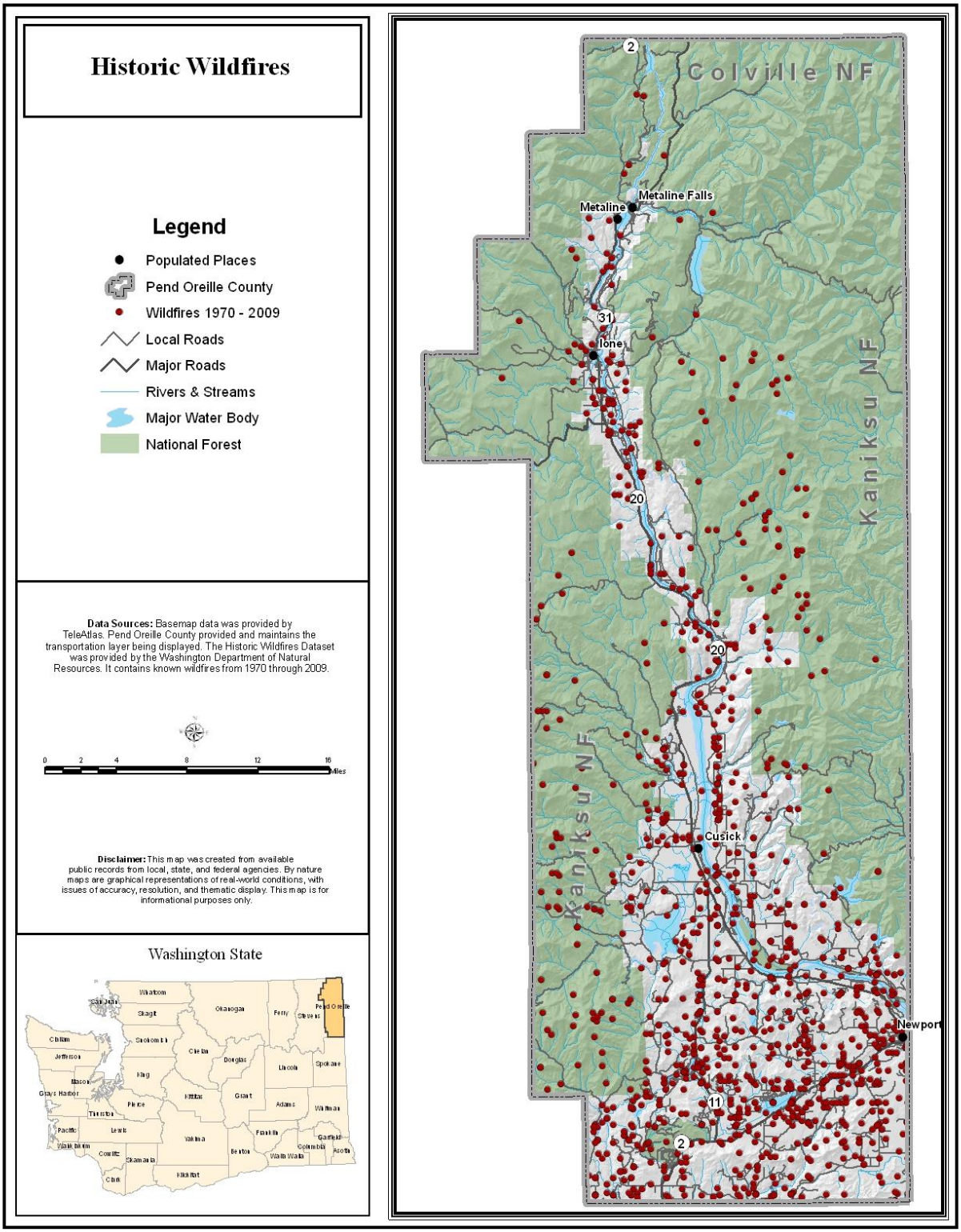

Figure 2.3
Wildfire History Map

HISTORICAL FREQUENCIES

Wildfires occur yearly in Pend Oreille County. The Washington Department of Natural Resources maintains a database of wildfires, their cause and extent from 1970 to the present. There have been 1,176 wildfires in Pend Oreille County catalogued by DNR since 1970, averaging over 29 per year. The largest fire burned 892 acres, with a total of over 4,800 acres burnt in the last 40 years.

The cause of wildfires in the County ranges from arson, to electric fences, to lightning. Figure 3.2.4 shows the number of fires by causation. Lightning causes the most fires, but human causes outweigh natural causes.

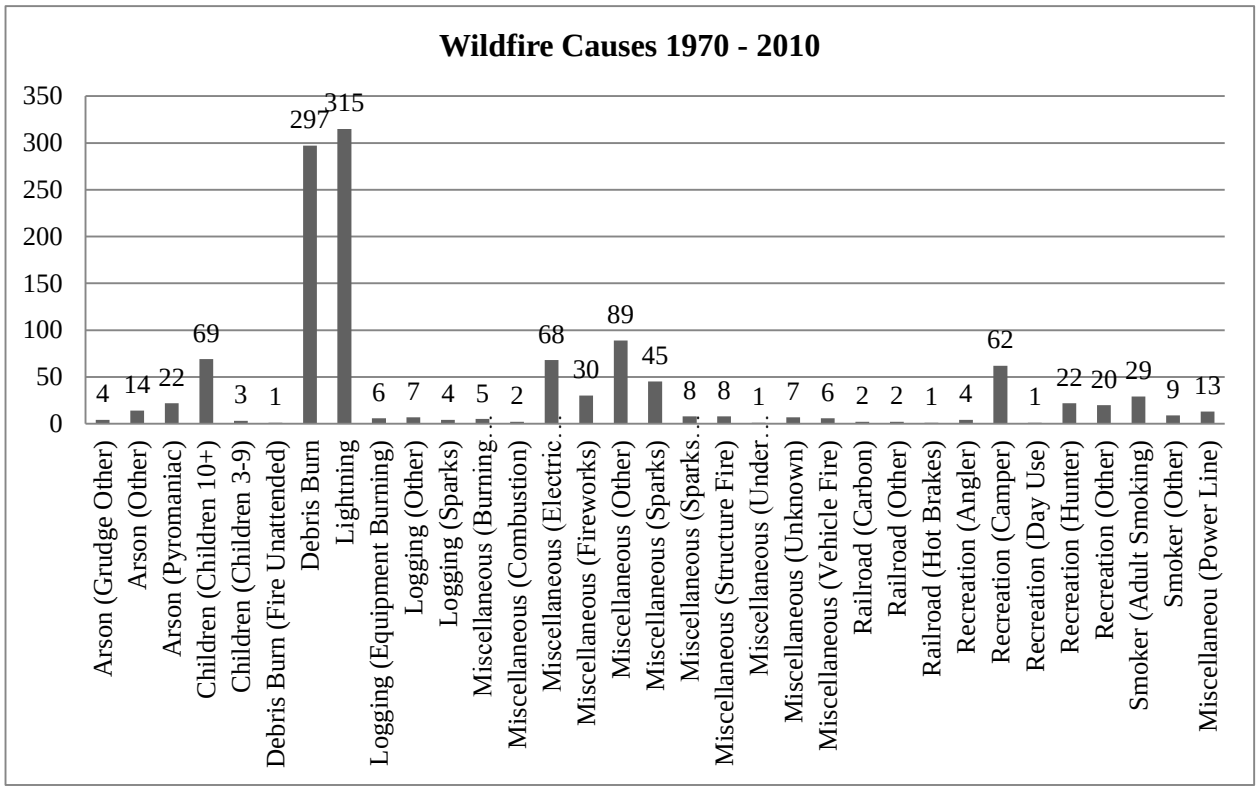

Figure 2.4
Wildfire Causes

Large Historic Fires

- The great fire of 1910 burned over 150,000 acres of land in Spokane and Pend Oreille Counties taking over 200 lives. It is considered one of the nation's historically significant fires[6].

[6] 2004 Pend Oreille County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

- 1926 – 31. A large number of fires burned thousands of acres in Pend Oreille, Stevens, and Ferry Counties. Over half of the Coleville national forest was burnt. A drought coupled with wind aggravated these fires[7].
- 1943: A series of small wildfires burned large portions of the Coleville National Forest[8].
- The 1991 Fire Storm destroyed 114 homes and 40 other buildings in Ferry, Lincoln, Stevens, Spokane, Pend Oreille, and Whitman Counties. At least 2 fatalities were reported. The cause of the 93 fires was mainly due to arcing electrical connections from downed power lines caused by high winds. The winds precipitated the spread of the fires[9].

RETURN INTERVALS

Wildfires occur on a yearly basis in Pend Oreille County. Using historic wildfire data provided by Washington DNR, the annual peak burn acreage was calculated using the Pearson Log III algorithm. The results of that analysis are in Table 3.2.1. Though fires occur on a yearly basis the severity of those fires differs[10].

Return Period (Years)	Burn Area (Acres)
1.05	<1
2	3
5	20
10	54
25	155
50	304
100	551
200	947

Table 2.1
Annual Wildfire Maximum Burn Area

NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION

Although Wildfire was once considered an integral function in the survival of forests and reforestation it may be devastating to the few endangered species remaining in some of these forests and mountainous areas. Washington State, as well as Pend Oreille County, is examples of the devastating affect a fire would have on some of these endangered species. Several of the State of Washington's endangered species only exist in forests or mountains of Pend Oreille County.

[7] 2004 Pend Oreille County Hazard Mitigation Plan.
[8] 2004 Pend Oreille County Hazard Mitigation Plan.
[9] 2004 Pend Oreille County Hazard Mitigation Plan.
[10] Wildfire Data provided by Washington DNR

Bald Eagle/Endangered Birds

In the State of Washington any landowner that is pursuing land-use changes, including tree cutting, construction activities, etc, in the vicinity of a bald eagle nest or roosting area may be required to obtain management plans in order to ensure the new land-use is consistent with bald eagle protection laws. The Federal Bald Eagle Act of 1940 was amended in 1972 to include the golden eagle. Primary breeding areas for the eagles are found along major rivers in the eastern portion of the State. The Pend Oreille River and Lake Sullivan are two known areas of eagle habitation in the County. Eagles are sensitive to human disturbance through development and timber harvest. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) is available to assist with management plans and information regarding the eagles habitat, feeding and nesting areas as well as defining if a planned project would interfere in the Bald Eagle Protection Act.

There are other woodland birds that rely on the forest habitat and are on the Washington State list of endangered species. Some of these birds include; the Sharp-tailed grouse, sooty grouse, spotted owl, Lewis's woodpecker and white-headed woodpecker. White-headed woodpeckers are the only North American woodpecker with a black body and a white head, the male has a red patch on the back of its crown. These woodpeckers nest in dead or diseased trees within ten feet of the ground. They prefer Ponderosa Pine trees. White-headed woodpeckers are found in the Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge in Stevens County, bordering Pend Oreille County, as well as the Eastern Cascades and the Canadian Rockies. Lewis's Woodpecker is unusual looking with a dark iridescent green-black back, pink underside, gray breasts and collars, dark brown heads and red faces. These woodpeckers also use decayed trees or Ponderosa Pines for their nesting. These woodpeckers are found in Pend Oreille, Stevens and Lincoln Counties.

Woodland Caribou

The only woodland caribou left in the United States are a herd in the Selkirk Mountains, protected by the Federal Government and the government of British Columbia, these Caribou are known as the International Selkirk Population and are a mountain woodland caribou. There are 50 of these caribou in the Selkirk Mountains. The woodland caribou is found in large numbers in Canada. Caribou eat tree growing lichens as a major food. As a result they are often associated with more coniferous forests that would sustain the quantities of tree lichen needed for a herd to survive on. Caribou are also known to eat shrubs, grasses and willows. All species of woodland caribou are listed as endangered meaning they are protected by the Endangered Species Act. Caribou have been pushed to extinction by poaching, logging, roads, motor vehicles and snowmobilers. Snowmobilers are able to encroach upon the caribou habitat and their high speeds cause the caribou to run from their last remaining habitat.

Grizzly Bear

The first Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan was established on January 29, 1982. A revision was done in 1993 and enacted by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. A Recovery Zone for grizzly bears exists in the Selkirk Mountains in Pend Oreille County. The protected area contains approximately 40 – 50 bears. The majorities of grizzly bears in the United States are in Recovery Zones like this one and are located in six zones in the States of Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, including Yellowstone National Park which has the highest amount of grizzly bears in their Recovery Zone totaling 580 bears. The initial Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan was developed in 1982.

As part of the Recovery Plan, management of habitat to assure security and food necessary for survival are important. The Selkirk Mountains contain berry producing shrubs, including huckleberry, which is important in a grizzly bears diet. Grizzly bears often congregate around lakes, streams or rivers to eat fish, particularly during trout or salmon runs. They also eat large mammals when available. Grizzly bears in the Rocky Mountain regions are not as large as those in Canada due to their diet, which consists mainly of whitebark pine nuts, roots, tubars, grasses, various rodents and scavenged carcasses. Plants make up 80-90% of a grizzly bear's diet.

VULNERABILITIES

Using the LANDFIRE Mean Fire Return Interval Model shown in figure 2.2 the return interval for wildfires was calculated for identified critical infrastructure in Pend Oreille County and the participating agencies for this plan. The value of each structure and its address are also noted in the following table.

Facility	Address	Value (Insured)	Return Interval
Cusick			
Lift Station (RR Tracks)	Monumental 100 ft E of RR tracks	$48,544	81 - 90 Years
Lift Station (Ben Nelson)	2101 Black Rd	$9,710	91 - 100 Years
Community Building	121 1st St.	$564,461	101 - 125 Years
Lift Station (M. Koegh)	214 River Rd	$9,710	101 - 125 Years
Town Shop	66 2nd Avenue	$267,909	101 - 125 Years
Fire Station	1st & Monumental	$180,388	126 - 150 Years
Lift Station (Rhiney Stehr)	3rd St. - 100 ft W of River Rd	$24,272	126 - 150 Years
Restrooms @ Boat Launch	1st St & Monumental	$146,751	151 - 200 Years
Water Treatment Plant & Fencing	Riverside Ave & Tacoma	$32,363	151 - 200 Years
Cusick School District			
Schools	305 Monumental Way	$10,162,595	71 - 80 Years
Baseball Diamond	305 Monumental Way	$75,464	91 - 100 Years
Fire District #2			
Fire Station 23	390442 State Hwy 20	$249,778	51 - 60 Years
Fire Station 24	20281 N LeClerc Rd	$84,400	71 - 80 Years
Fire Station 21	13501 Sullivan Lake Rd	$92,083	91 - 100 Years
Fire Station 22	103 Grandview Ave	$15,292	101 - 125 Years
Fire District #4			
Cusick Meadows Station 44	1602 Cusick Meadows Rd	$117,500	51 - 60 Years
Cooks Mountain Station 42 & Maint Shop	433171 Hwy 20	$308,821	61 - 70 Years
Dalkena Station 41 & Training Bldg & Admin Bldg	11 Dalkena St	$726,714	101 - 125 Years
Fire District #5			
Station 51	406722 Hwy 20	$200,000	126 - 150 Years

Facility	Address	Value (Insured)	Return Interval
Fire District #8			
District Building	4941 Spring Valley Rd	$95,167	46 - 50 Years
Hospital District			
Newport Community Hospital	714 Pine Street	$0	51 - 60 Years
Ione			
Water Treatment Plant	511 W Houghton Street	$1,500,000	61 - 70 Years
Ione Sheriff Substation	111 Central Street	$159,913	81 - 90 Years
Master Meter Station	Hwy 31 & Riverside Ave	$36,671	91 - 100 Years
Community Center/Library	210 Blackwell	$764,792	91 - 100 Years
Town Hall	207 Houghton Street	$233,589	101 - 125 Years
500,000 Gallon Reservoir	Cedar Creek Rd	$475,500	126 - 150 Years
City Park, Covered Picnic Area, Pump House Station	104 E Main Street	$490,863	151 - 200 Years
Kalispell Tribe			
Community Hall	131 Community Hall Rd	Not Provided	61 - 70 Years
Language Resource Center	151 Community Hall Rd	Not Provided	61 - 70 Years
Kalispel Auto Repair Garage	153 Community Hall Rd	Not Provided	61 - 70 Years
Fish Hatchery	9171 LeClerc Creek Rd	Not Provided	61 - 70 Years
Probation Office	21 Tule Road	Not Provided	61 - 70 Years
Kaltran Transit Office	41 Tule Rd	Not Provided	61 - 70 Years
Camas Path Behavior Health	418643 Hwy 20	Not Provided	61 - 70 Years
Waste Water Treatment Plant	71 Tule	Not Provided	61 - 70 Years
Forestry Trailer	121 Community Hall Rd	Not Provided	71 - 80 Years
Wellness Center	1821 LeClerc Creek Rd	Not Provided	71 - 80 Years
CCA Creek Building	4882 LeClerc Creek Rd	Not Provided	71 - 80 Years
Public Safety	3292 LeClerc Creek Rd	Not Provided	81 - 90 Years
Tribal Courthouse	22 Camas Flat Rd	Not Provided	81 - 90 Years
Pow Wow Grounds	2101 LeClerc Creek Rd	Not Provided	91 - 100 Years
Tribal Headquarters	1981 LeClerc Creek Rd	Not Provided	101 - 125 Years
Our Lady of the Sorrows Catholic Church	1981 LeClerc Creek Rd	Not Provided	126 - 150 Years
Camas Learning Center	109 First St	Not Provided	126 - 150 Years
Library District			
Newport Public Library	116 N Washington Ave	$0	71 - 80 Years
Major Employers			
Ponderay Newsprint Company	422767 Hwy 20	$330,304	61 - 70 Years
Metaline			
City Hall	101 Housing Drive, Hwy 6	$291,048	151 - 200 Years
Shop/Fire Hall	101 Housing Drive, Hwy 6	$103,605	151 - 200 Years

Facility	Address	Value (Insured)	Return Interval
Newport			
City of Newport - Big Park	First St & Calispel	$2,000,000	51 - 60 Years
City Hall	200 S Washington Ave	$358,500	71 - 80 Years
Fire Hall	2nd & Union	$275,000	71 - 80 Years
Little People's Park	436 S Union Ave	$300,000	71 - 80 Years
Newport School District			
Newport High School	1400 W Fifth	$12,194,862	51 - 60 Years
Portable Classroom & Fire Science Bldg	1300 W Fifth	$488,686	51 - 60 Years
Admin Bldg; Maintenance Shop	1380 W Fifth	$1,221,009	51 - 60 Years
Halstead Middle School	331 S. Calispel	$9,126,497	51 - 60 Years
Bus Garage #1	1020 W First	$131,947	51 - 60 Years
Stratton Elementary	1201 W Fifth	$8,318,385	61 - 70 Years
Bus Garage #2	1624 W Seventh	$341,250	301 - 500 Years
Pend Oreille County			
Road Dist #1	9362 Deer Valley Rd	$1,319,000	36 - 40 Years
Scale Building	9382 Deer Valley Rd	$383,800	36 - 40 Years
Deer Valley Hazardous Waste Facility	9322 Deer Valley Rd	$122,900	36 - 40 Years
Deer Valley Recycling	9322 Deer Valley Rd	$517,700	36 - 40 Years
Newport Garage/Shop	1000 W 1st	$109,600	51 - 60 Years
Pend Oreille County Counseling Services	105 S Garden Ave	$2,070,600	51 - 60 Years
Community & Environmental Health Office	231 S Garden Ave	$1,143,600	51 - 60 Years
Hall of Justice	229 S Garden Ave	$2.651,420	51 - 60 Years
Sheriff's Office, Jail	331 S Garden Ave	$290,300	51 - 60 Years
Usk Transfer Station	661 Jared Rd	$59,600	51 - 60 Years
Court House	625 W 4th S St.	$7,584,600	61 - 70 Years
Old County Courthouse	418 S Scott	$673,800	61 - 70 Years
Pend Oreille County Fairgrounds	419152 Hwy 20	$192,300	61 - 70 Years
Newport Radio Transmitter	423 W 3rd	$225,000	71 - 80 Years
Road District #2	13571 Hwy 21	$698,000	81 - 90 Years
County of Pend Oreille Counseling Services	307 Park St.	$658,000	81 - 90 Years
Road District #3	161 Sullivan Lake	$619,500	91 - 100 Years
Cutter Theater Counseling Office	302 Park St	Not Provided	91 - 100 Years
Ione Transfer Station	1712 Sullivan Lake Rd	$228,700	91 - 100 Years
Cusick Sheriff Substation	103 Skookum St	$18,000	151 - 200 Years
Port of Pend Oreille			
Railroad Satellite Office	137 S Newport Ave	$30,000	71 - 80 Years

Facility	Address	Value (Insured)	Return Interval
Port District / Railroad Depot	4th & Washington	$11,000	71 - 80 Years
Storage Facility	100 W 2nd Street	$50,000	71 - 80 Years
Railroad Office & Shop & Machine Shed	1981 Black Road, Usk	$1,529,000	91 - 100 Years
Selkirk School District			
Bus Garage Storage Building	Houghton & 7th	$15,225	61 - 70 Years
Selkirk Elementary School	219 Park Ave	$1,902,093	81 - 90 Years
District Office & Selkirk Senior/Junior High	10372 Hwy 31	$7,155,988	151 - 200 Years
Elementary Gym/Bus Garage	201 Pend Oreille Blvd	$652,135	91 - 100 Years
South Pend Oreille Fire & Rescue			
Fertile Valley Station 71	11 Jermain Rd	$792,000	41 - 45 Years
Sacheen Fire Station 32	6131 Hwy 211	$790,000	51 - 60 Years
Deer Valley Fire Station 33	8165 Deer Valley Rd	$280,000	51 - 60 Years
Camden Fire Station 11	4210 Allen Rd	$500,000	61 - 70 Years
Diamond Lake Station 31 & Maint Facility	325272 Hwy 2	$590,000	71 - 80 Years
National Historic Register			
Idaho and Wash. Northern RR Bridge	Spans Pend Oreille River, off WA 31	Not Provided	Water
Washington Hotel	5th and Washington St.	Not Provided	71 - 80 Years
Larson, Lewis P., House	5th and Pend Oreille Blvd.	Not Provided	126 - 150 Years
Metaline Falls School	302 Park	Not Provided	91 - 100 Years
United States Border Station	Roughly bounded by WA 31 and the U.S.--Canadian border, Colville National Forest	Not Provided	Indeterminate
Pend Oreille Mines and Metals Building	103 S. Grandview St.	Not Provided	91 - 100 Years

Table 2.2
Critical Facility Vulnerability

Losses were calculated by identifying the mean fire reoccurrence interval for each critical facility and structure in the county and dividing the total value of the facility/structure by the return interval. The annualized loss for critical facilities is $1,333,619. The annualized loss for residential and commercial structures is $7,605,872. The total annualized loss for Pend Oreille County is $8.94 million.

SOCIALLY VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Low-Income Communities

Many Rural and under-served communities do not have the resources to rebuild after a catastrophic wildland fire. Wildland fires can lead to loss of livelihood, including loss of jobs,

loss of natural resources and affects to the tourism industry. Several of the communities in Pend Oreille County rely on the forests and natural resources for their employment. These communities need to be informed and educated on the Wildland Urban Interface program, wildfire reduction programs and grant opportunities to rural communities. Education on how to make a defensible space around the home and business would also be beneficial. Collaboration with a wide range of groups is also beneficial, the communities should be sure that a representative of the U.S. Forest Service, social service agencies, insurance agencies, hospitals, local fire departments, as well as community representatives are part of the planning committee.

Tourists/Visitors

There are approximately five Mobile Home/RV parks listed in Pend Oreille County. There are approximately 12-14 campgrounds in Pend Oreille County, not including the five mobile home/RV parks. Unfortunately, since this area is also strong in tourism these may not be accurate lists. Some residents use their mobile home or RV as a primary residence while others only use them as tourists of visitors, mainly in campground areas or along lakes.

Sensitive Populations

Sixteen and a half percent of the population of Pend Oreille County is over the age of sixty-five. Five point two percent of the population of the County is under the age of five. These age groups are more prone to physical reactions to fire and smoke. Children have smaller airways and the elderly have airways that are reduced from age and previous medical conditions. Asthma and other respiratory sufferers are also prone to the effects from fire and smoke.

Asthma Information from The Collaboration on Health and Environment in Washington reports in 1998 and 2006 show that the state average of asthma related hospitalizations were higher in children under the age of five and in the elderly over the age of sixty-five. Pend Oreille County, along with Stevens County and Columbia County, has the highest asthma related hospitalization rate in the State. There were no consistent differences related to adults and children. Native Americans have a higher prevalence of asthma as compared to white-non Hispanic residents. Pend Oreille County consists of the Kalispel Indian Tribe which adds another condition to the percentage of asthma sufferers in the County.

Asthma is affected by outdoor air quality including carbon monoxide, woodsmoke, particulate matter, and nitrogen oxides found in outdoor burning and wildfires. Pollutant levels that may not affect healthy people would affect people with asthma or chronic lung disorders.

Individuals with chronic bronchitis or emphysema may also experience serious affects from wildfire smoke. Wildfire smoke would cause symptoms similar to an asthma attack in these individuals. Swelling in the airway would limit breathing ability, causing wheezing, chest pain and difficult or labored breathing.

The following incorporated communities make up the majority of the population of Pend Oreille County. Listed below are the total community population and distribution of ages under eighteen and over sixty-five which due to their age are susceptible to smoke and fire particles. These populations are listed by age not by respiratory defects which could include more residents from the age groups over eighteen and below sixty-five.

Local Community Populations and Age Distributions

The Metaline area has a population of one hundred sixty-two with sixteen point four percent of the population being over the age of sixty –five and twenty-six percent being under the age of eighteen. This shows that forty-two point four percent of the population of Metaline is in the age range to be susceptible to medical problems from smoke or fire. Of the total population eighty-eight are male and eighty are women. There are eighty-eight total housing units in the community, with thirty being rental units and forty-eight being owner occupied residences. The median rental price is $344. The median house value in Metaline is $165,768, with mobile homes averaging $27,500. The median year structure was built was 1953.

Metaline Falls has a population of two hundred and thirty with twenty-two point nine percent of that population being over the age of sixty-five and nineteen point three percent under the age of eighteen. Although the population differs from Metaline in percentages Metaline Falls also has a total of forty-two point two percent that are susceptible to medical concerns from smoke or fire. Metaline Falls total population consists of one hundred twelve males and one hundred eighteen females. There were one hundred and eighty six total housing units with fifty seven renter-occupied units. The median rent in Metlaine Falls is $275. The median home value in 2008 was $137,485. The median year structure was built is 1939.

Ione has a population of four hundred and ninety six with thirty- point five percent below the age of eighteen and fifteen point nine percent over the age of sixty-five. This averages a total of forty-six point five percent of the population in the vulnerable population. Of the total population two hundred and thirty-six are males and two hundred and sixty are females in the community. There are two hundred and thirty seven housing units with fifty-eight renter occupied units. The median rent is $316.The average price of a house is $126,290, with mobile homes averaging $65,625.The median year of structure is 1952.

The Cusick area has a population of two hundred and nineteen residents with twenty-nine percent of the population under the age of eighteen and twelve point three percent over the age of sixty-five. This brings the total vulnerable population to forty-one point three percent. Of the total population one hundred five are male and one hundred fourteen are female. There are one hundred and sixteen housing units with forty renter occupied units. The median rent is $313. The median housing value is $89,955. The median year structure was built is 1948.

The City of Newport has a total population of two thousand one hundred and twenty-six residents. Of that population twenty-nine percent are under the age of eighteen and eighteen point four percent are over the age of sixty-five. The total vulnerable population in Newport is forty-seven point four percent. The total population includes nine hundred and eight-two females and one thousand, one hundred and forty-four females. The median age of resident is thirty-six and a half years. The median house value in 2008 was $174,999, with mobile homes valued at $49,000. The median rent is $349. There are a total of eight hundred and seventeen housing units in Newport, with three hundred thirty-nine rental units. The median year structure was built is 1961. The average year of resident move in to their current home was 1993, showing most residents have lived in their current home seventeen years.

Kalispel Reservation

The population of the Kalispel Reservation is two hundred and sixty, with two hundred being tribal members and sixty being non-tribal. Approximately forty percent of the membership is

under the age of eighteen and five percent are over the age of sixty-five. The Reservation has an elders program to support and provide meals to senior members, an Indian child welfare program, mental health and chemical dependency counseling services, and an environmentalist who works to ensure safety in the homes of families and elders. Tribal members are supporters of protecting and enhancing natural resources and the health of the ecosystem..

Pend Oreille County Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)

Based on social science research on vulnerability to hazards the following social groups are the most at risk to natural hazards, including wildfire: Age, Gender, Race, and Income. Additionally some risk is posed by the type of housing and where people reside within the County. Using these variables a Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) based upon 2000 Census block data. The follow list gives details about the variables used.

- **Number of People Less Than 16 Years of Age:** This variable is useful as an indicator of the location of dependent populations. The youngest members of this population group will need assistance during a hazard event ad are more prone to respiratory distress from certain inhaled toxins. This population may also have less ability to recover quickly after a disaster
- **Number of People Over 65 Years of Age:** This variable is a useful indicator of the location of dependent populations. The oldest members of this population group will need assistance during a hazard event and have less ability to recover quickly after a disaster.
- **Number of Females:** This variable has been shown in social science literature to be correlated with a lack of resources and influence, limiting the range of adjustments available to them during an emergency.
- **Racial Minorities:** Often correlated with a lack of resources. This population may also have less ability to recover quickly after a disaster.
- **Number of Housing Units:** The number of housing units serves as an indicator of residential structural density, an important consideration when combining with known areas of hazard occurrence.
- **Total Population:** While these data could also be used to determine population density, raw population numbers are used since there is a potential to mask important information. Two census blocks may have the same population density, or the same percentage of elderly, but one may have a vastly greater number of people, an important consideration from an evacuation standpoint.
- **Number of Mobile Homes:** This variable is an indicator of housing stock that is of a lower structural quality than standard housing.
- **Mean House Value:** This variable is used as a surrogate measure of income. Income data is not available at the census block level. Mean house value can indicate the economic status of individuals. Lower house values may indicate a more financial vulnerable population due lack of resources for mitigation and recovery.

The preceding variables were scaled and summed to calculate the SVI. The following maps show the Composite SVI and the vulnerability index of each variable.

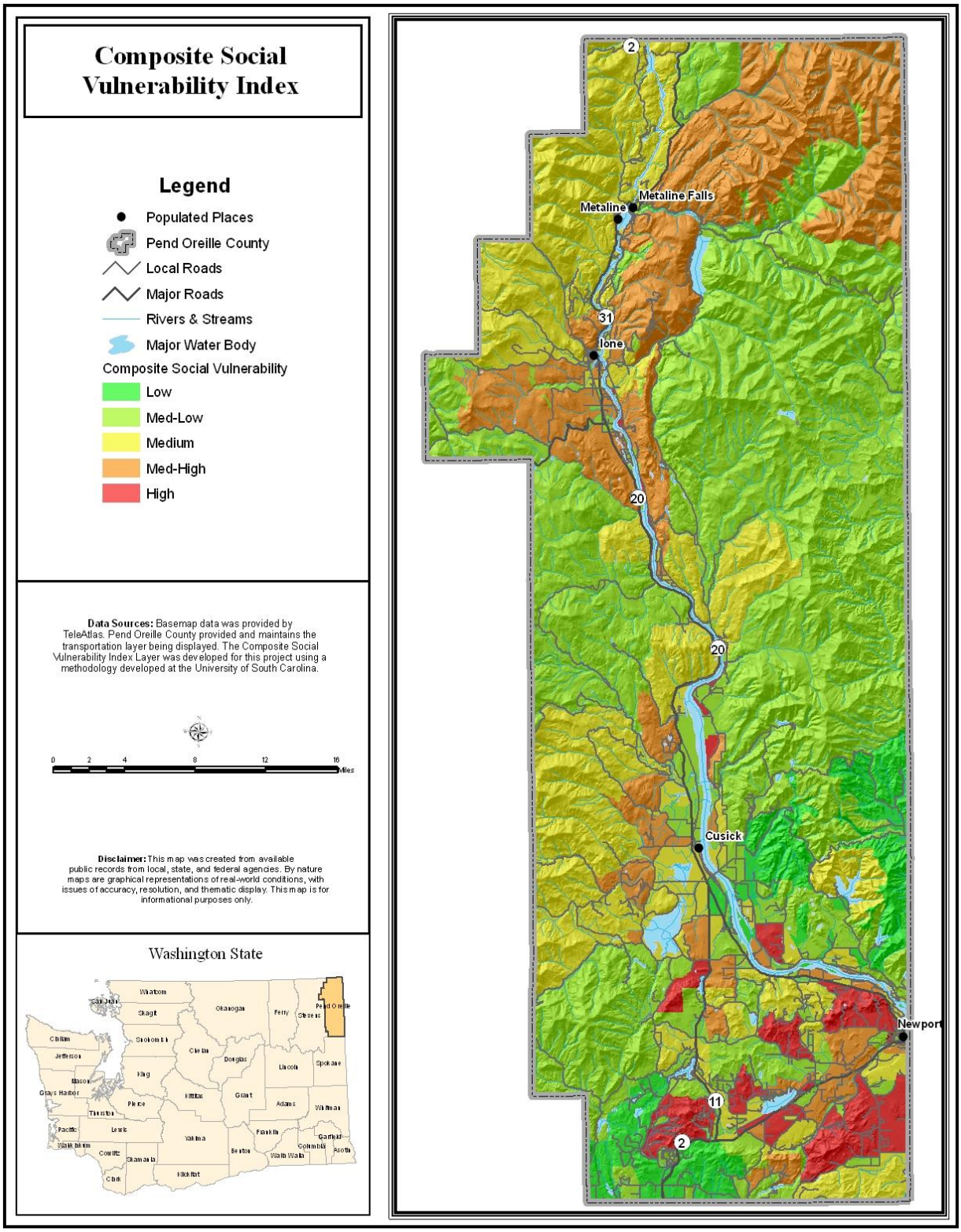

Figure 2.5
Composite Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) Map

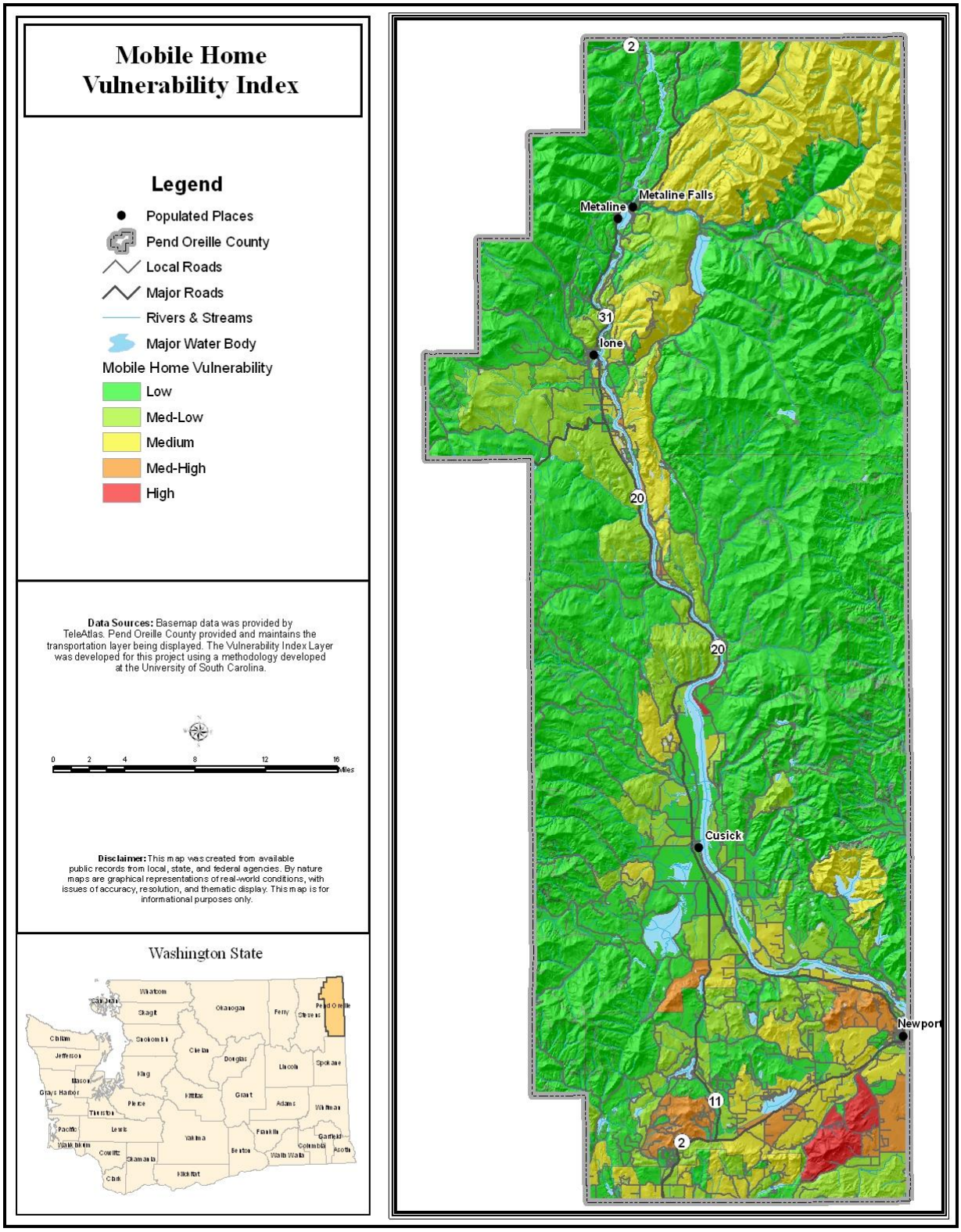

Figure 2.6
Mobile Home Vulnerability Index Map

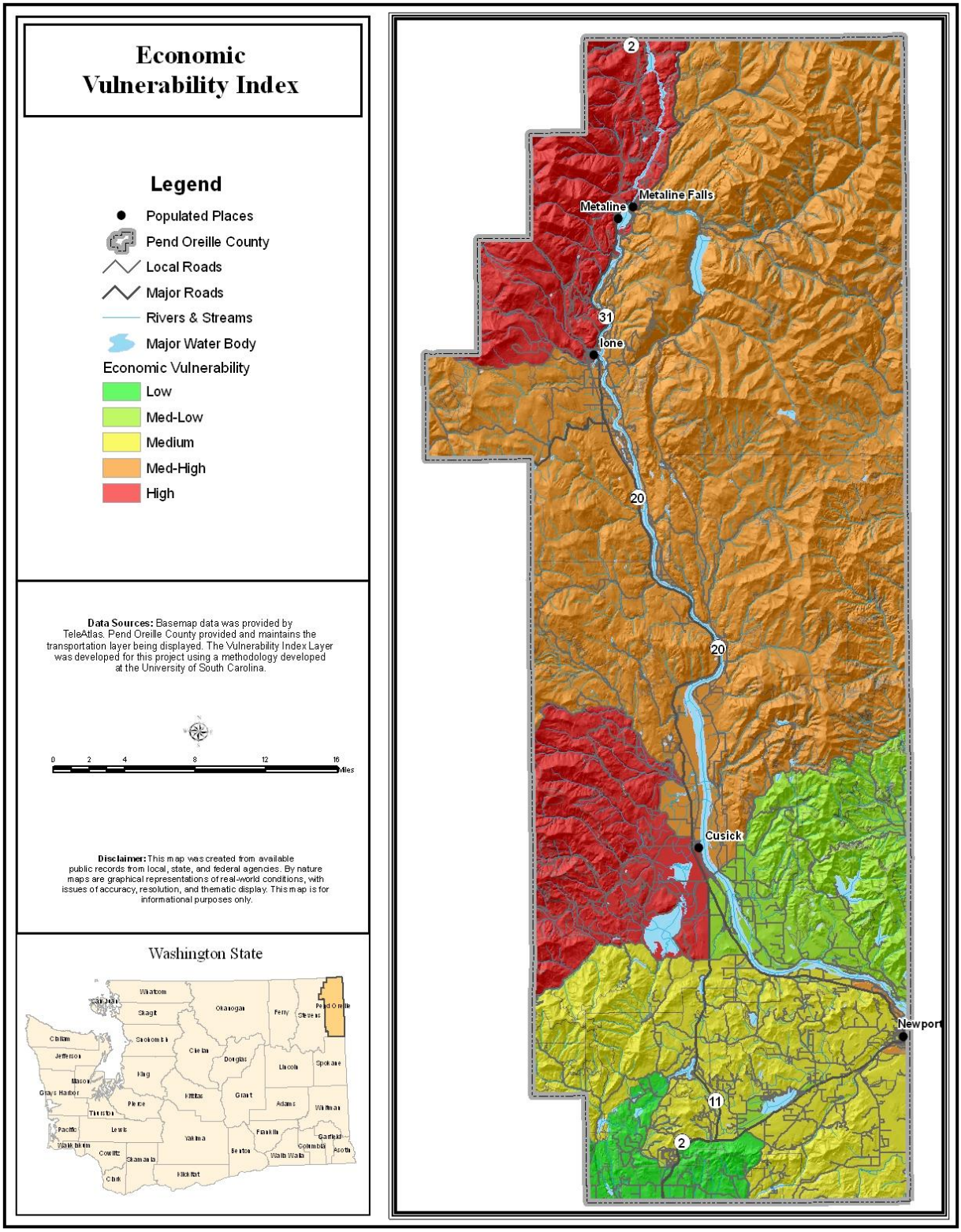

Figure 2.7
Economic Vulnerability Index Map

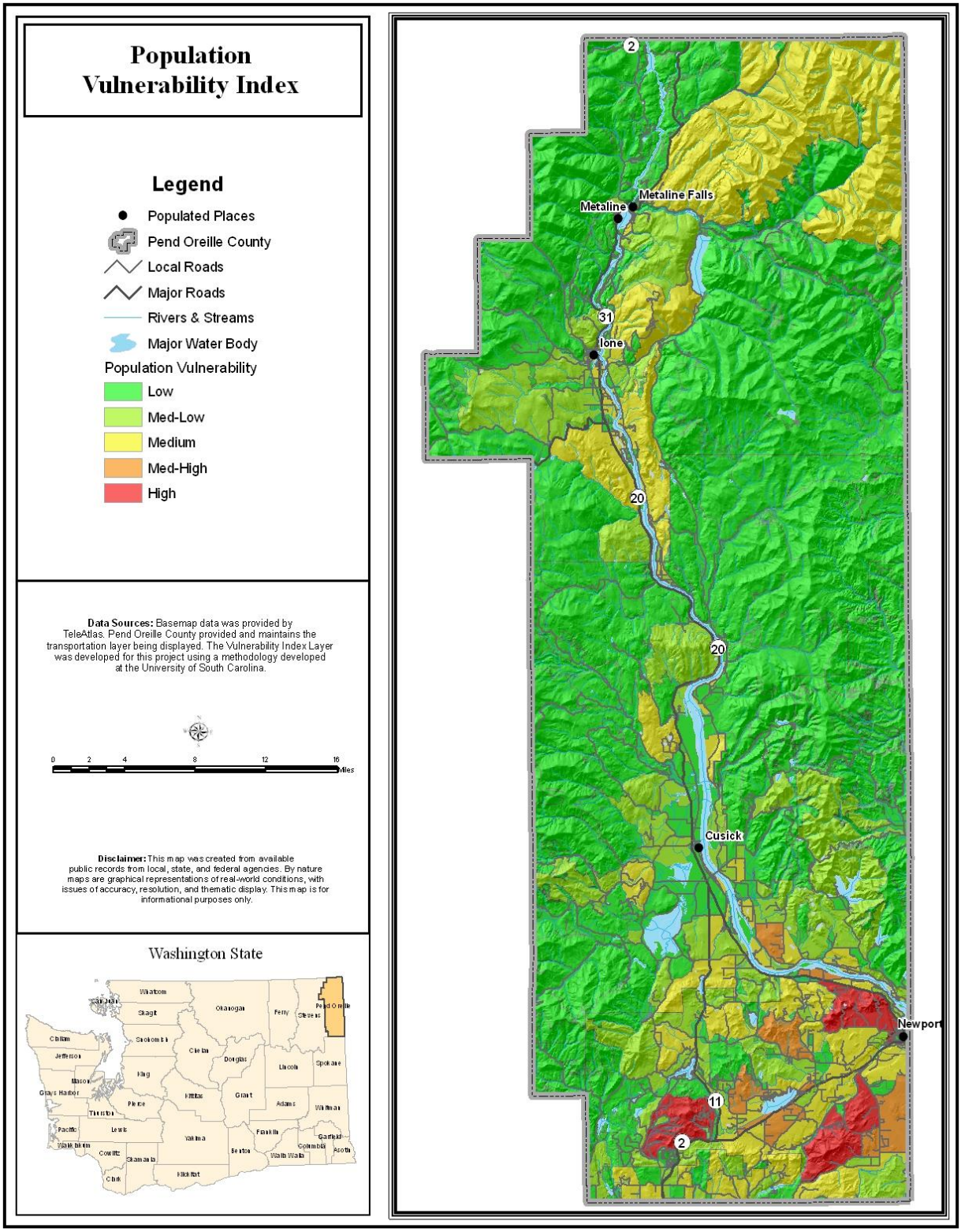

Figure 2.8
Population Vulnerability Index Map

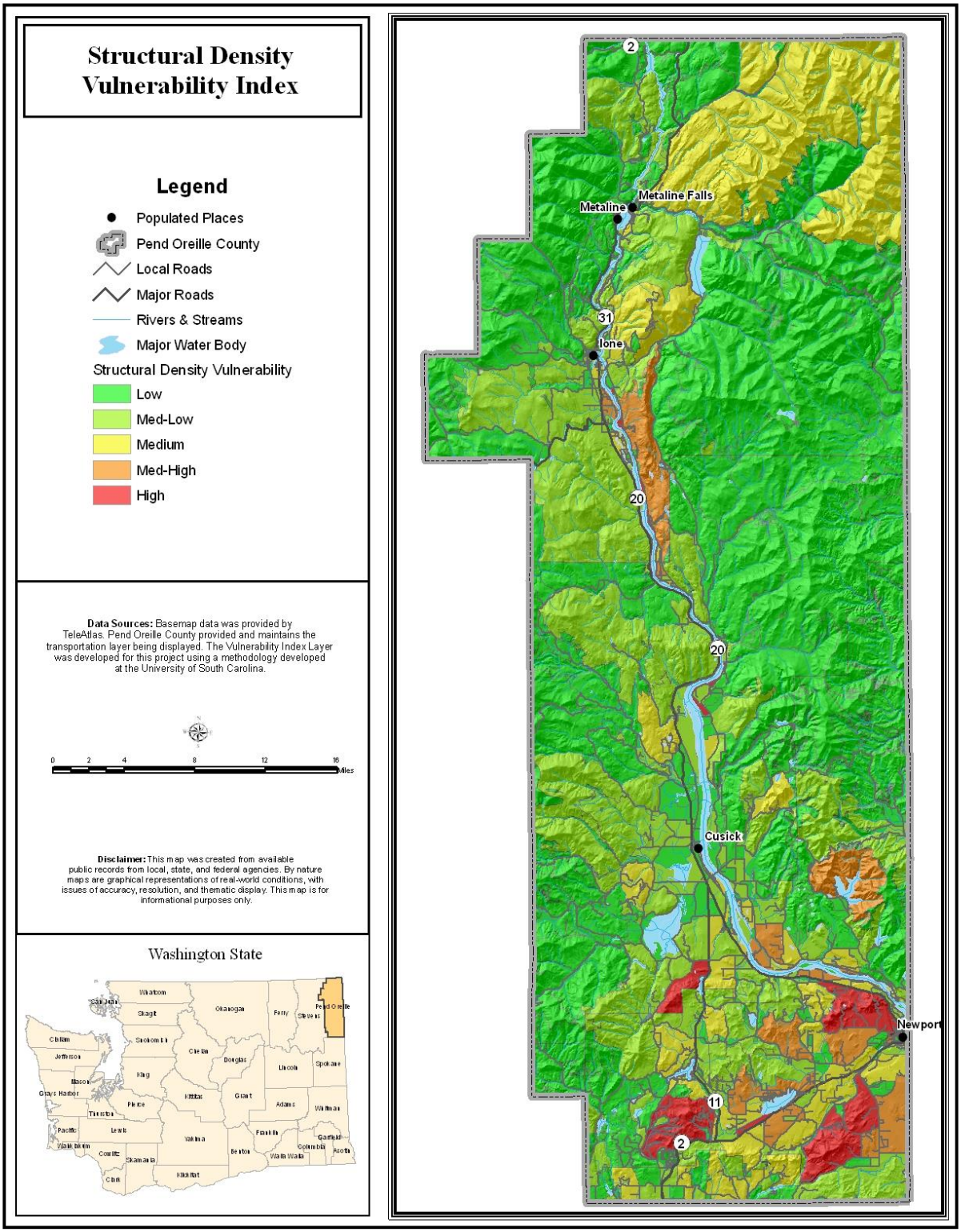

Figure 2.9
Structural Density Vulnerability Index Map

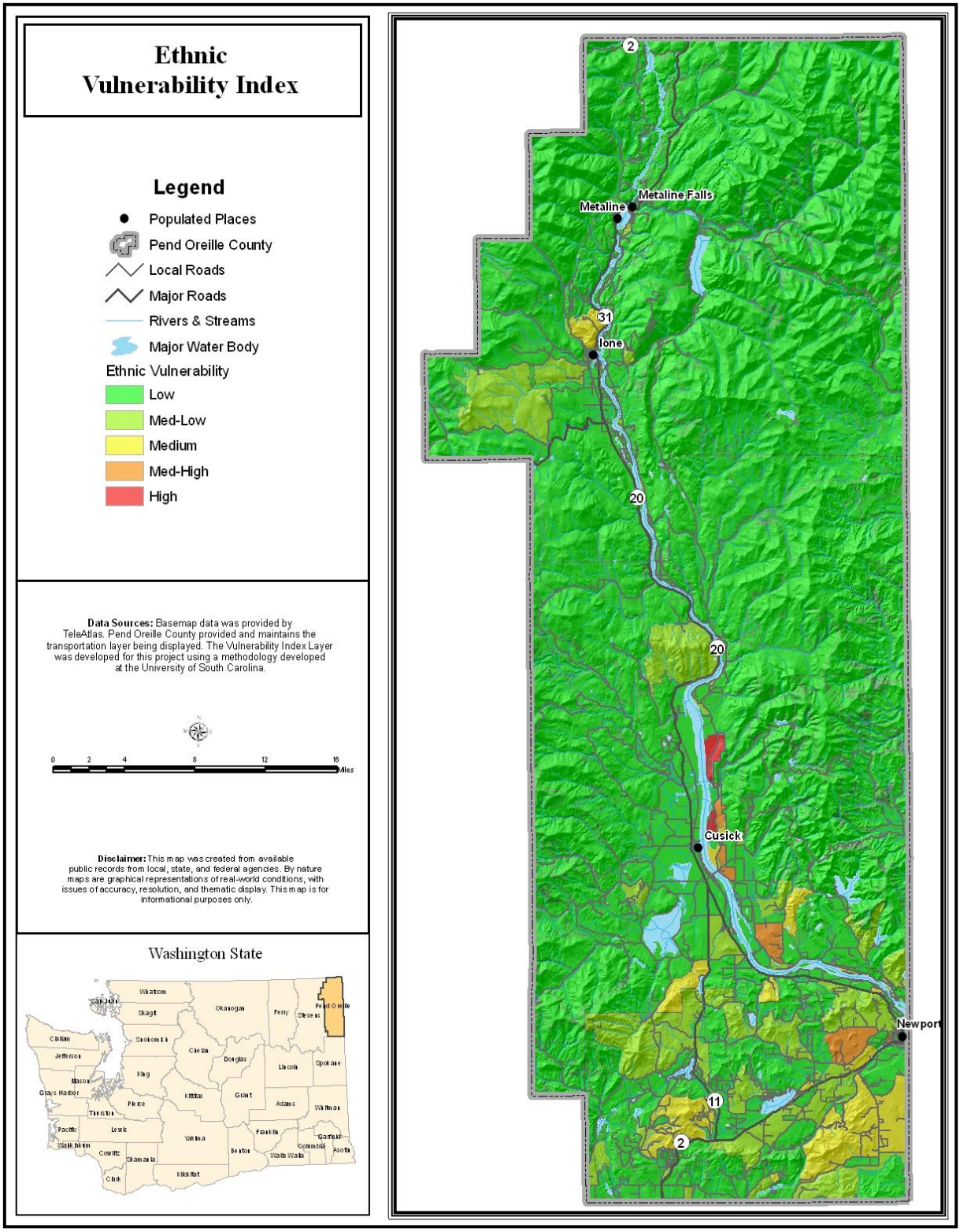

Figure 2.10
Ethnic Vulnerability Index Map

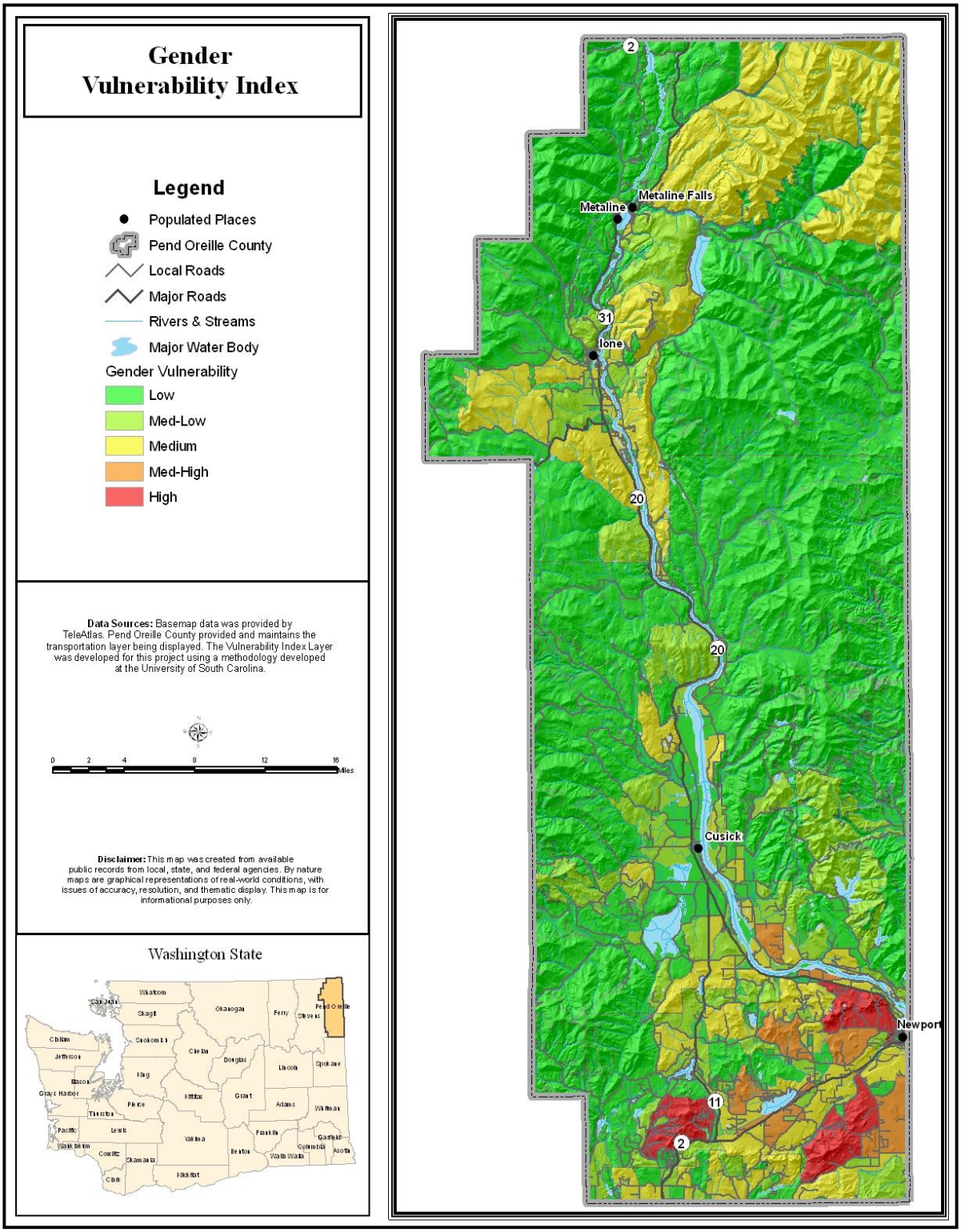

Figure 2.11
Ethnic Vulnerability Index Map

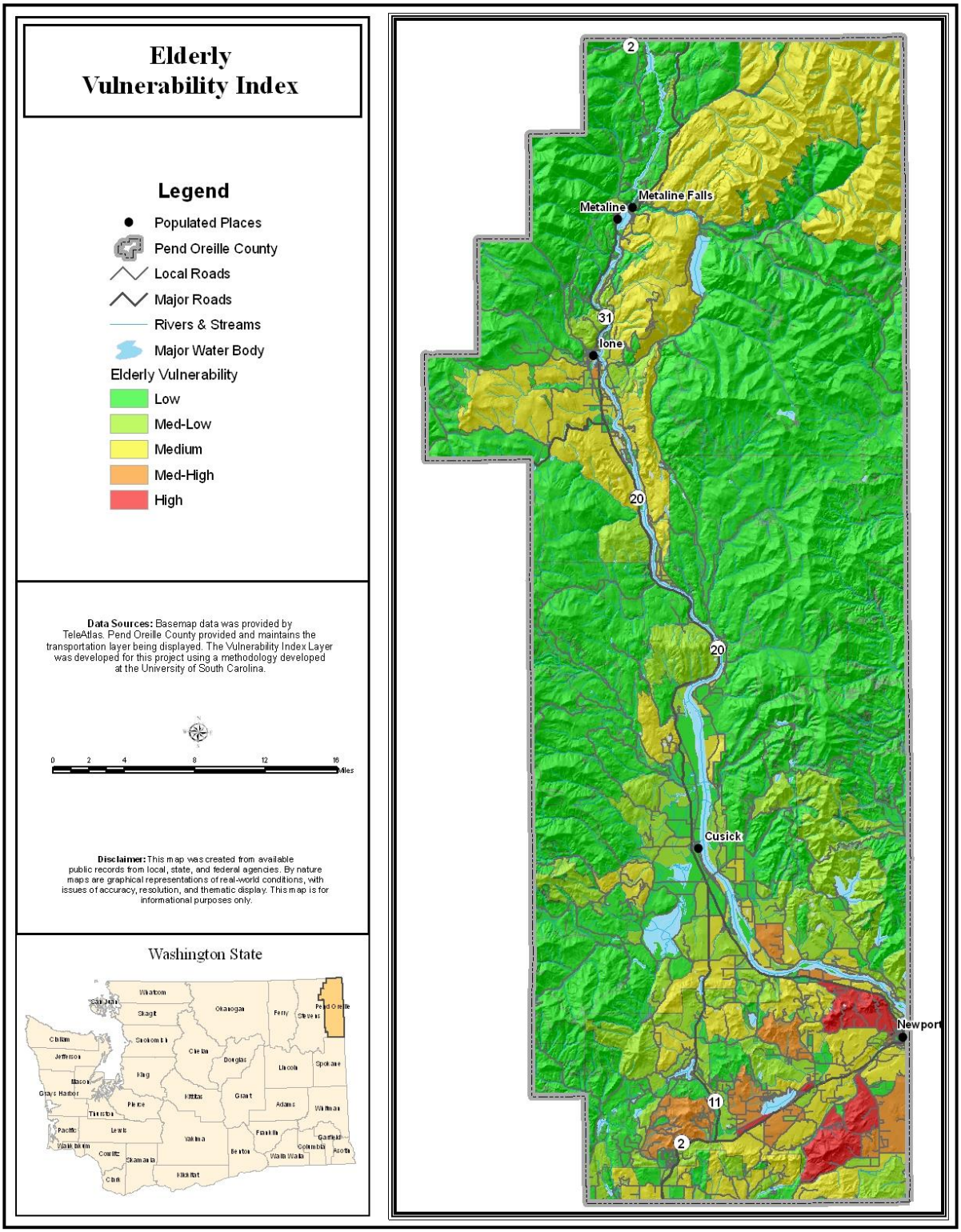

Figure 2.12
Elderly Vulnerability Index Map

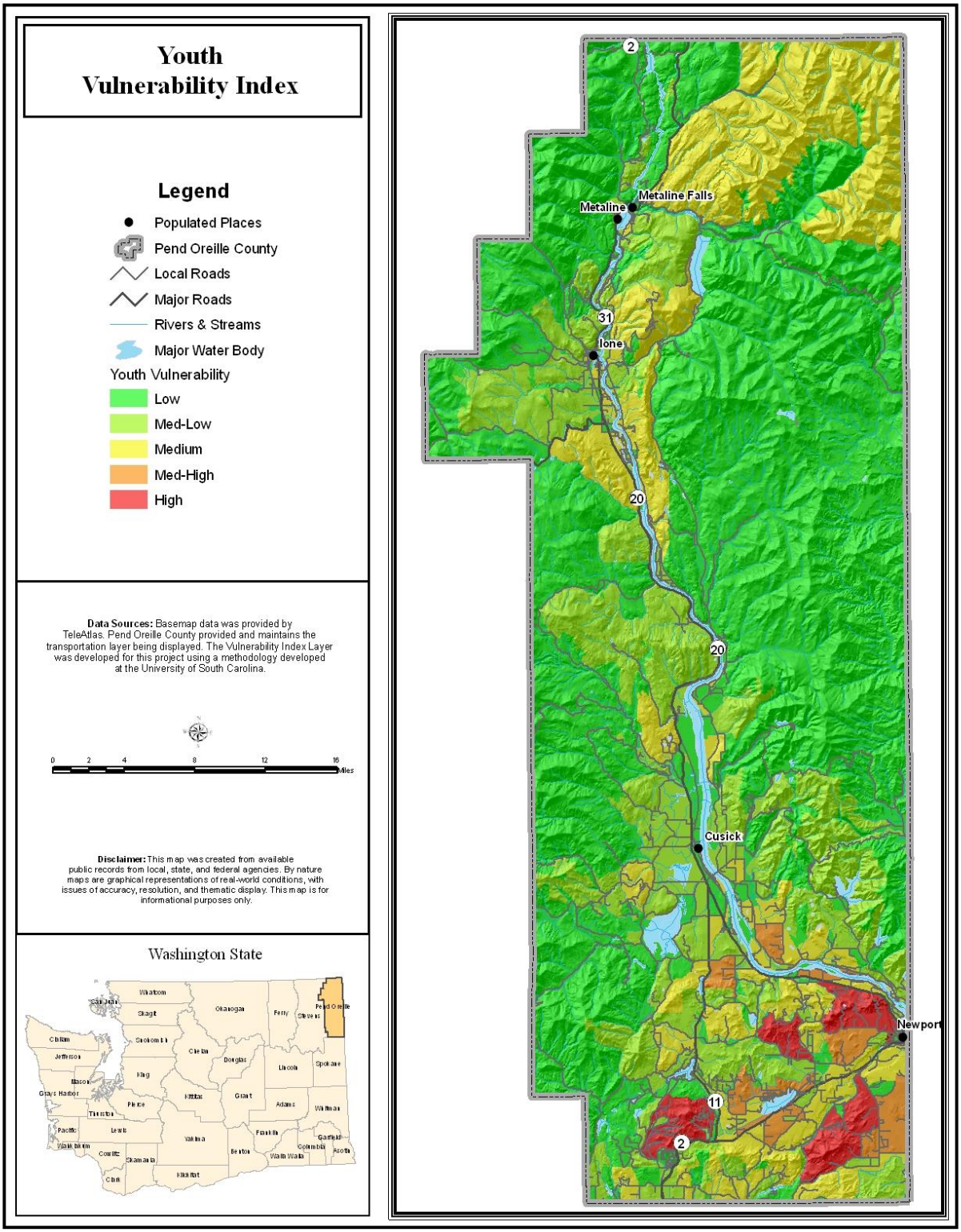

Figure 2.13
Youth Vulnerability Index Map

IMPACTS

Wildland fires threaten the lives of anyone in their path including hikers, campers and other recreational users and, where suppression efforts are made, firefighters. Enormous volumes of smoke and airborne particulate materials are produced that can affect the health of persons for many miles downwind. Nearer to the fire, smoke reduces visibility, disrupting traffic and increasing the likelihood of highway accidents. As a result of wildland fire there may be changes in water quality in the area and erosion rates may increase along with increased rainfall runoff and flash flood threat, and decreased rainfall interception and infiltration. Indirect impacts include losses to tourism, recreational and timber interests and loss of wildlife habitat. Wildland Urban Interface fires have most or all of the above impacts as well as those of structural fires including injury and loss of life, loss of structures and contents. Agricultural losses may also be sustained including livestock, crops, fencing and equipment.

LOSS ESTIMATES

Losses were calculated by identifying the mean fire reoccurrence interval for each critical facility and structure in the county and dividing the total value of the facility/structure by the return interval. The annualized loss for critical facilities is $1,333,619. The annualized loss for residential and commercial structures is $7,605,872. The total annualized loss for Pend Oreille County is $8.94 million.

HAZARD PROFILE

Hazard Profile for Wildfire

Repetitive Loss: None

1) **HISTORICAL OCCURRENCE** – Number of historical occurrences within community.

Rating	Adjective Description	Number of Historical Occurrences (within 50 years)
1	Low	• 5 or few occurrences
2	Medium	• 6-9 occurrences
3	High	• More than 10 occurrences

2) **PROBABILITY** – Likelihood of the hazard occurrence, sometimes without regard to hazard history

Rating	Likelihood	Frequency of Occurrence
1	Rare	• Probability of occurrence one chance in the next 50+ years
2	Low	• Probability of occurrence at least one chance in the next 25-50 years
3	Medium	• Probability of occurrence at least one chance in the next 10-25 years
4	High	• Probability of occurrence at least one chance in the next 1 to 10 years

3) **VULNERABILITY** –Percentage of people and property that would be affected by the hazard event.

Rating	Magnitude	Percentage of People and Property Affected
1	Negligible	• Less than 5%
2	Limited	• 5% to 10%
3	Critical	• 10% to 25%
4	Catastrophic	• More than 25%

4) **SPATIAL EXTENT** –The geographical area of the community that might be impacted

Rating	Magnitude	Percentage of jurisdiction affected
1	Negligible	• Less than 10%
2	Limited	• 10% to 25%
3	Critical	• 25% to 50%
4	Catastrophic	• More than 50%

5) **MAGNITUDE (SEVERITY OF IMPACT)** – Assessment of severity in terms of fatalities, injuries, property/economic losses

Rating	Likelihood	Characteristics
1	Negligible	• Few if any injuries or illness • Minor quality of life lost with little or no property damage • Brief interruption of facilities/services less than 4 hrs
2	Limited	• Minor injuries and illness • Minor or short term property damage that does not threaten structural stability • Loss of essential facilities and services for 4 to 24 hours
3	Critical	• Serious injury and illness • Major/ long term property damage; threatens structural stability • Shutdown of essential facilities and services for 24 to 72 hours
4	Catastrophic	• Multiple deaths • Property destroyed or damaged beyond repair • Complete shutdown of essential facilities/services for 3+ days.

TOTAL SCORE = 17

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SECTION 3: FIRE FIGHTING RESOURCES & CAPABILITIES

SOUTH PEND OREILLE FIRE RESCUE (DISTRICTS 1,3, & 7)

District Summary

South Pend Oreille Fire & Rescue serves the community in the southern portion of Pend Oreille County as an all risk response agency from 5 fire stations and a roster of 65 volunteers. The response area encompasses 149 square miles and is bordered on the south by Spokane County. South Pend Oreille Fire & Rescue is managed by a full time professional fire chief. South Pend Oreille Fire & Rescue was recently formed from the merger of three fire districts; FD 1, 3 and 7. The District responded to approximately 300 calls in 2009, 40 of which were wildland fire in nature.

The Diamond Lake and Sacheen Lake area has been experiencing significant residential growth over the last several years with the conversion of recreational properties being converted to full time residents. All indications are that this trend will continue into the foreseeable future. In addition, as more land areas become available on the real estate market, The District is experiencing additional growth in previously undeveloped areas. This creates new challenges with regards to response time, water supply availability, and interface issues.

The use of improper building materials, and/or construction practices, for new construction, in “high risk” wildland-urban interface areas, and indefensible ground surrounding existing structures is a problem in some areas.

Due to the location of our district on the south end of the county The District is seeing more families moving in that work in Spokane because of the main highway, which goes directly to Spokane. This growth trend will continue as northern Spokane County continues to grow. Codes should be adopted for new construction to ensure that proven wildfire mitigation techniques are employed. Adequate access routes and on-site water sources for fire extinguishment should be addressed in these codes.

Communications have been improved this past year with the implementation of a regional Radio grant. The fire service spent nearly 1 million dollars on upgrades to the radio communications system.

With time and the merger The District has successfully recruited and retained a staff of 65 volunteers. Volunteer turnover will always be the challenge for agencies in rural America. The ability to provide a highly effective and cost effective service to the community will always be a challenge.

South Pend Oreille Fire & Rescue has had some success in working with the county building department to provide ongoing and future mitigations for local issues that face the fire service. These include; driveway access improvements, address signs, implementation of effective alternatives to adequate access and plan review for variance and conditional use permit applications.

Fire Stations

The District contains five fire stations;

Station	Physical Address
Station #11 Camden	4210 Allen Road, Elk
Station #31 in Diamond Lake	325272 Hwy. 2, Newport
Maintenance Facility	325272 Hwy. 2, Newport
Station #32 in Sacheen Lake	6131 Hwy. 211, Newport
Station #33 Deer Valley Road	8165 Deer Valley Road, Newport
Station #71 in Fertile Valley	11 Jermain Road, Newport

Table 3.1
South Pend Oreille Fire & Rescue Station List

Equipment

The vehicles in South Pend Oreille Fire & Rescue have been improved over time with successful grant receipts and assistance from federal surplus vehicles that have been updated with new bodywork and equipment to better serve the community. A voter levy was approved to allow for some fleet updates as well. This levy expires in 2010. Another revenue source will be sought to sustain the fleet replacement program.

Type	Resource	Gallons	Drive	Vehicle/ License #	Specifications	Location
6	Engine	265	4x4	BR31	250 gpm, foam	Diamond Lake
6	Engine	300	4x4	R33 49781C	200 gpm, foam	Deer Valley
6	Engine	250	4x4	R32 02579C	200 gpm, foam	Sacheen Lake
6	Engine	265	4x4	BR32	250 gpm, foam	Camden
6	Engine	300	4x4	R11	250 gpm, foam	Camden
5	Engine	400	4x4	A-71	300 gpm, Saw	Fertile Valley
2	EMS		4x4	M31 36093C	no pump	Diamond Lake
2	EMS		4x2	R71	EMS transport	Fertile Valley
1	Structural	1000	4x2	E31 85294C	1500 gpm	Diamond Lake
1	Structural	1000	4x2	E32 16867C	1500 gpm	Sacheen Lake
1	Structural	750	4x2	E33	1500 gpm	Deer Valley

Type	Resource	Gallons	Drive	Vehicle/ License #	Specifications	Location
				25483C		
2*	Structural	500	4x2	E-71	1200 gpm	Fertile Valley
1	Structural	750	4x2	E11	1500	Camden
2	Tender	3200	6x4	T31 C63250	500 gpm, Porta Quick Dump	Diamond Lake
3	Tender	2300	4x2	T32 C56799	500 gpm, Porta Quick Dump	Sacheen Lake
2*	Tender	4500	4X6	T33 20793C	500 gpm, quick dump	Deer Valley
2	Tender	3200	6x4	T-71	500 gpm, Porta	Fertile Valley
2	Tender	2800	6x6	T-11	400 gpm, porta	Camden
	Command	n/a	4x4	C31		Chief's car
	Command	n/a	4x4	C320	Duty officer assigned	
	Public Education	n/a	4x4	U31	Fire Prevention car	
	Support	n/a	4x4x	S31	Fleet maintenance/ support	

Table 3.2
South Pend Oreille Fire & Rescue Equipment List

Education & Training

Training and education are high priorities for South Pend Oreille County Fire & Rescue. South Pend Oreille County Fire & Rescue maintains a calendar of training annually. Online training is also offered and includes; Air borne and Blood Borne Pathogens, Asbestos Awareness and Respectful Workplace courses. Links to an online Fire Prevention and Life Safety Education workshops are also available online. Firefighters also attend many outside trainings in the region, state and national levels.

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PEND OREILLE COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT #2

District Summary

Pend Oreille County Fire District #2 was formed in 1967 to provide fire protection to the resident's of the unincorporated areas of northern Pend Oreille County. In the early 1990s the District started providing emergency medical services and in 1997 the District started providing emergency ambulance transport to the entire area. The District encompasses the northern third of Pend Oreille County. It runs from the Canadian border to a point 35 miles south and from the Stevens County line to the Idaho State border (averaging 22 miles) east to west. It is bisected north to south by the Pend Oreille River. The borders for the District's Fire responsibilities encompasses approximately 500 square miles (minus the Town of Ione, and the Cities of Metaline and Metaline Falls) while the District's Ambulance responsibilities serves approximately 750 square miles (including the towns and cities).

The Pend Oreille River is crossed by two bridges, one located at Metaline Falls and the other one mile south of lone (the two bridges being approximately 10 miles apart). The population of the District is approximately 2,500 in the winter months and can be in excess of 10,000 during the summer vacation months. The major employers in the area include two hydroelectric dams. The Seattle City Light, Boundary facility generates approximately 60% of the power for the City of Seattle. The Public Utility District, Box Canyon facility provides for the power needs of the residents of Pend Oreille County. Teck-Washington operates a hard rock underground mine which produces zinc and lead ore. The timber industry still operates in a limited capacity. The Selkirk School District also provides related employment. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Border Patrol as well as the Immigrations and Customs Enforcement both maintain facilities in the north county. The Nelway International Border Crossing north of Metaline Falls is an ICE staffed facility. The area is crossed at several locations with the critical infrastructure power grid that moves power throughout the Northwest and West.

The District is the state licensed emergency medical provider for the northern one-half of Pend Oreille County. While the Fire District is a junior taxing agency, the Ambulance District operates as a fee for service provider with no taxing authority, although small yearly grants are received to help support the Ambulance District.

Current District staffing consists of one part time administrative aid, one full time Paramedic/Firefighter and 37 volunteer firefighters, EMT-B's, EMT-ILS and First Responders. As the State of Washington is converting to the National Registry Emergency Medical Technician (NREMT) certification in 2010, we will also be making the conversion with any future EMT's.

Our ongoing Firefighter training utilizes the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) guidelines. Our goal is to achieve Firefighter II level for the District's firefighter volunteers.

Fire District #2 is a co-signer of the Pend Oreille County Fire Mutual Aid Agreement. It also maintains Fire and EMS Automatic Agreements with the Town of Ione, and the cities of Metaline and Metaline Falls. The District is also a signer of the Pend Oreille County EMS Mutual Aid Agreement.

The District has a Fire Mutual Aid Agreement with the Washington State Department of Natural Resource (DNR), North Columbia and Arcadia Districts. The District assists the United States Forest Service (USFS); Newport-Sullivan Lake Ranger District (Colville National Forest) in the wildland areas adjacent to the highways and roads and when able provides structure protection within the forest.

The District is National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) Compliant; it collects and submits both Fire and EMS response data through the National Fire Information Reporting System (NFIRS) and Washington Emergency Medical Information System (WEMSIS).

The majority of the residential growth is expected to continue along both sides of the Pend Oreille River south of the lone Bridge (Sullivan Lake Road). This area extends south approximately 9-10 miles to the northern boundary with FD#5. Several new homes have been built in this area recently with several under construction at this time. Pend Oreille County's adoption of the current National Building and Fire Codes and better enforcement is expected to be a major influence is creating an area of code compliant structures.

Almost all structures in the District are in "Wild Land-Urban Interface" areas. There are "Defensible Space" concerns with many of the existing structures in the District. Many structures are located on public and private non-all weather roads. Although significant success has been made in the last five years, road signage is still poor in many areas and visible 360° house numbering is non-existent in many areas. In several areas house number sequencing is out of order and fixing the problems are being met with some resident resistance. Several north/south streets run east/west and likewise. As the District expands its volunteer EMT and Fire personnel, this is one of the major challenges. The District was rated as a "Class 8" by the Washington Survey and Rating Bureau after a 2009 physical audit.

Fire Stations

In the last five years the District has completed two new Fire/EMS Stations to bring our total Fire and EMS facility count to four. A State of Washington "Local" Grant provided for Station 23 funding. Funding for Station 24 was from a combination of property tax savings and a grant donation.

The District's current priority facilities goal is to replace Station 22. It is a 30+ year old, two bay, poorly constructed, metal building. The access to and location are on private property which prevents the remodeling and improvement of the building. Also, the District is not able to use the assistance of city/county owned public works snow removal and driveway maintenance equipment due to the insurance concerns regarding their use on private property. The building sits adjacent to an apartment building which has caused and continues to cause security and parking problems for the ambulance, fire truck, equipment and EMS back-up supplies stored within. There are also situations arising from the parking of the responder's personal vehicles that are parked outside when the volunteers man the ambulance and fire truck. Nearby, the District owns a one acre parcel that was donated as a station replacement location. The vacant property is served by a public street as well as city sewer and water and telephone.

Additional offers of land donations for station construction have been made. Though they represent locations consistent with the District's and WSRB rating guidelines (a station within five travel miles from each residential structure), construction funding is not readily available.

Also the District's tax base does not currently provide the revenue needed to do any additional building and replace aging fire and EMS vehicles.

The following table details the current Fire Station operated by Fire District #2.

Site	Assigned	Address	GPS	Phone
Station 21	Engine 21 *Aid Vehicle* Medic 21 *Transport Ambulance*	13501 Sullivan Lake Rd. Metaline Falls, WA 99153	N 48°51.129' W 117°17.162'	509.446.2727
Station 22	Engine 22 *Aid Vehicle* Medic 22 *Transport Ambulance*	103 N. Grandview Metaline Falls, WA 99153	N 48°51.827' W 117°22.399'	509.446.3434
Station 23 and Fire District Administrative Offices	Command 201 (Fire Chief) *Aid Vehicle* Command 204 Paramedic Response Car Engine 23 *Aid Vehicle* Engine 223 *Aid Vehicle* Medic 23 *Transport Ambulance*	390442 State Highway 31 Cusick, WA 99119 Mailing Address PO Box 435 Metaline Falls, WA 99153	N 48°41.067' W 117°21.310'	509.442.2311 509.442.2301 509.442.2333 Fax
Station 24	Engine 24 *Aid Vehicle* Medic 24 *Transport Ambulance*	21291 N. LeClerc Rd. Cusick, WA 99119	N 48°34.618' W 117°20.286'	509.442.2406

Table 3.3
Fire District #2 Station List

Equipment

With the successful receipt of three FEMA Aid to Firefighters Grant's in the last three years, and the prudent expenditure of available capital, the District has been able to purchase new Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) and Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA's) for all personnel

as well as one new Class I Fire Engine. In 2008, The Teck Washington Inc. Mine, Pend Oreille County Hospital District #2, and the North Pend Oreille Valley Lion's Club provided funding for a new fully equipped ambulance. In addition, the District has been able to purchase additional used Fire and EMS vehicles using tax funds. The District's future needs include the continuing replacement of an aging fleet. The District still maintains several vehicles that are in the 30-40 year old range.

NIMS Type	Resource	Gallons	Drive	Vehicle/ License #	Specifications	Location
1	Structural Engine	500	2X4	Engine 21 03186C	1250 GPM 250 GPM Portable Pump	Sta.21 Sullivan Lake
1	Structural Engine	1000	2X4	Engine 23 88840C	1250 GPM	Sta. 23 Tiger
1	Structural Engine	750	2X4	Engine 24 C44914	1000 GPM	Sta. 24 Rivers Edge
VI	Wildland Engine	300	4X4	Engine 22 05824C	100 GPM	Sta. 22 Metaline Falls
VI	Wildland Engine	300	4X4	Engine 223 76258C	200 GPM 150 GPM Portable Pump	Sta. 23 Tiger
I	Water Tender	2400	2X4	Water Tender 24 36051C	500 GPM w/ Quick Dump 3000 gallon Folding Tank 250 GPM Portable Pump	Sta.24 Rivers Edge
II	Water Tender	1500	4X4	Water Tender 23 C54488	500 GPM w/ Quick Dump 1500 gallon Folding Tank 250 GPM Portable Pump Floating Pump	Sta. 23 Tiger
IV Transport	Transport Ambulance		2X4	M21 42102C	BLS w/ILS & Paramedic Support Supplies	Sta. 21 Sullivan Lake
IV Transport	Transport Ambulance		2X4	M22 54880C	BLS w/ILS & Paramedic Support Supplies	Sta. 22 Metaline Falls
IV Transport	Transport Ambulance		4X4	M23 85279C	BLS w/ILS & Paramedic Support Supplies	Sta. 23 Tiger

NIMS Type	Resource	Gallons	Drive	Vehicle/ License #	Specifications	Location
IV Transport	Transport Ambulance		2X4	M24 76257C	BLS w/ILS & Paramedic Support Supplies	Sta. 24 Rivers Edge
	Oil Spill Response Trailer			Haz Mat 2 DOE Trailer #3	Floating Boom & Spill Supplies	Sta. 23 Tiger
	Paramedic/Command Vehicle		4X4	204	Paramedic & Supplies	Sta. 23 Tiger
	Command Vehicle		4X4	201 92397C	Fire Chief	Sta. 23 Tiger

Table 3.4
Fire District #2 Equipment List

Some capable hydrants exist in the District but are limited and spread out over the District's area. The Pend Oreille River provides some locations, where during favorable weather; drafting operations can be set up. A realistic goal for the District is the acquisition of additional water tender capacity enabling the upgrading of the District's WSRB from an 8 to an 8A-Water Tender. The installation of additional dry hydrants would ease the access to water sources during fair weather.

In the last two years, communications has seen a significant advance with the receipt of a Pend Oreille County wide FEMA Aid to Firefighters Grant assistance award. This has made it possible to replace and upgrade virtually the entire communications infrastructure used by the District for both Fire and EMS response as well as provide for the non-emergency day to day communications needs. Although some work is still going forward, completion of the entire system rebuilding is expected by the bid close-out deadline of late summer of 2010. At this time the District will be operating under digital P25 compliance.

At the time, one of the major system deficits is the lack of a reliable power source to the mid-county (Kalispell) Fire and EMS radio and paging repeater site. The District continues to support the Pend Oreille County Department of Emergency Managements efforts to provide a viable power source to the location.

The District's EMS abilities to communicate via radio with the area hospitals will still not exist (current capabilities generally less than 10 miles). There is neither infrastructure nor any planned in the near future to provide a radio link from our rural setting to the closet hospitals (40-60 miles). If a transfer to Spokane is made, these distances extend into the 70-100 mile range.

No alternate, backup emergency communications system exists in the north end of the county. In the event of a failure of the Sheriff's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Newport, the alternate site is also in the south county. The District is working to establish a limited use

communications facility at Fire Station 23. A funding source is needed to complete the minimum communications needs. Backup power system funding is also being sought.

Education & Training

Approximately 90%+ of the Fire Districts emergency activity is EMS related (250+ calls per year) while fire calls make up approximately 10% (25+ calls per year). Therefore, much of the paid and volunteer staff's time is spent working on the EMS segment of the district operations.

In addition to EMT-B (Basic), several EMT-B responders have advanced to the EMT-ILS (Intermediate Life Support) level of certification

EMS volunteers also respond on all fires. Their primary function is the provision of rehabilitation of department members, traffic control, air bottle change out and any other assignment from the Incident Commander. Maintaining four state certified transport ambulances, EMT and First Responder training, and continuing education are costly and very time consuming. The District provides CPR, AED, and First Aid training within the District through the Selkirk School District (administrators as well as students), community programs, Seattle City Light employees, and Teck Washington Inc.

The District also participate in fire safety education through the Selkirk School District with the **E**xit **D**rills **I**n **T**he **H**ome **(EDITH)** house and provide individual school programs as requested by the school district. The District is active in the community providing participation as requested in the Selkirk Clinic Health Fairs, the Town of Ione Down River Day's celebration and the City of Metaline Falls Affair on Main Street celebration where it provides fire safety programs as well as Blood Pressure monitoring and health related presentations..

As a member of the county wide Pend Oreille Training Council (POTC), Fire District #2 avails itself of several of the opportunities provided through the POTC and through Region 9 of the Washington State Fire Chief's Association. The District provides assistance as a participating member of the Pend Oreille County Origin and Cause Unit (fire investigations) and sits on the board of the State of Washington East Region Trauma Council as well as the Pend Oreille County Trauma Council.

PEND OREILLE COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT #4

District Summary

Fire District #4 is the largest fire district in Pend Oreille County, operating four stations. The District covers roughly 96 square miles in the northeast corner of the State of Washington and the central part of Pend Oreille County. The District has mutual aid agreements with the City of Newport, the Town of Cusick and the Kalispel Tribe, bringing the total service area to 287 square miles. The Fire District is also home to the largest newspaper print producer in the western United States, the Ponderay Newsprint Company.

Fire District #4 has five employees including a career Chief and one full time firefighter/emergency medical technician. The District also relies on twenty-five volunteer firefighters.

Fire Stations

There are three fire stations in Pend Oreille County Fire District #4:

Facility	Address
Station 41	11 Dalkena Street, Newport
Administration Building	11 Dalkena Street, Newport
Dalkena Training Building	11 Dalkena Street, Newport
Station 42-Cooks Mountain	Highway 20, Newport
Maintenance Shop	Highway 20, Newport
Station 44-Cusick Meadows	Meadows Road, Cusick

Table 3.5
Fire District #4 Facilities List

Equipment

Facility	Description
Fire Station 41, Dalkena	1-Class A structural fire engine carrying 2000 gallons, 1500 gpm, foam
Fire Station 41	1-3500 Gallon tender, 1000 gpm, pumpkin
Fire Station 41	1-Type 6 wildland/rescue engine
Fire Station 41	1-EMS-transport
Fire Station 42, Cooks Mountian	1-Class A structural fire engine, 1000 gallon, 1250 gpm
Fire Station 42	1-3200 gallon tender, 500 gpm, foam
Fire Station 42	1-Type wildland/rescue engine
Fire Station 42	1-Suburban crew transport vehicle
Ponderay Newsprint	1-Class A structural interface fire engine with 2000 gallon, 1500gpm, foam

Facility	Description
Fire Station 44, Cusick Flats	1-Class A structural fire engine with 1000 gallon, 1000 gpm, foam
Reserve	Structural 500 gallon, 1200 gpm, foam
Fire Station 44, Cusick Flats	1-Medical response ambulance-transport
Command Rig	4x4 Command
Support	4x4 Support

Table 3.6
Fire District #4 Equipment List

Education & Training

The training goal for Fire District #4 is to maintain the medical skills needed for EMT's and first responders. The District would also like to maintain training on structural fire suppressions skills for a core group and do some wildland fire suppressions training for all firefighters. Fire District #4 responds to all types of emergencies in the area which is a reason for making sure that all firefighters are trained in the three main areas of skill listed above.

PEND OREILLE COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT #5

District Summary

Pend Oreille County Fire District #5 covers 36 square miles along with any structures outside the response area west of the district boundary. The District has two Stations, with plans for a third in Blueslide area. The District is also developing an aid station at the Riverveiw Bible Camp. We have fourteen volunteer professionals on our current roster. The protection area include the USAF Survival school on Tacoma Creek and Ruby Creek Roads. The District is responsible for all fire and aircraft crash fire rescue on the base. Also located within the protection area are a large faith based children's camp and two resorts. The bible camp has plans to expand to one of the largest camps in our area. The districts resident population is 250, with a summer population of up to 3,000. There are about 250 structures in The District.

Wildfires continue to be The District's biggest fire problem. In 2009 wildfires made over 80% of our fire responses. Pend Oreille Fire District has large wildland urban interface. Almost every structure is in the WUI. The combination of mountainous steep terrain and heavy wooded areas make it a prime target for a major wild fire. Several homes reside on these hillsides with little access which makes it almost impossible to save homes or get residents out safely. Fire District #5 is in a rebuilding phase with the current emphasis being on response.

Fire Stations

Facility	Address
Fire Station #51	406722 Hwy 20, Cusick

Table 3.7
Fire District #5 Facilities List

Fire District #5 rents a building from a private owner (Station #52) at 412076 Hwy. 20 in Cusick for a second station. A third station is planned in the Blueslide area. An aid station is being developed at the Riverview Bible Camp.

Equipment

- 2 engines (1-800 gallon-1-500 gallon)
- Tender-2 pumps
- One BLS rescue/aid vehicle
- One Command Vehicle

Education & Training

Pend Oreille Fire District #5 is part of the Pend Oreille Training Council which provides training and support services to firefighters in Pend Oreille County.

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PEND OREILLE COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT #6

District Summary

Pend Oreille County Fire District #6 serves the LeClerc and Furport area of Pend Oreille County. The District borders the Kalispel Tribe on the north and the Idaho State line to the east and south. The District is consists of 75 square miles of residential and forested lands. The District provides life and property protection to residents of the area. The District also provides mutual aid to support and assist other fire service organizations in the area. The District uses an aggressive fire control system, an integrated hospital care system, fire prevention and public education programs. To accomplish their goals the District will provide suppression and prevention programs. They will stand ready to support and assist other fire service organizations in their missions.

Fire District #6 faces some issues that affect their ability to respond to fires. One of these is the lack of fire hydrants, although there are a few small water districts in the area with fire hydrants the systems are either not year round or are not running. The District also has the challenge of operating with old equipment that has either been donated from other fire districts once its life expectancy is used up or they were purchased below market rate since Fire District #6 is considered a District in need. The third challenge is the recruiting and retaining of volunteer firefighters. The District's goal is to carry a minimum of fifteen volunteers with fifty percent of those being EMT trained. The District consists of an all volunteer staff.

Fire Stations & Equipment

Facility	Description
Fire Station #61	Engine 61--1981 Darley Pumper, 750 Gallons
Fire Station #61	Engine 60-1978 Ford F-700 Pumper, 750 Gallons
Fire Station #61	1985 FMC Tender-Pumper, 1000 Gallons
Fire Station #61	1983-WT-60-1983 Transtar Water, 4000 Gallons
Fire Station #61	Command 61-1985 GMC Command Unit-Brush, 300 Gallons
Fire Station #62	Engine 62-1980 Louisville pumper, 3000 Gallons
Fire Station #62	BLS Ambulance

Table 3.8
Fire District #6 Equipment List

Education & Training

Fire District #6 is involved in the Pend Oreille County Training Council. The Council has made it possible for District #6 to train volunteers at a professional level, with a reasonable cost to the District. This training allows the District to bring all departments to an equal level of training, aiding in maintaining the mutual aid agreement.

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PEND OREILLE COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT #8

District Summary

Pend Oreille County Fire District #8 was developed in 1992 to protect the residents of the Spring Valley area. The Fire District extends from the Washington/Idaho state line west for approximately seven miles and from the Spokane County line north for another seven miles. The total area comprises 30 square miles with approximately 700 residents. In 2005 the District began providing emergency medical services to its residents; the District is also a State licensed trauma verified BLS aid emergency medical services agency for the Spring Valley area. The District is part of the countywide fire and medical mutual aid agreements. The District also assists the U.S. Forest Service and the Washington State Department of Natural Resources when able or called upon. The District is a junior taxing agency; however their services are operated free-of-charge under the budget of the Fire District.

Staffing for the District consists of one Chief, one Assistant Chief, fifteen firefighters, one medical officer and two firefighter/EMT personnel. All of the District personnel are volunteers

Fire Stations

Fire District 8 has one facility, Fire Station #81, located at 4941 Spring Valley Road.

Equipment

Description	Location
Engine 801	4941 Spring Valley Road
Engine 802	4941 Spring Valley Road
Water Tender	4941 Spring Valley Road
Wildland Pumper Engine	4941 Spring Valley Road
Tender-822 Water Tender	4941 Spring Valley Road
1990 Chevy Suburban Command Vehicle-Command 8	Chief's Residence
2001 dodge Durango Vehicle-Command -81	Assistant Chief's Residence
Truck-801 Wildland Pumper Engine	Chief's Residence
Truck-802 Wildland Pumper Engine	Chief's Residence
Truck 804 (new vehicle) 1992 Ford with 150 gallon tank, 180 gpm	FF's Residence
Medic-81, 1991 Ford	Chief's Residence
Rehab-83, 1992 Ford	Chief's Residence (FF rehab vehicle)

Table 3.9
Fire District #8 Equipment List

Education & Training

Sixty percent of Fire District #8's emergency responses are medical. All available personnel are required to respond to all calls, medical and fire. The District participates in the local schools with the "EDITH house", with Conservation Districts Field Trips, and has been involved in "Fire Wise" classes to the adult population. Fire District #8 has been the lead District in the "Junior Fire Fighter Academy" which recruits high school students and adults as firefighters. Through the Pend Oreille Training Council and the Region 9 Fire Council Fire District #8 has provided training to their firefighters in safety courses, a certified instructor's course, and an origin-and-cause course.

CUSICK FIRE DEPARTMENT

District Summary

The Cusick Fire Department consists of one staff member and fifteen volunteer firefighters. The Cusick Fire Department covers 0.29 square miles in the Town of Cusick. The Town of Cusick is located on the west side of the Pend Oreille River, approximately thirty miles south of the Town of Ione. The Town of Usk is a small unincorporated town two miles south of Cusick which consists of two mills on opposites sides of the Town, Ponderay Newsprint Company and Vaagen Brothers (formerly Ponderay Fibre). The Kalispel Indian Reservation lies just north of Cusick on the east side of the Ponderay River, directly across from these two Towns.

Fire Station

Cusick Fire Department has on fire station located at the intersection of 1st and Monumental in Cusick.

Equipment

TO BE COMPLETED

Education & Training

TO BE COMPLETED

IONE FIRE DEPARTMENT

District Summary

The Ione Fire Department consists of two staff members and twenty-five volunteer firefighters. The Ione Fire Department covers 0.69 square miles in the Town of Ione. The Ione Fire Department has a mutual aid agreement with Fire District #2 and Pend Oreille County, more information is listed under Fire District #2.

Fire Stations

Ione Fire Department has one fire station located at 204 Central Street in Ione

Equipment

Facility	Description
Ione Station	Type 3 Ford Horton-1996 BLS/ILs equipped Basic MVA equipment w/complete repelling equipment
Ione Station	Type 2 Structural Engine-1963 La France Gas, 500 Gallon tank
Ione Station	Primary Response Pumper Truck MVA's-1980 Mack Diesel, 500 Gallon tank
Ione Station	Tender/Waterous Pumper-1978 Ford Diesel, 2000 Gallon tank
Ione Station	Medical/Rescue Response Vehicle- 2000 Ford Diesel F450, Type 111

Table 3.10
Ione Fire Department Equipment List

Education & Training

TO BE COMPLETED

METALINE FIRE DEPARTMENT

TO BE COMPLETED

METALINE FALLS FIRE DEPARTMENT

District Summary

The Metaline Falls Fire Department is located at 210 East 3rd Avenue in Metaline Falls. Metaline Falls Fire Department is a volunteer fire department with three staff members and fifteen volunteer firefighters.

Fire Stations

TO BE COMPLETED

Equipment

TO BE COMPLETED

Education & Training

TO BE COMPLETED

NEWPORT FIRE DEPARTMENT

District Summary

TO BE COMPLETED

Fire Stations

Newport Fire Hall 2nd & Union, Newport

Equipment

TO BE COMPLETED

Education & Training

Newport Fire Department participates in the Pend Oreille County Training Council. This Council provides training and support services to firefighters in Pend Oreille County.

SECTION 4: MITIGATION & RESPONSE STRATEGY

FUNDING SOURCES

Assistance to Firefighters (AFG) Grants primarily are used to meet the firefighting and emergency response needs of fire departments. AFG Grants are a program of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). AFG assists fire departments in obtaining critically needed firefighting equipment, protective gear, emergency vehicles, as well as other resources to protect the public and emergency personnel from fire and related hazards. The FEMA website offers four types of grants to fire departments; including the AFG Grants, the Assistance to Firefighters Fire Station Grants (SCG), Staffing Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grants, and Fire Prevention and Safety Grants.

The Rural Housing Community Facilities Program offers direct and guaranteed loans and grants in funding and facilitating the development of essential community facilities, including fire and rescue stations, vocational and medical rehabilitation centers, and more. The Community Facilities Grant Program is used to fund projects such as Native American community development efforts, child care centers linked with Federally-designated Enterprise and Champion Communities and the Northwest Economic Adjustment Initiative area. Generally grantees are able to leverage Community Facility funds with state or private dollars to enable completion of more construction than might have been possible. This Program has an open deadline.

Wildfire Training-Washington is a program which sponsors wildland training with support from the U.S. Department of Interior and the Wenatchee Valley College. The Program offers courses taught in the community at no cost after meeting requirements and with a minimum of fifteen students. This program may be used to attract new recruits. This program is available to Washington Fire Departments that have volunteer members, serve communities of 10,000 or less residents and border on or near a Department of the Interior agency (Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, US Fish & Wildlife Service) OR currently have a Wildland Fire Response Agreement with a Department of the Interior Agency.

FEMA's Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning & Project Grants, known as PDM, has funds available to state entities, tribal, and local governments to aid in the development of multi-hazard mitigation plans and to implement the projects identified in those plans. This is a competitive grant program. When applying for PDM grants it is important to work closely with the State of Washington Hazard Mitigation Officer. The PDM application falls under the Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program.

ACTION ITEM PROGRESS REPORT

The following table represents the progress made on the action items of this plan to date. Along with each action item, the status of the project is detailed, along with successes, challenges, and follows up actions.

Action Item	Status	Successes	Challenges	Partners	Follow up
5.1.a Building Material Policy	In progress	2007 fire chiefs wrote letter raised[11] awareness	Private property rights	FDs	Revisit
5.1.b Underground power lines	Incomplete		cost		
5.1.c Adopt International Fire Code	Completed	Adopted in 2003	Apply to everyone consistently Enforcement Variance requests	County	Currently being updated to 2006 code. Enforcement
5.2.a Educational programs	In Progress	F/S/L Coop Extension programs	Position funding Burnout Focusing	All	Funding training
5.2.c home treatments	In Progress		Monitoring Capturing non-grant efforts Homeowner buy-in	DNR, consultants All	Ongoing outreach
5.2.d community WUI treatments	In Progress	Wolf Trail	50-50 funding property owner buy-in	DNR USFS All	
5.2.e Homesite maintenance	In progress		Good mapping of accomplished projects	DNR, FDs	Action item for plan revision?
5.2.f re-entry of wui treatments	In progress	In theory, owners should maintain re 10 year contract	Good mapping of accomplished projects	DNR USFS	Action item for plan revision?
5.2.g develop evacuation plans	In progress		Time and money	LEPC	Further define
5.2.h Access improvements, infrastructure	Complete	County road standards have been addressed	Road plan scheduled improvements Address private roads through county development guidelines	Road Dept Fds homeowners	Development Regulations have been prepared to address private roads and driveway access to meet IFC Codes.
5.2.i Access improvements,	In Progress	Bead Lake completed PUD right-of-ways	Tracking independent treatments		

Action Item	Status	Successes	Challenges	Partners	Follow up
roadside fuels					
5.2.j develop CERT program	Incomplete		Difficulty getting volunteers	Commissioners FDs, LEPC	
5.3.a Post "emergency evacuation rte" signs	Incomplete		Time and money consensus		Remove from plan-- not enough flexibility to be effective
5.3.b Replace 2-lane bridge at Usk	In Progress		funding	Commissioners State Tribe	Add Ione Bridge replacement?
5.3.c Fuels mitigation on evacuation routes	In Progress	Bead Lake, PUD right-of-ways		State, County	
5.4.a Improve radio capability	In Progress	Upgraded repeater, antenna site Grant request to FEMA	Funding,	FD's DEM	
5.4.b annex lands into FD#3	In Progress	FD's #1 and #7 annexed	Fear of new taxes? (can bill insurance)	FD's DEM	Planning dept needs to update boundary, need to address "no man's land"
5.4.c volunteer firefighter retention	In Progress	Successful retainment Grants Increased recruitment by 10%	10% untility credit for all firefighters retainment/recruitment grant goes 3 more years	FD's	
5.4.d training for firefighters	In Progress	$12,000 funding 30 graduated from Wildland Academy		FD's	
5.4.e Mutual aid agreements	In Progress	Mutual Aid Agreements are in Place Between Districts	Bureaucracy	USFS, FDs DNR	Agreements need to be made with Federal Agencies
(not listed) improve road and house signage	In Progress	800 signs placed Grant funding available to offer signs free	Working with highway specs		Development Regulation Enforcement
5.4.f map water sources	Completed	Draft sources and dry hydrants mapped, Added 4 new dry hydrants in last 2 years	Need cities	FD's	Cities
5.4.g Tiger substation	Completed	Building is up, Smokey sign			

Action Item	Status	Successes	Challenges	Partners	Follow up
FD#2					
5.4.h Riverbend substation FD #2	Incomplete	(New Kalispel station is close)	No man's land No revenue stream		
5.4.i dipping sites	In Progress		GIS could identify	FD's DNR	Change wording—delete "establish"
5.4.j 5.4.k Bead Lake substation Bead Lake/Leclerc	Incomplete		Don't have site		Combine into one item, change wording
5.4.l Rolling stock FD#3	In progress	Added 3 engines	funding	FD's	
5.4.m safety equipment, all FD's	In progress	3 districts received grants for PPE. FD #4 New shelters & Communications.			

TO BE COMPLETED

ACTION ITEMS

The following action items are those from the 2005 plan that have not been completed and that are still relevant. New action items have also been added that address the established goals of this plan and the Pend Oreille AHMP. The wildfire projects identified in the AHMP have also been referenced in the following table.

Denotes a 2010 AHMP Project

Action Item	Status	Goals & Objectives	Responsible Parties	Planning Horizon & Order of Magnitude Cost
Develop policy to address construction materials for homes and businesses located in high wildfire risk areas. Specifically, a County policy regarding wooden roofing materials and flammable siding in areas juxtaposed near heavy wildland fuels..	In Progress	Protection of people and structures by improving the ability of emergency responders personnel to respond to threatened homes in high-risk areas	County Commissioners and Rural Fire Districts	WUI Code Adoption
Maintenance of Home		Protect people, structures,	County	

Action Item	Status	Goals & Objectives	Responsible Parties	Planning Horizon & Order of Magnitude Cost
site WUI Treatments		and increase firefighter safety by reducing risk factors surrounding homes in the WUI of Pend Oreille County.	Commissioners in cooperation with Rural Fire Districts and local home owners.	
Re-entry of Home site WUI treatments		Protect people, structures, and increase firefighter safety by reducing risk factors surrounding high risk communities in the WUI of Pend Oreille County.	County Commissioners Office in cooperation with Rural Fire Districts and local home owners.	
Retention of Volunteer Firefighters		Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Rural and Wildland Fire Districts working with broad base of county citizenry to identify options determine plans of action, and implement it.	
Development of community evacuation plans and alternate safety zones.		Protect people, structures, and increase firefighter safety by directly increasing the safety of residents and visitors during a wildfire evacuation situation.	Rural Fire Districts in cooperation with community residents, USFS, State of Washington, and BLM.	
Access improvements of bridges, cattle guards, culverts, and limiting road surfaces (e.g. Scotia Valley Road, LeClerc Creek Road, Fertile Valley Road, Sullivan Lake Road, and Bead Lake Road.)		Protection of people, structures, and economy by improving access for residents and fire fighting personnel in the event of a wildfire. Reduces the risk of a road failure that leads to the isolation of people or the limitation of emergency vehicle and personnel access during an emergency.	Highway Districts in cooperation with the BLM, State of Washington (Lands and Transportation), USFS, and industrial forestland owners (e.g. Stimson Lumber Company,)	

Action Item	Status	Goals & Objectives	Responsible Parties	Planning Horizon & Order of Magnitude Cost
Facility, land, and basic equipment for a substation of County Fire District #6 at the junction of LeClerc Creek Road and Bead Lake Road.		Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	County Fire District #6	
Development of "Community Emergency Response Team"" program for communities.		Protection of people, structures, infrastructure and economy by improving emergency response and recruiting more local residents for emergency response organizations (i.e., fire departments, ambulance, police departments).	Pend Oreille County Emergency Management	
Access improvements through road-side fuels management (e.g., State Highway 20, State Highway 31, State Highway 211, LeClerc Creek Road, Scotia Valley Road, Spring Valley Road, Fertile Valley Road, Deer Valley Road, Bead Lake Road, Flowery Trail Road, Diamond Lake Road, and Sullivan Lake Road).		Protection of people, structures, infrastructure, and economy by improving access for residents and fire fighting personnel in the event of a wildfire. Allows for road based defensible area that can be linked to terrain based defensible areas.	County Highway District in cooperation with the BLM, State of Washington (Lands and Transportation), USFS and industrial forestland owners.	2011 - Seek funding for brush cutter equipment and personnel. 2012 – Purchase equipment and begin fuel reduction.
Increased training and capabilities of firefighters.		Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Rural and Wildland Fire Districts working with BLM and USFS for wildland training opportunities and with the State Fire Marshall's Office for structural fire fighting training.	
Require new construction to install underground power lines.		Protection of people and structures by reducing the risk of wildfire ignitions.	County Commissioners, County Planning and Zoning and	

Action Item	Status	Goals & Objectives	Responsible Parties	Planning Horizon & Order of Magnitude Cost
			utility companies	
Improve Safety equipment for all RFD's in Pend Oreille County.		Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Rural Fire Districts	
Establish and map developed dipping sites.		Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Rural Fire Districts, GIS, DNR Planning Dept.	
Facility and basic equipment for a substation of County Fire District #2 in the River Bend Subdivision.		Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	County Fire District #2	
Facility and basic equipment for a substation of County Fire District #2 in Tiger.		Protection of people and structures by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	County Fire District #2	
Wildfire risk assessments of homes in identified communities.		Protect people and structures by increasing awareness of specific risk factors of individual home sites in the at-risk landscapes. Only after these are completed can home site treatments follow.	County Commissioners, Rural Fire Districts and Wildland Fire Protection Specialists, City Administrators	
Designate the WUI areas as a special land use category in the County Comprehensive Plan		Improve protection through the proper use of ordinances & codes.	P & Z Administrator	ROM – No Cost 2011 – During next update of Comprehensive Plan
Improve fire response access to School House Road		Improve access to areas prone to wildfire	Road Department	ROM - $300,000 2011 – Engineering Improvement 2012 – Apply for Funding 2013 – Improve Roadway
Improve fire response access on Betty May Way		Improve access to areas prone to wildfire	Road Department	ROM - $150,000 2012 – Engineering Improvement 2013 – Apply for Funding 2015 – Improve Roadway
Riverbend Water System: To aid in the current water capacity: build a 200,000 gallon reservoir, Increase pump intake, treatment system		Protect the community's critical infrastructure from disruption and destruction caused by disasters.	Pend Oreille PUD	ROM - $470,000 2011 – Engineer Solution 2012 – Seek Funding 2013 – Implement Project

Action Item	Status	Goals & Objectives	Responsible Parties	Planning Horizon & Order of Magnitude Cost
upgrade, and main line size upgrade. Additionally 1.0 miles of 8" main line (C-900), and 8 fire hydrants placed locally throughout the subdivision.				
Metaline Falls Water: To aid in current water capacity: build additional 1.0 million gallon reservoir placed upon rye field flats to balance fire flow.		Protect the community's critical infrastructure from disruption and destruction caused by disasters.	Pend Oreille PUD	ROM - $2,000,000 2012 – Engineer solution 2013 - Apply for Funding 2014 – Build Reservoir
Congen, Flowery Trail, Limestone, Hwy 31, Dry Ridge, Dry Canyon, Bear Paw, and East Tiger		Conduct fuel reduction projects	Fire Districts	
Replace the Fire Station at Metaline Falls		Improve capability to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a disaster	Fire District #2 Commission	ROM $1,500,000 2012 – Design Facility 2013 – Seek Funding 2014 – Construct
Install standby power at the Ione Fire Station		Improve capability to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a disaster	Fire District #2 Commission	ROM - $50,000 2011 – Seek Funding 2012 – Install Generator
Install water wells for Fire District #2 at the Ione and Metaline Falls Fire Stations		Improve capability to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a disaster	Fire District #2 Commission	ROM - $50,000 2012 – Seek Funding 2013 – Install Water Wells
Develop relocation and sheltering capability at the Fire District #2 Station in Ione		Improve capability to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a disaster	Fire District #2 Commission	ROM - $50,000 2011 – Identify Needs 2012 – Purchase Materials
Improve the Ione Airport runway to allow access to evacuation fixed wing aircraft		Improve capability to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a disaster	City of Ione	ROM $500,000 2011 – Design Improvements 2012 – Seek Funding 2103 – Install Improvements

US FOREST SERVICE - PEND OREILLE VALLEY 5 YEAR PLAN

The US Forest Service has planned fuel reduction projects through the year 2018. They are listed below.

- 2010 – Hanion
- 2011 – Power Lake, Renshaw
- 2012 – Ione, Limestone
- 2013 – Conklin, Timber Mountain
- 2014 – Dry Ridge, Fireline Pass
- 2015 – Boulder Park
- 2016 – Golden Graham
- 2017 – Mickey Hill
- 2018 – Timbles Shirt

The figure below shows the aforementioned fuel reduction areas.

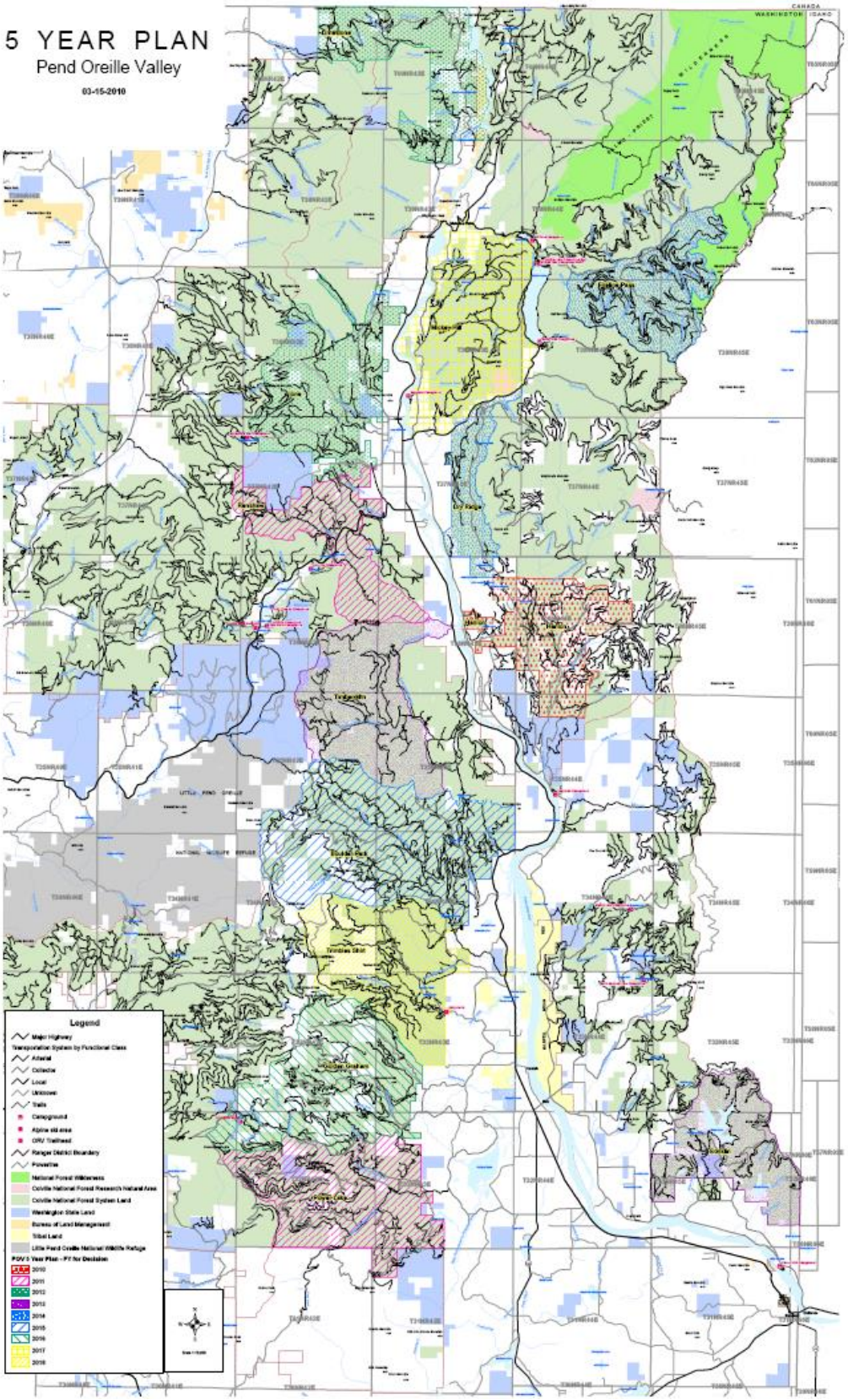

Figure 3.1: USFS 5 Year Plan Map