

**Pend Oreille County,
Washington
Community Wildfire
Protection Plan
(CWPP)
Appendices**

November 21, 2005

Mission: To make Pend Oreille County residents, communities, state and federal agencies, local governments, and businesses less vulnerable to the negative effects of wildland fires through the effective administration of wildfire hazard mitigation grant programs, hazard risk assessments, wise and efficient fuels treatments, and a coordinated approach to mitigation policy through federal, state, regional, and local planning efforts. Our combined prioritization will be 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.



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Appendix I: Maps

Map Legend



Hazard Mitigation Planning Efforts in this Region

Wildfire Mitigation Planning analysis was conducted by the Northwest Management, Inc., Geographical Information Systems Laboratory located in Moscow, Idaho. This project was implemented with the Pend Oreille County Commissioners, the Office of Emergency Management, Pend Oreille County fire departments, and local citizens. Cooperation and data was provided in collaboration with the US Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management, the US Department of Agriculture Forest Service, the Washington Department of Natural Resources, Washington State University Cooperative Extension, the Kalispel Tribe of Indians, the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division, Pend Oreille Conservation District, and Firesafe Spokane.

The image displays a collection of logos for various organizations involved in the project. From left to right, the logos include: the US Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management (1924), the US Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USFS), the US Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division (EMD), Firesafe Spokane, the Pend Oreille Conservation District, Washington State University Cooperative Extension (Pend Oreille County Extension), the Pend Oreille County seal (1911), Northwest Management, Inc. Deer Park (depicted with three trees), and the Kalispel Tribe of Indians (depicted with a traditional headdress).

Northwest Management, Inc.
Geographical Information Systems Laboratory
233 East Palouse River Dr., P.O. Box 9748, Moscow, ID 83843 www.Consulting-Foresters.com

The information on the attached maps was derived from digital databases from NMI's GIS lab. Care was taken in the creation of these maps, but all maps are provided "as is" with no warranty or guarantees. Northwest Management, Inc., cannot accept any responsibility for any errors, omissions, or positional accuracy, and therefore, there are no warranties which accompany this product. Although information from Land Surveys may have been used in the creation of this product, in no way does this product represent or constitute a Land Survey. Users are cautioned to field verify information on this product before making any decisions.

Shaded Elevation Relief of Pend Oreille County



**Pend Oreille County
Washington**
Wildland-Urban Interface
Wildfire Mitigation Plan

Current and Past
Fuels Treatment Areas

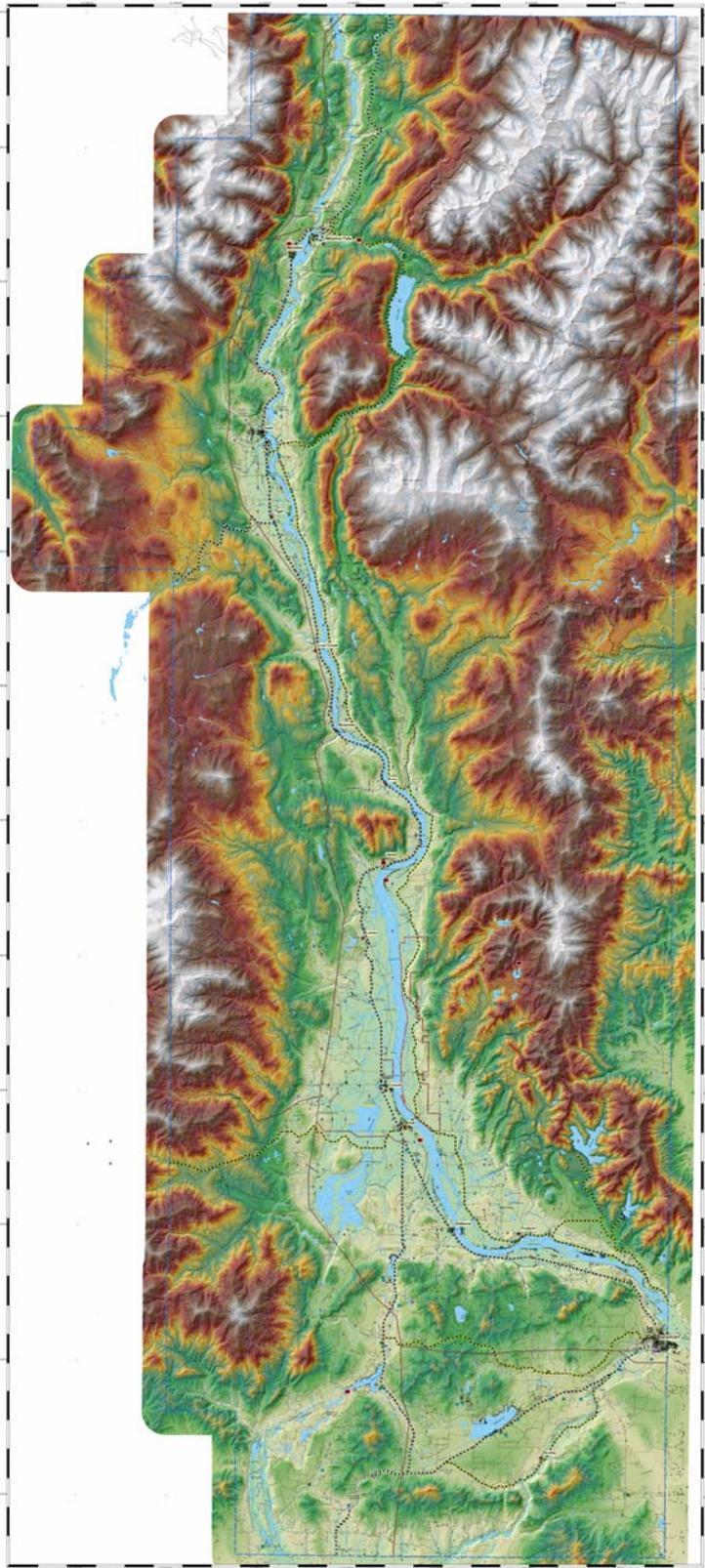
Legend

- Structures
- ★ Cities
- ☎ Communication Sites
- Emergency Services Facilities
- Municipal Water Supply**
- Spring
- Surface
- Well
- Well Field
- Water Certificate Type**
- Ground Water Certificate and Permit
- Surface Water Certificate and Permit
- Transmission Routes
- FEMA Access Routes**
- Primary Access
- Secondary Access
- Priest Lake Emergency Escape Route
- Roads
- Streams
- Pend Oreille County
- Kalispel Indian Reservation
- Open Water



Hazard Mitigation Planning Efforts in this Region

Wildfire Mitigation Planning Efforts in this Region are supported by the following organizations:



Current Vegetation Cover in Pend Oreille County

Pend Oreille County
Washington
Wildland-Urban Interface
Wildfire Mitigation Plan

Current Vegetative Cover

Legend

- Structures
- ★ Cities
- Transmission Routes
- Roads
- Streams
- Open Water
- Pend Oreille County
- Kalispel Indian Reservation

Current Cover

- Agriculture
- Ponderosa pine
- Douglas-fir
- Western Larch
- Western white pine
- Lodgepole pine
- Mesic Riparian Vegetation
- Urban/Development/Ag



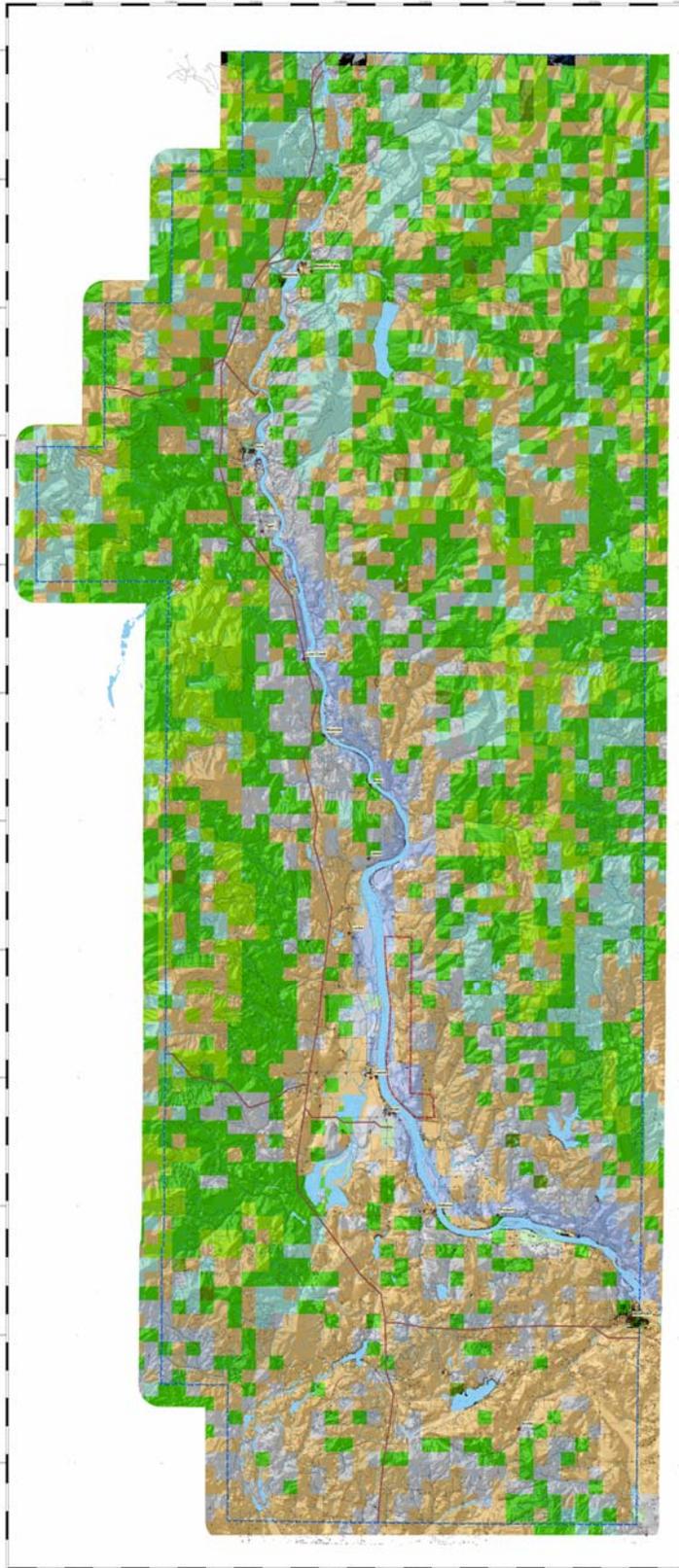
Hazard Mitigation Planning Efforts in this Region

Wildfire Mitigation Planning is supported by the following organizations:

- Washington Department of Ecology
- Washington Department of Natural Resources
- Washington Department of Transportation
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Washington Department of Parks and Recreation
- Washington Department of Social & Health Services
- Washington Department of Community, Trade & Economic Development
- Washington Department of Corrections
- Washington Department of Health
- Washington Department of Social Services
- Washington Department of Labor & Industries
- Washington Department of Public Safety
- Washington Department of Social & Health Services
- Washington Department of Transportation
- Washington Department of Natural Resources
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Washington Department of Parks and Recreation
- Washington Department of Social & Health Services
- Washington Department of Community, Trade & Economic Development
- Washington Department of Corrections
- Washington Department of Health
- Washington Department of Social Services
- Washington Department of Labor & Industries
- Washington Department of Public Safety

Partners:

- Washington Department of Ecology
- Washington Department of Natural Resources
- Washington Department of Transportation
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Washington Department of Parks and Recreation
- Washington Department of Social & Health Services
- Washington Department of Community, Trade & Economic Development
- Washington Department of Corrections
- Washington Department of Health
- Washington Department of Social Services
- Washington Department of Labor & Industries
- Washington Department of Public Safety



Historic Fire Regime Based on Plant Association Group (USFS)



**Pend Oreille County
Washington**
Wildland-Urban Interface
Wildfire Mitigation Plan

Historic Fire Regime Significant Infrastructure

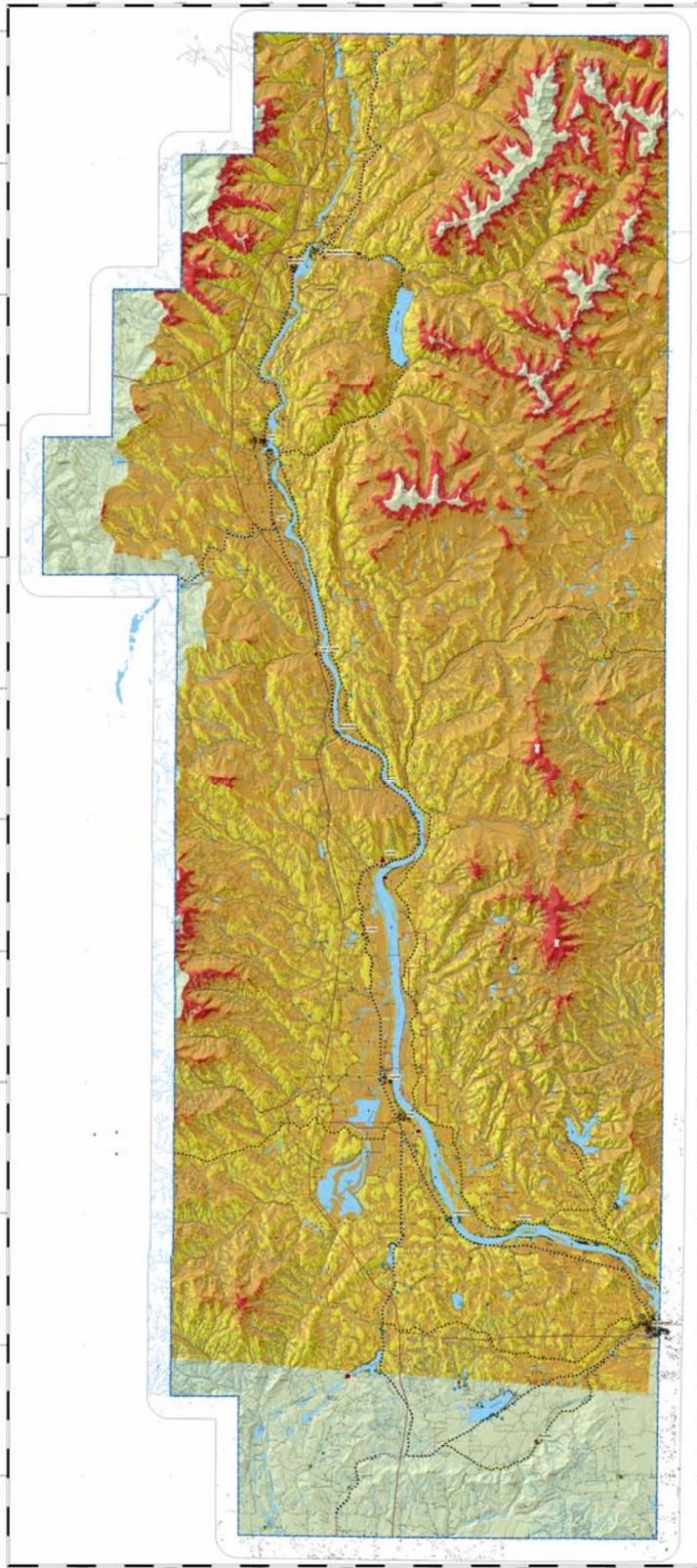
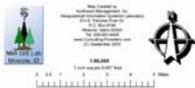
Based on historical fire regimes presented on this map and provided by Eric Hansen, 4/26/11; Forest, Natural Fire Plans, Wildlife, National Forest. This government used their Association Groups as a proxy for determining the Historic Fire Regime. Some areas of the County were not assessed therefore profiles.

A natural fire regime is a general classification of the role fire would play across a landscape in the absence of modern human mechanical intervention, but including the influence of aboriginal burning (Agee 1993; Brown 1995). Current usage definitions for natural (historical) fire regimes have been developed by Hardy et al. (2001) and Schmidt et al. (2002) and interpreted for fire and fuels management by Hain and Burnett (2001). The five natural (historical) fire regimes are classified based on average number of years between fires (fire frequency) combined with the severity (amount of replacement) of the fire on the dominant overstory vegetation. These five regimes include:

- I - 0-25 year frequency and low (surface fires most common) to mixed severity (less than 75% of the dominant overstory vegetation replaced);
- II - 0-25 year frequency and high (stand replacement) severity (greater than 75% of the dominant overstory vegetation replaced);
- III - 25-100 year frequency and mixed severity (less than 75% of the dominant overstory vegetation replaced);
- IV - 25-100 year frequency and high (stand replacement) severity (greater than 75% of the dominant overstory vegetation replaced);
- V - 200+ year frequency and high (stand replacement) severity.

Legend

- Structures
- ★ Cities
- Ⓜ Communication Sites
- Ⓜ Emergency Services Facilities
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- Surface
- Well
- Well Field
- Water Certificate Type**
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- Surface Water Certificate and Permit
- Transmission Routes
- FEMA Access Routes**
- Primary Access
- Secondary Access
- Priest Lake Emergency Escape Route
- Roads
- Streams
- Pend Oreille County
- Kalispel Indian Reservation
- Open Water
- Historic Fire Regimes (from PAGs)**
- HFR I
- HFR III
- HFR IV
- HFR Undetermined



Fire Regime Condition Class in Pend Oreille County



**Pend Oreille County
Washington**
Wildland-Urban Interface
Wildfire Mitigation Plan

Fire Regime Condition Class Significant Infrastructure

Fire Regime Condition Class	Description	Relative Risk
Condition Class 1	Within the natural historical range of vegetation, fuel composition, fire frequency, season, and pattern, and other associated characteristics.	Fire behavior, effects, and other associated characteristics are similar to the natural historical regime. Management for or control of the regime and associated vegetation and fuel characteristics are similar to the natural historical regime.
Condition Class 2	Significant departure from the natural historical range of vegetation characteristics, fuel composition, fire frequency, season, and pattern, and other associated characteristics.	Fire behavior, effects, and other associated characteristics are moderately different from the natural historical regime. Management for or control of the regime and associated vegetation and fuel characteristics are moderately different from the natural historical regime.
Condition Class 3	High departure from the natural historical range of vegetation characteristics, fuel composition, fire frequency, season, and pattern, and other associated characteristics.	Fire behavior, effects, and other associated characteristics are highly different from the natural historical regime. Management for or control of the regime and associated vegetation and fuel characteristics are highly different from the natural historical regime.

Legend

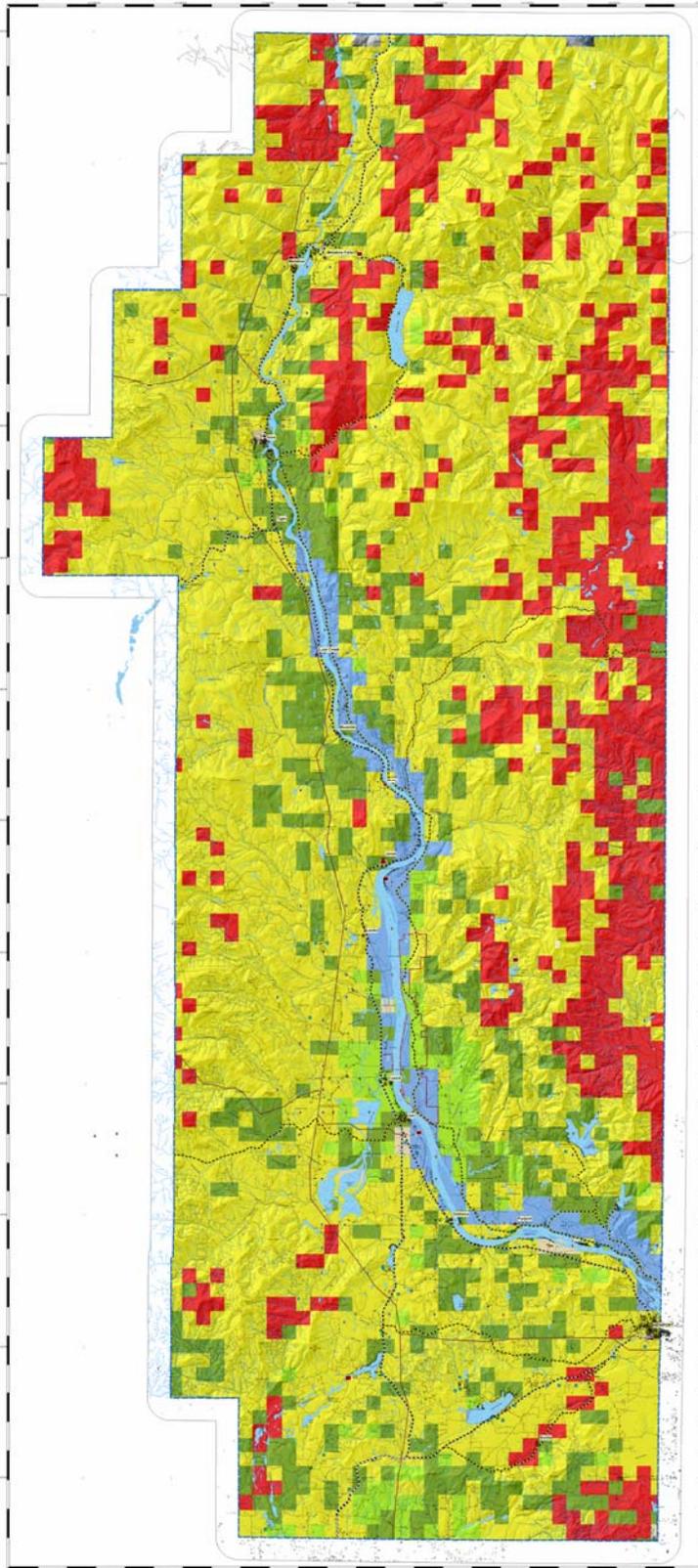
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 - Secondary Access
 - Priest Lake Emergency Escape Route
 - Roads
 - Streams
- Pend Oreille County
- Kalispel Indian Reservation
- Open Water
- Fire Regime Condition Class**
 - Agriculture
 - Condition Class 1
 - Condition Class 2
 - Condition Class 3
 - Urban/Development/Ag
 - Riparian & Open Water



Wildfire Mitigation Planning Efforts in this Region

Wildfire Mitigation Planning Efforts in this Region include:

- Washington State Department of Ecology
- Washington State Department of Natural Resources
- FEMA
- US Forest Service
- Washington State University
- Pend Oreille County
- Wildfire Mitigation Planning Efforts in this Region



Current Condition Class by Historic Fire Frequency



Pend Oreille County Washington Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan

Fire Regime Current Condition Classes by Historical Fire Frequency

Fire Regime	Description	Potential Risks
Condition Class 1	Within the natural historical range of variability of vegetation, the frequency, severity and pattern of other associated disturbances.	Fire behavior effects and other associated disturbances are similar to those that occurred prior to the current disturbance and other types of management that do not remove the natural fire regime and associated vegetation and fuel characteristics. Condition and structure of vegetation and fuel are similar to the natural historical regime. Risk of size of any associated components is moderate.
Condition Class 2	Moderate departure from the natural historical range of variability of vegetation, the frequency, severity and pattern of other associated disturbances.	Fire behavior effects and other associated disturbances are moderately elevated relative to the natural historical regime. Condition and structure of vegetation and fuel are moderately elevated. Uncharacteristic conditions range from low to moderate. Risk of size of any associated components is moderate.
Condition Class 3	High departure from the natural historical range of variability of vegetation, the frequency, severity and pattern of other associated disturbances.	Fire behavior effects and other associated disturbances are high relative to the natural historical regime. Condition and structure of vegetation and fuel are high relative. Uncharacteristic conditions range from moderate to high. Risk of size of any associated components is high.

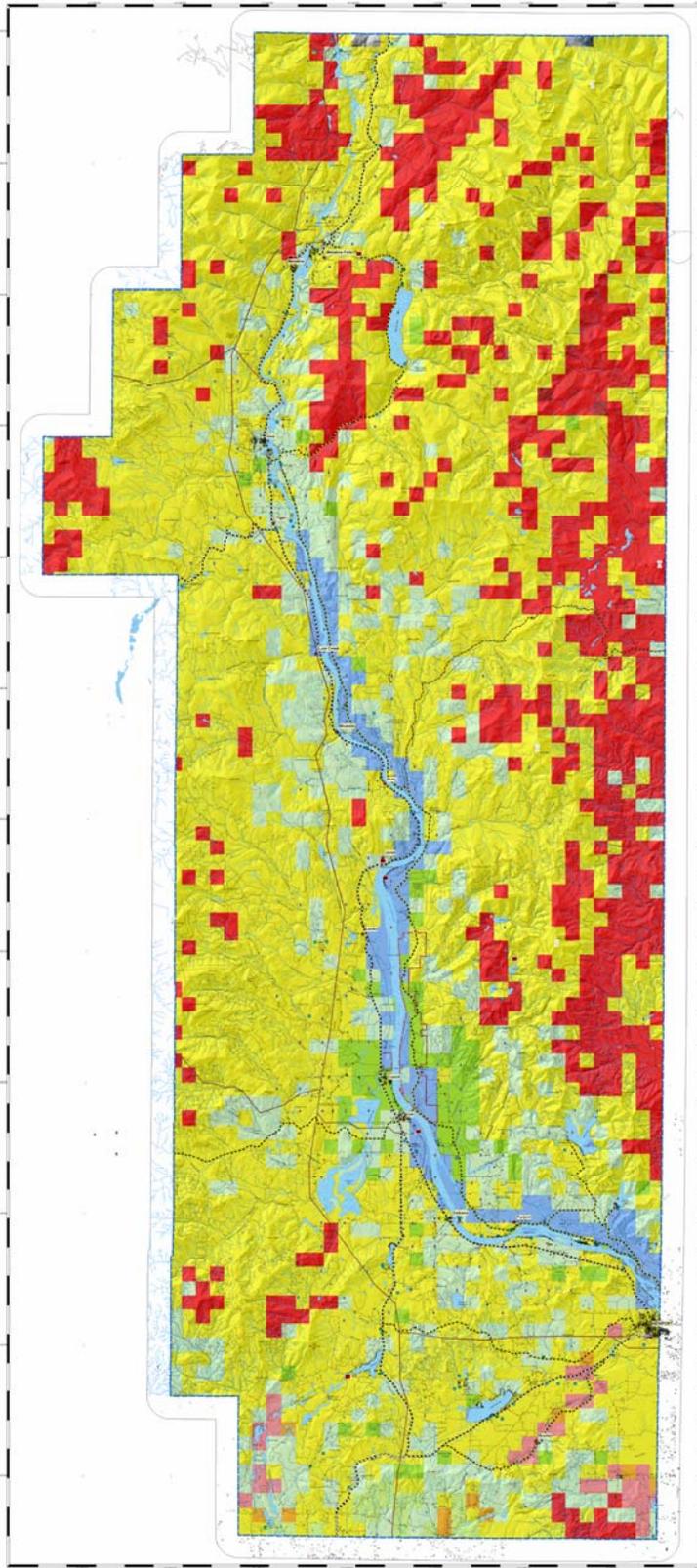
A natural fire regime is a general classification of the role fire would play across a landscape in the absence of modern human mechanical intervention, but including the influence of aboriginal burning (Keefer 1983, Brown 1985). Current usage definitions for natural historical fire regimes have been developed by Hardy et al. (2011) and Schmidt et al. (2012) and interpreted for fire and fuels management by Miller and Burnell (2001). The natural historical fire regimes are classified based on average number of years between fires (fire frequency) combined with the severity (amount of replacement) of the fire on the dominant overstory vegetation. These fire regimes include:

- I - 0-25 year frequency and low (surface fires most common) to mixed severity (less than 75% of the dominant overstory vegetation replaced).
- II - 0-25 year frequency and high (stand replacement) severity (greater than 75% of the dominant overstory vegetation replaced).
- III - 35-100+ year frequency and mixed severity (less than 75% of the dominant overstory vegetation replaced).
- IV - 35-100+ year frequency and high (stand replacement) severity (greater than 75% of the dominant overstory vegetation replaced).
- V - 200+ year frequency and high (stand replacement) severity.

Legend

- Structures
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 - Well Field
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 - Surface Water Certificate and Permit
 - Transmission Routes
- FEMA Access Routes**
 - Primary Access
 - Secondary Access
 - Priest Lake Emergency Escape Route
 - Roads
 - Streams
- Pend Oreille County
- Kalispel Indian Reservation
- Open Water
- FRCC by HFR**
 - 0-35 yrs: Condition Class 1
 - 0-35 yrs: Condition Class 2
 - 0-35 yrs: Condition Class 3
 - 200+ yrs: Condition Class 2
 - 200+ yrs: Condition Class 3
 - 35-100+ yrs: Condition Class 1
 - 35-100+ yrs: Condition Class 2
 - 35-100+ yrs: Condition Class 3
 - Agriculture & Non-Vegetative Areas
 - Riparian & Open Water

Wildfire Mitigation Planning Efforts in this Region



Wildland-Urban Interface and USFS Wilderness Areas

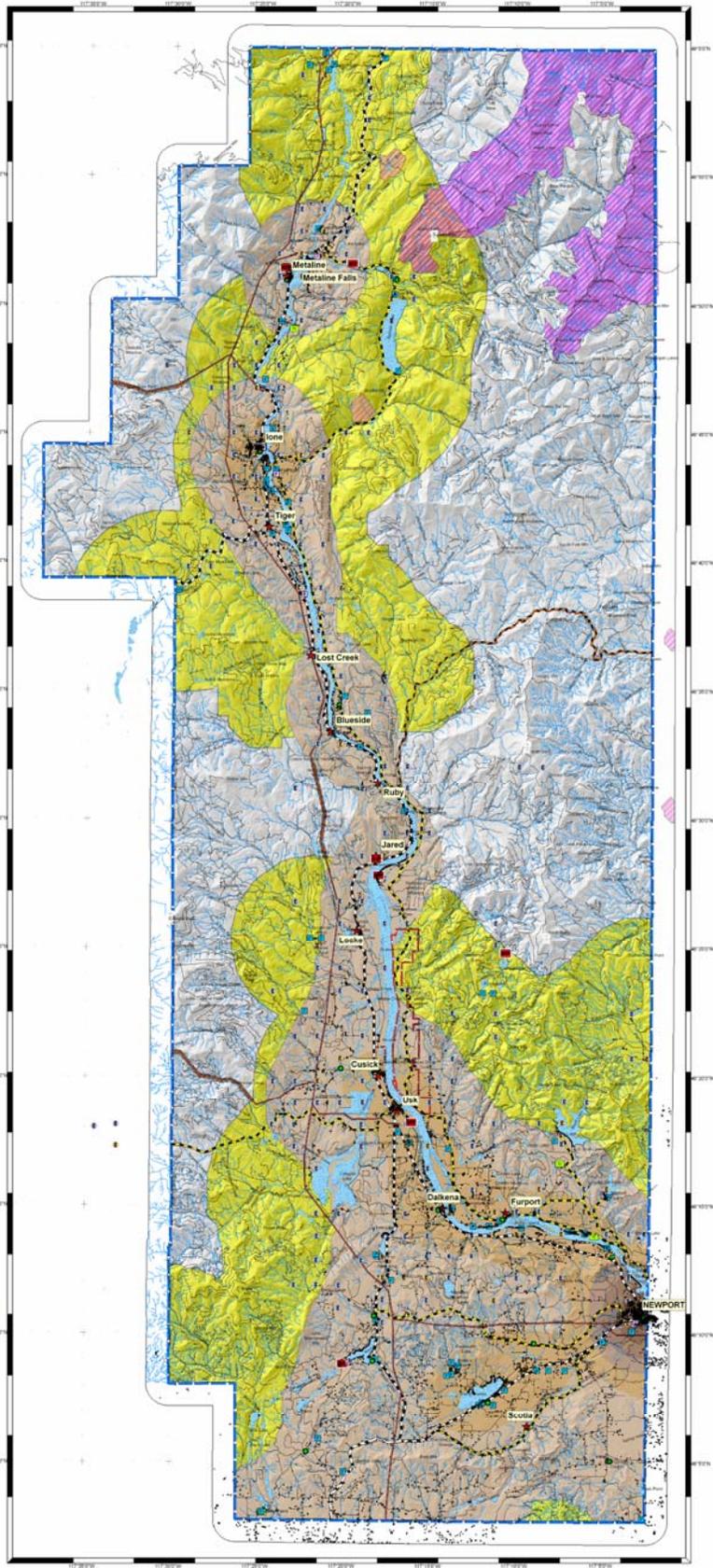
 **Pend Oreille County**
Washington
 Community Wildfire
 Protection Plan

Wildland-Urban Interface
 USFS Wilderness Area
 USFS Research Natural Areas
 Significant Infrastructure

- Legend**
- Structures
 - ★ Cities
 - Communication Sites
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 - Municipal Water Supply**
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 - Ground Water Certificate and Permit
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 - Transmission Routes
 - FEMA Access Routes**
 - Primary Access
 - Secondary Access
 - Priest Lake Emergency Escape Route
 - Roads
 - Streams
 - Kalspelt Indian Reservation
 - Open Water
 - WUI: Intermix & Interface**
 - High Density
 - Medium Density
 - Low Density
 - Rural Land
 - Wild Land
 - Pend Oreille County
 - Electrical Transmission WUI
 - Access Route WUI
 - Communication Site WUI
 - USFS Natural Areas**
 - Research Natural Areas
 - Designated Wilderness Areas



Map Created by:
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 Tel: 206-322-4400
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Appendix II

Public Mail Survey

Public Letter #1



Northwest Management, Inc.
Natural Resources Management

233 E. Palouse River Drive
PO Box 9748
Moscow, ID 83843
Tel: 208-883-4488
Fax: 208-883-1098
www.Consulting-Foresters.com

Providing a Balanced Approach to Natural Resource Management

Pend Oreille County Wildfire Mitigation Plan Survey

June 2, 2005

Name
Address
City, ST Zip

Dear Pend Oreille County Resident:

Thank you for taking fifteen minutes of your time to read and respond to this short inquiry. We are working with the Pend Oreille County Commissioners' Office, WSU/Pend Oreille County Extension, and a host of fire protection and disaster relief organizations in Pend Oreille County to develop a **wildland fire mitigation plan** in your area. As an individual who lives in Pend Oreille County, you know that the urban-rural interface is at very high risk to casualty loss due to wildland fires.

This year we are taking a proactive role in reducing fire starts and mitigating wildland fire-caused casualty loss in your area. We are inviting you to take a proactive role as well.

We are developing improved predictive models of where fires are likely to ignite, locating and identifying high risk landscape characteristics, advancing improved land management practices to reduce fire rate-of-spread on forestlands and rangelands, and working with rural landowners to create defensible zones around homes and buildings so that fires are controlled BEFORE they take a landowner's valuable possessions. It is the last of these goals that we need your help with.

We would like you to complete the attached survey about your home's defensible space in the case of Wildland fire. Your responses will be kept completely confidential and released only in aggregated form. This questionnaire will allow us to identify key criteria that may place your home and the homes of your neighbors at the greatest risk. We will use this information to develop mitigation activities that may lead to saving your home

and the community you live in. Your local WSU/Pend Oreille County Extension office has offered to assist us in distributing surveys, and can be reached at 509-447-2401 if you have questions about this project.

We have sent this letter and survey to only a select number of people living in Pend Oreille County. Because of this, your response is very important to our efforts and the application of our findings to your home and to your community. Please take a few minutes to complete the enclosed survey and return it in the pre-addressed envelope.

We would like to thank you for your assistance on this project with a small token of appreciation. During the development of this project, we are completing some very advanced mapping of Pend Oreille County. We have created detailed maps showing roads, rivers, elevation, fire prone landscapes, potential fire ignition locations, plant cover characteristics, and even orthophoto coverage (black and white images taken from high elevation) with features over them. These maps are printed at 8.5" x 11" sizes. If you give us a legal land description, we will make a high resolution map of this property and send it to you. The map might be the locale of your home, your property, or even your favorite recreation spot. When you complete your survey, please mark which map coverage you would like, and we will custom color print this map for you and send it at no charge. It is our way of thanking you for your input to this very important project.

Thank you for your assistance. If you have any questions about this project or this survey, please contact me at the Northwest Management, Inc. office in Moscow, Idaho at 208-883-4488.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "William E. Schlosser". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

William E. Schlosser, Ph.D.
Project Manager, Pend Oreille County Fire Mitigation Plan
Northwest Management, Inc.

**Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan
Public Survey**

1. Do you have a home in Pend Oreille County?
 - No
 - Yes
2. Is this your primary residence?
 - No
 - Yes
3. Which community do you live closest to?

4. Does your area have 911 emergency telephone service?
 - No
 - Yes
5. Is your address clearly visible from the nearest public road (County /State/USFS)?
 - No
 - Yes
6. Is your home located in a rural/city fire district (taxing district)?
 - No
 - Yes
7. What type of roof does your home have (please mark one):
 - Composite
 - Wooden shake (shingles)
 - Ceramic tiles
 - Aluminum, tin, or other metal
 - Other (please indicate: _____)
8. How many trees are within 250 feet of your home?
 - None
 - Less than 10
 - Between 10 and 25
 - More than 25
9. How many trees are within 75 feet of your home?
 - None
 - Less than 10
 - Between 10 and 25
 - More than 25
10. Do you have a lawn surrounding your home?
 - No
 - Yes, if yes is it kept green and trimmed all summer?
 - No
 - Yes
11. How long is your driveway, from the main road to your home parking area?
Please indicate distance units in feet or miles.

 - Feet
 - Miles

12. If your driveway is over 1/4 mile long, does it have turnouts that would allow two trucks to pass each other?
- No
 - Yes
13. Can a 25 ft long vehicle easily turn around (circle turn or three point turn) at the end of your driveway?
- No
 - Yes
14. How wide is the running surface of your driveway, in feet? _____ft.
15. What type of surfacing does your driveway have?
- Dirt
 - Gravel/rock
 - Paved
16. If the primary access to your home were cut off because of a wildfire, would you have an alternative route to escape through?
- No
 - Yes
17. Please indicate which of the following items you have available at or near your home that could be used in fighting a wildland fire that threatens your home (mark all that apply)
- Hand tools (shovel, pulaski, etc.)
 - Portable water tank
 - Stationery water tank
 - Pond, lake, or stream water supply close
 - Water pump and fire hose
 - Equipment suitable for creating fire breaks (bulldozer, cat, skidder, etc.)

18. Please indicate any emergency services training anyone in your household has received.

Type of Training	No	Yes	Within 5 years	More than 5 years
Wildland Fire Fighting	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
City or Rural Fire Fighting	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
EMT	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Basic First Aid	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Search and Rescue	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

19. Use this exercise below to assess your home's fire risk rating:
 Circle the rating/s in each category that best describe your home.

Fuel Hazard Rating Worksheet		Rating
Fuel Hazard	Small, light fuels (grasses, forbs, weeds, shrubs)	1
	Medium size fuels (brush, large shrubs, small trees)	2
	Heavy, large fuels (woodlands, timber, heavy brush)	3
Slope Hazard	Mild slopes (0-5%)	1
	Moderate slope (6-20%)	2
	Steep Slopes (21-40%)	3
	Extreme slopes (41% and greater)	4
Structure Hazard	Noncombustible roof and noncombustible siding materials	1
	Noncombustible roof and combustible siding material	3
	Combustible roof and noncombustible siding material	7
	Combustible roof and combustible siding materials	10
Additional Factors	Rough topography that contains several steep canyons or ridges	+2
	Areas having history of higher than average fire occurrence	+3
	Areas exposed to severe fire weather and strong winds	+4
	Areas with existing fuel modifications or usable fire breaks	-3
	Areas with local facilities (water systems, rural fire districts, dozers)	-3

Calculating Your Risk:

Fuel Hazard _____ x Slope Hazard _____ = _____
 Structural Hazard _____ + _____
 Additional Factors (+ or -) _____
 Total Hazard Points = _____

- Extreme Risk = 26 + points**
- High Risk = 16–25 points**
- Moderate Risk = 6–15 points**
- Low Risk = 6 or less points**

20. In the last 5 years have you had your property professionally assessed for wildfire danger?
- No
 - Yes
21. Do you conduct a periodic fuels reduction program near your home site such as grass or brush burning?
- No
 - Yes
22. Do livestock (cattle, horses, sheep) graze the grasses and forbs around your home?
- No
 - Yes
23. If offered in your area, would members of your household attend a free, or low cost, one-day training seminar designed to teach homeowners in the rural–urban interface how to improve the defensible space surrounding your home and adjacent outbuildings?
- No
 - Yes
24. How do you feel Wildfire Mitigation projects should be **funded** in the areas surrounding homes, communities, and infrastructure such as power lines and major roads?

	Mark the box that best applies to your preference		
	100% Public Funding	Cost-Share (Public & Private)	Privately Funded (Owner or Company)
Home Defensibility Projects	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Community Defensibility Projects	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Infrastructure Projects Roads, Bridges, Power Lines, Etc.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Thank you very much for completing this survey and sending it back to us. This information will be combined with other data to assess the greatest threats to defending homes and adjacent buildings in the rural–urban interface where Wildland fires are common.

Please place the completed survey and the Map Request Form in the self-addressed envelope and place it in the mail for return to us. Thank you!

Order Your Pend Oreille County Area Map FREE

As a token of appreciation for completing and returning this survey, we would like to send you a detailed map of your favorite area. Complete this form and return it to us with your survey and we will custom print a color map of your property and send it to you. Maps are produced by NMI during the winter months of December, January and February. Expect your maps to arrive in the mail during this time.

What is the legal land description of the property you want mapped (must be in Pend Oreille County).

_____ T ____ N, R ____ E.

or describe the area _____

About how many acres is the parcel you want mapped? _____ acres
What would you like printed as the title of the map? (Five or less words, please print)

- Please select which coverage (only one per map) you would like as the primary theme:
- Land Ownership Categories (over shaded relief map)
 - Ortho photo (limited availability)

All maps include:

- Roads
- Streams & rivers
- Community locations
- Building locations (where available)
- Township, Range, and Sections (property lines are not included)
- Hillshade relief placed in the background to provide representation of slope and elevation.

Please verify your name and full address here so we can send your map to you:

Our records indicate that your address is:	If this is incorrect please correct it here:
Name	_____
Address	_____
City, ST Zip	_____

Public Letter #2

sent as a postcard on June 21, 2005

June 21, 2005

Dear Pend Oreille County Resident:

About a week ago, I mailed you a letter and a brief survey concerning the wildfire situation in your community. That survey is instrumental to the success of the Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan we are developing in conjunction with the Pend Oreille County Commissioners Office. We have received responses from many families in the area and we wish to extend our thanks and appreciation to everyone who has participated. However, we still have not received completed surveys from many homes in the region. If you have not returned the completed survey to us yet, please take a few minutes to complete the survey and return it in the self-addressed envelope provided with the letter.

Your responses are very important to this effort which will recommend the location and type of fire mitigation projects to be implemented in the area of your home. If you have any questions about this project or this survey please contact WSU/Pend Oreille County Extension at 509-447-2401 or me at the Northwest Management, Inc. office in Moscow, Idaho at 208-883-4488.

Thank you for your time and your assistance with this project!



William E. Schlosser, Ph.D.

Northwest Management, Inc. Natural Resource Management
233 Palouse River Dr., P.O. Box 9748, Moscow ID 83843
Tel: 208-883-4488, Fax 208-883-1098, <http://www.Consulting-Foresters.com/>

Public letter #3

Sent on July 8, 2005 and included a replacement survey (not included here).



Northwest Management, Inc.
Natural Resources Management

233 E. Palouse River Drive
PO Box 9748
Moscow, ID 83843
Tel: 208-883-4488
Fax: 208-883-1098
www.Consulting-Foresters.com

Providing a Balanced Approach to Natural Resource Management

Pend Oreille County Wildfire Mitigation Plan Survey

July 8, 2005

Name

Address

City, St Zip

Dear Pend Oreille County Resident:

Thank you for taking fifteen minutes of your time to read and respond to this short inquiry. About two weeks ago, I sent you a letter and package of materials much like this one. In it, I asked if you would please assist our efforts by reading, filling out, and returning a survey concerning a **Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan** we are preparing for Pend Oreille County in cooperation with the Pend Oreille County Commissioners' Office, WSU/Pend Oreille County Extension, and a host of fire protection and disaster relief organizations in Pend Oreille County. While we have received excellent responses from many residents of the area, we have not received them from everyone. **If you have completed and returned your survey, please accept our sincere thanks!** If you have not returned the completed survey, please do so as soon as possible.

As an individual who lives in Pend Oreille County, you know that the urban-rural interface is at very high risk to casualty loss due to wildland fires. This year we are taking a proactive role in reducing fire starts and mitigating wildland fire-caused casualty loss in your area. We are inviting you to take a proactive role as well.

We are developing improved predictive models of where fires are likely to ignite, locating and identifying high risk landscape characteristics, advancing improved land management practices to reduce fire rate-of-spread on forestlands and rangelands, and working with rural landowners to create defensible zones around homes and buildings so that fires are controlled BEFORE they take a landowner's valuable possessions. It is the last of these goals that we need your help with.

We would like you to complete the attached survey about your home's defensible space in the case of Wildland fire. Your responses will be kept completely confidential and released only in aggregated form. This questionnaire will allow us to identify key criteria that may place your home and the homes of your neighbors at the greatest risk. We will use this information to develop mitigation activities that may lead to saving your home and the community you live in. Your local WSU/Pend Oreille County Extension office has offered to assist us in distributing surveys and can be reached at 509-447-2401 if you have questions about this project.

We have sent this letter and survey to only a select number of people living in Pend Oreille County. Because of this, your response is very important to our efforts and the application of our findings to your home and to your community. Please take a few minutes to complete the enclosed survey and return it in the pre-addressed envelope.

We would like to thank you for your assistance on this project with a small token of appreciation. During the development of this project, we are completing some very advanced mapping of Pend Oreille County. We have created detailed maps showing roads, rivers, elevation, fire prone landscapes, potential fire ignition locations, plant cover characteristics, and even orthophoto coverage (black and white images taken from high elevation) with features over them. These maps are printed at 8.5" x 11" sizes. If you give us a legal land description, we will make a high resolution map of this property and send it to you. The map might be the locale of your home, your property, or even your favorite recreation spot. When you complete your survey, please mark which map coverage you would like, and we will custom color print this map for you and send it at no charge. It is our way of thanking you for your input to this very important project.

Thank you for your assistance. If you have any questions about this project or this survey, please contact me at the Northwest Management, Inc. office in Moscow, Idaho at 208-883-4488.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "William E. Schlosser". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

William E. Schlosser, Ph.D.
Project Manager, Pend Oreille County Fire Mitigation Plan
Northwest Management, Inc.

Appendix III

Pend Oreille County Water Resource Database

Washington Water Resources database of municipal water supplies in Pend Oreille County.

SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM TYPE	SOURCE NAME	SOURCE TYPE	SOURCE LABEL	USE CODE	CAPACITY	SUSCEPT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
ESENSEE WATER SYSTEM	Group B	SPRING 1	Spring	S01 / SPRING 1	Permanent	10	Not Rated	48.817570	-117.385000
CASTLE WATER SYSTEM	Group B	WELL #1	Well	S01 / WELL #1	Permanent	20	Not Rated	48.121030	-117.188000
PORT WATER SYSTEM	Group B	WELL #1	Well	S01 / WELL #1	Permanent	33	Not Rated	48.387960	-117.199000
AIRPORT GROCERY WATER SYSTEM	Group B	WELL 1	Well	S01 / WELL 1	Permanent	50	Not Rated	48.716000	-117.412000
NORTHWEST GEOPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY	Group B	SPRING	Spring	S01 / SPRING	Permanent	50	Not Rated	48.277360	-117.124000
NACO CAMPGROUND - LITTLE DIAMOND	Transient Non-Community	Well #3 - AHC039	Well	S03 / Well #3 - AHC039	Permanent	5	Not Rated	48.146274	-117.222178
NACO CAMPGROUND - LITTLE DIAMOND	Transient Non-Community	Well #4 - AHC040	Well	S04 / Well #4 - AHC040	Seasonal	10	Not Rated	48.148512	-117.228686
NACO CAMPGROUND - LITTLE DIAMOND	Transient Non-Community	Well #5 - AHC041	Well	S05 / Well #5 - AHC041	Seasonal	12	Not Rated	48.140871	-117.228441
NACO CAMPGROUND - LITTLE DIAMOND	Transient Non-Community	Well #6 - AKM046	Well	S06 / Well #6 - AKM046	Seasonal	14	Not Rated	48.139930	-117.233000
MOON CREEK RESTAURANT	Group B	WELL #1	Well	S01 / WELL #1	Permanent	20	Not Rated	48.150650	-117.302000
LIVING WATER SYSTEM	Group B	WELL #1	Well	S01 / WELL #1	Permanent	40	Not Rated	48.201470	-117.287000
MASON S MEAT PACKING	Group B	WELL #1	Well	S01 / WELL #1	Permanent	15	Not Rated	48.130700	-117.177000
COUCH-LEISHMAN WATER SYSTEM	Group B	WELL 1	Well	S01 / WELL 1	Permanent	30	Not Rated	48.712360	-117.407000
KRAUT, JOHN PAUL WATER SYSTEM	Group B	WELL #1	Well	S01 / WELL #1	Emergency	10	Not Rated	48.098870	-117.357000

Washington Water Resources database of municipal water supplies in Pend Oreille County.									
SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM TYPE	SOURCE NAME	SOURCE TYPE	SOURCE LABEL	USE CODE	CAPACITY	SUSCEPT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
KRAUT, JOHN PAUL WATER SYSTEM	Group B	WELL #2	Well	S02 / WELL #2	Permanent	20	Not Rated	48.098870	-117.357000
RIVERVIEW BIBLE CAMP	Transient Non-Community	Spring Creek	Surface	S01 / Spring Creek	Permanent	10	High	48.474829	-117.302991
BOND, PAUL WATER SYSTEM	Group B	WELL #1	Well	S01 / WELL #1	Permanent	5	Not Rated	48.047370	-117.045000
TIGER STORE INC. WATER SYSTEM	Group B	WELL #1	Well	S01 / WELL #1	Permanent	2	Not Rated	48.687020	-117.390000
SERENDIPITY RANCH ESTATES	Group B	WELL 1	Well	S01 / WELL 1	Permanent	26	Not Rated	48.726880	-117.412000
SERENDIPITY RANCH ESTATES	Group B	WELL 2	Well	S02 / WELL 2	Permanent	30	Not Rated	48.719620	-117.412000
ASPEN REFLECTIONS LANDING WATER	Group B	WELL 3	Well	S01 / WELL 3	Permanent	25	Not Rated	48.723220	-117.402000
ASPEN REFLECTIONS LANDING WATER	Group B	WELL 5	Well	S02 / WELL 5	Permanent	13	Not Rated	48.726840	-117.402000
ASPEN REFLECTIONS LANDING WATER	Group B	WF/S01,S02	Well Field	S03 / WF/S01,S02	Permanent	38	Not Rated	48.723220	-117.402000
BEAR PAW CAMP	Transient Non-Community	Well #1 - AHC022	Well	S01 / Well #1 - AHC022	Permanent	26	Not Rated	48.236995	-117.207750
BEAR PAW CAMP	Transient Non-Community	Well #2 - AHC023	Well	S02 / Well #2 - AHC023	Permanent	16	Not Rated	48.236974	-117.207679
NEWPORT SOUTHERN BAPTIST CHURCH	Transient Non-Community	WELL #1	Well	S01 / WELL #1	Permanent	30	Not Rated	48.161821	-117.082709
SPRING HAVEN WATER SYSTEM	Group B	SPRING 1	Spring	S01 / SPRING 1	Permanent	100	Not Rated	48.230240	-117.091000
JOHNSON, DALE WATER SYSTEM	Group B	WELL 1	Well	S01 / WELL 1	Permanent	40	Not Rated	48.705100	-117.390000
PONDERAY NEWSPRINT CO - POTABLE	Non-Transient, Non-Community	Well #2 - AHC025	Well	S01 / Well #2 - AHC025	Permanent	75	Moderate	48.290895	-117.269807
NEW TESTAMENT CHURCH	Group B	WELL 1	Well	S01 / WELL 1	Permanent	5	Not Rated	48.143360	-117.119000
PEND OREILLE BIBLE CAMP	Transient Non-Community	Well #1 - AAV399	Well	S01 / Well #1 - AAV399	Seasonal	30	Not Rated	48.240643	-117.181643
BLUESLIDE RESORT	Transient Non-Community	Well #1 - AGG020	Well	S01 / Well #1 - AGG020	Permanent	12	Not Rated	48.556399	-117.346706

Washington Water Resources database of municipal water supplies in Pend Oreille County.									
SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM TYPE	SOURCE NAME	SOURCE TYPE	SOURCE LABEL	USE CODE	CAPACITY	SUSCEPT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
LAST DROP WATER SYSTEM	Group B	WELL # 1	Well	S01 / WELL # 1	Permanent	22	Not Rated	48.232030	-117.100000
PEND OREILLE MINE	Non-Transient, Non-Community	Well #1	Well	S01 / Well #1	Permanent	20	Not Rated	48.882727	-117.362282
TIGER MUSEUM DOMESTIC WATER SYSTEM	Transient Non-Community	Well #1 - ACK875	Well	S01 / Well #1 - ACK875	Permanent	9	Not Rated	48.684916	-117.405742
CUSICK SURVIVAL SCHOOL	Group B	WELL #1	Well	S01 / WELL #1	Permanent	30	Not Rated	48.423670	-117.356000
CUSICK SURVIVAL SCHOOL	Group B	WELL #2 - AFQ861	Well	S02 / WELL #2 - AFQ861	Permanent	23	Not Rated	48.423510	-117.367000
SEATTLE CITY LIGHT-BOUNDARY DAM	Non-Transient, Non-Community	Well #1 - AGH301	Well	S02 / Well #1 - AGH301	Permanent	50	Not Rated	48.996496	-117.355402
SEATTLE CITY LIGHT-BOUNDARY DAM	Non-Transient, Non-Community	Well #2 - AGC079	Well	S03 / Well #2 - AGC079	Permanent	100	Not Rated	48.996497	-117.355312
YMCA CAMP REED	Transient Non-Community	Camp Reed Spring #1	Spring	S01 / Camp Reed Spring #1	Permanent	20	Not Rated	48.051646	-117.411217
YMCA CAMP REED	Transient Non-Community	Well #1	Well	S02 / Well #1	Seasonal	5	Not Rated	48.052020	-117.411655
YMCA CAMP REED	Transient Non-Community	Well #2	Well	S03 / Well #2	Seasonal	3	Not Rated	48.051869	-117.411620
CUSICK, CITY OF	Community	Pend Oreille River	Surface	S01 / Pend Oreille River	Permanent	700	High	48.303838	-117.268242
DIAMOND LAKE SEWER DISTRICT	Community	Well #3 - AHC035	Well	S03 / Well #3 - AHC035	Permanent	500	High	48.122593	-117.198924
DIAMOND LAKE SEWER DISTRICT	Community	Well #2R	Well	S06 / Well #2R	Permanent	300	High	48.121202	-117.201911
PEND OREILLE COUNTY PARK	Transient Non-Community	Well #1 - AHC010	Well	S01 / Well #1 - AHC010	Permanent	15	Not Rated	48.077747	-117.332865
DALKENA COMMUNITY CHURCH	Transient Non-Community	Well #1	Well	S01 / Well #1	Permanent	12	Not Rated	48.248190	-117.239020
GOOSEHAVEN WATER SYSTEM	Community	Main Well - AHC020	Well	S01 / Main Well - AHC020	Permanent	60	High	48.237088	-117.192437
GOOSEHAVEN WATER SYSTEM	Community	Auxiliary Well - AHC021	Well	S02 / Auxiliary Well - AHC021	Emergency	30	Not Rated	48.237083	-117.192385
GRANITE SHORES WATER SYSTEM	Transient Non-Community	SACHEEN LAKE	Surface	S01 / SACHEEN LAKE	Permanent	55	Not Rated	48.147579	-117.334130

Washington Water Resources database of municipal water supplies in Pend Oreille County.

SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM TYPE	SOURCE NAME	SOURCE TYPE	SOURCE LABEL	USE CODE	CAPACITY	SUSCEPT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
GRANITE SHORES WATER SYSTEM	Transient Non-Community	Well #1 - AHC506	Well in Well Field	S02 / Well #1 - AHC506	Permanent	40	Not Rated	48.148447	-117.328057
GRANITE SHORES WATER SYSTEM	Transient Non-Community	Well #2 - ACH515	Well in Well Field	S03 / Well #2 - ACH515	Permanent	40	Not Rated	48.148543	-117.328039
GRANITE SHORES WATER SYSTEM	Transient Non-Community	Wellfield / S02,S03	Well Field	S04 / Wellfield / S02,S03	Permanent	80	Not Rated	48.148495	-117.328048
GREENRIDGE ESTATES WATER SYSTEM	Transient Non-Community	WELL #1 AHC016	Well	S01 / WELL #1 AHC016	Permanent	100	Not Rated	48.223015	-117.078032
BOX CANYON DAM	Group B	Well #1	Well	S02 / Well #1	Permanent	15	Not Rated	48.784870	-117.413000
HOLIDAY SHORES WATER SYSTEM	Transient Non-Community	Well #1	Well	S01 / Well #1	Permanent	90	High	48.547327	-117.318767
IONE WATER DEPT	Community	WF/S05, S06	Well Field	S03 / WF/S05, S06	Permanent	920	Low	48.740735	-117.415255
IONE WATER DEPT	Community	Well #3 - AHC005	Well	S04 / Well #3 - AHC005	Permanent	225	Low	48.740801	-117.414366
IONE WATER DEPT	Community	Well #1 - AHC002	Well in Well Field	S05 / Well #1 - AHC002	Permanent	700	Low	48.740745	-117.415317
IONE WATER DEPT	Community	Well #2 - AHC003	Well in Well Field	S06 / Well #2 - AHC003	Seasonal	220	Low	48.740725	-117.415194
CAMP SPALDING	Transient Non-Community	Well #2	Well	S03 / Well #2	Permanent	10	Not Rated	48.217025	-117.301479
CAMP SPALDING	Transient Non-Community	Well #3 - AAN222	Well	S04 / Well #3 - AAN222	Permanent	12	Not Rated	48.218403	-117.302029
PONDERAY NEWSPRINT CO - BLUE MOON	Group B	WELL 1 (BLUE MOON)	Well	S01 / WELL 1 (BLUE MOON)	Permanent	15	Moderate	48.297600	-117.281000
LAZY ACRES WATER SYSTEM	Transient Non-Community	WELL #1 AHC013	Well	S01 / WELL #1 AHC013	Permanent	45	High	48.690509	-117.392457
MARSHALL LAKE RESORT	Transient Non-Community	WELL #1	Well in Well Field	S02 / WELL #1	Permanent	15	Not Rated	48.257479	-117.081281
MARSHALL LAKE RESORT	Transient Non-Community	WELL #2 - AHC018	Well in Well Field	S03 / WELL #2 - AHC018	Permanent	30	Not Rated	48.256342	-117.080840
MARSHALL LAKE RESORT	Transient Non-Community	WF/S02,S03	Well Field	S04 / WF/S02,S03	Permanent	45	Not Rated	48.256910	-117.081060
METALINE FALLS, TOWN OF	Community	North Fork Sullivan Crk	Surface	S01 / North Fork Sullivan Crk	Permanent	1400	High	48.860201	-117.328036
METALINE FALLS, TOWN OF	Community	WF / S04, S05	Well Field	S03 / WF / S04, S05	Permanent	300	Not Rated	48.864590	-117.363000
METALINE FALLS, TOWN OF	Community	Well #1 - AAJ808	Well in Well Field	S04 / Well #1 - AAJ808	Permanent	175	Not Rated	48.864590	-117.363000

Washington Water Resources database of municipal water supplies in Pend Oreille County.

SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM TYPE	SOURCE NAME	SOURCE TYPE	SOURCE LABEL	USE CODE	CAPACITY	SUSCEPT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
METALINE FALLS, TOWN OF	Community	Well #3 - AAJ805	Well in Well Field	S05 / Well #3 - AAJ805	Permanent	125	Not Rated	48.864590	-117.363000
US BORDER STATION METALINE FALLS	Group B	WELL 1	Well	S01 / WELL 1	Permanent	10	Not Rated	48.993470	-117.297000
METALINE WATER DEPT	Community	Linton Creek	Surface	S01 / Linton Creek	Permanent	200	High	48.857560	-117.393557
HELTON WATER SYSTEM	Group B	WELL #1	Well	S01 / WELL #1	Permanent	10	Not Rated	48.176050	-117.302000
NEWPORT, CITY OF	Community	WELL A (West Bonner WD-ID)	Well	S02 / WELL A (West Bonner WD-ID)	Emergency	100	Not Rated	48.168480	-117.054000
NEWPORT, CITY OF	Community	AHC032 WELL B	Well in Well Field	S03 / AHC032 WELL B	Seasonal	180	High	48.175315	-117.048388
NEWPORT, CITY OF	Community	AHC026 WELL C	Well in Well Field	S04 / AHC026 WELL C	Seasonal	100	High	48.173999	-117.047309
NEWPORT, CITY OF	Community	AHC030 WELL D	Well in Well Field	S05 / AHC030 WELL D	Permanent	260	High	48.173216	-117.052340
NEWPORT, CITY OF	Community	AHC031 WELL E	Well in Well Field	S06 / AHC031 WELL E	Permanent	150	High	48.173263	-117.052207
NEWPORT, CITY OF	Community	AHC027 WELL F	Well in Well Field	S07 / AHC027 WELL F	Seasonal	120	High	48.174283	-117.049415
NEWPORT, CITY OF	Community	WF/S03-S11	Well Field	S08 / WF/S03-S11	Permanent	738	High	48.174951	-117.050893
NEWPORT, CITY OF	Community	AHC028 WELL G	Well in Well Field	S09 / AHC028 WELL G	Seasonal	120	High	48.174323	-117.049848
NEWPORT, CITY OF	Community	AHC033 WELL H	Well in Well Field	S10 / AHC033 WELL H	Seasonal	70	High	48.180866	-117.057327
NEWPORT, CITY OF	Community	AHC029 WELL I	Well in Well Field	S11 / AHC029 WELL I	Seasonal	120	High	48.174350	-117.050317
NORTH SKOOKUM CAMPGROUND	Group B	Unnamed Spring	Surface	S01 / Unnamed Spring	Permanent	15	High	48.413580	-117.177000
PONDORAY SHORES WATER & SEWER	Community	Well #1 - AHC024	Well	S01 / Well #1 - AHC024	Permanent	600	Low	48.248449	-117.228066
The Outpost Resort	Transient Non-Community	Well #1 AHC009	Well	S01 / Well #1 AHC009	Permanent	10	Not Rated	48.505742	-117.275713
RIVER BEND WATER SYSTEM	Community	Pend Oreille River	Surface	S01 / Pend Oreille River	Permanent	85	High	48.464193	-117.300687
RIVER VIEW SHORES WATER SYSTEM	Transient Non-Community	WELL 1 AHC015	Well	S01 / WELL 1 AHC015	Permanent	125	Low	48.235842	-117.161077

Washington Water Resources database of municipal water supplies in Pend Oreille County.

SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM TYPE	SOURCE NAME	SOURCE TYPE	SOURCE LABEL	USE CODE	CAPACITY	SUSCEPT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
SANDY SHORE & SUNNYSIDE MEADOWS	Community	WELL #1 AHC017	Well	S01 / WELL #1 AHC017	Permanent	200	Moderate	48.233769	-117.115910
SELKIRK SCHOOL DISTRICT #70	Non-Transient, Non-Community	Well #1 AHC012	Well	S01 / Well #1 AHC012	Permanent	180	High	48.822383	-117.396918
SHADOW BAY RESORT	Transient Non-Community	Well #1	Well	S02 / Well #1	Permanent	50	Not Rated	48.255695	-117.078119
SUNVALE ACRES 4TH ADD WATER SYSTEM	Community	Well #1 - AHC014	Well in Well Field	S03 / Well #1 - AHC014	Permanent	85	Low	48.645900	-117.373872
SUNVALE ACRES 4TH ADD WATER SYSTEM	Community	Well #2	Well in Well Field	S04 / Well #2	Permanent	55	Moderate	48.645893	-117.373896
SUNVALE ACRES 4TH ADD WATER SYSTEM	Community	WF/S03,S04	Well Field	S05 / WF/S03,S04	Permanent	140	Moderate	48.645896	-117.373884
RUBY CREEK - AF SURVIVAL SCHOOL	Group B	Ruby Creek Well AGG657	Well	S01 / Ruby Creek Well AGG657	Permanent	25	Not Rated	48.569110	-117.312000
BOUNDARY PROJECT VISTA HOUSE	Group B	Well #1 - AEK308	Well	S01 / Well #1 - AEK308	Permanent	0	Not Rated	48.989439	-117.346954
BOUNDARY PROJECT FOREBAY REC AREA	Group B	WELL #1 - AEK307	Well	S01 / WELL #1 - AEK307	Permanent	0	Not Rated	48.985856	-117.352648
SHAWGO WATER SYSTEM	Group B	Well #1 - ACM255	Well	S01 / Well #1 - ACM255	Permanent	10	Not Rated	48.143410	-117.146000
Farb Water System	Group B	Well #1 - AHS470	Well	S01 / Well #1 - AHS470	Permanent	8	Not Rated	48.143380	-117.135000
Pend Oreille Co Fire Dist#2, Sta 24	Group B	Well #AEP713	Well	S01 / Well #AEP713	Permanent	50	Not Rated	48.580070	-117.334000
BATEY - BOULD TRAIL HEAD	Group B	WELL - HAND PUMP	Well	S01 / WELL - HAND PUMP	Permanent	3	Not Rated	48.376050	-117.372000
BEAD LAKE BOAT LAUNCH HOST SITE	Group B	AEJ019/WELL 1	Well	S01 / AEJ019/WELL 1	Permanent	10	Not Rated	48.292100	-117.129000
EDGEWATER CAMPGROUND	Transient Non-Community	Well #1	Well	S01 / Well #1	Permanent	10	Not Rated	48.753201	-117.405560
LAKE LEO CAMPGROUND	Group B	WELL 1 HANDPUMP	Well	S01 / WELL 1 HANDPUMP	Permanent	3	Not Rated	48.648510	-117.496000
MILLPOND CAMPGROUND	Group B	HAND PUMP	Well	S01 / HAND PUMP	Permanent	4	Not Rated	48.850090	-117.286000

Washington Water Resources database of municipal water supplies in Pend Oreille County.

SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM TYPE	SOURCE NAME	SOURCE TYPE	SOURCE LABEL	USE CODE	CAPACITY	SUSCEPT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
NOISY CREEK CAMPGROUND	Transient Non-Community	Well #2 - AEP714	Well	S02 / Well #2 - AEP714	Permanent	20	Not Rated	48.790623	-117.283373
SOUTH SKOOKUM CAMPGROUND	Group B	HANDPUMP	Well	S01 / HANDPUMP	Permanent	3	Not Rated	48.387680	-117.189000
SULLIVAN LAKE COMPLEX	Transient Non-Community	Well #1 - AHC008	Well	S01 / Well #1 - AHC008	Permanent	55	High	48.840347	-117.286674
SKOOKUM CREEK PARK	Group B	Well #1	Well	S01 / Well #1	Permanent	4	Not Rated	48.286960	-117.232000
CRAWFORD STATE PARK	Transient Non-Community	Spring	Spring	S01 / Spring	Emergency	50	Not Rated	48.987977	-117.372016
CRAWFORD STATE PARK	Transient Non-Community	Well #1 - AHC001	Well	S02 / Well #1 - AHC001	Permanent	15	Not Rated	48.988834	-117.371214

Recorded Water Certificates and Permits in Pend Oreille County.

Township, Range & Section (Location)	X_COORD	Y_COORD	Certificate Type
T31N/R43E-01	2497607.23235	462474.07072	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R43E-03	2487028.57151	462025.25174	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R43E-09	2482018.87277	455954.70142	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R43E-10	2487281.87447	456241.83387	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R43E-11	2492606.47375	456368.57817	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R43E-14	2492759.83766	451059.80789	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R44E-02	2523559.40136	464855.51229	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R44E-03	2518295.41514	464572.98234	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R44E-04	2513024.11131	464251.97149	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R44E-06	2502648.07288	463673.79287	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R44E-07	2502865.94444	458708.05589	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R44E-08	2507940.27649	458959.37342	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R44E-10	2518515.98893	459416.72157	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R44E-13	2529342.76652	454583.47064	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R44E-16	2513473.45554	453899.80813	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R44E-18	2503086.53099	453422.02737	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R44E-19	2503334.92200	448138.45904	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R45E-01	2560578.07904	466656.72086	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R45E-02	2555335.90928	466441.77573	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R45E-07	2534425.03794	460144.44207	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R45E-08	2539643.36742	460424.60190	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R45E-09	2544877.07409	460660.40461	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R45E-12	2560809.55689	461354.08123	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R45E-13	2561027.78218	456030.15292	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R45E-18	0.00000	0.00000	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R45E-24	2561207.50376	450787.27091	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R46E-18	2564559.97871	456154.64906	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R41E-01	2433148.10859	491198.16516	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R42E-06	2438211.03371	491994.31461	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R43E-01	2496067.97380	494602.26685	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R43E-04	2480214.33739	493837.81534	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R43E-05	2474963.86886	493626.56365	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R43E-09	2480489.11968	488753.73837	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R43E-12	2496316.10406	489426.53490	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R43E-15	2486009.56749	483746.55871	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R43E-26	2491808.43390	473404.76761	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R43E-27	2486475.12816	473199.57448	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R43E-34	2486818.71635	467871.27541	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-01	2527308.93810	496320.12933	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-02	2522273.91055	495961.42473	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-03	2517016.02094	495712.64324	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-04	2511775.42808	495462.87068	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-05	2506527.91486	495204.90694	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-09	2512020.37103	490332.29786	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-11	2522494.06818	490883.99574	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-12	2527568.14730	491108.32181	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-16	2512281.17787	485043.88721	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-20	2507232.75529	479437.23082	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-21	2512540.19336	479748.78889	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-23	2522991.44398	480509.30443	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-25	2528522.53508	475578.70519	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-27	2518022.26647	474803.09819	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-28	2512784.13091	474423.65070	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-29	2507508.71762	474167.48654	Surface Water Certificate and Permit

Recorded Water Certificates and Permits in Pend Oreille County.

Township, Range & Section (Location)	X_COORD	Y_COORD	Certificate Type
T32N/R44E-31	2502496.49548	468633.98495	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-32	2507765.45344	468886.12226	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-33	2512993.99452	469191.27897	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-35	2523437.22055	469959.16404	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-36	2528693.24764	470315.53007	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-04	2543368.90787	497281.82539	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-05	2537973.93092	496922.46921	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-09	2543487.30568	492346.28042	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-16	2543774.20966	487164.42735	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-20	2538727.45883	481487.91971	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-22	2549260.56295	482010.66195	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-23	2554625.49966	482263.90914	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-27	2549552.41045	476711.61600	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-29	2538946.80518	476196.38896	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-30	2533699.10512	475901.57944	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-31	2533907.58113	470595.46939	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-32	2539179.44621	470884.42149	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-34	2549813.42176	471433.10074	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-35	2555085.44817	471685.46801	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-36	2560344.13036	471937.27584	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R46E-31	2564006.35283	472125.65737	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R43E-01	2494822.23783	526281.52850	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R43E-02	2489504.66937	525998.34095	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R43E-05	2473668.20016	525128.33201	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R43E-10	2484426.28681	520358.60149	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R43E-13	2495352.56882	515698.32674	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R43E-15	2484676.73492	515083.45617	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R43E-16	2479456.32945	514782.69872	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R43E-22	2484965.89350	509826.99856	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R43E-25	2495877.18596	505097.72031	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R43E-27	2485222.00968	504540.94333	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R43E-28	2479963.27509	504225.19456	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R43E-29	2474722.93505	503957.72515	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R43E-33	2480243.54800	498964.70131	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R43E-34	2485497.57460	499236.27449	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R43E-35	2490785.30212	499511.99288	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R43E-36	2496111.99505	499842.86733	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R44E-05	2505425.44755	526907.11428	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R44E-10	2516249.35999	521974.86992	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R44E-12	2526458.20342	522380.24828	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R44E-13	2526749.28857	516913.15589	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R44E-19	2500916.44646	510721.67727	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R44E-21	2511532.77736	511211.02900	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R44E-22	2516802.28763	511290.43412	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R44E-27	2517009.77698	506054.96205	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R44E-28	2511718.55183	505923.48565	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R44E-30	2501158.82930	505419.92654	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R44E-31	2501386.88569	500093.84105	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R44E-33	2511917.00202	500625.72760	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R44E-34	2517250.86164	500823.97177	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R45E-12	2558478.13337	523946.67081	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R45E-24	2559010.07000	513377.94562	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R45E-33	2543653.06814	502327.24832	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R45E-34	2548970.71420	502425.60282	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R46E-19	2562603.30232	513509.86837	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T34N/R43E-01	2493130.62547	558108.85175	Surface Water Certificate and Permit

Recorded Water Certificates and Permits in Pend Oreille County.

Township, Range & Section (Location)	X_COORD	Y_COORD	Certificate Type
T34N/R43E-13	2493671.17173	547515.70245	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T34N/R43E-14	2488401.12261	547251.35399	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T34N/R43E-16	2477960.16817	546638.59213	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T34N/R43E-23	2488671.34051	541939.42647	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T34N/R43E-27	2483720.59274	536362.21362	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T34N/R43E-34	2483933.12740	531067.89653	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T34N/R43E-35	2489237.80025	531335.75043	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T34N/R44E-05	2503749.75224	558700.91847	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T34N/R44E-06	2498448.62621	558419.71866	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T34N/R44E-07	2498693.89227	553106.31230	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T34N/R44E-19	2499232.42893	542517.10935	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T34N/R44E-20	2504515.83300	542756.80606	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T34N/R44E-24	2525423.60949	543788.85885	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T34N/R44E-25	2525709.87708	538539.27018	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T34N/R44E-31	2499818.93499	531869.64362	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T35N/R43E-02	2486561.53916	589627.69207	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T35N/R43E-03	2481233.29238	589374.58453	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T35N/R43E-10	2481452.10878	584105.24186	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T35N/R43E-11	2486744.25865	584313.94463	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T35N/R43E-12	2492003.98754	584543.60069	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T35N/R43E-21	2476589.41749	573265.48292	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T35N/R43E-24	2492482.60907	573940.60092	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T35N/R44E-17	2502790.38279	579863.29841	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T35N/R44E-18	2497501.78050	579632.86829	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T35N/R44E-19	2497782.97601	574368.12028	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T35N/R44E-20	2503071.54059	574602.46705	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T35N/R44E-28	2508545.42630	569538.86751	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T35N/R44E-29	2503259.60773	569268.71959	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T35N/R44E-31	2498204.80575	563745.75372	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T35N/R44E-32	2503470.75454	563995.20501	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T35N/R44E-33	2508710.08833	564249.36570	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T35N/R45E-17	2534662.51378	581219.52162	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T35N/R45E-18	2529203.49363	581015.84330	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T36N/R43E-03	2480290.59245	620828.86663	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T36N/R43E-04	2475014.81604	620602.01590	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T36N/R43E-10	2480085.40596	615844.28639	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T36N/R43E-15	2480283.19478	610543.03043	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T36N/R43E-22	2480513.45211	605242.17853	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T36N/R43E-23	2485804.02340	605467.94112	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T36N/R43E-26	2486015.78082	600183.28843	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T36N/R43E-34	2481082.27254	594683.96353	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T36N/R43E-35	2486370.65725	594887.96562	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T36N/R44E-26	2517547.76605	601613.24419	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T36N/R44E-30	2496573.91464	600573.47398	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T36N/R44E-31	2496763.10036	595323.97217	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R42E-01	2458235.95793	651246.61395	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R42E-12	2458473.44541	645976.89435	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R42E-13	2458701.70596	640663.48996	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R42E-23	2453680.16923	635154.68048	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R42E-24	2458908.28971	635442.68680	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R42E-34	2448817.05104	624380.59632	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R42E-35	2454134.01754	624613.34450	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R43E-03	2479342.02054	652198.07664	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R43E-05	2468746.59448	651697.93610	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R43E-06	2463469.76648	651486.92118	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R43E-07	2463731.31539	646186.51702	Surface Water Certificate and Permit

Recorded Water Certificates and Permits in Pend Oreille County.

Township, Range & Section (Location)	X_COORD	Y_COORD	Certificate Type
T37N/R43E-08	2468980.02661	646396.12831	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R43E-10	2479551.21684	646835.75130	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R43E-16	2474524.65231	641344.01289	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R43E-17	2469239.85210	641119.70472	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R43E-18	2463980.57708	640900.61926	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R43E-19	2464222.23725	635613.07661	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R43E-20	2469479.81904	635845.65863	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R43E-21	2474823.29751	636076.39850	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R43E-27	2480281.80462	631048.77940	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R43E-28	2475002.29675	630812.33065	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R43E-29	2469748.16813	630563.91028	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R43E-30	2464427.56450	630346.32860	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R43E-33	2475262.34498	625530.81335	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R42E-13	2457250.71275	672302.18962	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R42E-16	2441411.73637	671603.87487	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R42E-23	2452200.57290	666795.82747	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R42E-24	2457482.51673	667075.57261	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R42E-34	2447381.88433	656035.86280	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R42E-36	2457984.30829	656522.90358	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R43E-04	2472569.34837	683678.09092	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R43E-05	2467293.49715	683440.51397	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R43E-07	2462246.93765	677878.63208	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R43E-08	2467523.53024	678156.11603	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R43E-17	2467765.19973	672841.16247	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R43E-18	2462489.92791	672617.26012	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R43E-19	2462766.47148	667304.71771	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R43E-20	2468016.64390	667551.18257	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R43E-29	2468270.95338	662265.89574	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R43E-31	2463235.87864	656779.29983	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R43E-32	2468507.17632	656983.00471	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R43E-35	2484359.65522	657783.95720	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R43E-36	2489659.70460	658026.77579	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R44E-06	2493711.08233	684680.81410	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T39N/R43E-01	2486858.62188	716016.77244	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T39N/R43E-09	2471410.43760	710038.89507	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T39N/R43E-10	2476691.82036	710261.30067	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T39N/R43E-11	2481980.32764	710432.77519	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T39N/R43E-14	2482207.74008	705190.47061	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T39N/R43E-16	2471628.75065	704779.15475	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T39N/R43E-20	2466581.60154	699283.33615	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T39N/R43E-21	2471855.94341	699491.72296	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T39N/R43E-22	2477125.18969	699691.47279	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T39N/R43E-23	2482391.25693	699918.01513	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T39N/R43E-27	2477370.84843	694413.30174	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T39N/R43E-28	2472108.10570	694236.41373	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T39N/R43E-29	2466832.77385	693988.29665	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T39N/R43E-34	2477616.44758	689208.17499	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T39N/R44E-29	2498544.81141	695406.87377	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T39N/R44E-30	2493263.34272	695156.30739	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T39N/R44E-32	2498774.68703	690128.97016	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T40N/R43E-03	2475071.07971	746580.96215	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T40N/R43E-09	2469994.13172	741752.31294	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T40N/R43E-10	2475309.11166	741967.06223	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T40N/R43E-13	2485922.90670	737169.21415	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T40N/R43E-24	2486178.62562	731890.27513	Surface Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R43E-25	0.00000	0.00000	Ground Water Certificate and Permit

Recorded Water Certificates and Permits in Pend Oreille County.

Township, Range & Section (Location)	X_COORD	Y_COORD	Certificate Type
T31N/R44E-06	2502648.07288	463673.79287	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R44E-07	2502865.94444	458708.05589	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R44E-08	2507940.27649	458959.37342	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R44E-09	2513240.32232	459233.27182	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R44E-13	2529342.76652	454583.47064	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R45E-01	2560578.07904	466656.72086	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R45E-02	2555335.90928	466441.77573	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T31N/R45E-24	2561207.50376	450787.27091	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R42E-07	2438432.16851	486973.64272	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-04	2511775.42808	495462.87068	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-07	2501518.15351	489752.27709	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-08	2506753.39512	490068.01298	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-09	2512020.37103	490332.29786	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-10	2517220.39819	490560.89362	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-25	2528522.53508	475578.70519	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-27	2518022.26647	474803.09819	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-28	2512784.13091	474423.65070	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R44E-36	2528693.24764	470315.53007	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-04	2543368.90787	497281.82539	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-20	2538727.45883	481487.91971	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-23	2554625.49966	482263.90914	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-27	2549552.41045	476711.61600	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-31	2533907.58113	470595.46939	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-32	2539179.44621	470884.42149	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-33	2544479.19217	471172.91187	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T32N/R45E-34	2549813.42176	471433.10074	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R43E-23	2490291.42668	510104.43599	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R43E-27	2485222.00968	504540.94333	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T33N/R46E-19	2562603.30232	513509.86837	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T34N/R43E-27	2483720.59274	536362.21362	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T34N/R44E-06	2498448.62621	558419.71866	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T35N/R43E-11	2486744.25865	584313.94463	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T35N/R43E-12	2492003.98754	584543.60069	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T36N/R43E-02	2485078.20866	621027.32767	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T36N/R43E-04	2475014.81604	620602.01590	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R42E-13	2458701.70596	640663.48996	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R43E-04	2474023.19181	651977.02112	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R43E-06	2463469.76648	651486.92118	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R43E-08	2468980.02661	646396.12831	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R43E-17	2469239.85210	641119.70472	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R43E-19	2464222.23725	635613.07661	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T37N/R43E-20	2469479.81904	635845.65863	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R42E-34	2447381.88433	656035.86280	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R43E-05	2467293.49715	683440.51397	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T38N/R43E-19	2462766.47148	667304.71771	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T39N/R43E-15	2476880.00544	704914.59711	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T39N/R43E-21	2471855.94341	699491.72296	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T39N/R43E-22	2477125.18969	699691.47279	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T39N/R43E-28	2472108.10570	694236.41373	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T39N/R44E-31	2493494.10461	689896.89903	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T40N/R43E-03	2475071.07971	746580.96215	Ground Water Certificate and Permit
T40N/R43E-10	2475309.11166	741967.06223	Ground Water Certificate and Permit

Appendix IV

Detailed Prioritization Process for Treatments

Using the prioritization process identified in Chapter 5, of the Pend Oreille County Community Wildfire Protection Plan, the prioritization process was applied to the projects detailed in that chapter. The scores resulting from the process have been included with each table. The calculation of each score is presented here.

Planning Projects

Action Items for Safety and Policy

5.1.a. Develop County policy concerning building materials used in high-risk WUI areas on existing structures and new construction (e.g., Newport, Dalkena, Usk, Cusick, Lone, Metaline, Metaline Falls, Furport, Scotia Valley, Spring Valley, Fertile Valley, Sullivan Lake, Deer Valley, Diamond Lake, Sacheen Lake, Bead Lake, Marshall Lake, and Davis Lake.)

Project Type: Planning Project		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Cost/Benefit	10
2	Vulnerability of the community or communities	10
3	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	5
4	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	5
Total		30
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

5.1.b. Develop policy on requiring new home and business construction to install underground power lines.

Project Type: Planning Project		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Cost/Benefit	4
2	Vulnerability of the community or communities	10
3	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	5
4	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	5
Total		24
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

5.1.c. Develop policy on adoption of International Fire Code.

Project Type: Planning Project		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Cost/Benefit	8
2	Vulnerability of the community or communities	7
3	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	5
4	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	5
Total		25
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

Action Items for People and Structures

5.2.a: Implementation of Youth and Adult Wildfire Educational Programs.

Project Type: Planning Project		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Cost/Benefit	10
2	Vulnerability of the community or communities	10
3	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	5
4	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	5
Total		30
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

5.2.g: Development of community evacuation plans and alternate safety zones for the communities of Bead Lake, Marshall Lake, Davis Lake, Sacheen Lake, Sullivan Lake, Diamond Lake, Scotia Valley, Deer Valley, Fertile Valley, and other remote communities in Pend Oreille County.

Project Type: Planning Project		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Cost/Benefit	5
2	Vulnerability of the community or communities	4
3	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	3
4	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	5
Total		17
Project Ranking Priority Score		Medium

5.2.j: Development of "Community Emergency Response Team" program in communities.

Project Type: Planning Project		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Cost/Benefit	8
2	Vulnerability of the community or communities	6
3	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	4
4	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	2
Total		20
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

Action Items for Resources and Capabilities

5.4.d: Increased training and capabilities of firefighters.

Project Type: Planning Project		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Cost/Benefit	10
2	Vulnerability of the community or communities	10
3	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	5
4	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	5
Total		30
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

5.4.e: Develop and update Mutual Aid Agreements between all Rural Fire Districts and the Federal and State wildfire fighting agencies working in and around Pend Oreille County.

Project Type: Planning Project		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Cost/Benefit	10
2	Vulnerability of the community or communities	10
3	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	5
4	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	5
Total		30
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

5.4.f: Establish and map onsite water sources such as dry hydrants or underground storage tanks for rural housing developments.

Project Type: Planning Project		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Cost/Benefit	10
2	Vulnerability of the community or communities	10
3	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	5
4	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	5
Total		30
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

5.4.f: Establish and map onsite water sources such as dry hydrants or underground storage tanks for rural housing developments.

Project Type: Planning Project		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Cost/Benefit	10
2	Vulnerability of the community or communities	10
3	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	5
4	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	5
Total		30
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

5.4.i: Establish and map developed dipping sites.

Project Type: Planning Project		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Cost/Benefit	10
2	Vulnerability of the community or communities	8
3	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	4
4	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	4
Total		26
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

Non-Planning Projects

Action Items for People and Structures

5.2.b: Wildfire risk assessments of homes in identified communities.

5.2.c: Home site WUI Treatments.

Item	Criteria	Scores		
		FD#1	FD#2	FD#3
Project Type: Implementation Project (Non-Planning)				
1	Benefit / Cost	205:1	205:1	205:1
2	Population Benefit	10	10	10
3	Property Benefit	\$ 86,385,000	\$ 307,320,000	\$ 369,330,000
4	Economic Benefit	5	7	5
5	Project Feasibility (environmentally, politically, socially)	5	5	5
6	Hazard Magnitude/Frequency	3	3	3
7	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	3	3	3
8	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	0	0	0
9	Potential project effectiveness and sustainability	5	5	5
Total		51	53	51
Project Ranking Priority Scores		High	High	High

5.2.b: Wildfire risk assessments of homes in identified communities.

5.2.c: Home site WUI Treatments.

Item	Criteria	Scores		
		FD#4	FD#5	FD#6
Project Type: Implementation Project (Non-Planning)				
1	Benefit / Cost	205:1	205:1	205:1
2	Population Benefit	10	10	10
3	Property Benefit	\$ 385,905,000	\$ 53,430,000	\$ 213,330,000
4	Economic Benefit	5	5	5
5	Project Feasibility (environmentally, politically, socially)	5	5	5
6	Hazard Magnitude/Frequency	3	3	3
7	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	3	3	3
8	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	0	0	0
9	Potential project effectiveness and sustainability	5	5	5
Total		51	51	51
Project Ranking Priority Scores		High	High	High

5.2.b: Wildfire risk assessments of homes in identified communities.

5.2.c: Home site WUI Treatments.

Project Type: Implementation Project (Non-Planning)		Scores		
Item	Criteria	FD#7	FD#8	Newport FD
1	Benefit / Cost	205:1	205:1	205:1
2	Population Benefit	10	10	10
3	Property Benefit	\$ 32,955,000	\$ 52,845,000	\$ 134,940,000
4	Economic Benefit	5	5	10
5	Project Feasibility (environmentally, politically, socially)	5	5	5
6	Hazard Magnitude/Frequency	3	3	3
7	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	3	3	3
8	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	0	0	0
9	Potential project effectiveness and sustainability	5	5	5
Total		51	51	56
Project Ranking Priority Scores		High	High	High

5.2.b: Wildfire risk assessments of homes in identified communities.

5.2.c: Home site WUI Treatments.

Project Type: Implementation Project (Non-Planning)		Scores
Item	Criteria	W/O FPD
1	Benefit / Cost	205:1
2	Population Benefit	10
3	Property Benefit	\$ 406,965,000
4	Economic Benefit	5
5	Project Feasibility (environmentally, politically, socially)	5
6	Hazard Magnitude/Frequency	3
7	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	3
8	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	0
9	Potential project effectiveness and sustainability	5
Total		51
Project Ranking Priority Scores		High

5.2.d: Community Defensible Zone WUI Treatments.

Project Type: Implementation Project (Non-Planning)		Score
Item	Criteria	
1	Benefit / Cost	163:1
2	Population Benefit	8
3	Property Benefit	\$ 361,374,000
4	Economic Benefit	5
5	Project Feasibility (environmentally, politically, socially)	5
6	Hazard Magnitude/Frequency	3
7	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	3
8	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	3
9	Potential project effectiveness and sustainability	5
Total		52
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

5.2.e: Maintenance of Home site WUI Treatments.

5.2.f: Re-entry of Home site WUI Treatments.

Project Type: Implementation Project (Non-Planning)		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Benefit / Cost	390:1
2	Population Benefit	9
3	Property Benefit	\$ 722,748,000
4	Economic Benefit	4
5	Project Feasibility (environmentally, politically, socially)	5
6	Hazard Magnitude/Frequency	3
7	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	3
8	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	2
9	Potential project effectiveness and sustainability	5
Total		51
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

5.2.h: 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).

Project Type: Implementation Project (Non-Planning)		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Benefit / Cost	176:1
2	Population Benefit	2
3	Property Benefit	\$ 180,687,000
4	Economic Benefit	8
5	Project Feasibility (environmentally, politically, socially)	5
6	Hazard Magnitude/Frequency	2
7	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	4
8	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	5
9	Potential project effectiveness and sustainability	5
Total		51
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

5.2.i: 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)

Project Type: Implementation Project (Non-Planning)		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Benefit / Cost	30:1
2	Population Benefit	2
3	Property Benefit	\$ 225,858,750
4	Economic Benefit	6
5	Project Feasibility (environmentally, politically, socially)	3
6	Hazard Magnitude/Frequency	2
7	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	3
8	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	4
9	Potential project effectiveness and sustainability	4
Total		37
Project Ranking Priority Score		Medium

Action Items for Infrastructure Projects

5.3.a: Post "Emergency Evacuation Route" signs along the identified primary and secondary access routes in the county.

Project Type: Implementation Project (Non-Planning)		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Benefit / Cost	120458:1
2	Population Benefit	10
3	Property Benefit	\$ 9,034,350
4	Economic Benefit	6
5	Project Feasibility (environmentally, politically, socially)	5
6	Hazard Magnitude/Frequency	5
7	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	5
8	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	5
9	Potential project effectiveness and sustainability	5
Total		61
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

5.3.b: Build a two-lane bridge at Usk

Project Type: Implementation Project (Non-Planning)		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Benefit / Cost	49:1
2	Population Benefit	2
3	Property Benefit	\$ 195,000,000
4	Economic Benefit	3
5	Project Feasibility (environmentally, politically, socially)	3
6	Hazard Magnitude/Frequency	4
7	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	2
8	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	5
9	Potential project effectiveness and sustainability	3
Total		37
Project Ranking Priority Score		Medium

5.3.c: Fuels mitigation of the FEMA "Emergency Evacuation Routes" in the county to insure these routes can be maintained in the case of an emergency.

Project Type: Implementation Project (Non-Planning)		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Benefit / Cost	30:1
2	Population Benefit	8
3	Property Benefit	\$ 271,030,500
4	Economic Benefit	7
5	Project Feasibility (environmentally, politically, socially)	2
6	Hazard Magnitude/Frequency	3
7	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	3
8	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	3
9	Potential project effectiveness and sustainability	2
Total		41
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

Action Items for Resources and Capabilities

5.4.a: Enhance radio availability in each district, link in to existing dispatch, improve range within the region, and conversion to consistent standard of radio types.

Project Type: Implementation Project (Non-Planning)		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Benefit / Cost	3614:1
2	Population Benefit	10
3	Property Benefit	\$ 90,343,500
4	Economic Benefit	6
5	Project Feasibility (environmentally, politically, socially)	5
6	Hazard Magnitude/Frequency	3
7	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	5
8	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	5
9	Potential project effectiveness and sustainability	5
Total		59
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

5.4.b: Annex lands south of Newport into County Fire Protection District #3 to close the gap in the service area.

Project Type: Implementation Project (Non-Planning)		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Benefit / Cost	126:1
2	Population Benefit	10
3	Property Benefit	\$ 10,725,000
4	Economic Benefit	1
5	Project Feasibility (environmentally, politically, socially)	2
6	Hazard Magnitude/Frequency	2
7	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	5
8	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	5
9	Potential project effectiveness and sustainability	3
Total		48
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

Tiger.

Project Type: Implementation Project (Non-Planning)		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Benefit / Cost	461:1
2	Population Benefit	3
3	Property Benefit	\$ 92,196,000
4	Economic Benefit	5
5	Project Feasibility (environmentally, politically, socially)	4
6	Hazard Magnitude/Frequency	2
7	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	5
8	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	4
9	Potential project effectiveness and sustainability	4
Total		47
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

5.4.h: Facility and basic equipment for a substation of County Fire District #2 in the River Bend Subdivision.

Project Type: Implementation Project (Non-Planning)		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Benefit / Cost	154:1
2	Population Benefit	2
3	Property Benefit	\$ 30,732,000
4	Economic Benefit	5
5	Project Feasibility (environmentally, politically, socially)	4
6	Hazard Magnitude/Frequency	2
7	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	5
8	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	4
9	Potential project effectiveness and sustainability	4
Total		46
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

5.4.j: Facility, land, and basic equipment for a substation of County Fire District #6 in Bead Lake area.

Project Type: Implementation Project (Non-Planning)		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Benefit / Cost	154:1
2	Population Benefit	2
3	Property Benefit	\$ 30,732,000
4	Economic Benefit	5
5	Project Feasibility (environmentally, politically, socially)	4
6	Hazard Magnitude/Frequency	2
7	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	5
8	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	4
9	Potential project effectiveness and sustainability	4
Total		46
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

5.4.k: Facility, land, and basic equipment for a substation of County Fire District #6 at junction of LeClerc Creek Road and Bead Lake Road.

Project Type: Implementation Project (Non-Planning)		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Benefit / Cost	122:1
2	Population Benefit	1
3	Property Benefit	\$ 24,375,000
4	Economic Benefit	2
5	Project Feasibility (environmentally, politically, socially)	3
6	Hazard Magnitude/Frequency	3
7	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	3
8	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	4
9	Potential project effectiveness and sustainability	4
Total		40
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

5.4.l: Update rolling stock for County Fire District #3.

Project Type: Implementation Project (Non-Planning)		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Benefit / Cost	3693:1
2	Population Benefit	1
3	Property Benefit	\$ 369,330,000
4	Economic Benefit	3
5	Project Feasibility (environmentally, politically, socially)	3
6	Hazard Magnitude/Frequency	2
7	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	3
8	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	5
9	Potential project effectiveness and sustainability	3
Total		40
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

5.4.m: Improve safety equipment for all RFDs in Pend Oreille County.

Project Type: Implementation Project (Non-Planning)		
Item	Criteria	Score
1	Benefit / Cost	390:1
2	Population Benefit	10
3	Property Benefit	\$ 903,435,000
4	Economic Benefit	5
5	Project Feasibility (environmentally, politically, socially)	3
6	Hazard Magnitude/Frequency	2
7	Potential for repetitive loss reduction	3
8	Potential to mitigate hazards to future development	4
9	Potential project effectiveness and sustainability	5
Total		52
Project Ranking Priority Score		High

Appendix V

Comments Provided during Public Comment Period

A number of comments were received from the general public and members of the planning committee during the public review period of this CWPP. While some of them were communicated informally in person, on the telephone, or with short e-mail messages, many were provided in written form. These comments are provided here, with short responses indicating the action taken (change made, information already provided, or change rejected with reason).

The planning committee wishes to extend our sincere thanks to everyone who took an active role in reviewing this CWPP to make it as accurate and complete as possible.

USFS, Priest Lake Ranger District

These project areas were reviewed by the Wildland Fire Plan Committee, the Pend Oreille County Commissioners, and Northwest Management, Inc. and included in appropriate sections of the document.

The following projects completed by the Priest Lake Ranger District in Pend Oreille County over the past 15 years can be considered to have a positive effect in regard to wildfire mitigation.

Butch Creek

The Butch Creek project in the Lower West Branch treated approximately 200 acres by prescribed burning and 60 acres by machine piling and burning during the 2000-2004 timeframe.

Flat Moores

The Flat Moores project in the Lower West Branch and the Upper West Branch treated approximately 240 acres by prescribed burning and 20 acres by machine piling and burning during the 2002-2005 timeframe. Approximately 115 acres planned for broadcast burning remain to be treated. Additional acreage was treated nearby in Bonner County, Idaho.

Galena Point

The Galena Point project in the Upper West Branch treated approximately 230 acres by prescribed burning during the 1991-1992 timeframe.

Gold Creek

The Gold Creek project in the Gold Creek drainage north of Granite Pass treated approximately 150 acres by prescribed burning during the 1993-1995 timeframe.

Grassy Top

The Grassy Top project in the Granite Creek drainage near Pass Creek Pass treated approximately 80 acres by prescribed burning and 110 acres by machine piling and burning during the 1991-1992 timeframe.

Kalispell Basin

The Kalispell Basin project in the Kalispell Creek drainage treated approximately 15 acres by prescribed burning and 40 acres by machine piling and burning during the 1992-1993 timeframe.

Kalispell Virgin

The Kalispell Virgin project in the Kalispell Creek drainage treated approximately 110 acres by prescribed burning in 1992.

Klahowya

The Klahowya project in the Upper West Branch treated approximately 100 acres by prescribed burning and 10 acres by machine piling and burning during the 1991-1992 timeframe.

Ojibway

The Ojibway project in the Lower West Branch treated approximately 280 acres by prescribed burning and 100 acres by machine piling and burning during the 1990-1998 timeframe.

Paqua

The Paqua project in the Upper West Branch treated approximately 100 acres by prescribed burning during the 1993-1995 timeframe.

Ponderosa Connection

The Ponderosa Connection project in the Upper West Branch treated approximately 60 acres by prescribed burning during the 1999-2000 timeframe.

Rogers Mosquito

The Rogers Mosquito project in the Lower West Branch treated approximately 100 acres by prescribed burning and 25 acres by machine piling and burning during the 2000-2003 timeframe.

Section 16

The Section 16 project in the Lower West Branch treated approximately 90 acres by prescribed burning in 1999.

Solo Basin

The Solo Basin project in the Upper West Branch treated approximately 275 acres by prescribed burning and 100 acres by machine piling and burning during the 1991-1998 timeframe.

Solo Grouse

The Solo Grouse project in the Upper West Branch treated approximately 10 acres by prescribed burning and 75 acres by machine piling and burning during the 2002-2003 timeframe.

Stone Bead

The Stone Bead project in the Lower West Branch treated approximately 90 acres by prescribed burning and 10 acres by machine piling and burning during the 2000-2003 timeframe.

Tola

The Tola project in the Upper West Branch treated approximately 15 acres by prescribed burning in 2002. Additional acreage was treated nearby in Bonner County, Idaho.

1. Priest Lake Ranger District projects that are currently in the implementation phase:

Project	Summary (Purpose and Need)	Benefit to the Community	Location	Description	Acres
Flat Moores	Reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health by changing Condition Class along Forest Boundary adjacent to Wildland Urban Interface.	Decrease the risk of a wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical treatment.	National Forest System lands along Flat Creek and Moores Creek adjacent to private land.	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning and prescribed fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health	Treat 1241 acres in 25000 acre project area

2. Priest Lake Ranger District projects where planning (NEPA) is complete:

Project	Summary (Purpose and Need)	Benefit to the Community	Location	Description	Acres
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3. Priest Lake Ranger District projects where planning (NEPA) is underway:

Project	Summary (Purpose and Need)	Benefit to the Community	Location	Description	Acres
Chips Ahoy	Improve forest health and watershed integrity. Change Condition Class along Forest Boundary and reduce hazardous fuels.	Decrease the risk of a wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical treatment.	National Forest System lands within the Upper West Branch drainage, approximately 5 miles southwest of Priest Lake.	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning and prescribed fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health.	Treat approximately 1500 acres within the 20000 acre project area
Lakeview Reeder (formerly Kalispell and Granite-Reeder projects)	Reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health by changing Condition Class along Forest Boundary adjacent to Wildland Urban Interface and improve watershed integrity..	Decrease the risk of a wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical treatment.	National Forest System lands within the lower reaches of Granite Creek, Kalispell Creek, and Reeder Creek, adjacent to private land within the Nordman area.	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning and prescribed fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health	Total project area is 30,000 acres. Treat estimated 8000 acres within Bonner and Pend Oreille Counties.

4. Priest Lake Ranger District future projects in concept:

Project	Summary (Purpose and Need)	Benefit to the Community	Location	Description	Acres
Tunnel* * May be combined as Lower West Branch HFRA	Reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health by changing Condition Class along Forest Boundary adjacent to Wildland Urban Interface.	Decrease the risk of a wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical treatment.	National Forest System lands within the Snow Creek and Tunnel Creek drainages, adjacent to private land and along emergency egress routes.	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning, hand piling, and prescribed fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health	Treat estimated 300 acres within the estimated 3000 acre project area
Flat Creek* * May be combined as Lower West Branch HFRA	Reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health by changing Condition Class along Forest Boundary adjacent to Wildland Urban Interface.	Decrease the risk of a wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical treatment.	National Forest System lands within the Flat Creek drainage, adjacent to private land and along emergency egress routes.	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning, hand piling, and prescribed fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health	Treat estimated 500 acres within the estimated 2000 acre project area
Mosquito Bear* * May be combined as Lower West Branch HFRA	Reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health by changing Condition Class along Forest Boundary adjacent to Wildland Urban Interface.	Decrease the risk of a wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical treatment.	National Forest System lands within the Bear Paw and Mosquito Creek drainages, adjacent to private land and along emergency egress routes.	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning, hand piling, and prescribed fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health	Treat estimated 200 acres within the estimated 1500 acre project area
Lamb Creek Connection Road	Reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health by changing Condition Class in dry site ecosystems.	Decrease the risk of a wildland fire burning forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical treatment.	National Forest System lands within the Upper West Branch drainage.	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning, hand piling, and prescribed fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health	Treat estimated 500 acres within the estimated 2000 acre project area

Project	Summary (Purpose and Need)	Benefit to the Community	Location	Description	Acres
Squaw Valley and Goose Creek	Reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health by changing Condition Class along Forest Boundary adjacent to Wildland Urban Interface.	Decrease the risk of a wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical treatment.	National Forest System lands within the Goose Creek and Upper West Branch drainages, adjacent to private land and along emergency egress routes.	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning, hand piling, and prescribed fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health	Treat estimated 200 acres within the estimated 2000 acre project area

Pend Oreille County Fire District #8

These comments were reviewed by the Wildland Fire Plan Committee, the Pend Oreille County Commissioners, and Northwest Management, Inc. and included in appropriate sections of the document.

13 September 2005

Dear Mr. Brown:

Please find attached the Resources and Capability document for Pend Oreille County Fire District #8. Also, below is the only location in the area for a public meeting.

Spring Valley Mennonite Church
4912 Spring Valley Road
Newport, Washington 99156
(509) 447-3588

I have also provided a District letterhead as requested. If I may be of any other assistance, or you have questions regarding the following, please feel free to telephone me at (509) 447-0147 or Email me at csmith@surf1.ws.

Sincerely,

Christopher Lee Smith, Chief
Pend Oreille County Fire District #8

PEND OREILLE COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT #8

Christopher Lee Smith, Chief (509) 447-0147
csmith@surf1.ws

DISTRICT SUMMARY:

Pend Oreille County Fire District #8 was formed in 1992 as a result of "Fire Storm" to provide fire protection to the residents of the "Spring Valley" community. The Fire District encompasses the southeast corner of Pend Oreille County and extends from

the Idaho/Washington State line west approximately seven miles and from the Spokane County line north approximately seven miles, with a diagonal line running northeast to southwest along a ridge line. Within these borders, Fire District #8 encompasses approximately 30 square miles. There is only one main road (Spring Valley Road) within the district, and numerous smaller, unpaved roads (many of which are “dead ends”). Several areas serviced by the Fire District require either traveling into the State of Idaho and then back into Washington State; through adjoining Pend Oreille County Fire District #3 and then back into Fire District #8; or into Spokane County and then back into Pend Oreille County to reach our outlying areas. The population of the district is approximately **700** permanent residents. The major employers in the district are self-employed farms however the majority of the residents work outside of the district.

In early 2005, the District started providing emergency medical service to its residents, and is a state-licensed aid-only emergency medical provider for the Spring Valley area of Pend Oreille County. While the District is a junior taxing agency, this emergency medical service operates free-of-charge under the budget of the Fire District.

Fire District # 8 staffing consists of one Chief, one Assistant Chief, 15 Firefighters, one Medical Officer and two Firefighter/EMTs. All personnel are volunteers, and all are firefighter-qualified; the EMTs are utilized in the firefighter rehabilitation area when not called upon to assist in fighting fires.

Fire District #8 facilities consist of: One unmanned, District-owned fire station housing two engines, a water tender and an attack (wild land engine), centrally located in the district at the southeast corner of Spring Valley and Tweedie Roads.

Fire District #8 is part of the countywide fire and countywide medical mutual aid agreements. The District assists the United States Forest Service and the Washington State Department of Natural Resources when able or called upon. The District provides structure protection as well as wild land protection to these agencies. The Fire District will provide EMS service to the USFS and DNR responsibility areas if called upon.

PRIORITY AREAS

Residential Growth:

The majority of the residential growth is expected to continue along both sides of Spring Valley Road. This area extends the length of the District, for approximately 16 miles. Several new homes have been built along this corridor in the District, with several in the planning stage at this time. The District has seen a number of new roads established off of Spring Valley Road, with new construction and more residences in the planning stage. Pend Oreille County’s building code adoption and enforcement is expected to be a major influence in creating an area of code compliant structures.

All structures in Fire District # 8 are in “wild land-urban interface” areas. There are indefensible space concerns with many of the existing structures in the District. Many structures are located on public and private non-all weather roads. Road signage is poor in some areas and visible 360° house numbering is non-existent in most areas. As the Fire District expands its volunteer EMT and Fire personnel, this is one of many major challenges. Fire District # 8 is selling code-compliant address

number signs in an attempt to remedy part of the problem. Additionally, in one area, address number sequencing is out of order and fixing the problems are being met with resident resistance.

Communications:

Communications in the District is adequate. However there is an on-going problem:

- Due to the topographical conditions, Fire District # 8 has a few dead radio areas when we are out of the repeaters line-of-sight.
- Cell phone availability is limited and repeater access is spotty due to the topographical conditions in the District.

Fire Fighting Vehicles:

Limited budget resources have resulted in the acquisition of firefighting vehicles that are showing their age. Fire District # 8 has relied on the Federal Excess Property System to obtain most of its vehicles. It also has obtained some vehicles through donations from larger districts/departments within the state.

Water Supply:

Fire District # 8 has installed two dry hydrants in the southwest portion of the district in a small private lake and a pond. The district had no pressurized hydrants or rivers within in its boundary.

Fire Stations:

Fire District #8 owns one dedicated fire station (Station 81) that sits on land donated to the district at the southeast corner of Spring Valley Road and Tweedie Road. It has electrical power only. No natural gas serves the area. No domestic water connection exists. The size of the land would allow for a septic system, domestic water well, and expansion of the station to include restrooms, kitchen, additional vehicle bays and a community center for our aging citizens during our frequent power outages, but the cost is prohibitive.

Our current facilities goal is:

- Station 81: Expand station to include water, restrooms, vehicle bays, kitchen, and community center.
- Station 82: Woodman/Doe Meadow Road area. Build a small station to house vehicles for this area that is time-consuming to reach due to relationship-to-Station 81 and District boundaries.

Future Mitigation Strategies:

The three-member Board of Fire Commissioners set priorities for the 2005 budget year, with the full knowledge of our limited junior taxing districts income and expenditures.

Maintenance of our aging vehicles was and still is a priority. This is a slow and costly project that must be ongoing. The District is standardizing all vehicles so equipment can be used with multiple vehicles, both structure and wild land, thus saving the District money (i.e., all vehicles are now draft-capable, suction hosed fit structure, wild land and tenders, etc.).

Expansion of our current station: It is hoped that a grant can be found to buy materials to expand the station. The volunteers will donate the labor as they did during the building of the station. Restroom, water, septic system, and additional bays are a priority, with the hopes of a community center being added if monies are available.

We are becoming more educated in “grant” processes that are available. We intend to pursue grants as a way to finance the expansion of Station 81 and the building of Station 82. We have received DNR wild land PPE grants and dry hydrant grants, and have received Homeland Security/FEMA Grants in the past to obtain radio equipment, wild land fire shelters and PASS devices.

To address the signage and address concerns, we do currently offer code-compliant address signs, and the District is active in public education and has sponsored several “fire wise” classes within the District as well as numerous classes outside of the District, which has reduced our fire calls.

In the area of communications, both dispatch and the local phone carriers have been notified of our concerns and, until upgrades are made in both systems, we have to deal with the few dead areas. (We did upgrade our radios two years ago with a FEMA grant that helped tremendously).

Fire vehicle replacement, maintenance, and acquisition will continue to be a challenge. We have in the past and will continue to use the Federal Excess Property Program (FEPP), Washington Department of Natural Resource, other fire agencies, donations and gifts.

Education and Training:

A majority (60%+) of the Fire District’s emergency responses are medical. All available personnel are required to respond to all calls, both medical- and fire-related, and therefore much of our time is spent working within the medical segment of the District’s operations.

We participate in the fire safety education through the local schools with the EDITH house. We participate with the Conservation Districts 6th grade field trips, which provide various education opportunities to the students, and have been involved and taught “Fire Wise” classes to the adult public in conjunction with DNR and Fire Safe Spokane. Fire District #8 has been the lead district for “Give Burns the Boot” campaign within the county as well as the “Junior Fire Fighter Academy”, which recruits high school students as well as adults where, over a 5-6 week period during the summer, trains these students to become firefighters in both structure and “Red Carded” wild land fire fighting.

Fire District # 8 is a charter member and I am one of the board members of the countywide Pend Oreille Training Council; I have been the county representative to the Region 9 Training Council, Region 9 Fire Council and the Inland Empire Fire Chiefs Association for the past six years. I have written several grants to bring training to Pend Oreille County through Region 9, including a certified instructors course, safety officers course, and origin-and-cause course. I, along with our medical officer, are participating members of the Pend Oreille County Origin and Cause Fire Investigation Unit, which consists of ongoing training in this field. Our District continues to have and encourages its volunteers to participate in fire training programs as well as educating to the public we serve.

Current Resources:

VEHICLE LIST	
Location	Station 81 as Engine-801
Make	GMC
Model	Structure Engine
Year	1972
Pump Size	1,500 gpm
Tank Size	750 gallons
Mileage	33,705 mi
Location	Station 81 as Engine-802
Make	Seagraves
Model	Structure Engine
Year	1973
Pump Size	1,500 gpm
Tank Size	500 gallons
Mileage	34,940 mi
Location	Station 81 as Truck-803
Make	Chevrolet
Model	Wildland Pumper Engine
Year	1978
Pump Size	250 gpm, plus a 250 gpm portable pump
Tank Size	750 gallons
Mileage	55,872 mi
Location	Station 81 as Tender-821
Make	Amgen
Model	Water Tender
Year	1973
Pump Size	250 gpm
Tank Size	2,000 gallons
Mileage	19,780 mi
Location	Chief's home as Command-8
Make	Ford

Model	Bronco Chief's Command Vehicle
Year	1983
Pump Size	N/A
Tank Size	N/A
Mileage	117,980 mi
Location	Chief's home as Command-82
Make	Ford
Model	Aerostar Passenger/EMS Van
Year	1993
Pump Size	N/A
Tank Size	N/A
Mileage	95,590 mi
Location	Chief's home as Truck-801
Make	International
Model	Wildland Pumper Engine
Year	1954
Pump Size	250 gpm
Tank Size	90 gallons
Mileage	110,942 mi
Location	Chief's home as Truck-802
Make	International
Model	Wildland Pumper Engine
Year	1955
Pump Size	350 gpm
Tank Size	1,000 gallons
Mileage	107,863 mi
Location	Chief's home as Tender-822
Make	Amgen
Model	Water Tender
Year	1974
Pump Size	portable 250gpm pump
Tank Size	1,200 gallons
Mileage	22,817 mi

FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS:

Maintenance of our aging fleet is our priority.

The expansion of the station will enable us to house all of our vehicles plus enable us to open our door to the public during times of emergency.

The building of a new station will enable us to have a faster response to our citizens that are at the far reaches of our district.

Recruitment/training of volunteer Firefighters and Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs).

Improve our ability to provide properly trained and equipped personnel to serve the public.

Pend Oreille County Fire District #7

These comments were reviewed by the Wildland Fire Plan Committee, the Pend Oreille County Commissioners, and Northwest Management, Inc. and included in appropriate sections of the document.

Pend Oreille Fire District #7
Bruce Coleman
509-292-8374
bdcoleman3467@yahoo.com
11 Jermain Road
Newport, Washington 99156

District Summary

Fire District 7 is comprised of 18 square miles of rural residential area, which is mostly forest area some of which has been logged and slash piles left. We have one major highway through our district with all other roads being paved two lane or gravel roads. We are primarily responsible for fire protection of homes and out buildings with a first response with DNR back up for wildland fires. We also are responsible for full medical response to the entire district. District 7 is an all-volunteer district with limited funds, we have 12 volunteers of whom 3 are junior firefighters, and of the 9 remaining, we have 4 EMT's. We respond out of one station on Jermain Road and Fertile Valley Road, which is approximately in the center of the district. At this time we have no commercial buildings within the district boundaries but have one proposed with a subdivision planned behind it on Fertile Valley Road.

Priority Areas:

Residential Growth:

Due to the location of our district on the south end of the county we are seeing more families moving in that work in Spokane because of the main highway, which goes directly to Spokane. I believe this growth will only continue as northern Spokane County continues to grow.

I believe that there should be codes established for those building their own homes as well as developers. Adequate access routes and on-site water sources for fire extinguishment should be addressed in these codes.

Communications:

The communications in this part of the county are poor because we are in a bowl with mountains blocking the present antennas. The sheriff has the same problem in this area. We

have mounted rebroadcasters on our station to aid us in being paged, which works well. We have mounted another rebroadcaster to aid in our transmissions to the dispatch office, but so far we have not had as much success with this system. We are in the process of attempting to re-tune the rebroadcaster.

Firefighting Appartus:

We have older equipment due to our limited resources, but it has new engines, transmissions, and pumps. In the last 5 years we have upgraded almost all of our vehicles except one and we are in the process of doing that now.

Education and Training:

We have been involved since 1999 with Pend Oreille Training Council which has made it possible for us to bring our training capabilities up to a professional level at a cost that we and other fire departments in the county could afford. This helps bring all departments to an equal competency level, so that we can work together on mutual aid calls.

Cooperative Agreements:

District 7 has mutual agreements with DNR, Spokane County Fire District 4 and a countywide mutual aide agreement for all of Pend Oreille County.

Current Resources:

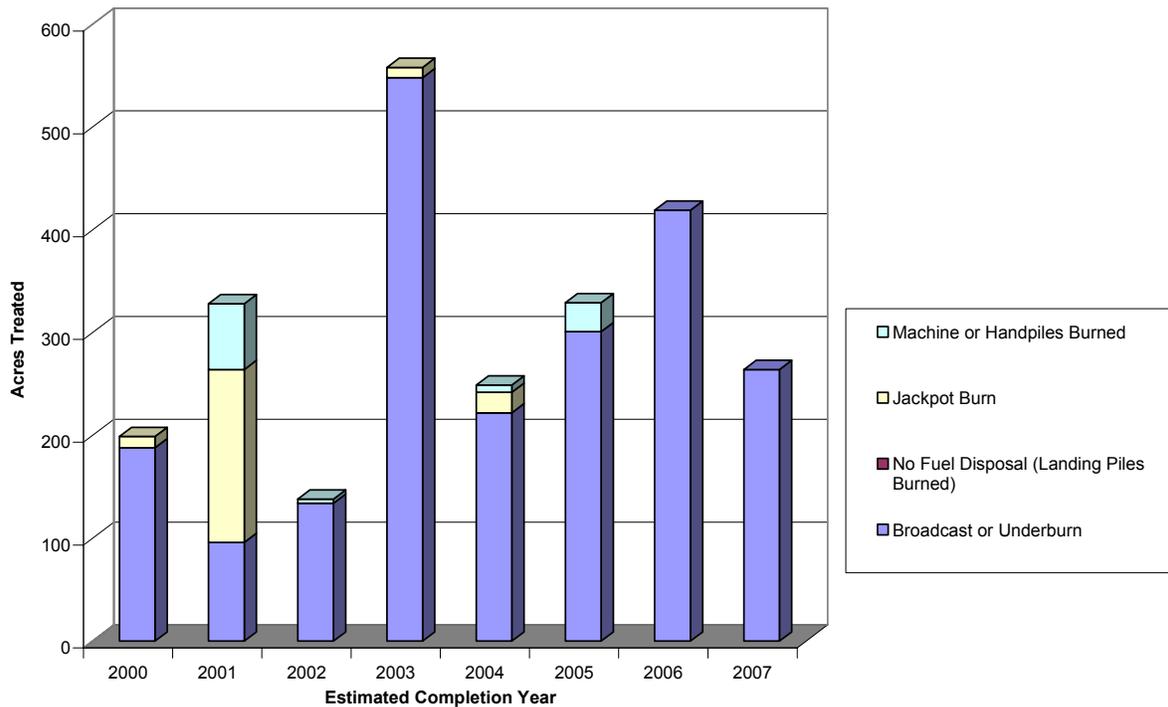
Year	Make	Model	Tank Capacity	Pump Capacity
1965	Crown	Structure Engine	500 gal	1000 gpm
1979	GMC	Water Tender	3000 gal	1000 gpm
1979	Chevrolet	Brush Truck	300 gal	
1981	GMC	Brush Truck	400 gal	
1992	Ford	Ambulance/Rescue		

At the present time we have a FEMA grant to obtain a newer tender which will replace the GMC.

USFS, Newport Ranger District

The Newport Ranger District provided data regarding acres treated by burning methods (or lack of). This data was reviewed by the Wildland Fire Plan Committee, the Pend Oreille County Commissioners, and Northwest Management, Inc. After summarization, the following chart was included in the document.

Newport Ranger District Fuels Treatment



USFS, Priest Lake Ranger District

The following general comments were reviewed by the Wildland Fire Plan Committee, the Pend Oreille County Commissioners, and Northwest Management, Inc. Most of this information was added where appropriate throughout the document.

General Response concerning the USFS, Categorical Exclusions, and collaboration:

Federal laws require the US Forest Service to conduct environmental reviews when undertaking any action on federal land. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 is the basic law which mandates the government to conduct an analysis. The level of analysis required is dependent on the action being proposed and what potential effects to the environment may be brought forth by the action. Generally the Forest Service prepares an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Environmental Analysis (EA) or a Categorical Exclusion (CE) dependent on the potential issues and effects.

NEPA procedures must insure that environmental information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and before actions are taken. As part of the Healthy Forests Initiative (HFI), the Forest Service has been granted authority to conduct streamlined analysis if proposed actions fall under certain categories and it has been demonstrated that further analysis is not needed. How the public is involved in the decision making is also different under HFI projects. One of the public involvement strategies includes using a collaborative approach to decision making such as working with County mitigation groups to help define project needs and priorities.

As for the Agency implications stemming from this plan, we cannot speak to this as Federal Guidelines and procedures are defined elsewhere. We do appreciate the involvement of the

State and Federal Agencies on our Interface Planning Committee, as they are an important and critical partner in setting a cooperative stage for reducing the potential for catastrophic loss from wildfires in Pend Oreille County.

The following resource and capabilities data was included in its entirety.

USDA Forest Service
 Idaho Panhandle NFs
 Priest Lake Ranger District
 Gary Weber, DFMO
 208-443-6837
gaweber@fs.fed.us
 32203 Hwy 57
 Priest River, ID 83856

District Summary:

Priest Lake Ranger District is responsible for wildland fire protection on all National Forest System lands in that portion of Pend Oreille County east and north of the watershed divide between the Pend Oreille River and the Priest River/Priest Lake. The station is located at the district headquarters near MP 32 on Idaho State Highway 57, four miles south of Nordman, ID. The Fire Management workforce includes 7 full-time employees and 10-15 season employees (April-November). The primary areas of concern are National Forest lands within the wildland-urban interface and adjacent to private industrial land and the emergency evacuation route for the heavy summer recreation population should Highway 57 become blocked. No formal agreement is in place with the Washington Department of Natural Resources, who has protection responsibility for all private lands within this area.

Priority Areas:

The private lands in the Lower West Branch, locally known as “the Bearpaw”, have seen residential growth over the past few years with no indications of this stopping. Washington DNR provides wildland fire protection, but there is no structure fire protection provided. Although no formal agreements are in place, Priest Lake Ranger District fire personnel respond to most reported incidents during wildland fire season. Vegetative conditions in this area, both on federal and on private ground, are such that much of the area is at risk from high intensity wildfire.

While most of the private industrial lands are not adjacent to current residential areas, trends elsewhere have seen industrial ground subdivided and sold to private individuals. This has to be a consideration here, also.

An identified emergency evacuation route for Priest Lake is the Kalispell Creek-LeClerc Creek route. Upwards of 20,000 recreation visitors may be expected at Priest Lake on busy summer weekends. Should Highway 57 become blocked between the Outlet and Dickensheet areas, this would be the only feasible evacuation route for heavy recreational traffic.

Current Resources:

Resource	Description	Year/make	Tank size	Pump Size	Supply hose	Crew #	Notes
4841	Type 4 Wildland	1994 Ford F-700 4x2	750	BB-4 18hp	2,000+' mixed	3	Foam capable, 65-gpm@150psi

Resource	Description	Year/make	Tank size	Pump Size	Supply hose	Crew #	Notes
4861	Type 6 Wildland	2000 Ford F-450 4x2	300	BB-4 18hp	2,000+' mixed	3	Foam capable, 65-gpm@150psi
4862	Type 6 Wildland	2002 Ford F-550 4x4	300	BB-4 18hp	2,000+' mixed	3	Foam capable, 65-gpm@150psi
D8 IA Module	5-Person Hand Crew					5	Chainsaws, firing devices, fireline construction

There are plans to expand the fire cache/fire office area, but this would not change available resources.

*Note: The area within Pend Oreille County described here is approximately one-third of the total area of responsibility of Priest Lake Ranger District Fire Management.

Pend Oreille County Resident

These comments were researched and reviewed by the Wildland Fire Plan Committee, the Pend Oreille County Commissioners, and Northwest Management, Inc. and included in appropriate sections of the document.

Page 126.....Under **Communications** add:

In addition, no alternate emergency communications system exists in the north end of the county in the event of a failure of the main sheriff's center and its alternate site in Newport. Consideration of a combined fire station/alternate emergency communications facility/sheriff's station/public refuge area should be investigated.

Page 127.....Under **Fire Stations** (Station 23) add:

This would also be a location to consider as an alternate emergency communications center in the event of the failure of the system in the southern end of the county. Use as a sheriff's station for the north county should also be a consideration.

Page 158.....section 5.4.g add:

This location should be considered for an alternate emergency communications center, sheriff's station, and public refuge area for use in an emergency where the evacuation and staging of the public is needed.

Page 158.....section 5.4. change River Bend to River Edge Estates:

USFS, Newport Ranger District

Both sets of comments were researched and reviewed by the Wildland Fire Plan Committee, the Pend Oreille County Commissioners, and Northwest Management, Inc. and included in appropriate sections of the document.

Comments to Draft Pend Oreille County Fire Plan
US Forest Service Newport Ranger District

1.1.3 Page 4 We originally talked about this County Plan was to tier to the County Mitigation Plan that was completed by PUD and the County. It should be referenced in the document.

We talked about a WUI line in our first meeting. Did you identify the yellow line as the WUI line? Do we need to reference the National Fire Plan?

3.4.1 page 47 Lacking information from the telephone company cell phone towers and repeaters examples:

Tower on Moon Hill T33N R44E SE ¼ sec 3.

Repeater telephone?? T33N R44E SE ¼ sec 16

Repeater telephone?? T35N R44E SE ¼ sec 30 ruby mt

Deer Mt. T38N R42E nw ¼ 13 Sullivan lake

RAWS stations

Air quality station Sullivan Lake

Cell towers

These are sites I know about on Newport RD there maybe others on Sullivan Lake RD

3.5 Page 48 cover percentage on table 3.8 appears in error. To much PP and not enough DF for an example.

3.10 Page 71 Did the PUD provide a layer for structures (transformers)? Maybe more accurate than photo interp.

Table 4.1 through 4.6 are incorrect are they state wide or Forest wide We talked about in our last meeting page 74 to 80 **table 4.10** is the same page 83 **table 4.11** is Forest wide

Figure 4.5 page 86 Needs to include both districts Newport and Sullivan Lake Data appears to be forest wide

4.3.2 An analysis of Fire Regime Condition Class in etc.

Information needs to be checked. Percentages appear to be in error.

Table 4.16 need to include Sullivan Lake Ranger District

4.5.1.3 page 96 Need to include treating areas adjacent to powerlines. Using Powerlines as fuel breaks can be very unsafe for firefighters. (lines arcing)

4.6.3.1.3 page 99

Weekend warriors is not a good term to use.

4.6.3.3.1 page 106

Not all the logs are watered. Log decks once ignited can burn very well and can be difficult to contain.

4.6.3.3.3 page 106 include DNR

4.6.3.11.4 page 122 include DNR

4.8.2.2 Change heading to Newport/Sullivan lake Ranger District

Delete engine 303

Engine 301 change to 2005 F550.

Engine 302 change to 2006 International tank size 500 gallons 250 gallons per min

Add

Engine 501 use same specs as 301

Engine 502 f-450 type 6 Wildland 200 gallons BB4 18 hp 2000' mixed crew of 3 foam capable 65 gpm@150psi

4.10.1 page 141 Add Flowery trail Reconstruction has improved and widened the road surface making a very good fuel break.

5.4 page 149

“Forest Management in Pend Oreille County has been affected greatly by the reduction of operating sawmill.” Not sure this is a true statement. More timber is being milled in the local vicinity today. The sawmills have relocated to adjacent counties. Logs are being transported from PO county to these sites.

5.5 Infrastructure

use of powerlines for fuel breaks has merit, but has risk. Treatments adjacent to the powerlines would improve the existing condition.

Need 5 year action plan map for valley

Lacking Sullivan Lake information

Sullivan Lake Comments

Page 11 1.1.4.2

Is the Task force the same group listed on page 6 1.1.3.2.1? Needs to be called the same name/group.

Add paragraph in Regional land management recommendations.

“It is the intent of the Forest Service to meet with thePend Oreille Wildfire Planning Group to seek input on prioritizing Forest Service Projects. The Forest Service feels it is important to keep this group active to help coordinate local state and federal fuels projects.”

This group needs to meet yearly to: seek funding for fuel reduction projects or equipment needs. monitor prioritized projects or re-prioritize projects. See 2.3.6 page 36 Adds more support to m

Page 44 3.2.1.2.5 Chukar I don't believe we have Chukar's in the PO Valley.

Page 26 2.3.3.1.5 We talked about treatment areas along power lines. We didn't specify a distance from the power but used site specific conditions for treatment boundaries. Page 73 3.10.1 use 200 foot buffer. Please use site specific conditions as page 26 states.

Page 73 3.10.1 2nd to last paragraph Need to expand how the map was made and the meaning and implications of the map. (page 12 Wildland-Urban Interface and Significant Infrastructure) Would like to see a WUI line on the map See Shoshone County Mitigation Plan (WUI Designation map)

Page 81 Figure 4.2 and table 4.4 and 4.5 Is this the Sullivan Lake and Newport or Newport Needs to be Sullivan Lake and Newport.

Page 88 table 4.10 and 4.11 Need to reference maps in the Appendices.

Page 148 Table 4.25 Should read Newport/Sullivan Lake Ranger District Equipment list.

Page 151 5.1.1 Tables 5.5.1 5.4 lists proposed activities. The plan doesn't address fuels treatment projects. It provides a process to prioritize fuels treatment projects. I expect the Coordination group to be involved with the prioritization process. This should be a yearly task.

Is this the proper process to prioritize the projects or should we have a prioritized list in the plan. My recommendation is the process identified in the plan.

Page 171 table 5.7 and 5.7.1.2.2 worked with Toby to correct the problems

Lynn's comments for the Wildfire Mitigation Plan for Pend Oreille County

Page 167, under 5.7.1, first paragraph. Change or drop

Generally the Forest Service prepares an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Environmental Assessment (EA) or a Categorical Exclusion (CE) dependent on the potential for significant effects.

Maps. Wildland Urban Interface and Significant Infrastructure map: Is it necessary to label the non-WUI lands as "Wildland?" Some people will see this as wilderness or roadless lands, and we don't need the confusion. The wildland urban interface map actually identifies an area in the Salmo-Priest Wilderness (yellow). Presumably this a result of the communications site on Sullivan Mountain. Doing fuels modification at this site and maintaining wilderness characteristics will be difficult. This site is a low risk in our opinion because of the surrounding fuel types. We recommend dropping this point from the analysis and request that the yellow WUI line be altered to exclude the wilderness.

All references in the document to the Forest Service district should be "Newport-Sullivan Lake Ranger Districts." This is the administrative name we have been directed to use.

P184 third paragraph from the bottom of the page references Hwy 21. Probably should be Hwy 211 or 31.

Table 5.7 beginning on page 172 "proposed" actions should be changed to past actions and listed in appendices. We will if we haven't, furnished a list of proposed actions.

4.4 paragraph 3 page 93. When referencing mid level conditions please add western redcedar, western white pine, aspen and birch to your description. These species are critical to the landscape resiliency and present on most of our landscapes. Western redcedar is very much an upland species on the forest. It is not confined to what we would traditionally think of as a wet area. The draws generally have all species including cottonwoods, redcedar, western hemlock and subalpine fir. ES is a very minor component.

Pend Oreille County Resident

These comments were researched and reviewed by the Wildland Fire Plan Committee, the Pend Oreille County Commissioners, and Northwest Management, Inc. and included in appropriate sections of the document.

Chapter 1: Overview - Should Pend Oreille Conservation District, Fire Districts & WSU Extension be added to this list of agencies?

2.3.4.1 July 26th Meeting - Comments/Preparedness - Should be "River's Edge", not River Bend

3.2.1.2.5 Fishing & Hunting - Please delete "caribou" from your hunting list. The Selkirk Woodland Caribou is a Listed Endangered Species. Illegal to hunt.

3.2.1.2.6 - **Winter Sports:** Please include: Backcountry-cross country skiing, Forest Service cross-country trails & Snowshoeing activities

Please add: 3.2.1.2.7 - **Wildlife Viewing**: PO is known for its large diversity of birds, other wildlife & botanical life. Both locals & tourists find enormous pleasure in this activity. Could you add something about this? Thanks.

3.7 Soils: Fourth paragraph - delete extra "be" - should read "Low to moderate intensity fires would not..."

All reference to "Priest River" should be corrected to "Priest **Lake**"

4.3.4.2 Grass Group - typos: 3rd sentence "rapWashington DNRCy"; 5th sent. "aresurface"; 6th sent. ".Fire"; 7th sent. "ofspread"

4.6.3.1.3 Infrastructure - I'm not a big fan of the term "Weekend warrior." Personally, I don't think it sounds professional. Could you use an alternative? Thanks.

Last, but not least...when you list all of us by individual representative's name with agency/organization...Pend Oreille Conservation District is the correct name. "Natural Resource" is not part of the name. I'm not sure where you got that. Thanks a bunch!

Pend Oreille County Wildland – Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan
Edits submitted: 9/23/05

Washington Department of Natural Resources

These comments were researched and reviewed by the Wildland Fire Plan Committee, the Pend Oreille County Commissioners, and Northwest Management, Inc. Nearly all of these comments were include in the appropriate sections of the document.

Memorandum

To: Dr. William E. Schlosser, Northwest Management Inc.

From: Steve Harris, Northeast Region Fire Prevention Coordinator

Subject: Draft P.O. County WUI Wildfire Mitigation Plan, Suggestions

Date: September 19, 2005

I've finished reading through the draft Pend Orielle County, Washington, Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan. Overall, the plan looks complete and well done. The following is a list of questions and/or changes to consider as you finalize the plan. I did not list typographical or grammatical errors.

 The Washington DNR logo used in the acknowledgements page is blurry. I recommend using the logo at the top of this page.

 Under the Survey Results in section 2.3.2.1, paragraph 4, it states that only 1% of respondents indicated they have wooden roofing material. Table 2.3 shows 17% of structures with combustible roofing. What type of roofing material represents the other 16%?

 Under the Survey Results Table 2.3, it shows an average score of -2. Shouldn't it be +3 (+2+3+4-3-3=+3) or is this a weighted average.

 Under committee participants in section 2.3.3, please note the following. It should show Len Broderson, not Lee and drop the "Conservation" from WA DNR. In addition, Sandi Durand does not work for WA DNR. It should also show Chuck Johnson and Steve Harris from WA DNR since we did attend multiple meetings.

 As a reminder, change table 4.1, "Wildfires on DNR Protection" to show just PO County statistics, not statewide number.

-  Under section 4.6, Communities in PO County, “Conservation” needs to be removed from WA DNR in several subsections.
-  Under section 4.6, Communities in PO County, Debris burn fires should be emphasized and the primary cause in all “Ignition Profile” subsections. Logging fires are minimal and can be de-emphasized.
-  Under section 4.6.3.2.3, Fire Protection, add Washington DNR to North Columbia District.
-  Under section 4.6.3.3.2, Fire Protection, show Washington DNR as being responsible for wildland fire protection along with USFS.
-  Under section 4.6.3.8, River Bend Loop Subdivision, show Washington DNR as being responsible for wildland fire protection along with USFS.
-  Under section 4.6.3.11.4, Furport, Bead Lake and Marshall Lake, show Washington DNR as being responsible for wildland fire protection along with USFS.
-  Under section 4.8.1.1, WA DNR Arcadia District, the primary operational challenges portion was omitted. Please copy this portion from the WA DNR North Columbia District in section 4.8.1.2. They should be the same.
-  Under section 5.1, Prioritization of Mitigation Activities, last paragraph, change agencies (USFS, State Lands, etc.) to say (USFS, WA DNR, etc).
-  Under section 5.1.1.10, Final Ranking, the moderate and low score both have a “25”. It should probably show High 40-65, Medium 25-39, Low 9-24.

Thank you for the opportunity to adequately review the draft plan.

Steve M. Harris

WA DNR, Northeast Region

Fire Prevention Coordinator

Pend Oreille County Fire District #8

These comments were researched and reviewed by the Wildland Fire Plan Committee, the Pend Oreille County Commissioners, and Northwest Management, Inc. and included in the appropriate sections of the document.

Page 113. Sect. 4.6.3.7.2 Ingress-Egress Second paragraph.

Under Spring Valley most of our roads are dead ends with only one way in and out. This is a fire districts nightmare. Evacuation is hard and congested to the point that no fire vehicles will be able to get in until all residence are out. Most roads are not in low risk areas as most of our residences are in heavily over wooded area and a hazard to firefighters, I have talked to a good majority of the homeowners and they have provided a defensible space but getting to them is my concern with so much timber lining the roads. Over half of my residences are tucked away in the woods and not in an agricultural development.

Page 114. Sect. 4.6.3.7.4 Fire Protection True that structure fires are the responsible of the fire district but so are the wildland fires, the district is responsible for ALL fires within its boundaries including wildland and should be acknowledge as such with the assistance of DNR where stands of trees are a factor, as DRN does not fight pasture land/ agricultural fires. As stated, it sounds as if the Districts do not fight wildland fires or that it's not our responsibility and this in not true.

Page 140 Education and Training:

Last paragraph, last sentence states, "Our district continues to have and encourages its volunteers to participate in fire training as well as educating to the public." This is grammatically

in error, either the word to" should be eliminated or the words providing education has to be added in place of " educating."

Page 141 Current Resources

Command 82 is listed twice
Truck -801 is listed three times.

I found Fire District 9 listed on several tables and maps. Where is fire district 9 located? Who is the Chief? I don't this they exist.

Other than the above errors and suggestions, I found the plan very interesting and well written. Congratulations on a job well done.

Christopher Lee Smith,Chief

Pend Oreille County Fire Protection District #8 [csmith@surf1.ws509\)447-0147](mailto:csmith@surf1.ws509)447-0147)

Lone Volunteer Fire Department

These comments were researched and reviewed by the Wildland Fire Plan Committee, the Pend Oreille County Commissioners, and Northwest Management, Inc. and included in the appropriate sections of the document.

4.6.3.2 Lone

- A) There is no golf course in lone
- B) There is no longer a swimming pool
- C) A City Community Center that has a staffed library, large meeting room and cafeteria
- D) The fire station does not have a manned two staff members
- E) There is a four bay, three story Fire Station located on south end of town, consisting of 27 volunteer fire fighters.
- F) The Town operates and maintains a Airport with a Helipad about a mile and a half south of lone on Highway 31.

Fire Potential

4.6.3.2.1 Fire Potential (needs to added to index)

4.6.3.2.1 Ingress-Egress (All numbering needs to be changed)

4.6.3.2.2 Ingress-Egress

- A) Smackout Pass Road heads west over the mountains to Sprit in the Deep Creek Drainage.
- B) On the west side of town Smackout Pass Road heads west over the top of the mountain to Northport. Half way up the mountain there is Meadow Lake Road which takes off to the south and will take you to Colville.
- C) Approx three quarters of a mile south of lone is Sullivan Lake Road that will take you east over the river were once you cross the river you can go

south to Newport or North around Sullivan lake and end at Highway 31 north of Metaline Falls.

- D) There is a small airport about a mile and half south of lone, which services small airplanes (FFA Classification: ARC B1 Small) and a Helipad for helicopters.

4.6.3.2.2 Infrastructure

4.6.3.2.3 Infrastructure

A) It is very important to keep the ground fuels cleaned up in this area, because there are many open fire pits. An escaped fire from one of these pits could lead to a crown fire given the dense fuel types in the area around the park.

B) The Town of lone recently upgraded their water system by replacing old water line from the wells in lone Town Park to the 500,000 gallon Tank up Cedar Creek Road back down to the hydrant and residents in both lone and Chippewa.

4.6.3.2.3 Fire Protection

4.6.3.2.4 Fire Protection Joseph W. Sterba, Chief

A) Pend Oreille County Fire District #2 provides structural fire protection for lone and the surrounding area.

B) The primary responsibility for the lone Volunteer Fire Department is to provide Fire and medical protection within boundaries of the Town of lone. Pend Oreille County Fire District #2 has contacted with the Town of lone to provide Fire and Medical protection within the confines of Fire District #2. Upon request the lone Fire Department will respond to fire or medical calls within Metaline and Metaline Falls.

4.6.3.2.5 Fire Station

A) The lone Volunteer Fire Department operates within a municipality with a fire station located on the south end of town, one block west of highway 31. At 211 South Central this fire station has three floors where on the third floor consist of offices, outside communication antenna with inside base station and direct phone line to communication center (Newport Sheriff Department). The second floor has a large training / conference room, kitchen with bathroom (includes laundry & shower) and meeting room. The first floor is the operation floor with full turnouts, lockers, cascade system, fire hose washer / racks for drying, restroom, fire/ rescue/ medical equipment and supplies. The east side of the station has four bay doors which houses two type 2 pumpers, one tender and one licensed BLS first response rescue vehicle.

4.6.3.2.6 Equipment

- A) Rescue one: 1996 Type 3 Ford Horton
 - BLS/ILS equipped
 - Basic MVA equipment
 - Complete Repelling equipment (high angle rescue)
- B) E-231: 1963 American La France Type 2 Structural Engine

- 600 gallon tank 1250gpm
- 1000 gpm Variable Nozzle Mounted Deck Gun
- 8-complete SCBA/spare cylinders
- Standard firefighting equipment
- C) E-232: Primary Response Engine for MVA's
 - 1980 Mack Structural Engine
 - 500 gallon tank 1500gpm
 - Extrication Equipment
 - Portable Generator with lights
 - Positive Pressure Fan
 - 8-SCBA's/spare cylinders
 - Standard firefighting equipment
- D) E-233: 1978 Ford Tender/ Waterous pump
 - 1600 gallon tank 550gpm
 - 150' Booster Reel Line
 - 2-150gpm floata-pumps
 - 1600 gallon Prota-Tank
- E) E-Reserve 1960 Ford C850 Structural / Wild land Engine
 - 600 gallon tank 750gpm
 - 2-150' Booster Reels

4.6.3.2.7 Personal

A) The Lone Volunteer Fire Department currently have 27 members of which 18 have successfully completed WSP FF1 curriculum. There are Thirteen EMT-B , Two EMT-IV and One ILS that are certified in the State of Washington. The Lone Fire Department has Twelve trained in high angle rescue and Six in dive rescue.

Colville National Forest, Steve Rawlings - Forest Fuels Specialist

Comment:

The Wildland-Urban Interface Significant infrastructure map (Appendix page 12) is not defined as the urban interface. Could not find anywhere in the document the protocols or process that this map is based on, and what it truly is describing. It is recommended that this process be described and that a more clear definition of WUI be developed. This map does appear to be based on structure density which is an element that should be considered in the development and defining of the WUI.

A request by the Colville Forest is to assist us with better understanding the intent and basis for this map that the methods used for developing be sent to us to better determine if additional input is warranted.

Assessing the WUI requires detailed information on housing density, which it appears is the basis for the WUI infrastructure map, that housing densities that equal 1 house/40 acres. It is also a recommendation that a process that goes out 1.5 miles from a census block that has this above housing density. So in effect a buffering of the census block that meets the requirements for vegetation proximity and housing density combine to establish the extent of the WUI. This process is better described in *The Wildland-Urban Interface in the United States, Ecological Applications*, 15(3), 2005, pp. 799-805. This paper can be accessed on the University of Wisconsin-Madison http://silvis.forest.wisc.edu/publications/PDFs/Radeloff_etal_ea2005.pdf.

Response:

Section 3.10, Wildland-Urban Interface, has been augmented to explain the process of identifying the WUI in clearer terms. The WUI as described here is based on the structure density limits presented in the Federal Register 66(3), January 4, 2001. It should also be noted that under the Healthy Forests Restoration Act legislation, the definition of the WUI is at the discretion of the County or Reservation as articulated through an adopted CWPP. If the County or Reservation has not adopted a CWPP then the Federal Agencies are limited to statute distances from community centers in applying WUI treatments. In this document the WUI is defined as the colored browns (interface and intermix areas) and colored yellow (rural areas) portions of the map. The white areas are non-WUI or wildlands.

Comment:

The main concern with the Rural Land designation is that the housing or structure density is not described in the document. This would be helpful to have a better basis for critiquing this component. However, from an intuitive standpoint, this designation has the effect of overlapping areas that would be considered priority areas for fuels treatment on the inside edge (higher density structures) and on the outside edge give some priority to areas that would/should not be considered a priority based on being in the WUI. There is a level of vagueness with the (mapped yellow) that would make it problematic during NEPA analysis, and there is some question if this area should be considered WUI, since no where in the document it either includes or excludes this area as WUI. The mapping of this area as WUI (if that is the case) is problematic since housing densities are low and that these areas would more than likely not be considered priority areas for fuels reduction projects and treatments. This in some respects creates a false expectation from the public's standpoint that there are going to be projects that provide some measure of protection based on planning and implementing fuels reduction projects near these scattered structures. This is not likely to be the case and/or will be a low priority and/or may be better served by other programs that assist homeowners with defensible space. It also creates a situation where those individuals and groups that typically oppose active management of National Forest Lands are not likely to support the level of management that is implied by the areas in yellow on the map. It is not difficult to foresee issues that result in planning and implementing fuels reduction projects in any areas that are included in yellow.

Response:

The revisions to Section 3.10, may have cleared up the concerns expressed in this comment as the rural lands identified in the maps and in text of this section clearly identify the rural lands as a component of the WUI. During many of the Committee Meetings and all of the Public Meetings held in Pend Oreille County (the reviewer was on the e-mail list receiving notices of all meetings) the concept of what the WUI means was discussed at length (*it is noted that this reviewer attended none of the committee meetings or public meetings although colleagues from*

the USFS did attend all of them). One principle is that the WUI area does not obligate WUI Treatments. That is to say just because an area is identified as WUI does not mean it WILL HAVE a WUI treatment. Conversely, a treatment may be applied outside of a designated WUI area if the treatment will have a positive impact on the situation in the WUI. The WUI should be thought of as a planning tool giving land managers insights to where concentrations of homes are located and where certain treatments might be best applied. For instance, treatments developed for the rural lands might be different from treatments in Interface areas. Each project should be evaluated on its own merits and specific situations.

Comment:

It is well understood that Local government, local fire departments and WDNR must agree to the final contents of this plan. However, it is also directed that these entities should involve the USFS or BLM. The element that is of the highest interest to the Colville National Forest is the establishment of the WUI. This is due to considerations to HFRA and the precedence that is established in a CWPP with concern to the WUI.

It is requested that an end product that produces a WUI map product and a discussion of how that was established is imperative to the Colville Forest. It is also requested that a map products that are included in the CWPP have a well established and identifiable Forest Service administrative boundary displayed.

Response:

Participants in the Pend Oreille County Interface Wildfire Mitigation Planning Committee have been identified in Section 2.3.3. Included in that list of participants are:

- Matt Butler..... USDA Forest Service
- Lynn Kaney USDA Forest Service
- Eric Trimble USDA Forest Service
- Gary Weber..... USDA Forest Service
- Carl Wright USDA Forest Service

Also, periodic e-mails were sent to planning committee members, often on a frequency of multiple communications sent each week. Included in this list are:

- Matt Butler (mobutler@fs.fed.us)
- Carl Wright (ckwright@fs.fed.us)
- Eric Trimble (erictrimble@fs.fed.us)
- Kent Contreras (kcontreras@fs.fed.us)
- Steve Rawlings (srawlings@fs.fed.gov)
- Lynn F Kaney (lkaney@fs.fed.us)

The US Forest Service had representation at every meeting and was a participant in each of the public meetings. The US Forest Service provided information, GIS data, reviews of the draft documents, and augmented missing data many times during the planning process. Their input and cooperation during the planning meetings, along with the cooperation of the Washington DNR staff, local fire fighters, and county and city government was instrumental to the successful completion of this CWPP. This planning process was truly collaborative in light of the federal and state agencies, businesses, fire district personnel, county and city governments.

Pend Oreille County has all of the GIS data developed as a part of this planning effort and will provide it to the federal agencies at their request.

Comment:

Roads that have been identified as critical for egress should be mapped. Infrastructure such as priority power lines should be mapped.

Response:

All of the requested GIS layers have been mapped and are included as a part of this planning document.

Comment:

Municipal Water

The HFRA and the Safe Drinking Water Act have specific definitions for the terms municipal watershed and municipal water supply system. A municipal watershed is a community system “that serves at least 15 service connections used by year-around residents of the areas served by the system; or regularly serves at least 25 year-around residents” (Safe Drinking Water Act, Section 1401, 42 U.S.C.A, 300f, (15)).

There is some question whether the location of these water systems should be identified in the document. This pertains to direction on page 19 of The Healthy Forest Initiative and Healthy Forests Restoration Act, Interim Field Guide, February, 2004).

As a recommendation, the listing of municipal water supplies that starts on page 54, it would be helpful to add a column that states that it meets the above definition of a municipal water system, and if that system or watershed is located in any part on Colville National Forest administered lands. These two criteria would help to assess whether there are fuels reduction projects that may help in protection of these systems, and would assist in determining if HFRA authorities would be appropriate.

It would be also suggested that this listing be included in the appendices and not the body of the report. It also should be determined if it is appropriate to list the locations of these systems.

A reference that could be reviewed for specific information concerning municipal watersheds is; The Healthy Forest Initiative and Healthy Forests Restoration Act, Interim Field Guide, pages 15-19 February, 2004.

Response:

The municipal drinking water table was moved to the appendix. In that table there is already present a column identifying the number of homes serviced from that supply. As to the appropriateness of mapping the locale, we used previously published sources. All land managers and land owners will have the ability to verify the location of these sources near or adjacent to their properties.

Comment:

On page 78 in is suggested that embers from a crown fire can ignite additional wildfires as far as 1¼ miles away...

It is actually possible for spotting to occur at distances greater than 1 ¼ miles. Would prefer to use the distance of 2.4 km (1.5 miles), which is quoted in *The Wildland-Urban Interface in the United States, Ecological Applications, 15(3), 2005, pp. 799-805*. This paper can be accessed on the University of Wisconsin-Madison. In this paper it refers to this distance as recommended by the California Fire Alliance (2001). This a generally accepted distance and the distance that the Colville National Forest would like to see stated and utilized in broad planning considerations. This distance will vary by specific environmental factors and projects that are

developed should make some consideration to these factors.
http://silvis.forest.wisc.edu/publications/PDFs/Radeloff_etal_ea2005.pdf.

Response:

This particular reference was a quote from the source, thus no change was made.

Comment:

There are mixed formats for locating various infrastructure and other areas of interest, throughout the document. It is recommended that Lat/Long, and/or legal location be used to mark these locations, and not to use UTM coordinates.

Response:

The comment is well taken but we avoided making transformations where the source's geographic projection was unknown as re-projection could introduce errors.

Comment:

Project Prioritization

On pages 151-152, under heading 5.1 Prioritization of Mitigation Activities, it is unclear of what projects this prioritization process refers and unclear if it is the expectations associated with projects on USFS administered lands. This is largely based on the cost-benefit analysis approach that is referred to, which is not currently used by the Colville National Forest to prioritize fuels reduction projects.

Response:

This plan is for all lands in Pend Oreille County, not just the US Forest Service lands. The prioritization process (further explained in the appendix and Section 5.0 of the main document) is intended for non-federal projects as described in Section 5.1 (applies to County and City municipalities for prioritization). However, this prioritization process could be applied equally to the federal and state projects to make comparisons between all projects in the county. Although the USFS does not employ the B/C analysis approach, FEMA does require this for project grants submitted to FEMA. Since this plan is co-compatible with the NFP, HFRA, and FEMA the B/C analysis criteria has been included.

Comment:

Table 5.2, under 5.2.c, "Actual funding level will be based on the outcomes of the home site assessments and cost estimates", although this may be true, what is more accurate is that "Funding will depend on the ability to obtain grant funding, such as NFP grants, which the USFS would be a party to, however no other aspect would be directly connected to the USFS.

Response:

There are multiple sources of potential funding for projects in the County. Included are NFP, FEMA, and landowner or home association self-funding. To be more precise in the table the wording has been changed to, "Actual cost level will be based on the outcomes of the home site assessments."

Comment:

Table 5.2, under F.2.h, "Year 2 (2006) "Estimate cost of \$100,000 which might be shared between County, BLM, USFS, State, and private based on landownership associated with road locations." It is unclear on the obligation that the USFS would incur in this project, or what the actual workload would be to the USFS. It is also unclear if the Colville National Forest Engineering Staff was consulted on this assessment and other specific requirements associated

with this project. It would be helpful have any supporting documentation provided concerning this assessment.

Response:

The table item 5.2.h, points to a need and no item identified in this plan obligates any of the state or federal participants to any actions. The USFS, like all of the agencies, are cooperators in the planning process. These locations of roads were identified by the planning committee and members of the public as areas of concern. If there is a road or bridge location in need of treatments, then it is the hope of the planning committee and the County Commissioners that the agency managing the lands address the issue in cooperation and collaboration with the County.

Comment:

On page 167, under 5.7.1, first paragraph. Take out the sentence that says:

Generally the Forest Service prepares an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Environmental Analysis (EA) or a Categorical Exclusion (CE) dependent on the potential issues and effects.

It should be Environmental **Assessment**, not Environmental Analysis. A Categorical Exclusion is **not** an environmental analysis document or product. And it is **incorrect** to say the determination of which type of documentation is dependent on the potential issues and effects (the type of documentation is based on the **potential for significant effects**). The sentence is unnecessary, and it would be easier to simply drop it, rather than trying to correct it.

Response:

Response: This statement has been deleted.

Comment:

Starting on page 171, 5.7.2: Where did this huge list of projects come from? It is not clear whether these are future/proposed projects, or past projects. If they are future or proposed, what role did the FS have in developing the list, if any?

Response:

This particular table was provided by the US Forest Service but was later amended with the Newport/Sullivan Lake proposed projects table. The Forest Service provided updated information for the plan during the public review period.

Comment:

Maps: Wildland Urban Interface and Significant Infrastructure map: Is it necessary to label the non-WUI lands as "Wildland?" Some people will see this as wilderness or roadless lands, and we don't need the confusion.

Response:

In preparing these maps the consultant, Northwest Management, Inc., has used this designation in over 30 Counties and Indian Reservations. No one has ever indicated confusion between Wilderness and Wild Lands. No change has been made.

Comment:

"A CWPP must identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommend the types and methods of treatment the will protect one or more at-risk communities and essential infrastructure", *Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan, March 2004.*

This type of the process does not appear to have been completed. Would recommend prioritizing areas as high, medium, or low and showing on a map, or some other supportable process that identifies and prioritizes projects on USFS land.

Response:

The prioritization process has been completed consistent with the prioritization process identified in Section 5.0. The summary of these analyses are included in this Appendix and reported in each of the tables in Section 5. The spreadsheet used to calculate all of the totals is available from the County Emergency Services office. A very insightful comment, thank you.

Comment:

The list of projects for the Newport Ranger District is not necessary to have listed in the body of the document, if at all should be in the appendices.

Response:

We have left all of the proposed treatment areas and projects in Chapter 5 of the CWPP.

Appendix VI

Potential Funding Sources

Program: **Rural Fire Assistance**

Source: Bureau of Land Management

Description: BLM provides funds to rural fire departments for wildfire fighting; also provides wildland fire equipment, training and/or prevention materials.

More info: Dale Anderson, RFA Coordinator, BLM, 208-373-3861; dale_anderson@blm.gov

Program: **Communities at Risk**

Source: Bureau of Land Management

Description: Assistance to communities for hazardous fuels reduction projects in the wildland urban interface; includes funding for assessments and mitigation planning.

More info: Jon Skinner, Idaho BLM, 208-373-3854

Program: **State Fire Assistance**

Source: US Forest Service

Description: USFS grants to state foresters through state and private grants, under authority of Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act. Grant objectives are to maintain and improve protection efficiency and effectiveness on non-federal lands, training, equipment, preparedness, prevention and education.

More info: www.fireplan.gov and www2.state.id.us/lands

Program: **State Fire Assistance Hazard Mitigation Program**

Source: National Fire Plan

Description: These special state Fire Assistance funds are targeted at hazard fuels treatment in the wildland-urban interface. Recipients include state forestry organizations, local fire services, county emergency planning committees and private landowners.

More info: www.fireplan.gov and www.fs.fed.us/r4 and www2.state.id.us/lands

Program: **Volunteer Fire Assistance**

Source: US Forest Service

Description: Provides funding and technical assistance to local and volunteer fire departments for organizing, training and equipment to enable them to effectively meet their structure and wildland protection responsibilities. US Forest Service grants provided to state foresters through state and private grants under the authority of Coop Forestry Assistance Act.

More info: www.fs.fed.us/fire/partners/vfa

Program: **Forest Land Enhancement Program**

Source: US Forest Service

Description: The 2002 Farm Bill repealed the Forestry Incentives Program (authorized in 1978) and Stewardship Incentive Program (1990) cost share programs and replaced it with a new Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP). FLEP purposes include 1) Enhance the productivity of timber, fish and wildlife habitat, soil and water quality, wetland, recreational resources, and aesthetic values of forest land through landowner cost share assistance, and 2) Establish a coordinated, cooperative federal, state and local sustainable forestry program to establish, manage, maintain, enhance and restore forests on non-industrial private forest land.

More info: www.usda.gov/farmland

Program: **Federal Excess Property**

Source: US Forest Service

Description: Provides assistance to state, county and local governments by providing excess federal property (equipment, supplies, tools) for wildland and rural community fire response.

Program: **Economic Action Program**

Source: US Forest Service

Description: A USFS, state and private program with involvement from local Forest Service offices to help identify projects. Addresses long-term economic and social health of rural areas; assists the development of enterprises through diversified uses of forest products, marketing assistance, and utilization of hazardous fuel byproducts.

More info: www.fs.fed.us/r3/spf/community/

Program: **Forest Stewardship Program**

Source: US Forest Service

Description: Funding helps enable preparation of management plans on state, private and tribal lands to ensure effective and efficient hazardous fuel treatment.

More info: www2.state.id.us/lands

Program: **Community Planning**

Source: US Forest Service

Description: USFS provides funds to recipients with involvement of local Forest Service offices for the development of community strategic action and fire risk management plans to increase community resiliency and capacity.

Program: **Firefighters Assistance**

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency and US Fire Administration Program

Description: Financial assistance to help improve fire-fighting operations, services and provide equipment.

More info: www.usfa.fema.gov

Program: **Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program**

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Description: Emergency management assistance to local governments to develop hazard mitigation plans.

More info: www.usfa.fema.gov

Program: **Community Facilities Loans and Grants**

Source: Rural Housing Service (RHS) U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Description: Provides grants (and loans) to cities, counties, states and other public entities to improve community facilities for essential services to rural residents. Projects can include fire and rescue services; funds have been provided to purchase fire-fighting equipment for rural areas. No match is required.

More info: <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/>; or local county Rural Development office.

Program: **Sale of Federal Surplus Personal Property**

Source: General Services Administration

Description: This program sells property no longer needed by the federal government. The program provides individuals, businesses and organizations the opportunity to enter competitive bids for purchase of a wide variety of personal property and equipment. Normally, there is no use restrictions on the property purchased.

More info: www.gsa.gov

Program: **Reimbursement for Firefighting on Federal Property**

Source: U. S. Fire Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency

Description: Program provides reimbursement to fire service organizations that have engaged in firefighting operations on federal land. Payments can be for direct expenses and direct losses.

More info: www.fema.gov

Program: **Fire Management Assistance Grant Program**

Source: Readiness, Response and Recovery Directorate, FEMA

Description: Program provides grants to states, tribal governments and local governments for the mitigation, management and control of any fire burning on publicly (nonfederal) or privately owned forest or grassland that threatens such destruction as would constitute a major disaster. The grants are made in the form of cost sharing with the federal share being 75 percent of total eligible costs. Grant approvals are made within 1 to 72 hours from time of request.

More info: www.fema.gov

Program: **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program**

Source: Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, FEMA

Description: Provides states and local governments with financial assistance to implement measures to reduce or eliminate damage and losses from natural hazards. Funded projects have included vegetation management projects. It is each State's responsibility to identify and select hazard mitigation projects.

More info: www.fema.gov

Appendix VII

Training Programs

Program: National Fire Academy Educational Program

Source: National Fire Academy, U. S. Fire Administration, FEMA

Description: Provides training to people responsible for fire prevention and control. Training is provided at the resident facility in Emmetsburg, Maryland, and travel stipends are available for attendees. The course is available to any individual who is a member of a fire department; attendees are selected based on need and benefit to be derived by their community.

More info: www.fema.gov

Program: Emergency Management Institute (EMI), Independent Study Program

Source: EMI Readiness, Response and Recovery Directorate, FEMA

Description: The program currently provides 32 courses in emergency management practices to assist fire department managers with response to emergencies and disasters. Several courses could apply to fires in rural interface areas.

More info: www.fema.gov

Research Programs

Program: Forestry Research (Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act)

Source: U S Forest Service

Description: Awards grants for research in a wide array of forest-related fields, including forest management and forest fire protection.

Contact: www.fs.fed.us/linksresearch.html

Private Foundations

Source: The Allstate Foundation

Description: Provides grants for community development, government/public administration, safety/disasters. Grants average \$1,000 to \$10,000.

Deadline: None

More info: Guidelines available by mail request only: 2775 Sanders Rd., Suite F3, Northbrook, IL 60062-6127; www.allstate.com/foundation/

Source: **Plum Creek Foundation**

Description: Provides grants for community projects in areas of company operations. In 2000, grants were awarded to a volunteer fire department and a county search & rescue unit. An application form is required. Grants average around \$5,000.

Deadline: None

More info: Contact foundation at 999-3rd Ave, Suite 2300, Seattle, WA 98104; 206-467-3600; www.plumcreek.com/company/foundation.cfm; foundation@plumcreek.com

Source: **The Steele-Reese Foundation**

Description: Provides grants for rural development and projects that benefit rural areas; Washington is one of several areas in which the foundation funds projects. Have funded projects for emergency volunteers and fire protection districts in the past. Grant amounts fall within a wide range. The foundation requires three copies of the request letter; no application form is required.

Deadline: April 1

More info: 32 Washington Square West, New York, NY 10011. Info on Washington programs:
406-722-4564

Appendix VIII

Forming a Not For Profit Fire Service Organization

A non-profit organization is a group organized for purposes other than generating profit and in which no part of the organizations income is distributed to its members, directors, or officers. Some volunteer fire departments are organized as non-profit organizations.

Many -- but not all -- non-profit corporations, depending upon their purposes, can qualify for exemption from federal corporate income taxes. The U.S. Internal Revenue Code contains more than 25 different classifications of tax-exempt groups, including professional associations, charitable organizations, civic leagues, labor unions, fraternal organizations, and social clubs, to name just a few. Depending on the category of the exemption, such groups are entitled to certain privileges and subject to certain reporting and disclosure requirements and limitations on their activities. There are also a number of reporting requirements that must be adhered to after your organization is up and running.

Incorporation as a non-profit organization:

- Incorporation is a good idea if the group plans on being in existence for several years and has the need to raise money through grants and donations that require tax-exempt status.
- Incorporation and the process of seeking tax-exempt status can be costly and time-consuming.
- Liability of leaders and members of the corporation is limited (in other words, the individuals who control the corporation are not responsible, except in unusual situations, for the legal and financial obligations of the organization).
- There is a tax advantage for the financial donor if money is given to a tax-exempt corporation. (Tax-exempt status is defined in section 501 (c) (3) of the IRS Tax Code.) Money can, however, be legally given to any group or individual without tax-exempt status.
- Some foundations will simply not fund groups that do not have final approval from IRS of its tax-exempt application.
- Incorporation requires careful minutes of official organizational meetings and good financial record keeping.
- If the group's budget is more than \$25,000 per year, a tax return needs to be filed.
- Incorporation takes between 6 and 18 months to complete.

Incorporation Process:

- Develop clear and detailed By-laws and Articles of Incorporation
- Incorporation as a not-for-profit corporation within the state (filing with the state includes names and addresses of the first board of directors, etc.)
- File for recognition as tax-exempt with IRS

Estimated Costs for Incorporation . \$2,600

Attorney fees	\$1,000
Accountant fees	\$1,000
Incorporation fees (state)	\$ 50
Nonprofit application (IRS)	\$ 550

Appendix IX

Federal Fire Related Codes

This section reviews the federal laws, policies, and organizations, which shape the responses to wildland fires.

Federal Policy

The Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the US Forest Service are all members of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG). This group provides a formalized system of agreement on substantive issues. Any agreed-on policies, standards or procedures are then implemented directly by each agency. In effect, the NWCG is a large umbrella that coordinates wildland fire matters between all members of the group.

The 2001 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy is in Chapter 3 in a report entitled “Review and Update of the 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy.” The 2001 Wildland Fire Management Policy and the recommended changes in policy were accepted by the US Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture in 2001, bringing policy changes to the local agency level.

The National Fire Policy sets the policy for support among federal agencies for fire management, and encourages coordination with the individual states, tribes, and municipalities. The National Fire Policy places high priority on several other important topics. This interagency policy highlights and reiterates firefighter and public safety as the number one priority; the policy calls for an assessment of the consequences on safety, property, and cultural resources in choosing the appropriate response to wildland fire.

The National Fire Policy explains the role of federal wildland firefighters (including equipment) as that of only wildland firefighting, and in the special case of the wildland-urban interface use of federal personnel will be limited to exterior structural fire suppression only. The national policy forbids use of wildland firefighters to enter a house (or other structure).

Key Features of the 2001 Wildland Fire Policy:

The 2001 Wildland Fire Policy is the guiding source for how the federal government deals with wildland fire. The document covers a wide variety of issues: safety, protection priorities, planning for possible ignitions, and the use of fire for land management purposes; and communication and education of public and agency personnel.

The 2001 Wildland Fire Policy provides a loose framework that allows agencies at all levels of government (federal to local) to work together. Below are some listed points from the 2001 Wildland Fire Policy that briefly summarize what the document is about, and summarize what applies to the homeowner.

Point 1 - Safety

“Firefighter and public safety is the first priority. All Fire Management Plans and activities must reflect this commitment.”

Point 3 - Response to Wildland Fire

“Fire, as a critical natural process, will be integrated into land and resource management plans and activities on a landscape scale, and across agency boundaries. Response to wildland fire is based on ecological, social, and legal consequences of the fire. The circumstances, under which a fire occurs, and the likely consequences on firefighter and public safety and welfare, natural and cultural resources, and values to be protected, dictate the appropriate management response to the fire.”

Point 6 - Protection Priorities

“The protection of human life is the single, overriding priority. Setting priorities among protecting human communities and community infrastructure, other property and improvements, and natural and cultural resources will be based on the values to be protected, human health and safety, and the costs of protection. Once people have been committed to an incident, these human resources become the highest value to be protected.”

Point 7 – Wildland-Urban Interface

“The operational roles of federal agencies as partners in the Wildland-Urban Interface are wildland firefighting, hazardous fuels reduction, cooperative prevention and education, and technical assistance. Structural fire suppression is the responsibility of tribal, State, or local governments. Federal agencies may assist with exterior structural protection activities under formal Fire Protection Agreements that specify the mutual responsibilities of the partners, including funding.”

Point 14 - Interagency Cooperation

“Fire management planning, preparedness, prevention, suppression, fire use, restoration, and rehabilitation, monitoring, research, and education will be conducted on an interagency basis with the involvement of cooperators and partners.”

Organization

In terms of a firefighting organization, the federal government has come to terms with the challenges of multiple agencies, multiple land ownerships, and multiple objectives. Although each agency views wildland fire differently, through the interagency approach, the federal agencies have managed to establish a strong fire management organization.

The interagency effort has come about because it is difficult for any one agency to fund enough resources to protect all of its lands. By pooling their resources and carefully coordinating their efforts, the agencies can deal with the many fires that burn every year.

On the operational end of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) is the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) in Boise, Idaho. NIFC is a complex that houses all of the agencies in one place. NIFC provides safe, effective, and efficient policies and guidance, as well as technical and logistical support to the wildland fire management community.

All of the resources available on the national level are available for wildland fire suppression. Through a system of allocation and prioritizing, crews and resources are frequently moved around the United States to provide fire suppression services on federal lands as well as state lands as long as federal resource needs are being met.

The fire teams and crews ultimately carry out the wildland fire policy. These teams have the responsibility of ordering resources, asking for assistance, and for providing the fire suppression. They also determine whose land a fire is on and if it is a threat to people, to homes, or to other property.

The personnel within that fire management organization are wildland fire trained. The rules, regulations, and legal authority of the federal government are for the preservation of federally administered lands. With the exception of government compounds that have firefighters trained to deal with fires inside of buildings and other structures, federal wildland firefighters are not trained to deal with structural fires.

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