

2011 STATEWIDE ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN

STATE OF IDAHO IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS (IDL)

And the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE (FS) Northern Region Intermountain Region Pacific Northwest Region

And the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM) Idaho NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS) Pacific West Region BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (BIA) Northwest Region FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (FWS) Pacific Region

This document serves as the Statewide Annual Operating Plan as provided for in the Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement and Stafford Act Response (CFPA), dated July, 2007 (07-FI-11015600-087), between: the State of Idaho, Department of Lands; the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (Northern, Intermountain, and Pacific Northwest Regions); and the United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management -- Idaho, National Park Service--Pacific West Region, Bureau of Indian Affairs--Northwest Region, and Fish and Wildlife Service--Pacific Region.

Per Provision 51 of the CFPA, annual operating plans will be developed at the local and statewide levels and become part of the CFPA. The Agencies agree that operating plans can be valid for the life of the CFPA. Operating plans will be reviewed annually by January 30th, updated and signed if there are significant changes. If no significant changes are required all agencies will sign and document that AOP will remain status quo for the current year. The AOP is the working document for the purpose of implementing the Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement. This Plan incorporates the approved Great Basin and Northern Rockies Mobilization Guides (Provision 9 CFPA). Agencies will coordinate wildland fire activities and resource movements, as agreed to and documented in the respective Mobilization Guides. This document will be completed and signed by February 15th.

This Plan documents agreement to details regarding:

- A. Working relationships
- B. Description and details within protection areas
- C. Operating procedures
- D. Exchange of funds
- E. Non-suppression activities

AGREED UPON CHANGES FROM CURRENT CFPA

All agencies have agreed to the following changes from what is stated in the current Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement.

1. Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) has now replaced the term Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) and Wildland Fire Implementation Plan (WFIP) (*Provision 39*) for federal agencies only.
2. Management Response has now replaced the term Appropriate Management Response (*Provision 37*).

A. WORKING RELATIONSHIPS

1. Participating Agencies

The following is a list of the local agency units participating in the CFPA:

State of Idaho

Department of Lands

Priest Lake Fire Protection District (FPD)	Kootenai FPD
Mica FPD	Pend Oreille FPD
Cataldo FPD	St. Joe FPD
Craig Mountain FPD	Ponderosa FPD
Maggie Creek FPD	Southwest FPD
Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association	Payette Lakes Area
Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association	South Central Area
Eastern Idaho Area	

United States Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

Northern Region

Clearwater National Forest (NF)	Nez Perce NF
Idaho Panhandle NF	Bitterroot NF

Intermountain Region

Boise NF	Caribou/Targhee NF
Payette NF	Salmon/Challis NF
Sawtooth NF	

Pacific Northwest Region

Wallowa/Whitman NF	
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United States Department of Interior

Bureau of Land Management-Idaho

Boise District	Twin Falls District
Idaho Falls District	Coeur d'Alene District

National Park Service--Pacific West Region

Craters of the Moon National Monument NM
Fossil Beds NM
City of Rocks NM
Nez Perce National Historic Sites

Bureau of Indian Affairs-- Northwest Region
Coeur d'Alene Agency – Coeur d'Alene Tribe
Fort Hall Agency - Shoshone-Bannock Tribes
Northern Idaho Agency - Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho
Fish and Wildlife Service--Pacific Region
Southeast Idaho National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) Complex
Bear Lake NWR Camas NWR
Gray's Lake NWR Minidoka NWR
Deer Flat NWR Kootenai NWR
Oxford Slough Wildlife Production Area (WPA)
Hagerman National Fish Hatchery (NFH)

2. Local Fire Service Organizations (Provision 4 CFPA)

In areas where Fire Service Organizations (FSOs) and wildland fire protection agency(s) share common fire protection interests, the entities are encouraged to enter into local agreements to define operational guidelines, structure protection responsibilities, and specify payment arrangements. If reimbursement to the FSO is appropriate under the terms of the local agreement, the host wildland agency will process payment utilizing the rates established in the Idaho Fire Service Organization Rate Book published by IDL.

Mobilization of FSO resources outside the area covered by local agreements will be transacted through IDL. FSO resources will not be mobilized outside the local area if they have not completed an Idaho Cooperator Certification Form (CCF) with IDL. Mobilization of FSO resources will follow all processes and procedures defined in the Idaho Fire Service Organization Rate Book.

Per the National Wildfire Coordination Group (NWCG) the following is added to address Supplemental Fire Department Resources. Supplemental Fire Department Resources are overhead tied to a local fire department generally by agreement that is mobilized primarily for response to incidents/wildland fires outside their district or mutual aid zone. They are not a permanent part of the local fire organizations and are not required to attend scheduled training, meeting, etc. of the department.

There may be situations when supplemental personnel available from local fire departments are necessary to fill resource needs for national mobilization. Should this occur, the NWCG memo dated Feb. 6, 2009 titled Agreement with Local Fire Departments will be followed See Appendix V.

B. PROTECTION AREAS (Provision 33 CFPA)

The protection areas for each of the units described in Section A are depicted on maps located in LAOP's. Reciprocal initial attack zones and Special Management Areas will be documented in

LAOP's. A complete listing of protected lands, by protecting agency, is on file at the applicable dispatch office.

For those State lands not covered in the statewide offset and within federal protection, IDL authorizes the federal agencies to take suppression action on all fires that occur on those lands. For those fires that start on state lands, the federal agency will take initial action according to preplanned initial attack response.

For those fires that remain on state lands, the federal agency will bill the State for actual suppression costs. For fires which burn through state land to adjacent ownership, the federal agency and State will prepare a cost share agreement. The Agencies will follow the billing guidelines as outlined in the CFPA. For those fires that start on other ownership and pass through lands not paying a forest protection assessment, the state will not be billed.

1. Fee Basis Protection (Provision 32 CFPA)

Agencies may assume fire protection responsibilities on lands under the jurisdiction of another. Agency costs will be computed by adding together (1) a five-year average suppression cost considering the most recent seven full fiscal years, but eliminating the highest cost year and the lowest cost year, and (2) a five-year average preparedness cost considering the most recent seven full fiscal years, but eliminating the highest cost year and the lowest cost year. For this year (2011) those costs include (1) the average suppression cost will be years 2004-2010, minus highest and lowest, plus (2) the average preparedness cost will be years 2004-2010, minus highest and lowest. The following are fee basis protection areas by Protecting Agency and Jurisdictional Agency:

<u>Protection Area</u>	<u>Protection Agency</u>	<u>Jurisdictional Agency</u>
Fort Hall Reservation	BLM	BIA /Shoshone-Bannock Tribes
Kootenai Reservation	State	BIA/Kootenai Tribe
Nez Perce Reservation	State	BIA/Nez Perce Tribe
Multiple Parcels	BLM/FS	Bureau of Reclamation
Sailor Creek	BLM	Mountain Home Air Force

2. Offset Zones (Provision 32 CFPA)

The BLM, Forest Service and the State have negotiated an exchange of protection, which redistributes fire protection responsibilities throughout the State. The exchange is based on comparable costs and equivalent factors mutually agreed to by all parties. The process used provides an acceptable balance of exchange and a mutual benefit. Private forested lands and improved lots or parcels, that have not been assessed the forest protection surcharge, by error of omission, are considered to be included in the offset agreement. Official maps and narratives documenting the exchange are on file at the Fire Bureau's Office in Coeur d'Alene. Copies will be distributed to participating offset agencies.

Agencies protecting lands that are the jurisdiction of another will provide wildland fire protection at a level equivalent to protection that would be provided by the jurisdictional agency. (This will be through pre-determined dispatch or CAD system and identified in the LAOP's). Jurisdictional agencies have the responsibility to determine through their respective fire planning analysis the type and quantity of suppression resources which will be dispatched to an incident. The protecting

agency will respond with the planned resources when available which may include assistance from the Jurisdictional or Supporting Agency at the request of the Protecting Agency. All fire suppression costs on such lands will be borne by the Protecting Agency. Suppression support requested by the Protecting Agency and provided by the Jurisdictional Agency on these lands is reimbursable per Provision 35.

Adjustments to the exchange of protection must be approved by the applicable agency representatives that are signatory to this operating plan. Recommendations for changes in exchanged protection will be submitted through each agencies respective agency representative. Proposals will be compiled and evaluated annually, during development of the AOP. At a minimum, the offset of protection will be reviewed and validated every five years.

3. Tribal Resources (Provision 26 CFPA)

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has cooperative arrangements in place with:

Coeur d'Alene Agency – Coeur d'Alene Tribe
Fort Hall Agency - Shoshone-Bannock Tribes
Northern Idaho Agency - Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho

C. OPERATING PROCEDURES

1. Dispatch Operating Plans (Provision 9 CFPA)

Agencies will cooperate to use interagency dispatch centers. Each center will develop their own operating and financial plan. This should include an equitable distribution of all operating costs including overtime for regular dispatch center employees. Current interagency dispatch centers are:

Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch
Grangeville Interagency Dispatch
Salmon/Challis - Central Idaho Dispatch Center
Idaho Falls–Eastern Idaho Dispatch Center
Boise—Boise Interagency Dispatch Center
Shoshone – South Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center (SCIIDC)

2. Aircraft Use Policies and Procedures Not In Mobilization Plans (Provision 11 CFPA)

Agencies will cooperate in the use, operations and support of aviation resources. Aircraft use will be billed to the protecting agency following the billing procedures found in Appendix 1 of this document.

The use of cooperator (State, local, military, other federal agency) aircraft by federal employees may require prior inspection and approval. Upon request by a cooperator, a USFS or DOI aviation inspector may provide aircraft and pilot inspections for aircraft used in interagency operations.

3. Wildland Fire Decision Documentation and Delegation of Authority

The WFDSS is the sole documentation tool for all fires that occur on federal jurisdiction. The State will have the option to use either the WFDSS or WFSA to document any fire occurring on State

jurisdiction or state and private lands. To be completed by the jurisdictional agency in coordination with the protection agency.

In the event a fire involves both Federal and State jurisdictions, the involved agencies may choose to create a single WFDSS document or both a WFDSS and a WFSA. This documentation will clearly illustrate the objectives and intent of the jurisdictional agency(s) and provide direction to an incoming incident management team.

The Delegation of Authority (DOA) will incorporate the decision documents and will clearly communicate the intent of the leader(s). The DOA will be signed by all protecting and jurisdictional agencies.

4. Agreed-to Billing Amounts (Rates) and Procedures (Exhibit D CFPA)

The cost for use of the BLM ramp (tanker and helibase) at the Boise Airport by the Forest Service will be part of the offset and no funds will be exchanged for this use.

a. Reciprocal Fire Protection Zones (Provision 32 CFPA)

Reciprocal initial attack zones have been established as appropriate and documented in LAOP's. Within these zones, a Supporting Agency will, voluntarily or upon request, take initial attack action in support of the Protecting Agency. The Protecting Agency will not be required to reimburse the Supporting Agency for costs of initial dispatch until the cost of the suppression action exceeds \$5,000. In such cases where the costs exceed \$5,000, the entire cost of the fire will be billed.

All aviation resources ordered will be considered assistance by hire and therefore always billable.

Coeur d'Alene Cache resources are not considered reciprocal fire protection resources. All costs associated with support provided by the Coeur d'Alene Cache will be billed to the using agency.

b. Fire Suppression Billings

IDL fire suppression bills for National Forests and Interior Agencies within the state will be sent to the appropriate office. All bills for support outside of Idaho will be sent to the Northern Region Billing Contact, see Appendix II. National direction may supersede this Appendix; in the event this occurs the representative incident business leads will revise Appendix II.

c. Exchange of funds

See Appendix I Billing Content and Appendix II Billing Contacts, for billing procedures.

5. Appropriate Management Response (Provision 37 CFPA) now called Management Response

Wildfires that are not human-caused may be managed for multiple objectives as established in land and resource management plans. These areas and the process for fire management in these areas

will be documented in local annual operating plans. Adjacent fire protection entities, including state and local government, should be consulted regarding fire management strategies utilized in these areas, and share in the decision making process whenever possible.

All fire agencies have primary responsibility for fire suppression within their respective protection areas. The Agencies intent is to keep a wildfire from burning any lands on which wildfire is not desired within their protection area or from one protection area to another. All Agencies, as appropriate, should be involved in developing the strategy, tactics, and mitigation actions to be used if the fire has the potential to impact another protection area. When the fire spread to another protection area is imminent or appears likely, the Agencies will identify financial responsibilities and as appropriate, cost share methodologies, and document the decisions and rationale. If agreement cannot be reached regarding financial responsibilities, discussion will be elevated to the next level agency administrators for the respective agencies.

6. Independent Action (Provision 38 CFPA)

There are no conditions that prohibit an Agency from taking independent action on a fire. Due to safety considerations, the party taking action will immediately notify the Protecting Agency via dispatch channels.

7. Structure Fire Protection (Provision 34 CFPA)

Local units should meet with their cooperators and identify areas that may warrant structure fire protection. The roles, responsibilities, capabilities and mutual expectations must be discussed and documented in local annual operating plans.

The Northern Rockies and Great Basins' documents entitled, "Guidelines for Community and Structure Fire Protection" are valid and should be used in setting expectations for community and structure fire protection as well as providing leader's intent in any delegations of authority. Any time structure protection activities occur, the decisions, actions taken, and financial responsibilities must be documented.

8. Wildland Fires (Provision 43 CFPA)

Under the Guidance for Implementation of the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, the term wildland fire use as stated in the current CFPA is no longer valid. Wildfire management will be described in the section titled, Management Response.

9. Severity Funding (Provision 7 CFPA)

Agencies should coordinate requests for severity prior to submitting those requests for funding.

10. Cost Share Agreements (Provision 51 CFPA)

The Agencies agree to use the cost share agreement template and methodologies as provided in Appendix III.

11. Annual Operating Plans (Provision 51 CFPA)

The Agencies agree that Annual Operating plans will be reviewed by January 30. If there are no significant changes the document will be signed and available to the field by February 15th.

D. NON-SUPPRESSION ACTIVITIES

1. Fire Prevention (Provision 13 CFPA)

The Agencies will share and jointly work together to deliver fire prevention programs. Activities may include, 1) joint press releases, 2) Smokey Bear programs and, 3) local education programs. The Agencies will share the cost of prevention activities as agreed to and documented in LAOP's or project and financial plans.

2. Restrictions and Closures Coordination (Provision 14 CFPA)

Fire restrictions for wildland in the State will be coordinated as per current Idaho Fire Restrictions Plan. These procedures can be found at:

http://www.blm.gov/style/medialib/blm/id/fire.Par.0179.File.dat/IdahoFireRestrictionsPlan_2009.pdf

3. Burning and Campfire Permits Policy and Procedures (Provision 23 CFPA)

Each Agency is responsible for issuing and administering burning permits on lands within its protection responsibility. The issuing Agency will inform adjacent cooperators when permits have been issued.

4. Training (Provision 17 CFPA)

Including Fire Service Organization personnel in training is strongly encouraged. Training will be coordinated as agreed to by the training committees of each Geographic Area Coordinating Group, through a statewide training oversight committee. These groups will provide direction, guidance, and processes for coordinating interagency training throughout the state.

For the purposes of the CFPA any IDL individual, regardless of their location within the state, will be considered an in geographic area student for any Northern Rockies training sessions.

5. Prescribed Fire (Provision 8 CFPA)

Prescribed Fire operations will be addressed in the LAOP's or project and financial plans. Billing for planned ignition assistance between federal agencies will follow the guidance set in the Interagency Agreement for Fire Management

Jurisdictional agencies based on their own governing authorities can use each others' resources for non-incident activities to include, planned ignitions, hazard fuel reduction and other fuels management work.

All overtime associated with project work will be negotiated at the local unit; as reciprocal assistance or through the reimbursable work agreement.

6. Smoke Management/Air Quality (Provision 15 CFPA)

Agencies in Montana and Idaho are members of the Montana/Idaho State Airshed Group. The group's procedures are outlined in the Airshed Group's operating guide. The plan is located at www.smokemu.org

E. DOCUMENT LIBRARY

Documents referenced in this AOP can be found on the appropriate Geographic Area Coordination Center websites:

Eastern Great Basin <http://gacc.nifc.gov/wgbc/GBCG/memos.htm>
Northern Rockies <http://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/index.htm>

F. MODIFICATIONS (Provision 61 CFPA)

This AOP will be reviewed annually for currency and will remain in effect until it is terminated by the mutual consent of all Agencies involved, or superseded by an updated AOP. The formal review period for modifications(s) will be provided by January 30. Agency policy or direction change for any signatory party that affects the CFPA would automatically be modified therein.

BLM Idaho will be responsible for coordinating the review of the AOP and documenting any agreed upon changes.

Modifications that are minor in nature including changes to principal contact information, billing information, etc. will be reviewed annually and concurred to by all parties; new signatures are required.

G. COMMENCEMENT/EXPIRATION DATE (Provision 64 CFPA)

This AOP is entered into and agreed upon by the Agencies shown as signatories. This AOP provides the opportunity to have an operating plan for the life of the agreement versus on an annual basis as determined by the signatories upon annual review. If no changes are required the prior year AOP will continue into the current year, new signatures will not be required. The year will be changed to accurately reflect the current operating year.

F. APPENDICES

Appendix I - Billing Content
Appendix II – Billing Contacts
Appendix III – Cost Share Template and Methodologies
Appendix IV - Special Management Considerations
Appendix V – Supplemental Fire Department Resources

APPENDIX I Billing Procedures

This Appendix serves as further explanation for the Reimbursable Billing and Payment, Exhibit D in the Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement between the State of Idaho the United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region; and the United States, Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management – Idaho, National Park Service – Pacific West Region Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs Northwest Region, and Fish and Wildlife Service -Pacific Region.

Item 4 Exhibit D

a) Billing Content: Billing Documentation Standard:

Invoice:

For each fire billed, the invoice shall contain the cooperator name, address, agency financial contact information, agreement number, date, invoice number, name of incident, incident number, incident FireCode, signature and title of agency official.

Invoice should also indicate if this was a cost share fire and include a copy of the cost share agreement.

Expense Summary/Cost Report:

Along with the invoice, a summary of actual expenses (summary cost report) will be generated by the Agency financial system to display the invoiced charges.

Cost source documents will not be required unless summary items are disputed or needed to fulfill audit requirements. If individual source documents are requested, each agency that is party to this agreement will agree that those source documents will be provided upon request.

If categories of source documents are requested, they shall be verified to the following standard:

1) Personnel Salary, Travel and Procurements: Records produced will meet the sample size and Government Accounting Office (GAO)/PCIE financial standard of 90% confidence level. This standard has a tolerance rate of 5%, see below.

"Sample Size & Acceptable Numbers of Deviations: Use the following table taken from the GAO/PCIE Financial Audit Manual, Pages 450-3 and 450-4 to establish the sample size for the category requested to be verified, Example: Personnel records (category). A random sample of 45 records will be selected and verified. If there are 0 deviations (errors), then the category meets the 90% confidence level. If there are any deviations in the original 45 records, an additional sample of 78 records will be taken. If there are 0 or 1 deviations from that sample, the 90% confidence level will be met. If there are more than 2 deviations, an additional sample of 105 records will be taken and so on until the samples and deviations meet the 90% confidence level or the reviewing unit requires 100% documentation based due to the failure to meet the 90% confidence level."

GAO/PCIE Financial Audit Manual - In Section 400 Testing, Use Figure 450.1 Sample Sizes and Acceptable Numbers of Deviations on Page 450-4 (electronically page 14 of the document) can be found at:

<http://www.gao.gov/special.pubs/01765G/>

2) Aviation: Records produced will be flight use records.

b) Billing Cycle:

- 1) 11/1 – 12/1 Interagency field validation of reimbursable fires
- 2) 12/1 Agencies provide list of fire codes and estimates for fire reimbursement at State/Regional level
- 3) 2/28 Preliminary bill for interagency field review completed
- 4) 3/1 – 4/15 Interagency Cooperators meet and review preliminary bill
- 5) 4/30 Final bills issued
- 6) 9/15 IDL will furnish federal agencies with an estimated bill for current fire season for obligations.

Billing deadlines set forth herein are intended to encourage prompt billing and failure to meet them shall not be construed as a release or waiver of claims for reimbursement against another party. Should any costs surface after the 4/30 billing date, the receiving agency will be notified and a supplemental bill(s) will be issued.

**APPENDIX II
BILLING CONTACTS**

Appropriate bills will be sent to the following agency addresses:

<p>BLM Bureau of Land Management Attn: Carol Salo 1387 Vinnell Way Boise, ID 83709 Phone: 208-373-3852 Fax: 208-373-3850 Email: Carol_Salo@blm.gov</p>	<p>Bureau of Indian Affairs Northwest Region Attn: Cory Winnie 911 NE 11th Ave Portland, OR 97232 Phone: 503-231-6759 Fax: 503-231-6817 Email: cory.winnie@gmail.com</p>
<p>Idaho Department of Lands Idaho Department of Lands Bureau of Fire Management Attn: Ken Homik 3284 Industrial Loop Coeur d'Alene, ID Phone: 208-666-8648 Fax: 208-769-1524 Email: khomik@idl.idaho.gov</p>	<p>Fish and Wildlife Service US Fish and Wildlife Service Regional Fire Management Division of Natural Resources 911 NE 11th Ave Portland, OR 97232 Phone: Fax: Email:</p>
<p>National Park Service Regional Contact: Berkeley Yoshida Pacific West Region Fire Management Office 1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700 Oakland, CA 94607 Phone: 808-985-6100 Fax: 808-985-6118 Email: berkeley_yoshida@nps.gov</p>	<p>USDA Forest Service – Region 4 <i>Regional Contact:</i> LeeAnn Evans 324 25th Street Ogden, UT 84401 Phone: 801-625-5565 Fax: 801-625-5594 Email: levans@fs.fed.us</p>
<p>USDA Forest Service – Region 1 <i>Regional Contact:</i> Tracey Nimlos 200 East Broadway Missoula, MT 59802 Phone: 406-329-3331 Fax: 406-329-3132 Email: tnimlos@fs.fed.us</p>	<p>USDA Forest Service – Region 1 and 4 <i>All payments will be made by:</i> Albuquerque Service Center Payments – Incident Finance 101 B Sun Ave. NE Albuquerque, NM 87109 Phone: 877-372-7248 Fax: 877-816-9532 Email: asc_ipc@fs.fed.us</p>

APPENDIX III
Idaho Cost Share Template and Methodologies

Guidelines, templates, and methodologies specific to Idaho for developing cost share agreements can be found in their entirety at:

Northern Rockies Coordinating Group site:

http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/fire/nrcg/Committees/Business/09_IDSAOP_CSTemplate.rtf

http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/fire/nrcg/Committees/Business/09_IDSAOP_CSMethodology.rtf

Region 4 and the Great Basin Coordinating Group site:

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/fire/coop/index.shtml>

**APPENDIX IV
SPECIAL MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

**STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR FIRE SUPPRESSION IN
WATERSHEDS WITH SENSITIVE FISH SPECIES**

These standards and guidelines are meant to reduce the impacts of fire suppression on Chinook salmon, steelhead, bull trout, cutthroat trout, redband trout and water quality. They should be considered when fighting fire in any drainage, but are especially important in areas where sensitive fish species are known to occur. Fire dispatch offices should have maps that display sensitive fish species distribution.

Every effort should be made to minimize stream course disturbance, sedimentation, riparian disturbance and actions that could result in increased water temperatures. Consider these potential adverse fire suppression effects, and the potential adverse effects of wildfire damage, during initial fire size-up, initial suppression response, and in the development of a WFDSS/WFSA.

Concern and Corresponding Standards and Guidelines

1. Fireline
 - A. Size and location consistent with Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST).
 - B. Rehabilitate all mechanized line. (e.g. seed, drain, obliterate, etc.)
 - C. Construct erosion control structures as hand line is built.
 - D. Avoid using stream bottom as improved or constructed control point. If possible, maintain a vegetated buffer between stream channels and firelines. If needed, consult with resource advisor to minimize impacts.
 - E. In burnout operations, minimize fire intensity near streams.
 - F. Run perpendicular to, not parallel to stream courses.
2. Introduction of toxics *****Notify Dispatcher in the event of any significant spill*****
 - A. Retardant, foams, gels and surfactants
 1. Avoid application near live streams or lakes (300 feet, reference INFISH/PACFISH). Applications in waterways require notification to local resource managers and USFS Missoula- Wildland Fire Chemical Systems (WFCS):
<http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/fire/wfcs/report.htm>
 2. Do not pump directly or dip helicopter buckets from streams if chemical products are to be injected into the system. If chemicals are utilized pump from a fold-a-tank located at least 300 feet from water.
 3. Avoid back flushing pumps and charged hose into live streams and lakes.

4. Use the guidelines for aerial delivery of retardant or foam near waterways

B. Fuel Spills

1. Keep fuel at least 300 feet from stream, lakes and riparian areas.
2. Avoid locating helibases or helicopter refueling operations within 300 feet of waterways.
3. Provide for spill prevention and containment measures for extended operations.
4. Agencies are responsible for travel restriction (Fuel trucks) maps and informing incident management of restrictions.

3. Camp Location

A. Avoid mapped areas that show sensitive fish species distribution, and use only those areas approved by a Resource Advisor.

B. No camp locations within one mile of active spawning areas where sensitive fish are present.

4. Water Intake Direct Effects

A. Water sources should be located and designed to minimize direct impacts on sensitive fish species and, if possible, to avoid spawning areas and juvenile rearing waters.

B. Screen fish from intake, maximum screen opening size is 3/32”.

C. Helicopter bucket dipping from streams in or adjacent to spawning concentrations should be avoided.

D. Helicopter bucket dipping should be done only after injection systems have been removed, disconnected or rinsed clean.

E. Awareness of aquatic invasive species is essential. Helicopter buckets and fixed tanks need to be cleaned before departing an incident or utilizing different drainage systems. For additional information follow the links below:

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/resources/aquatic/>

<http://www.fs.fed.us/invasivespecies/index.shtml>

<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/invasives/>

<http://www.fs.fed.us/invasivespecies/relatedlinks.shtml>

http://agri.idaho.gov/Categories/PlantsInsects/Images/Invasive_Species/Invasive_Species_Rules.pdf

5. Lack of Awareness

A. Participation or consultation with a fisheries biologist is considered essential in the development of a WFDSS in areas where sensitive fish species may be present.

B. Provide complete briefing and maps to overhead teams and crews involved in areas where sensitive fish species are known to exist.

- C. A biologist/resource advisor should be readily available to the IC and participate in shift plan development to assess the potential effects of planned actions.
- D. After the fire is declared out, a biologist should review suppression and rehab actions to see if tactics and mitigation measures identified in the WFDSS were appropriate and successfully implemented.

BLM SPECIFIC GUIDELINES

DESIGNATED WILDERNESS GUIDELINES

Until an official wilderness management plan is completed for the designated wilderness areas in Owyhee County, the management of fire will follow the BLM Wilderness Handbook H-8560-1 policy. The handbook states:

The objectives of fire management in wilderness are to: (a) permit lightning-caused fires to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role within wilderness and (b) reduce, to an acceptable level the risks and consequences of wildfire within wilderness or escaping from wilderness. Fire ignited by lightning will be permitted to burn or will be suppressed as prescribed in an approved plan. Prescribed fires ignited by man may be permitted to reduce unnatural buildup of fuels only if necessary to meet objectives (a) and (b) above. Although additional benefits may result from human-ignited prescribed fire, vegetative manipulation will not be used to justify such fires.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA (WSA) GUIDELINES

Since interim wilderness management plans have not been completed on all WSA's, area-specific fire suppression objectives have not been prepared for those areas. However, interim Bureau wilderness management policies apply to these areas and constrain fire suppression activities. Policy for fire management in WSA's states that fire suppression actions will continue in WSA's, but caution should be used to avoid impairing wilderness values. In planning firebreaks, the use of natural firebreaks and roads is recommended. Essentially, the most effective methods of suppression which are least damaging to wilderness values will be used. For those WSA's that do have interim plans completed, the specific fire suppression objectives and guidelines will be documented in the local annual operating plans.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Until an official wild and scenic river management plan is completed for the designated wild and scenic rivers in Owyhee County, the management of fire will follow the BLM Wild and Scenic River Manual 8351. The manual states:

Management and suppression of fires within a designated WSR area shall be carried out in a manner compatible with contiguous Federal lands. On wildfires, suppression methods shall be used that minimize long-term impacts on the river and river area. Presuppression and prevention activities shall be conducted in a manner which reflects management objectives for the specific river segment. Prescribed fire may be used to maintain or restore ecological condition or meet objectives of the river management plan.

RECREATION SITES AND DEVELOPMENTS

There are numerous recreation sites and facilities on public lands. To protect the significant capital investments used to develop these sites, fire suppression is a very high priority and the highest budget level for suppressing these fires should be employed. The objective is to take immediate suppression action on all fires threatening these sites, achieving containment with initial attack forces. Fire size should be limited to less than 5 acres and sustaining no loss on construction facilities. No dozer use will be allowed in any established campgrounds or recreation sites.

HIDEAWAY ISLANDS RESEARCH NATURAL AREA

Hideaway Islands are designated as a research natural area. The designated area consists of two un-surveyed islands located in the Kootenai River. The islands are not likely to have wildfire occurrence, although there have been incidents of fire recorded.

The natural area management plan prescribes that any fire will be suppressed to protect a unique plant community. Therefore, ground disturbance from heavy equipment will not be authorized.

MACFARLANES FOUR O’CLOCK HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN AREA

MacFarlanes Four O’Clock, a federally listed endangered plant, occurs on Bureau lands at two locations on the Coeur d’Alene District, (Cottonwood Field Office) in the lower Salmon River Canyon. Management objectives prescribe that these areas be protected at the highest priority. Therefore, all fires threatening these areas will be immediately contained and suppressed at the smallest size possible. Also, fire suppression methods that result in the least amount of ground disturbance will be favored.

SLICKSPOT PEPPERGRASS MANAGEMENT PLAN AREA

Slickspot peppergrass, a federally listed endangered plant, occurs on Bureau lands at the two locations in the Boise District (Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, Bruneau, Four Rivers Field Offices) and Twin Falls District (Jarbidge Field Office). This plant occurs on playa or natric sites (salt). Management objectives prescribe that these areas be protected at the highest priority. Therefore, all fires threatening these areas will be immediately contained and suppressed at the smallest size possible. Also, fire suppression methods that result in the least amount of ground disturbance should be considered before other methods.

PACKER’S MILKVETCH MANAGEMENT PLAN AREA

Packer’s milkvetch, a candidate for federally listed endangered plants, occurs on Bureau lands at one location in the Boise District (Four Rivers Field Office) on clay soils. Management objectives prescribe that these areas be protected at the highest priority. Therefore, all fires threatening these areas will be immediately contained and suppressed at the smallest size possible. Also, fire suppression methods that result in the least amount of ground disturbance should be considered before other methods.

WILDLIFE CONSTRAINTS

In areas within the Payette, Weiser, and Snake River corridors, no dozer use will be allowed without approval of the Resource Advisor because of extremely important wildlife values. Also, in areas where shrub populations exist, there will be no large burnouts or backfires before consulting with a resource advisor.

In sage-grouse habitats, apply Best Management Practices as described in Attachments 1 and 2 of BLM Washington Office Instruction Memorandum 2010-149 (Sage-grouse Conservation Related to Wildland Fire and Fuels Management).

Idaho BLM is in the process of mapping priority areas for sage-grouse conservation, based on population, habitat and related data, per WO IM 2010-071. Fire managers and resource advisors will be able to use these maps as a tool in helping to determine appropriate fire management activities.