Valley County, Idaho
Community Wildfire Protection Plan
Addendum H (AHMP)

Main Document
2025

Photo was taken at the Incident Command Post in Idaho in September 2024.
Lava Fire Burned Approximately 98,000 acres, Boulder Fire burned 4,055 acres, Goat Fire burned 36,718 acres in Valley County and Bulldog Fire burned 1,056 in Boise County.
996,762 total acres were burned in Idaho in 2024.

Vision: *Institutionalize and promote a countywide wildfire hazard mitigation ethic through leadership, professionalism, and excellence, leading the way to a safe, sustainable Valley County.*

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Acknowledgments

This Valley County's Community Wildfire Protection Plan represents the efforts and cooperation of several organizations and agencies through the commitment of people working together to improve the preparedness for wildfire events while reducing factors of risk. Prepared in conjunction with Valley County Fire Working Group committees.

Valley County Commissioners
and the employees of Valley County

Valley County Fire Working Group

USDI Bureau of Land Management

USDA Forest Service

Idaho Department of Homeland Security

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Idaho Department of Lands &
Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association

Cascade City & Rural Fire Department
Donnelly City & Rural Fire Department
McCall City & Rural Fire Department
Yellow Pine Rural Fire Department
&
Local Businesses and
Citizens of Valley County

To obtain copies of this plan contact:
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Signature page:

Valley County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) has been adopted by the Valley County Board of County Commissioners and Approved by Valley County Fire Working Group & Idaho Department of Lands.

Sherry Maupin — 8.27.25

By: Sherry Maupin, Chair
Valley County Commissioner

Date

Neal Thompson — 8-27-2025

By: Neal Thompson
Valley County Commissioner

Date

Signed by:
Katlin Caldwell
1F637EF56ADC418...

9/22/2025

By: Katlin Caldwell
Valley County Commissioner

Date

8-27-2025

By: Juan Bonilla, Chair
Valley County Fire Working Group

Date

Signed by:
Tyre Holfeltz
289E5BEE5207450...

1/27/2026

By: Tyre Holfeltz
Community Fire Program Manager, Idaho Department of Lands

Date

Forward

The process of updating the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) began in spring of 2025 with the goal of helping the community clarify and refine its priorities for the protection of life, property, and critical infrastructure in the wildland-urban interface on both public and private lands. The planning process is chartered by the Valley County Fire Working Group, guides community members and leaders through valuable discussions regarding management options and implications for the surrounding land base. Through the collaboration process, the CWPP planning team discusses potential solutions, funding opportunities, and regulatory concerns and documents their resulting recommendations in the CWPP. The CWPP planning process also incorporates an element for public outreach.

Valley County Fire Working Group (VCFWG)

Chartered in 2007 by the Board of County Commissioners. The Valley County Fire Working Group is a collaborative, advisory group comprised of representatives from multiple public land management agencies, structural fire districts, wildland fire management agencies and state parks located in Valley County. Responsible for the continued update of the County Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), the group utilizes the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy: “To safely and effectively extinguish fire when needed; use fire where allowable; manage our natural resources; and as a nation, to live with wildland fire.” The Cohesive Strategy addresses the nation's wildfire problems by focusing on three key areas: Restore and Maintain Landscapes; Fire Adapted Communities; and Response to Fire. VCFWG meets quarterly as a collaborative effort.

Mission Statement

To make Valley County residents, communities, state 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, Firewise practices 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.

The Valley County Fire Working Group is comprised of its general membership and four sub-committees for action items (Lands, Response, Education and Legislative) which focus on, but at not limited to, the following goals and actions:

- The Valley County Fire Working Group serves to advise the cooperating entities in matters related to the wildland/urban interface.
- The Fire Working Group will, through public and agency participation, develop, prioritize, and address wildland/urban interface issues facing the citizens of Valley County.
- The Fire Working Group will, through public and agency participation, develop plans and recommend actions for management of identified issues and make recommendations to appropriate levels of government.
- The Fire Working Group will promote the development of citizen awareness of wildland/urban interface issues and initiatives.

Part 1: The Planning Process & Community Description

The Planning Team

Valley County Fire Working Group engaged the following local, state and federal organizations. The focus group consisted of the following members.

REPRESENTATIVE	ORGANIZATION
Sherry Maupin	Valley County Commissioner
Kevin Copperi	Valley County Sherriff
Mara Hlawatschek	Valley County
Juan Bonilla	Valley County EM/ Donnelly Rural Fire Department
Jerry Holenbeck	Donnelly Rural Fire Department
Nick Landry	Donnelly Rural Fire Department
Dallas Palmer	McCall Police Department
Erin Greaves	City of McCall
Mike Betrand	McCall Rural Fire Department
Ryan Garber	McCall Rural Fire Department
Steve Hull	Cascade Rural Fire Department
Darryl Shepard	City of Cascade
Keri Sayers	Cascade Rural Fire Department
Paul Vawter	Cascade Rural Fire Department
Mike Gerringer	Big Creek Volunteer Fire
David Ayers	Idaho Office of Emergency Management
Paul Wagner	Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association
Charlie Humbert	Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association
Sam Wittell	Idaho Department of Lands
Tyre Holfeltz	Idaho Department of Lands
Ara Andrea	Idaho Department Of Lands/ Shared Stewardship
Brian Davis	USFS Payette/ Shared Stewardship
Tom Schultz	USFS Payette
Brian Bush	USFS Payette
Dave Hogen	USFS Payette
Forrest Behm	USFS Payette
Carroll Stewart	USFS Payette
Patrick Schon	USFS Payette
Monica Morrision	USFS Payette
Zachary Freudlich	USFS Payette
Tyler Hlawatschek	USFS Payette
Kim Drake	USFS Boise
Rory Anderton	USFS Boise
Matt Haupt	USFS Boise
Ryan Shannahan	USFS Boise
Chris Bentley	USFS Boise
Matthew Sorensen	USFS Boise
Jason Dobis	Bureau of Reclamation
Andra Peterson	Bureau of Land Management
Daniel Osterkamp	Bureau of Land Management
Courtney Madigan	Bureau of Land Management
Jason Pyron	US Fish & Wildlife Service
Alexander Web	US Fish & Wildlife Service
Garrett Williams	US Fish & Wildlife Service
Riley Kies	National Forest Foundation
Amy Espy	McCall HOA
John Lillehaug	VCFWG Legislation Chair

The Planning Process

The Valley County Community Wildfire Protection Plan was developed through a collaborative process involving all the organizations and agencies in the Valley County Fire Working Group (VCFWG). The CWPP update process for Valley County was conducted alongside the update process for the Valley County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) which was spearheaded by Valley County Emergency Manager. Because some elements of the CWPP are naturally addressed during the AHMP update, these two planning processes were done simultaneously so as not to duplicate exercises and double planning efforts unnecessarily. The result is two standalone documents, each meeting the requirements set forth by the respective bodies that oversee them. The CWPP has been integrated into the AHMP Wildfire chapter addressing Wildland Fire Hazards and as Addendum H to the AHMP.

Public involvement & Continued Public involvement

Public involvement in this plan was made a priority from the inception of the project. There were several ways that public involvement was sought and facilitated. In some cases, this led to members of the public providing information and seeking an active role in protecting their own homes and businesses, becoming more aware of the process and wildfire risk to their community. Valley County is dedicated to keeping the public informed of reviews and updates of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan. A public announcement will go out as part of each annual evaluation or when deemed necessary by the planning team. Public meetings could be held to provide the public with a forum for which they can express any concerns, opinions, or ideas about the Plan. The Valley County Wildfire Mitigation Director with the Valley County Fire Working Group will be responsible for using county resources to publicize the annual review and maintain public involvement through the county's webpage and/or various print and online media outlets.

Maintenance and Monitoring

The Valley County CWPP will be reviewed at least annually at meetings convened by the Valley County Fire Working Group. CWPP updates should be made on the fifth anniversary of its acceptance, and every five years following and including meetings and public involvement. These meetings will involve all municipalities/jurisdictions which will review action items, priorities, budgets, and new realities. Modifications can be made or confirmed and amendments to the plan should be documented and attached to the formal plan as an amendment prior to the five-year update as deemed necessary.

Description of Valley County

Valley County is in Central Idaho. It is bounded to the north by Idaho County, on the west by Adams and Gem County, on the south by Boise County, and on the east by Custer and Lemhi County. Valley County is a large county covering approximately 3,678 square miles. Of this, 85.9% is federally owned (31.5% Wilderness), 2.8% is state land, 0.1% belongs to the county, and the remaining 11.2% is in private ownership.

Valley County has altitudes ranging from 2,850 feet to nearly 9,700 feet. The topography is extremely varied, from high elevation meadows to steep mountainous terrain. The Idaho Department of Lands, Payette and Boise National Forest share in the management of public lands the entire central and eastern portions of the Valley County with the inholdings of the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation and both industrial and non-industrial private landowners.

Population and Demographics

Valley County total population is 12,464 with a 27% growth rate between 2010 and 2022. Valley County has three incorporated communities, McCall (pop. 4,181) Donnelly (pop. 256) and Cascade (pop. 1,012). Unincorporated communities include Smith's Ferry, Alpha, Warm Lake, Landmark, Yellow Pine, Big Creek, Roseberry, Lake Fork, Lardo, and Edwardsburg. The total land area of the county is roughly 3,678 square miles (2,389,430 acres). While this growth made Valley County the 5th fastest Idaho county by percent in the last decennial, it was 16th (out of 44) for total population change in Idaho. Of the approximately 20,500 parcels with homes or residential improvements in Valley County, only 17.3% (approximately 3,536) have an Idaho State homeowner's exemption/ primary residence. **https://headwaterseconomics.org/apps/economic-profiles-system/**

The Valley County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan contains a more in-depth profile of the county, including a description of the region, natural resources, geography and climate, socioeconomics, development trends, and a profile for the various communities. Please refer to Chapters 1-3 of Valley County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan for more information.

Part II: Risk and Preparedness Assessments

Landscape Risk Assessments

Most homes and structures within and surrounding Valley County communities are along a spectrum from low to high risk of loss due to wildland fire. Individual characteristics of each community and structure dictate the risk factors.

Fuel is any material that can ignite and burn. Fuels describe any organic material, dead or alive, found in the fire environment. Grass, brush, branches, logs, logging slash, forest floor litter, conifer needles, and homesites are all examples. The physical properties and characteristics of fuels govern how fires burn. Fuel loading, size and shape, moisture content and continuity and arrangement all influence fire behavior. The smaller and finer the fuels, the faster the potential rate of fire spread. Small fuels such as grass, needle litter and other fuels less than a quarter inch in diameter are most responsible for fire spread. In fact, "fine" fuels, with high surface to volume ratios, are considered the primary carriers of surface fire. This is apparent to anyone who has ever witnessed the speed at which grass fires burn. As fuel size increases, the rate of spread tends to decrease, as the surface to volume ratio decreases. Fires in large fuels can burn at a slower rate but with the right conditions with topography, fuel moisture, weather and fuel loading, fire can move rapidly through timber landscapes. Larger fuel loadings releases much more energy and burn with much greater intensity. This increased energy release, or intensity, makes these fires more difficult to control. Thus, it is much easier to control a fire burning in grass than to control a fire burning in timber.

When burning under a forest canopy, the increased intensities can lead to torching (single trees becoming completely involved) and potentially development of crown fire. That is, they release much more energy. Fuels are found in combinations of types, amounts, sizes, shapes, and arrangements. It is the unique combination of these factors, along with the topography and weather, which determine how fires will burn.

The study of fire behavior recognizes the dramatic and often-unexpected effect small changes in any single component have on how fires burn. It is impossible to speak in specific terms when predicting how a fire will burn under any given set of conditions. However, through countless observations and repeated research, some of the principles that govern fire behavior have been identified and are recognized.

The prevalence of tree and shrub fuels pose a moderate to high threat to homes surrounded by these fuels as fire typically spreads quickly through the grasses and burns at relatively high intensities in the brush and forest fuels, especially where declining forest health is a factor. There are several individual homes that have a much higher risk of wildland fire loss largely due to the use of highly ignitable materials in home construction or the lack of defensible space surrounding the home and access routes. Home defensibility practices can dramatically increase the probability of home survivability. The amount of fuel modification necessary will depend on the specific attributes of the site.

Rangeland Geographic Areas in Valley County

This section includes assessments for the geographic areas of West Lake Fork, East Lake Fork, Roseberry, Round Valley and High Valley Geographic Areas.

This vegetative ecosystem is known as a mid-elevation meadow community. Grasses, forbs, sedges, and brushes are typical vegetation with a major component of lodge pole pine forest type. Due to the high-water table, the North Fork Payette River valley is luxuriant throughout most of the year. Numerous streams meander across the valley floor to either the river channel or drain into small lower elevation wetlands. Forests occur on the surrounding hills and mountains.

Approximately 90% of the meadow vegetation community has been converted to various crops or pasture lands. Natural stream channels have been diverted to accommodate irrigation, home construction, and other land uses. This practice has eliminated some of the riparian and wetland areas that historically characterized this ecosystem. Agricultural practices have created a patchwork of green, lush vegetation and cured rangeland. This patchwork helps to break the continuity of fuels that are available to burn. Damaging fires in agricultural lands are infrequent; however, these fuel types could potentially support a very fast-moving albeit low intensity fire. Under dry and windy conditions, fires in these vegetative types can burn thousands of acres in a single burning period.

Fuels throughout the rangeland type communities in Valley County are consistent, dominated primarily by agricultural fields with only a few patches of native meadow remaining. Areas dominated by native grasses and cropland can be described as Fuel Models 1 (FM1). Fires in this fuel type tend to spread rapidly but burn at relatively low intensities. Where grass becomes less consistent, wind is needed to push fires through the bunchgrass. Actual burn time is generally short and burned areas cool quickly after passage of the fire front.

Many homes and structures within the Rangeland Geographic Area are at low risk of loss to wildfire. The prevalence of developed agricultural land and grass fuel poses a low threat to homes surrounded by these fuels, as fire typically spreads quickly and burns at relatively low intensities. However, there are several individual homes that are at much higher risk to wildland fire loss in the area, largely due to the use of highly ignitable materials in home construction, or by lack of defensible space surrounding the home with a major component of lodge pole pine forest type. Home defensibility practices can dramatically increase the probability of home survivability. The amount of fuel modification necessary will depend on the specific attributes of the site. In most cases, maintaining a clean and green lawn or clearing weeds and grass away from structures is sufficient for protection in lighter fuels. However, considering the high spread rates typical in these fuel types, homes need to be protected prior to fire ignitions, as there is little time to defend a home in advance of a grass and range fire.

Forestland Geographic Areas of Valley County

This section includes assessments for the geographic areas of McCall, Tamarack, Osprey Point, Little Donner-Sugarloaf, West Mountain, Pearsol-Horsethief, Blackhawk Estates, Gold Dust-Alpha-Round Valley, Jughandle, Warm Lake, Donnelly, Cascade, Yellow Pine, Big Creek, and Edwardsburg.

Vegetative structure and composition within Valley County are closely related to elevation, aspect and precipitation. Relatively mild and moist environments characterize the undulating topography of the region which transitions from the meadow and agriculture plant communities of the valley bottoms to forested ecosystems. The forest communities contain high fuel accumulations that have the potential to burn at moderate to high intensities. Highly variable topography coupled with dry, windy summer weather conditions typical of the region is likely to create extreme fire behavior conditions.

The transition between developed agricultural land and timberlands occurs abruptly. Relatively moist valley vegetative patterns shift toward forested communities dominated by ponderosa pine, western larch, and Douglas-fir at the lower elevations, transitioning to lodgepole pine and grand fir at the higher elevations. Engelmann spruce is commonly found in moist draws and frost pockets. These forested conditions possess a greater quantity of both dead and down fuels as well as live fuels. Rates of fire spread tend to be lower than those in the grasslands; however, intensities can escalate dramatically, especially under the effect of slope and wind. These conditions can lead to control problems and potentially threaten lives, structures and other valued resources.

As elevation and aspect increases available moisture, forest composition transitions to moister habitat types. Increases in moisture keep forest fuels unavailable to burn for longer periods during the summer. This increases the time between fire events, resulting in varying degrees of fuel accumulation. When these fuels do become available to burn, they typically burn in mosaic pattern at mid elevations, where accumulations of forest fuels result in either single or group tree torching, and in some instances, short crown fire runs. Higher elevations typically have higher accumulation of large fuels which result in stand replacing timber stand from extreme fire behavior.

Many lower elevation forested areas throughout Valley County are highly valued for their scenic qualities as well as for their proximity to travel corridors. These attributes have led to increased residential home construction in and around forest fuel complexes. The proximity of highly flammable forest types and rapid home development will continue to challenge the ability to manage wildland fires in the wildland-urban interface.

Many homes and structures within and surrounding these communities are along a spectrum from low to moderate to high risk of loss to wildland fire. Individual characteristics of each community and structure dictate the risk factors. The prevalence of tree and shrub fuels pose a moderate to high threat to homes surrounded by these fuels, as fire typically spreads quickly through the grasses, but burns at relatively high intensities in the brush and forest tree fuels, especially where declining forest health is a factor. Many homes are at low risk because of the management of fuels in the area immediately surrounding the structures and their access routes. There are several individual homes that are at much higher risk to wildland fire loss in the area, largely due to use of highly ignitable materials in home construction, or by lack of defensible space surrounding the home. Home defensibility practices can dramatically increase the probability of home survivability. The amount of fuel modification necessary will depend on the specific attributes of the site. Considering the high spread rates possible in these fuel types, homes need to be protected prior to fire ignitions, as there is little time to defend a home in advance of fire.

Wildfire Hazard Assessment

Wildfire risk is based on several factors: likelihood, intensity, exposure, and susceptibility. A community's wildfire risk is the combination of likelihood and intensity (together called "hazard") and exposure and susceptibility (together called "vulnerability"). According to wildfirerisk.org Valley County has a higher Wildfire Risk to Homes than 98.4% of counties in the nation.

IDL Fire Hazard Map

Wildfire risk modeling is more accurately defined as probability of damage to features found within a geographic area. The modeling used in the Valley County Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) was built upon the modeling used in the Idaho Department of Lands Forest Action Plan. This model is based on the same inputs as all other wildfire models but is simpler in form as it uses a linear additive model. Modeling natural systems and their various functions is complicated at best. Thus, it was felt that for the CWPP that value inputs that could be easily explained and understood by all who may read or utilize the document was best suited for this endeavor.

Slope

Slope was chosen as an input layer because of the influence that it has on fire spread as well as post-fire impacts associated with debris flow and landslides. Though not specifically accounted for in this evaluation, slope can also be a limiting factor in land use development. The source data for this layer came from a 30-meter pixel dataset, created by the IDL GIS staff. IDL utilized the Slope tool in Spatial Analyst (ESRI ArcPro) and setting the output option as a percent allowed for the creation of the necessary data pyramids that were then reclassified into 3 categories 0-10%, 10.00001-20% and greater than 20%. Each of these were then given the respective values of 1, 2 and 3.

Aspect

Aspect was chosen as an input layer because of its influence on fire spread due to solar heating and the difference in vegetative communities associated with aspect. The source data for this layer came from a 30-meter pixel dataset, created by IDL GIS staff. The IDL utilized the Aspect tool in Spatial Analyst (ESRI ArcPro) and the data was reclassified into 3 categories; North (0 to 45 degrees and 315 to 360 degrees), East (45 to 135 degrees), South and West (135 to 315 degrees) and Zero (0) for flat (0 degrees). Each of these were then given the respective values of 1, 2, 3 and 0.

Vegetation

Vegetation is one of the most significant contributors to fire growth, behavior, intensity and severity. Because the Forest Action Plan is focused on forests, the largest assigned valued is given to tree classifications. Idaho Forest Action Plan: Resource Assessment – July 2020 Page 19 of 72 For this layer, IDL used the LANDFIRE existing vegetation type (EVT) raster1. The vegetation was classified into 6 categories: grass, grass-brush, grass-tree, brush, brush-tree and tree. Each category was respectively assigned values of 1 to 6. All lakes, rock, agriculture and urban areas were assigned a value of zero (0).

Fire History

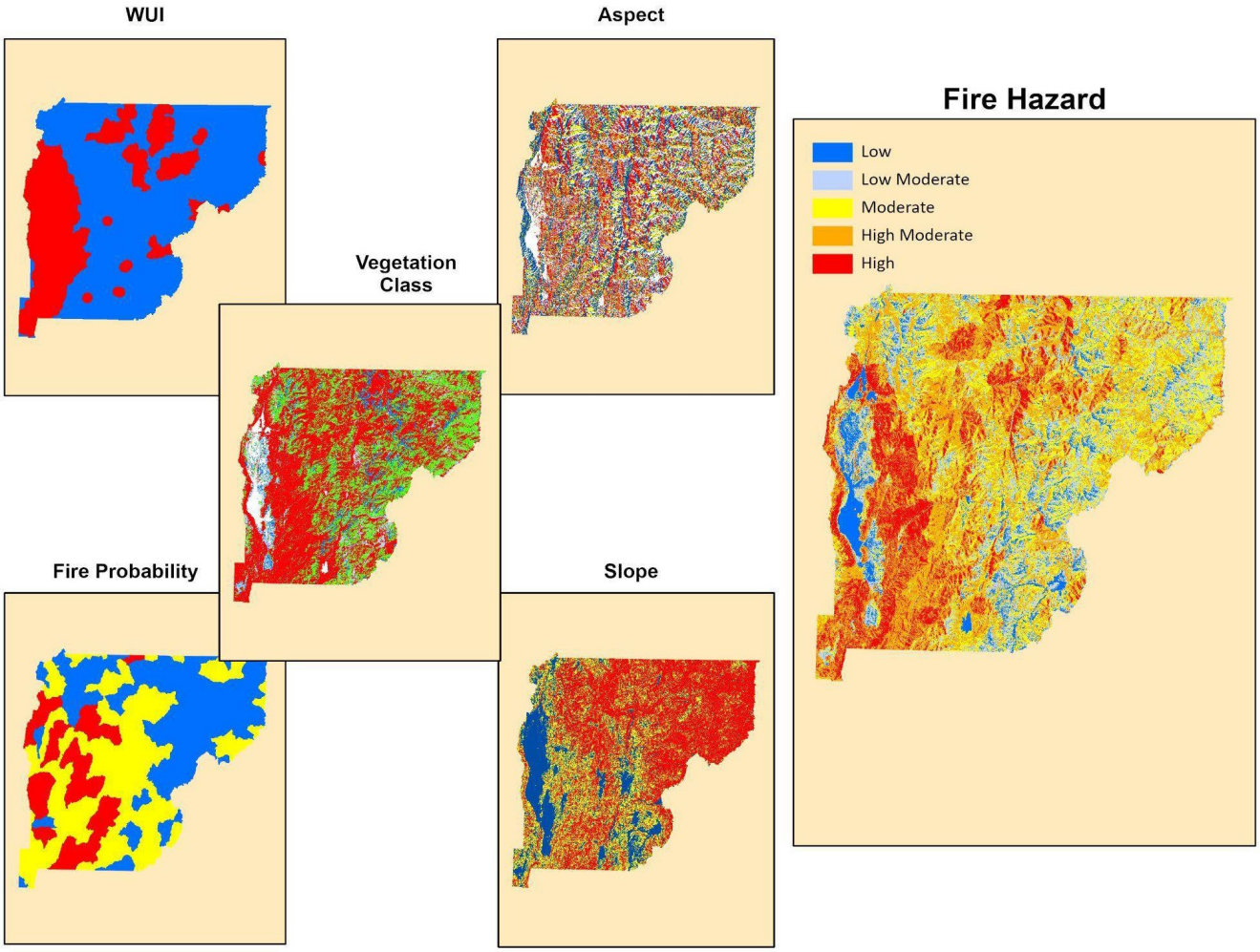
Past Fire occurrence can serve as a proxy for future occurrence. This layer was a combination of data from the Integrated Reporting of Wildland-Fire Information (IRWIN)2 and IDLs Fire Report System. The attribute fields contained within the combined data capture recorded fire event dates, name, agency, size, and locations (fire points and polygons) from 1983 to 2024. For mapping purposes when a cell (30 meter pixel) had a fire event anywhere within it, that cell's event count was increased by 1. Many cells had a zero-count statewide causing a low resolution attributed to lack of polygon data during the time period which resulted in poor representation of fire density within Idaho. To rectify this issue, fire probability (n – (n+1) = c ; c/n = c%) was calculated starting

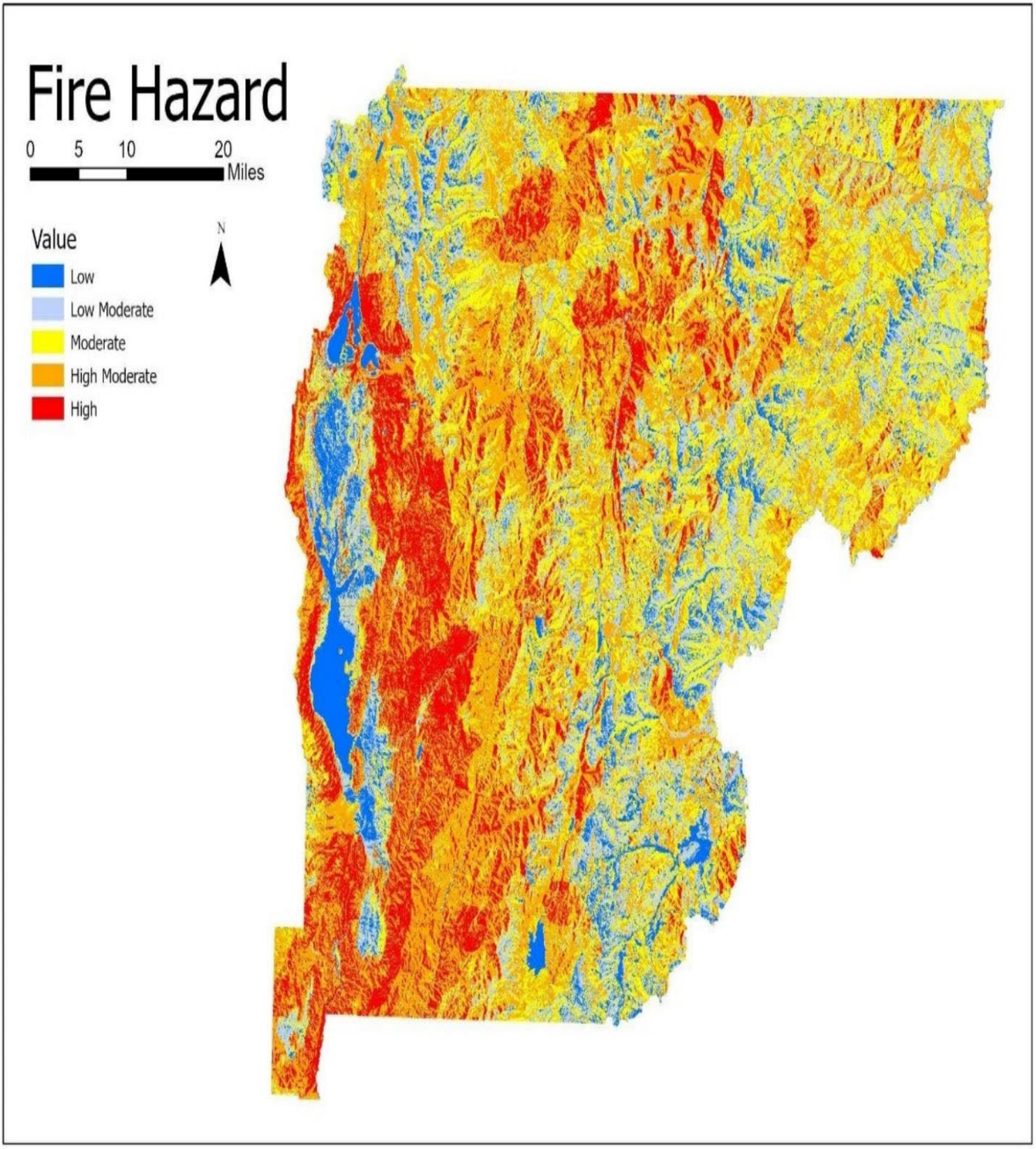
with 1983 data rolled up to the state HUC12 watershed polygons to give greater consistency in fire occurrence in any given year across landscapes. The output polygon layer was classified into three categories, using Jenks natural breaks in the data values, and was assigned 1, 2, and 3 for low fire probability to high fire probability.

Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI)

Development in Idaho is largely in the wildland-urban interface. This is in part due to population centers growing outwards and historically isolated communities expanding. Human development, which includes buildings, infrastructure and the surrounding landscapes that provide community services (water, recreation, wildlife, etc.) are impacted by wildfire at a higher frequency in Idaho as population growth continues its upward trend. The inclusion of this layer is intended to be used to show the impact of wildfire within the wildland-urban interface. The WUI layer used was composed of the layers originally developed by the USFS and BLM using a geospatial analysis in 20023. Where counties have defined and mapped their WUI as part of their Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs), these WUI polygons were substituted in place of the USFS or BLM layers4. The WUI data layer cells were assigned a value of 3 if it was inside the WUI polygon and 1 if outside of the WUI polygon.

Issue Process: The ESRI ArcPro Raster Calculation tool was used to sum the values of slope, aspect, vegetation, fire probability and WUI. The lowest value in this analysis was 3 – 1 for aspect, 1 for slope and 1 for WUI. The highest value in this analysis can be 18. To display the data, Jenks natural breaks were used to delineate low to high-risk categories.





Risk to homes measures the relative consequence of wildfire to residential structures everywhere on the landscape, whether a home exists there or not. Risk to homes allows us to consider wildfire risk in places with homes in addition to places where new construction can be proposed.

IFTDSS

The VCFWG conducted a risk modelling assessment using the Interagency Fuel Treatment Decision Support System (IFTDSS). This model was assessed for comparison purposes with the IDL Hazard map in the CWPP. The model run was to determine landscape fire behavior based on flame length. The comparison between these two models resulted in similar outputs, which concluded in consensus in using the IDL Hazard Risk Model in the CWPP.

Wildland-Urban Interface

A key component in meeting the underlying need for protection of people and structures is the protection and treatment of hazards in the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI). In addition to a formal WUI map for use with the federal agencies, it is hoped that it will serve as a planning tool for the county, state and federal agencies, and local Fire Protection Districts.

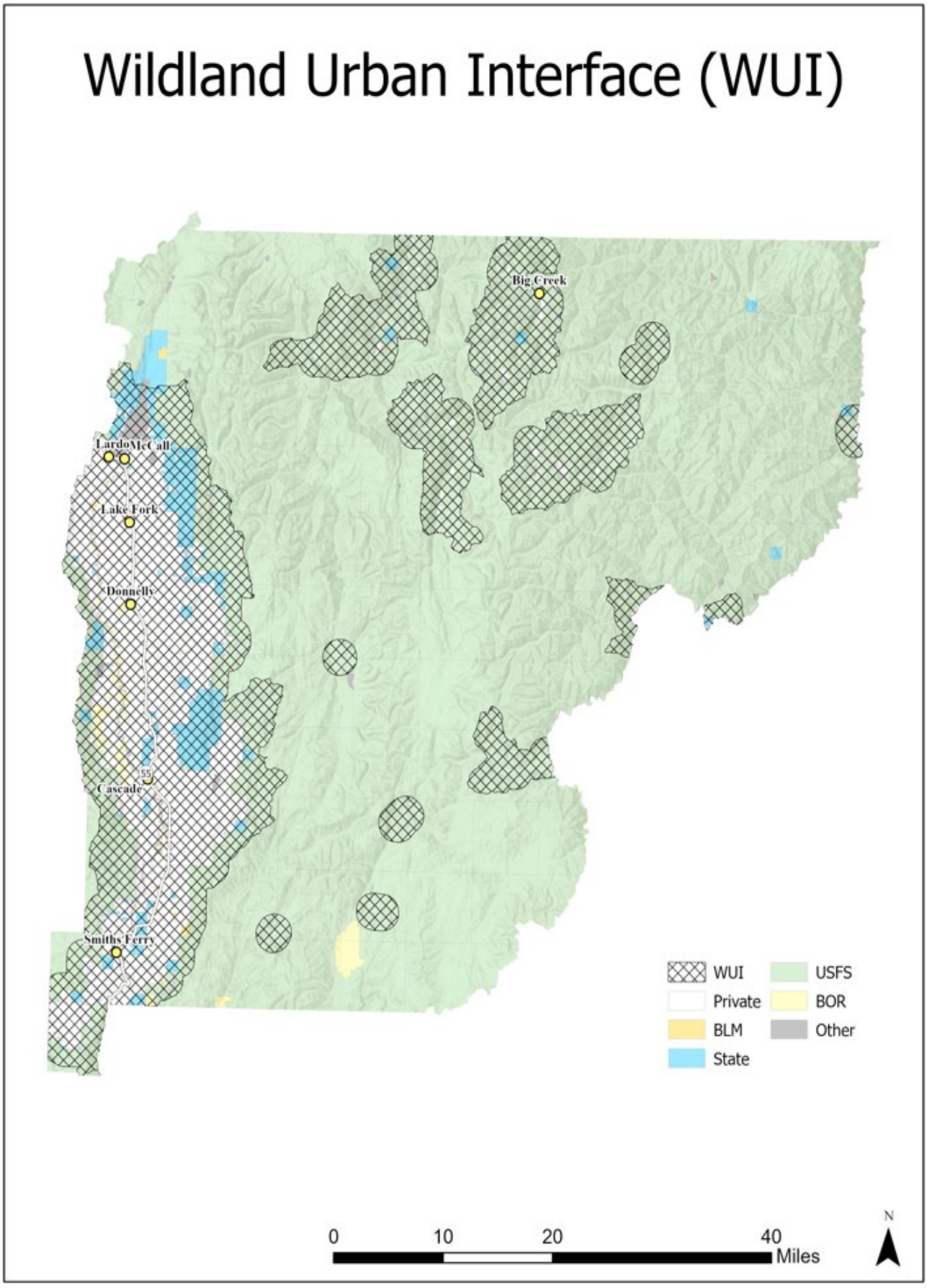
Past planning efforts have stated that wildland-urban interface refers to areas where wildland vegetation meets urban developments or where forest fuels meet urban fuels such as houses. The WUI encompasses not only the interface (areas immediately adjacent to urban development), but also the surrounding vegetation and topography. Reducing the hazard in the wildland-urban interface requires the efforts of federal, state, and local agencies and private individuals.

Definition: *The line, area or zone where structures and other human development meets or intermingles with wildland or vegetative fuels*
Location: *It is found in remote, scattered development areas to highly developed urban areas and everywhere in between.*

Mapping: *For the 2025 update, VCFWG utilized a definition of WUI advocated by the Idaho Department of Lands, that can be easily mapped at a HUC12 level:*

1. All private land is extracted from the BLM ownership layer
2. Private Lands are buffered with a 1.5-mile buffer
3. The 1.5-mile buffer is put over the top of HUC12 watersheds
4. Those watersheds that by ocular estimation are more than 50% encompassed by the 1.5-mile buffer are selected
5. Finally, the 1.5-mile buffer is extended to the selected HUC12's to create the final WUI for a County

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)



Local Event History

Valley County is characterized by relatively mild summers and cold winters. Although infrequent, fires in the county occur yearly. The dense forest fuel types present throughout the county have the potential to result in large, intense and damaging fires.

From 2020 through 2024, the following large fires burned in at least part of Valley County:

Fire Name	Acres	Fire Name	Acres	Fire Name	Acres	Fire Name	Acres
Lava (2024)	98,000	Dollar (2024)	2,449	Logan (2024)	15,672	Logan (2024)	15,638
Boulder (2024)	36,718	Wolf Creek (2024)	1,154	Nugget (2024)	1,001	Boundary (2021)	87,778
Bulldog (2024)	1,056	Birch (2024)	2,474	East (2023)	3,342	Rush Creek (2021)	4,646
Nellie (2024)	60,073	Mowitch (2024)	5,412	Chilcoot (2023)	685	Vinegar (2021)	266
Goat (2024)	36,718	Burnt Creek (2024)	2,665	Four Corners (2022)	13,729	Buck (2020)	19,139
Snag (2024)	33,437	Coxey Hole (2024)	194	Copper (2024)	2,129		

Large fire history (100+ acres) in Valley County can be viewed on the Risk Management Assistance Dashboard, frequently referred to as the RMA Dashboard, here: **https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/f9d7f7f920494c3db43a23a8dffe4664.**

When the web page loads, select “GB” in the upper ribbon. Then use the “Layer List” on the left side of the page to turn data layers on or off to increase visibility of desired data. Historical fire layers are in the “Detection, Current Incidents, & Previous Fires” layer.

Fire Fighting Resources

Response agencies within Valley County include Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association, Payette National Forest, Boise National Forest, McCall Rural Fire Protection District, Donnelly Rural Fire Protection District, Cascade Rural Fire Protection District and Yellow Pine Fire District.

It is recognized that each agency has a primary responsibility to its own governing body, and each agency agrees to send resources to each other's aid as circumstances may permit. A Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement (commonly referred to as “Idaho Offset Agreement”) exists between the State of Idaho and federal agencies with jurisdictional lands in Idaho. Because of this agreement, Payette and Boise National Forests dispatch additional resources to non-Forest Service lands.

For an updated list of available resources, please visit the following websites:
Valley County 911 Communications: **https://www.co.valley.id.us/departments/911**
Payette Interagency Dispatch Center: **https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/id-pac/**
Boise Interagency Dispatch Center: **https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/id-bdc/**
Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association - **http://www.sitpa.org/**
McCall Rural Fire Protection District -**https://www.mccallfire.com/**
Donnelly Rural Fire Protection District - **https://donnellyfire.net/**
Cascade Rural Fire Protection District- **www.cascaderuralfire.com**

Vulnerabilities

Wildfire Vulnerabilities include both physical and social dimensions. The physical aspect refers to regions with significant risk of wildfires, such as communities situated in the wildland-urban interface and the surrounding infrastructure. On the social side, it pertains to the population, especially those with lower socioeconomic status or disabilities, who face increased risk due to issues like substandard housing, challenges in evacuation, and restricted access to resources and technology.

Residents

Residents with property in the path of wildland fire will likely suffer the greatest impacts through loss of structures and/or the value of any timber or agricultural crops on their land. Many fires require an evacuation of nearby residences to ensure the safety of citizens. Evacuation procedures require the coordination of law enforcement and fire service organizations and may involve temporary sheltering in extreme cases. Ready, Set, Go and Code-red is the common practice used by the Valley County Sheriff and Emergency Manager in the case of an evacuation and emergency.

Valley County, like most areas, has sensitive populations, such as elderly, immunocompromised residents and children, who may be affected by air quality during a wildland fire. Smoke and particulates can severely degrade air quality, triggering health problems. Smoke from wildfires is a significant and increasing public health impact in Valley County.

Transportation and Infrastructure

Valley County has both significant infrastructure and transportation systems within its boundaries. The Valley County Road department maintains 731 miles of roadway. Of these roadways, 245 miles are paved; the remaining 486 miles are gravel or native surface. State Highway 55 is the sole mainstream transportation route through the county. Highway 55 is the only route connecting Valley County with resources in northern and southern Idaho. Due to the mountainous terrain, there are only a few forest routes extending into the Payette and Boise National Forest to access distant rural communities with only one, two, or on rare occasion three access points suitable for use during an emergency. The communities of Yellow Pine, Warm Lake and High Valley are prime examples. Historically, Forest Service timber revenues funded much of the road maintenance. Today, road funds come largely from Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS), and from state sources. The SRS is designed to provide stability and predictability to the annual payments made to states and counties containing Forest Service and BLM lands. Further reauthorization is uncertain, and future, long-term funding for road maintenance from this source remains in jeopardy.

Three public airports are available for general aviation use in Cascade, Donnelly, and McCall. Other public airports are in the back country and are operated by the state Department of Aeronautics. There are numerous other private grass airstrips throughout the county.

Protection of high-tension power lines from loss during a wildfire is paramount in as much as the electrical power they provide serves not only the communities of Valley County but also surrounding counties. The protection of these lines allows for community sustainability and support of the economic viability of Valley County. Fuel mitigation treatments in high-risk areas, especially where multiple lines are co-located, will be recommended for treatments.

Municipal water supplies are scattered across the county. The Idaho Water Resources Board maintains data on 52 municipal water supplies in Valley County. The majority of these are groundwater systems taking water from a well for use by a local water system or business. Two of

the existing municipal water supplies are spring-groundwater systems removing water at the surface or just underground from a natural spring. Finally, five municipal water supplies in Valley County are surface water collection points. These are the water supply points which could be most adversely affected by wildfire because of the impacts that sediment, and increased erosion following a fire, could pose.

Economy and Recreation

Valley County's economy is primarily driven by recreation and tourism, with industries like construction, retail trade, government, and accommodation and food services playing significant roles. While natural resources like mining, timber, and agriculture have a historical presence and continue to contribute, they are not the main economic drivers. The county faces challenges related to seasonal employment, housing, and finding year-round employment opportunities.

Land based jobs used to be the primary source of employment, but limited supplies of private timber and economic downturn have resulted in a dramatic decline of the timber sector. The timber industry plays a vital role in Valley Count's economy. Additionally, the area's agriculture farms have diminished in both size and quantity, with cropland being acquired and transformed to meet the needs for housing and development.

Tourism and recreation have become more influential to the local economy. Valley County offers a wide array of recreational activities, particularly centered around its lakes, mountains, and winter sports. Key features include lake sports like swimming, boating, and fishing, alongside extensive snowmobiling and skiing opportunities. The area also boasts hiking and mountain biking trails, OHV riding, and various other outdoor activities. Valley County has many outstanding tourism and recreational facilities including campgrounds, summer camps, and ski resorts.

Wildfire is a natural phenomenon with substantial economic consequences, and its management is complex, dynamic, and rife with incentive problems. Communities have increased their demographic and economic footprint, placing more highly valued property at risk.

Landscape and Environment

Valley County boasts a diverse working landscape encompassing agriculture, forestry, wildlife and recreation. Rural areas have become the focus of efforts to conserve biodiversity and therefore offer increasing opportunities for conversation, restoration and resiliency.

Fire is a natural and critical process in landscapes and ecosystems. However, wildfires can cause severe environmental impacts:

- Damaged Fisheries—Critical fisheries can suffer from increased water temperatures, sedimentation, and changes in water quality.
- Soil Erosion—The protective covering provided by foliage and dead organic matter is removed, leaving the soil fully exposed to wind and water erosion. Accelerated soil erosion occurs, causing landslides and threatening aquatic habitats.
- Spread of Invasive Plant Species—Non-native woody plant species frequently invade burned areas. When weeds become established, they can dominate the plant cover over broad landscapes and become difficult and costly to control.
- Disease and Insect Infestations—Unless diseased or insect-infested trees are swiftly removed, infestations and disease can spread to healthy forests and private lands. Timely active management actions are needed to remove diseased or infested trees.

•Loss of Species Habitat—Catastrophic fires can have devastating consequences for both game and sensitive/endangered species alike.
• Soil Sterilization—Topsoil exposed to extreme heat can become hydrophobic, and soil nutrients may be lost. It can take decades or even centuries for ecosystems to recover from a fire. Some fires burn so hot that they can sterilize the soil.

A working landscape approach emphasizes proactive measures to reduce wildfire risk and promote healthy, fire-resilient ecosystems.

PART III: MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Potential Mitigation Recommendations

Wildfire mitigation involves proactive measures to reduce the risk, impact, and severity of wildfires. This includes actions taken to prevent fires from starting, slow their spread, and minimize potential damage. Mitigation efforts encompass various strategies, including home hardening, defensible space creation, vegetation management, community-wide planning, education and prevention.

Home Ignition Zones

There are methods for homeowners to prepare their homes to withstand ember attacks and minimize the likelihood of flames or surface fire touching the home or any attachments. Experiments, models, and post-fire studies have shown homes ignited due to the condition of the home and everything around it, up to 200' from the foundation. This is called the Home Ignition Zone (HIZ).

Valley County Fire Working Group promotes and recommends creating an effective defensible space which involves establishing a series of management zones. Developing these zones around each building on your property, including detached garages, storage buildings, barns and other structures can promote wildfire resilience in a community.

Home Ignition Zones

- **Immediate Zone** (0-5 feet from the home) is the most important area to protect when your home is at risk for wildfire. (No fuel zone)
- **Intermediate Zone** (5-30 feet from the home) is the area transitioning away from the home where fuels should be reduced.
- **Extended Zone** (30-100 feet from the home) is the area where you can interrupt fire, reduce the size of the flames, and keep fire lower to the ground, to keep it from spreading as rapidly

Vegetation should be managed to increase the effectiveness of fire suppression strategies in the event of a wildland fire.

• Remove weak, dying, and sick trees, thin standing trees to create crown openings spaced to approximately 10 feet between crowns.
• Prune trees to a minimum of 10 feet of all branches from the ground.
• Remove ladder fuels that may carry fire into the crowns of larger, overstory trees.
• Dispose of all excess vegetative material by chipping or hand-piling and burning when conditions are favorable.

In addition to vegetative removal, home hardening, building codes and land development standards can help reduce wildfire threats.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:

Valley County Wildfire Mitigation- **https://www.co.valley.id.us/departments/Wildfire**
McCall Rural Fire Protection District -**https://www.mccallfire.com/**

Donnelly Rural Fire Protection District - **https://donnellyfire.net/**
Cascade Rural Fire Protection District- **www.cascaderuralfire.com**
Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association - **http://www.sitpa.org/**
National Fire Prevention Association- **https://www.nfpa.org**
Idaho Firewise - **http://idahofirewise.org/**

Potential Operational Delineations (PODs)

PODs are spatial fire management units developed collaboratively by fire, land, and resource managers with the goal of better aligning fire response with both fire management opportunities and land and resource management objectives. PODs include but are not limited to roads, fuel breaks, ridgetops, and waterbodies.

As part of a larger national effort to develop PODs, members of the VCFWG were active participants in the development of POD lines throughout Valley County. Utilizing a combination of intimate local knowledge and fire management expertise, VCFWG members have identified advantageous locations from a fire management standpoint which may be emphasized in the consideration of project locations

Incorporating collaboratively developed PODs into fuels treatment planning and project design can help provide a cross-boundary framework to:

- Connect treatments across the landscape.
    - Making treatments more useful during response to unplanned ignitions.
    - Break up the landscape into manageable areas to help prioritize management investments on both Forest Service lands, state and private for cross-boundary projects and collaboration.
- Increase treatment effectiveness and increase the pace & scale of treatments in priority areas of mixed ownership.

A key component in meeting the underlying need is the protection and treatment of fire hazard in the wildland-urban interface.

To view more information please visit PODs websites:
https://research.fs.usda.gov/rmrs/projects/pods

Post-fire Rehabilitation

The first year after a fire has been shown to be the most critical for erosion and slope stabilization as vegetation attempts to recolonize the slopes. Therefore, every effort should be made, post-fire, to mitigate any further disturbance to the affected watersheds. Soil, vegetation, and litter are all critical to the functioning hydrologic processes. A watershed that has had significant amounts of ground cover removed by a wildland fire can result in a surface runoff.

Post-fire implementation such as slope stabilization, road surface, and channel treatments which include but are not limited to grass seeding, reforestation, and culvert should be considered in efforts to reduce the impacts of wildfire to both public and private infrastructure. Correcting these issues as soon as possible can reduce the impact on local citizens in the region.

VCFWG SUB-COMMITTEE ACTION ITEMS

The Valley County Fire Working Group comprises its general membership and four sub-committees for action items. The committees are currently active with the following objectives, tasks and commitments.

Lands Subcommittee

The VCFWG Lands Subcommittee develops evaluations of wildfire hazard or prioritization of fuels management needs across diverse landscapes. Modeling wildfire risk on a map base to depict the relative potential for high-intensity wildfire, annual revision of CWPP, community risk assessments, alignment with future/ current/ completed implementation projects

Current Action Items:

- 2025 revision of CWPP risk mapping:
- 2025 revision CWPP future/ current/ completed implementation projects.
- Evacuations zone map

Accomplished Action Items:

- VCFWG GIS portal for collaborators current, future, and completed projects

Future Action Items:

- 2030 revision of CWPP risk mapping
- Develop Recommendations: Provide VCFWG with a priority of recommendation that covers relevant wildfire risk reduction strategies
- Annual update VCFWG GIS portal with projects of all implementations with stakeholders within Valley County
- Map identifying hydrants and water sources

Legislation Subcommittee

The VCFWG Legislation subcommittee is responsible for development & adaptation of WUI Code requirements to be suggested & adopted by Valley County Commissioners and P&Z. The goal of these codes is to protect the safety of citizens by enhancing a home's ability to survive wildfire.

Current Action items

- 2025 update of Valley County Comprehensive Plan
- Update the Land use Ordinance containing; Wildland Urban Interface Fire Protection Plan (Subdivision regulations Valley County has required for new development.)
- Create a Geodatabase Portal for Mobile Risk Assessment- parcel assessment for all hazard management and Incident management teams.

Accomplished Action Items:

- Land Use Ordinance; Wildland Urban Interface Fire Protection Plan (Subdivision regulations Valley County has required for new development adopted in 2010.)
- Bring It, Don't Burn It; Annual program with Fire Department offer bins to landowners for woody debris removal to promote, Week beginning and end of closed fire season
- 50/50 HOA Woody Debris Cost Share Bins
- Free Residential Woody Debris Drop-Off Transfer Station during closed fire season May 10-Oct 20th started 2018.
    - Estimated 50,000+ tons collected in 6 years.

Future Action Items

- Create WUI Overlay zones for building ordinances/ adaptation.
- Adopting/ Promoting current WUI International Codes
- Evaluate the need and placement for dry hydrants throughout the county
- Create driveway permitting regulations

Education Subcommittee

The VCFWG Education Committee helps members of our community protect themselves and their property by educating them on ways to prevent fire and other safety hazards. We share information through presentations at schools, businesses, retirement homes, assisted living centers and community events. We also connect with the public through Facebook, newspaper and community outreach.

Current Action Items

- 2025 Wildfire Preparedness Day Donnelly Fire Department May 3rd
- Annual list of wildfire activities/ booths
- Create Defensible space visual aid

Accomplished Action Items:

- Wildfire Preparedness Day Annual Event
- VCFWG & Valley County Facebook Pages for public engagement on Wildfire Mitigation & education

Future Action Items

- Develop wildfire mitigation materials tailored specifically to Valley County communities and forest types, emphasizing the significance of fuels reduction practices.
- Community awareness: Promote community awareness, action, & resilience to enhance self-reliance of the community when it comes to wildfire risk; Yearly Seminar

Response Subcommittee

The VCFWG Response committee is responsible for facilitating the pre-season scenario with collaborators/ decision makers within VCFWG, & the AAR of the fire season.

Current Action Items

- Pre-season cooperators meeting/exercise (USFS, Idaho County, and Valley County
    - Collaborators will gather necessary information to practice the decision-making process by controlling a multijurisdictional fire/all hazard incident scenario.
- An After-Action Review (AAR) is a professional discussion of an event, focused on performance standards, that enables firefighters to discover for themselves what happened, why it happened, and how to sustain strengths and improve weaknesses

Accomplished Action Items:

- Mutual Aid agreement between response agencies in Valley County adopted 2014.
- Payette Interagency Dispatch, responsible for dispatching resources on the Payette National Forest Protection Area and the Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association Protection Area (Idaho Off-Set Agreement) integrated 2015.

Future Action Items

- Continued collaboration between Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), SITPA, and USFS regarding the Idaho Statewide Master Agreement (offset agreement).
- The response subcommittee will work together annually in the development of the annual pre-season cooperators meeting/exercise.
- Seek to include law enforcement representatives for the response subcommittee scenario.

ACCOMPLISHED IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS- Valley County, VCFWG

Project I.D.	Project Name	Type	Project Location	Project Description	Source Of funding	Involved Organizations	Competition Date
	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE FIRE PROTECTION PLAN (Wildfire Subdivision Fire Plan)	Planning	County Wide	The Valley County fire working group recommends that a requirement for the development and approval of a wildland urban interface fire protection plan be added as an addendum to the Valley County subdivision regulations ordinance. The existence of said plan will assist the Valley County planning and zoning commission and the structural fire districts in satisfying the current subdivision regulation, subsection 10-3-2-6D7 of this title. (Ord. 10-07, 8-26-2010), Continue to update.	VCFWG, County	VCFWG (legislation), County, City, FD, FS, GIS	Adopted 2010
	Jug Mtn 20WFM-Valley	Implementation	Jug Mtn, Jug Estates	Project encompassed removal/reduction of vertical ladder fuels, reducing heavy concentrations of dead and down and thinning dense canopies by mechanical means of mastication and hand thinning. The intent was to increase wildfire resiliency through outreach, education and implementation. A total of 82 acres were completed, over 40 landowner assessments, 5 HOA/public meetings: involving discussions with future implementation, evacuation planning, creating a future Firewise community.	Western States Fire Manager Grant, SRS Funding	Valley County	Dec 2024
	West Hazard 20HFR4-Valley	Implementation	West Mtn, Bear Basin	The project encompassed removal/reduction of vertical ladder fuels, reducing heavy concentrations of dead and down and thinning dense canopies by mechanical means of mastication and hand thinning. The intent was to increase wildfire resiliency through outreach, education and implementation. Total 90 acres completed, 50 landowner assessments, 8 HOA/public meetings: involving discussions with future implementation, emergency access routes, water/ hydrant availability, powerline safety.	Hazardous Fuels Reduction Grant, SRS Funds	Valley County	Dec 2024
	Bear Basin 17HFR-Valley	Implementation	Bear Basin, Warren Wagon, Kings Pine	The project is adjacent National Forest System land that will be treated at the same time. Forest Service hazard fuel treatments in wildlands will increase the probability that treatments on private land will be successful in reducing wildfire damage. Project treatment on private ownership, encompassed removal/reduction of vertical ladder fuels, reducing heavy concentrations of dead and down and thinning dense canopies by mechanical means of mastication and hand thinning. The intent was to increase wildfire resiliency through outreach, education and implementation. Once funding was exhausted an additional 10 landowners in the vicinity went on a waiting list. Total 119 acres completed, 30 landowner assessments, 6 HOA/public meetings.	Hazardous Fuels Reduction Grant, SRS Funds	Valley County	Dec 2022

ACCOMPLISHED IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS- Valley County, VCFWG Continued

Project I.D.	Project Name	Type	Project Location	Project Description	Source Of funding	Involved Organizations	Completion Date
	Tamarack 17WFM-Valley	Implementation	Tamarack	Project treatment on private ownership, encompassed removal/reduction of vertical ladder fuels, reducing heavy concentrations of dead and down and thinning dense canopies by mechanical means of mastication and hand thinning. The intent was to increase wildfire resiliency through outreach, education and implementation. Total 80 acres completed on highly recreated private land, Shared Stewardship- No Boundaries Forestry.	Western States Fire Manager Grant, SRS Funding	Valley County,	Dec 2022
	Wagon Wheel 16HFR-Valley	Implementation	Wagon Wheel	Project treatment on private ownership, encompassed removal/reduction of vertical ladder fuels, reducing heavy concentrations of dead and down and thinning dense canopies by mechanical means of mastication and hand thinning. The intent was to increase wildfire resiliency through outreach, education and implementation. A total of 25 acres completed on highly recreated private land.	Western States Fire Manager Grant, SRS Funding	Valley County	Dec 2020
	Valley County Fire Wise Grants	Implementation	County Wide	The project encompassed using SRS Title three funds to encourage landowners to become more fire resilient and focus on the Home Ignition Zone, Home Hardening and Fuels reduction. The Grant is 50/50 Cost share with applicant, and encompass projects listed below. •Fuels Removal – reducing vegetation and high-risk woody debris. Create defensible space. Woody • Landscape Hardening – Replace areas of vegetation with non-flammable materials. • Propane Tank Safety – Bury, relocate, remove dangerous vegetation around tanks. • Firewise Material Upgrade – replacing flammable building materials with fire resistant materials. • Evacuation Planning – Communities may apply for this funding to assist with development of a plan • Firewise Garden Development – Working with Idaho Firewise to replace flammable vegetation with drought resistant Firewise options. In FY 24 accomplished 84 acres of treatment, the county allocates 50k annually with SRS funding.	SRS Funding Private	Valley County Private	Yearly

CURRENT & FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS- Valley County, VCFWG

Project ID	Project Name	Type	Project Location	Project Description	Source Of funding	Involved Organizations	Project Target Date
	VCFWG (Valley County Fire Working Group)	Planning, Education, Response	County Wide	Continue to engage local Departments, State, City, Private and Federal Partners in Planning and Leveraging Defensible Space and HFT Projects on private land adjacent to or near agency HFT projects.	County, Private, Grant Funds	VCFWG	Ongoing
	MRA Mobile Risk Assessment	Planning, Education	County Wide	Continue to upgrade and provide Assessment of individual parcels	County, Grant Funds	VCFWG (lands), County, City, FD, FS, GIS	June 2025-Ongoing Yearly Updates
	Valley County Hazard & Risk Map	Planning, Education	County Wide	Continue to upgrade and provide update data for all hazards for public interface GIS. Create Evacuations zones throughout the whole county on GIS database.	County, Grant funds	VCFWG, County, City, FD, FS, GIS	June 2025-Ongoing Updates
	Valley County Comprehensive Plan	Planning	County Wide	This is the updated comprehensive plan for Valley County. It is designed to update the 1978, Valley County Comprehensive Plan ("1978 plan") and subsequent iterations, and to guide the growth and development of Valley County during the coming years.	County, Grant funds	VCFWG, County	2025 update-Ongoing Updates
	WUI International Fire Code	planning	County Wide	Valley County adopted the 2018 international fire code, which references the international wildland urban interface when dealing with wildlands. The following addendum's structure set out in section 10-7-4 of this chapter is based on the 2006 wildland urban interface area requirements section 405. (Ord. 10-07, 8-26-2010), Investigate adopting current fire code.	County, Grant funds	VCFWG (legislation), County, City, FD, FS, GIS	Ongoing Updates
	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE FIRE PROTECTION PLAN (Wildfire Subdivision Fire Plan)	Planning	County Wide	The Valley County fire working group recommends that a requirement for the development and approval of a wildland urban interface fire protection plan be added as an addendum to the Valley County subdivision regulations ordinance. The existence of said plan will assist the Valley County planning and zoning commission and the structural fire districts in satisfying the current subdivision regulation, subsection 10-3-2-6D7 of this title. (Ord. 10-07, 8-26-2010), Continue to update.	County, Grant funds, Private	VCFWG (legislation), County, City, FD, FS, GIS	Update FY 2025-Ongoing Updates

CURRENT & FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS- Valley County Continued

Project I.D.	Project Name	Type	Project Location	Project Description	Source Of funding	Involved Organizations	Project Target Date
	Bio-Mass Hazardous fuel	Planning, Education	County Wide	Organize woody biomass collections. Optional treatment/ removal/ regeneration options. (Bring it, Don't Burn it/ HOA Woody Debris Bins/ Free Woody Debris Transfer Station) Closed fire Season May 10- Oct 20th	County, Grant funds, Private	VCFWG, County, City, FD, FS, Private,	Yearly
	Wildfire Home Evaluations	Education	County Wide	Continue to engage & educate local Landowners in creating defensible space & home hardening practices, Target is 100-200 Wildfire Home Evaluations yearly.	County, FD, Grant Funds, Private	VCFWG, County, City, FD, FS, Private,	Ongoing
	NFPA FireWise Communities	Education	County Wide	Pursue Firewise USA® site recognition. Create fire-resilient landscapes through collaboration on public and private lands.	County, Grant Funds, Private	VCFWG, County, City, FD, FS, Private,	Ongoing
	Hazardous Fuels Treatments	Implementation	East McCall	Reduce hazardous fuels on private land near houses and infrastructure in East McCall. The project will break up vertical fuel ladders by reducing heavy concentrations of dead and downed fuels, thinning dense stands of young trees and shrubs, raising the canopy of large trees, and increasing the canopy separation of mature trees. This project and outreach will increase wildfire resiliency through education and outreach in the Valley County regarding emergency management, evacuation planning, fuel reduction projects, and structural ignitability. Project area encompasses 3000 acres, the goal is to treat 200-300 acres.	County, Grant funds, GNA Private	VCFWG, County, City, FD, FS, Private,	Feb 2024-Dec 2030
	Hazardous Fuels Treatments	Implementation	East Mountain (cascade)	Reduce hazardous fuels on private land near houses and infrastructure, and in adjacent wildlands from Warm Lake HWY to Clear Creek, Cascade. The project will break up vertical fuel ladders by reducing heavy concentrations of dead and downed fuels, thinning dense stands of young trees and shrubs, raising the canopy of large trees, and increasing the canopy separation of mature trees. Forest Service hazard fuels treatments on adjacent wildlands on Skunk Creek GNA will increase the probability that treatments on private land will be successful in reducing wildfire damage. Project area encompasses 10,000 acres, the goal is to treat 300-500 acres.	County, Grant funds, GNA Private	VCFWG, County, City, FD, FS, Private,	Feb 2024-Dec 2030

CURRENT & FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS- Valley County Continued

Project I.D.	Project Name	Type	Project Location	Project Description	Source Of funding	Involved Organizations	Project Target Date
	Hazardous Fuels Treatments	Implementation	Tamarack West Mtn	Reduce hazardous fuels on private land near houses and infrastructure. The project will break up vertical fuel ladders by reducing heavy concentrations of dead and downed fuels, thinning dense stands of young trees and shrubs, raising the canopy of large trees, and increasing the canopy separation of mature trees. Projects will focus on treating multiple adjacent parcels within subdivisions to decrease the overall flammability within the subdivisions and increase the effectiveness of treatments on each individual parcel. Project area encompasses 3000 acres, Goal is to treat 200-300 acres.	County, Grant funds, Private	VCFWG, County, City, FD, FS, Private,	Nov 2025-Dec 2030
	Hazardous Fuels Treatments	Implementation	County Wide	Reduce hazardous fuels on private, state, FS Lands near houses and other infrastructure in high fire risk areas in the county. The project will break up vertical fuel ladders by reducing heavy concentrations of dead and downed fuels, thinning dense stands of trees and shrubs, raising the canopy of large trees, and increasing the canopy separation of mature trees. Projects will focus on treating multiple adjacent parcels within subdivisions to decrease the overall flammability within the subdivisions and increase the effectiveness of treatments on each individual parcel. Private parcels within this project will be treated as funding and resources become available. It is not anticipated that all private land and adjacent National Forest System/ State Land will be treated at the same time. IDL/GNA/ Forest Service hazard fuel treatments in wildlands will increase the probability that treatments on private land will be successful in reducing wildfire damage. These Projects and outreach will increase wildfire resiliency through education and outreach in Valley County regarding emergency management, evacuation planning, fuel reduction projects, and structural ignitability. High Fire risk areas include but are not limited to Donnelly, Little Donner, McCall, No Business, Bear Basin, Blackhawk, Cascade, East Mtn, Horsethief, West Mtn, Cabarton, High Valley, Lake Fork, Round Valley Smiths Ferry, Tamarack, Warren Wagon, Yellow Pine. The Goal is to accomplish 200-500 acres per year treatment on cross boundary.	County, FD, Grant Funds, Private	VCFWG, County, City, FD, FS, Private,	Ongoing

CURRENT & FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS- Rural Fire Departments, Volunteer Fire Departments

Project I.D.	Project Name	Type	Project Location	Project Description	Source Of funding	Involved Organizations	Project Target Date
	Hydrants	Response	Rural Fire Depts.	Identify Locations; fund, develop, install and map Dry Hydrant placements	Grants, County, City, FD	VCFWG, County, City, FD	Ongoing
	Fire Dept Facility	Response	Rural Fire Depts	Upgrade Structure and Wildland Fire Engines, as determined by local department personnel.	Grants, County, City, FD	VCFWG, County, City, FD	Ongoing
	Fire Dept Facility	Response	Rural Fire Depts.	Obtain new and replacement Wildland Equipment: PPE, Fire Shelters, Portable Pumps, Hoses, Fittings, Hand Tools, Portable Tanks and Pumpkins.	Grants, County, City, FD	VCFWG, County, City, FD	Ongoing
	ICS	Response	Rural Fire Depts	Improve the local volunteer department's Incident Command & Control Using ICS and Unified Command (Training & Exercises).	Grants, County, City, FD	VCFWG, County, City, FD	Ongoing
	Comms	Response	Rural Fire Depts	Improve Incident Response operable/interoperable Radio Communications-Tactical, Repeater Frequency Use/Assignment and interoperability Options, including VTACs (Training & Exercises).	Grants, County, City, FD	VCFWG, County, City, FD	Ongoing
	Volunteers	Response	Rural Fire Depts.	Encourage and Promote Recruitment/Retention of Volunteer Firefighters by providing incentives	Grants, County, City, FD	VCFWG, County, City, FD	Ongoing

CURRENT & FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS- City of McCall, Donnelly, Cascade, Yellow Pine, Big Creek

Project I.D.	Project Name	Type	Project Location	Project Description	Source Of funding	Involved Organizations	Project Target Date
	Virtual & In-Person Workshops/	Education	City of McCall, Donnelly, Cascade	1. Host regularly scheduled webinars on wildfire preparedness and defensible space. 2. Use polls and surveys to gather real-time feedback as to barriers in participation.	City, Private, Grant, County	Private, City, County	Ongoing
	Public Education Campaigns	Education	City of McCall, Cascade	1. Create educational materials (videos, infographics, brochures) on fire safety that is the same for all areas, creating consistency. 2. Share community stories and testimonials through city channels. 3. Run targeted digital ads for high-risk areas.	City, Private, Grant, County	Private, City, County	Ongoing
	Engage Local Businesses	Education	City of McCall, Cascade	Encourage businesses to display educational materials and promote preparedness. Consider a campaign in partnership with small businesses to help build awareness.	City, Private, Grant, County	Private, City, County	Ongoing
	Volunteer Opportunities:	Implementation	City of McCall, Cascade	Involve youth groups in community action and service initiatives to build a knowledge base for the future.	City, Private, Grant, County	Private, City, County	Ongoing
	Notification System	Planning	City of McCall, Donnelly, Cascade	1. Create an active campaign for Code Red Sign Up. 2. Coordinate with other tools such as McCall's Text My Gov	City, Private, Grant, County	Private, City, County	Ongoing
	Access for Fire Response	Implementation	City of McCall, Cascade, Yellowpine, Big Creek	Focus ROW hardening and roadside clearance on areas that would accommodate safe passage	City, Private, Grant, County	Private, City, County	2024-Ongoing Yearly Updates
	Shelter Locations	Planning	City of McCall, Donnelly, Cascade, Yellowpine, Big Creek	• Work with the Fire Chiefs, Emergency Managers and Sherrif to identify and designate safe refuge areas where vegetation has been treated to a prescription that could reduce hazards (shielding needs to be 4 times potential flame lengths). • Create MOU's pre-determined shelters	City, Private, Grant, County	Private, City, County	2024-Ongoing Yearly Updates

CURRENT & FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS- Idaho Department of Lands

Project I.D.	Project Name	Type	Project Location	Project Description	Source Of funding	Involved Organizations	Project Target Date
	Round Valley Ton (FY2025)	Implementation	2 Miles Northeast of Smiths Ferry, ID	1. Maximize long-term revenue to the Endowments through sustainable management of endowment timberlands. 2. Move towards the Area's Desired Future Conditions (DFC) by adjusting species composition to more seral species (ponderosa pine, western larch, and Douglas-fir) which are more resistant to fire, insects and pathogens and by adjusting the age/size class distribution on the area to reduce defect, mortality, and improve growth. 3. This sale will facilitate two seed trees harvesting prescription units. The regeneration period is anticipated to be five to seven years. If natural regeneration does not occur within that time, the overstory will be removed and the units will be planted to achieve desired stocking levels. 4. The sale will facilitate an overstory removal harvest prescription. The unit is adequately stocked with natural regeneration. The remaining overstory will be removed, making available more resources for the understory. 5. Developments will improve the existing road system for future management activities. 453 Acres	IDL	IDL	FY 2024-2029
	Boulder Cap Ton (FY2025)	Implementation	7 Miles E of McCall, ID	1. Maximize long-term revenue to the Endowments through sustainable management of endowment timberlands. 2. Move towards the Area's Desired Future Conditions (DFC) by adjusting species composition to more seral species (ponderosa pine, western larch, and Douglas-fir) which are more resistant to fire, insects and pathogens and by adjusting the age/size class distribution on the area to reduce defect, mortality, and improve growth. 3. This sale will facilitate two seed trees harvesting prescription units. The regeneration period is anticipated to be five to seven years. If natural regeneration does not occur within that time, the overstory will be removed and the units will be planted to achieve desired stocking levels. 4. The sale will facilitate an overstory removal harvest prescription. The unit is adequately stocked with natural regeneration. The remaining overstory will be removed, making available more resources for the understory. 5. Developments will improve the existing road system for future management activities. 569 Acres	IDL	IDL	FY 2024-2029

CURRENT & FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS- Idaho Department of Lands Continued

Project I.D.	Project Name	Type	Project Location	Project Description	Source Of funding	Involved Organizations	Project Target Date
	Great Scott Ton (FY2025)	Implementation	5 miles NE of Cascade	1.Maximize long-term revenue to the Endowments through sustainable management of endowment timberlands. 2. Move towards the Area's Desired Future Conditions (DFC) by adjusting species composition to more seral species (ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir) which are more resistant to fire, insects, and pathogens and by adjusting the age/size class distribution on the area to reduce defect, mortality, and improve growth. Implement a seed tree silvicultural prescription to naturally regenerate the sale area. 3. Reconstruct existing roads to provide adequate access for future forest management activities and for fire suppression. 573 acres	IDL	IDL	FY 2024-2029
	Deep South Ton	Implementation	8 miles NE of Cascade	1. Maximize long-term revenue to the Endowments through sustainable management of endowment timberlands. 2. Move towards the Area's Desired Future Conditions (DFC) by adjusting species composition to more seral species (ponderosa pine, western larch, and Douglas-fir) which are more resistant to fire, insects and pathogens and by adjusting the age/size class distribution on the area to reduce defect, mortality, and improve growth. 3. Developments will improve the existing road system for future management activities. 147 acres	IDL	IDL	FY 2025-2030
	Meadow Handle Ton	Implementation	7 Miles SE of McCall, ID	1. Maximize long-term revenue to the Endowments through sustainable management of endowment timberlands. 2. Move towards the Area's Desired Future Conditions (DFC) by adjusting species composition to more seral species (western larch and ponderosa pine) which are more resistant to fire, insects and pathogens and by adjusting the age/size class distribution on the area to reduce defect, mortality, and improve growth. 3. Implement an overstory removal prescription in units 1-3. 4. Reconstruct existing roads to provide adequate access for future forest management activities. 584 acres	IDL	IDL	FY 2024-2029
	Willow Salvage	Implementation	4 miles SW of Cascade	1. Maximize long-term revenue to the Endowments through sustainable management of endowment timberlands. 2. Move towards the Area's Desired Future Conditions (DFC) by adjusting species composition to more seral species (white pine, western larch, and Douglas-fir) which are more resistant to fire, insects and pathogens and by adjusting the age/size class distribution on the area to reduce defect, mortality, and improve growth. 3. Salvage trees killed or severely damaged by the Lava Wildfire. 4. Ensure the area is adequately stocked by planting a mixture of ponderosa pine and western larch. 59 acres	IDL	IDL	FY 2024-2029

CURRENT & FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS- Payette Forest Service

Project I.D.	Project Name	Type	Project Location	Project Description	Source Of funding	Involved Organizations	Project Target Date
	Payette National Forest Resilience and Fuels Reduction Prescribed Fire	Implementation	Payette National Forest All Units	The proposed project would authorize prescribed burns across the Forest every year to restore health and resiliency to vegetation communities on the Payette National Forest.	FS	FS	
	Granite Goose Landscape Restoration Project	Implementation	north and east of New Meadows, Idaho and north and west of McCall, Idaho.	The Granite Goose Landscape Restoration Project is a landscape scale effort to improve conditions across multiple resource areas including vegetation, watersheds, roads, and recreation management - Wildlife, Fish, Rare plants, Forest products, Fuels management, Watershed management, Road management. 39,945.79 acres	FS	FS	
	Lava Fire Salvage	Implementation	The project is located approximately on lava fire.	The Council Ranger District proposes cutting hazard trees within and adjacent to the Big Flat developed recreation site and salvaging trees within the perimeter of the Lava Fire on the Payette National Forest products	FS	FS	
	Council Ranger District 2022- 2024 Post-fire Reforestation	Implementation	The Lava, Wolf Creek, and Four Corners Fires are located north of Emmet and west of Lake Cascade.	Reforestation activities within the Four Corners, Lava, Limepoint, and Wolf Creek fire areas. Vegetation management (other than forest products)	FS	FS	

CURRENT & FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS- Boise Forest Service

Project I.D.	Project Name	Type	Project Location	Project Description	Source Of funding	Involved Organizations	Project Target Date
	Crawford RX (CE)	Implementation	3 ½ miles northeast of Cascade, ID	The purpose of the project is to protect both the structures within the National Forest Work Station, the Eagle's Nest Subdivision and other privately owned dwellings and property located outside of the Forest boundaries from a high intensity wildfire igniting on Forest lands and spreading to the private land or from an ignition approaching National Forest lands from the private property. Purpose 2, provides a defensible space from which suppression resources could defend all sites from an approaching wildfire. Purpose 3, encourage re-growth of the desired big game forage species. Planning 57 acres of broadcast burning. Prescribed Burning, thinning	USFS Funds	USFS-Boise NF, private	
	Fawn Tussock RX (CE)	Implementation	6 miles southwest of Cascade, ID	Capture the value of timber impacted by insects and disease mortality, to improve stand conditions (increase early seral tree species, such as ponderosa pine and water larch), improve resiliency to ongoing and future insect activity, reduce existing hazardous fuels accumulations, and reduce the potential fuel loading caused by insect and disease mortality. Treat and reduce hazardous fuels within a Wildland-urban Interface (WUI) project area, which will reduce the risk of wildfire to values such as private property, forest infrastructure, wildlife habitat, visuals, and water quality. Vegetation treatments could include Commercial thinning, commercial thinning, noncommercial thinning, prescribed burning, and mastication. Planning 920 acres of broadcast prescribed burning for the calendar year. Planning 160 acres of pile burning. Planning 8 miles of mastication along NFSR roads this calendar year. Prescribed Burning, thinning	USFS Funds	USFS-Boise NF-Cascade RD, Signed CE from 2021	
	Skunk RX (CE)	Implementation	9 miles southeast of Cascade, ID	Improve stand conditions (increase early seral tree species, such as ponderosa pine and western larch), improve resiliency to ongoing and future insect activity, reduce existing hazardous fuels accumulations, and reduce the potential fuel loading caused by insect and disease mortality. Treat and reduce hazardous fuels within a Wildland-urban Interface (WUI) project area, which will reduce the risk of wildfire to values such as private property, forest infrastructure, wildlife habitat, visuals, and water quality. Vegetation treatments could include Commercial thinning, commercial thinning, noncommercial thinning, prescribed burning, and mastication. Planned 91 acres of broadcast. Planning 720 acres of pile burning. Prescribed Burning, thinning	USFS Funds	USFS-Boise NF-Cascade RD, Signed CE from 2022	

CURRENT & FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS- Boise Forest Service Continued

Project I.D.	Project Name	Type	Project Location	Project Description	Source Of funding	Involved Organizations	Project Target Date
	French Hazard RX (EA)	Implementation	3 miles west of Cascade, ID	Purpose 1: Reduce hazardous fuels and the risk of a crown fire spreading within the WUI and reduce natural fuels accumulation within the Project area. Purpose 2: Manage forest structure and species composition to accelerate development of large tree size class dominated by early seral tree species (e.g., ponderosa pine) that will contribute to achieving Boise National Forest Land Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) desired vegetation and associated wildlife source habitat conditions. Increase landscape resiliency to uncharacteristic disturbance events and promote fire's ecological role in achieving desired conditions. Vegetation treatments could include: Commercial thinning, commercial thinning, noncommercial thinning, prescribed burning, and mastication. No broadcast burning acres planned for the calendar year. Planning 474 acres of pile burning.	USFS Funds	USFS-Boise NF-Cascade RD, signed EA from 2018	
	Kline Mountain-Warm Lake Area (EA)	Implementation	26 miles east of Cascade, ID	PROPOSED PROJECT: Restore historic fire patterns and frequencies at the landscape scale, increase resiliency and overall health of vegetation with concordant benefits of providing quality wildlife habitat, minimize the potential for uncharacteristic wildfires by reducing surface and ladder fuels and breaking up contiguous vegetation, especially in areas of recent tree mortality and address public health and safety impacts from uncharacteristic wildfires, including reducing risk for fire-fighters, reducing major impacts to air quality, and reducing risk to communities and community assets. Planning 10 to 15 miles of mastication along NFSR roads. Planning 614 acres of broadcast burning.	USFS Funds	USFS-Boise NF-Cascade RD, Pending EA SWIRL NEPA	
	Yellow Pine-Golden Antimony Area (CE or EA)	Implementation	1 mile south of Yellow Pine, ID	PROPOSED PROJECT, Reduce natural fuel accumulations around the eastern approaches of the community of Yellow Pine and surrounding structures. Proposed activities include fuel break with hand thinning, mechanical mulch, and under burn(broadcast).	USFS Funds	USFS-Boise NF-Cascade RD, Valley County, Yellow Pine Fire Department, Signed CE from 2009	

CURRENT & FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS- Boise Forest Service Continued

Project I.D.	Project Name	Type	Project Location	Project Description	Source Of funding	Involved Organizations	Project Target Date
	Gold Fork North (EA)	Implementation	8 1/2 miles southwest of Donnelly, ID	PROPOSED PROJECT, WOULD USE SWIRL FOREST WIDE NEPA. PROJECT NOT LISTED ON THE 5-YEAR PLAN OF WORK: Restore historic fire patterns and frequencies at the landscape scale, increase resiliency and overall health of vegetation with concordant benefits of providing quality wildlife habitat, minimize the potential for uncharacteristic wildfires by reducing surface and ladder fuels and breaking up contiguous vegetation, especially in areas of recent tree mortality and address public health and safety impacts from uncharacteristic wildfires, including reducing risk for fire-fighters, reducing major impacts to air quality, and reducing risk to communities and community assets.	USFS Funds	USFS-Boise NF-Cascade RD, Pending EA SWIRL NEPA	
	Lost Horse (EA)	Implementation	21 miles east and southeast of Cascade, ID	Objective 1: Manage forest structure and species composition to contribute to achieving forest plan desired vegetation conditions. Maintain old forest habitat where present in low- to mid- elevation forests and promote achievement of old forest habitat conditions in the medium and large tree size classes. Objective 2: Manage travel routes toward a minimum road system that takes into consideration current and future access for recreation and other public uses, as well as future National Forest System management needs. Impacted by the Snag wildfire (2024), salvage sale planned with hazard tree mitigation along NFSR roads. Planning ARCES of pile burning. No broadcast burning planned for 2025.	USFS Funds	USFS-Boise NF-Cascade RD, signed EA from 2020	
	High Valley Integrated Restoration Project (EA)	Implementation	6 miles northeast of Ola, ID	The objective is to improve forest health conditions and reduce the threat of wildfire to nearby private property. Planning 723 acres of broadcast burning. Planning 2,240 acres of pile burning within the High Buck Timber sale. Planning 1592 acres of pile burning within the Shirts Timber sale.	USFS Funds	USFS-Boise NF-Emmett RD	)

CURRENT & FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS- Boise Forest Service Continued

Project I.D.	Project Name	Type	Project Location	Project Description	Source Of funding	Involved Organizations	Project Target Date
	Cottonwood Project (CE)	Implementation	10 1/2 miles northeast of Ola, ID	The objective is to improve forest health conditions and reduce the threat of wildfire. Planning 314 acres of broadcast burning.	USFS Funds	USFS-Boise NF-Emmett RD	
	Sage Hen Integrated Restoration (EA)	Implementation	13 miles southwest of Cascade, ID	Improve vegetation conditions for the purpose of increasing forest resiliency to uncharacteristic disturbances, conserve or restore habitat for wildlife species dependent on low-elevation, old forest habitats within the nonlethal and mixed 1 fire regimes, restore watershed function for the purpose of improving aquatic resources, including bull trout habitat connectivity and diversity, improve and manage recreation opportunities and use, and support local and regional economies.	USFS Funds	USFS-Boise NF-Emmett RD-Singed EA 2024	
	Sage Hen Restoration Hazard Tree Mitigation (CE)	Implementation	13 miles southwest of Cascade, ID	PENDING PROJECT: Hazard Tree Mitigation, Commercial Salvage, Reforestation, Recreation & Access Management, Infrastructure Repair	USFS Funds	USFS-Boise NF-Emmett RD-Pending NEPA	
	Snag Fire (EA)	Implementation	9 miles east of Cascade, ID	PENDING; Proposed actions include Hazard Tree Mitigation, area salvage, Reforestation in Hazard tree mitigation and area salvage units, reformation OUTSIDE hazard tree mitigation and area salvage units, revegetation of non-forested areas (shrub planting). Fuel treatments would include activity and existing fuels in hazard tree mitigation and area salvage units will be disposed of through hand or machine piling, pile burning, jackpot burning, lopping and scattering, mastication chipping, biochar processing. Several proposed timber sales within the project area could be implemented.	USFS Funds, Emergency funds	USFS-Boise NF-Cascade RD	
	Lava Restoration Project (EA)	Implementation	9 miles south of Cascade, ID	PENDING: Proposed actions include Hazard Tree Mitigation, area salvage, Reforestation in Hazard tree mitigation and area salvaged units, reforestation OUTSIDE hazard tree mitigation and area salvage units, revegetation of non-forested areas (shrub planting). Fuel treatments would include activity and existing fuels in hazard tree mitigation and area salvage units will be disposed of through hand or machine piling, pile burning, jackpot burning, lopping and scattering, mastication chipping, biochar processing. Several proposed timber sales within the project area could be implemented.	USFS Funds	USFS-Boise NF-Emmett RD	

CURRENT & FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS- Boise Forest Service Continued

Project I.D.	Project Name	Type	Project Location	Project Description	Source Of funding	Involved Organizations	Project Target Date
	Snowball (CE)	Implementation	9 miles east of Cascade, ID	PENDING: The purpose is to address the impacts to the landscape from the 2024 Boulder Fire. Proposed actions could include hazard tree mitigation and area salvage, reforestation, road management actions to support activities,	USFS Funds	USFS-Boise NF-Cascade RD PENDING	
	Stinky Skunk GNA Ton)	Implementation	USFS Boise National Forest, 12 Miles South of Cascade	1.To treat and reduce hazardous fuels within a Wildland-urban Interface (WUI) project area, which will reduce the risk of wildfire to values such as private property, forest infrastructure, wildlife habitat, visuals, and water quality. 2.Move towards the Area's Desired Future Conditions (DFC) by adjusting species composition to more seral species (ponderosa pine, western larch, and Douglas-fir) which are more resistant to fire, insects and pathogens and by adjusting the age/size class distribution on the area to reduce defect, mortality, and improve growth. 3.To maintain existing, and develop future, wildlife habitat. 4.To support local communities. 5. To generate revenue to support future GNA projects. 340 acres"	USFS Funds	USFS-Boise NF-Emmett RD-Singed EA 2024	
	French Flats GNA Ton (FY2024)	Implementation	USFS Boise National Forest, 4 Miles South of Cascade	1. To treat and reduce hazardous fuels within a Wildland-urban Interface (WUI) project area, which will reduce the risk of wildfire to values such as private property, forest infrastructure, wildlife habitat, visuals, and water quality. 2. Move towards the Area's Desired Future Conditions (DFC) by adjusting species composition to more seral species (ponderosa pine, western larch, and Douglas-fir) which are more resistant to fire, insects and pathogens and by adjusting the age/size class distribution on the area to reduce defect, mortality, and improve growth. 3.To maintain existing, and develop future, wildlife habitat. 4. To support local communities. 5. To generate revenue to support future GNA projects. 234 acres	USFS Funds	USFS-Boise NF-Emmett RD-Pending NEPA	
	Hazard Salvage GNA (FY2024)	Implementation	USFS Boise National Forest, 4 Miles South of Cascade	1. To salvage timber impacted by the Four Corners Wildfire. 2. To maintain existing and develop future wildlife habitat. 3. To support local communities.389 acres"	USFS Funds, Emergency funds	USFS-Boise NF-Cascade RD	

CURRENT & FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS- Idaho Power

Project I.D.	Project Name	Type	Project Location	Project Description	Source Of funding	Involved Organizations	Project Target Date
IPC1	Wildfire Mitigation Power Grid Hardening	Implementation	Cascade, Donnelly, Lake Fork and McCall	Idaho Power's grid hardening program includes systematic replacement of hardware, equipment, and materials to improve safety and reliability and provide additional wildfire protections. Idaho Power Tier 3 Wildfire Risk Zones 76 miles	Private	Idaho Power	
IPC2	Fire Weather Stations	Planning	Valley County. Station locations	Idaho Power's Atmospheric Sciences department uses high-resolution modeling and forecasting capabilities, combined with existing fire weather stations and publicly available weather and fuel data, to develop and circulate daily Fire Potential Index forecasts. This information informs field personnel practices and operational settings on powerlines during days with increased fire potential. FPI forecasts are also used in conjunction with Idaho Power's weather forecasting efforts to detect extreme weather events that may trigger a PSPS. These stations feed into a public network, making them available to the national weather service or other entities monitoring conditions. 9 stations	Private	Idaho Power	
IPC3	Wildfire Detection Cameras	Planning	Snowbank Peak, Valley County	Idaho Power participates in the Idaho Wildfire Detection Interoperability group where partners are working together to establish a connected, AI enabled network of detection cameras that can quickly detect wildfires, track real-time weather and fuel conditions, and allow first responders to better allocate the appropriate assets in the event of a fire. 1 additional camera installed, Alert West	Private	Idaho Power	
IPC4	Idaho Power Powerline Vegetation Management Program	Implementation	All powerline locations throughout Valley County	Idaho Power's Vegetation Management program (VMP) addresses public safety and electric reliability by safeguarding T&D lines from trees and other vegetation that may cause an outage or damage facilities. Vegetation management remains an important mitigation strategy for Idaho Power. In wildfire risk zones, the company conducts enhanced vegetation activities, including annual patrols and mid-cycle pruning in those higher risk areas. Idaho Power anticipates an investment of approximately $5.4M in vegetation management in Valley County over the next four years. Idaho Power distribution and transmission assets. 3 year pruning cycle with off cycle pruning as necessary	Private	Idaho Power	