

**2012
ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN
NORTH IDAHO OPERATIONS AREA OF IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS
IDAHO PANHANDLE NATIONAL FORESTS
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS – COEUR D’ALENE TRIBE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT – COEUR D’ALENE DISTRICT
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE – KOOTENAI REFUGE**

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OPERATIONS CHIEF NORTH Idaho Department of Lands	Date

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DISTRICT MANAGER – Coeur d’Alene District Bureau of Land Management	Date

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Acting SUPERINTENDENT – Coeur d’Alene Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs	Date

<u><i>Chief James Allan</i></u>	<u>7/18/12</u>
CHAIRMAN Coeur d’Alene Tribal Council	Date

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REFUGE MANAGER, Kootenai Wildlife Refuge U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Date

This 2012 Annual Operating Plan supersedes any and all Memorandum of Understandings and Operating Plans between the signatory Agencies of this Operating Plan.

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In order to maintain the cooperative fire control effort between the State of Idaho, Department of Lands, Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, U.S Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs - Coeur d'Alene Tribe (hereinafter referred to as " member agencies"), the following Annual Operating Plan will remain in effect until changed or rescinded and reviewed annually between the North Idaho Operations Area of IDL, Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Kootenai Wildlife Refuge, the Bureau of Indian Affairs - Coeur d'Alene Tribe, and/or the Bureau of Land Management.

Now, therefore, it is mutually agreed that:

1. AREA

This operating plan applies only to lands under fire protection of the State of Idaho, Department of Lands, Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Bureau of Indian Affairs - Coeur d'Alene Tribe, as shown on the maps which are on file in State and Federal District offices. All lands covered under this agreement are to be considered Reciprocal Initial Attack Zones.

2. AUTHORITY

In all cases, the current 2007-2012 Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement No. 07-FI-11015600-087 (Appendix A) between the Northern, Intermountain, and Pacific Northwest Regions of the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, BLM-Idaho, USFWS – Pacific Region, BIA-Northwest Region, and the State of Idaho, Department of Lands will be the basic governing document for this plan, and all decisions will be made in accordance with the terms of that agreement and in cooperation with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe thru their agreement with the BIA.

3. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annual Operating Plan (hereinafter referred to as the Plan) is to document the agreements and commitments to fire protection assistance, project work and cooperation made by the signing agencies.

4. DEFINITIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS:

- A. A current map of protection areas and special management consideration areas is on file and available at the Idaho Panhandle National Forest Supervisors Office or the Idaho Department of Lands Fire Bureau.
- B. All signators to the operating plan will submit any special management consideration areas, with suppression action needs, for inclusion in Appendix B of the agreement. Updates will be submitted as needed.
- C. The agency with protection responsibility will be responsible for repair of any suppression damage. Jurisdictional agencies may assign a resource advisor to develop suppression rehab plans. Jurisdictional agencies are responsible for all aspects of Burned Area Emergency Rehab (BAER). The definition of suppression damage is damage caused by the suppression action, but not by the fire itself.

5. FIRE SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

- A. City, county, and rural fire department resources may be utilized by any wildland fire agency. Use of all such units beyond the terms defined in local initial attack agreements will be coordinated and paid by the Idaho Department of Lands. Rates will be in accordance with the Fire Service Organization Rate Book published by IDL.
- B. Use of the organizations for Idaho Panhandle National Forests project work will be based on agreements generated with the individual organizations.

6. PROTECTION AREA SUMMARIES

The Idaho Panhandle National Forests and Bureau of Indian Affairs – Coeur d'Alene Tribe, will provide the State of Idaho with an updated list of lands requesting state protection by April 1 each year.

7. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES**A. FIRE NOTIFICATION**

Agencies with protection responsibility for other signatory lands are required to inform the ownership agency of fires involving their lands in a timely manner. Coeur d'Alene Dispatch Center staff, as a representative for protection agencies, will contact the duty officer of other affected agencies as soon as practical after the location of a fire has been confirmed. This exchange of information is necessary to allow for timely fire-cause investigation in cases of possible civil damage claims, assignment of Resource Advisors and notification of Contracting Officers or other agency-specific concerns.

B. INTERAGENCY DISPATCH OPERATING PLANS (Clause 9 CFFPA)

The Agencies agree to maintain, support, and participate in interagency dispatch centers. The IDL and the IPNF will jointly staff the Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Center (CDC) and the Coeur d'Alene Fire Cache (CDK), see staffing plan Appendix G. The IDL will provide all necessary non personnel financial support for CDK and the IPNF will provide all necessary non personnel financial support for CDC. The Coeur d'Alene District, Bureau of Land Management annually contributes to staffing of CDC as defined in the IPNF/BLM Service First Agreement; BLM contribution for 2012 is \$20,000. IDL will hire temp dispatchers at CDC to provide support to CDT. Annually before June 1, IDL will bill BIA/CDT for that support. The amount billed for 2012 will be \$10,000. Funds provided by BLM will be used to offset FS staffing costs for agreed to positions. Funds provided by the BIA/CDT will be used to offset IDL staffing costs for agreed to positions.

Prior to May 1st annually the Unified Agencies Operations Group (UAOG) will update, review and approve Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch SOP CDC's Board of Directors will provide the final review and approval.

C. AIRCRAFT USE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES NOT DESCRIBED IN MOBILIZATION PLANS.

All aviation resources ordered will be considered assistance by hire and therefore always billable. This requires aircraft costs to be tracked by each fire even if the fires are under a Miscellaneous ABC fire charge number. Individual fire name or resource order number must identify costs for each leg on the form FS-6500-122.

Guidance for the charging of aviation assets used on fire is as follows:**Forest Service**

1. **EXCLUSIVE USE:** Daily availability will be charged to the normal charge code that the aircraft was contracted and obligated. Additional costs such as flight time, extended standby, overnight charges, etc. will be charged to the fire using the aircraft and will be identified separately on the FS-6500-122. If the exclusive use contract has been extended beyond the mandatory period/guarantee then the charging of daily availability will be the same as a Call When Needed (CWN) contract aircraft.

2. CWN CONTRACTS: If the aircraft is under a current resource order and daily availability is being charged to a specific large fire, miscellaneous ABC fires, or severity funds then the aircraft will continue to charge availability to that charge code even when loaned to a fire for short duration. This is very typical in initial attack or short duration borrowing of aircraft between large fires. If the need of a specific fire requires more than borrowing then that fire should order their own aircraft. Additional costs such as flight time, extended standby, overnight charges, etc. will be charged to the borrowing fire and will be separately identified on the FS-6500-122. If the aircraft is given a new resource order and reassigned then the new fire will pay all charges including availability. Replacement aircraft for the one reassigned will be picked up under the old resource order/charge code requiring the replacement with a new "A-" number.

If the CWN aircraft is not under a current resource order and is not under pay status as a CWN and must be activated/assigned then the fire requesting the aircraft will pay daily availability as well as any additional costs. This is also true of aircraft officially reassigned from one incident to another as opposed to short term borrowing of an aircraft.

Idaho Department of Lands

All IDL aircraft will be charged an hourly suppression rate for all time the aircraft is flying on an incident. The suppression rate consists of the hourly flight rate plus a portion of the daily availability that is proportional to the amount of use that day. The suppression rate will be determined and available by July 1 for exclusive use aircraft and shortly after obtaining a CWN resource. Agreements pertaining to the management of IDL SEATS/Scooper is documented in the Idaho Department of Lands and US Forest Service Regions 1 and 4 Interagency Operations Guide for Single Engine Air Tankers and is incorporated into this plan by reference.

D. *INTERAGENCY SHARING OF COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS AND FREQUENCIES (Clause 12 CFPA)*

1. RADIO FREQUENCIES: Each member agency may use radio frequencies assigned to the other members for incident activities.
2. COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT: State of Idaho and Bureau of Indian Affairs-Coeur d'Alene Tribe, is authorized the use of all communications equipment including computers. The Forest Service will work with state offices to allow access.
3. Automated Weather Stations: Each agency will be allowed access to weather data collected by the other.

E. *Wildfire Decision Documentation and Delegation of Authority (Clause 39 CFPA)*

Agency policy requires that a WFDSS or WFSAs be completed for all wildfires which exceed initial response. The appropriate Local or Unit Agency Administrators from the protecting and jurisdictional agencies will jointly develop and approve the documentation. The Idaho Department of Lands is recognized as the authorized agency for the Idaho Fish and Game to develop and sign the WFDSS or WFSAs for all Fish and Game lands. On dual jurisdiction fires, the involved agencies will decide which decision documentation format(s) will be used. WFDSS is required if the wildfire originates or moves onto federal land. The Forest Service will complete WFDSS response level 1 for all wildfires on FS protection regardless of ownership and all wildfires on IPNF National Forest Lands under IDL protection.

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

F. FIRE PERIMETERS

The Protecting Agency will GPS all fire perimeters of fires five acres and larger and provide the data to the Jurisdictional Agency with the fire report. The Jurisdictional Agency will be responsible to GPS perimeters of fires less than five acres if that data is needed.

G. TRAINING (Clause 17 CFPA)

Member agencies will cooperate in fire management and aviation training.

Agencies will share course coordinator duties to the best of their ability commensurate with their percentage of anticipated students.

The Forest Service and IDL will share the obligation to contract for facilities and all necessary support for the annual guard school/advance guard school. The Forest Service and IDL agree to alternate as lead agency for hosting guard school/advanced guard school. The Forest Service will be the lead agency and procure all facilities and support in even numbered years; the IDL will be the lead agency and procure all facilities and support in odd numbered years. Other participating agencies may be billed by the lead agency based on an agency's percentage of total students, see Section 9 Administrative Procedures below. In 2010 the IPNF will enter into a 3 year contract for facilities and contract for all other necessary services. In 2011 the IDL will reimburse the IPNF for facilities utilized for guard school under this 3 year contract and IDL will contract for all other necessary services. The IPNF will be the lead agency for guard school in 2012 and procure all necessary facility and support contracts.

H. PRESCRIBED FIRE AND FUEL MANAGEMENT (Clause 8 CFPA)

Member agencies may request support from other member agencies for prescribed fire and fuel management projects. Support includes but is not limited to labor, materials, supplies, vehicles, equipment and/or aircraft. Billing procedures will follow direction outlined below in Section 9, ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES.

I. MANAGEMENT RESPONSE (Clause 37 & 43 CFPA)

The wildfire management objective is to safely implement the appropriate response to manage wildfires at minimum cost while upholding federal wildland fire policy and adhering to state laws.

The 2009 NWCG modifications to the Interagency Strategy for the Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy gives federal agencies more management flexibility as a single wildfire can now be managed for one or more objectives. The strategic response to wildfire includes the full range of management options from full perimeter control and suppression to strategies that utilize less than full perimeter control to achieve other objectives. Managing a wildfire partially or wholly for multiple objectives on Federal Lands may be used with any wildfire within this range of response if allowed in the Land and Resource Management Plan.

Managing wildfire for multiple objectives is an option on National Forest Lands protected by the Idaho Department of Lands. Close coordination between the IPNF District and IDL Area Fire Program Managers will be required to manage fire for multiple objectives on these lands.

Per the Idaho Statewide Offset Agreement, the IPNF is responsible for fire protection on State of Idaho and private lands in several locations in North Idaho, protection area boundaries are included in WFDSS data layers. In these areas, the Forest Service, acting as an agent of the State of Idaho, is mandated under State law to fully suppress all fires on State and private lands to protect resource values.

Snow Peak Cooperative Wildlife Management Area

Land ownership in the Snow Peak Wildlife Management Area consists of IPNF lands and Idaho Department of Fish and Game (F&G) lands intermingled in a checkerboard pattern. IDL has the responsibility to provide wildfire protection for Idaho F&G Lands. Through the Idaho Cooperative Protection Agreement, the IPNF is the protection agency for all lands within the management area. Managing wildfire to achieve wildlife habitat benefits as well as other social and natural resource benefits is an acceptable response to achieve land management objectives for each agency.

Idaho F&G lands are critical to efficient and safe management of wildland fires on adjacent National Forest System lands. Therefore, there is a direct benefit to the Forest Service to include those lands while managing a wildfire for multiple objectives in this area. All such events in the area will be under the management control of the Forest Service and when burning within prescription will not be considered a public nuisance under Idaho Code § 38-107. To fully implement fire management with a full range of objectives on National Forest System lands it is necessary to include Idaho F&G lands. To facilitate implementation of the full spectrum of wildland fire management in the Snow Peak Area the Forest Service assumes management and financial responsibility for all aspects of unplanned wildland fires burning within prescription as well as incidents with a single objective of suppression, regardless of ownership at origin.

Wildfire Decision Support System (WFDSS) will be prepared for all fires within the area. A relative risk assessment will be completed for all wildfires managed for multiple objectives. The appropriate IPNF Line Officer and IDL Bureau of Fire Management Official would agree to and approve the WFDSS for events that include Idaho F&G lands.

J. SHARED RESOURCES (Clause 7, 19 & 51 CFFA)

Member agencies may request support from other member agencies for preparedness staffing. Support includes but is not limited to labor, materials, supplies, vehicles, equipment and/or aircraft. Billing procedures will follow direction outlined below in Section 9, ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES.

K. PREPAREDNESS - INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM (IMT) SUPPORT (Clause 51 CFFA)

Fire managers will agree on IMT support above and beyond funding provided by the Northern Region of the Forest Service. For purchase of equipment and supplies, fire managers will agree on proportioning of cost between the agencies prior to committing to actual expenditures.

8. FIRE PREVENTION

A. INTERAGENCY FIRE PREVENTION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The State Forest Protective Districts, Forest Service Ranger Districts, Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Indian Affairs - Coeur d'Alene Tribe will work with their local fire prevention cooperative organizations to develop an effective fire prevention program. Current active Cooperatives are Kootenai, Shoshone, and Bonner counties. Any facilities or equipment of member agencies are available for cooperative use in the prevention program.

B. INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

1. **JOINT PRESS RELEASES:** Member agencies agree to work in cooperation with local Fire Prevention Co-ops in efforts of news releases pertaining to closed fire season, "shovel and bucket" laws, or other fire restrictions will be jointly coordinated between the member agencies, and a joint news release made.
2. **OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS/SHARED FUNDING OF PREVENTION ACTIVITIES:** Smokey Bear programs, local education programs, and shared funding of prevention activities will be coordinated through the local fire prevention cooperatives.

C. RESTRICTIONS AND CLOSURES COORDINATION PLAN

If any members should consider a fire restriction or closure order affecting lands under their responsibility, that member will immediately notify the other members. This will apply to either total or partial closures. Final decisions will, in all cases, be up to the Forest Supervisor, State Forester, BIA Superintendent, BLM District Manager and FWS Refuge Manager. A coordination meeting will be held to decide upon an agreement that will be applicable to all agencies, define boundaries, and be made available for the media. The State Fire Coordinator, Department of Lands, will coordinate fire restrictions and closures for the North Idaho Zone.

1. **RESTRICTIONS:** refer to NRCG Restriction and Closure Procedures http://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dc/idcdc/id_restr_plan.pdf
2. **LIFTING RESTRICTIONS:** Restrictions should be lifted as soon as there is a significant break in burning conditions.
3. **PUBLIC INFORMATION:** News releases will be coordinated through the State Fire Coordinator.

D. BURNING AND CAMPFIRE PERMITS POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. **ISSUANCE OF BURNING PERMITS:** Forms used will be the standard State of Idaho, Department of Lands, Burning Permit. Issuance of burning permits is the responsibility of the protection agencies. Members of this agreement will issue burning permits on lands within their respective areas of protection responsibility and in accordance with the laws and/or regulation governing their agency. Local District Fire Management Officers and Area Fire Wardens are encouraged to work together to determine how to best meet the intent of the state fire code and how to best provide burning permits for the public based on local needs. Adjacent districts may issue permits for each other upon approval of the District Fire Management Officer or Fire Warden on the district where the burning is to be done.
2. **PRESCRIBED BURNING:** Member agencies will not require the other to obtain a burning permit for the purpose of approval of the other agency's planned prescribed burning. Notification of intent to burn will be required for the purpose of informing the agency with fire protection jurisdiction so as to avoid false alarm fires.
3. **TERMINATION OF BURNING PERMITS:** All open burning by private entities either by permit during State closed fire season, (May 10-October 20), or outside the closed fire season can only be regulated for air quality reasons by the State Division of Environment through the issuance of "Episode" alerts.

An exception to this would be within rural fire districts that have the authority to regulate open burning with permit systems. Therefore, these permits can be terminated for air quality reasons through State Fire Code and are not dependent upon Division of Environment declarations. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe has air quality management jurisdiction on tribal property.

9. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES**A. Reciprocal Initial Attack Zones.**

Reciprocal initial attack zones have been established and are documented under Item 1 (page1) of this agreement. Within these zones, a Supporting Agency will, voluntarily or upon request, take initial attack action in support of the Protection Agency. The Protection 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 that the costs exceed \$5,000, the entire fire's cost will be billed.

Aviation resources, including retardant 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 billable to the using agency.

B. BILLING RATES FOR RESOURCES AND BILLING INFORMATION FOR PRESUPPRESSION ACTIVITIES, PRESCRIBED FIRE AND OTHER PROJECT WORK.

The intent of the Cooperative Agreement for reimbursable and nonreimbursable suppression costs and services arising from such use shall be to reimburse for direct costs only. Administrative charges may be applied to non-suppression billings.

(REFERENCE: Master Co-op Fire Protection Agreement, Section 41 dated 08/2002, Appendix A).

All activities under this category will have a reimbursable number for the project and a completed resource order documenting the State of Idaho PCA number and reimbursable management code. Copies of the order will be sent to the IDL District, the Budget section of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests and the Coeur d’Alene Tribe.

All interagency prescribed fire support will be coordinated through Coeur d’Alene Interagency Dispatch.

C. FIRE PURCHASING AND EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT RENTALS

Refer to the Idaho Department of Lands Incident Business Operation Guide, the Idaho Panhandle National Forest Incident Business Plan and the Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook.

D. UPDATING OF PLANS

The annual operating plan will be reviewed and updated by May 1st each year. Coeur d’Alene Interagency Dispatch coordinates this meeting.

E. SEVERITY FUNDING

When conditions require Forest Service units to request severity funding they will coordinate closely with the member agencies to provide the greatest cost benefit.

F. FIRE RELATED PROJECT WORK

Resources will be ordered through the use of task orders, resource orders or Intra-Governmental Orders (IGO) for other fire related project work, i.e. fuels management activities and preparedness staffing. Requesting agency will provide a copy of the task order or IGO to the supporting agency for billing purposes. Supporting agency will submit a copy of the task order or IGO with the bill to the addresses shown below unless otherwise directed.

G. BILLING ADDRESSES

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS
3284 West Industrial Loop
Coeur d’Alene, Idaho 83815

IDAHO PANHANDLE
NATIONAL FORESTS
Albuquerque Service Center
Payments-Grants & Agreements
101 B Sun Ave NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109

COEUR D’ALENE TRIBE
ATTN: Fire Management
850 “A” Street
Plummer, Idaho 83851

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
3815 Schreiber Way
Coeur d’Alene, Idaho 83815

10. OTHER

A. ROAD AND TRAIL MAINTENANCE

In the event one cooperator wishes the other to maintain a road, trail or other improvements for its use in fire control activities, appropriate arrangements will be made with the adjacent cooperator on a case by case basis.

B. REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

Requests for initial attack assistance will be coordinated through Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch.

C. BOUNDARY FIRES

Initial attack procedures on boundary fires, as defined in Section 23 of the Cooperative Agreement will be implemented as follows:

1. Boundary fires will be one mile either side of the common boundary or as otherwise determined by the adjoining districts.
2. Once the exact location of the fire is determined, in relation to the protection area boundary, it ceases to be a boundary fire unless it falls in the categories below:
 - (a) A fire burning jointly on protection areas of both parties when the protection area boundary is known.
 - (b) The fire location is known, but the protection area boundary on the ground is uncertain.
 - (c) The location of a reported fire is uncertain in relation to the protection boundary.

D. BOUNDARY FIRE PROCEDURES

1. Undertake immediate suppression action on boundary fires following the principles listed in Item 23 of the Cooperative Agreement.
2. Every effort will be made by member agencies to suppress the fire unless contact between the member agencies results in a decision to limit initial attack to one member.
3. Each member agency will take immediate action in law enforcement including preservation of evidence and initial investigation. After location is determined, the party with the protection responsibility will continue with law enforcement action, unless otherwise agreed.
4. Each member agency may assign a Liaison Resource Advisor.
5. On billable fires, the agency with protection responsibilities will follow agency procedures for bill collection. The supporting agency will provide the agency with protection responsibilities an accurate cost estimate of expenditures for support.

APPENDIX A

INSERT COPY OF MASTER AGREEMENT

APPENDIX B

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATION AREAS

USFS/IDL

IPNF - North Zone

Fire Management within the Selkirk Crest and Upper Priest Lake area will be in accordance with the joint plans for the area.

IPNF – South Zone

RARE & UNIQUE AREAS

This category is a blend of existing Primitive areas, Research Natural Areas (RNA), Special Interest Areas (SIA), proposed wilderness areas. This category also includes areas containing important populations of rare plants.

1. RNA's & SIA's;

a. RNA's in the Panhandle are anywhere from 200 to 2,000 acres in size and are an array of plant communities set aside from non-destructive research. Fire and suppression activities would alter the original purpose of these areas and generally is not consistent with management objectives. RNA's are identified with specific maps attached to this section. Fire suppression activities adjacent to or in these areas will require contacting one of the subject matter experts from contact list.

b. SIA's are 20-150 acre in size and are unique areas containing rare features. They are sites like old growth cedar groves, geological areas, and botanical areas. Some of these sites also contain rare plants. Fire suppression activities within or adjacent to these areas should trigger consultation with one of the specialists.

RNA's and SIA's

St Joe sub-basin

Five Lakes Butte	RNA	T42N, R09E, Sec. 24, 25
Emerald Ck. Paleontological	SIA	T42N, R01E, Sec. 4
Hobo Botanical	SIA	T43N, R03E, Sec. 7, 8
Therault Lake	RNA	T44N, R03E, Sec. 13
Upper Fishhook	RNA	T44N, R05E, Sec. 32
Sandhouse Cedar	SIA	T44N, R05E, Sec. 30
Round Top	RNA	T38N, R45E, Sec. 8, 9

2. Pioneer, Wild & Scenic, & Wilderness study areas;

a. The Mallard/Larkin Pioneer Area restricts access by motorized equipment. Unlike wilderness, helicopters can be utilized as can chainsaws and pumps without special permission. Forest maps show the boundaries.

b. Wilderness Study Areas administered by the Bureau of land Management.
 Grandmother Mountain (17,129 acres)

Policy for use of these areas is attached to this section.

c. St. Joe River is classified in its headwaters as a **wild and scenic river**. The only restriction would be no motorized access. Forest maps show the boundaries.

d. Northern Idaho Rare Plants

Primary Habitats of Concern.

Certain types of habitats have a high potential to support rare plant species. If fire or suppression activities occur in any of the following, a local Botany Specialists should be consulted.

- Mature to Old Growth western red cedar or western hemlock communities
- Open subalpine balds and parklands
- Fens, wetlands, moist meadows

Below are general locations (TRS) containing important rare plant locations. Fire or suppression activities near these areas should trigger talking to a resource advisor and local Botany specialists.

St Joe Sub-basin:

TnN	RNG	Section	Place name
42N	01E	4	Emerald creek
	04E	26	Trail /Floodwood ck
	06E	20	Joker Peak
	08E	3	Granite Pk/Elk Prairie
43N	01E	13,24	Cedar creek
	03E	27,35	Grandmother/Freezeout
44N	04E	20	Twodot/Marble Mtn
	05E	30	Sandhouse Cedars
45N	02W	26,27	Linstrom/St Maries River
	04E	3	Slate Creek
	06E	10,16,21	Skookum creek
	06E	24	Allen Ridge
	07E	23,26,27,34	Eagle creek
	07E	25,36	Quartz creek
46N	02W	2	Hells gulch
	01E	7,18	Reeds Gulch
	01E	27,34	Bond Creek
	03E	35,36	Black Prince creek
	06E	32	Squaw creek
47N	05E	9,10	Gold Hill Ridge
	05E	13	Stevens peak

List of Bull Trout Streams on St. Joe Ranger District

It is important that you know that this list may change depending upon new and revised information. As new information is obtained, it is likely that additional streams will be added to this list. This information was compiled from the St. Joe River Basin/NF Clearwater Biological Assessment (USFS 1998) and district files (unpublished data).

Table 1. Bull trout streams located on the St. Joe Ranger District.

<i>Stream Name</i>	<i>Status</i>
St. Joe River	
Upper St. Joe River (mainsteam river corridor)	Spawning and rearing/migration corridor
Heller Creek	Spawning and rearing/watershed at risk
Bean Creek	Spawning and rearing/refugia
Ruby Creek	Spawning and rearing/refugia
Timber Creek	Spawning and rearing/refugia
Beaver Creek	Spawning and rearing/watershed at risk
Fly Creek	Spawning and rearing/refugia
Mosquito Creek	Spawning and rearing/refugia
Red Ives Creek	Spawning and rearing/refugia
Simmons Creek	Spawning and rearing/watershed at risk
Washout Creek	Spawning and rearing
Eagle Creek	Spawning and rearing
Entente Creek (2002)	Spawning and rearing
Gold Creek	Spawning and rearing/watershed at risk
California Creek	Spawning and rearing
Yankee Bar Creek	Spawning and rearing
Wisdom Creek	Spawning and rearing
Medicine Creek	Spawning and rearing
Timber Creek (1994)	Spawning and rearing
Red Ives Creek	Spawning and rearing
Sherlock Creek	Spawning and rearing
Cascade Creek (2002)	Rearing and possible spawning
Bluebells Creek (2002)	Rearing and possible spawning
Clearwater	
Little North Fork Clearwater	Bull trout present
Sawtooth Creek	Bull trout present/refugia
Spotted Louis Creek	Bull trout present
Montana Creek	Bull trout present
Rutledge Creek	Bull trout present
Adair Creek	Bull trout present

If you have any questions regarding a specific stream or its status, please contact:

Lisa Hawdon
District Fishery Biologist
St. Joe Ranger District

BLM

BLM Special Interest maps are currently located on CDC web page; Administration, North Idaho Annual Operating Plan, special Interest Maps, BLM

<http://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dc/idcdc/maps/>

APPENDIX C

On the Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Resource Advisors, designated by District Rangers from each district, will advise Duty Officers of appropriate INFISH GUIDE response.

INFISH GUIDELINES

INLAND NATIVE FISH STRATEGY (INFISH) was implemented in 1995 and is an interim strategy that was developed to provide direction to protect habitat and populations of resident native fish outside of anadromous fish habitat. INFISH is intended to provide programmatic mitigation measures for potential environmental effects which may result from future and proposed actions. The following are specific mitigation measures for fire/fuels management. For fire suppression activities, the following standards and guides apply: FM-1, FM-2, FM-3, and FM-5.

FIRE/FUELS MANAGEMENT

FM-1 – design fuel treatment and fire suppression strategies, practices and actions so as not to prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives, and to minimize disturbance of riparian ground cover and vegetation. Strategies should recognize the role of fire in ecosystem function and identify those instances where fire suppression or fuel management actions could perpetuate or be damaging to long-term ecosystem function or inland native fish.

FM-2 – Locate incident bases, camps, helibases, staging area, helispots and other centers for incident activities outside of Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas. If the only suitable location for such activities is within the Riparian Habitat Conservation Area, and exemption may be granted following a review and recommendation by a resource advisor. The advisor would prescribe the location, use conditions, and rehabilitation requirements, with avoidance of adverse effects to inland native fish a primary goal. Use an interdisciplinary team, including a fishery biologist, to predetermine incident base and helibase location during presuppression planning.

FM-3 – Avoid delivery of chemical retardant, foam, or additives to surface waters. An exception may be warranted in situations where overriding immediate safety imperatives exist, or following a review and recommendation by a resource advisor and a fishery biologist, when the action agency determines an escape fire would cause more long-term damage to fish habitats than chemical delivery to surface waters.

FM-4 – Design prescribed burn projects and prescriptions to contribute to the attainment of the Riparian Management Objectives.

FM-5 – Immediately establish an emergency team to develop a rehabilitation treatment plan to attain Riparian Management Objectives and avoid adverse effects on inland native fish whenever Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas are significantly damaged by a wildfire or a prescribed fire burning out of prescription.

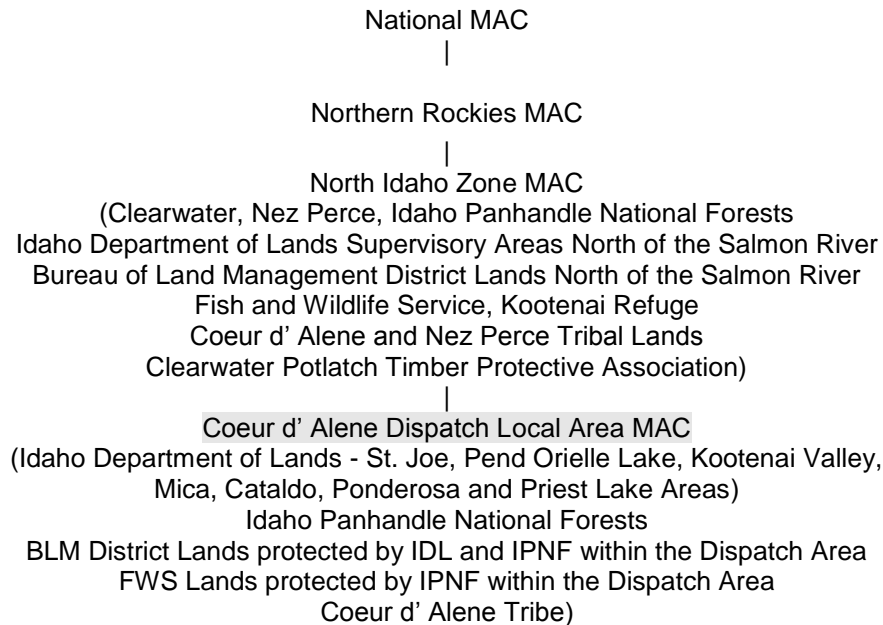
Reference: Interim Strategies for Managing Fish-Producing Watersheds in Eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, Western Montana and Portions of Nevada. USDA Forest Service Dated 7/28/95.

APPENDIX D

Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Area Local Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Operating Plan

April 24, 2012

In order to be responsive to the overall fire situation and established national and geographic priorities, strategies and local suppression activity, it will be necessary at times to implement a local Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (MAC) for the Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch (CDC) area. This local MAC is patterned after Geographic and National MAC organizations and is in line with national interagency fire management direction. Officially, it will be a local MAC within the sub-geographic area called the North Idaho Zone.



The local MAC is made up of agency representatives who have a jurisdictional, functional, or significant supportive involvement in an incident or incidents. Local MAC group members are fully authorized to commit their agency funds and resources. In the Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Area (CDC), the local MAC group will normally be made up of the following positions or their designees:

Idaho Department of Lands

Idaho Department of Lands Operations Chief North: Roger Jansson
Ad hoc: Idaho Department of Lands Fire Bureau Chief: Ken Ockfen

US Forest Service

Idaho Panhandle National Forests Supervisor: Mary Farnsworth
Ad hoc: Unit Fire Program Manager: Mike Behrens

Coeur d' Alene Tribe

Director of Natural Resources: Alfred Nomee
Ad hoc: Forest Manager: Kurt Mettler

Bureau of Land Management (as necessary)

Cd'A District Manager: Gary Cooper

Ad hoc: FederalFire Program Manager: Mike Behrens

US Fish and Wildlife Service (as necessary)

Kootenai Refuge Manager: Dianna Ellis

Ad hoc: Fire Management Officer: Stephen Pietroburgo

The Coeur d' Alene Interagency Dispatch Center Manager, Sally Estes, and other technical specialists, as needed, will advise the MAC group. Specialists may include fiscal management, intelligence, aviation, prevention, fire behavior, fire safety, weather forecasting, or fire suppression etc. The CDC local MAC group will normally work at the CDC facility and will assign a MAC Group Leader. Clerical assistance should be considered to document MAC activities and decisions.

It is important to note that fire districts will initiate all initial attack responses in conjunction with CDC to achieve the highest probability of success.

Functions of the CDC MAC include:

- 1) Brings together agency representatives for direct involvement in decision-making regarding the prioritization of incidents and the allocation of critical resources on incidents. The MAC group may need to reassign resources to react to higher priority suppression needs.
- 2) Continually monitors the local, geographical and national situation, current and predicted weather, current and predicted fire behavior and other factors that may affect fire suppression so as to formulate and implement proactive plans to meet suppression and fire use objectives.
- 3) Improves the quality and timeliness of the interagency execution of duties and responsibilities for complex fire and other incident situations.
- 4) Is the focal point for presenting the overall situation and perspective to fire agencies, other government officials, the public, and other interested groups.
- 5) Provides decisions and direction through the Center Manager for implementation, and monitors this implementation to ensure that the intended purpose is being met.
- 6) Provides for situation reporting to the North Idaho MAC as well as the local fire managers, incidents, and line officers. This will normally be accomplished through conference calls and electronic memos.
- 7) Coordinates with North Idaho MAC and Northern Rockies Geographical Area MAC.
- 8) MAC members are responsible for coordinating with their respective agency line officers.

At Preparedness Level IV, or at any time that the Center Manager, IPF Fire Program Leader, CDT Natural Resources Director, and the IDL Fire Bureau Chief agree, a local MAC group will be implemented to direct the Center Manager in the coordination responsibility. This decision should be carefully coordinated with the local line officers.

Examples of situations which may initiate implementation of the local CDC MAC:

- 1) Multiple or complex single incidents occurring that involve multiple agencies
- 2) Competition for scarce resources
- 3) Pre-defined preparedness levels are reached (Preparedness Level IV)
- 4) A high potential for critical management decisions to be made

Priorities for resources will follow the National Interagency Mobilization Guide:

- 1) Potential to destroy or harm human life
- 2) Potential to destroy Communities, historically significant cultural resources, businesses, residences and out-buildings
- 3) Potential to adversely impact other cultural and natural resource values

To accomplish this, a number of factors will need to be considered. To include but not limited to the following:

- 1) Population density
- 2) Defensibility

- 3) Probability of success
- 4) Potential threat
- 5) Values at risk
- 6) Improvements
- 7) Initial Attack is the Number One Priority

The Forest Supervisor for the Idaho Panhandle National Forests (IPF), the Director of Natural Resources for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe (CDT), the Coeur d'Alene District Manager for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM-Cd'A), Kootenai Wildlife Refuge Manager, and the Director for the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) delegate the authority to make the final determination for the commitment and movement of all IPF, CDT, BLM-Coeur d'Alene field office, and IDL (7 Northern Areas) resources to the local MAC group, if activated. All resource movement and commitment will be in close coordination with the district duty officer. Agency policy, plans, and procedures will provide guidance to the MAC Group.

The CDC Board of Directors will review and update this document annually.

APPENDIX E**BOARD OF DIRECTORS CHARTER
COEUR D'ALENE INTERAGENCY DISPATCH CENTER**

April 24, 2012 Revision

Introduction: The Board of Directors (BOD) is responsible for overseeing operations of the Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Center (CDC).

Membership: Membership in the BOD consists of line officers, their Acting or Deputy, from each of the three agencies with fire protection responsibilities – three from the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), three from the U.S. Forest Service (Idaho Panhandle National Forests (IPNF), and one from the Coeur d'Alene Tribe for a total of 7 BOD members. IDL Line Officers rotate the membership among 7 Area Supervisors with a three year commitment; the IPNF designates a District Ranger from each Zone with a three year commitment. Ad hoc (non-voting) members include the IPNF/Bureau of Land Management Federal Fire Program Manager, IDL Fire Bureau Chief, IDL Operations Chief North, and the CDC Center Manager.

Role of the BOD:

1. Provide management oversight and monitoring of the operations of the Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Center.
2. Review and approve the annual staffing agreement in a timely manner to ensure it adequately represents the costs associated with CDC and CDK.
3. Review and approve staffing. The FireOrg analysis may be used as a guide.
4. Resolve issues that the Unified Agency Operations Group (UAOG) elevates to the Board of Directors.
5. Provide information to the Forest Supervisor and State Forester as needed.
6. Review and recommend for approval by the Responsible Officials the Annual Operating Plan including the Local Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Plan.
7. Review and approve the CDC Standard Operating Plan annually.
8. BOD Chair will be notified and invited to all CDC reviews, and can request reviews at any time.
9. A BOD member or representative should be at all Incident Management Team closeouts (Type I – III) to obtain feedback on CDC performance and issues to be resolved.
10. Provide direct oversight on staffing and budget items. A selection committee for entry level dispatch personnel may include representatives from CDC and /or IDL, IPNF, CDA Tribe and the BOD will be kept informed of the of the process. For Staff positions a selection committee will include representatives from CDC and / or IDL, IPNF, and CDA Tribe with oversight from the BOD. The FS Fire Staff and IDL Bureau Chief will be informed of the process and may also be involved.
11. Assure that the Unified Agency Operations Group is providing timely and effective feedback to CDC in order to adjust the operating plan.

BOD Chair: The term of the Chairperson of the BOD will be for two years and will rotate from IDL to FS annually. Chair is elected by a simple majority of voting members present at a regularly scheduled meeting.

Meetings: Meetings will normally be held once a year in the spring following the UAOG meeting. Additional meetings or confernece calls may be requestd by any BOD member.

APPENDIX F**Table by land ownership, agency jurisdiction and responsibility for fire management program elements.**

Land Ownership	Protection Agency	Delegation of Authority	Restrictions	Aviation	Prevention	RX Fire	WFS/WFDSS
BLM	IDL/FS	BLM/Protection Agency	BLM	OAS	Protection Agency	BLM	BLM/Protection Agency
FWS	FS	FS/FWS	FWS	OAS		FWS	FWS/FS
IDL	IDL/FS	IDL/Protection Agency	IDL	Protection Agency	Protection Agency	IDL	IDL/Protection Agency
IPNF	FS/IDL	FS/Protection Agency	FS	FS	Protection Agency	FS	FS/Protection Agency
CDA Tribe	CDA Tribe	CDA Agency Superintendent	CDA Tribe	OAS	CDA Tribe	CDA Tribe	CDA Tribe
Private Land	Protection Agency	IDL/Protection Agency	IDL	Protection Agency	Protection Agency	Landowner	Protection Agency

APPENDIX G

Current Shared Organizations for CDC and CDK as agreed to by Board of Directors and Fire Managers. Over 10 years of tracking costs through a cost share agreement have led to the determination that the organization as displayed below is an equitable split between the IDL and the IPNF and there is no longer a need for a cost share agreement.

CDC

<i>Position Title</i>	<i>Position Tour of Duty</i>	<i>Employer</i>
Center Manager	Permanent Full Time	IPNF
Assistant Center Manager – Logistics/Training	Permanent Full Time	IPNF
Assistant Center Manager - Initial Attack Supervisor	Permanent Full Time	IDL
Zone Lead Dispatchers (3)	FS 18 pay periods (permanent seasonal position) IDL (1385 hour temp employees)	2 - IPNF 1 – IDL
Intelligence/Training Assistant	Permanent Full Time	IPNF
Zone Dispatchers (3)	IDL (1385 hr temp employees) FS 13 pay periods (perm seasonal position)	2 – IDL 1 – IPNF(vacant)
Receptionist (temp employee or career FF on light duty)	Temporary (FS 1039 or IDL 1385)	IPNF BLM funded

CDK

<i>Position Title</i>	<i>Position Tour of Duty</i>	<i>Employer</i>
Cache Manager	Permanent Full Time	IDL
Assistant Cache Manager	Permanent Full Time	IPNF
Technical Records Specialist	Temporary employee IDL 1385 hours	IDL
Storekeepers (5-6)	Temporary employees IDL 1385 hours	IDL
Pump Mechanics (2)	Temporary employees IDL 1385 hours	IDL