

2005  
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

<hr/> <i>/s/ Craig Bobzien (for Ranotta McNair)</i> FOREST SUPERVISOR Idaho Panhandle National Forests	6-16-05 Date
<hr/> <i>/s/ Roger Jansson</i> NORTH IDAHO ZONE OPERATIONS CHIEF Idaho Department of Lands	6-20-05 Date
<hr/> <i>/s/ Lewis M. Brown</i> DISTRICT MANAGER Bureau of Land Management	6-20-05 Date
<hr/> BIA SUPERINTENDENT Coeur d’Alene Agency	Date
<hr/> TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVE Coeur d’Alene Tribe	Date

Updated 06/15/2005

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**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**

In order to maintain the cooperative fire control effort between the State of Idaho, Department of Lands, Bureau of Land Management, Forest 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referred to as " member agencies"), the following Annual Operating Plan will remain in effect until changed or rescinded and reviewed annually between the North Idaho Operations Area of IDL, Idaho Panhandle National Forests, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs - Coeur d'Alene Tribe, and 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, and 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 Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement (Appendix A #DAA010203), dated August, 2001, between the Northern, Intermountain, and Pacific Northwest Regions of the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, BLM-Idaho, BIA-Portland Area, 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.

**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. No fee basis protection is within the boundaries of the agreement.
- C. 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.
- D. The agency with protection responsibility will be responsible for repair of any suppression damage. The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for suppression repair on their lands protected by other agencies. The definition of suppression damage is damage caused by the suppression action, but not by the fire itself.

## 5. FIRE PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS

- A. Association and city, county, and rural fire department resources may be utilized by fire suppression resources. Use of all such units beyond local mutual aid will be coordinated and paid by the Idaho Department of Lands. Rates will be in accordance with the Fire Service Organization Rate Book.
- 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 signator's lands will immediately inform the ownership agency of fires involving an operations area, special management area, of a fire that has a potential for billing a third party, or the fire is expected to escape initial attack. This exchange of information will 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

Prior to May 1<sup>st</sup> annually the Unified Agencies Operations Group (UAOG) will update, review and approve Coeur d’Alene Interagency Dispatch operating plan.

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

Shared resources, including aviation resources, will not be billed to the hosting agency if the amount for any given fire is less than \$3500. 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:

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.

D. *INTERAGENCY SHARING OF COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS AND FREQUENCIES*

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 to use of all communications equipment including computers, and 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. *POLICY AND PROCEDURE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WILDLAND FIRE SITUATION ANALYSIS.*

The agency with protection responsibility will develop the WFSA. If another agency's lands are involved a Resource Advisor will be requested from that agency by the agency with protection responsibility. BLM requires the Field Office Manager's signature on WFSA on lands involving BLM jurisdiction.

F. *Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) Policy and Procedures (Clause 26 CFPA)*

A WFSA will be completed immediately for any fire that is declared an escaped fire. Since this is a decision making process, Protecting Agencies will involve the appropriate Line Manager from the Jurisdictional Agency in the preparation of a WFSA and both will sign. Agency jurisdiction authority and fire suppression responsibility will be handled in the following way:

The protecting agency has delegated authority for fire suppression responsibility as per the Idaho Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement; the Jurisdictional Agency maintains all other jurisdictional authority.

In the case of incoming Incident Management Teams (Type I, II, III), no further fire suppression delegation of authority would be required from the Jurisdictional Agency. The Jurisdictional Agency provides resource-based input to the incoming team through the Jurisdictional Agency's line officer signature, development of the wildland fire situation analysis (WFSA), and presence of a Jurisdictional Agency resource advisor on the incident. The WFSA serves as the decision document representing the jurisdictional agency's direction for the specific incident. Daily line officer validation of the WFSA will occur.

G. FIRE PERIMETERS

The Coeur d' Alene Field Office of the BLM will GPS fire perimeters of less than ten acres on BLM owned land and will coordinate with the protecting agency for GPS measuring on larger fires on BLM owned land.

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 Co-op's 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 and State Forester and Tribal Council Representative. 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 (*Appendix C*)
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. 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. 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 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. 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 costs and services arising from such use shall be to reimburse for direct costs only (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 & Finance 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.

### B. FIRE PURCHASING AND EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT RENTALS

Refer to the Idaho Department of Lands/ Idaho Panhandle National Forest Incident Purchasing and Equipment Plan and the Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook.

### C. UPDATING OF PLANS

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

### D. 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.

E. *BILLING ADDRESSES*

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 \$3,500. In such cases that the costs exceed \$3500, the entire fire's cost will be billed.

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS  
3780 Industrial Avenue S.  
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83815

IDAHO PANHANDLE  
NATIONAL FORESTS  
ATTN: Budget  
3815 Schreiber Way  
Coeur d'Alene Idaho 83815-8363

COEUR D'ALENE TRIBE  
ATTN: Fire Management  
850 "A" Street  
Plummer, Idaho 83851

BUREAU OF LAND  
MANAGEMENT  
1808 North Third Street  
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

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.

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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. If collection is successful, the supporting agency will then bill the agency with protection responsibilities.

*E. Non Fire Related Project Work*

Resources will be ordered up through the use of task orders for other than fire related projects.

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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.

Fire Management considerations below will be implemented on the Blacktail Planning Unit on the west side of Lake Pend Orielle:

The Forest Service will provide the Department of Lands a map indicating the restricted areas.

Department of Lands fire suppression actions that plan dozer firelines on fires occurring in, immediately adjacent to, or on fires that otherwise threaten to spread into these restricted areas shall initiate immediate communication with the Forest Service at a local level. The Forest Service will assign a Resource Advisor with the State to evaluate the appropriate suppression methods to meet the Forest Service land management objectives.

**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. ANA'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

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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:

<u>TnN</u>	<u>RNG</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Place name</u>
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
46N	07E	25,36	Quartz creek
	02W	2	Hells gulch
	01E	7,18	Reeds Gulch
	01E	27,34	Bond Creek

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	03E	35,36	Black Prince ck
	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.

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<i>Stream Name</i>	<i>Status</i>
<u>St. Joe River</u>	
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
 <b>Clearwater</b>	
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

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

Ken Gebhardt

Updated 06/15/2005

District Fishery Biologist  
St. Joe Ranger District

BLM – See ownership/special protections binder provided by the BLM.

<b>SPECIAL AREA</b>	<b>RESOURCE VALUE</b>	<b>LEGAL LOCATION</b>	<b>ACRES</b>	<b>GUIDELINES</b>
Huckleberry Campgrnd	Recreation	045N 003E 009	21	INFISH
Tingley Springs	Recreation	046N 001W 001	10	MIST
St.Joe Baldy	Radio Repeater	046N 001W 001	05	
Sheep Springs	Recreation	047N 001W 025	01	MIST
Bunker Hill Superfund	Haz Materials	048N 002E	1485	HAZMAT
Popcorn Island	Recreation	048N 002W 010	02	INFISH
Killarney Lake Boat	Recreation	048N 002W 011	11	INFISH
Killarney Lake Picnic	Recreation	048N 002W 011	24	INFISH
Windy Bay	Recreation	048N 005W 036	180	INFISH
Mineral Ridge	Recreation	049N 003W 001	197	INFISH
Beauty Bay	Recreation	049N 003W 011	39	MIST
White Pine Orchard	Forestry	049N 003W 011	05	MIST
Mica Bay	Recreation	049N 004W 016	312	MIST
Loffs Bay	Recreation	049N 004W 035	380	INFISH
Mica Peak	Radio Repeater	049N 005W 004	05	
Ross Point	Recreation	050N 004W 007	02	INFISH
Blackwell Island	Recreation	050N 004W 014	33	INFISH
Cougar Bay	Recreation	050N 004W 015	12	INFISH
Gamlin(Gamble) Lk.	Recreation	056N 001E 007	346	INFISH
Farnham Forest	Wildlife	063N 001W 002	240	MIST
Selkirk Crest WSA	Wilderness	SEE MAP B-1	720	MIST
Crystal Lake WSA	Wilderness	SEE MAP B-2	9027	MIST
Grandmother Mtn WSA	Wilderness	SEE MAP B-3	17129	MIST
Hideaway Islands	RNA	SEE MAP B-4	207	INFISH
Sandpoint Watershed Domestic Water		SEE MAP B-5	1066	INFISH
Blue Creek Bay	Recreation	SEE MAP B-6	740	INFISH
<b>TOTAL ACREAGE</b>			<b>32199</b>	



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## APPENDIX C

### NORTHERN ROCKIES COORDINATING GROUP (NRCG) RESTRICTION & CLOSURE PROCEDURES JUNE 1, 2001

#### *PURPOSE*

The purpose of fire restrictions is to reduce the risk of human-caused fires during unusually high fire danger and/or burning conditions. Fire restrictions impose many limitations on the general public, and therefore should be implemented only after all other prevention measures have been taken. These measures include, but are not limited to: increasing the number of prevention signs, public contacts, media campaigns, etc. Fire restrictions should be considered when high to extreme fire danger is predicted to persist. Other considerations are the level of human-caused fire occurrences being experienced, firefighting resources available, potential high-risk occasions (4th of July, etc.), and large fire activity occurring on a unit. Fire restrictions should be considered one of the last prevention tools to be used. Restrictions should not be considered the prevention program.

***Emergency closures have an extreme impact on the public and fire agencies, and are discouraged except under the most severe conditions. Closures should be implemented only in situations where the public's safety cannot be guaranteed. Closures are not justified by fire danger alone, but should be driven by the potential for risk to life safety due to extreme fire behavior, high potential for human-caused fires, severe shortages of resources, and numerous large fires.***

#### **AUTHORITY**

Fire restrictions and closures are invoked on state, federal, tribal trust, and private lands under federal and state laws (Appendix 1). Agency Administrators/Tribal Chairpersons are responsible for coordinating with other agencies/tribes, issuing appropriate documents, and the enforcement of restrictions and closures for those lands on which they have authority (Appendix 2).

Agencies/tribes are responsible for incorporating the geographic guidelines into their appropriate policy and procedures manuals. Restrictions and closure procedures shall be uniform across individual areas and the geographic area.

#### **AREAS**

For the ease of implementation and coordination, the geographic area will be divided into fire restriction and closure areas (Appendix 3). Managers and Agency Administrators/Tribal Chairpersons within the area will have the flexibility to decide how much of the area needs to be placed in or out of a specific restriction stage or closure. If conditions do not warrant restrictions or closures throughout the whole area, then only that portion of the area meeting critical levels should be placed under restrictions or closures. Areas of restriction or closure must be easily recognizable by the public.

## PROCESS FOR FIRE RESTRICTIONS

Every spring, Area Agency Administrators/Tribal Chairpersons, law enforcement personnel, fire managers, and public information personnel, will review and validate the restriction and closure plan and applicable agency/tribal documents. All press releases, description of stages, and other necessary agency/tribal documents should be available in template format before the start of the fire season.

### Initiation

When the conditions within an area approach threshold levels, areas should begin planning the initiation of fire restrictions. These threshold levels should be determined by all wildland agencies/tribes in the area before the onset of fire season. These guidelines will become part of the Area's Restriction and Closure Plan (Appendix 4). The planning process for restrictions should include a public awareness campaign, keeping the media and public informed of the possibility of restrictions. The Area Restriction Coordinator, who is chosen by the Agency Administrators/Tribal Chairpersons within the area, should coordinate all restriction actions (Appendix 2). The Area Restriction Coordinator will initiate discussion with the area fire managers, and coordinate the process with the adjacent area restriction coordinators. This decision process should be started early enough so all agencies/tribes in the area have time to plan, properly distribute the restriction documents, and notify the public.

When fire managers in the area reach consensus that restrictions are needed, they will inform their respective Area Agency Administrator/Tribal Chairpersons that the thresholds for implementing fire restrictions have been reached. All agencies and tribes will coordinate the restriction stages, implementation and rescissions, and timing of media releases.

### *Implementation*

The Area Restriction Coordinator will coordinate approval of all agency/tribal documents. Each Agency Administrator/Tribal Chairperson will be responsible for assuring that documents are completed and signed. The documents will be based on the elements listed in Appendix 5.

The Area Restriction Coordinator will coordinate public notification. Each Area's Restriction and Closure Plan will include a media communications process. When implemented, the restriction media release must be clear and concise and understandable to the general public. Each agency/tribe will post signs and notifications, according to their procedures and regulations, to inform the public of the restrictions.

Once a restriction is in effect, participating agencies/tribes will not issue exemptions, exceptions, or waivers to the agreed-upon restrictions except through written individual permits. If permits are issued, affected agencies/tribes within the fire restriction area will be notified to avoid confusion among law enforcement and fire personnel.

Each agency/tribe will be responsible for informing their employees of the restrictions being enacted. Those responsible for public contact (receptionists, etc.) will be provided with a copy of the restrictions and appropriate map.

### *Rescissions*

Areas should plan restrictions for the long-term danger and not jump at short fluctuations in risk, weather, and fire danger/behavior. When Area Agency Administrators/Tribal Chairpersons agree that the restriction should be removed, the Area Restriction Coordinator will coordinate public information as conditions warrant.

## **PROCESS FOR CLOSURES**

When fire danger/behavior threatens firefighter and public safety, the Geographic Agency Administrators can implement large-scale closures. These large-scale closures may involve multiple areas and/or multiple jurisdictions. Implementation, rescission, and public notification of these closures will occur at the geographic level. The Northern Rockies Coordinating Group (NRCG) (Appendix 2) will coordinate large-scale closures. The Geographic Agency Administrators will agree upon critical thresholds for implementation of closures before the start of fire season (Appendix 6).

Small-scale closures will be used for isolated areas where public and firefighter safety is a concern. Area Agency Administrators/Tribal Chairpersons will coordinate these closures when more than one jurisdiction is involved. When a single jurisdiction is involved, the Agency Administrator/Tribal Chairperson will inform the Area Restriction Coordinator, who will then inform the other agencies/tribes within the area.

APPENDIX 1

AUTHORITIES

Fire restrictions and closures can be invoked on state, federal, and private lands under federal and state laws. The following are a reference of those authorities:

Forest Service

For Closures

36 CFR 261.52(e) – Going into or being upon an area

For Restrictions

36, CFR 261.50 – Fire

General that applies to both restrictions and closures

16 USC 551 and 18 USC 3559 and 3571 – Violation/Penalties

36 CFR 261.51 – Posting Requirements

BLM

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.), Sections 302(b) and 301(a) 43, CFR, Part 9210 (Fire Management) 43, CFR, Part 9212 (Wildfire Prevention)

Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes and Flathead Agency

Forest restrictions and closures are issued by the Tribal Chairperson and Agency Superintendent under authority established in 25 CFR 163.3, 25 CFR163.28, the Hell Gate Treaty, the Tribal Constitution, and the Tribal Forest Products Harvesting Ordinance 61C. Forest restrictions and closures may be applied on all tribal trust and tribal fee lands within the exterior boundaries of the Flathead Indian Reservation.

State of Idaho

Using ICA 38-115 as the authority, the State Board of Land Commissioners developed supplemental rules and regulations that the Director of the Department of Lands is responsible to apply. Rule IDAPA 20.04.01.060 covers campfire and other burning permits; IDAPA 20.04.01.070 provides for area closures; IDA.PA 20.04.01.090 allows for invoking smoking limitations; and IDAPA 20.04.01.120 permits limiting activities to the least dangerous portion of the day. In dealing with Idaho on joint restrictions, consider that rules 20.04.01.070 and 20.04.01.120 require newspaper publication, and the State may need more lead time than a Federal agency.

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State of Montana

The parent law for the regulations is Montana Code Annotated (MCA) 76-13-109. Under these regulations,

the Administrator of the Division of Forestry may invoke fire restrictions by issuing a proclamation. The Governor must do closure under these regulations, not the Administrator, and the regulations provide for the issuance of entry permits. . The Montana Governor may also use part of the Military Affairs and Disaster and Emergency Services laws to close an area. MCA 10-3-103 defines an emergency or disaster as a fire or condition that could be considered a disaster or emergency.

## APPENDIX 2

### ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

#### Agency Administrator and/or Tribal Chairperson

1. The **Area** Agency Administrator/Tribal Chairperson is responsible for the following:
  - Nominate an area restriction / closure coordinator.
  - Ensuring that orders are accurate and approved through their legal counsel.
  - Ensuring that their agency follows all measures stated in an order.
  - Ensuring that the restriction coordinator has the tool they need to perform successfully.
  - Monitors the success of the enacted restriction and provides timely feed back to the area
  - Follows and endorses the NRCG Restriction Guidelines.
  - Developing an Area Restrictions and Closure Plan.
2. The **Geographic** Agency Administrator/Tribal Chairperson is responsible for the following:
  - Incorporate NRCG guidelines into agency policy and procedures manuals.
  - Ensure that NRCG has the support they need to perform successfully.
  - Ensure the Area Agency Administrators consistently implement restrictions procedures as described in this document.
  - Coordination of, implementation, rescission, and public notification of restrictions on a large-scale basis.

#### Area Restriction Coordinator

- The Area Restriction Coordinator (ARC) is responsible for:
- Facilitate the restrictions implementation process.
  - Coordination of public notification.
  - Gathering all information needed from each cooperator needed to make informed decisions. Monitoring fire activity, ERC levels as well as prevention efforts.
  - Communicating with neighboring areas on their activity.
  - Identifying a person for media contacts within area.
  - Monitor and gather information for timely rescinding orders.

#### Northern Rockies Coordinating Group (NRCG)

- NRCG's role is to provide the Geographic Agency Administrators advice and counsel on:
- Need for restrictions across areas
  - The impact of restrictions across areas
  - The coordination of restrictions across areas
  - The coordination and implementation of large-scale closures
  - The coordination of public notification and media releases at the statewide/geographic level

NRCG will accomplish this through the agency representatives from the NRCG Prevention and Education Committee. Representatives include:

- State of MT – DNRC, DES
- BIA and appropriate Tribal Representation
- USFS
- BLM
- NPS

USFWS  
State of ID – IDL  
MT County Fire Wardens

NRCG PREVENTION COMMITTEE

The roles and responsibilities of the NRCG prevention committee is:

- Provide counsel and advice to NRCG.
- Monitor the implementation and rescission of restrictions within each area.
- Assist in the coordination of closures.
- Coordinate geographic level media releases.
- Establish an information base that identifies the current stage of restriction or closure within each area.

The Chair of the NRCG Prevention and Education Committee will host conference calls.

- Preparedness Level III the Prevention Chair will determine the need for conference calls.
- Preparedness Level IV conference calls will occur once a week.
- Preparedness Level V conference calls will occur on a daily basis.

Updated 06/15/2005

## APPENDIX 3

### AREA BOUNDARIES

Note: The area boundaries are being finalized. Once those have been established they will be incorporated into this appendix.

## APPENDIX 4

### GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTING RESTRICTIONS

When weather factors or fire suppression impacts become a concern, the following criteria can be used to help determine if a restriction is justified. Before the fire season, each area should review these evaluation guidelines to help determine threshold levels that substantiate the need for each restriction. These thresholds for restrictions should well exceed the normal fire season conditions.

Examples include:

- 1,000-Hour fuel moisture content.
- 3-day mean energy release component.
- Live fuel moisture content.
- Fire danger rating adjective class is at very high or extreme.
- Fires are impacting available suppression resources making adequate initial attack difficult.
- Area is receiving a high occurrence of human-caused fires.
- Adverse fire weather conditions and risks are predicted to continue.
- Life safety is jeopardized.

APPENDIX 5

**STAGE I AND STAGE II RESTRICTIONS**

There will be two fire restriction stages: Stage I and Stage II. Each agency/tribe within a fire restriction area must write its own agency/tribal document that authorizes the restrictions within its jurisdiction. Each agency/tribe is responsible for using its own format and having their legal counsel review the document to assure it is correct and enforceable. To reduce confusion and standardize the restrictions, the following criteria will be used in all restriction documents:

**STAGE I**

The following acts are prohibited until further notice:

1. Building, maintaining, attending, or using a fire or campfire except within a developed recreation site, or improved site.
2. Smoking, except within an enclosed vehicle or building, a developed recreation site or while stopped in an area at least three feet in diameter that is barren or cleared of all flammable materials.

Exemptions:

1. Persons with a written permit that specifically authorizes the otherwise prohibited act.
2. Persons using a fire solely fueled by liquid petroleum or LPG fuels.
3. Persons conducting activities in those designated areas where the activity is specifically authorized by written posted notice.
4. Any Federal, State, or local officer or member of an organized rescue or firefighting force in the performance of an official duty.
5. All land within a city boundary is exempted.
6. Other exemptions unique to each agency/tribe.

**STAGE II**

The following acts are prohibited until further notice:

1. Building maintaining, attending, or using a campfire.
2. Smoking, except within an enclosed vehicle or building, a developed recreation site or while stopped in an area at least three feet in diameter that is barren or cleared of all flammable materials.
3. The following acts are prohibited from 1:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.:
  - a. Operating a chainsaw or other equipment powered by an internal combustion engine for felling, bucking, skidding, road building and woodcutting during industrial operations or fire wood gathering.
  - b. Blasting, welding, or other activities that generate flame or flammable material. A patrol is required for one hour following cessation of all work as described in "a" and "b".
4. Operating motorized vehicles off designated roads and trails.

Exemptions:

1. Persons with a written permit that specifically authorizes the otherwise prohibited act.
2. Persons using a fire fueled solely by liquid petroleum or LPG fuels.
3. Persons conducting activities in those designated areas where the activity is specifically authorized by written posted notice.
4. Any Federal, State, or local officer, or member of an organized rescue or firefighting force in the performance of an official duty.
5. All land within a city boundary is exempted.
6. Other exemptions unique to each agency/tribe.

## APPENDIX 6

### CLOSURE GUIDELINES

Before the fire season, the Northern Rockies Geographic Area should review these evaluation guidelines and determine threshold levels that substantiate the need for closures.

Examples include:

Potential loss of life due to explosive fire conditions.

Potential for extreme or blowup fire behavior.

Stage II restrictions are not effective in reducing the number of human-caused fires.

**Resources across the geographic area are at a critical shortage level.**

## APPENDIX 7

### DEFINITIONS

The following definitions should be used as part of, or referenced to, in the restrictions/closure documents that initiate and authorize a Stage I or Stage II Restriction:

**Campfire:** A fire, not within any building, mobile home, or living accommodation mounted on a vehicle, which is used for cooking, branding, personal warmth, lighting, ceremonial, or aesthetic purposes. Campfires are open fires, usually built on the ground, from native fuels or charcoal, including charcoal grills.

**Chainsaw:** A saw powered by an internal combustion engine, with cutting teeth linked in an endless chain.

**Closure:** The closing of an area to entry or use.

**Designated Roads and Trails:** Those roads and trails that are identified to the public by land management agencies.

**Developed Recreation Site:** An area that has been improved or developed for recreation. A developed recreation site is signed as a privately owned commercial campground, tribal or agency-owned campground or picnic area.

**Improved Site:** An area that has been cleared and has an established fire barrier that restricts fire spread. These areas also include improvements such as picnic tables and/or toilets

**Motorized Equipment:** Any equipment or vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine.

**Patrol:** One or more people who will travel through a work site checking for and reporting fires discovered adjacent to and within the work site.

**Permit:** A written document issued by an authorized agency representative to specifically authorize an otherwise prohibited act.

**Restriction:** A limitation on an activity or use.

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## APPENDIX D

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.

Updated 06/15/2005

ATTACHEMENT 1

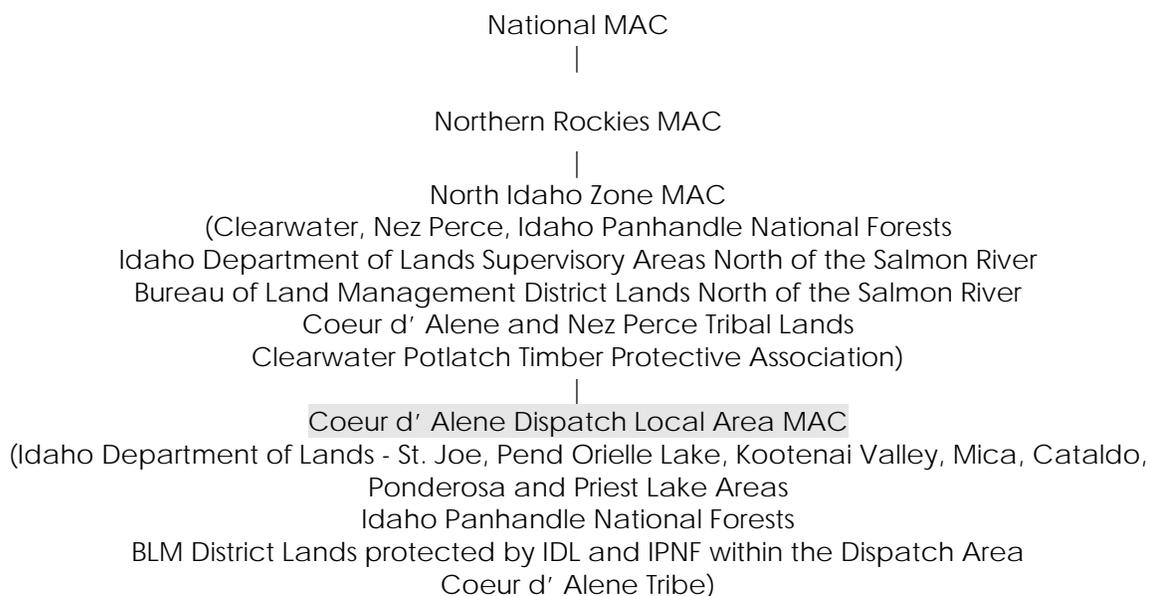
Map of Boundaries

APPENDIX E

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

May 23, 2003

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: Brian Shipltett

*US Forest Service*

Idaho Panhandle National Forests Supervisor: Ranotta McNair  
*Ad hoc*: Acting Idaho Panhandle National Forests Fire Program Leader: Mark Grant

*Coeur d' Alene Tribe*

Director of Natural Resources: Alfred Nomee or Janel McCurdy

*Bureau of Land Management (as necessary)*

*Ad hoc:* UCSC District Manager: Lewis Brown

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 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 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-UCSC), 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 F

BOARD OF DIRECTORS CHARTER  
COEUR D'ALENE INTERAGENCY DISPATCH CENTER

May 9, 2003 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 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; the IPNF designates a District Ranger from each Zone. Ad hoc (non-voting) members include the Bureau of Land Management, IPNF Fire Staff, 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 budget in a timely manner to facilitate the different agency budget processes and deadlines.
3. Resolve issues that the Unified Agency Operations Group (UAOG) elevates to the Board of Directors.
4. Provide information to the Forest Supervisor and State Forester as needed.
5. Review and recommend for approval by the Responsible Officials the Annual Operating Plan including the Local Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Plan.
6. Review and approve the CDC Standard Operating Plan annually.
7. BOD Chair will be notified and invited to all CDC reviews, and can request reviews at any time.
8. 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.
9. Provide direct oversight on staffing and budget items. A selection committee for Dispatch personnel will include representatives from the IDL, IPNF, CDA Tribe, and CDC. The FS Fire Staff and IDL Bureau Chief may be involved.
10. 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 one year 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 twice a year in April/May and November/December.

APPENDIX G

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

6/17/04

Land Ownership	Protection Agency	Delegation of Authority	Restrictions	Aviation	Prevention	RX Fire	WFSA
<b>BLM</b>	IDL/FS	Protection Agency	BLM	OAS	Protection Agency	BLM	BLM
<b>IDL</b>	IDL/Protection Agency	Protection Agency	IDL	Protection Agency	Protection Agency	IDL	IDL/Protection Agency
<b>IPNF</b>	FS/IDL	Protection Agency	FS	FS	Protection Agency	FS	FS/Protection Agency
<b>CDA Tribe</b>	CDA Tribe	CDA Agency Superintendent	CDA Tribe	OAS	CDA Tribe	CDA Tribe	CDA Tribe
<b>Private Land</b>	Protection Agency	Protection Agency	IDL	Protection Agency	Protection Agency	Landowner	Protection Agency/Owner

Updated 06/15/2005