

SEELEY-SWAN FIRE PLAN

MARCH 2004



FIRE PLAN COOPERATORS:

SEELEY LAKE RURAL FIRE DISTRICT
SWAN VALLEY VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT
MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION
UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

TECHNICAL SUPPORT
PROVIDED BY THE
ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 PROBLEM OVERVIEW

The fire seasons of 2000, 2001, and 2003 had both direct and indirect impacts on the safety and well being of the Seeley Lake and Condon, Montana communities. While wildfire hazard cannot be eliminated in this region, some of the risk and effects from them can be mitigated in the wildland/urban interface. The Seeley Lake Rural Fire District, working in conjunction with the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Swan Valley Volunteer Fire Department, have prepared this Seeley-Swan Fire Plan to help guide and focus wildfire mitigation activities in the wildland/urban interface. This Fire Plan identifies significant wildfire risks to the communities and outlines an action plan that can reduce or eliminate their impacts. The purpose of the Fire Plan is to compile available information of use in responding to fires or in reducing the risk of fires, furthering the existing coordination and cooperation of fire fighting units in the Seeley/Swan Valley, and developing action steps for addressing fire risks and fire fighting capabilities in the Valley. The Seeley-Swan Fire Plan includes resources and information to assist county residents, public and private organizations, local government, and others interested in planning for wildfire risk reduction, including a list of action steps that will assist both communities in reducing and preventing loss from future wildfire events.

1.2 PROCESS OVERVIEW

Information for the Seeley-Swan Fire Plan was gathered during monthly meetings of the Fire Plan Team conducted from March 2003 to March 2004 and developed using existing public and private information. Fire Plan Team participants included Seeley Lake Rural Fire Department officers, Swan Valley Volunteer Fire Department officers, U.S. Forest Service personnel, Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation personnel, and technical support was provided by the Ecosystem Management Research Institute. Two public meetings, one in Seeley Lake and one in Condon, were held to gather public input for the plan.

1.3 OVERALL GOAL

This document will serve as a template and should be evaluated and updated on an annual basis or as new information is gathered or developed. The goal of this document is to develop a cooperative and coordinated fire plan for the Seeley Lake and Condon communities-at-risk to wildfire. The objectives to accomplish this goal include:

- 1) Facilitate community planning and outline strategies for protecting community values,
- 2) Identify existing information and conduct a wildland-urban interface risk assessment for the entire project area,
- 3) Identify pre-fire management risk/reduction actions and programs,
- 4) Develop a community fire plan that can be integrated with local comprehensive growth and development plans as well as broader landscape plans to ensure social, economic and ecological concerns are addressed at all levels, and
- 5) Develop a framework to ensure wildfire policy, prevention, attack, and funding efforts are coordinated locally among stakeholders that include local communities, as well as private and public organizations.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The Seeley-Swan Fire Plan was developed with 3 primary steps required to complete the overall process. Step 1 included the development of a GIS and Database Support System. Available information to support fire planning or response within the fire plan region was compiled and entered in a GIS and database system. Some examples of pertinent information include roads, utilities, ownership, location of structures (partial), water drafting sites, communication facilities, historical fires, and forest conditions. Step 2 included using the information gathered in step 1 to conduct a risk assessment for the wildland/urban interface. The risk assessment used information on forest fuel loadings, slope, structure densities, and evacuation routes to identify areas of high, moderate, low, and very low risk to wildfire. Step 3 used the information obtained in Step 1 and 2 to develop the Seeley-Swan Fire Plan that represents a cooperative and coordinated fire plan for the Seeley Lake and Condon communities-at-risk to wildfire.

1.5 SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

The plan identifies the importance of maintaining the good, cooperative working relationship among the different fire agencies in the plan area. It also identifies the importance in maintaining and improving public communication and educational programs. The plan compiled considerable data and maps to facilitate fire suppression activities. It identified over 30,000 acres of high-risk areas and over 74,000 acres of moderate risk areas within the wildland/urban interface of the Seeley/Swan Valley. A goal of conducting annual fuel treatments on at least 10% of the high-risk areas and additional moderate risk areas was identified. This will require obtaining additional resources to accomplish these goals. Bi-annual meetings of the cooperators are planned to ensure effective and efficient suppression and pre-suppression coordination.

1.6 MONITORING AND REVIEW

The data and maps compiled for the plan should be examined and updated annually. Specific measures of plan accomplishments are identified, and will be collected and compiled by the cooperating agencies annually. A complete review of the plan should be conducted no later than 5 years from this acceptance of this plan.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

A wildfire is defined as an unplanned fire be it human-caused or from natural origins, originating or spreading outside of the urban environment. For the past three decades, the intensity of wildfires has been increasing throughout the western United States due to past fire suppression efforts and forest management practices including grazing and logging. In addition, the frequency of fires has been high due to effects of drought, and in combination with the higher intensity has led to dramatic increases in major fire incidents. Since 1970, over 10,000 homes and 20,000 structures have been lost to wildfire throughout the West. Increasing frequency and intensity of wildfires has been observed in the Seeley-Swan fire plan region as well. Recent fire seasons have posed considerable threat to the Seeley Lake and Condon communities. In 2000, severe drought conditions lead to level III fire restrictions that closed state and federal forests. In addition to the fear and tension within the communities, the resulting loss of tourism and recreational income impacted many area businesses. In 2001, severe drought conditions resulted in 30 fire ignitions, with 2 major fire occurrences within the fire plan area. In 2003, severe drought and weather conditions contributed to 57 fire starts within the fire plan area, with 2 of those becoming major fire incidents that required considerable resources and money to overcome. In 2001 and 2003 the communities of Seeley Lake and Condon were impacted by level II fire restrictions as well as some localized evacuations, air quality problems resulting from smoke, and loss of income to some local businesses. The fire history of the Seeley/Swan Valley coupled with severe

weather patterns and current forest conditions suggest that future wildfire events are inevitable and could result in considerable loss of property and natural resources, as well as threaten the lives and safety of firefighters and residents alike.

2.1 BACKGROUND

The Seeley-Swan Fire Plan was initiated with funding from a grant received by the Seeley Lake Rural Fire Department using U.S. Forest Service National Fire Plan funds and administered by the Montana Department of Commerce. The fire plan committee that directly supervised the plan development consisted of Frank Maradeo, Jim White and Tim Downey of the Seeley Lake Rural Fire District, Jack Novosel of the Swan Valley Volunteer Fire Department, Colin Moon, Allen Branine, and Howie Kent of the MT DNRC, and Tim Love and Jon Agner of the Lolo National Forest. The Seeley Lake Rural Fire District contracted Carolyn Mehl and Jon Haufler with the Ecosystem Management Research Institute for assistance in data compilation, GIS development, and plan organization.

2.2 CURRENT RELEVANT FIRE POLICIES

2.2.1 *Federal*

2.2.1.1 National Fire Plan

The National Fire Plan was initiated as a result of the 2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-291) and is a long-term investment that will help protect the communities and natural resources, and the lives of firefighters and the public. It is a commitment based on cooperation and communication among federal agencies, states, local governments, tribes and interested publics. The federal wildfire management agencies worked closely with these partners to prepare a 10-year Comprehensive Strategy, completed in August 2001. The primary goals of the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy are: 1) improve fire prevention and suppression, 2) reduce hazardous fuels, 3) restore fire-adapted ecosystems, and 4) promote community assistance. In May 2002, the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture worked with the Western Governors to develop "A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildfire Risks to Communities and the Environment - 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan". See Western Governor's section below, for a discussion of the Implementation Plan.

The National Fire Plan recognizes the important role of state and local fire organizations, and of communities and individuals, in meeting the challenges of fire management across the landscape. The National Fire Plan includes a suite of programs that enable better fire planning and prevention, reducing fire risk in forests adjacent to communities, and strengthening state and local capabilities to supplement Federal fire management efforts. The following provides a brief discussion of these programs:

- Through Cooperative Fire Protection, State Fire Assistance and Volunteer Fire Assistance programs at the State and local level, the National Fire Plan provides resources to enhance local firefighting capabilities, improve preparedness of state and volunteer firefighting organizations, and streamline communication and coordination across organizational boundaries to prevent, manage, and put out fire more effectively.
- Through the Community and Private Land Fire Assistance programs, the National Fire Plan promotes local action in impacted areas by increasing public understanding and providing tools to enhance local and individual responsibility and actions to reduce fire risk and prevent the outbreak of fire around homes and communities.
- Through Economic Action Programs, the National Fire Plan supports technology development and market expansion to stimulate local economies by diversifying jobs and business activities. The emphasis is on products generated from woody material removed from dense forest stands.

- These programs provide training, information, technical assistance and financial support to States, communities and local organizations, and individual landowners. Over the long-term, the National Fire Plan will reduce fire risk to communities and people, while offering economic growth opportunities that enable them to maintain their rural character and ties to the land.

2.2.1.2 Safety

The following safety policies are accepted and endorsed by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior. They provide consistent fire management practices among federal wildfire management agencies fire operations.

- Firefighter and public safety is the first priority. All Fire Management Plans (FMPs) and activities must reflect this commitment.
- All fire personnel will meet appropriate training, experience, and qualifications requirements for incident assignments (*See NWCG 310-1, DOI Incident Qualification and Certification System, and FSH 5109-17.*)
- All fire personnel will be equipped with approved personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate to their position.
- All agency personnel assigned to fireline duties will complete annual refresher training.
- All wildfire entrapments and fatalities will be reported using the current National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) initial entrapment/fatality report form.
- All wildfire serious accidents will be investigated using the agency serious accident investigation procedures and interagency agreements as appropriate.
- Follow all safety policies, standards, and guidelines identified within the *Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook (IIBMH)*, *Fireline Handbook*, *Interagency Helicopter Operations Guide (IHOG)*, *Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations*, and *Incident Response Pocket Guide*.

2.2.1.3 Disaster Mitigation Act 2000

The Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 requires all local governments to have an approved pre-disaster mitigation plan (PDMP) in place to be eligible to receive Hazard Mitigation Grant Program project funding. Missoula and Lake Counties are currently in the process of developing their respective PDMP's. This Fire Plan will be submitted to each of the counties for submission with the PDMP's to the State Hazard Mitigation Office in Helena, Montana. The State Hazard Mitigation Officer will then submit the county PMDF's to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for review. Upon acceptance by FEMA, the Seeley-Swan region would gain eligibility for local wildfire mitigation project grants and post-disaster hazard mitigation grant projects.

DMA 2000 is intended to facilitate cooperation between state and local authorities, prompting them to work together. It encourages and rewards local and state pre-disaster planning, and promotes sustainability as a strategy for disaster resistance. This enhanced planning network will better enable local and state governments to articulate accurate needs for mitigation, resulting in faster allocation of funding and more effective risk reduction projects.

To implement the new DMA 2000 requirements, FEMA prepared an Interim Final Rule, published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2002, at CFR Parts 201 and 206, which establishes planning and funding criteria for states and local communities.

2.2.1.4 Western Governor's Association

Improving forest health and reducing the risk of wildfires are identified as top priorities for the Western Governor's Association (WGA). To that end, the WGA is engaged in a multi-year effort working with regional stakeholders and the federal Wildfire Leadership Council to implement the [10-Year Comprehensive Strategy for Reducing Wildfire Risks](#). The Comprehensive Strategy utilizes a community-

based approach that recognizes that key decisions in setting restoration and fire and fuel management project priorities should be made at the local level. The Implementation Plan identifies the desired outcome to be achieved by each goal, measuring progress toward achieving the goals, and the specific steps that must be taken to realize measurable progress.

2.2.1.5 Local Implementation of Federal Fire Policies

The Lolo and Flathead National Forests derive their fire management direction from multiple plan and policy documents including each forest's respective Land Management Plan (1986), the Forest Service Manual 5100, the Federal Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy (1995), the Thirtymile Hazard Abatement Plan (2003), the Fire and Aviation Operations Management 2003 Operations Action Plan and the Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations (2003). Each of the National Forests has a Forest Fire Management Team that establishes the annual program priorities based on National, Geographic and Forest direction. In general, however, fire suppression actions are initiated on all unplanned ignitions. The appropriate response to each wildfire is commensurate with seasonal fire activity, resource availability, cost of suppression actions versus the potential environmental loss, and Land Management Plan direction. The appropriate response and subsequent suppression actions focus on the following priorities:

- Protection of human life, and firefighter, aviation, and public safety;
- Property, and natural and cultural resource protection decisions based on the cost investment, commensurate with benefits and values-to-be-protected; and
- Effectiveness and timeliness of planned actions to meet resource objectives.

In instances where wildfire caused by natural ignitions is allowed to burn, this decision will be based on an approved Wilderness Fire Management Plan, pre-determined resource management objectives, and/or short-and long-term risk assessments. In addition, fire use standards, personnel qualifications, risk assessments, and prescribed burn plans will meet interdisciplinary land management objectives, move towards long-term desired conditions and be supported by scientific research.

2.2.2 State Fire Policies

A primary mission of the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC) is the protection of the State's natural resources from wildfire. Forest fire protection is defined in 76-13-102(6) as the "work of prevention, detection, and suppression of forest fires and includes training required to perform those functions." In addition, Montana State law requires that all privately owned forested lands in the State be provided with wildfire protection (76-13-201 MCA). This is accomplished through DNRC's Division of Forestry and includes those State and private classified forestlands lying within the protection boundaries, as well as areas not classified as forestland where agreements are in place. Large tracts of federal lands, within protection boundaries, are also being protected through contract or offset. The DNRC's current program direction is to take suppression actions that are both offensive and defensive on farm, range, forest, watershed, or other uncultivated lands in private and public ownership. DNRC accomplishes its mission of protecting these private and public lands through a combination of three primary methods. These methods are labeled as direct, contract, and State/County cooperative fire protection. These methods are outlined as follows:

1. 1. Direct Protection: This type of protection occurs within a Forest Fire Protection District or an Affidavit Unit, which are generally referred to as direct protection areas. Within these areas there is only one recognized agency assigned wildfire protection, usually the DNRC, USFS, BLM, or Salish and Kootenai Tribe. These are defined as forested lands and they are provided this protection based on an assessment for services rendered, paid through the county tax rolls to the State. Prevention, pre-suppression and suppression work is all considered DNRC direct fire protection responsibility. DNRC hires personnel and purchases equipment necessary to fulfill wildfire protection responsibilities for assigned lands. Assigned lands are within established wildfire protection districts or units.

2. Contract Protection: This is another type of direct protection provided to state, private and federal lands. A federal agency that has been recognized by the DNRC can protect state and private lands. Recognized federal fire protection agencies are required to provide protection at the same or higher level as they do on their own lands. DNRC may provide direct protection to federal lands. An offset acreage protection program exists within Montana to provide uniform fire protection areas and to avoid payments from one agency to another. Contracting by the offset method (the State provides fire protection on an approximately equal area of federal land) is how we currently operate in Montana. Contract protection may be by direct payment to the federal agency for their services or to the state for protection of federal acres.

3. State-County Cooperative Protection: The State and county cooperative fire program is a lower intensity fire protection than that of direct or contract protection but fully meets the legal requirements for protecting natural resources. The county provides the basic level of fire protection through a system of volunteers, county personnel, rural fire districts, etc. The county may be supported by the State in matters of organization, planning, prevention, equipment, training, and fire suppression. If a county reaches the point that it can no longer handle a wildfire situation it can call the DNRC for assistance. DNRC will then provide expertise and resources to handle the wildfire situation.

2.2.3 Local Fire Policies

The next level of wildfire protection occurs at the local or county level. Rural Fire Districts are responsible for all fires occurring within their boundaries. There is no distinction in the law regarding what type of fire so all fires are included (structural, vehicle, and wildland). This applies regardless of the vegetative cover on the land so forested lands are also included even if these lands are already protected by a Recognized Wildland Protection Agency. It is these forested lands, lying within established rural fire districts that are referred to as having "overlapping jurisdiction." ((7-33-2202 MCA). RFD's are supported by taxes paid on all property within their district. The Seeley Lake Rural Fire District is the only district in the project area. Condon and the Swan Valley have established another type of fire protection. The Swan Valley Fire Service Area is a relatively new form of fire protection codified in 7-33-24 MCA. The structures within the Fire Service area are the only responsibility of the Swan Valley Volunteer Fire Dept. As such, the structures are the only item taxed for the service area. The Seeley Lake RFD has been in place since 1984 and the Swan Valley VFD was instituted in 2003. RFD's assume primary responsibility for structure fires within their jurisdiction.

2.3 PLANNING AREA BOUNDARIES

The Seeley-Swan Valley is located in northwest Montana and represents a land area of approximately 568,000 acres. The Fire Plan boundary spans 50 miles from north to south and 30 miles from east to west. Figure 1 identifies the actual boundary of the fire plan within Missoula, Lake and Powell Counties. Two primary communities lie within the Seeley-Swan Fire Plan

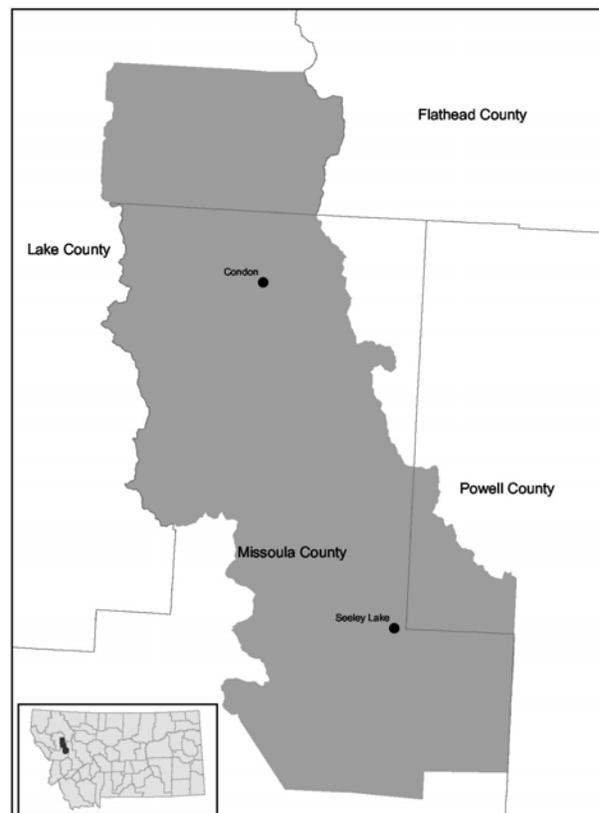


Figure 1. Location of Seeley-Swan Fire Plan boundary within Northwest Montana.

region; Seeley Lake in the south half of the project area and Condon in the north half.

2.4 COMMUNITY LEGAL STRUCTURE

The Seeley-Swan Fire Plan boundary encompasses the rural communities of Seeley Lake and Condon, Montana. These communities are unincorporated and reside within Missoula County. Missoula County is governed by the Board of County Commissioners. All legislative, executive and administrative powers and duties of the local government not specifically reserved by law or ordinance to other elected officials reside in the Commission (MCA-7-3-401). The Board of County Commissioners has jurisdiction and power to represent the County and has care of the County property and the management of the business and concerns of the County. However, the Seeley Lake Community Council and Condon Community Council, while not legally recognized governing bodies, were established, in part, to advance and promote the interests and welfare of the residents of Seeley Lake and Condon. They inform the Missoula County Commissioners and other County departments about issues within the Seeley Lake and Condon planning areas. The Councils work with permanent and part-time residents, state and federal agencies, property owners, and visitors to assist local government in making decisions that benefit the Seeley Lake and Condon areas.

2.5 JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES

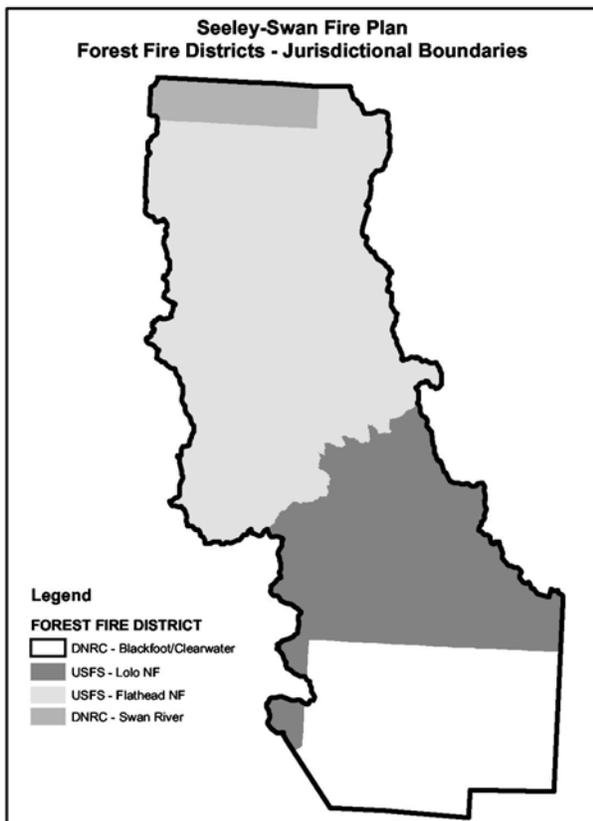


Figure 2. Forest Fire Districts - jurisdictional boundaries.

The primary wildfire protection system utilized in the Fire Plan area is the Forest Fire District. A Forest Fire District is an area authorized and established under 76-13-204 MCA, and administered by the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation for the protection of classified forestland from fire. Protection within a District is the most intensive form of forest fire protection provided within the state. District boundaries are established through a vote of the landowners. The DNRC assign the protection for the state and private lands within the district to a recognized protection agency. All classified forestlands, whether state, private, or federal, within the district boundaries are normally under the protection of one recognized agency. Payment for protection is made by the private landowners through annual assessments which are charged up to the maximum as provided by law, based upon actual costs of protection. Payment for protection of another agency lands within a district is handled on a direct billing basis. Fire prevention, detection, and suppression services are provided through the state in all districts. Most of the National Forests or certain portions have been formed into protection districts. All of the lands lying within the boundaries of the Lolo and Flathead National Forests are in a Forest Fire District.

Figure 2 identifies the Forest Fire Districts and responsible agencies within the Seeley-Swan Fire Plan area. The DNRC is the primary agency responsible for wildfire protection to state and private lands in the fire plan area. The Lolo and Flathead National Forests are the primary agencies responsible for wildfire protection on federal land. However, some jurisdictional boundaries have been delineated to

maximize time and resource efficiencies and therefore may result in cross-responsibilities among agencies. Consequently, a fire originating within a designated forest fire district will be responded to by the agency identified in Figure 3.

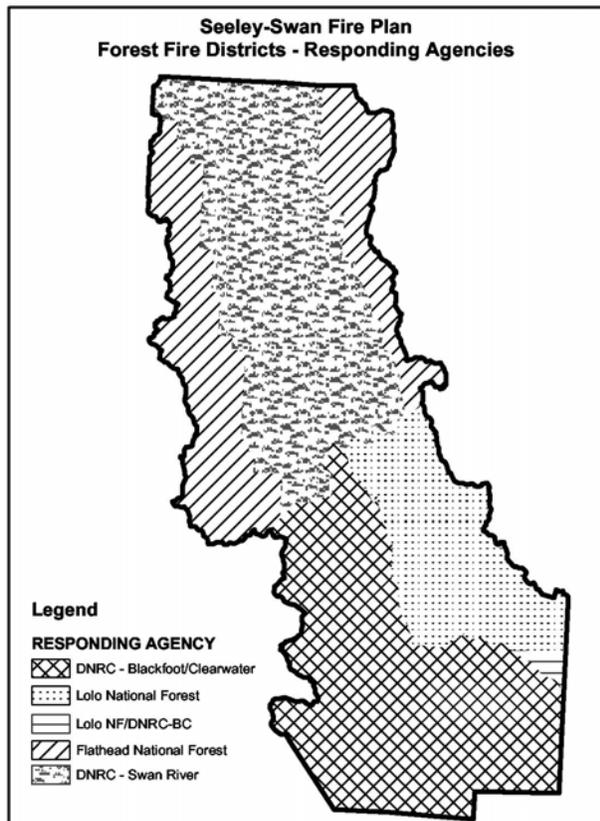


Figure 3. Forest fire - responding agency jurisdictional boundaries.

suppression actions to stop the spread of fire to the surrounding wildland, but wildfire firefighting personnel will not actively try to save the interior of a home. Wildfire firefighters are simply not trained for interior structural fire suppression.

2.6 STRATEGIC GOALS

The goal of this document is to develop a cooperative and coordinated fire management plan for the Seeley Lake and Condon communities-at-risk to wildfire. This plan includes five strategic objectives:

1. Facilitate community planning and outline strategies for protecting community values,
2. Identify existing information and conduct a wildland-urban interface risk assessment for the entire project area,
3. Identify pre-fire management risk/reduction actions and programs,

It is important to note that the Seeley Lake RFD and the Swan Valley VFD have lead responsibilities for structural fire and emergency services within their respective jurisdictional zones (Figure 4). The Seeley Lake RFD and the Swan Valley VFD can provide a limited level of wildfire suppression assistance within their jurisdictional zone due to limited resources and personnel. However, they will coordinate with the appropriate state and federal agencies to ensure a timely response and adequate resources are applied to a wildfire within their jurisdictional zones. Human safety and structure protection will be their primary responsibility within their jurisdictional zone. Structures located outside the Seeley Lake RFD and Swan Valley VFD jurisdictional zones are not protected by the Rural Fire Districts. In the event of wildfire, state and federal agencies will attempt, wherever possible, to stop fires from reaching these structures. However, if wildfire reaches the structure, they may apply exterior

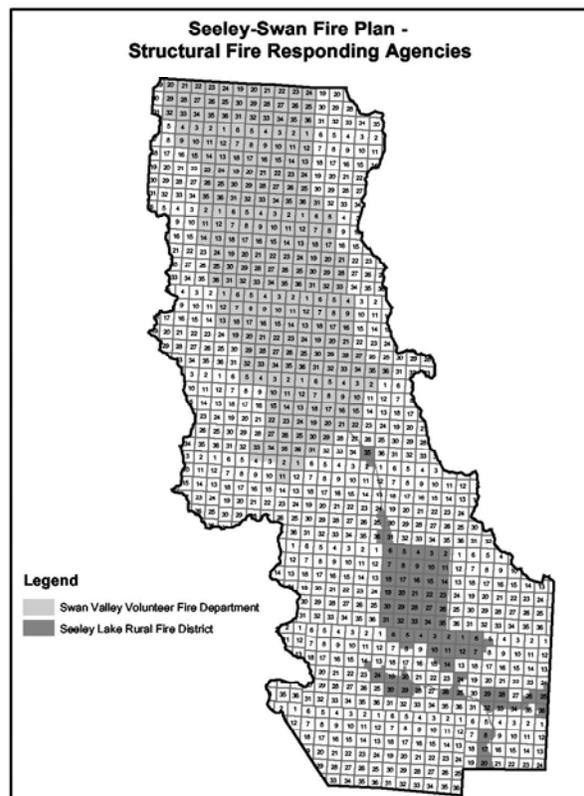


Figure 4. Structural fire - responding agency jurisdictional boundaries.

4. Develop a community fire plan that can be integrated with local comprehensive growth and development plans as well as broader landscape plans to ensure social, economic and ecological concerns are addressed at all levels, and
5. Develop a framework to ensure wildfire policy, prevention, attack, and funding efforts are coordinated locally among stakeholders that include local communities, as well as private and public organizations.

3.0 COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

3.1 POPULATION, DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 1 represents the estimated population of the fire plan area according to data acquired by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2000. While the census area boundaries did not precisely represent the Fire Plan boundaries, the data presented are believed to generally reflect the population estimates. Additional information is provided on housing units and types of occupancy to illustrate the level of seasonal, recreational, or occasional use within the planning area.

Figure 5 represents the primary ownership distribution within the fire plan area. Federal ownership comprises 53.9% of the land area, state of Montana ownership comprises 6.4%, Plum Creek Timber Company comprises 30.6%, and other private ownership comprises 7.6%. Lakes within the region comprise 1.5% of the total fire plan area.

Table 1. Estimated population of the fire plan area (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000).

	Seeley Lake (59868)	Condon (59826)
Population		
- Year-round occupants	1884	576
- Summer occupants	1302	730
Total	3186	1306
Total Housing Units		
- Occupied year-round	776	249
- Seasonal, recreational or occasional use	538	320
- Vacant	74	50
Total	1388	619

3.2 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Several non-governmental organizations and homeowner's associations are present in the fire plan area that could provide support to fire planning and on-the-ground efforts to prepare for wildfire.

Non-governmental organizations include:

Swan Ecosystem Center - Condon	Clearwater Resource Council - Seeley Lake
Blackfoot Challenge - Ovando	Northwest Connections - Condon
Ecosystem Management Research Institute - Seeley Lake	

Homeowner's Associations include:

Double Arrow	Lake Inez	Big Sky Lake
Placid Lake	Eagle Point Ranch	Crescent Meadow
Lindbergh Lake	Salmon Lake	National Forest

Seeley-Swan Fire Plan Land Ownership

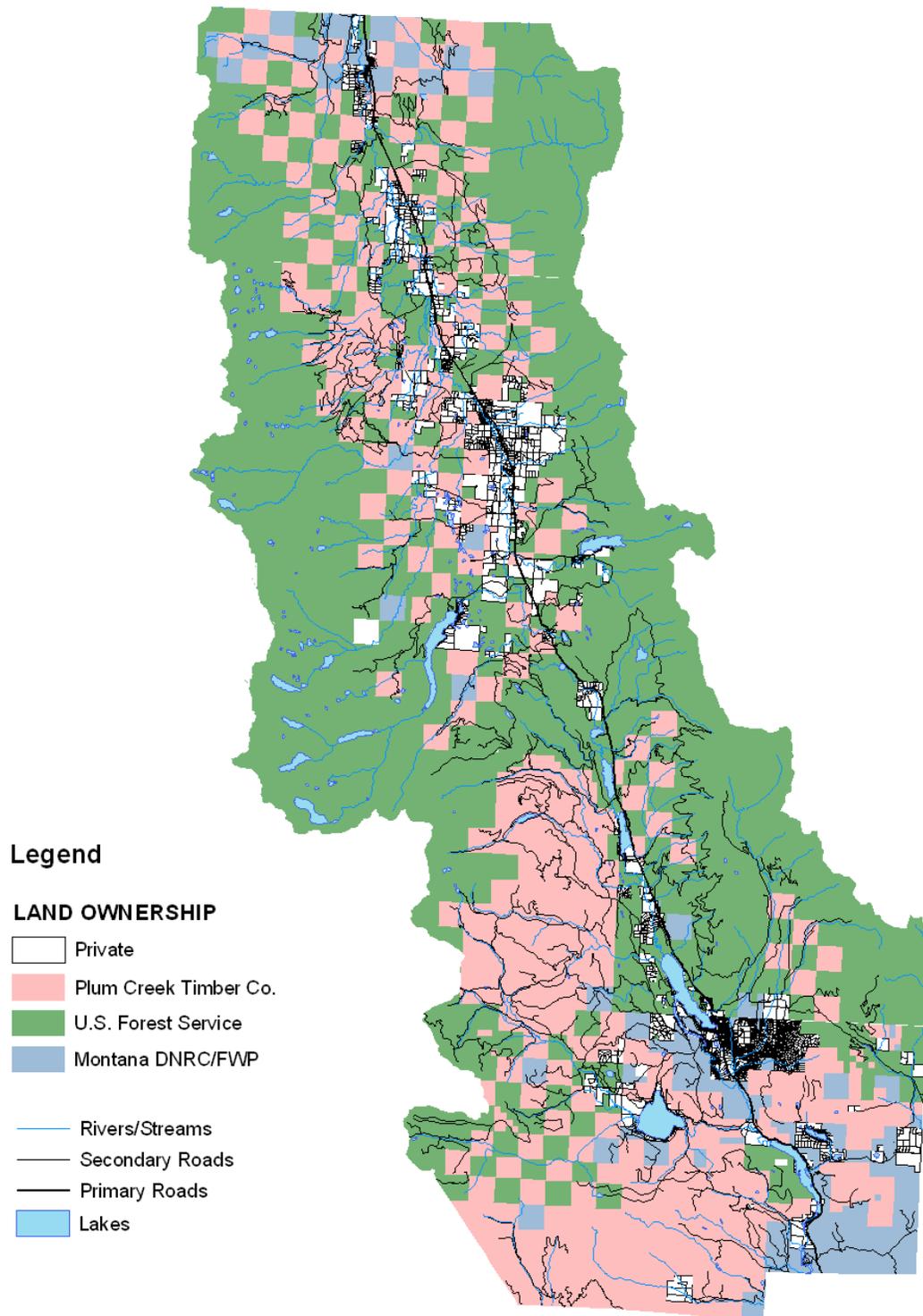


Figure 5. Land ownership distribution, maintained roads, and primary lakes and streams in the Seeley Swan Fire Plan region

3.3 EMERGENCY SERVICES

3.3.1 Rural Fire Departments

The Seeley Lake RFD and Swan Valley VFD represent two of the six Rural Fire District stations within the overall Missoula (County) Rural Fire District. The Swan Valley VFD is also part of the Lake County Rural Fire District. The Seeley Lake RFD and Swan Valley VFD provide fire protection, emergency medical services, auto extrication, and special rescue response to the communities of Seeley Lake and Condon, respectively. The Seeley Lake RFD emergency services are provided by 35 volunteers, as well as 1 full-time employee and 2 part-time employees. The Swan Valley VFD emergency services are provided by 16 volunteers.

Contact:	Seeley Lake Rural Fire District	677-2400 (non-emergency) 911 (emergency)
	Swan Valley Volunteer Fire Department	754-2870 (emergency only)

3.3.2 Disaster Emergency Services

The Montana Department of Disaster Emergency Services (DES) deals with “emergency management” which applies science, technology, planning, and management to deal with extreme events that can injure or kill large numbers of people, do extensive damage to property, and disrupt community life. DES uses a variety of resources, techniques, and skills to reduce the probability and impact of extreme events and should a disaster occur, to ensure responsibility, authority, and channels of communication are clearly delineated. DES is also responsible for cleanup and removal of hazardous materials that result from accidental spills.

Contact:	Missoula County DES	523-4760 (non-emergency) 911 (emergency) 542-HMAT (emergency hazardous materials)
	Lake County DES	883-7253 (non-emergency/emergency)

3.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

3.4.1 Roads

The primary public road for ingress and egress to the fire plan area is Highway 83, which runs north and south through the center of the region. Highway 83 is maintained by the Montana State Department of Transportation. Other secondary public roads identified as important for evacuation during the fire season include the Woodworth to Cottonwood Lakes loop, Placid Lake/Jocko Road, and the Rice Ridge to Richmond Creek loop. These secondary roads are maintained by the Missoula County Road Department except for Rice Ridge, which is maintained by the U.S. Forest Service.

Figure 5 also identifies the existing road system in terms of primary and secondary roads. Additional forest roads occur in the plan area, particularly on Plum Creek Timber Company lands. Many of these forest roads are maintained by individual agencies or landowners such as the U.S. Forest Service, DNRC, or Plum Creek Timber Company. These additional forest roads are not shown on this map as many are not actively maintained, and others have been gated or bermed to obstruct vehicle access or to meet the land management objectives of the individual landowner or agency.

Contacts:	State Highways - Montana State Department of Transportation	677-2599
	County Roads - Missoula County Road Department	677-2222
	Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation	

Clearwater Office	244-5857
Swan Lake/Condon Office	754-2301
U.S. Forest Service	
Seeley Lake Ranger District	677-2233
Condon Work Center	754-2295
Swan Lake Ranger District	837-7500
Plum Creek Timber Company	677-2320

3.5 CRITICAL FACILITIES

Critical facilities are defined as facilities critical to government response and recovery before, during or after a wildfire. Critical facilities for the Seeley Lake and Condon areas include emergency operations centers, fire stations, public works facilities, medical centers, and shelters. Critical facilities also include those that are essential to the continued delivery of community services such as the U.S. Postal Service facilities and public and private schools. In addition, the propane distribution facilities and the Condon Formulary contain hazardous materials that could jeopardize public safety in the event of a wildfire and therefore qualify as critical facilities.

3.5.1 911 and Emergency Operations Centers

Residents who wish to report a wildfire should call 911. The Seeley Lake Interagency Communications Center (SLICC) functions as an initial attack communication center for the DNRC Clearwater Unit and the Seeley Lake VFD. Wildfires occurring within the Seeley Lake RFD jurisdiction or Swan Valley Fire Service Area jurisdiction are dispatched through the Missoula and Lake County 911 systems. The SLICC office is located on the second floor of the Seeley Lake Fire Department. SLICC is also in close contact with the local U.S. Forest Service office to help coordinate fire assistance and response, but does not dispatch any local Forest Service resources. The Missoula Interagency Dispatch Center in Missoula or the Flathead Interagency Dispatch Center (FIDC) currently dispatches U.S. Forest Service and DNRC Swan Unit resources, depending on the location of a wildfire within the fire plan area.

Operationally, SLICC handles radio communication for initial attack fires, and supports fire fighting agencies by ordering resources requested by the Incident Commanders. SLICC also cooperates and coordinates with other volunteer fire departments around the area and coordinates to assist with initial attack support and resources sharing. If local resources are unavailable, the Missoula or Flathead Interagency Dispatch Centers are contacted for additional support.

In addition to SLICC, the Swan Valley VFD fire station serves as an emergency operations center during a wildfire event and the Seeley Lake Ranger District in Seeley Lake and the Swan Valley Work Center south in Condon, serve as emergency operations centers for U.S. Forest Service and DNRC personnel.

3.5.2 Utilities

Most residences in the fire plan area use electric and/or propane to heat and operate their homes. Missoula Electric Cooperative is the only source of electricity to the area. It has a major distribution facility at the south end of Seeley Lake. Propane distribution facilities are maintained in the Seeley Lake and Condon communities by the vendors listed below. Five Valley Gas Co. has prepared a Disaster and Emergency Plan that contains contact and general information that would be useful to fire fighting agencies in the event of a wildfire. The plan is on file with the Seeley Lake RFD.

Contacts:	Electric -	Missoula Electric Cooperative	800-352-5200
	Propane -	Five Valley Gas Co. (Cenex) - Seeley Lake/Condon	677-3656
		Western Fuel Inc.	677-0180
		Amerigas	406-543-3598

3.5.3 Communications

Telephone services are the primary means of communication within the fire plan area. Blackfoot Telephone Company operates the landline communication grid as well as provides cellular and internet service to the area. Verizon Wireless and CellularOne also provide cellular service to the region through towers near Placid Lake and Double Arrow Lookout, respectively. Most of the Condon area is without cell phone coverage. The location of critical communication equipment and radio towers are maintained in a Geographic Information System (GIS) and available to firefighting agencies in the event of a wildfire emergency.

Contacts:	Blackfoot Telephone Company	800-649-4108
	Verizon Wireless - cellular service	406-443-4200
	Cellularone - cellular service	406-676-4000

3.5.4 Water Services

Water services are provided to the central infrastructure of Seeley Lake through the Seeley Lake Water District. The Water District maintains a number of fire hydrants. The locations of the water district facility, existing fire hydrants and water draw sites are maintained in a GIS and available to fire fighting agencies in the event of a wildfire emergency.

Contacts:	Seeley Lake Water District	677-2559
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3.5.5 Public and Private Schools

Four public schools operate within the fire plan area. Two elementary schools are located in each of the Seeley Lake and Condon communities and an additional elementary school is located in Salmon Prairie. The Seeley-Swan High School is located in Seeley Lake and includes students from both the Seeley Lake and Condon communities. Several private schools are also operated in the Condon area and include students from across the country.

Contacts:	Seeley Lake Elementary - enrollment 280	677-2265
	Swan Valley Elementary - enrollment 100	754-2320
	Seeley Swan High School - enrollment 140	677-2224
	Salmon Prairie School - enrollment 10	754-2245
	Mission Mountain Girls School - enrollment 45	754-2580
	Swan Valley Youth Academy - enrollment max. 40	754-7540

3.5.6 Community Medical Center

Medical care within the fire plan area is provided by the Seeley-Swan Medical Center located on Highway 83 at the south end of Seeley Lake. This center is a non-profit organization and is associated with St. Patrick's Hospital in Missoula. The medical center also has a helipad site that is primarily serviced by Life-flight emergency transport services.

Contact:	Seeley-Swan Medical Center	677-2277
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3.5.7 Local Airports/Helipad Sites

Two fixed-wing airstrips are located within the fire plan area. The Seeley Lake Airstrip is located on Airport Road on the northeast side of Seeley Lake. The Condon Airstrip is located across from the USFS Condon Work Center on the eastside of Highway 83 at mile marker 42.7.

Helipad sites used by Lifelight for emergency rescue and medical calls or by firefighting efforts are located and maintained throughout the fire plan area. Helipad locations continue to be identified and added each year. During a wildfire response, helipads are used to drop off the firefighting crew and deploy the water bucket to assist the initial attack crew with water. Because of the remoteness and limited road access this is an extremely valuable tool for firefighters. The locations of helipad sites are maintained in a GIS and available to fire fighting agencies in the event of a wildfire.

3.6 INSURANCE RATINGS

Effective June 1, 2001, Insurance Services Office, Inc. (ISO) identified the following criteria for determining fire insurance classification for calculation of property insurance premiums in the Seeley Lake RFD jurisdictional area:

“Class 7 applies to properties within 1,000 feet of a public hydrant, five (5) road miles or less of the responding fire station and with a needed water flow of 3,500 gpm or less. Class 8 applies to all dwelling properties within five (5) road miles of the responding fire station but beyond 1,000 feet of a fire hydrant. Class 9 applies to all other properties within five (5) miles of the responding fire station but beyond 1,000 feet of a fire hydrant. Class 10 applies to properties beyond five (5) road miles of a fire station. The private and public protection at properties with larger needed water flows are individually evaluated, and may vary from the district classification.”

The ISO rating for fire insurance classification in the Swan Valley VFD jurisdictional area is Class 9.

3.7 LAND USE/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Land uses of the Seeley Lake and Condon communities have historically been closely linked and very dependent upon the abundant natural resources of the Seeley-Swan Valley such as timber resources in the surrounding forests, summer cabins on the abundant lakes and streams, and hunting, fishing and other recreational opportunities in the Valley and adjacent National Forests and Wilderness Areas. Changes in National Forest Policy have lead to a decline in timber resource output from Federal lands and concerns about threatened and endangered species have further restricted state and federal management actions on public lands in the Fire Plan area. A checkerboard ownership pattern in the upper Swan Valley is a particular challenge for mitigating fire at the landscape level. In the last decade, Seeley Lake in particular has observed an increase in seasonal tourists and year-round residential development resulting from relocating retirees and work-at-home professionals. The value of private property has significantly increased in recent years, particularly in the Condon area. As a result, Plum Creek Timber Company has announced plans to sell select residential/recreational properties, at present and in the future, to meet corporate objectives for “higher and better use” of company real estate. The result has been an increase in residential development outside the historical boundaries of the Seeley Lake and Condon communities. These trends have and will contribute to increased homes and structures at the wildland/urban interface and less forest management occurring on non-industrial forestlands surrounding both communities.

4.0 GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

4.1 TOPOGRAPHY, SLOPE, ASPECT, ELEVATION

The Seeley-Swan valley was formed by continental glaciation when the Cordillerian ice sheet advanced through northern Montana. Smaller mountain glaciers formed in the Mission and Swan Mountain Ranges and moved along the Swan and Clearwater Valleys, as well. The Swan Mountain Range borders the east side of the plan area and the Mission Mountain Range borders the west side. Topography within the

area is highly variable, ranging from flat in the Valley bottom to steep on the surrounding slopes. Elevation within the fire plan area ranges from 3,250 feet in the valley bottom to 9,255 feet on the surrounding peaks. Slopes within the plan area range from 0 to 77 degrees, with 43% of the area represented by slopes of 0 to 10 degrees, 30% by slopes of 10 to 20 degrees, 17% by slopes of 20 to 30 degrees, 8% by slopes of 30 to 40 degrees, and less than 2% by slopes of greater than 40 degrees. Approximately 3% of the plan area has 0 degree aspect or is flat. The remaining 97% of the plan area is nearly evenly distributed among north (22%), east (28%), south (23%) and west (24%) aspects.

4.2 CLIMATE

The climate of the Seeley-Swan Fire Plan area is characterized as cool and temperate with minor maritime influences. However, large day-to-day temperature variations are not uncommon. Summers are dry with temperatures averaging between 42° F and 78° F. Winter temperatures average from 12° F to 33° F. Arctic air intrusions can also occur in winter. Precipitation ranges from 12 to 31 inches with most of the precipitation in fall, winter, and spring occurring as snow. Average rainfall in July and August is < 2 inches. A snow pack of greater than 3 feet is typical for the area in winter. There is also a slight climatic gradient in the fire plan area with the middle of the fire plan area being slightly moister than the north or south ends due to the position of prevailing storm tracks and the rain shadow effect of the Mission Mountain range.

4.3 LOCAL FOREST CONDITIONS AND FIRE ECOLOGY

4.3.1 *Historical Disturbance Regimes*

An important factor in identifying the potential range of forest conditions that can occur on a landscape is an understanding of the influence of historical disturbance regimes on vegetation structure, species composition and spatial distribution. Some of the more common disturbance regimes within North America include fire, insects, disease, hurricanes, blowdowns, and flooding. Within any given landscape, several different historical disturbance regimes may have operated to influence vegetation in this manner. For the Fire Plan area three primary historical disturbance regimes influencing species composition and structure were the short-interval fire regime (avg. <25 years) and the long-interval fire regime (avg. >100 years), and the mixed severity fire regime with intermediate fire return intervals creating forest patches displaying either short or long-term fire effects. Fire was the primary disturbance agent in this landscape directly influencing large-scale changes in forest species composition, structure and spatial distribution. While insects and disease were and continue to be important disturbance agents as well, their activities often contribute to the occurrence and severity of fire as the end result. Consequently, the ultimate driving force of large-scale disturbance in the fire plan region was predominately fire.

Human-induced changes and/or impacts have functionally suppressed, eliminated or changed many of the historical disturbance regimes throughout North America. The result has been the loss of many native ecosystems and their corresponding biodiversity. In the Seeley-Swan Valley region, the primary influence in this regard has been the suppression of fire for nearly 100 years as well as past logging that has changed the historical structure of many forest stands. Fire suppression programs have had profound effects on many ecological communities and ecosystem processes.

4.3.1.1 Short-interval Fire Regime

The short-interval fire regime is predominantly characterized by relatively frequent, non-lethal, low to moderate intensity fires that burn along the ground and remain within the understory. The frequency of these fires, generally averaging between 5 and 25 year intervals, influences both the species composition and vegetation structure within these forests. Fire tolerant species such as ponderosa pine and western larch become dominant in the overstory and bunch grasses become dominant in the understory. This becomes what is referred to as a “fire maintained seral disclimax”; due to the frequency of the fires, the stand is unable to succeed toward climax vegetation. Stand history studies have demonstrated that stands occurring within the short-interval fire regime had relatively

predictable species composition and vegetative structure. They were also less likely to move through a typical successional progression of age classes. Instead, fire maintained a multi-age structure, characterized by saplings to old growth trees.

4.3.1.2 Long-interval Fire Regime

The long-interval fire regime is characterized by an infrequent, lethal, high intensity fire that consumes both the understory and overstory as it moves across the landscape. Stand replacing fire regimes result in a short term, catastrophic effect on stand conditions, in contrast to the persistent, yet less obvious effects of the short-interval fire regime. The result of this impact is to set the stand back to an early successional stage and release plant species stimulated by severe fire events. Then the stand proceeds along an undisturbed successional trajectory for many years, depending on the ecological site.

4.3.1.3 Mixed Severity Fire Regime

Within the Fire Plan region, a “mixed severity” fire regime also occurred. That is, depending on site conditions or position on the landscape, both non-lethal and lethal fires could occur within a mosaic of diverse stand conditions. This is typically common through the transitional portion of the environmental gradient where the lower elevation, drier sites are dominated by non-lethal fire regimes and the high elevation, moister sites are dominated by the lethal fire regime. Consequently, where a transitional site occurs primarily adjacent to the low elevation types, it is predominantly influenced by a short-interval fire regime. Where it occurs primarily adjacent to the high elevation types, it is predominantly influenced by a long-interval fire regime. Topographic features can also influence the occurrence of a “mixed” fire regime as well. For example, dry south aspect slopes and ridges within an ecological site such as warm, moist subalpine fir can be predominantly influenced by a short-interval fire regime. Whereas under average site conditions, this ecological site would more typically be influenced by a long-interval fire regime.

In 2002, field surveys were conducted to evaluate historical fire regimes for a 5 mile transect beginning near Holland Lake in the east and ending near Lindbergh Lake in the west. The results of the survey indicated that many of the previously assumed moderate-to long interval fire regime classifications were actually short interval regimes. The average fire interval in the study area that includes the summit divide between the Swan and Clearwater watersheds was between 10 and 15 years (Barrett 2002.)

4.3.2 *Historic Forest Conditions*

4.3.2.1 Warm, Dry Ponderosa Pine, Xeric Douglas-fir

Distribution: This group of habitat types, representing only a small percentage of the fire plan area, is at the warm, dry extreme of forest environments wherever ponderosa pine is found. Typically, they represent lower timberline conditions and in northwest Montana may occur as low as 2,000 feet in elevation. Upper limits may extend to about 5,400 feet on steep, dry, southerly aspects. Associated geology is quite variable and includes steep, rocky sites to glacially scoured ridge tops and ridge noses to moderately deep glacial till, with drumlins and moraines, to shallow and moderately deep residual soils. Geology and terrain appear to be limiting factors only to the extent of retaining sufficient soil moisture, which is the controlling influence.

Potential Dominant Species: Open stands of ponderosa pine are the characteristic tree cover. At the upper elevations of this habitat type, scattered Douglas-fir may be associated with the pine. The undergrowth vegetation is characterized by grasses (bluebunch wheatgrass, elk sedge and pinegrass) and occasional shrubs (bitterbrush and snowberry). In contrast to other habitat types, all members of the shrub and herb layers occur as components of the even drier shrub steppe or mountain shrub zones

of vegetation. Consequently, this group of habitat types marks the lower transition between forest and non-forest.

These sites are severely limited in their tree-stocking capability and maintain a savannah appearance when fully stocked. Before Euro-American settlement interrupted the normal fire cycle, nearly all stands were likely in a savannah condition with grass-dominated understories. Historically, these sites burned at least every 5 to 25 years. Average densities ranged from 5 to 20 trees per acre. Historical patch sizes were characterized by small openings of less than 5 acres, within 20 to 200 acre stands of low-density trees. Low-intensity short-interval fires would result in few fire-sensitive shrubs, low fuel accumulations, and few tree seedlings and small saplings. Since the early 1900s, attempts to exclude fire have lengthened fire return intervals. Tree seedlings, small saplings, and fire-sensitive shrubs such as bitterbrush, and snowberry, have become more common and thereby have increased understory fuel loadings. When fires do occur, they are often of higher severity and result in conditions that rarely occurred historically.

4.3.2.2 Warm, Dry Douglas-fir

Distribution: This group of habitat types represents the warm and dry Douglas-fir/ponderosa pine forests of northwestern Montana and is a relatively small component of the fire plan area. It characterizes the warm, mild environments of low- to mid-elevation forests but may extend upward to about 5,800 feet on dry, southerly aspects. These sites are typically well drained and vary from fairly deep glacial till associated with drumlins and moraines, to shallow and moderately deep residual soils.

Potential Dominant Species: The Douglas-fir habitat types are characterized by mixed stands of Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine but at lower elevations, Douglas-fir may be absent. On moderate elevation sites, ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir and western larch are major seral species with small amounts of lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, or subalpine fir present as well. In unlogged stands, ponderosa pine, at low elevations, and western large, at moderate elevations, are usually the larger, older component with Douglas-fir ranging from sapling to mature trees. The undergrowth, if undisturbed, supports mainly rhizomatous shrub and grasses such as common snowberry, mallow, ninebark, pinegrass, or elksedge. Following a disturbance such as fire or logging, a wide variety of other shrubs, herbs, and grasses may be present.

Historically, these sites experienced frequent low-intensity underburns that excluded most Douglas-fir and killed many small ponderosa pines and western larch. Estimates of fire return intervals range from 15 to 45 years. These fires burned extensively throughout the low- to mid-elevation forests, being extinguished only by fall rains or lack of fuel due to previous fires. Under this burning regime, the stands remained open and park-like, consisting of mostly ponderosa pine, western larch and to a lesser degree, Douglas-fir in a variety of age classes. Stand density ranged from about 15 to 30 large overstory trees per acre. Trees often occurred in clumps, with irregular shaped openings between the relatively low density of trees. The potential for destructive wildfire, insect, or disease events was low. Due to their different responses to low-intensity burning, it is likely that shrub cover was less and grass cover was greater than under present conditions

Since Euro-American settlement, fires have become less frequent and stand conditions have changed dramatically, particularly in unmanaged stands. Here, the historical stand of widely spaced ponderosa pine or western larch is often still evident in the overstory as an older stand component. Between the pines, many smaller Douglas-firs and lodgepole pine have become established since the last underburn, which likely occurred in the late 1800s to early 1900s. Stand densities now range from 250 to 600, and sometimes 900, trees per acre, creating stressful conditions throughout the tree layer. Now the potential for destructive wildfire, bark beetle, spruce budworm, Douglas-fir tussock moth, dwarf mistletoe, and root rot events is quite high.

4.3.2.3 Cool, Moist and Cool, Dry Douglas-fir

Distribution: Cool moist and dry Douglas-fir sites are more common in the fire plan area and represent the cooler extremes of the Douglas-fir zone. Subalpine fir is usually present on adjacent cooler sites. Cool, moist Douglas-fir sites may extend upwards to about 6,800 feet in elevation but are also common down to about 4,800+ feet in cold air drainages and frost pocket areas. At the lower elevation, nightly cold air patterns may be compensating for soil moisture.

Potential Dominant Species: Ponderosa pine is present as a major seral species only at the warmer extremes of these habitat types and is usually absent at the colder extremes. Lodgepole pine may be common on the cooler and more frost-prone sites. Trembling aspen along with lodgepole pine, may dominate early seral stands. In some cases, Douglas-fir is the only tree species capable of growing on the site. The undergrowth is characterized by shade-tolerant species such as mountain maple, mountain ash, and/or huckleberries. Many other disturbance-related species may be present, such as serviceberry, Scouler willow, thimbleberry, and chokeberry. On drier sites, undergrowth vegetation may be sparse with pinegrass and elksedge the most common species.

Historically, these sites likely experienced a mixed regime of both short-interval and long-interval fire regimes. Average short-interval fire regimes may have ranged from 17-102 years while long-interval fire regimes ranged from 150-400 years. Consequently, stand composition can vary from nearly pure stands of single-age lodgepole pine to mixtures of multi-age lodgepole or ponderosa pine with Douglas-fir or pure multi-age stands of Douglas-fir. The extended fire return intervals on some sites increase the opportunities for dwarf mistletoe and bark beetle infestations.

As a result of organized fire suppression, a shift to continuous, multi-story stands of Douglas-fir has greatly increased. The result being less opportunity for the diverse mosaic of vegetative conditions that result from a mixed fire regime. The probability of widespread stand-destroying fire has increased. Lack of fire has also increased the proportion of dense multistoried stands, making them more vulnerable to bark beetle attack and stand-destroying fire. Severity of dwarf mistletoe infection among these stands has also increased. In some areas, the increase has been dramatic, creating stands composed primarily of large witches brooms.

4.3.2.4 Warm, Moist Douglas-fir

Distribution: In northwestern Montana, the warm, moist Douglas-fir group of habitat types is usually inter-fingered with the warm, dry Douglas-fir group and occurs wherever more favorable sites exist. This habitat type group is common in the fire plan area. These sites range in elevation from about 2,000 to 5,800 feet and occur on a variety of slopes and aspects but are most common on northerly aspects, toeslopes, and stream terraces.

Potential Dominant Species: In early seral stages, ponderosa pine is common at the warmer extremes, and western larch, Douglas-fir, and lodgepole pine are common on the cooler sites. Douglas-fir and on some sites, Engelmann spruce, dominate later seral stages. Small amounts of subalpine fir are often present on the cooler sites. Douglas-fir is the climax dominant throughout this group, depending on the habitat types.

Huckleberries, mainly dwarf huckleberry, are a major component of most mid to late seral undergrowths and are often accompanied by beargrass, Rocky Mountain maple, common snowberry, twinflower, or occasionally pachistima. A wide variety of early or mid seral shrubs, herbs, and grasses can appear following a major disturbance. For example, ceanothus, Scouler willow, and thimbleberry may develop high coverages following a wildfire. Sitka alder, common brome, and sweet-scented bedstraw can become conspicuous following logging.

Fire scar analysis and structure and composition of older stands suggest that historically, some of these sites experienced predominantly short-interval fires ranging from 17 to 102 years, particularly on the dryer sites. Here the underburns killed the small Douglas-fir and helped prolong the dominance of ponderosa pine, western larch, and even lodgepole pine. But long fire-free intervals also occurred, particularly on the wetter sites, and allowed Douglas-fir to develop dense multilayered overstories. Sites predominantly influenced by long-interval fires would have experienced return intervals ranging from 100 to 250 years. Under these circumstances, stand-destroying wildfire would have been a normal part of the forest cycle.

Historic patch sizes typically ranged from 5 to 50 acres on the short-interval fire sites and from 20 to 200 acres on the long-interval fire sites. Tree densities ranged from 15 to 60 overstory trees per acre, with more in riparian areas.

4.3.2.5 Warm, Moist Subalpine Fir

Distribution: This group ranges in elevation from about 5,000 to 7,200 feet but may follow cold air drainages as low as 4,500 feet. This habitat type group is common in the fire plan area. These sites are found in moist, protected areas such as stream terraces, toeslopes, and steep, northerly aspects. Soils are variable and range from loess overlaying glacial tills and lacustrine sediments, to alluvial and outwash deposits on terraces.

Potential Dominant Species: Various mixtures of lodgepole pine, western larch, Douglas-fir, and Engelmann spruce comprise the seral tree layers. Any one of these tree species may be dominant, depending on stand history and local site conditions.

Seral shrub layers may be tall and dense, consisting largely of Sitka alder. Lesser amounts of mountain maple, mountain ash, and serviceberry may be present. In late seral and climax stages, menziesia dominates some sites, but usually lower-growing shrubs, such as blue huckleberry and Utah honeysuckle, are more common.

Historically, these sites experienced both short-interval and long-interval severity fires. Estimates of fire frequency range from 38 to 120 years on predominantly short-interval sites and 120-300 on predominantly long-interval sites. Generally, ignitions occurred on adjacent drier sites, and the fire was wind-driven onto these sites. Fire patterns could be small and patchy (100 acres or less) or uniform and extensive (5,000 to 100,000 acres), depending on the burning conditions. Sites influenced by predominantly short-interval (mixed severity) fires resulted in large gaps in the canopy and a mosaic of structures within the stand. The presence of western larch in the canopy is a good indicator of short-interval fires on these sites. Long-interval fires create a mosaic of even-aged structures across stands and are characterized by the presence of both seral and climax species.

4.3.2.6 Warm, Dry Subalpine Fir

Distribution: Warm, dry subalpine fir sites are common in the fire plan area. They are found at elevations between 4,800 and 7,500 feet and represent the warm, dry extremes of the subalpine fir zone. At their lower limits, these sites occur mainly on steep, northerly or easterly aspects but shift to southerly and westerly aspects at their upper limits. Sites at the lower limits are often controlled by cold air drainage and are strongly interfingering with Douglas-fir sites.

Potential Dominant Species: Douglas-fir is the predominant seral tree, and small amounts of ponderosa pine may occur on the warmer sites. At the cool, moist extremes, lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce may appear in varying amounts but seldom dominate.

Tall, dense shrub layers are common, reflecting the relatively warm nature of these sites. Mountain maple and mountain ash are common in near climax stands, while beargrass, serviceberry and Scouler willow are common components of mid-seral grass and shrub layers. Ceanothus and pinegrass can

develop high coverages on severely burned sites in early seral stages. The pinegrass can persist indefinitely on many of these sites, often dominating the herb layer.

The historical fire regime consisted of sites influenced by predominantly short-interval fires ranging from 38 to 71 years and long-interval fires ranging from 100 to 500 years. A mixture of short-interval and long-interval fire patterns can create a mosaic of seral stages at the landscape level. Cyclic bark beetle attacks on dense patches of Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, and Engelmann spruce can contribute further to this mosaic. The influence of fire regime on the species composition and structure are similar to those exhibited in Warm, Moist Subalpine fir. Historic patch size ranged from 50 to 300 acres on short-interval sites and 5,000 to 100,000 on long-interval sites. However, with a recent history of fire suppression, these sites are losing their mosaic patterns and are becoming more uniform. Unless managed to maintain landscape diversity, these sites will increase their risk of extensive, stand-destroying fire and bark beetle epidemics, providing less opportunities for a mosaic of conditions at the landscape level.

4.3.2.7 Cool, Dry Subalpine Fir

Distribution: These sites are common at mid to upper elevations of the subalpine fir zone. They represent cold, dry subalpine sites and range upwards to 7,800 feet in elevation but are also common down to about 4,500 feet in cold frost-pocket areas. At the lower elevations, these sites usually occur in the dry gentle terrain formed by glacial outwash in broad valleys.

Potential Dominant Species: At upper elevations, whitebark pine may be present in minor amounts, however in recent years its distribution has decreased as a result of mountain pine beetle and whitepine blister rust. In the moister areas, minor amounts of Engelmann spruce are common. At the cold, dry extremes, which are transitional to nonforested systems, lodgepole pine is the only tree present and is considered to be the climax species. Elsewhere, subalpine fir usually appears in varying amounts as the climax indicator species. Alpine larch occurs on rockslides and talus. Douglas-fir, western larch, and western white pine rarely occur on these ecological sites.

Shrub layers are usually sparse and consist mainly of low-growing huckleberries, such as dwarf huckleberry and whortleberry. The sparse low shrub layer reflects the cool temperatures and short growing seasons inherent to these sites.

Stand conditions predominantly influenced by long-interval fire regimes and mountain pine beetle attacks were the normal historical recycling process. Long-interval fires occurred about every 100 to 300 years. Short-interval fires occurred less often and on a frequency of every 35 to 300 years. Minor fire scars in these stands attest to the nature of these low-intensity, short-interval fires. Fires crept through these stands wherever fine fuels would carry a flame and then flared up wherever fuel concentrated in the denser patches of larger trees, usually those greater than eight inches in diameter. When these trees were killed, the beetle population subsided until another group of trees grew into the vulnerable size class. After each beetle event, the dead trees soon fell and provided an opening for more regeneration. In this manner, a mosaic of tree sizes and densities were maintained, which helped reduce stand uniformity and the widespread destruction of crown fires and bark beetle epidemics.

5.0 GENERAL FIRE CONDITIONS

5.1 FIRE WEATHER

Critical fire weather is defined as conditions whose effects on fire behavior make control difficult and threaten firefighter and community safety. Weather patterns common to the fire plan area that contribute to critical fire weather include high afternoon temperatures (mid-80's to high-90's) coupled with low relative humidity (mid-teens to mid-40%). If high temperatures and low relative humidity are further combined with afternoon and evening winds of 10 miles per hour or greater and if this weather

pattern persists for several days or more, most forests will rapidly transition from moist fuel conditions to drought-like fuel conditions. During periods of unusually high temperatures, it is also not uncommon to experience thunderstorms that roll through the area with associated lightning and high winds, but very little rain.

5.2 HAZARDOUS FUELS

5.2.1 *Forest Cover Types and Fuels*

The map of forest cover types for the Fire Plan area was developed from satellite imagery landscape classification coverage (SILC3) obtained from the U.S. Forest Service. It was necessary to use satellite imagery coverage to obtain information on forest cover types for private lands within the fire plan area. The SILC3 coverage was reclassified using the fuel model classification system developed for the Clearwater Unit of the DNRC - "Aids to determining fuel models on the Clearwater Unit" (D.M. Geyer, unpubl. Report). This information was used to develop a fuel hazard map for the Seeley-Swan Fire Plan region (Figure 6).

The SILC3 coverage was provided by two different data sources; the southern half of the fire plan area was provided by the Lolo National Forest and the northern half was provided by the Flathead National Forest. An accuracy assessment of the resulting fuel hazard map was conducted during fall of 2003. The results indicate that the Lolo coverage was approximately 80% accurate for the fuel category predicted. The Flathead coverage was less accurate at 50% for the predicted fuel category. The difference in accuracy between the two Forests was primarily due to more cover type errors on the Flathead SILC3 coverage.

There are limitations with using satellite imagery for fuel hazard ranking that must be identified. Because satellite imagery classification is based primarily on the overstory vegetation, it is less dependable for identifying structure and understory conditions that heavily influence fuel hazard rankings. For this reason, classification of fuel model categories 8 and 10 were particularly difficult in the fire plan area. In addition, logging history was not available therefore fuel model categories 11, 12 and 13 were not included in the fuel hazard ranking for the Seeley-Swan fire plan region. Future efforts to map fuel hazards should strive to overcome these limitation and deficiencies in existing data.

5.2.2 *Fire Regime Condition Class*

A fire regime condition class (FRCC) is a classification of the amount of departure from the historical fire regime. This departure results in changes to one or more of the following ecological components: vegetation characteristics (species composition, structural stages, stand age, canopy closure, and mosaic pattern) and fuel composition, as well fire frequency, severity, and pattern. They include three condition classes based on low (FRCC 1), moderate (FRCC 2), and high (FRCC 3) departure from the central tendency of the historical fire regime. Low departure is considered to be within the historical range of variability, while moderate and high departures are outside.

The identification of FRCC is currently a high priority for determining forest restoration goals on state and federal ownership. Forest stands within the Seeley-Swan Fire Plan area have not been described for FRCC, however, future forest restoration programs will likely emphasize the need for obtaining this information.

5.2.3 *Natural Firebreaks*

The occurrence of several large lakes represents the primary natural firebreaks within the fire plan area. The Clearwater and Swan Rivers and Highway 83 may also act as firebreaks during mild to moderate weather conditions. However, it is important to note that under more extreme or critical weather conditions (i.e., high temperatures, low humidity, and moderate to high winds), burning

embers can be carried long distances and ignite fires on the other side of natural firebreaks such as large lakes.

5.3 FIRE HISTORY

Information on fire history for the fire plan area was obtained from the Flathead and Lolo National Forest. Figure 7 identifies the approximate boundaries and years of the historical fires in the region based on field surveys and local knowledge. The largest annual burn extent occurred in 1919 at nearly 135,000 acres, followed by 1910 with approximately 53,000 acres. It is interesting to note the pattern of recurrence of fire in many of the previously burned areas.

5.4 FIRE IGNITION HISTORY

Nearly 2900 wildfires were recorded in the Fire Plan area between 1900 and 2002 (Source: Lolo and Flathead National Forest records). Of these 2900 fires, 83% were lightning caused fires and 17% were human-caused fires. Of the 733 fires recorded by the Flathead National Forest, the following represents the percentage of fires occurring by month:

April	<1%	August	45%
May	2%	September	9%
June	8%	October	4%
July	31%	November	<1%

Patterns of historical fire ignition densities indicate that most of the human-caused fires originated near the most densely populated areas and near high-use recreational areas. Lightning strikes occurred throughout the fire plan region.

5.5 EXPECTED FIRE BEHAVIOR

Fire behavior in the Seeley -Swan Valley is expected to be variable depending on site-specific forest conditions and overall weather patterns. The following provide a general discussion of four levels of fire behavior and how they may relate to vegetative conditions occurring in the fire plan area.

5.5.1 Range of Conditions: Low, Medium, High, Extreme

Low Fire Behavior

The fire may spread rapidly, but is easy to extinguish with average wind conditions.

Fine fuel moisture - above 15%, twigs and branches are readily bendable.

Vegetation - Low density vegetation that may include open conifer stands with less than 35 percent crown cover. Typical vegetation may include grasslands, weeds, brush under two feet tall, aspen, cottonwood or willow trees.

Moderate Fire Behavior

Moderate fire behavior may produce flare-ups many feet above treetops with sparks thrown ahead of the main fire. The fire spread is variable (slow to fast) depending on specific site conditions and can produce considerable heat with average wind conditions.

Fine fuel moisture - ranges between 8 to 15%, twigs and branches may snap when bent.

Vegetation - trees with a crown cover of 35-55 percent of the ground area. Usually tree crowns are not touching. Herbage and litter are present with patches of small trees and dead wood.

High Fire Behavior

Frequent flare-ups that go higher than tree tops with "crown" fires possible, sparks can be thrown far in front of main fire with average wind conditions.

Fine fuel moisture - below 8%, twigs and branches instantly snap when bent.

Vegetation influencing high fire behavior includes dense conifer stands with more than 55 percent crown cover, brushy understory or ladder fuels to the canopy. Crowns are usually touching.

Extreme Fire Behavior

Fire conditions exhibiting a high rate of spread, prolific crowning and/or spotting, presence of fire whirls, and/or a strong convection column. Predictability is difficult because such fires often exercise some degree of influence on their environment. Fire under these conditions is often described as erratic and very dangerous. This usually implies a level of fire behavior that often precludes actions or methods that would establish direct control.

Vegetation contributing to extreme fire behavior is frequently similar to that described for high fire behavior but with critical weather conditions (high temperatures, low humidity and wind) exacerbating the fire behavior and negatively impacting efforts to control the fire.

6.0 IDENTIFYING ASSETS AT RISK

Assessing risk requires an understanding of the importance of those assets that the community values. While the following sections provide a discussion of the assets identified as important to the community, for the purpose of the risk assessment only human safety and property were considered.

6.1 STRUCTURES/DENSITY

Over 2000 housing units, both permanent and seasonal, are present in the fire plan area according to Missoula and Lake county records. Figure 8 represents a map of residence densities for the fire plan area that was developed using Missoula county cadastral information for the south half of the fire plan area and GPS locations of residences in the north half of the area. As evidenced by the density map, the majority of residences within the fire plan area are located near the communities of Seeley Lake and Condon as well as adjacent to the Highway 83 corridor and surrounding several of the major lakes within the region.

Using county tax information, the estimated replacement value of structures in the Fire Plan area is calculated at approximately \$362,990,875. The estimated value of private land without structures is \$190,195,898. Therefore, the value of privately held assets in the Fire Plan area totals \$553,186,773. This figure does not include the value of contents or intangibles that could also be lost to wildfire.

6.2 BUSINESSES/COMMERCIAL

Local economic impacts from catastrophic wildfires include disruptions to both sale and production of local goods and services. Immediate effects may include decreased recreation/tourism and timber harvest in the fire region, as well as disruptions from evacuations and transportation delays. Increased use of local goods and services for fire protection also impacts local economies. Other effects include direct property losses (in the form of buildings, timber, livestock, and other capital), damage to human health, and possible changes in the long-term structure of the local economy.

Most businesses and commercial operations are clustered in the two communities of Seeley Lake and Condon. A few additional businesses and commercial operations occur in the Valley, primarily at locations along Route 83.

Seeley-Swan Fireplan - Hazardous Fuels

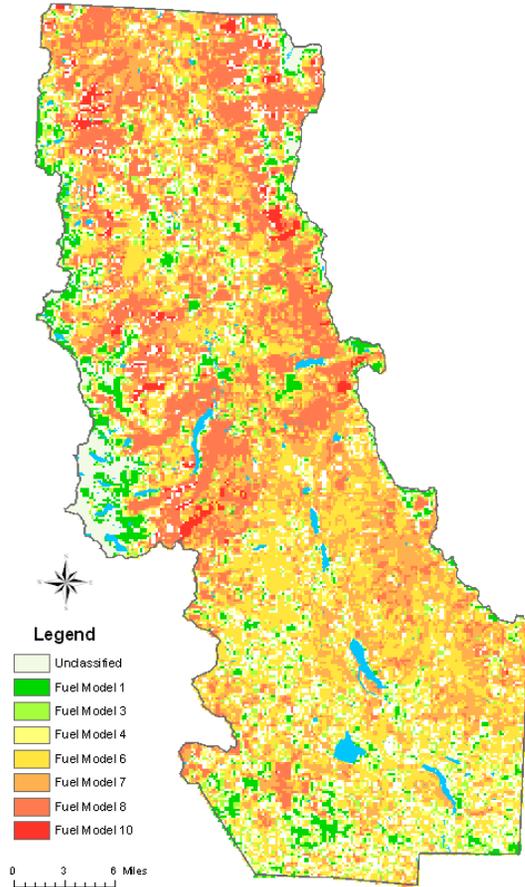


Figure 6. Hazardous fuels in the Fire Plan region, as classified using the Geyer Fuel Model.

Seeley-Swan Fire Plan - Fire History

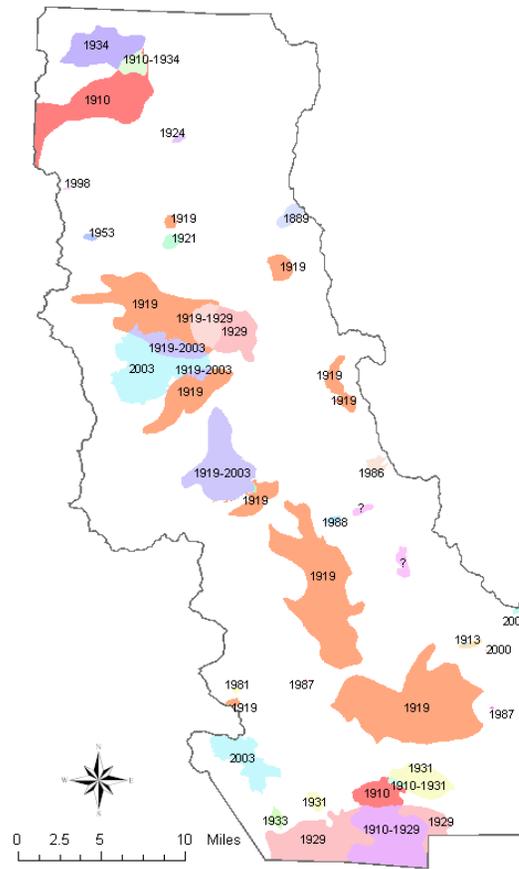


Figure 7. The approximate date and extent of historical fires in the Fire Plan region.

Seeley-Swan Fireplan - Density of Residences

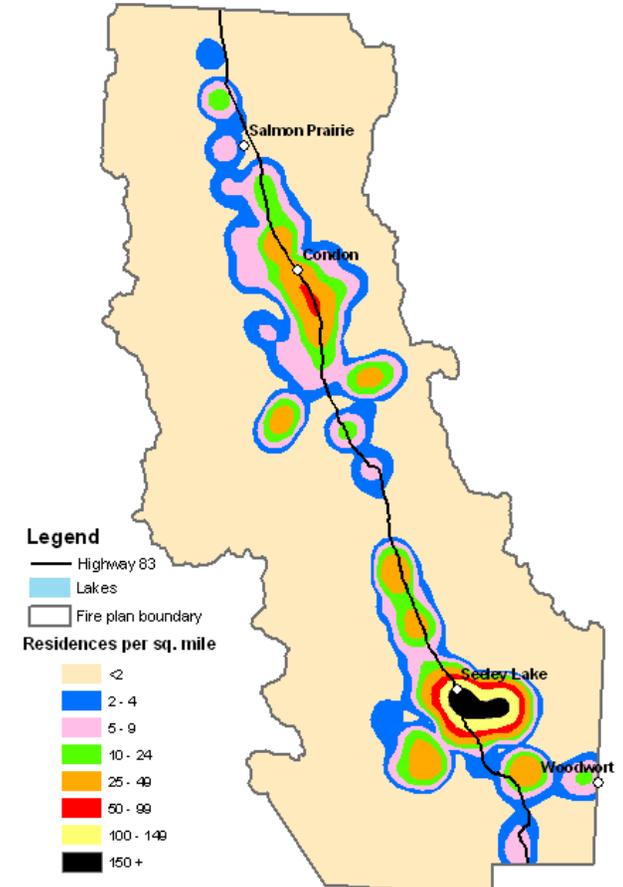


Figure 8. Density of residences per square mile in the Fire Plan region.

Source: U.S. Forest Service data.

The Seeley/Swan Valley supports a number of forest products companies. These include Plum Creek Timber Company, Pyramid Lumber, Round Wood West, and Alpine Forest Products. In addition, other forest products companies in the surrounding area include Smurfit-Stone and Stimson Timber Company. These companies provide a demand for timber or fiber that can help support fuel thinning programs in the fire plan region.

6.3 ECOSYSTEMS AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

The fire plan area lies within the southernmost portion of the Northern Continental Divide Ecoregion. This ecoregion contains some of the largest blocks of protected land in the U.S. The planning area supports a rich biodiversity of both plants and animals. This area has been identified as bioregionally outstanding, supporting some 2,203 terrestrial species including an estimated 48 endemics. It is particularly noted for its rich diversity of coniferous forest ecosystems. It also contains some of the most intact watersheds and aquatic ecosystems in the lower 48 states. The area is noteworthy for its populations of large carnivores including wolves, grizzly bears, wolverines, cougar, marten, and lynx, and is one of the few remaining strongholds for the threatened bull trout.

Much of the biological distinctiveness of this region is due to the presence of protected lands. This region maintains populations of a number of species extirpated in most of their former ranges including the above-mentioned carnivores. This landscape also maintains healthy populations of a long list of additional plant and animal species. These species are supported by an array of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems that still maintain most of their historical ecological processes. This region provides a unique opportunity to maintain the full range of ecosystems and biodiversity that historically occurred in the area.

The region has a conservation status that is among the highest in the U.S. Presently, the forests and watersheds are relatively intact. Some forest ecosystems have undergone changes due to logging, fire exclusion practices, exotic diseases, and exotic species. These changes have produced some habitat loss. Substantial blocks of forest ecosystems still occur but some ecosystems exhibit different structures and species compositions relative to their historical conditions. In addition, this region has maintained relatively high landscape connectivity, which is a primary reason the populations of large carnivores still occur. Developing strategies to reduce the threat and impacts of wildfire on local communities while maintaining ecosystem integrity and biological diversity in this landscape will be critical to the persistence of grizzly bears, lynx, wolverines, and bull trout, as well as the functional ecosystems on which they depend.

While the fire plan region has a high percentage of public land, the major valley bottoms within the area have a significant percentage of private lands and also serve as transportation routes. These valleys include the Clearwater River Valley on the south end and the Swan River Valley on the north end of the fire plan area. Private land ownership consists of two general types: non-industrial private lands, and Plum Creek Timber Company lands (PC). The non-industrial private lands display a wide range of tree sizes, conditions, and purposes. PC has substantial land holdings in the fire plan region. These lands have been managed for commercial timber production, a use that has maintained a forested condition.

Some ecosystems within the fire plan region have lost much of their ecological integrity through either direct or indirect human activities. Low elevation forests in particular, primarily sites that historically supported ponderosa pine and western larch dominated ecosystems, have been altered by a combination of logging and fire exclusion practices. Aspen ecosystems have declined in many areas due to fire exclusion practices. In order to maintain the full complement of biological diversity and ecosystem integrity, restoration of functional processes and conditions for all of these ecosystems should be addressed. In addition, low elevation forests are at risk from catastrophic fires of an intensity and scale that never occurred historically. Concerns over such fires have prompted major Federal spending to protect human lives and property. The integrity of many low elevation forest ecosystems is at risk from both the threat of fire as well as the potential for inappropriate management associated with fuel reduction programs. The incorporation of ecosystem restoration objectives into fire protection plans is needed to assure that ecological objectives are also considered in fire planning efforts. The Swan Valley Landscape Assessment also describes the ecological values for the north end of the fire plan area (www.swanecosystemcenter.com).

6.4 WATER QUALITY AND WATERSHEDS

The fire plan area represents two primary watersheds: the Clearwater River Basin in the south and the Swan River Basin in the north. The Clearwater River drains from north to south and is a tributary of the Blackfoot River system that flows southwest of the fire plan boundary. The north half of the fire plan area is the headwaters of the Swan River. It is a tributary of the Flathead River system. The Swan River begins in the Mission Mountains Wilderness and flows north into Flathead Lake at Bigfork, Montana. The Mission Mountains cast a rain shadow making the upper valley somewhat drier than the lower valley.

The effects of wildfire on water quality and the watershed within the plan area will depend on several factors including the severity/intensity of the fire, post-fire precipitation, actions taken to control or suppress the fire, and the condition of the watershed pre-fire. Wildfire usually results in the loss of vegetation as well as the reduced capacity for soils to soak up rainwater and snow melt. The result is increased runoff and a greater volume of water reaching streams and lakes in a shorter period of time. Flash flooding is often a major concern following a significant wildfire event within a watershed. In addition, the loss of vegetation can result in increased sediment transport to streams and lakes due to soil erosion, reduced soil infiltration, and increased water volumes and overland flow rates. Water quality impacts frequently observed post-wildfire include increased transport of organic materials, nutrients and chemicals (i.e., fertilizers, herbicides) to surface waters, as well as increased turbidity (i.e., suspended particles) and water temperatures.

6.5 AIR QUALITY

Wildfires are considered a natural source of air pollution and can sometimes cause severe short-term smoke impacts. These smoke impacts can pose a major health risk for some individuals. Symptoms from short-term smoke exposure range from stinging eyes, scratchy throat, cough, irritated sinuses, headaches, and runny nose. Individuals with pre-existing health conditions such as asthma, emphysema, congestive heart disease and other conditions can have serious reactions. The elderly and young children are considered high-risk groups for health complications due to smoke.

6.6 RECREATION

In 2000 and 2003, closure of forest lands severely limited recreational activities in the Seeley/Swan Valleys. In 2003, closure of Plum Creek lands limited some recreational activities, while smoke and the threat of fire turned hundreds of campers and hikers away. Obviously, severe fire seasons and fire risks have a negative impact on recreational activities.

6.7 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The fire plan area is predominantly managed as wildlands by the three public agencies (U.S. Forest Service, Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, and Montana DNRC), and by Plum Creek Timber Company. The remaining lands in the Valley are primarily residential, although a few ranches that maintain horses or cattle are present. The U.S. Forest Service lands are administered in the Clearwater River Basin by the Seeley Lake Ranger District of the Lolo National Forest, and in the Swan River Basin by the Swan Lake Ranger District of the Flathead National Forest. These lands include substantial areas of designated wilderness, where management activities are very limited and primarily involve trail maintenance. Other areas of the National Forests are managed for multiple uses, although little timber or fuels management has occurred in the Swan River Basin in the last 10 years. State lands within the Clearwater River Basin are primarily managed by the Clearwater Unit of the Montana DNRC. Lands within the Blackfoot-Clearwater Wildlife Management Area are primarily managed by Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks. State lands within the Swan River Basin are managed by the Swan River Unit of the Montana DNRC. Montana DNRC manages its lands for timber production to produce income under its school trust responsibilities. The Blackfoot-Clearwater Wildlife Management Area is primarily

managed to maintain its value as big game winter range. Plum Creek Timber Company manages its lands to produce financial returns to the company. This has historically been through forestry operations, but a recent shift has increased emphasize on management for real estate values. As Plum Creek Timber Company increases its sale of lands for “highest and best use” within the Seeley/Swan Valley, expansion of residential properties could increase the overall size of the wildland/urban interface, and increase areas at risk from wildfires.

6.8 CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Seeley/Swan Valley supported considerable use by Native Americans prior to Euro-American settlement in the late 1800’s-early 1900’s. In fact, understanding historical fire regimes in the Valley is also a function of understanding how Native Americans used fire to “manage” their environment for travel and hunting. No map of cultural sites was produced as part of this fire plan.

7.0 RISK EVALUATION: IDENTIFYING AREAS OF GREATEST THREAT

A risk assessment was conducted to evaluate the risk of wildland fire to the communities of Seeley Lake and Condon, Montana. The goal of the risk assessment process is to determine what areas are cumulatively the most vulnerable to wildfire hazards. The risk assessment approach applied in this fire plan uses a Geographic Information System (GIS) and the relevant landscape data to evaluate the vulnerability of people, structures and community assets to potential wildfire. This type of analysis is dependent on the accuracy of the data used. To expedite completion of the plan and reduce overall costs, existing data were used to conduct the risk assessment. Except for the fuel hazard classification, accuracy assessments were not conducted on the existing data.

7.1 FUELS AND SLOPE

The fuel hazard ranking results discussed in Section 6.2.1 were further combined with 5 categories of slope (0 to 10°, 10 to 20°, 20 to 30°, 30 to 40°, and greater than 40°) to assess the overall fuel hazard within the fire plan region. Increasing slope can have a chimney effect that increases the overall fire intensity and spread rate within a forest stand. The result of the fuel hazard assessment is provided in Figure 9.

7.2 POPULATION DENSITIES AND EVACUATION ROUTES

Information on population densities (residences per square mile) for the fire plan area was combined with information on primary evacuation routes to produce a map (Figure 9) prioritizing the vulnerability of the communities to wildfire risk. Evacuation routes were based on a 1.5 mile buffer delineated on either side of Highway 83 and a 0.5 mile buffer on several secondary roads including Placid Lake Road, Woodruff/Cottonwood Lakes Road, and Rice Ridge Road.

7.3 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS – FINAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The fuel hazards/slope information was combined with the Population Densities/Evacuation Route information to produce a map of each stand’s cumulative risk to human life or property. This map used the fuel hazard rating for each location that ranged from 1-20 based on the amount and type of fuels present as well as the slope. It then combined the fuel hazard with a population density/evacuation route rating that ranged from 1-12, with 12 being the highest priority areas for human safety and evacuation areas and 1 being wildlands not in proximity to populated locations or evacuation routes. The resulting map (Figure 10) identifies the combined ratings and identifies forest stands that present the greatest risk to human life or property under their existing conditions. The stands with high ratings

Seeley-Swan Fireplan - Risk Assessment

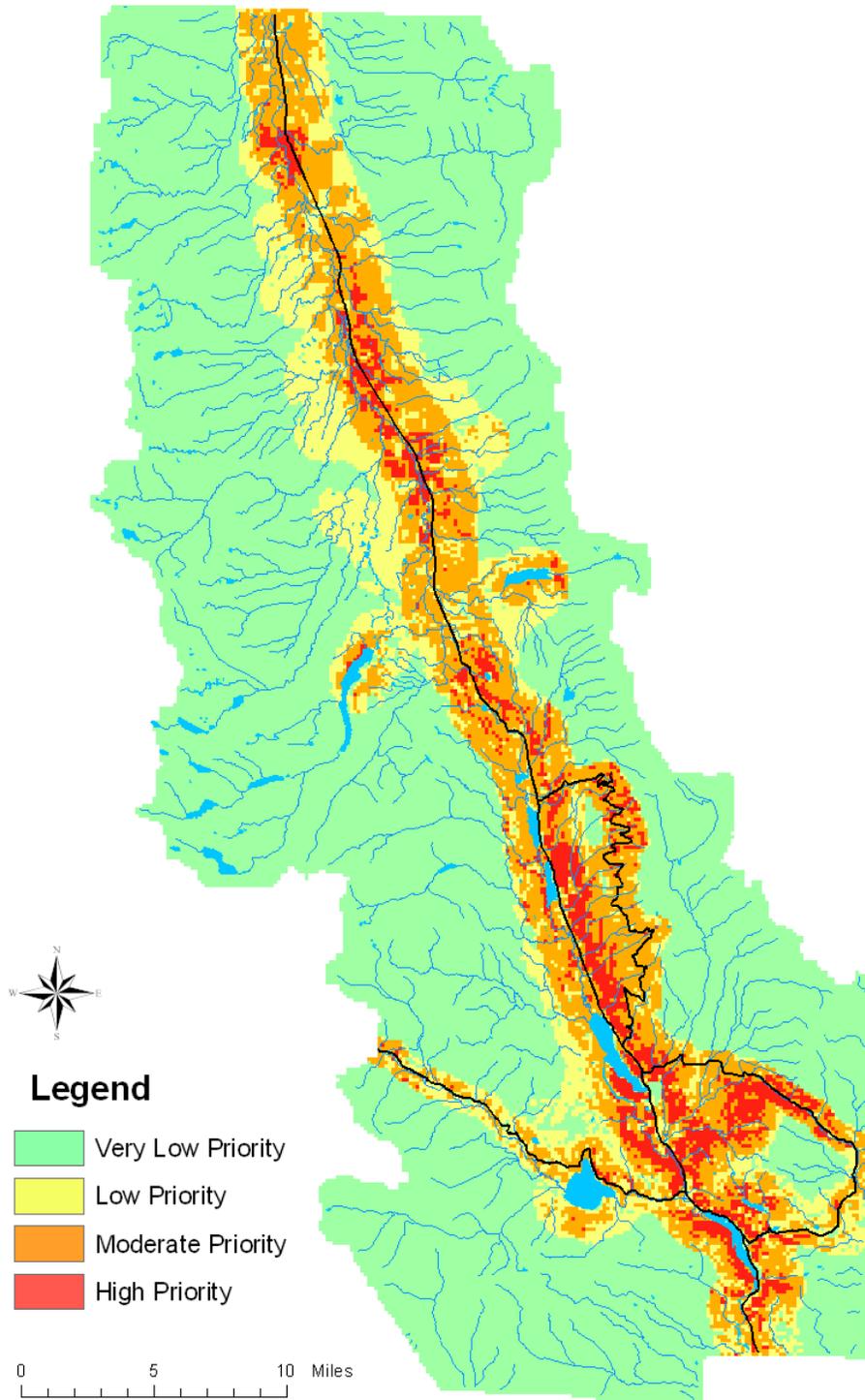


Figure 10. Results of the risk assessment that combined structural density and evacuation routes with fuel hazard ratings and slope, to produce a final map identifying four priority levels for risk in the wildland/urban interface of the Seeley-Swan Fire Plan region.

can be listed by ownership and prioritized for preventive actions, either by agency management or for possible funding support for fuel thinning on private lands.

8.0 PREPAREDNESS: PLAN AND PRACTICE

8.1 BE PREPARED- IT'S YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT YOUR HOME FROM WILDFIRE!

8.1.1 Defensible Space

Defensible space is often defined as an area around your home or outbuildings, where the flammable vegetation is modified and maintained to slow the rate and intensity of an advancing wildfire. This area would also provide room for firefighters to work to protect your structure from advancing wildfire as well as protect the forest from a structure fire. In practice, "defensible space" is defined as an area a minimum of 30 feet around a structure that is cleared of flammable brush or vegetation.

There is considerable information available to help homeowners reduce the vulnerability of their homes and property to wildfire. Firewise (www.firewise.org) and Keep Montana Green (<http://www.keeptgreen.org/>) are just a few of the many organizations offering information and resources to homeowners in the wildland/urban interface. For more specific actions to create defensible space see Section 11.5.3.

8.1.2 Burn Permits

It is a landowner's responsibility to obtain a burn permit from the appropriate local firefighting agency. Depending on your location within the fire plan area, burn permits can be obtained from the Seeley Lake RFD, DNRC Swan Unit, and the DNRC Clearwater Unit. Burn permits are required from March 1 to November 30, each year. Burning is not allowed from December 1 to February 28 due to inversions and the associated air quality problems. Burn permits may be temporarily suspended during high fire risk conditions. Before lighting your fire, you must call the outdoor burning hotline (677-2899) identified on your burn permit after 9:00 AM on the day you wish to burn, for notice of any restrictions in effect. A burn permit is not valid when air quality or fire hazard restrictions are in effect. No fire may be ignited before 9:00 AM or be allowed to burn after 4:00 PM unless an extension is authorized by the fire agency. In the case of logging slash piles that will continue to burn after 4:00 PM, the fire must be attended until it is out or until it no longer poses a threat. On many days afternoon winds are likely, use extra caution and watch wind conditions while burning. No fire may be ignited when wind or other weather conditions make it hazardous to burn. Before lighting your fire, you must take all measures necessary to prevent the fire from spreading and must have sufficient help and equipment at the site to prevent the fire from getting out of control (MCA 50-63-103). You may not burn any man-made materials, trade wastes, or other prohibited materials. Under Montana Law (MCA 50-63-103), the landowner or individual starting a fire is liable for all fire suppression costs and damages resulting from an escaped or uncontrolled fire. A permit must be in the possession of the permittee or his/her representative at the site of the fire at all times. Fire, health and law enforcement officials may access the site of the outdoor burning to ensure compliance with the outdoor burning regulations and permit conditions.

8.1.3 Neighborhood Preparedness and Emergency Communication

Talk to your neighbors about wildfire safety. Discuss and plan in advance how the neighborhood could work together during a wildfire. Identify phone chains for disseminating critical information. Make a list of your neighbors' skills such as medical or technical. Consider how you could help neighbors who have special needs such as elderly or disabled persons. Make plans to take care of children who may be on their own if parents can't get home. Identify livestock or pets in the neighborhood that may need to be evacuated.

Families should pre-arrange normal and alternate ways to stay in touch with family members should wildfire strike suddenly. For example, family members might "check in" with a friend or relative in another area as soon as they are able.

8.1.4 Evacuation Routes/Safety Zones

Families should identify in advance, normal and alternate escape routes out of the fire plan area. In addition, they should also identify the locations of and routes to large areas with little or no vegetation or other fuels where they can ride out the fire if it's too late to evacuate. A rule of thumb for choosing a safety zone is the center of the zone should be more than 4 times the expected flame height from the edge of the forest.

8.1.5 Pets and Livestock - Evacuation

Seeley Lake and Condon are rural communities with the typically high number of associated pets and livestock. In addition, both communities have a large number of dog sled racing teams, each with a considerable number of dogs in their kennels. It is the pet and livestock owners' responsibility to be prepared for evacuation well in advance of a wildfire. If you must evacuate your home or property, it is the owner's responsibility to not leave pets and livestock behind. In addition to fighting a wildfire, firefighters should not be additionally burdened with trying to protect or evacuate abandoned pets or livestock.

For public health reasons, many emergency shelters cannot accept pets. Develop a plan in advance and have the necessary phone numbers, pet supplies, and medical records (many boarding facilities require evidence of vaccinations) on hand to take with you on short notice. Arrangements for evacuation of livestock, including routes and host sites, should also be made in advance. Alternate routes should be mapped out in case the planned route is inaccessible. All animals should have some form of identification that will help facilitate their return.

8.1.6 Personal Tools, Equipment, Fire Protection Clothing

A homeowner should NEVER attempt to fight a wildfire to protect their home or property. However, in the event that you have time to prepare your house for a wildfire prior to evacuation, or there is simply no time to evacuate, there are several tools, equipment and clothing you can have on hand to help protect your family and your house from wildfire.

- Hoses and sprinklers can be used to reduce the risk of sparks and embers igniting surrounding vegetation or the roof of the house. If power is lost, however, a gas powered pump (fueled and ready) can be used to extract water from a nearby pond or stream. Pre-connect the hoses to the faucets or pumps.
- Have a ladder, shovels, rakes, chain-saws, and pick-ax on hand to help you reduce the vulnerability of your home to wildfire. However, it is important to note that developing defensible space around your home should be done long before a wildfire is threatening your home.
- Have one or more 5-pound multipurpose type fire extinguishers readily available.
- Protective clothing should be on hand for while you are working to prepare the house for a wildfire or for anyone who is unable to evacuate before the fire arrives. This includes a cotton long-sleeved shirt or jacket and trousers, a handkerchief to provide minimum protection for the lungs (avoid inhaling smoke or hot gases), leather boots, gloves, a helmet or other head covering, and goggles. Cotton clothing is important as synthetic fabrics can melt onto your skin and cause serious burns.

8.2 THE COMMUNITIES: FIRE PREPARATION

8.2.1 Evacuation Plans

An evacuation plan is in place for Missoula County. Local law enforcement agencies will be in charge of implementing the evacuation plan in the event of a wildfire that jeopardizes human safety. In general, the evacuation plan consists of six stages:

- 1) Pre-evacuation contacts and briefings - contact teams go door-to-door (if possible) to provide information about the emergency and determine any special needs of those contacted.
- 2) Evacuation warning - Residents notified of the high probability of the need to evacuate. Persons with special need will be evacuated at this time.
- 3) Evacuation request - residents of the affected area are asked to leave within a specified time frame by a pre-designated route (dependant on the emergency) and report to the evacuation center.
- 4) Evacuation order - emergency conditions present a clear threat to human safety and residents are ordered to leave.
- 5) Roadblocks - perimeter roadblocks are maintained and the evacuated area(s) are patrolled around the clock. Regular incident status briefings are provided for evacuees.
- 6) Evacuees are allowed to return according to conditions identified by the controlling agency.

8.2.2 Fire Protection Response

8.2.2.1 Ignition Workload Analysis

The following table represents the number of wildfires within the fire plan area that were responded to by firefighting agencies over the past five fire seasons, except the Lolo National Forest. Information on firefighting response by the Lolo National Forest was not available.

FIRE SEASON	SUPPRESSED	ESCAPED INITIAL ATTACK	TOTAL FIRES
2003	55	2	57
2002	26	0	26
2001	28	2	30
2000	65	0	65
1999	46	0	46

The ratio of successful fire suppression in the fire plan area to the total fire workload during the last five-year period is 98%. The average number of fire responses in this five-year period increased 59% over the previous five-year period.

8.2.2.2 Strategic Fuel Breaks

There are several existing fuel breaks within the fire plan area that can serve as strategic fuel breaks for wildfire suppression including the Double Arrow Golf Course and the many large lakes and rivers that occur throughout the fire plan region. In addition, there are several large meadows, both wet and agricultural, that occur along Highway 83 that could also be used strategically to help suppress a wildfire.

8.2.2.3 Safety Zones

There are several safety zones identified for the fire plan area including:

- Condon Area -
 - 1) Mission Mountain School - end of Guest Ranch Road
 - 2) Gordon Ranch - off Holland Creek Road
- Seeley Lake Area -
 - 1) Seeley/Swan High School - Airport Road

2) Horseshoe Hills Guest Ranch - 6190 Woodworth Road

8.2.2.4 Fire Engine Pump/Draft Source Sites

The Seeley/Swan Valley has a large number of natural lakes and streams as well as the water system in the town of Seeley Lake. These provide a number of good sources of water for fire fighting. The location and types of equipment that can be served at each draft site is maintained in a GIS and available to firefighting agencies.

8.3 COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAMS

A community emergency response team (CERT) is a pre-planned group of people who will coordinate local efforts during a wildfire or other type of disaster. Responsibilities can include communication to agencies and outside entities, ensuring individual safety, and delivery of first aid, or food and water services. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) distributes funds for state and local level CERT programs that allow states to fund new programs and expand existing teams. The CERT program is administered in Montana by the Department of Emergency Services.

The CERT training program is a 20-hour course and typically covers disaster preparedness, disaster fire suppression, basic disaster medical operations, light search and rescue, and team operations. The training also includes a disaster simulation in which participants practice skills that they learned throughout the course. The CERT course is taught by a trained team of first responders who have completed a CERT Train-the-Trainer course conducted by their state training office for emergency management, or FEMA's Emergency Management Institute.

There are currently no community emergency response teams in the Seeley Lake or Condon areas but there is considerable interest in establishing CERT in both communities. In Condon, the Swan Ecosystem Center currently provides many of the same benefits of a CERT but is not certified through Montana DES.

8.4 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION

The Seeley Lake RFD has established an emergency phone number for dissemination of taped information that is updated as needed - 677-NEWS. In addition, the Seeley Lake RFD has established a website for dissemination of important information (www.seeleyfire.org). The Swan Ecosystem Center (754-3137) also provides emergency communication services to Condon area residents. The Lolo (www.fs.fed.us/r1/lolo/fire) and Flathead National Forests (www.fs.fed.us/r1/flathead) maintain websites that also provide information on fires, and have links to national fire information centers. All of these can provide sources for emergency wildfire information. There is also an Air Quality information line in place for Seeley Lake - 677-2889.

In the event phone lines are down and cellular service to the area is jammed, the Seeley Lake RFD, Swan Valley VFD, U.S. Forest Service and DNRC all have radio capability to communicate effectively among themselves and with each other, throughout a wildfire emergency.

The establishment of "phone trees", a pre-established system for networking (telephone, e-mail, or other) between neighbors or within homeowners associations, is encouraged for emergency communication and evacuation purposes. The DNRC Swan Unit is in the process of dividing up all of the Condon area communities into "neighborhoods". Typically, these neighborhoods are characterized by similar access and egress routes for evacuation and phone trees provide an effective mechanism to ensure all residents are contacted in the event of an emergency. Pre-evacuation plans will be available for all homes within a neighborhood and maintained at the DNRC Swan Unit. Within the Seeley Lake area, a phone tree is currently being developed for the Placid Lake Homeowners

Association. Phone trees are particularly important for the elderly, small children or handicapped when planning an evacuation.

8.5 AGENCY FIRE PLANS

The DNRC has developed the Southwestern Land Office Mobilization Plan to provide the necessary guidance to insure that state fire resources are in an appropriate state of readiness to deal with actual fire suppression situations and to guide the mobilization of additional resources to accomplish this task. The Mobilization Plan contains information on communications, fire mobilization, aircraft, manpower and equipment.

Each of the Lolo and Flathead National Forests prepare an annual Fire Management Plan that outlines programs to provide flexible wildfire preparedness, suppression, prevention and fire use options that meet interdisciplinary goals, objectives and move towards the desired conditions.

Seeley Lake and Condon support a number of companies that conduct work in logging and excavating. This list will be updated annually prior to the onset of the fire season, and made available to all fire fighting agencies in the fire plan area. The Seeley Lake RFD and Swan Valley VFD will assume lead responsibility for this annual task within their respective communities.

Each year the DNRC and US Forest Service seek contractors that would like to sign-up their equipment to be used in fire suppression efforts. This sign-up period is usually done in May before fire season. Once an Emergency Equipment Rental Agreement (EERA) is signed by a certified contracting officer, the copy of the EERA and the type of equipment is kept at the various dispatch centers in a Resource Ordering and Supply (ROSS) database so dispatch can mobilize equipment to the fire line when requested. The US Forest Service and DNRC use an Interagency Fire Business Management Manual and abide by the same standards for equipment sign-up. All equipment is inspected prior to mobilization on a fire line.

8.6 TRAINING, CERTIFICATION, AND QUALIFICATIONS

The local state and federal firefighting agencies are members of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG). The NWCG was developed to provide a formalized system to agree upon standards of training, equipment, qualifications, and other operational functions. To that end, the NWCG has developed interagency fire training and certification programs and fitness qualifications for fire fighting personnel, as well as standards for equipment, programs, and operating procedures.

9.0 REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

9.1 ADMINISTRATIVE BARRIERS WILDFIRE MITIGATION

9.1.1 Legal Mandates

Potential legal barriers to implementing various aspects of wildfire mitigation plans on National Forest lands include National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and Endangered Species Act (ESA) regulations and compliance issues, as well as potential citizen or organizational intervention (legal challenges) to proposed mitigation actions. Also, agency priorities for ongoing projects and potential agency funding restrictions for new projects have the potential to act as barriers to implementing mitigation actions identified and deemed necessary by the community.

At the federal level, NEPA concerns address threatened and endangered species and potential impacts that mitigation efforts will have on these. In the Seeley/Swan community fire plan area, existing threatened and endangered species include the grizzly bear, bald eagle, lynx, and wolf. All four

species are listed as threatened under the ESA. Both state and federal land management is influenced by ESA.

Potential citizen intervention in the form of legal challenges to mitigation efforts, while always a potential, are unlikely to come from the communities affected by this fire plan. Recent large wildfire events in the valley have resulted in heightened wildfire hazard awareness among community members. As a result of this, there is overwhelming consensus among community members, that mitigation action to reduce the threat of catastrophic losses due to wildfires is an urgent priority.

The Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) will alleviate some potential barriers in the short term. Specifically, the HFRA has its own abbreviated appeal process and allows agencies to propose one alternative action treatment, as opposed to multiple alternatives. In the event of legal challenges to proposed actions, the HFRA also gives the courts direction as far as considering the effects and potential catastrophic outcomes of no action being taken.

In addition to the ESA, potential legal barriers to implementing various aspects of wildfire mitigation plans on state lands include the Federal Enabling Act of 1889 and the Montana Environmental Policy Act. The Enabling Act granted sections 16 and 36 to the State of Montana and provided that proceeds from the sale and permanent disposition of any of the trust lands, or part thereof, shall constitute permanent funds for the support and maintenance of the public schools and the various state institutions for which the lands had been granted. The Montana Constitution provides that these permanent funds shall forever remain inviolate, guaranteed by the State of Montana against loss or diversion. The department's obligation is to obtain the greatest benefit for the school trusts. The greatest monetary return must be weighed against the long-term productivity of the land to ensure continued future returns to the trusts. The State Forest Land Management Plan (SFLMP), approved by the State Land Board in June 1996, guides the management of the forested trust lands. This guidance is provided in the form of general management philosophy and specific resource management standards. In February 2003, the State Land Board approved new Forest Management Administrative Rules that provide programmatic direction for the Forest Management Program. These rules are written in support of the resource management standards contained within the State Forest Management Plan. These new rules apply to all timber management activities initiated as of the date of acceptance of these rules by the State Land Board.

The second legal mandate influencing fuels mitigation on state lands consists of the Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA). MEPA was enacted by the 1971 Legislature and provides a public process that assures Montana's citizens that before state government makes a decision that could have significant impacts on the human environment, a deliberate effort is made to identify those impacts. The concept is that the decision maker and the public should be well informed of the environmental impacts of the decision before the decision is made. In order to learn the most about what the environmental impacts of a significant state action might be, agencies are directed to obtain the input of others. This is important because state government often makes decisions that can impact the environment or affect personal property rights or quality of life, and no one decision maker has all the answers.

There are two basic types of state government activities that most commonly require a MEPA review of possible impacts on the human environment. The first type of activity is an agency-sponsored proposal to implement a program or project or to undertake an activity on its own or in concert with other agencies. This may include local projects if they are funded by the state. Examples include timber sales on state lands or the construction of a road or a state recreation area. The second type of activity includes a decision by the state to grant to an applicant a license, permit, lease, or other state authorization to act. Examples of this type of action include permits for mines, air or water quality discharges, surface or ground water use, mineral leasing, and many others.

MEPA requires agencies to prepare a written environmental review that is available to the public. This review may be a simple checklist environmental assessment (EA), a more comprehensive EA, or a more detailed environmental impact statement (EIS). MEPA requires that the level of analysis and the degree of public involvement increase, depending on the significance of the potential or identified environmental impacts.

9.1.2 Fire and Building Codes

Residential fire and building codes have not been adopted for the fire plan area. However, the Seeley Lake RFD Board of Director's is currently considering a proposal to adopt the Uniform Fire Codes for new construction within their jurisdictional boundary. At present, fire prone materials are frequently used on the exterior of residences in the wildland/urban interface, making them more susceptible to ignition by wildfires. Some homeowners associations in the area have specified fire resistant materials for some exterior materials. Another hindrance to reducing wildfire risk is the inclusion of restrictions on cutting trees in the covenants of some homeowner association's deed restrictions.

9.2 ADMINISTRATIVE SOLUTIONS

9.2.1 Interagency Collaboration

The Seeley Lake RFD, Swan Valley VFD, Lolo and Flathead National Forests, and DNRC Swan and Clearwater Units have worked together over the past 20 years to ensure interagency coordination and collaboration relative to wildfire prevention and suppression in the fire plan area. To aide in this regard, these agencies have developed mutual aide agreements and a six-party federal and state agreement. They also revise operating plans with dispatch centers and county cooperative agreements on an annual basis. At the local level, all firefighting agencies are committed to meeting bi-annually to discuss opportunities for improving coordination and collaboration. Interagency meetings will be scheduled for the spring (pre-season) and fall (post-season) to provide updates on new or on-going programs, introduce new personnel, discuss equipment needs and ways of obtaining new equipment, and discuss problems encountered during the previous fire season.

The ability to plan and implement mitigation treatments across jurisdictional boundaries will require close cooperation between the U.S. Forest Service, The Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, and affected private landowners. Addressing areas of multi-ownership will be addressed initially through public meetings, and public education efforts to identify and make known those priority areas identified by the community and in the Community Fire Plan. Consequent efforts between the USFS and DNRC will require close interagency cooperation and coordination to implement mitigation project areas with joint boundaries. Both agencies are committed to work together to implement mitigation efforts identified by the community as priority areas.

9.2.2 Coordinated Resource Management Plans

The Swan Valley Landscape Analysis is a coordinated resource management plan developed for the upper Swan Valley region. This community-based assessment crosses all land ownerships for an ecosystem view of the landscape. The assessment's maps and documents were developed to help the federal and state land managers, the timber industry, and private landowners better manage the natural resources of the Swan Valley. The Swan Valley Landscape Assessment can be viewed at - <http://www.swanecosystemcenter.com/>.

10.0 ACTION PLAN

10.1 DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

The analyses conducted for this fire plan highlighted the fuel loadings within the wildland/urban interface and evacuation routes. Areas with high fuel loadings, particularly on steep slopes, occurring within this interface represent significant risk to human life and property. A first priority for desired future conditions is to reduce these fuel loadings to safer levels. This will be an on-going process, as the favorable forest productivity of the Seeley/Swan Valley means that additional fuels are added each year, and will accumulate to undesirable levels without continued fuel reduction programs.

10.2 MITIGATION GOALS

The results of the Seeley-Swan Fire Plan risk assessment identified 30,795 acres in the category of high risk from wildfire. An additional 74,768 acres were identified for the moderate risk category. The following table identifies the number of high and moderate risk acres by the landowner category.

South Fire Plan Area (divided at Lolo-Flathead NF jurisdictional boundary)

Landowner	Priority Level	
	High	Moderate
Lolo National Forest	8645	19975
MT DNRC	3046	4466
Plum Creek Timber Co.	4073	9668
Private	4146	5745
MT FWP	650	1065
Missoula County	83	67
MT Dept of Transportation	3	12
Total	20646	40998

North Fire Plan Area

Landowner	Priority Level	
	High	Moderate
Flathead National Forest	3040	12387
MT DNRC	144	2289
Plum Creek Timber Co.	1855	8027
Private	5101	11015
Missoula County	1	8
MT Dept of Transportation	8	44
Total	10149	33770

Mitigation goals for the fire plan region are to reduce the number of acres in the high priority category by at least 10% of the total each year. This will require treatment of approximately 3,000 acres of high priority fuel hazard conditions each year for the next ten years. Additional acres within the moderate risk category will be treated as additional resources become available.

10.3 MITIGATION PROGRAMS

Program: Rural Fire Assistance
Source: National Fire Plan - Department of Interior
Description: Provides funds to rural fire departments for wildfire fighting; also provides wildland fire equipment, training and/or prevention materials.
More info: www.dnrc.state.mt.us/forestry/dnrcfiresite/volfire.htm#rfa

Program: State Fire Assistance
Source: US Forest Service

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

More Info: www.fireplan.gov; Paula Rosenthal, MT DNRC

Program: State Fire Assistance Hazard Mitigation Program
Source: National Fire Plan
Description: These special state Fire Assistance funds are targeted at hazard fuels treatment in the wildland-urban interface. Recipients include state forestry organizations, local fire services, county emergency planning committees and private landowners.
More Info: www.fireplan.gov , www.fs.fed.us/r4 and www.dnrc.state.mt.us/forestry/dnrcfiresite

Program: Volunteer Fire Assistance
Source: US Forest Service
Description: Provides funding and technical assistance to local and volunteer fire departments for organizing, training and equipment to enable them to effectively meet their structure and wildland protection responsibilities. Provided to state foresters through state and private grants under the authority of Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act.
More Info: www.fs.fed.us/fire/partners/vfa and www.dnrc.state.mt.us/forestry/dnrcfiresite/

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

Program: Federal Excess Property
Source: US Forest Service
Description: Provides assistance to state, county and local governments by providing excess federal property (equipment, supplies, tools) for wildland and rural community fire response.
More info: www.fs.fed.us/fire/partners/fepp/

Program: Economic Action Program
Source: US Forest Service
Description: A USFS, state and private program with involvement from local Forest Service offices to help identify projects. Addresses long-term economic and social health of rural areas; assists the development of enterprises through diversified uses of forest products, marketing assistance, and utilization of hazardous fuel byproducts.
More info: www.fs.fed.us/r1-r4/spf/montana/

Program: Forest Stewardship Program
Source: US Forest Service
Description: Funding helps enable preparation of management plans on state, private and tribal lands to ensure effective and efficient hazardous fuel treatment.
More info: www.fs.fed.us/r1-r4/spf/montana/

Program: Rural Community Assistance
Source: US Forest Service

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

More info: Dean Graham, Regional RCA Coordinator at 406-329-3230

Program: Firefighters Assistance
Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency and US Fire Administration Program
Description: Financial assistance to help improve fire-fighting operations, services and provide equipment.
More info: www.usfa.fema.gov/

Program: Montana Forest Stewardship Program
Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
Description: Montana's Forest Stewardship Program assists nonindustrial private forest landowners in meeting the demand for wood products and providing high quality management of their resources. This program helps Montanans perform forestry work that results in a healthy and sustainable environment, and economic benefits for the landowner and surrounding business community.
More info: www.fs.fed.us/r1-r4/spf/montana/factsheet/02landownerassistance.htm

Program: Community Facilities Loans and Grants
Source: Rural Housing Service (RHS) U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Description: Provides grants (and loans) to cities, counties, states and other public entities to improve community facilities for essential services to rural residents. Projects can include fire and rescue services; funds have been provided to purchase fire-fighting equipment for rural areas. No match is required.
More info: www.rurdev.usda.gov/; or local county Rural Development office.

Program: Sale of Federal Surplus Personal Property
Source: General Services Administration
Description: This program sells property no longer needed by the federal government. The program provides individuals, businesses and organizations the opportunity to enter competitive bids for purchase of a wide variety of personal property and equipment. Normally, there is no use restrictions on the property purchased.
More info: www.gsa.gov

Program: Reimbursement for Firefighting on Federal Property
Source: U. S. Fire Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Description: Program provides reimbursement to fire service organizations that have engaged in firefighting operations on federal land. Payments can be for direct expenses and direct losses.
More info: www.fema.gov/

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

Program: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Source: Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, FEMA
Description: Provides states and local governments with financial assistance to implement measures to reduce or eliminate damage and losses from natural hazards. Funded projects have included vegetation management projects. It is each State's responsibility to identify and select hazard mitigation projects.
More info: www.fema.gov/

10.4 CURRENT PROJECTS

The U.S. Forest Service Seeley Lake Ranger District has completed several hazardous fuel reduction projects through its timber sales program including:

Archibald Timber Sale - 1998	238 acres treated, 1mmbf volume
Morrell/Salvage Sale - 1999	588 acres treated, 2.5 mmbf volume
Chain of Lakes Timber Sale - 2003	631 acres treated, 2 mmbf volume
Seeley Fuels Timber Sale - 2004	1600 acres to be treated, 3 mmbf volume

The Seeley Lake Ranger District is also using the Healthy Forest Initiative Categorical Exclusions to reduce approximately 250 acres of hazardous fuels near ranching residents in the Monture area. In addition, the US Forest Service has provided \$25,000 in cost share money with half to be used in the Seeley Lake area and half in the Swan Valley. Approximately 15 acres has been mitigated to date in the Swan Valley with this money.

Currently the DNRC - Clearwater Unit, is working in several different areas to mitigate fuel hazards on state land adjacent to private property. In Seeley Lake, the "Good Neighbor" grant projects are getting underway to reduce fuel on state lands, creating fuel breaks between dense stands of timber and residential areas. Some of the areas that have already, and will be included in these projects include portions of the Double Arrow subdivision, the west side of the Clearwater River on Riverview/Snowmass Drive, and directly west of the Seeley Lake airport (between the High School and the airport). Other on-going fuel reduction grant projects include work on private property around the south shore of Placid Lake, and Big Sky/Fish Lake. Most of the work around Placid and Big Sky/Fish Lake will begin in the spring of 2004. A cost-share grant program exists for private property and homeowners who would like to have fuel treatment done around their home and property.

In December of 2002 the Swan Valley Ecosystem & Learning Center in cooperation with the Lindbergh Lake Homeowners association received a WGA grant to hire the Student Conservation Association - Fire Education Corps to develop GIS layers and supporting database, as well as develop fuel mitigation projects in the Lindbergh Lake and Cygnet Lake area. The DNRC Swan unit has been working with the Lindbergh Lake and Cygnet Lake Homeowners Associations over the past 3 years to apply fuel reduction treatments on approximately 60 acres. More fuel reduction projects are currently on going. The DNRC and the local Conservation Districts offer fuel reduction cost share grants that assisted with 37 acres of fuel mitigation work in the last two years. Currently we are working with a pending Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP) to provide cost share assistance on approximately 60 acres in the Swan Valley.

Pyramid Mountain Lumber, Inc. has been working with various federal agencies on the potential development of a co-generation plant at their manufacturing facility in Seeley Lake. Also, the U.S. Forest Service is studying the possibility of a wood burning "fuels to schools" boiler at the Seeley Swan High School in Seeley Lake as a possible end-point for small diameter wood products from hazardous fuel reduction programs.

10.5 PRIORITIZATION PROCESS

Federal and state agencies will use the results of the risk assessment to give highest priority to projects within the high and moderate risk categories. All projects implemented to meet the objectives of the Seeley-Swan Fire Plan will be identified in public announcements and scoping documents.

Federal and state grant programs to assist fuel reduction actions on private lands will also give highest priority to projects within the high and moderate risk categories of the risk assessment. Any additional prioritization criteria developed to meet the objectives of a particular grant program will be announced to the public with the initiation of grant applications. Prioritization criteria will be further evaluated on an annual basis and the public will be asked to provide input on any proposed changes.

10.6 POSSIBLE ACTIONS

10.6.1 Infrastructure Improvements

Infrastructure improvements planned for the fire plan area include building a new volunteer fire station in Salmon Prairie. The expected completion date of the new fire station is June 2004

10.6.2 Defensible Space

The following guidelines were adapted from the 1993 publication "Fire protection guidelines for wildland residential interface development" (MT Department of State Lands and MT Department of Justice). These guidelines apply to all development within the wildland/urban interface including residential, commercial, and recreational structures on private, State, and Federal lands. These guidelines should be used in conjunction with local fire authorities to safeguard homes and developments in a specific locale.

10.6.2.1 Building Materials/Fire Wise Construction

- 1) Roofs should be constructed with only Class A or B fire-rated roofing materials and where practical, build all roofs with the minimum of a 4 in 12 pitch.
- 2) Protect the exposed underside of all eaves, balconies, and unenclosed roofs, decks, and floors with one-hour fire-resistant materials.
- 3) Protect all supporting beams and posts, in stilt or cantilevered construction, with one-hour fire-resistant materials.
- 4) Attic openings, soffit vents, foundation louvers, or other direct openings in outside walls, overhangs, or roofs should be no larger than 144 square inches.
- 5) Cover all openings in outside walls, overhangs, or roofs with a ¼-inch non-combustible, corrosion-resistant metal mesh.
- 6) Install only an approved spark arrester around the mouth of the chimney, stovepipe, or vent of any heater, stove, or fireplace.
- 7) Clean spark arrester regularly to remove deposits.
- 8) Build exterior walls out of one-hour fire-resistant materials. Do not use shingles, shakes, or rough-cut wood siding to sheath outside walls.
- 9) Close off the spaces between outside rafters, wall plates, and the underside of the roof sheathing with wood at least two inches thick or equivalent solid blocking.
- 10) Wildfire can radiate through windows, heating the interior of houses to combustion temperature. It can heat, crack, and break the windows, letting in burning particles.
 - a. Keep window surface area to a minimum. In particular, since fire usually travels uphill, minimize window surface area on downhill-facing walls.
 - b. Build several small windows instead of one large window, as large windows are more vulnerable to fire damage.
 - c. Screen all windows.

10.6.2.2 Roads and Driveways

In an emergency, all road systems should provide for unobstructed traffic circulation for residents, firefighters, and fire equipment. This requires wide, well-constructed roads with sufficient turnarounds to prevent getting stuck off the road, and to allow simultaneous access by emergency vehicles and escape by local residents. Turns must be designed and hill grades established with truck traffic in mind. Fire trucks must be able to drive close to residences. Narrow, private roads, while picturesque and inexpensive to build, reduce access and limit the ability of emergency vehicles to respond quickly or in some instances, at all.

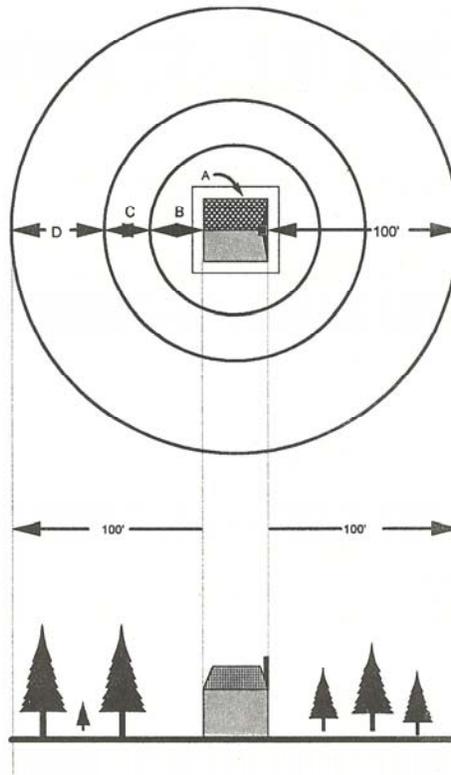
Driveways should be constructed with a minimum unobstructed driving surface of 12 feet and a vertical clearance of 15 feet for driveways less than 300 feet and a 16 foot driving surface for any driveway over 300 feet. Maintain a minimum of a 4-foot wide zone of reduced vegetation on each side of the driveway surface. A turnaround space should be provided at all building or structure sites on driveways over 300 feet in length. A 90-foot diameter area is required as a turnaround for emergency vehicles. Driveways should not exceed grades of steeper than 10%.

10.6.2.3 Fire Resistant Landscaping

Trees, brush, and dense undergrowth are primary fire hazards. This vegetation can ignite readily, burn with intense heat, and promote rapid spread of fire. Vegetation must be managed so as to reduce exposure of structures to flames and radiant heat during a wildfire. The reduction of flammable vegetation and other hazards around buildings provides a "defensible space" for firefighters and residents. As a minimum, landowners should:

- 1) Determine the slope of the building sites and use the following diagrams and guidelines to reduce and remove vegetation around each building according to the appropriate slope. Single ornamental trees need not be removed as long as all vegetation near them is reduced according to the guidelines. Ornamental trees and shrubs should not touch any buildings.
- 2) When planting, select trees, shrubs, and other vegetation that limit or retard fire spread.
- 3) Montana Fire Hazard Reduction Law requires that any person who creates a slash fire hazard as a result of logging or thinning must reduce or manage the hazard.

Vegetation Reduction Guidelines - 0% to 10% Slope



A = 3 foot buffer

- Maintain area of non-combustible material - flowers, plants, concrete, gravel, mineral soil, etc.

B = 10 foot buffer

- Remove all trees and downed woody fuels

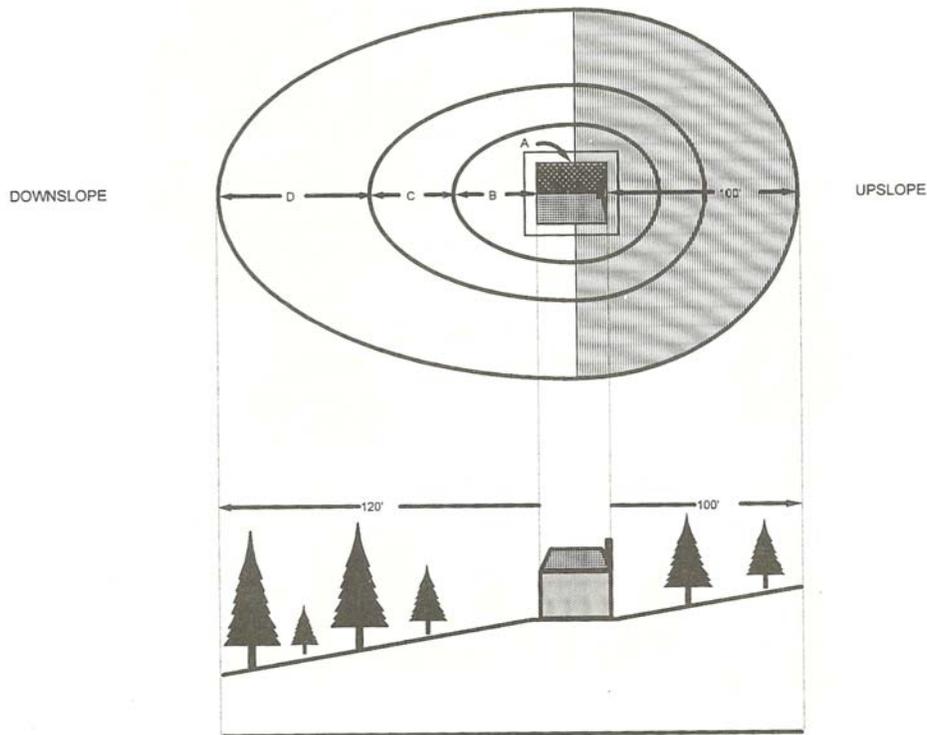
C = 20 foot buffer

- Thin trees to 10 feet between crowns.
- Prune limbs of all remaining trees to 15 feet or one-third the total live crown height, whichever is less.
- Maintain surface vegetation at 3 inches or less.
- Remove all downed woody fuels.

D = 70 foot buffer

- Thin trees to 10 feet between crowns.
- Prune limbs of all remaining trees to 15 feet or one-third the total live crown height, whichever is less.
- Remove all downed woody fuels more than 3 inches in diameter.

Vegetation Reduction Guidelines - 10% to 20% Slope



A = 3 foot buffer

- Maintain area of non-combustible material - flowers, plants, concrete, gravel, mineral soil, etc.

B = 15 foot buffer

- Remove all trees and downed woody fuels

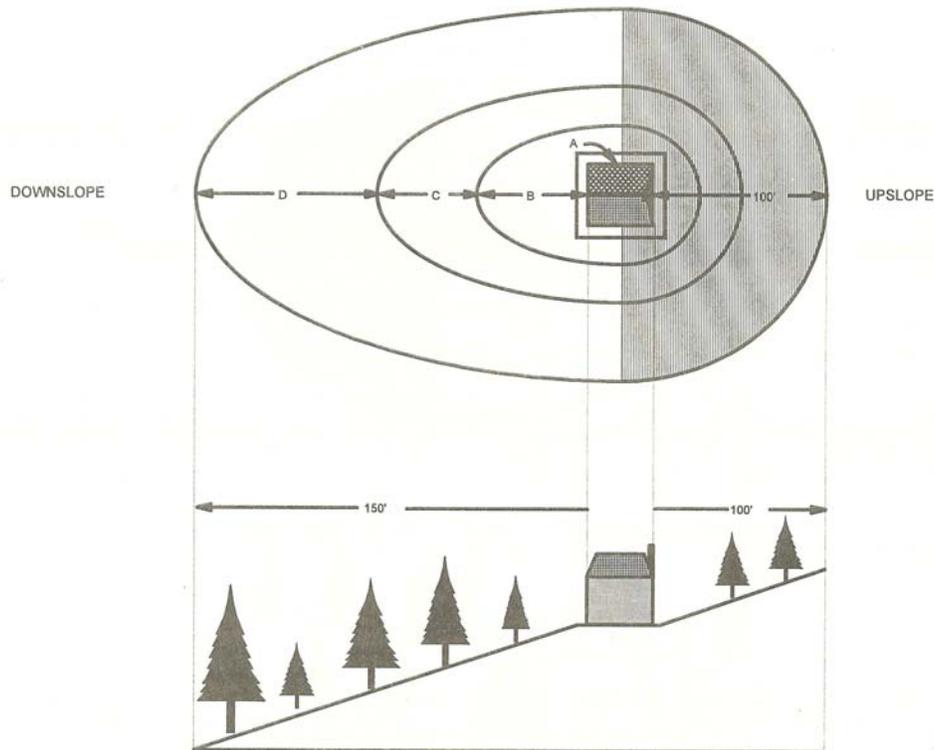
C = 25 foot buffer

- Thin trees to 10 feet between crowns.
- Prune limbs of all remaining trees to 15 feet or one-third the total live crown height, whichever is less.
- Maintain surface vegetation at 3 inches or less.
- Remove all downed woody fuels.

D = 80 foot buffer

- Thin trees to 10 feet between crowns.
- Prune limbs of all remaining trees to 15 feet or one-third the total live crown height, whichever is less.
- Remove all downed woody fuels more than 3 inches in diameter.

Vegetation Reduction Guidelines - 20% to 30% Slope



A = 3 foot buffer

- Maintain area of non-combustible material - flowers, plants, concrete, gravel, mineral soil, etc.

B = 20 foot buffer

- Remove all trees and downed woody fuels

C = 30 foot buffer

- Thin trees to 10 feet between crowns.
- Prune limbs of all remaining trees to 15 feet or one-third the total live crown height, whichever is less.
- Maintain surface vegetation at 3 inches or less.
- Remove all downed woody fuels.

D = 100 foot buffer

- Thin trees to 10 feet between crowns.
- Prune limbs of all remaining trees to 15 feet or one-third the total live crown height, whichever is less.
- Remove all downed woody fuels more than 3 inches in diameter.

10.6.2.4 Relocation of Flammable Materials

- 1) Dispose of all slash and debris left from thinning by chipping, hauling away or piling and burning.

- 2) Stack firewood uphill or on a contour and at least 15 feet from your home.
- 3) Clean roof and gutters of pine needles and leaves to eliminate an ignition source for firebrands, especially during the hot, dry weather of the fire season.
- 4) Locate propane tanks a minimum of 15 feet from buildings or any flammable materials.

10.6.3 Fire Safe Inspection Program

The Swan Ecosystem Center received a grant from the Western Governors Association that funded student interns to provide information to homeowners and to conduct free fire audits of homes in the Condon area. Approximately 62 homes were visited with this program. An additional 2 homes were evaluated with the DNRC grant in the Lindbergh Lake area, as well. The Seeley Lake RFD offered a similar program to homeowners in the Seeley Lake area in 2001, 2002 and 2003. Fire audits of approximately 300 homes have been conducted. Fire inspection audits are offered on a voluntary basis to all homeowners. It is the goal of both the Swan Valley VFD and the Seeley Lake RFD to inspect all homes within their jurisdiction over the next five years provided the appropriate resources are available.

10.6.4 Education

The Seeley Lake RFD has produced a video using funds provided by a grant from Montana Department of Commerce that discusses the importance of reducing wildfire threats on property owned by absentee landowners.

Public education regarding wildfire risk is a high priority for all fire fighting agencies within the fire plan region. Agency personnel provide presentations to local organizations and audiences when provided the opportunity and additional educational material and programs will be developed as resources become available.

10.6.5 Senior/Disabled Assistance

People with limited physical abilities, such as senior citizens and disabled persons, will need special attention and support when it comes to wildfire prevention and emergency response. They often will need assistance in creating defensible space around their homes and evacuating in the event of a wildfire. To help in that regard, Missoula Aging Services initiated a project in 2003 called Neighbor to Neighbor. Volunteers will locate and collect information from senior citizens and disabled persons that will be used by area emergency responders to help those in need. More information regarding this program can be obtained by contacting Missoula Aging Services at 1-800-551-3191 or visiting their website at <http://www.missoulaagingservices.org/>. In addition, the Seeley Lake Senior Center recently purchased a small bus to provide emergency transportation for the elderly and disabled in the event of an emergency.

10.7 PRIORITIZED ACTIONS, IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

10.7.1 Short Term (<1 year), Planning

Over the next six to 12 months, federal and state agencies will evaluate existing programs and develop strategies to obtain the necessary resources and money to accomplish the mitigation goals identified in this document. In addition, they will conduct internal as well as interagency reviews of existing programs and resources to reduce duplication and streamline the public's access to information and resources for fuel hazard reduction on private lands within the Fire Plan area.

10.7.2 Medium Term (1-10 years), Fuel Hazard Reduction Treatments

Fuel hazard reduction projects will be implemented over the next 10 years with the goal of reducing hazardous fuels on at least 10% of the acres in the high-risk category each year. Collectively, the goal

is to treat at least 3000 acres per year. For many lands, especially private lands around dwellings, fuels reduction may cost an average of \$800.00 per acre. With a goal of treating at least 10% of the private high-risk lands per year, this would mean treating approximately 925 acres per year, with an estimated cost of approximately \$740,000 per year. Additional acres within the moderate risk category should also be treated, increasing the desired level of treatment and associated costs per year. A goal of acquiring \$1 million per year for the next ten years for fuel treatments on private lands seems prudent.

10.7.3 Long Term (10+ years), Treatment and Maintenance

Fuel hazard reduction will require a long-term commitment from landowners within the Seeley-Swan Fire Plan region. Those high and moderate risk forest stands that are not treated within the first 10 years will require emphasis in the second ten-year period. Forest stands that are currently categorized as low risk will be adding additional growth and fuels each year, and moving many low risk stands toward the moderate risk category and moderate risk stands that have not been treated toward the high risk category.

11.0 PLAN MONITORING AND REVIEW

11.1 PROCESS AND MEASURES

This plan has several components that should be reviewed and monitored on an annual basis. Considerable data and mapping information was compiled to facilitate firefighting capabilities as well as to identify and prioritize fire hazard areas for treatments. These data and information should be examined and updated on an annual basis. New houses need to be added to the database and maps. Roads, water sources, helipads, and hazard areas need to be reviewed and updated annually. Available contractors and equipment, as indicated in the plan, should be listed annually. Potential new information on fuel loadings should be incorporated as it becomes available. Thus, this plan should be viewed as a working document and associated data and maps, and should be updated in a systematic manner to maintain its currency and utility to fire prevention and fire fighting capability.

The plan should be monitored in several ways. Agencies should be assigned monitoring responsibilities associated with the plan. One or more of the agencies should be assigned the task of coordinating the bi-annual meetings of the plan cooperators. As part of these meetings, the review of data and information, identified above, should be addressed. In addition, at one meeting each year, each agency should report on its annual accomplishments in the following:

- Equipment or infrastructural improvements acquired or completed,
- Funds or grants applied for/obtained for educational or home inspection activities,
- Funds or grants applied for/obtained for fuel thinning programs,
- Types and numbers of educational programs conducted,
- Treated acres for fuel reductions and their risk category,
- Improvements in agency coordination/cooperation,
- Public communication programs, and
- Fire response statistics.

This plan should be reviewed and updated no later than 5 years from its initial preparation, or sooner if conditions or perceived needs indicate. This revision should involve revisiting and updating all aspects of the plan, including a critical look at the action steps and accomplishments.

APPENDICES (PROVIDED SEPARATELY ON COMPACT DISC)

- Data: GIS layers, tabular data, etc.
- Maps