ISLAND PARK CALDERA COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN ISLAND PARK, IDAHO FREMONT COUNTY

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Island Park Caldera Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is to provide citizens of the Island Park Area a resource to assist with wildfire mitigation efforts. This CWPP tiers to the Fremont County Idaho All Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) including the CWPP signed in 2016 and will be amended to the Fremont County CWPP when completed.

It is the responsibility of all property owners to maintain defensible space around their structures and to take measures to reduce wildfire risk to their property.

The Caldera CWPP will be maintained and updated by Island Park Sustainable Fire Community (IPSFC) in conjunction with Fremont County Idaho. This CWPP does not address fire response and is NOT:

- A regulatory document
- A document that creates policy
- Legally binding

BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

The area covered by this CWPP is the Island Park Area that includes the city of Island Park, all the subdivisions, communities and developments located within the area known as the Caldera and includes public lands within the Caldera in the State of Idaho. The Caldera will be the term used in this CWPP to reference the entire area covered by this CWPP. See Map 1 for Caldera CWPP boundary.





Wildfires within the Caldera are infrequent, ranging from low intensity/severity fires to high intensity/severity fires depending on weather conditions and terrain. The current vegetative conditions consist of mature, dense, multi-storied forests within the Centennial Mountain Range, and dense single storied second growth forests within the Island Park Plateau and Caldera bottom. These vegetation types are ripe for stand replacing wildfire. In recent years, wind driven crown fires have carried through second growth lodgepole pine stands in Yellowstone National Park and West Yellowstone areas; the conditions

in the Caldera are similar with high potential for stand replacing fires given warmer, drier weather conditions.

Since 1980, approximately 170 wildfires have occurred within the Caldera. Most of these fires have been outside the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) and were caused by lighting. Fire activity has been limited within the WUI primarily due to the quick suppression response by fire personnel. See Map 7 for locations of recent fires.

Map 7. Fire History in Caldera CWPP Area.



A significant wildfire in Island Park Caldera would be devastating to the local economy and its culture. The loss of forested ground, impacted waterways, and road closures resulting from a fire would affect tourism a main income of local businesses. The loss of structures and infrastructure and resulting decrease of tax revenue would greatly impact the recovery of the local communities and Fremont County.

Island Park Sustainable Fire Community (IPSFC) is a nonprofit organization assisting the Caldera Area residents with wildfire mitigation efforts. Since 2012, IPSFC has been working with private landowners and public land managers to mitigate wildfire effects within the Caldera. Activities on private lands supported by landowner commitment and various grants have included:

- Mechanical hazardous fuels reduction on approximately 143 acres.
- Wildfire evaluations for 538 landowners describing potential wildfire mitigation actions a landowner can act upon.
- Disposal of vegetation via chipping or removal of slash created from fuels reduction activities for approximately 1374 properties.
- Numerous outreach and education events to promote wildfire mitigation actions and the role fire plays within the surrounding landscape.
- Development and support of a Neighborhood Ambassador Program.
- Evacuation planning for three individual developments.

Activities on public lands include:

- Mechanical and prescribed fire hazardous fuels reduction treatments within the WUI
- Outreach and education efforts to promote wildfire mitigation and prevention actions on private and public lands.
- Prescribed fire and mechanical treatments outside the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) to create a landscape resilient to wildfire and to return natural fire to the landscape.

THE CWPP AREA

The area covered by this CWPP is known as the Island Park Caldera or Caldera; the Fremont County CWPP refers to this area as Zone 3 and 4. It includes public and private lands within Fremont County Idaho. In general, the area is bounded by Fremont County and includes all subdivisions, communities, developments, City of Island Park, as well as lands administered by multiple state and federal agencies (Public Land). Public land in the Caldera is managed by Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation-Harriman State Park, United States Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Park Service (NPS), and Bureau of Reclamation Lands (BOR). See Map 2 for boundaries of these various land management agencies.

Map 2. Land Management Boundaries



Private lands represent approximately nine percent of the Caldera and are located within platted subdivisions, clusters of homes within a development, the City of Island Park, Fremont County Lands, Idaho Fish and Game lands, or larger parcels not in a development. Over 300 housing developments exist within the Caldera. Over the last 10 years, development on private lands has increased and continues to increase as people build homes in the WUI. The bulk of the private lands are forested, nestled within or adjacent to public lands with a minimal amount of private land in sagebrush/grasslands around Henrys Lake and Island Park Reservoir.

Federally managed lands represent approximately 85 percent of the Caldera. These lands are primarily forested, and have been influenced by various levels of vegetation treatments within the Caldera and Centennial Mountains. Vegetation removal included clearcuts and thinning in the lodgepole pine plant community. Thinning and shelterwood cuts were completed in the lower elevations of the Centennial Mountains. These public lands provide a variety of year-round recreational opportunities supporting the local economy.

State owned lands represent approximately six percent of the land base within the Caldera. These lands are managed by IDL and Harriman State Park, and are mostly forested. IDL lands have had vegetation removal, provide camping and OHV recreational opportunities. Harriman State Park has many historical buildings and provides recreational opportunities including hiking, biking and skiing.

THE WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE

For the purpose of this plan, WUI is defined as an area where developed lands interact with undeveloped lands and includes infrastructure and natural resources communities rely on for existence. The Idaho Department of Land's Forest Action Plan considers all of the private lands in the Caldera to be within the WUI.

The Caribou-Targhee National Forest has identified an area on the Ashton-Island Park Ranger District that meets criteria for designating wildland urban interface on Forest Service lands. Over 250,000 acres have been identified as WUI on the Ranger District. See Map 3 for the WUI boundary.



Map 3. WUI Boundary in Caldera CWPP Area.

FIRE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

The Caldera CWPP has been developed in response to the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (HFRA). This legislation established unprecedented incentives for communities to develop comprehensive wildfire protection plans in a collaborative, inclusive process. Furthermore, this legislation directs the Departments of Interior and Agriculture to address local community priorities in fuel reduction treatments, on both federal and non-federal lands.

The HFRA emphasizes the need for federal agencies to collaborate with communities in developing hazardous fuel reduction projects and places priority on treatment areas identified by communities themselves through development of a CWPP.

The Caldera CWPP tiers to the Fremont County CWPP. This plan is consistent with the goals and strategies described within the Fremont County CWPP and provides further strategic and tactical

direction specific to wildfire protection and mitigation for communities, developments, clusters of homes and subdivisions within the Island Park Caldera Area.

PARTNERS

Many partners have provided input to this CWPP. A few of the main partners are:

- Island Park Sustainable Fire Community Board and Staff,
- Caribou-Targhee National Forest, Ashton/Island Park Ranger District fire and fuels personnel and District Ranger,
- Idaho Department of Lands Personnel,
- Bureau of land Management Fuels Specialist.

COLLABORATION WITH COMMUNITY

Two public meetings were held to gather information, an in person open house style meeting on February 28, 2024 and a virtual meeting March 14, 2024. Information received during these meetings included additions to values at risk to wildfire, treatment types and priorities, feedback on the WUI boundary, and suggestions of projects on public lands. The draft CWPP was emailed to stakeholders for their input.

DESCRIPTION OF ISLAND PARK CALDERA COMMUNITIES

Island Park Caldera is on the main route to the West Entrance of Yellowstone National Park (YNP). Millions of tourists traveling to Yellowstone National Park pass through the Caldera annually, most of it during the spring-summer-fall months. Tourists seek lodging in the Island Park Caldera area and often extend their visit to experience recreational sites outside of YNP in the Caldera area.

The incorporated City of Island Park, located 20 miles north of Ashton, is unique as its Main Street extends for 36 miles, mostly along US Hwy 20. See Map 4 for Island Park City boundary. The population of the city of Island Park is 193-215 year-round residents according to the 2020 census. Population data for the area represented by this CWPP is unavailable. The city limits extend along portions of the Yale Kilgore Road, Hwy 87 and the Henrys Lake Road. The City represents a minor portion of the Caldera; the remaining populated areas are within Fremont County.

Map 4. City of Island Park Boundary



Recreation, tourism, real estate, hospitality services and home construction comprise the economy of Island Park. The Caldera businesses provide hospitality services to numerous visitors to YNP. Recreational activities are dependent on the public lands as well as private lands where services are located. Activities include snowmobiling, hiking, biking, fishing, hunting, camping, summer motorized use, and water activities to name a few.

The 11,000-acre Harriman State Park is a haven for a variety of waterfowl, elk, deer, moose and bear. Eight miles of the famous fly-fishing stream, Henry's Fork of the Snake River, flows through Harriman. Harriman offers non-motorized activities during snow and snow free months. Harriman State Park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Historic railroad ranch buildings provide lodging, tours, and interpretive opportunities.

An important cultural aspect of the Caldera area is the return of generations of families who come to their cabin every summer to enjoy the outdoor activities the Caldera has to offer.

Growth within Caldera

New construction has been extensive throughout Island Park Caldera in the last 5 years. New growth includes the three-story Marriott Hotel in Macks Inn, the Yellowstone Playhouse, Sawtell Hotel, Sam Patch grocery store and numerous residential subdivisions and structures.

An increase in third-party and short-term rentals has been experienced in the last five or more years. As of June 1st, 2023, there are over 1,020 known short-term rentals in Fremont County, primarily in the Caldera Area. Short term rentals bring their own issues with regards to wildfire:

- Large and frequently unattended campfires
- Use of fireworks in dense forested areas
- Lack of understanding of the wildfire risk
- Large number of renters with limited vehicles that scatter in many directions during the day
- Renters and visitors are unfamiliar with local evacuation procedures.

Transportation System within the Caldera

The main access to most subdivisions, developments and individual properties are County or private roads built and maintained by landowners. Maintenance of private and public roads in the Caldera area ranges from poor to adequate. Poorly maintained roads, absence of turnouts, tight corners, trees encroaching on roadsides and no road signs are common issues in the Caldera Area and can make ingress by firefighting equipment and egress by evacuating public difficult to impossible. Roads constructed in subdivisions since 1997 in Island Park have been required to meet County standards as part of the project approval process however, many older roads in the Caldera area do not meet County standards.

Island Park Fire District

Island Park Fire Department is an all-volunteer department responsible for structural fires within the Caldera. Oversight of the Fire Department is by three elected fire Commissioners.

The Fire Protection Area is the Island Park Fire District. The main station is at Macks Inn with satellite stations located at Shotgun, Last Chance and Henrys Lake. The Stations house all of the Fire Districts' apparatus. A list of apparatus can be found in Fremont County CWPP. See Fremont County CWPP for current capabilities of this fire department.

Very few developments or commercial areas have adequate fire hydrants or water storage for fire suppression efforts.

Additional information regarding water sources was gleaned from the CWPP public meetings:

Island Park Village has fire hydrants supplied by two wells and powered by a generator; no water storage tanks.

Island Park Forest Service Ranger Station has five fire hydrants served by one well; there is no generator and no water storage tanks.

Several homeowners and developments with community wells expressed interest in providing water for fire suppression within their area; use of these wells may be limited due to use of commercial electricity to run the well pump and limited capacity to produce water at a rate required for fire suppression.

The Forest Service and BLM are responsible for fire suppression on public lands. The closest federal firefighting resources are located in Island Park, Ashton, Dubois, and West Yellowstone, Montana. A list of these resources is available from the C-T and East Idaho Interagency Fire Center. USFS, BLM and IDL firefighters play a primary role in non-structure fires within the Island Park Caldera.

Evacuation Routes

The primary evacuation route for the Caldera Area is north or south on US Hwy 20 and west on the Yale-Kilgore Road. Many areas with private land have "one way in and one way out" routes providing for compromised evacuation during an emergency. Emergency vehicles may have limited access to these areas due to routes unable to accommodate emergency vehicles or not allowing for safe ingress and egress.

Several developments in the Caldera have instituted evacuation plans for their specific area.

Wildfire Risk Assessment

IPSFC commissioned a wildfire risk assessment utilizing researchers from Missoula Fire Lab. Maps are available upon request to IPSFC as the maps are large and very detailed. The risk assessment was completed in 2016 and utilized vegetation and structure information to analyze risk to wildfire. The resulting spatial information along with Redzone Survey Evaluations were used to develop wildfire risk rankings of all the developments in the Caldera. Those risks are reflected in priority risk tables below. The intent of the wildfire risk assessment was to analyze and map the following:

- Likelihood of structure exposure to various intensities of wildfire,
- Identify areas of the landscape where ignitions are likely to result in a wildfire,
- Estimate the potential effects of wildfire on structure exposure and susceptibility,
- Prioritize residential complexes for wildfire mitigation projects.

Conclusions of this wildfire risk assessment are:

- Fire mitigation measures should be aimed at reducing fire intensity at the location of the structures.
- Reduce structure susceptibility to fire.
- Fires that start relatively close to structures tend to expose a greater number of structures at one time thus place fuels treatments within 0.5 miles to 2 miles of structures to reduce exposure to wildfire.
- Treatments that reduce fuels near structures are the most effective means to decrease susceptibility of structures to wildfire.
- Limiting transmission of wildfire to residential areas from remote areas is a secondary effective treatment type.

Values At Risk

Values at risk are defined and identified by areas, structures, historic sites, evacuation routes and other places considered important to protect from wildfire and to minimize potential damage from wildfire. Values consist of but not limited to private and public structures, major roads used as evacuation routes, large powerlines and their facilities, communication sites where radio and cell towers are located, recreational sites and historic sites. See Map 5 for locations of values at risk.

Map 5. Values at Risk



Potential Operational Delineation

Potential Operational Delineations or PODs is a new way to look at an old problem. As fires do not recognize jurisdictional boundaries, nor should the pre-planning of future incidents. PODs are spatial units or containers defined by potential control features, such as roads, rivers, ridgetops, and/or fuel transitions on the landscape with the highest likelihood of containing a wildfire. Local knowledge mixed with advanced spatial analytics help land and fire managers develop a common understanding of risks,

management objectives, and desired outcomes. PODs are identified in the preseason in a collaborative and transparent fashion with partners and stakeholders. PODs are also a highly useful tool for prioritizing fuels treatments to strengthen control features on the landscape where they are needed most and across jurisdictional lines. See Map 6 for POD delineation.



Implementation plan

A group of wildfire mitigation specialists developed the implementation plan displayed in Tables 1 and 2. Recommendations are provided by development, or areas or subdivisions. Implementation years are based on funds secured or applied for by IPSFC; landowners continue to do mitigation work on their properties in most of these areas. The priorities are based on analysis of wildfire risk data from Missoula fire risk study and information provided by Red Zone data collected for each structure. This information will be updated when a new wildfire risk assessment is completed or when mitigation actions are completed.

Subdivision/Area/Development in	Mitigation Action – These actions are		
order of risk priority	recommendations		
Priority ONE Areas	Actions may be taken by multiple entities such as		
 Yale Creek Development including all platted subdivisions. Implement years 1-3 IPSFC has grants from IDL for fire mitigation work. USFS and BLM have and will continue to do fuels treatments adjacent to this area 	 Develop Defensible Space¹ on each private property. Maintain USFS fuel break adjacent to development. Increase home hardening² efforts on all structures. Improve ingress/egress. Maintain USFS road east of subdivision to Stamp Meadows road for low clearance vehicles. Develop turnouts on all roads; start with willing landowners. Develop and share evacuation plan. Support Neighborhood Ambassadors to continue excellent defensible space work. Outreach to encourage participation in fuels reduction with current funding. 		
Mack's Inn Area Implement years 3-5. IPSFC has applied for grants from IDL for wildfire mitigation programs.	 Develop a shaded fuel break adjacent to Area. Increase home hardening efforts on all structures. Improve ingress/egress. Develop and share evacuation plan. Outreach to engage participation in IPSFC mitigation programs 		

TABLE 1

¹Defensible Space – buffer created between a structure and surrounding wildland area. Defensible space can also be described as a natural and/or landscaped area around a structure that has been maintained and designed to reduce fire danger. Defensible space reduces the risk that fire will spread from one area to another, or to a structure, and provides firefighters access and a safer area from which to defend a threatened area. ²Home hardening – The process of making a home or other structures more resistant to wildfire.

Subdivision/Area/Development	Mitigation Action – These actions are recommendations				
	Actions may be taken by multiple entities such as				
Priority ONE Areas	Land Managers, Private Landowners.				
I.P. Bills Island/Lakeside	 Develop Defensible Space on each private property. Increase home hardening efforts on all 				
Implement years 5+ IPSFC has secured FEMA funds to implement in years 1-3	 structures. Develop and share evacuation plan. Support Neighborhood Ambassadors to continue excellent defensible space work. IPSFC present programs at annual HOA monting 				
Buffalo River/Elk Creek/Woods Implement Years 5+	 Develop Defensible Space on each private property. Increase home hardening efforts on all structures. Develop and share evacuation plan. 				
Henry's Lake/North Shore/Sherwood Implement Years 5+	 Increase home hardening efforts on all structures. Develop and share evacuation plan. Break up sagebrush canopy. 				
Shotgun/Eldridge/Mill Creek/Hotel Creek Implement Years 1-3. IPSFC has secured grant funds from IDL. USFS and BLM continue fuels mitigation projects in this area.	 Develop Defensible Space on each private property. Increase home hardening efforts on all structures. Develop and share evacuation plan. 				
Sawtell Estates Implement years 3-5 IPSFC applied for IDL grants for fuels mitigation work.	 Develop Defensible Space on each private property. Increase home hardening efforts on all structures. USFS take mitigation actions to reduce wildfire impacts on development. Improve ingress/egress. Develop and share evacuation plan. Begin an outreach program at annual HOA meeting 				
Fransenville/Moose Creek/Henderson Pines Implement years 3-5 IPSFC applied for IDL grants for fuels mitigation work.	 Develop Defensible Space on each private property. Increase home hardening efforts on all structures. USFS take mitigation actions to reduce wildfire impacts on development. Improve ingress/egress. 				

IPSFC has secured FEMA funds to	Develop and share evacuation plan.			
implement in years 1-3	Continue outreach program at annual HOA			
	meeting.			
Subdivision/Area/Development	Mitigation Action – These actions are			
in order of risk priority	recommendations			
Briarity ONE Aroas	Actions may be taken by multiple entities such as			
Phone Areas	Land Managers, Private Landowners.			
Stonegate/Deercrest	Develop and maintain Defensible Space on			
	each private property.			
Implement years 3-5	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 			
	structures.			
IPSFC applied for IDL grants for fuels	 USFS take mitigation actions to reduce 			
mitigation work.	wildfire impacts on development.			
	 Develop and share evacuation plan. 			
IPSFC has secured FEMA funds for	 Support Neighborhood Ambassadors to 			
implementation in years 1-3	continue excellent defensible space work.			
	 Focus on unoccupied lots to reduce fuels and 			
	threat to adjacent homes.			
	 Continue outreach program at annual HOA 			
	meeting.			
Silverhawk	 Develop and maintain Defensible Space on 			
	each private property.			
Implement years 5+	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 			
	structures.			
	 USFS take mitigation actions to reduce 			
	wildfire impacts on development.			
	 Improve ingress/egress. 			
	 Develop and share evacuation plan. 			
	 Increase outreach education and evaluations 			
	with homeowners in this development.			
Elk Run/Solitude	 Develop and maintain Defensible Space on 			
	each private property.			
Implement years 1-3	 Increase home hardening* efforts on all 			
	structures.			
IPSFC has an implementation grant	• Develop and share evacuation plan.			
projects	Support Neighborhood Ambassadors to			
	continue excellent defensible space work.			
	BLM maintain fuels reduction projects			
	adjacent to development.			
	Begin outreach program at HOA meeting			
Buttermilk Loop	Develop and maintain Defensible Space on			
	each private property.			
implement years 3-5	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 			
	structures.			
	 Develop and share evacuation plan. 			

	 Support Neighborhood Ambassadors to 			
	continue excellent defensible space work.			
	USFS take mitigation actions to reduce			
	wildfire impacts on development.			
	Engage BOR in treatment types and for BOR			
	to provide permission to USES to conduct the			
	treatments			
Subdivision/Area/Development	Mitigation Action – These actions are			
in order of risk priority	recommendations			
	Actions may be taken by multiple entities such as			
Priority ONE Areas	Land Managers, Private Landowners,			
Aspen Ridge	Develop and maintain Defensible Space on			
	each private property.			
Implement years 3-5, IPSEC has	 Increase home bardening efforts on all 			
applied for an IDL wildfire mitigation	structures			
grant	 Promote aspen wherever possible 			
	 Develop and share evacuation plan 			
	Develop and support a Neighborhood			
	Δmbassador			
Box Canvon	Develop and maintain Defensible Space on			
/Stewart/Robin/Centennial Banch	each private property			
	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 			
Implement years 5+	Increase nome nargening enorts on all structures			
	 Improve ingress/egress 			
	 Develop and share ovacuation plan 			
Valley View/Supset Area	Develop and maintain Defensible Space on			
valley view/Sunset Alea	Develop and maintain Defensible space on			
Implement years 5+	each private property.			
	 Increase nome nardening efforts on all structures. 			
	 Improve ingress/egress. 			
	 Develop and share evacuation plan. 			
Rancho McCrea	Work with McCrae Ranch and USFS to			
Implement years 3-5. IPSFC has	develop a shaded fuel break adjacent to			
applied for an IDL wildfire mitigation	Area.			
grant.	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 			
	structures.			
IPSFC has secured FEMA funding for	 Improve ingress/egress. 			
mitigation actions in years 1-3	 Develop and share evacuation plan. 			
	Begin outreach program at annual HOA			
	meeting.			
Island Park Village/McGee/Big	Develop and maintain Defensible Space on			
Springs Area/Harris	each private property.			
r 0	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 			
Implement years 3-5. IPSFC has	structures			
applied for an IDL wildfire mitigation	Develop and share evacuation plan			
grant.				

	Develop and support a Neighborhood				
	Ambassador.				
	Remove shrubs adjacent to structures.				
	• Treat USFS and IDL land south of McGee.				
	Begin an outreach program				
Subdivision/Area/Development	Mitigation Action – These actions are				
in order of risk priority	recommendations				
Priority ONE Areas	Actions may be taken by multiple entities such as				
Phone Areas	Land Managers, Private Landowners.				
Cowan/Eagle Nest/North	 Develop and maintain Defensible Space on 				
	each private property.				
Implement years 3-5. IPSFC has	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 				
applied for an IDL wildfire mitigation	structures.				
grant.	 Develop and share evacuation plan. 				
	 Develop and support a Neighborhood 				
IPSFC has secured FEMA funding for	Ambassador.				
mitigation actions in years 1-3					
Benson Bootjack/Baker/Sawtell	 IDL treat land adjacent to development. 				
Rec./A.K. Rasmussen	 Develop and maintain defensible space 				
	around each structure.				
Implement years 3-5. IPSFC has	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 				
applied for an IDL wildfire mitigation	structures.				
grant.	 Develop and share evacuation plan 				
Meadow View/Fisher	Promote aspen on adjacent USFS land to act				
Point/Lakeview/Webster	as a shaded fuelbreak.				
	Reduce sagebrush canopy cover in areas of				
Implement years 5+	dense sagebrush.				
	• Develop and maintain defensible space as				
	applicable in forested and non-forested				
	areas.				
	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 				
	structures.				
Last Chance	• USFS treat north, south and east sides, IDL				
	thin regeneration in old clearcut.				
Implement years 5+	• Promote aspen plant communities on both				
	private and public lands.				
IPSFC has secured FEMA implantation	• Develop and maintain defensible space as				
funding years 1-3	applicable in forested and non-forested				
	areas.				
	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 				
	structures.				
	 Develop and share evacuation plan. 				
Phillips Lodge	• Develop and maintain defensible space.				
Implement vers 5+	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 				
inipienieni years 5+	structures.				

	Develop and maintain defensible space
	around each structure.
Coffee Pot Lodge	 Increase home hardening efforts on all
	structures.
Implement years 5+	 Develop and share evacuation plan.
	 USFS develop a shaded fuel break adjacent
	to Area.

TABLE 2

Subdivision/Area/Development in	Mitigation Action – These actions are			
order of risk priority	recommendations			
Priority TWO Areas	Actions may be taken by multiple entities such as			
	Land Managers, Private Landowners.			
Buffalo, Moose Creek, Big Springs	 Develop a shaded fuel break adjacent to 			
Recreational Residence Summer	summer home area.			
Home Tracts on Forest Service land	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 			
	structures; use Harriman State Park efforts			
Implement in Years 5+ by USFS	on historical buildings as an example.			
	 Improve ingress and egress. 			
	 Develop and share with all homeowners, an 			
	evacuation plan.			
Pine Haven	 Develop a shaded fuel break adjacent to 			
	Area.			
Implement Years 5+	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 			
	structures.			
	 Ensure all homeowners have a copy of the 			
	evacuation plan and improve plan when			
	necessary.			
	 Develop and maintain defensible space 			
	around each structure.			
	Continue outreach program at HOA meeting			
Shotgun West/Ice House	BLM maintain treatments on adjacent lands.			
	Increase home hardening efforts on all			
Implement years 1-3. IPSFC has	structures.			
secured grant funds from IDL	 Develop and disseminate evacuation plan. 			
	 Appoint a Neighborhood Ambassador. 			
	 Develop and maintain defensible space 			
	around each structure.			
Arrowwood/Blue Creek	 Promote aspen wherever it exists. 			
	BLM maintain treatments on adjacent lands.			
Implement years 5+	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 			
	structures.			
	 Develop and disseminate evacuation plan. 			
	Appoint a Neighborhood Ambassador.			

	Develop and maintain defensible space				
	around each structure.				
Subdivision/Area/Development in	Mitigation Action – These actions are				
order of risk priority	recommendations				
Priority TWO Areas	Actions may be taken by multiple entities such as				
	Land Managers, Private Landowners.				
Sawtell	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 				
	structures.				
Implement years 3-5. IPSFC has	Develop and maintain defensible space				
applied for grant funds from IDL	around each structure.				
	Develop and share evacuation plan.				
	USFS and IDL develop shaded fuelbreaks				
	adjacent to this area.				
Island Park Ranger Station	 Develop shaded fuelbreak around compound 				
Implement years 3-5 USFS	Develop and maintain defensible space				
, ,	 Develop and share evacuation plan 				
Two Top Estates	Increase home hardening efforts on all				
	structures.				
Implement years 3-5. IPSFC has	• Ensure each homeowner has a copy of				
applied for funds from IDL	evacuation plan and update plan as				
	necessary.				
	 Support Neighborhood Ambassador to 				
	continue excellent defensible space work.				
	 Develop and maintain defensible space 				
	around each structure.				
	Continue outreach program at HOA meeting				
Meadow Creek Road	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 				
	structures.				
Implement years 5+	 Develop and maintain defensible space# 				
	around each structure.				
	 USFS maintain existing fuels treatments. 				
	 Develop and share evacuation plan. 				
Trailer Park Hwy. 20-Yale Kilgore	 Develop and maintain defensible space 				
Rd.	around each structure.				
lucular and the set	Determine and implement mechanisms to				
Implement years 5+	make trailers more resistant to wildfire.				
	Develop and share evacuation plan.				
	Develop and support a Neighborhood				
	Ambassador.				
	• USES thin adjacent to this area.				
	• Ensure fire can't burn under a trailer.				
	Begin an outreach program				
Three Bears/Shadow Wood	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 				
	structures.				

Implement years 3-5. IPSFC has	• Develop and disseminate evacuation plan in				
applied for funds from IDL	cooperation with Two Top Estates.				
	Support Neighborhood Ambassador to				
	continue excellent defensible space work.				
	• Develop and maintain defensible space				
	around each structure.				
	Begin an outreach program				
Subdivision/Area/Development in	Mitigation Action – These actions are				
order of risk priority	recommendations				
	Actions may be taken by multiple entities such as				
Priority TWO Areas	Land Managers, Private Landowners.				
Timber Creek/NW Henry's Lake	Develop and share evacuation plan.				
	 Appoint and support a Neighborhood 				
Implement years 5+	Ambassador.				
	Develop Defensible Space on each private				
	property.				
	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 				
	structures				
	 LISES mitigate fuels adjacent to this area 				
	Begin an outreach program				
1.8. T Banches west of Timber Creek	Degin an outcach program Degin an outcach program				
Fstates	Develop and support a Neighborhood				
Estates	• Appoint and support a Neighborhood				
Implement years 5+	Anibassauoi. Develop Defencible Space on each private				
	 Develop Defensible Space on each private property. 				
	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 				
	structures.				
	• USFS mitigate fuels adjacent to this area.				
Old West Ranches	Develop Defensible Space on each private				
	property.				
Implement years 1-3. IPSFC secured	Maintain USFS fuelbreak adjacent to				
grant funds from IDL	development.				
	Increase home hardening efforts on all				
	structures.				
	• Develop and share evacuation plan.				
	Support Neighborhood Ambassadors to				
	continue excellent defensible space work.				
Webster's Henry's Lake	Reduce sagebrush canopy cover in areas of				
	dense sagebrush.				
Implement years 5+	• Develop and maintain defensible space as				
	applicable in non-forested areas.				
	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 				
	structures.				
	Begin an outreach program				
Subdivision/Area/Development in	Mitigation Action – These actions are				
order of risk priority	recommendations				

Priority TWO Areas	Actions may be taken by multiple entities such as			
Phoney Two Areas	Land Managers, Private Landowners.			
West Island Park Reservoir	 Mitigate fuels in sagebrush by breaking up 			
	sagebrush canopy, keeping grass and forbs			
Implement years 5+	watered and green.			
	 When landscaping, plant native trees, 			
	shrubs, grasses and forbs that are more fire			
	resistant.			
	 Develop and maintain defensible space as 			
	applicable in non-forested areas.			
	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 			
	structures.			
Yellowstone Acres/Black Mountain	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 			
	structures.			
Implement years 5+	 Develop and share evacuation plan. Break up 			
	sagebrush canopy.			
Bighorn Estates	 Develop Defensible Space on each private 			
	property.			
Implement years 5+	 Maintain USFS fuelbreak adjacent to 			
	development.			
	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 			
	structures.			
	 Develop and share evacuation plan. 			
	 Develop and support Neighborhood 			
	Ambassadors to continue excellent			
	defensible space work.			
	Maintain defensible space around structures.			
Henry's Flat Area	 In grassland areas, develop non-ignitable 			
	surfaces within 3-5 feet of structures.			
Implement years 5+	Develop and maintain defensible space.			
	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 			
	structures.			
	Develop and share evacuation plan.			
Goose Bay	Develop and maintain defensible space			
	immediately adjacent to structures.			
Implement years 5+	 In grassland areas, develop non-ignitable 			
	surfaces within 3-5 feet of structures.			
	 Increase home hardening efforts on all 			
	structures.			
	Develop and share evacuation plan.			
Antelope Flats	Promote aspen where present.			
Implement vests 5	Remove invasive plant species as they			
implement years 5+	promote fast moving fires.			
	During structure construction ensure homes			
	are constructed of nonflammable materials.			

	 Develop defensible space adjacent to structures. Develop water sources for fire suppression.
Yellowstone Basin Area	 Remove invasive plant species as they promote fast moving fires.
Implement years 5+	 During structure construction ensure homes are constructed of nonflammable materials. Develop defensible space adjacent to structures. Develop water sources for fire suppression.

FOREST SERVICE PLANNED FIRE MITIGATION PROJECTS

Hazardous fuels treatments proposed by the Forest Service on Forest Service land should be located within the WUI boundary as depicted on Map 3. These treatments would be located adjacent to values at risk, such as subdivisions, major highways, powerlines, etc., with the purpose of protecting these values from damage caused by wildfire. In 2024, the Caribou-Targhee National Forest started the planning process of multiple fuels reduction projects on USFS land directly adjacent to many at-risk subdivisions in the Island Park area. The goal is to have an approved plan by 2026 and start the implementation soon afterwards. This effort is supported by the recent Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Authority and will take several years to accomplish.

BLM PLANNED FIRE MITIGATION PROJECTS

IPSFC will update this section upon receipt of information.

ISLAND PARK FIRE DEPARTMENT PLANNED PROJECTS

Within the next five years, Island Park Fire Department intends to secure the following items:

- Radios that are compatible with the Forrest service frequency.
- Radios for Fremont County frequency.
- Turnouts including boots, gloves and helmets.
- Wild-land gear, boots, gloves and helmets.
- Fire shelters
- Wild-land engine type 4
- SCBA's
- Extraction equipment
- Thermal imager

CALDERA-WIDE RECOMMENDATIONS

- Provide wildfire risk evaluations (assessments) for individual property owner to guide fuels mitigation tasks.
- Recruit and develop additional fuels treatment contractor resources through training and providing bid opportunities.
- Protect prehistoric and historic cultural sites on private and public lands.
- Treat unoccupied lots to limit fire spread to lots with structures. This includes treatment of invasive plants.
- Utilize Community Assessment Template to plan for wildfire risks and challenges in a neighborhood. The intent of this assessment is to help a smaller community or development

within the Caldera plan for specific wildfire risks and challenges without engaging in an in-depth development of a CWPP for that area. Best used for areas where homes are the main value at risk, and not adjacent to State or Federally administered lands. See Appendix A for the blank template.

- Assist neighborhoods and individuals with evacuation planning. Evacuation Idaho Firewise
- Seek funding sources for home hardening and other IPSFC wildfire mitigation programs.
- Increase number of contractors who are aware of home hardening techniques to assist homeowners.
- Include Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) personnel in planning efforts.
- Participate in and support efforts of regional and national collaborative efforts such as Fire Learning Network, Fire Adapted Community, Greater Yellowstone Fire Action Network, IPSFC.
- Caldera -wide, fire pits on a private property pose one of the biggest fire hazards. Undertake an educational initiative to inform residents about fire pits, their hazard and that fire pits must conform to the requirements in the Fremont County ordinance.
- Hire or share with another organization, a grant administration specialist to assist with grant writing, reporting and reimbursements to increase payment efficiency for IPSFC, fire departments, landowners or others receiving grants associated with fire mitigation.
- Within the Caldera, the IPSFC has been spearheading efforts to reduce wildfire hazard via a Slash Disposal, Fuels Reduction, and Neighborhood Ambassador Programs, Outreach/Education, and Monitoring/Evaluation. These on-going efforts are described below.

Caldera Slash Disposal

Following IPSFC recommendations found in their wildfire risk evaluation, residents of the Caldera continue to cut and remove vegetation that poses a wildfire hazard. Disposing of vegetation residue continues to be an issue for residents. To facilitate vegetation removal on private land the following is recommended

- Dispose of slash at Fremont County Meadow Creek Pit.
- Identify and utilize additional slash disposal sites in multiple areas throughout the Caldera to provide accessible slash disposal for landowners doing their own fuels mitigation work.
- Seek funding to support a slash removal program through contracted services.
- Institute a pile and burn program on private land.
- Develop a slash chipping program that utilizes chips.

Fuels Reduction Program

The purpose of a fuels reduction program is to create defensible space around structures. Defensible space is a buffer created between a structure and surrounding wildland area or surrounding vegetation. Defensible space can also be described as a natural and/or landscaped area around a structure that has been maintained and designed to reduce fire danger. Defensible space reduces the risk that fire will spread from one area to another, or to a structure, and provides firefighters access and a safer area from which to defend a threatened area. <u>Fire Resistant Landscapes - Idaho Firewise</u>

Defensible space is created in zones and is described as a distance from a structure. Zone 1 is o to 5 feet; Zone 2 is 5 to 30 feet; and Zone 3 is 30 to 100 feet from a structure. Defensible space is often created by removing flammable material such as vegetation from these zones.

• Focus fuels reduction and home hardening projects according to the implementation priority list displayed in Tables 1 and 2.

- Continue a fuels reduction cost share program with landowners and IPSFC.
- Support trained, reliable contractors to do fuels reduction work.
- Secure funding to assist with fuels reduction costs.
- Develop a program and secure funds to assist underserved communities and individuals within the Caldera.
- Hire and support a fuels reduction crew to increase amount of work completed.
- Develop agreements or Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with other mitigation entities to utilize their fuels reduction crews on projects in the Caldera.
- Encourage and support neighborhood fuels reduction projects where neighbors help neighbors during work days.

Neighborhood Ambassador Program

- Develop a Caldera Neighborhood Ambassador program supported by IPSFC. Utilize Greater Yellowstone Fire Action Network's program for support.
- Provide an overall Neighborhood Ambassador coordinator to ensure Ambassadors have support, training, and current information about wildfire, prescribed fires and mitigation techniques.
- Recruit and train at least one Neighborhood Ambassador for each development in the Caldera to facilitate fuels mitigation treatments, events and programs within that area.

Home Hardening

Home hardening is the process of preparing your home or other structures on your property for the possibility of a wildfire. Once a home is on fire it can ignite neighboring homes leading to a neighborhood conflagration. <u>Fire Resistant Homes - Idaho Firewise</u>

- Provide the means to "ember proof" a home.
- Seek funding for home hardening.
- Provide homeowners with suggested home hardening techniques specific to their structures.
- Mentor local building contractors in home hardening techniques.
- Develop a list of fire-resistant materials for structure construction.

Outreach and Education program

IPSFC, USFS, BLM, IDL, Fremont County Emergency Services, Harriman State Park have provided many outreach and education opportunities for Island Park audiences. The topics have included prescribed fire, wildfire, forest and fire ecology, IPSFC wildfire mitigation programs, various workshops on preparing for a wildfire event, wildfire mitigation techniques, and wildfire awareness in the Caldera. The intended audience for local outreach and educational programs includes Caldera landowners, full and part-time residents of the Caldera, visitors, the business community, and elected officials with the objective of providing:

- Relevant updated fire information to facilitate fuels reduction.
- Landowners with Wildfire Risk Evaluations that describe defensible space and home hardening suggestions.
- Information during Home Owner Association Meetings about local and regional fire mitigation efforts and how landowners can participate and contribute to these efforts.
- Workshops on relevant mitigation programs.
- Providing field trips that demonstrate mitigation actions
- Offering presentations about ecology of the Caldera.
- List of contractors who remove slash, cut trees or risk evaluations.

• Publishing articles in social media and local newspapers about wildfire mitigation, IPSFC projects, ecology of the area, prescribed fire, etc.

Post Fire Recovery

Many articles, podcasts and information exist that discuss how to build back fire resilient communities, homes, and businesses after a wildfire. The first step to a fire resilient community is preparing for a wildfire.

- Develop plans to recover from a wildfire event.
- Utilize this information to develop pre-wildfire planning that provide ways to recover from effects of a wildfire. Websites and podcasts are available that have information to assist with post wildfire recovery.
 - Idaho Silver Jackets is Idaho's primary resource for post fire response.
 - https://uphelp.org/
 - Post-Fire Resource.pdf (idahofirewise.org)
 - <u>Toolkit Washington Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network</u> (fireadaptedwashington.org)
 - Google fireline podcasts about how to prepare your home for wildfire.
 - <u>https://csfs.colostate.edu/wp-</u>
 <u>content/uploads/2020/11/Colorado_Post_Fire_Playbook.pdf</u>
 - A better way to rebuild after wildfires | On Point (wbur.org)

Monitoring and Evaluation

Since the inception of IPSFC in 2012, a monitoring and evaluation program continues to be formulated to evaluate progress towards the IPSFC strategic plan. Through this process, success of IPSFC programs has been monitored and adjusted to meet the needs of the Caldera communities and to provide efficient, cost-effective programs.

IPSFC Board and staff have learned that the most effective outreach mechanism is peer to peer and neighbor to neighbor interactions thus the evolution of a Neighborhood Ambassador program and workshops focused on a mitigation tactic.

Early in the IPSFC fuels reduction program, residents expressed concern about what a fuels reduction treatment would look like. This concern resulted in numerous demonstration projects posted with IPSFC signs to demonstrate various treatment techniques in several vegetation types.

Slash disposal and fuels reduction contracts have been very expensive. However, IPSFC staff has flagged trees for removal so contractors do not have to read and implement a fuels reduction prescription, thus reducing the cost per acre of treatments. IPSFC also provides contracts that include multiple properties to reduce contract costs.

In the early years of IPSFC's existence, accomplishments on the ground were minimal. However, as landowners developed relationships with IPSFC staff and Board, become more familiar with their own property's wildfire risk, or been offered fuels reduction at low to no cost, on the ground accomplishments have increased. Tasks for IPSFC to continue, monitor and report include:

- Maintenance of all fuels mitigation treatments.
- Development of a database to house accomplishments for reporting purposes. Data would include completed treatments on all properties regardless of the mechanism of

accomplishments. Accomplishments may include fuels reduction treatments, slash disposal, completed evaluations, monitoring information, structures retrofitted to be more fire resistant, evacuation plans. The database would include all properties that meet wildfire mitigation standards as deemed by a wildfire mitigation specialist.

- Annual updates of projects are provided at the IPSFC annual members meeting and in the fall of the year.
- Promotion of participating landowner experiences and accomplishments with fuels mitigation programs to other landowners in the Caldera in order to increase participation in future wildfire mitigation programs.

Year	Fuels	Wildfire Risk	Outreach	Slash	Organization/Agency
	Reduction	Evaluations	Events	Disposal	Completing action
	Acres	Completed		Number of	
				Lots	
2015				95	IPSFC
2016	42.7			168	IPSFC
2017	38	82		94	IPSFC
2018		155	15	250	IPSFC
2019		39	7	22	IPSFC
2020	18.22	104		239	IPSFC
2021		60		174	IPSFC
2022		55	13	250	IPSFC
2023	44	43	7	235	IPSFC

Table 3. IPSFC Accomplishments since 2013

Table 4. USFS Fuels Reduction Accomplishments

	Yale Creek	Meadow Creek	Bighorn Estates	Highway 20	Green
	WUI (Acres)	WUI (Acres)	WUI (Acres)	Fuel Break	Canyon Fuel
				(Acres)	Break (Acres)
2017		262	153		223
2018	313	150	54		
2019	395				
2020	368				
2021	38			164	
2022	296				
2023	745				
2024	411				

Caldera CWPP Maintenance and Revisions

- Revise and update Caldera CWPP at least every 5 years.
- Annually review CWPP to determine information to be updated at a future time.
- Include annual accomplishments in the CWPP.
- Revise wildfire risk data prior to 2026.

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan has been developed in the interest of providing wildfire mitigation to populations living and visiting the Island Park Area also known as the Caldera. We the undersigned support the Caldera Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

attin Branner

Nathanael Brandemihl, Island Park Fire Chief

Text

Date

Elizabeth Davy, Island Park Sustainable Fire Community Project Coordinator

Type Holfeltz

Tyre Holfeltz, Idaho Department of Lands Wildfire Risk Mitigation Program Manager

Date 6/11/2024

7/26/24

Date

APPENDIX A.

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT TEMPLATE Purpose:

- A Community Assessment is intended to help a community plan for the specific wildfire risks and challenges in that neighborhood without engaging in the in-depth process of developing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).
- The Assessment will provide a baseline evaluation of your community that you can use to support your community outreach.
- This assessment and plan can be used to apply for Firewise USA[®] status.
- It also serves as a guide for work within the neighborhood and to help Wildfire Adapted Partnership more directly support the efforts of Neighborhood Ambassadors.

Who Is It For:

A Community Assessment may or may not be appropriate for your neighborhood. It is less comprehensive than a CWPP and will not involve or require the level of community or partner participation that a CWPP does. This tool may be right for your neighborhood if you are:

- Just starting out and need initial professional advice on the primary wildfire hazards.
- Homes are the main value at risk. The other values such as communications towers, major power lines, oil and gas infrastructure, businesses, public facilities, etc. are very limited or not present.
- Not adjacent to state or federally owned forested lands.
- Interested in recognition from the Firewise USA[®] program but aren't ready for a fullblown CWPP.

Who You'll Need:

At least two residents to reduce bias in the visit and write-up and make sure all of the bases are covered. This should include at least one Wildfire Adapted Neighborhood Ambassador. One resident should be in charge of taking notes on the template. One person should take photos.

- Wildfire Adapted County Coordinator: Can help coordinate agency participants
- **Local Fire District Chief or representative:** Provides emergency response perspective, anecdotal fire history, home protection capability and concerns
- Forestry and/or Wildland Fire representative: Provides wildfire behavior perspective and treatment suggestions. This person should represent any included, adjacent, or nearby public lands (FS/BLM) where applicable. May substitute Colorado State Forest Service personnel where public lands are not nearby.
- State Forest Service representative (when available): Provides healthy forest mitigation guidelines

How to do it:

- 1. Neighborhood Ambassador(s) decide their area to work within.
- 2. A Neighborhood Ambassador contacts their Wildfire Adapted County Coordinator to arrange a ½ to whole day site visit with the local fire district, fire or forestry representatives, and the Colorado State Forest Service when available. More than one resident in the community should be involved to reduce the bias of the assessment.
- 3. Ambassadors provide neighbors with notice before the site visit and invite them to attend or to a follow-up gathering where the finding of the site visit will be presented.
- 4. During the visit, Ambassadors and other resident(s) use the Community Assessment template to ask pointed questions of the professionals and to take pictures associated with the various aspects of a fire adapted community.
- 5. Ambassadors synthesize the information gathered and photos taken during the walkabout and/or engine drive through. Other residents may also give input if the Ambassador wants. Use the Community Assessment template to format this into your Community Assessment document. Your County Coordinator will be available to help you as needed.
- 6. Ambassadors incorporate short-term actions to mitigate some of the hazards identified during the site visit into the Community Assessment document. Neighbors can help refine the short-term goals and action steps for their neighborhood (see next step).
- 7. Ambassadors take the findings to the community, preferably with the presence of their County Coordinator and one or more of the professionals who were present during the on-site Community Assessment. This community meeting can be held the same day as the on-site assessment with the report written as a follow up to the day with the community input, or this can be done in two steps, depending on what fits with your community.

Location Map: http://www.coloradowildfirerisk.com/map, County GIS Viewer

Define Community: Briefly describe the ecosystem, number and style or age of homes, roads, and land uses

Wildfire Risk: Describe how a wildfire is likely to start and spread within the community.

Wildfire Preparedness Activities: Describe past and current wildfire preparedness activities in the neighborhood.

Community Strengths and Vulnerabilities: Provide photos and brief descriptions of common strengths and vulnerabilities of the community in the following categories. Try to capture photos of hazards without giving away the home or take pictures of hazards as well as wildfire preparedness efforts at the same home site.

Access

Home Construction and Landscaping

Defensible Space Zones/ Forest Fuels

Community Fuel Breaks and Safe Areas

Fire Suppression Resources or Challenges

Evacuation Readiness: Describe the community and individual household evacuation readiness or needs.

Plan of Action:

Based on the vulnerabilities and beliefs about fire risk and spread in your community, create a list of achievable actions to reduce the risk and make community members more prepared for wildfire.

Keep in mind the five areas of consideration for a Fire Adapted Community: Evacuation Readiness, Access, Built Environment, Defensible Space, and Community Protection.

Designate at least one wildfire risk reduction education or mitigation project (Firewise USA[®] requirement).

Include at least \$24.14/dwelling unit/per year of work to be completed (Firewise USA[®] requirement). (Amount may vary depending on the annual National Hourly Volunteer Rate.)

This list may be developed with input of the community during or directly following the assessment or may be brought to the community in a follow-up gathering where the findings of this plan are presented.

Using and Reviewing this Assessment:

This assessment is a tool for sharing general information about the wildfire hazards in your community. The plan of action is for short-term goals to be pursued with the lead of the community's Wildfire Adapted Neighborhood Ambassador(s). This plan should be reviewed each year to reflect the actions taken by the community and outline a further plan of action. As needed, the fire district and forestry professionals should be invited back to review the work that has been done, and its potential efficacy for addressing the risk it is proposed to reduce. This assessment can be used for the purposes of seeking Firewise USA® status. See https://www.nfpa.org/Public-Education/By-topic/Wildfire/Firewise-USA for more information and to obtain an application.

This assessment is not a substitute for individual homeowner action. It is critical for residents to become informed of their specific risks and vulnerabilities to life and property. Neighborhood Ambassadors are available to provide technical support and encouragement for individual property actions but will be focusing on their own properties and activities that can reduce the wildfire risks to the community as a whole. Even if you have addressed all of the vulnerabilities identified in this plan, there is no guarantee that there won't be significant losses from a wildfire in your community; however, every step taken as individuals and as a community reduces the risks posed by wildfire in your community.