



LAST UPDATED: 03/15/2021



[This page intentionally left blank.]



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents	i
Executive Summary	5
A. Overview	5
B. Background	6
C. Timeline of CWPP	6
D. Historic Occurrences of Wildland Fires in Gila County	6
I. Introduction	6
A. Purpose of CWPP	6
B. Three Basic Criteria for CWPP	6
C. Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)	7
D. Southern Gila County Communities-At-Risk	7
E. CWPP Planning Process/Development Team	8
II. Community Assessments and Fire Districts/Departments	10
A. Local and Tribal Communities and Districts	10
1. Globe Fire Department	12
Globe, Arizona	12
Globe Fire Department	13
2. Hayden Volunteer Fire Department	15
Hayden, Arizona	15
Hayden Fire Department	15
3. San Carlos Apache EMS/Fire Department	16
San Carlos, Arizona	16
4. Tonto Basin Fire District	18
Tonto Basin, Arizona	18
Roosevelt, Arizona	19
Jakes Corner	20
Tonto Basin Fire Districts	20
5. Tri-City Fire District	22
Central Heights-Midland City	22
Claypool, Arizona	23
Miami, Arizona	23
Six Shooter Canyon, Ice House Canyon, and Kellner Canyon	24



Wheatfields	24
Tri-City Fire District	25
6. Winkelman Volunteer Fire Department.....	27
Winkelman, Arizona	27
Winkelman Fire Department.....	27
B. County, State, and Federal Partners	28
1. American Red Cross, Northern Arizona Chapter	28
2. Arizona Department of Transportation	28
3. Arizona Public Service (APS).....	29
4. Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management	30
5. Gila County Cooperative Extension; University of Arizona	31
6. Gila County Office of Emergency Management	32
EOC Activation.....	33
7. Gila County Public Works Division, Road Maintenance Department.....	34
8. Gila County Sheriff's Office-Globe.....	34
GCSO Volunteer Organizations.....	34
9. Salt River Project	34
10. United States Forest Service (USFS): Tonto National Forest.....	35
Fire Season Severity and Staffing.....	35
Phoenix Interagency Dispatch Center.....	36
Mesa Gateway Airtanker Base.....	36
Tonto Basin Ranger District	36
Tonto Basin RD Fire Management Staffing	36
Forest Service Grant Requirements	36
III. Community Mitigation Plan.....	42
A. Assets At Risk.....	42
B. Forest Health/Fire Fuels.....	46
C. Fuel Management Priorities	48
D. Completed Fuels Reduction Projects	48
E. Fuels Reduction Projects and Mitigation Priorities	49
F. Prevention and Loss Mitigation	51
G. Evacuations/Shelter-in-Place	52
1. Evacuations	52
2. Shelter-in-place	53



H.	Wildfire Recovery & Flood Mitigation	53
1.	Wildfire Recovery	53
2.	Flood Mitigation	53
I.	Regional Agreements	53
1.	Arizona Mutual Aid Compact (AZMAC)	53
IV.	Southern Gila County 2022 CWPP Priorities Action Recommendations and Implementation	56
A.	Priority #1: Implementing Firewise in Local Communities	57
B.	Priority #2: Development of a County Ordinance for Fire Adapted Communities	57
C.	Priority #3: Implement Fuel Reduction Treatments in High-Risk Areas	59
D.	Priority #4: Establish and Implement Review/Reporting Process	60
V.	Sustainability	63
A.	Administrative Oversight	63
B.	Monitoring and Evaluation	63
C.	Plan Maintenance	64
VI.	Mutual Agreement and Concurrence	66
	Agreement	66
	Concurrence	66
	Appendix A: Acronyms	68
	Appendix B: Wildland Urban Interface “Watch-Outs!”	71
	Appendix C: Resources	73



[This page intentionally left blank.]



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Overview

A Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) gathers the community resources to enhance wildfire mitigation and preparedness. The plan identifies the steps a community will take to reduce its risk of damage from wildfires. The 2022 Southern Gila County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (SGC CWPP) is an update of the 2016 CWPP, that was designed by a local group of stakeholders invested in the wildland fire threats to Southern Gila County communities.

Gila County believes the protection of life and property from wildland fire involves a comprehensive approach from a single home site to the entire community that abuts wildlands. Gila County has adopted a community-wide approach to creating fire-adapted communities that are composed of informed and prepared citizens collaboratively planning and acting to safely coexist with wildland fire through preparation. “More fully, fire adapted communities are knowledgeable, engaged communities where actions of residents and agencies in relation to infrastructure, buildings, landscaping and the surrounding ecosystem lessen the need for extensive protection actions and enable the communities to safely accept fire as part of the surrounding landscape.”¹

This document provides a comprehensive, scientifically based analysis of wildfire related hazards and risks in the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) areas of Gila County, Arizona. The analysis is delivered in the form of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) and strives to follow the standards for CWPP’s that have been established by the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA). Using the results of the analysis, recommendations have been generated that aid stakeholders in preventing and/or reducing the threat of wildfire to values in the study area. These recommendations are included throughout the report, wherever appropriate.

Due to the geographic size of the county, Gila County also maintains a “Northern Gila County Community Wildfire Protection Plan” to address the specific fuels, landscape, and stakeholders in the northern area. The SGC CWPP area covers Tonto National Forest, Globe and Tonto Basin Ranger Districts provide fire suppression on the federal lands inside the forest boundaries. Forest fire suppression resources will also respond to areas where there is a potential for a fire to spread onto the National Forest. The Tonto NF also has personnel available to complete mitigation work on forest lands. The Northern Gila County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) covers the remainder of Gila County.

The 2022 SGC CWPP is an update of the 2016 CWPP, that was designed by a local group of stakeholders invested in the wildland fire threats to Southern Gila County Communities.

¹ <http://www.fireadapted.org/>



B. Background

The 2010 SGC CWPP was developed by a “Core Team” of members of local fire departments and districts, local governmental agencies, BLM, TNF, NPS, ASFD and interested community members. Gila County Emergency Management (GCEM) was designated the lead agency and was responsible for maintaining records and mitigation action results. The 2010 CWPP incorporated all at-risk communities in the southern region of Gila County and defined and located interface and intermix communities in the planning area.

C. Timeline of CWPP

2010: Development of original plan.

2016: Gila County Emergency Management (GCEM) sponsored an update to the CWPP with the intention of updating the resources, funding, and training activities, as well as any significant changes to the agencies or the communities they serve. Focus areas included:

- Identify at-risk communities/areas that were not identified in the initial Southern Gila County wildfire assessment.
- Document changes in community hazards and values at risk.
- Recognize community activities related to reducing the threat of wildfire and efforts to improve public and firefighter safety.
- Established the following goals:
 - Improve fire prevention and suppression, emphasizing firefighter and public safety.
 - Reduce hazardous fuels, emphasizing public and private property protection.
 - Restore forest, rangeland, and riparian health.
 - Promote community involvement and provide for community protection.
 - Recommend measures to reduce structural ignitability in the WUI.
 - Encourage economic development in the communities from vegetative treatments.
 - Encourage communities, subdivisions, and developments that are not within a fire district to either be annexed by an existing fire district or create their own district for enhanced wildland fire protection.

D. Historic Occurrences of Wildland Fires in Gila County

Wildland fires are a force of nature that can be nearly as impossible to prevent and difficult to control. According to the USFS, “In the right place at the right time, wildland fire can create many environmental benefits, such as reducing grass, brush, and trees that can fuel large and severe wildfires and improving wildlife habitat. In the wrong place at the wrong time, wildfires can wreak havoc, threatening lives, homes, communities, and natural and cultural resources.”

The table below captures historical wildfires that have significantly impacted Gila County wildland areas, and in some incidences, nearby communities.



Table 1: Historic Occurrence of Wildfires in Gila County

Wildland Fires [>1,000 acres or >= \$1 million]							
Date	Name	Jurisdiction(s)	Cause	Acreage	Est. Cost S=Suppression F=Full Cost	Fuel	Structures
6/18/2002	Rodeo-Chediski	Coconino, Gila, Navajo	Human	467,000	F - \$43.1 mm	Ponderosa Pine, Pine- Oak	490
6/24/2004	Willow (southwest of Payson)	Gila	Lightning	119,500	F - \$12 mm	Desert Shrub, Chaparral	0
7/15/2005	Edge Complex (south of Mt. Ord)	Gila	Lightning	71,635	F - \$4 mm	Chaparral, Pine-Oak	0
5/30/2009	Pioneer (south of Globe)	Gila	Lightning	1,375	F - >= \$50 k	Manzanita, Ponderosa Pine, Chaparral	0
5/31/2009	Point (north of Pine)	Coconino, Gila	Lightning	1,295	F - \$44.5 mm	Ponderosa Pine	0
8/30/2009	Water Wheel (near Beaver Valley)	Gila	Human	773	F - \$1.8 mm	Pine-Oak, Chaparral	0
8/20/2011	Tanner (south of Young)	Gila	Lightning	5,460	F - \$2.8 mm	Ponderosa Pine / Pine- Oak	0
5/10/2012	Bull Flat (recovering area from Rodeo- Chediski Fire)	Gila	Lightning	2,147	F - > \$1.9 mm	Grass, Brush, Deadwood	0
6/14/2012	Poco (northeast of Young, near Bull Flat Fire)	Gila	Human	11,936	F - \$8.2 mm	Ponderosa Pine	0
8/8/2012	Mistake Peak (east of Tonto Basin)	Gila	Human	5,220	F - \$3.1 mm		
5/20/2016	Juniper (east of San Carlos)	Gila	Lightning	30,643		Grass and Brush	0
9/12/2016	Fulton (near Payson)	Gila	Lightning	3,238			
5/8/2017	Pinal (near Globe)	Gila	Lightning	7,156		Pine, Oak brush, Manzanita, and Snowberry	0
7/29/2017	Highline (8 mi east of Payson; 1990 Dude fire scar)	Gila	Human	7,198		Grass, brush, heavy and down fuels, ponderosa pine	0
6/8/2019	Woodbury (areas of TNF, moved northeast toward Roosevelt Lake) Pinal, Maricopa, Gila	Pinal, Maricopa, Gila	Human	123,875	F - >= \$16 mm	Tall grass, Brush, Chaparral	0



5/30/2020	Sawtooth	Pinal, Gila	Lightning	24,729	S - >= \$5.2 mm	Tall grass, heavy brush	0
6/5/2020	Blue River Fire (15 mi NE of San Carlos)	Gila	Lightning	30,419	S - >= \$100 k	Timber	0
6/5/2020	Dry Lake	Graham, Gila	Lightning	4,370	S - >= \$100 k		0
6/13/2020	Bush Fire (SR-87, Tonto Basin, Punkin Center, Jakes Corner) Maricopa, Gila	Maricopa, Gila	Human	193,455	S - >= \$11.6 mm	Grass, Chaparral, Juniper-Pinyon	0
7/12/2020	Valley	Gila	Lightning	29,659	S - >= \$2 mm		0
7/20/2020	Blue River 2 (15 mi NE of San Carlos)	Gila	Lightning	28,051	S - >= \$4 mm	Brush, tall grass, and hardwood litter. Heavy grass crop and dry light brush are the primary carriers of the fire.	0
8/1/2020	Cassadore Springs/Kean	Gila	Lightning	1,284	S - >= \$7 mm	Brush, grass, ponderosa pine	1
8/17/2020 8/21/2020	Griffin/Gin	Gila	Lightning	61,821	S - >= \$5.8 mm	Grass, Brush, Chaparral	
8/16/2020	Bull (15 mi west of Payson)	Gila	Lightning	5,700	S - >= \$50 k		0
8/17/2020	Salt	Gila	Lightning	21,670	S - >= \$20 k	Grass, Brush, Sonoran Desert	
8/21/2020	Rockhouse (16 mi SE of San Carlos)	Gila	Lightning	19,506	S - >= \$546 k	Grass and Brush	
8/22/2020 8/28/2020	Medicine / Medicine 2	Gila	Lightning/ Human	8,930	S - >= \$1.2 mm	Timber with brush and grass understory	1
8/24/2020	Meddler (7 miles northeast of Roosevelt)	Gila	Lightning	4,452	S - >= \$73 k	Tall Grass, Brush, Chaparral	0
8/25/2020	Hidden	Gila	Lightning	6,106	S - >= \$5 mm	Short Grass (1 foot) Short Grass (1 foot) Dormant Brush, Hardwood Slash Timber (Litter and Under-story)	0
9/2/2020	Juniper (18 miles East of San Carlos)	Gila	Lightning	2,867	S - >= \$2 k	Grass, Brush	0
5/7/2021	Copper Canyon	Gila	Human	2,875		Grass, Brush	0



6/1/2021	Mescal (under investigation)	Pinal, Gila	Pending	72,250	S - >= \$12 mm	Grass, Chaparral, Brush	
6/4/2021	Telegraph	Pinal, Gila	Human	180,757	S - >= \$36.4 mm	Grass, Brush	51
6/16/2021	Backbone	Yavapai, Gila, Coconino	Lightning	40,855	S - >= \$13.2 mm	Pinyon juniper, chaparral, brush, grass, cactus	0



[This page intentionally left blank.]



I. INTRODUCTION

The SGC CWPP covers approximately 708,000 acres and is served by six (6) fire districts. According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) there are over 2.9 million acres in the Tonto National Forest (TNF).² The TNF in Southern Gila County is serviced by the United States Forest Service (USFS). The population covered within this CWPP consists of approximately 24,000 residents living in over 16 defined communities, with holiday and weekend population increases of nearly 100% due to the recreational opportunities offered in the pine covered forests. With the number of communities addressed by the plan, an important objective for the SGC CWPP CRT is to provide a method of accountability for mitigation measures undertaken. Another component of this plan was to develop fuel management priorities, prevention and loss mitigation and establish future priorities and recommended action plan. This NGC CWPP has been written in accordance with Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) May 2020 guidelines³ and Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA).⁴ This plan will identify and prioritize critical goals and objectives that should be completed to ensure our southern Gila County communities are safe from wildfires.

A. Purpose of CWPP

The purpose of this plan is to identify and prioritize fuel reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatments across the landscape, to address structural ignitability, and to address local preparedness and firefighting capabilities with stakeholders.

The CWPP will assist local governments, fire departments, and fire districts improve fire prevention and suppression activities. It also assists in identifying funding needs and grant opportunities, and identify at-risk public, private lands, and to protect those lands from severe wildfire threat.

B. Three Basic Criteria for CWPP

- **Collaboration:** A CWPP must be collaboratively developed by local and state government representatives, in consultation with federal agencies and other interested parties.
- **Prioritized Fuel Reduction:** A CWPP must identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommend the types and methods of treatment that will protect one or more at-risk communities and essential infrastructure.
- **Treatment of Structural Ignitability:** A CWPP must recommend measures that homeowners and communities can take to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.

² https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/tonto/home/?cid=fsbdev3_018924

³ <https://www.usfa.fema.gov/blog/cb-062420.html>

⁴ <https://www.forestsandrangelands.gov/resources/overview/hfra-implementation12-2004.shtml>



C. Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)

In 2009, the Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM), under the direction of the Governor of Arizona, issued an Arizona-Identified Communities at Risk rating for nearly 200 communities located throughout the State. These communities were given WUI ratings, with 39 communities located in Gila County. The ratings were based on the following criteria:

- Fire Behavior Potential
- Social, Cultural and Community Factors
- Fire Protection Capability

D. Southern Gila County Communities-At-Risk

In 2019, the following communities in Southern Gila County were rated by the DFFM. The table below lists the Southern Gila County communities, the associated WUI risk, FRI Class, and the Fire District/Department providing fire protection to the community.⁵

Table 2: Southern Gila County Communities-At-Risk

Community	Risk Category	FRI Class	Fire District/Department
Claypool (Tri-City)	High	6.41	Tri-City Fire Department
Cutter (San Carlos)	Moderate	*	San Carlos Reservation Fire Department
Dripping Springs	Low	3.76	None
El Capitan	High	6.31	None
Globe	High	7.19	Globe Fire department
Haigler Canyon	High	5.39	None
Hayden	Moderate	3.33	Hayden Fire Department
Jake's Corner	High	4.99	Tonto Basin Fire Department
Miami	High	4.16	Miami Fire Department
Nail Ranch	High	6.50	None
Roosevelt Lake Estates	Moderate	3.51	Tonto Basin Fire Department
Rose Creek-YMCA	High	7.83	None
San Carlos	High	*	San Carlos Reservation Fire Department
Tonto Basin-Roosevelt	High	4.85	Tonto Basin Fire Department
Top of the World (Pinal/Gila)	High	7.88	None

⁵ Dataset (2021) Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management



Winkelman	High	4.73	Winkelman Fire Department
------------------	-------------	-------------	----------------------------------

E. CWPP Planning Process/Development Team

Gila County’s collaborative planning process for the 2022 update included members federal, state, county, and local partners and stakeholders. Gila County recognizes the importance of relationships between municipalities and fire districts within county, as well as partnerships with state and federal land managers where public safety responsibilities may overlap requires a collaborative effort to succeed. The 2021-2022 Core Review Team (CRT) was formed to guide and provide direction for updates to this CWPP.

Table 3: CWPP Planning Process/Development Team

Participant	Roles/Responsibilities
Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management	Grant funding opportunities Provide general guidance as needed Review and approve Final CWPP
Development Team (Working Group) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire Departments/Districts Emergency Management Public Works Department Law Enforcement 	Provide guidance and expertise for the CWPP Coordinate with neighboring jurisdictions Provide guidance on key stakeholders Distribute CWPP information via websites and social media platforms Conduct direct outreach as appropriate
Key Stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utility Companies Neighboring Jurisdictions Local Municipalities State Agencies Elected Officials Tonto National Forest Tribal partners 	Provide insights on the intersection of cross-jurisdictional hazard areas Collaborate on program and project development Review CWPP drafts Participate in workshops, as appropriate
At Risk Stakeholders	Participation in online surveys
CWPP Facilitator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gila County Emergency Management 	Develop CWPP Facilitate planning meetings Facilitate community surveys Distribute CWPP information to key stakeholder and development team Distribute Final CWPP



[This page intentionally left blank.]



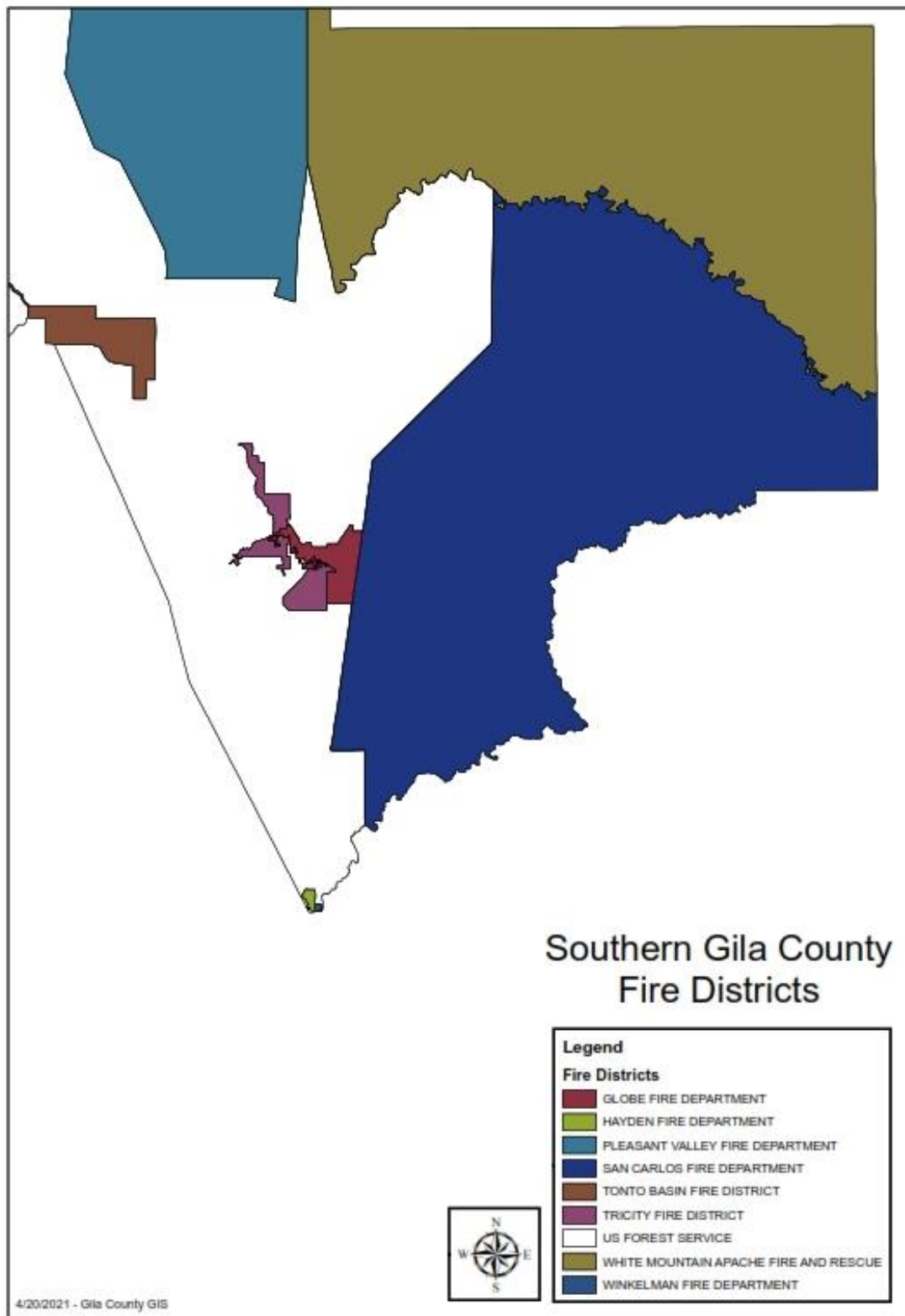
II. COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND FIRE DISTRICTS/DEPARTMENTS

A. Local and Tribal Communities and Districts

The 2022 update to the SGC CWPP identified changes made in the preceding years in community values, local fire district/department and community preparedness, agency infrastructure, population trends, and structure density. Another item reviewed was changes in Fire Insurance Services Office (ISO) ratings, which is a countywide classification system used to reflect a community's local fire protection agency's ability to suppress fires.

Participating Fire Departments/Districts and agencies are represented in this section. **Note:** The information on the population and wildfire risk to communities in this section includes information from the most recent census data in the risk mapping tool provided by the USDA [Wildfire Risk to Communities](https://wildfirerisk.org),⁶ unless otherwise indicated.

⁶ <https://wildfirerisk.org>



Map 1: Southern Gila County Fire Districts



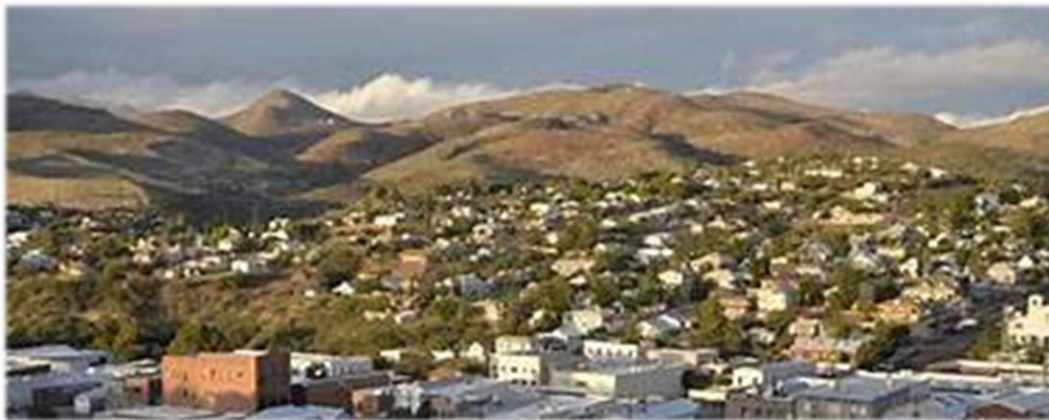
1. Globe Fire Department

Chief: Gary Robinson
Location: [176 W Cedar St, Globe, AZ 85501](#)
Phone: (928) 425-4432
Email: grobinson@globeaz.gov
Website: <https://www.globeaz.gov/fire-department>
Social: [Facebook](#)

Overview of Community

Globe, Arizona

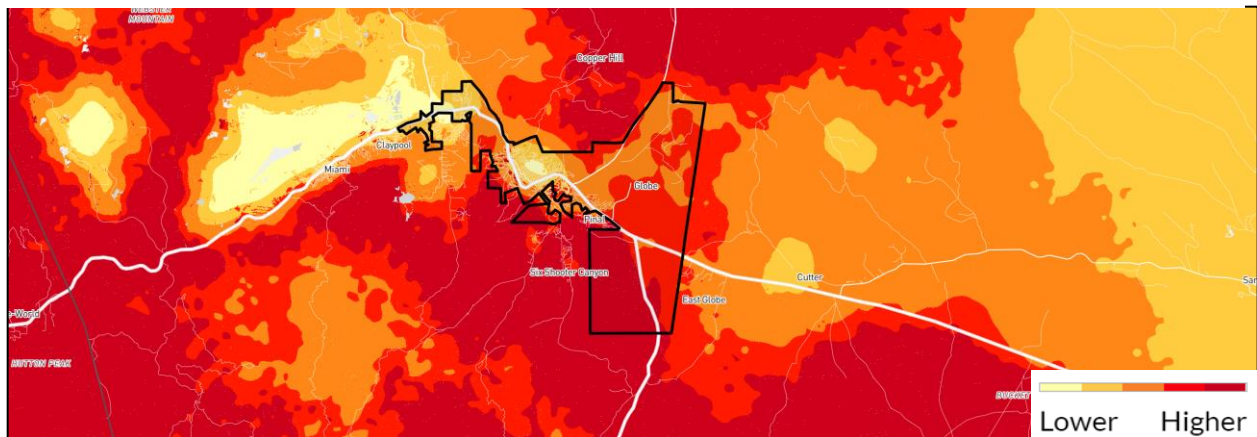
Globe, a city of approximately 7500 people located along the Historic Old West Highway, US Highway 60, serves as seat of Government for Gila County. The city is served by the Globe Fire Department which provides fire, EMS, and rescue services to the community. The Department operates from one fire station and has (17) career Firefighters and (10-15) reserve Firefighters. The administrative staff consists of the Fire Chief, a Deputy Fire Chief and three Captains in addition to a prevention position. The Reserve Firefighter, when hired, must have obtained their AZ Firefighter II and EMT certifications from the State of Arizona. The Globe Fire Department recently underwent an ISO re-evaluation and the Department's rating was reduced from a five (5) to a four (4). City of Globe Dispatch is handled through the Gila County Sheriff's Office.





Populated areas in the City of Globe have, on average, a greater risk than 77% of communities in Arizona, a greater wildfire likelihood than 74% of communities in Arizona, are predominantly exposed to wildfire from indirect sources, such as embers or home-to-home ignition. The vulnerable populations may experience difficulty preparing for and responding to wildfire.

Map 2: City of Globe



Globe Fire Department

The Globe Fire Department is located downtown in the City of Globe.

Jurisdiction

- Jurisdictional boundaries within the City of Globe
- Auto-aid responses throughout the entire Globe-Miami community
 - Includes areas not currently within any jurisdiction.
 - Copper Hills
 - San Carlos Drive
 - Residences near fairgrounds
 - Town of Miami

Equipment

The Globe Fire Department the following equipment available for emergency response:

- Primary type I engine (2016 Smeal Pumper)
- Reserve type I engine (2001 E-One Pumper)
- 75-foot aerial ladder
- Type 6 Brush Engine





Staffing

All Globe firefighters must be IQS Red Carded Wildland Firefighters. Classwork including S-130, S-190, and Incident Management System (IMS) 100 and 700 must be completed prior to obtaining certification. Annually, all firefighting personnel must complete Refresher Training (RT) 130 which includes a minimum of eight hours of study. The Department has three (3) firefighters Red Carded for Engine Boss. By maintaining their wildland qualifications, Globe FD is able to bill the Arizona State Land Department for fees associated with their response to incidents such as wildland fires, hurricanes, and floods.

- 17 full-time personnel in a three (3) platoon rotation
- Three (3) NWCG qualified engine bosses
- All full-time staff minimum of NWCG FF II
- 15 reserve positions

Grant Funding/Agreements

- 2020 joint Assistance to Firefighters Grant award with TCFD in the amount of \$390,000
 - Purchase of self-contained breathing apparatus
- 2020 Assistance to Firefighters Micro-Grant award in the amount of \$24,500
 - Purchase of radio equipment
- 2021 – 12D joint funding with Tohono O’odham for wildfire equipment
- Auto Aid agreement with TCFD
- Gila County Mutual Aid Agreement
- AZ State Mutual Aid Agreement
- IGA with AZ State Fire with cooperative rate agreement for reimbursement

Community Outreach/Education

The Globe FD is active in public education in the community. Their focus is on educating the community on programs such as fire extinguisher training and Youth Fire Setter Intervention. Programs are delivered by the Fire Marshall when requested.

Project Updates

Fuel treatment projects completed in the Globe treatment areas identified in the 2016 CWPP include the Six Shooter Canyon and Pinal Creek drainage as part of the Pinal Fire mitigation. Fuel’s treatments had been identified as G1, G2, and G3 in the 2010 CWPP. Hazardous fuels were removed along approximately eight miles of the creek drainage. Along with debris removal, most of the work was located in area GP1, with some work in GP2 and GP3.⁷

⁷ This is included in the [completed fuels reduction projects](#) in this plan.



2. Hayden Volunteer Fire Department

Chief:

Location: 601 Velasco Ave, Hayden, AZ 85135

Phone: (520) 356-7222

Email: haydenpd@gmail.com

Website: <http://www.townofhaydenaz.gov/>

Overview of Community

Hayden, Arizona

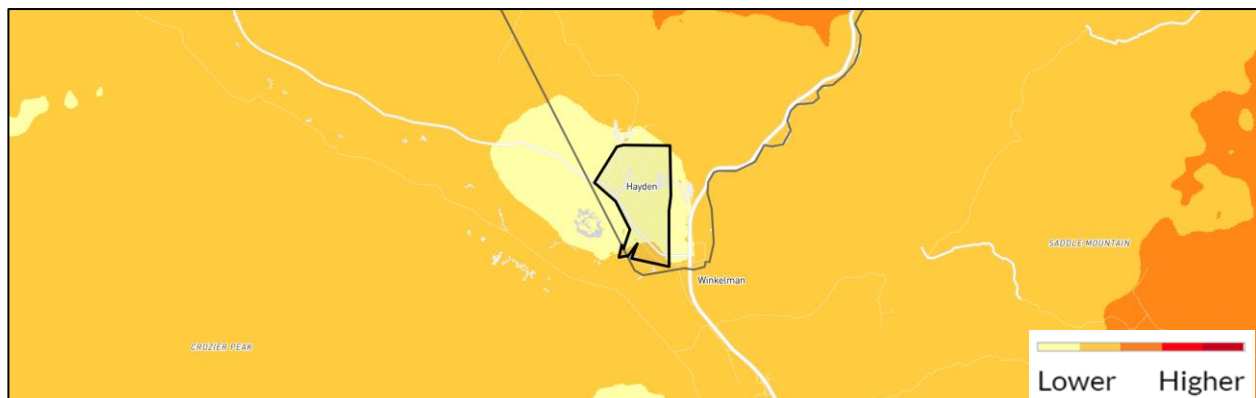
Hayden is a town located in both Gila and Pinal counties in Arizona, with a current population of 629.⁸ The Hayden Volunteer Fire Department and its community fall within the boundaries of the SGC CWPP.

The populated areas in Hayden have, on average, greater risk than 27% of communities in Arizona, are predominantly exposed to wildfire from indirect sources, (e.g., embers or home-to-home ignition, and have, on average, greater wildfire likelihood than 32% of communities in Arizona. The vulnerable populations may experience difficulty preparing for and responding to wildfire.

Hayden Fire Department

The Hayden Fire Department did not participate in the review meetings or provide information for the SGC 2022 CWPP update.

Map 3: Town of Hayden



⁸ <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/hayden-az-population>



3. San Carlos Apache EMS/Fire Department

Chief: Kailyle Moses
Location: [103 Medicine Way, Peridot, AZ 85542](#)
Phone: (928) 475-1594
Email: Kailyle.moses@scat-nsn.gov
Website: <http://www.sancarlosapache.com/Contact.htm>
Social: [Facebook](#)

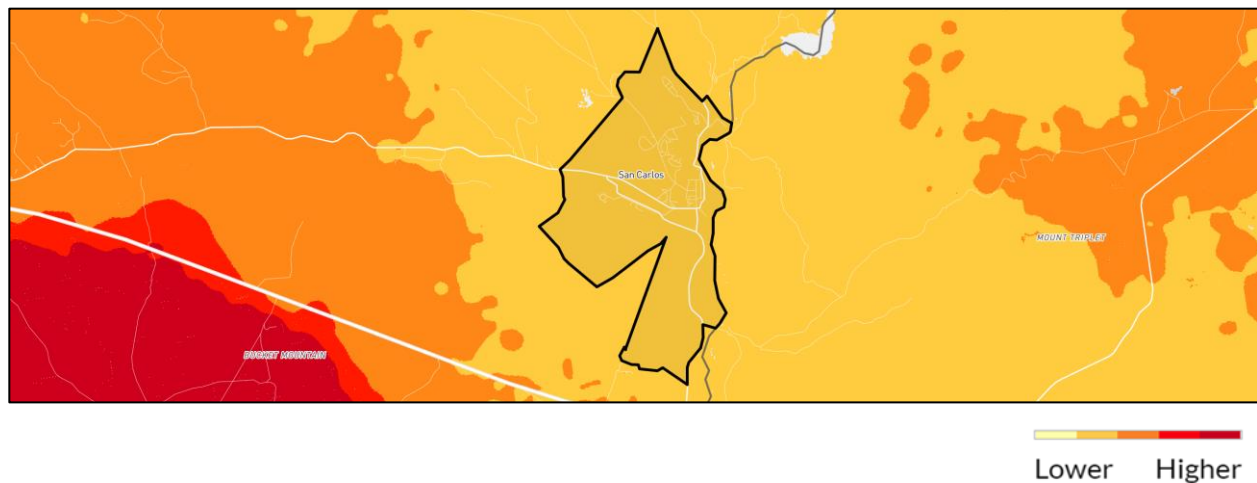
Overview of Community

San Carlos, Arizona

The community of San Carlos is the largest community on the San Carlos Reservation, serves as the seat of the Tribal Government, and has a current population of 4,451.⁹ This community is located approximately 25 miles east of Globe, San Carlos is located on Arizona Highway 170.

The populated areas in San Carlos have, on average, greater risk than 56% of communities in Arizona, are predominantly exposed to wildfire from indirect sources, such as embers or home-to-home ignition, and have, on average, greater wildfire likelihood than 56% of communities in Arizona. The vulnerable populations may experience difficulty preparing for and responding to wildfire.

Map 4: San Carlos, Arizona



⁹ <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/san-carlos-az-population>



San Carlos Fire Departments

Jurisdiction

Note: The San Carlos Fire Department participated in the review meetings; however, did not provide updated information for the SGC Community 2022 CWPP update. Information below was based on the 2016 SGC CWPP.¹⁰

Fire and Emergency Medical Services are the responsibility of the San Carlos Apache Fire Department. Two new fire stations, one located in Bylas and the other near the Cutter Casino, are planned. Located in new Public Safety facilities, each will be staffed 24 hours a day.

Equipment

- Three (3) Type III Structural Engines,
- Two (2) Type VI Engines

Staffing

The department operates out of two fire stations each staffed with two firefighters who are also trained as Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics.

Personnel have a varied amount of wildland experience; three firefighters are IQS Red Carded for wildland firefighting. Several members of the Department have been trained on the Firewise program and plans are being developed for use on the Reservation.

Community Outreach/Education

The department has a Facebook page which allows them to provide educational, prevention, and emergency information to their followers.

¹⁰ 2016 Southern Gila County CWPP



4. Tonto Basin Fire District

Chief: Steve Holt

Location: Station #1: [373 S. Old Highway 188, Tonto Basin, AZ 85553](#)
Station #2: [153 W. Elm Ln. Tonto Basin, AZ 85553](#)
Station #5: [733 N. Gun Creek Rd Tonto Basin, AZ 85553](#)
Station #6: [75 E. Capel Roosevelt, AZ 85554](#)

Phone: Station #1, 2 & 5: (928) 479-2203
Station #6: (928) 467-2977

Email: tbfdchief@netscape.net

Website: <http://www.tontofire.com/>

Social: [Facebook](#)

Overview of Communities

Tonto Basin, Arizona

Tonto Basin is a census-designated location in Central Gila County. In 2020, the population was 1,685 residents.¹¹ Within the Tonto Basin is the community of Punkin Center. The Tonto Basin service area covers the main drainage of Tonto Creek on the Southwest end of the Mogollon Rim. The creek and its tributaries flow through Hellsgate Wilderness area and eventually into the Salt River at the Reservoir Lake. Should Tonto Creek flood, the east side of the fire district will be isolated with no road access. In good weather, helicopters may be used for emergency transport of medical emergencies. In poor weather, a boat must be taken across the lake. Arizona Highway 188 traverses the lower end of the Basin with State Route 87 and proceeds to Payson.

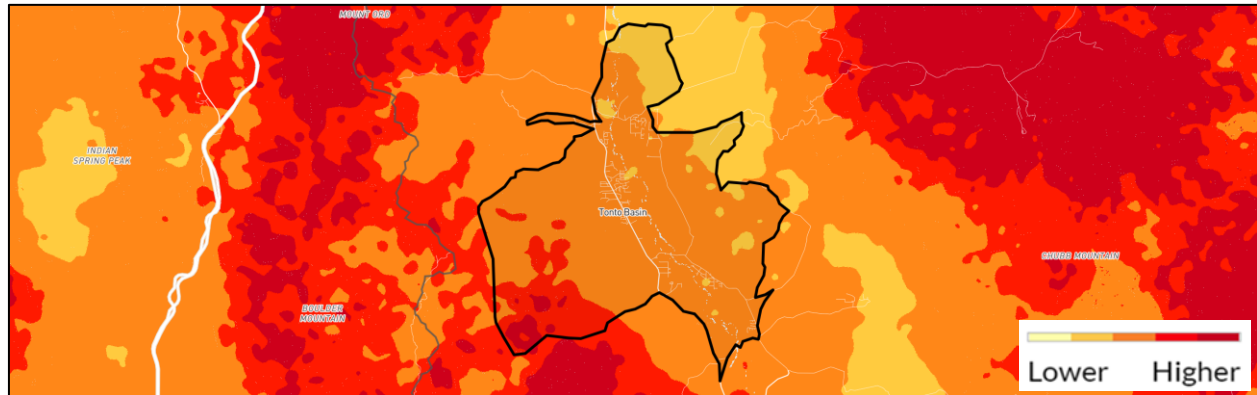


¹¹ <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/tonto-basin-az-population>



The populated areas in Tonto Basin have, on average, greater risk to homes for wildfire than 80% of communities in Arizona, are predominantly exposed to wildfire from direct sources, such as adjacent flammable vegetation, and have, on average, greater wildfire likelihood than 77% of communities in Arizona.

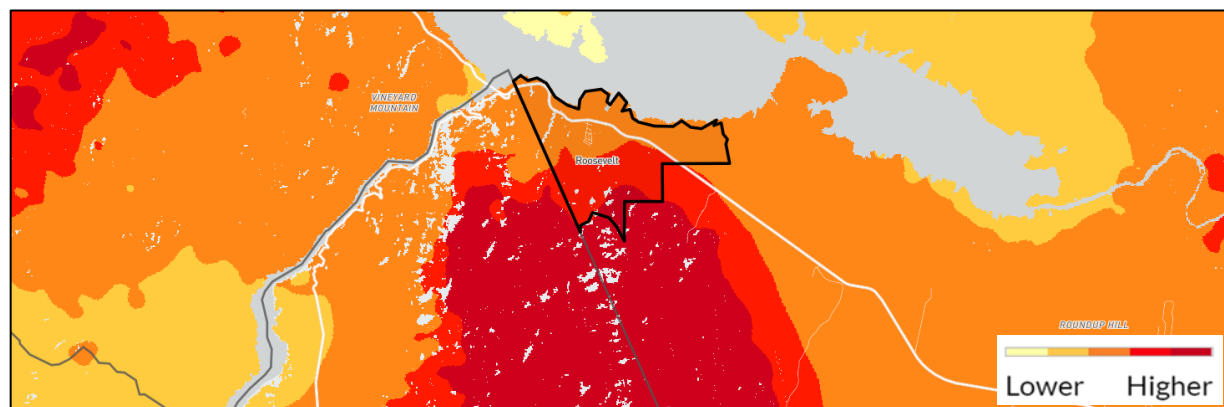
Map 5: Tonto Basin Area



Roosevelt, Arizona

Roosevelt is a census-designated place (CDP) in Gila County, Arizona. The 2020 census data reflected 14 residents in this area; however, according to the United States Postal Service, this area has a population of 583.¹² The populated areas in Roosevelt have on average, greater risk and greater wildfire likelihood than 90% of communities in Arizona, and are predominantly exposed to wildfire from direct sources, such as adjacent flammable vegetation.

Map 6: Roosevelt, Arizona



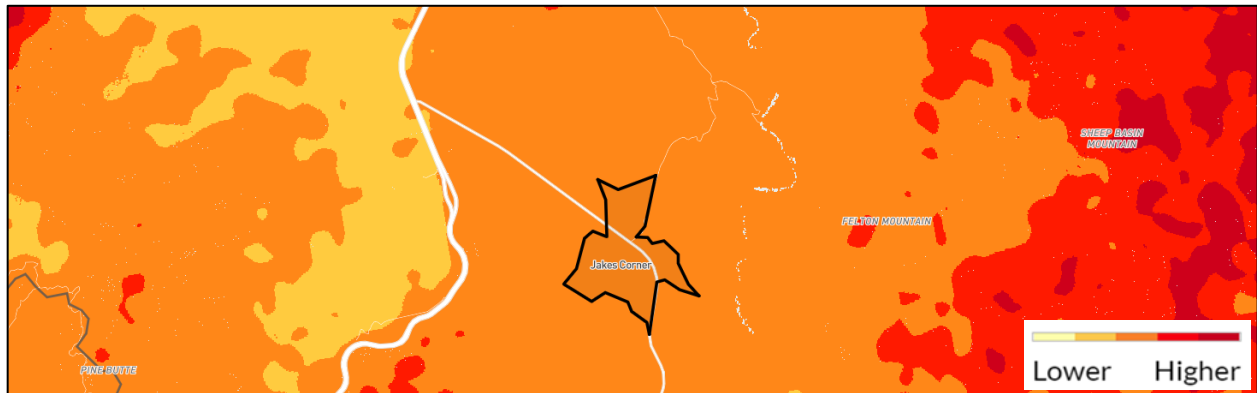
¹² <https://www.unitedstateszipcodes.org/85545/>



Jakes Corner

Jakes Corner is a census-designated place (CDP) located within Tonto Basin area, with a 2020 population of 176.¹³ The populated areas in Jakes Corner have, on average, greater risk than 84% and a greater wildfire likelihood than 83% of communities in Arizona and is predominantly exposed to wildfire from direct sources, such as adjacent flammable vegetation.

Map 7: Jakes Corner Area



Tonto Basin Fire Districts

The department was established in 1989 and provides emergency services from four fire stations.

- Station 1 - Punkin Center
- Station 6 - Roosevelt
- Station 2 - Tonto Creek (East side)
- Station 5 - Jake's Creek

Jurisdiction

The Tonto Basin Fire District (TBFD) covers nearly 85 square miles and includes the communities of Tonto Basin, Roosevelt, and Jakes Corner. TBFD also provides fire protection by contract to the 11-megawatt generator at Roosevelt Dam owned by SRP.



Equipment

Fire Apparatus acquired by the district includes:

- Three (3) Type I engines
- One (1) Pumper/Tender with 3,500-gallon tank and a 1,000 gallon per minute pump
- Two (2) Type III engines located at Stations 2 and 5

¹³ <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/jakes-corner-az-population>



- Three (3) Support Water Tenders located at Stations 1, 5, and 6
- Two (2) Type VI engines located at Stations 1 and 6.

A first alarm response in the district also includes one Engine, one Water Tender and a staff officer. The Forest Service and State Forestry are notified of any fires in the district and respond when units are available. Water supply is limited to several fire hydrants in the community of Punkin Center. Other areas require water shuttle operations using water tenders. The County Road Department has placed a 10,000-gallon water bladder next to Fire Station 6. Fire Station 1 is located on School District property.

Staffing

The department employs eight (8) full-time personnel. Approximately 82% of emergency calls involved medical emergencies. Recent response history shows three drownings in the district. Medical transport fees supplement the Fire Department's budget. The Gila County Sheriff's Office in Payson provide emergency dispatch.

- Four (4) firefighters are paramedics
- Four (4) firefighters are EMT's
- 18 Reserve Firefighters
- Station 1 in Punkin Center and Station 6 in Roosevelt are staffed with full-time firefighters from 0700 until 1800
- Station 2 on the east side of Tonto Creek and Station 5 in Jake's Creek are covered by volunteer personnel only

Several firefighters are FF2 qualified, one firefighter is FF1 qualified and is working on an Engine Boss task book. District training includes Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation, First Aid, Emergency Driving, and firefighting.

Grant Funding/Agreements

The district just completed the purchase of new Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), a new air compressor and cascade air system with funds more than \$220,000 from a FEMA grant. Previous grants have included grant funding through the Volunteer Fire Assistance program and the US Forest Service. Several of the grants have required 50/50 matching community funds with the federal dollars granted to the district. TBFD does not have any current agreements in place.

Community Outreach/Education

Public education opportunities are limited this district. There is no local newspaper or local radio station, and cell phone service is very limited. There is a weekly newspaper available in the community. TBFD currently provides educational information on their website and Facebook page. There is one (1) location for meetings in the district is at the small elementary school. With such limited communication opportunities, the possibility of establishing a Firewise community is very unlikely. Several homeowners have maintained the property in a safe condition while others have not provided for a defensible space around their home.



5. Tri-City Fire District

Chief: Dominic Renon

Location: Station #11: [4280 E Broadway; Claypool, AZ 85532](#)
Station #21: [5562 S. McKinney Avenue Central Heights, AZ 85501](#)
Station #22: [17 Hicks Drive Globe, AZ 85501](#)
Station #41: [1300 Jess Hays Rd Globe, AZ 85501](#)

Phone: Station #11: (928) 473-2362
Station #21: (928) 425-0815
Station #22: (928) 473-2991
Station #41: (928) 425-2721

Email: tcfd214@tricityfiredistrict.com

Website: <http://tricityfiredistrict.com/default.aspx>

Social: [Facebook](#)

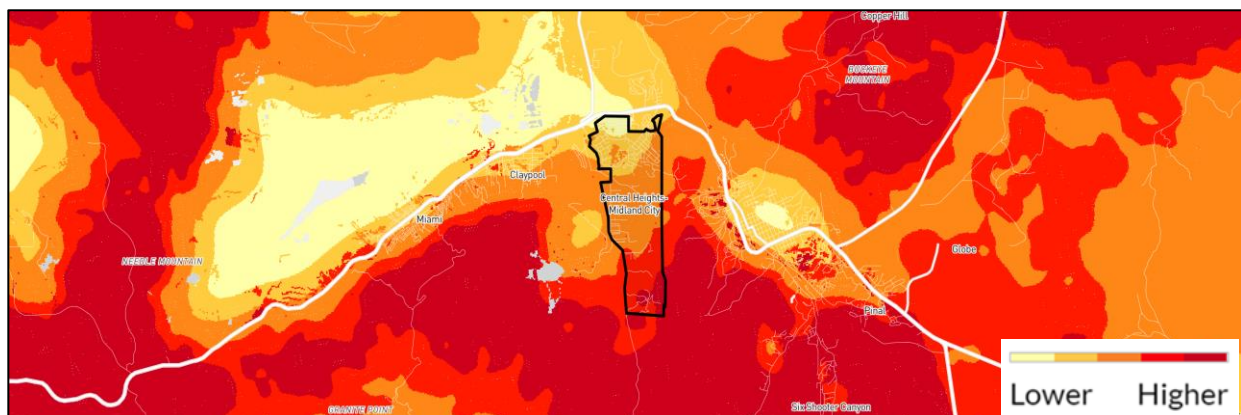
Overview of Communities

The Tri-City Fire District provides fire protection to the communities of Central Heights-Midland City, Claypool, Miami, and Wheatfields. The district serves additional communities of Six-Shooter Canyon, Ice House Canyon and Kellner Canyon.

Central Heights-Midland City

Central Heights-Midland City are census designated places in Gila County with a population of 2,838. The populated areas in Central Heights-Midland City have, on average, greater risk than 74% of communities in Arizona, are predominantly exposed to wildfire from indirect sources, such as embers or home-to-home ignition, and have, on average, greater wildfire likelihood than 72% of communities in Arizona.

Map 8: Central Heights-Midland City Area

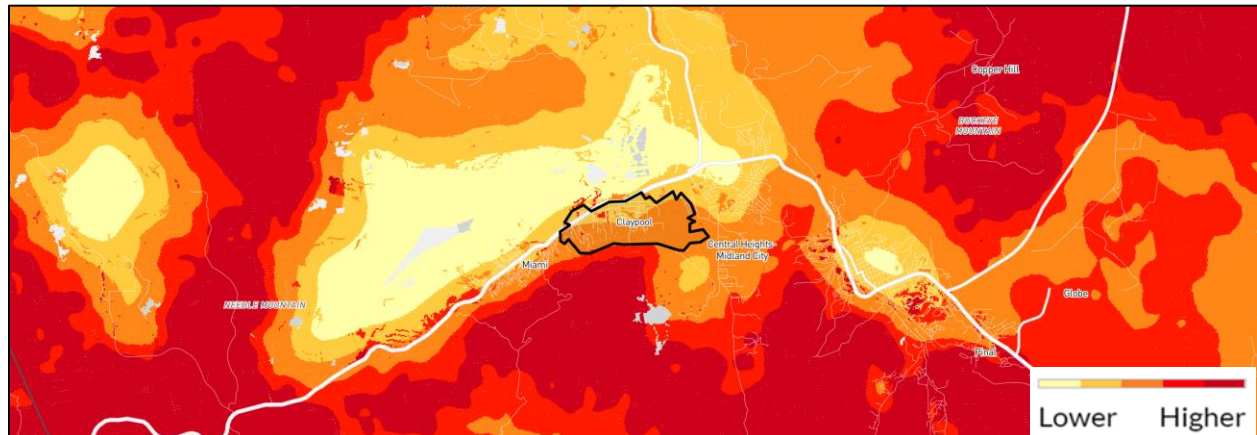




Claypool, Arizona

Claypool is a census designated place in Gila County, with a current population of 1,178.¹⁴ The populated areas in Claypool have, on average, greater risk than 79% of communities in Arizona, are predominantly exposed to wildfire from indirect sources, such as embers or home-to-home ignition, and have, on average, greater wildfire likelihood than 77% of communities in Arizona.¹⁰

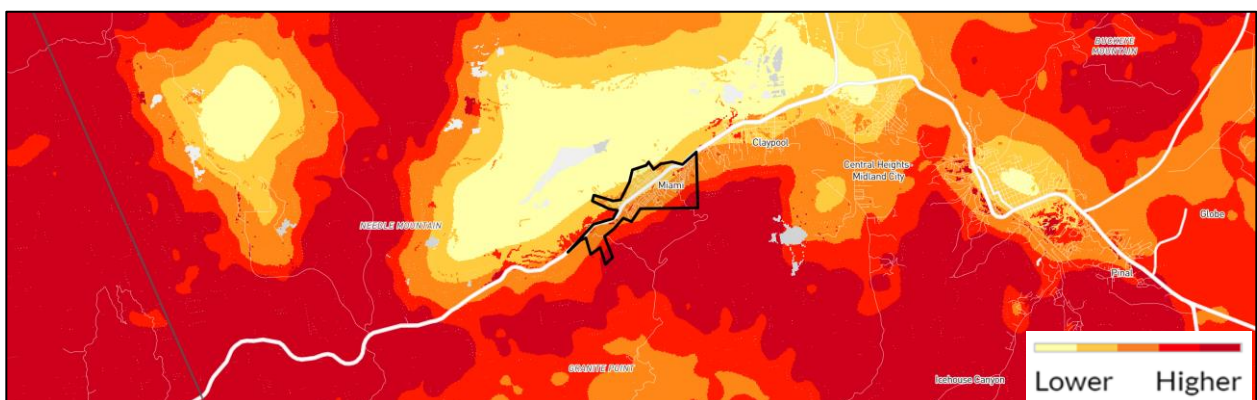
Map 9: Claypool, Arizona



Miami, Arizona

Miami is a census designated place in Gila County. In 2020, the population was 1,776.¹⁵ The populated areas in Miami have, on average, greater risk than 80% of communities in Arizona, are predominantly exposed to wildfire from indirect sources, such as embers or home-to-home ignition, and have, on average, greater wildfire likelihood than 74% of communities in Arizona.

Map 10: Town of Miami



¹⁴ <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/claypool-az-population>

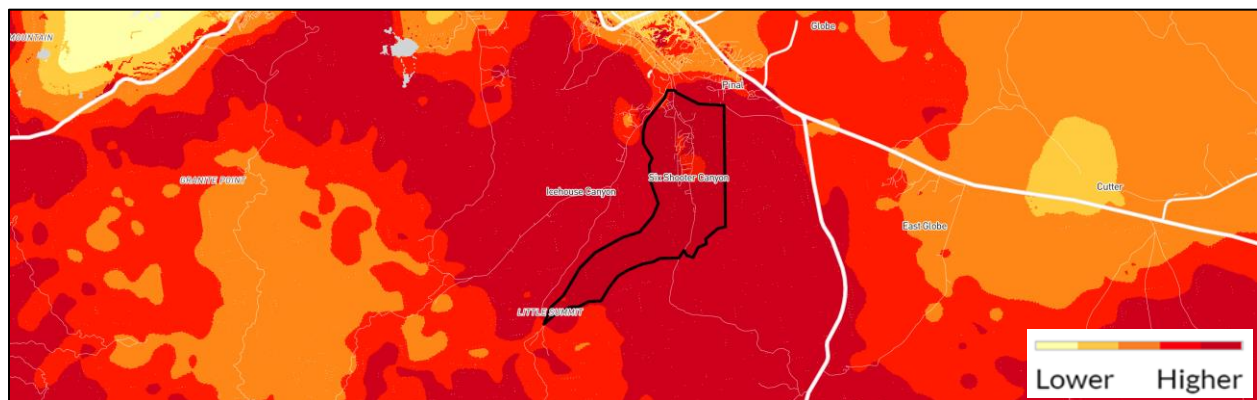
¹⁵ <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/miami-az-population>



Six Shooter Canyon, Ice House Canyon, and Kellner Canyon

Six Shooter Canyon, Ice House Canyon, and Kellner Canyon are census designated places in Gila County with an approximate population of 2,000. The populated areas in these areas have, on average, greater risk than 97% of communities in Arizona, are predominantly exposed to wildfire from direct sources, such as adjacent flammable vegetation, and have, on average, greater wildfire likelihood than 96% of communities in Arizona.

Map 11: Six Shooter Canyon, Ice House Canyon, and Kellner Canyon Areas

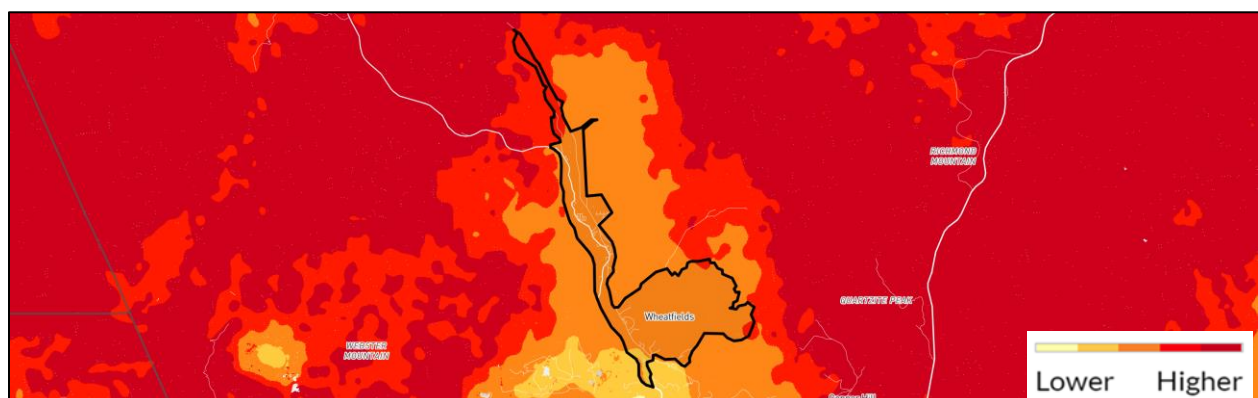


Wheatfields

Wheatfields is a census designated place in Arizona, with an approximate population of 350. The populated areas in Wheatfields have, on average, greater risk than 86% of communities in Arizona, are predominantly exposed to wildfire from direct sources, such as adjacent flammable vegetation, and have, on average, greater wildfire likelihood than 83% of communities in Arizona.

The potentially vulnerable populations in these communities may experience difficulty preparing for and responding to wildfire.

Map 12: Wheatfields Area





Tri-City Fire District

Jurisdiction

The Tri-City Fire District provides fire protection to the communities of Central Heights, Claypool, Miami, Wheatfield's, Six Shooter Canyon, Ice house Canyon and Kellner Canyon. In 2016 Canyon Fire District was consolidated with Tri-City fire District. Tri-City Fire District serves over 10,000 people living in an area of approximately 20 square miles. The district also provides Emergency Medical Services (EMS) to the community and most of Southern Gila County, covering over 800 square miles.



Equipment

- **Station 11**
 - One (1) Type 1 structure fire engine
 - One (1) 50 ft. Ladder Truck,
 - One (1) 2000-gallon Water Tender,
 - One (1) type 6 Brush Truck, 3 Ambulances
- **Station 21**
 - One (1) Type 3 Urban Interface Brush truck
 - One (1) Utility truck and
 - One (1) Polaris Side by Side all-terrain vehicle
- **Station 22**
 - One (1) Type 1 Structure Fire Engine
- **Station 41**
 - One (1) Type 1 Structure Fire Engine
 - One (1) Type 3 Urban Interface Fire Engine
 - One (1) 4000-gallon Water Tender
 - Two (2) Type 6 Brush Trucks
 - Two (2) Ambulances

Tri-City Fire District also has a five-acre training facility which allows firefighters from the local community and surrounding areas many training opportunities. The district's goal is to be able to bring in fire departments from around the state and provide many types of training opportunities.

Staffing

All members of Tri-City Fire District are at a minimum FF-2 qualified. Two firefighters are ITC IV qualified. One Fire Fighter is Strike Team Engine qualified, five are Engine Boss qualified, and two are Engine Boss Trainees.



- One (1) Fire Chief
- Two (2) Battalion Chiefs
- Three (3) Captains
- 20 Firefighter EMT/Paramedics
- 10 Reserve Firefighters
- Five (5) Engine Bosses qualified
- Two (2) ICT 3 qualified
- Two (2) Admin Staff

Grant Funding/Agreements

The Tri-City Fire District has received several State Forestry Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) grants in the past and has purchased sprinkler kits which are available in urban interface trailer, along with PPE (personal protection equipment), Tools, pumps, pump kits, hose, and Fold-A-Tanks. These kits will be made available to communities threatened by wildfire.

Current funding and agreements include:

- Auto Aid agreement with TCFD
- Gila County Mutual Aid Agreement
- AZ State Mutual Aid Agreement
- IGA with AZ State Fire with cooperative rate agreement for reimbursement
- 2021 – 12D joint funding with Tohono O’odham for wildfire equipment



6. Winkelman Volunteer Fire Department

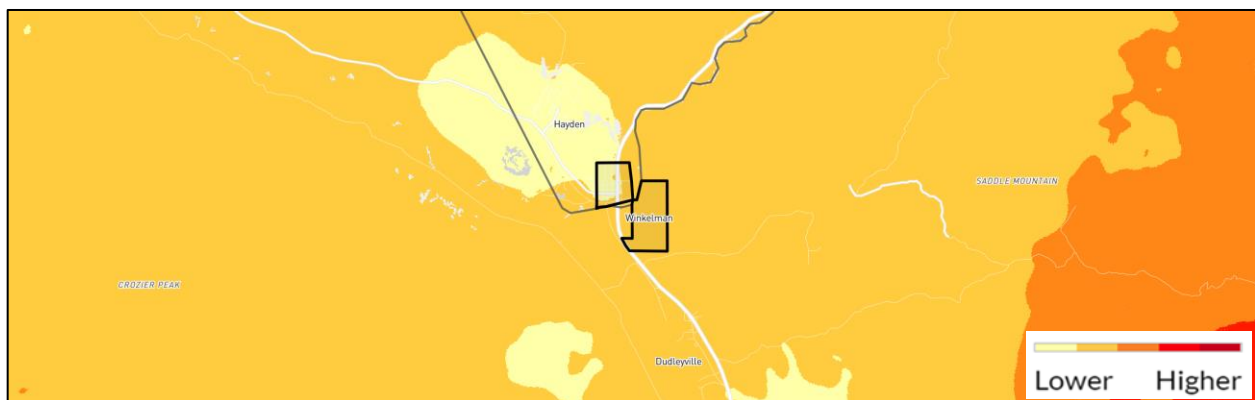
Chief: Dennis Weber
Location: [101 3rd St, Winkelman, AZ 85192](#)
Phone: (520) 342-300
Email: winkelmanfire@gmail.com
Website: <http://www.townofhaydenaz.gov/>
Social: [Facebook](#)

Winkelman, Arizona

The Town of Winkelman, at an elevation of 1,947 feet, is located in the southern end of Gila County and part of Pinal County, at the confluence of the San Pedro and Gila Rivers. Winkelman is the smallest incorporated town in Arizona, with a population of 351, based upon the 2020 U.S. Census.¹⁶

The populated areas in Winkelman on average have greater risk than 41% of communities in Arizona, are predominantly exposed to wildfire from indirect sources, such as embers or home-to-home ignition, on average, have greater wildfire likelihood than 43% of communities in Arizona, and potentially vulnerable populations may have trouble preparing for and responding to wildfire.

Map 13: Town of Winkelman



Winkelman Fire Department

“Winkelman fire department is a highly skilled volunteer department which includes Wildland firefighting, Structure Firefighting, vehicle extraction, swift water rescue, ropes rescue, confined space rescue.”¹⁷

¹⁶ <https://populationreview.com/us-cities/winkelman-az-population>.

¹⁷ https://www.facebook.com/winkelmanfire/?ref=page_internal.



The Winkelman Fire Department did not participate in the review meetings or provide information for the 2022 SGC CWPP update.

B. County, State, and Federal Partners

1. American Red Cross, Northern Arizona Chapter

The American Red Cross Northern Arizona Chapter formerly known as the Grand Canyon Chapter serves approximately 76,000 square miles and 725,000 people throughout the Apache, Coconino, Gila, Mohave, Navajo, La Paz, and Yavapai counties. The American Red Cross (ARC or Red Cross) independently provides mass care to all disaster victims as part of the broad program of disaster relief, as outlined in the charter provisions enacted by the United States Congress Act of January 5th, 1905, and the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-288 as amended by the Stafford Act of 1988.).



In partnership with Gila County agencies, the Northern Arizona Chapter's initial response activities will focus on meeting the urgent needs of disaster victims such as providing emergency shelter. The provisions of the ARC disaster services will be considered based on the needs of disaster victims, the emergency/disaster situation, and available resources. Close coordination will be necessary between the ARC and local, state, and federal government agencies.

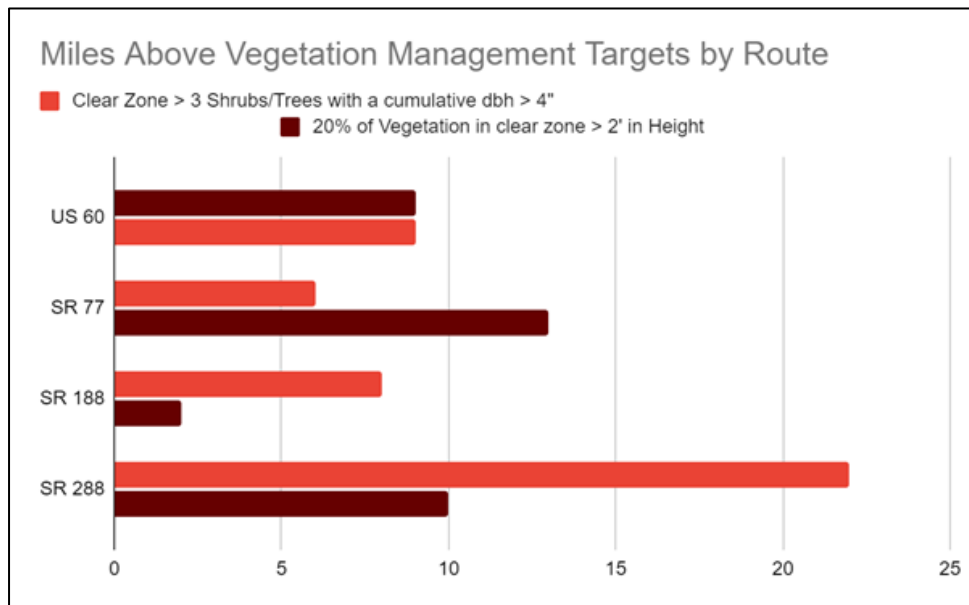
Another function of the Red Cross is to assist communities in preparation for natural and manmade disasters such as wildfires, floods, and earthquakes.

2. Arizona Department of Transportation



The wildfires that have occurred within parts of Gila County over the past five (5) years have been unprecedented. Managing roadside vegetation composition and structure can help reduce the risk of fire starts due to transportation related activities. Over the past five years ADOT's Southeast District, responsible for maintaining highways 188, 288, 60, 77 within Gila County, has mechanically treated 200 acres on average each year since 2015. These vegetation management treatments remove the overgrowth of brush and weeds which can allow fires to start and spread.

Recently the Southeast District has partnered with the Gila County Globe landfill to explore the possibility of utilizing compost along the roadside in order to encourage specific plant species, which can replace the existing vegetation which typically presents greater risk of fire starts. As shown in the chart below, a 2020 survey identified key areas in need of chemical and mechanical treatments.

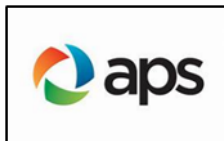


Graph 1: ADOT Vegetation Management Targets

In the coming years, ADOT will seek to target available resources to treat high priority areas based on the data gathered. Mechanical treatments have increased, and the Southeast District is actively training three Technicians to obtain the necessary licensing to apply chemical treatments. ADOT recognizes the ongoing importance of fuels reduction activities and will continue to apply available resources to these activities responsibly.

ADOT's [Roadside Vegetation Management Guidelines](#) is available for additional review. These guidelines provide an overview of best practices for roadside vegetation management activities for staff across the state. Each guideline contains information on the purpose of the activity, planning the activity, coordination within ADOT and with external agencies ahead of undertaking the work, and best practices for the work.¹⁸

3. Arizona Public Service (APS)



Arizona Public Service (APS) is Arizona's largest and longest-serving electric company, founded in 1886, five (5) years after Tombstone's gunfight at the OK Corral and nearly a quarter-century before Arizona became a state. The goal of APS is to create safe, reliable and sustainable electricity for more than 1.1 million retail and residential customers in 11 of Arizona's 15 counties. The corporate vision is to create a sustainable energy future for Arizona.

APS has a Statewide Comprehensive Fire Mitigation Program which its approach is to mitigate risk with a combination of elements. First, is understanding the risk and developing a model to prioritize resources. Next is to educate and inform the communities we serve that mitigation is the key to prevention. Third, implementing proactive programs to mitigate the risk.

¹⁸ <https://azdot.gov/business/environmental-planning/biology/roadside-vegetation-management-guidelines>



APS has a team of Fire Mitigation Specialist (FMS), who participate with departments and districts in creating a safe energy supply. The Fire Mitigation Specialist are the point of contact for incidents related to wildfire when APS infrastructure is involved or threatened. The role of the FMS is to work with Incident Management Teams (IMT) to ensure the safety of personnel and resources on the ground with both clear and timely information and oversight. Coordinating with the IMT will ensure that APS resources are considered in the planning and operations phases of incidents.

Reducing risk to our human and environmental communities is paramount. Wildland fuel mitigation needs to be emphasized to all stakeholders as we work together to address the problem. We cannot make significant strides in reducing catastrophic wildland fire risk unless all stakeholders participate in creating defensible space. APS has identified the risk and is working with its partners to create a cohesive strategy to mitigate that risk.

The APS Fire Mitigation Program requires significant communication and coordination with State, Local, and Federal agencies. The Fire Mitigation Team is a part of the APS Forestry, Fire and Resource Management Department at APS and is responsible for Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM) projects occurring throughout the State in APS Rights-of-Way. A key function will be supporting ASF's vegetation management efforts. Further cooperation with ASF and the USFS will include fire prevention activities as well as the possible use of prescribed fire to reduce fuel loading around company assets.

APS has an extensive Defensible Space Around Poles (DSAP) program since 2016 with the goal of clearing vegetation under approximately 60,000 poles on a three-year cycle. On a yearly basis, APS will be clearing approximately 20,000 poles per year in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). APS also implements several technologies to prevent the damage of wood pole structures to mitigate the impact and interruption of power in the event of a wildfire.



4. Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management



The Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM) provides resources for the prevention and suppression of wildland fires on over 22 million acres of State Trust Lands and private property located outside incorporated communities. DFFM provides services for fire prevention, urban and community forestry, forest stewardship, forest health and has a wide variety of grants available. Fire prevention efforts include helping communities learn about Firewise activities and youth education. DFFM encourages and supports the development and adoption of Firewise community standards. DFFM also hosts a one-day class on home safety assessments. Other fire prevention activities include granting funds to communities to reduce the hazardous fuels within and around communities and private lands and on State Trust Lands.



DFFM acquires used fire apparatus and equipment, refurbishes the equipment, and then transfers the title to rural fire departments. DFFM Forestry Stewardship program offers forest landowners guidance and assistance with management plans.

DFFM also provides grant opportunities to help communities reduce hazardous fuels (vegetation removal), and to acquire apparatus and supplies for firefighters including wildland personal protective equipment (PPE). The grant focus is on opportunities for cost share with urban communities. A high priority for grant funding includes the community adoption of Firewise standards and on projects that are “Community” focused rather than on individual projects that stand alone. Due to the continued drought, reduced snowfall, and warmer than usual spring conditions in 2022, an increase in ignitions is again, predicted for Gila County.

5. Gila County Cooperative Extension; University of Arizona



The University of Arizona Cooperative Extension in Gila County is a boundary organization that brings diverse educational and science-based resources to the county to assist residents and agencies to address crucial issues. The mission of the Cooperative Extension is to engage with people through applied research and education to improve lives, families, communities, the environment, and economies in Arizona and beyond. We are about "Improving Lives, Communities and the Economy" by serving as a statewide network of knowledgeable faculty and staff that provides lifelong educational programs for all Arizonans. We are part of a nationwide educational network of engaged scientists and educators who help people solve problems and put best available knowledge to use. Arizona Cooperative Extension provides a link between the university, partner organizations/entities, and the citizens of this state.

Chris Jones, Extension Agent, is the primary point of contact for Forest Health and Watershed Extension programming in Gila County. He provides leadership in developing, implementing, and evaluating educational programs aimed at improving the sustainability of natural resources and rural communities, and increasing grassroots/community understanding and involvement in natural resources management, including forest and watershed issues, and horticulture. He works with target audiences identified through local needs and planning assessments in solving problems, utilizing new technology and information in natural resources and horticulture. These include Wildland Urban Interface fire mitigation strategies, biomass utilization opportunities, watershed and water issues, horticulture practices, local foods and farmers’ market development, and other critical issues as identified by community stakeholders.



Key partnerships of importance to wildfire protection include:

- ♦ University of Arizona Gila County Cooperative Extension:
<https://extension.arizona.edu/gila>



- ♦ Arizona Fire Adapted Communities: <https://azfac.org/>
- ♦ Cobre Valley Watershed Partnership: <https://cobrevallleyp.org/>
- ♦ UA Water Resources Research Center: <https://wrrc.arizona.edu/Cobre-Valley>

6. Gila County Office of Emergency Management

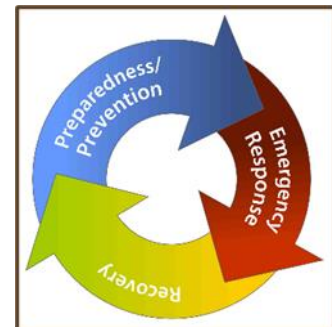


Gila County Emergency Management (GCEM) centralizes the direction and control of the planning, coordination and management of disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. According to SARA (Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act) Title II, emergency management agencies must develop emergency response plans for hazardous materials incidents.

These requirements led the EM agencies to create response plans that deal with any type of emergency that might occur within their planning area. The GCEM has developed or is the process of developing emergency response plans for activities including wildfires, floods, and hazardous materials spills. The goal of all response plans is to minimize the risk to the public.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) defines hazard mitigation as, “any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from natural hazards.” Another way to understand hazard mitigation is as the prevention component of the emergency management process.

- ♦ Preparedness is a continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluation, and improvement activities. These activities are the key elements in successfully responding to and recovering from a major disaster. Preparation activities are also designed to help save lives and to reduce property damage by preparing people to respond appropriately when an emergency is imminent.
- ♦ Response is the short-term, emergency actions taken to address the immediate impacts of a hazard.
- ♦ Recovery is the longer-term process of restoring the community back to normal or pre-disaster conditions.
- ♦ Mitigation activities are actions that will prevent or eliminate losses, even if an incident does occur. Mitigation can reduce or eliminate the need for an emergency response and greatly reduce the recovery period.



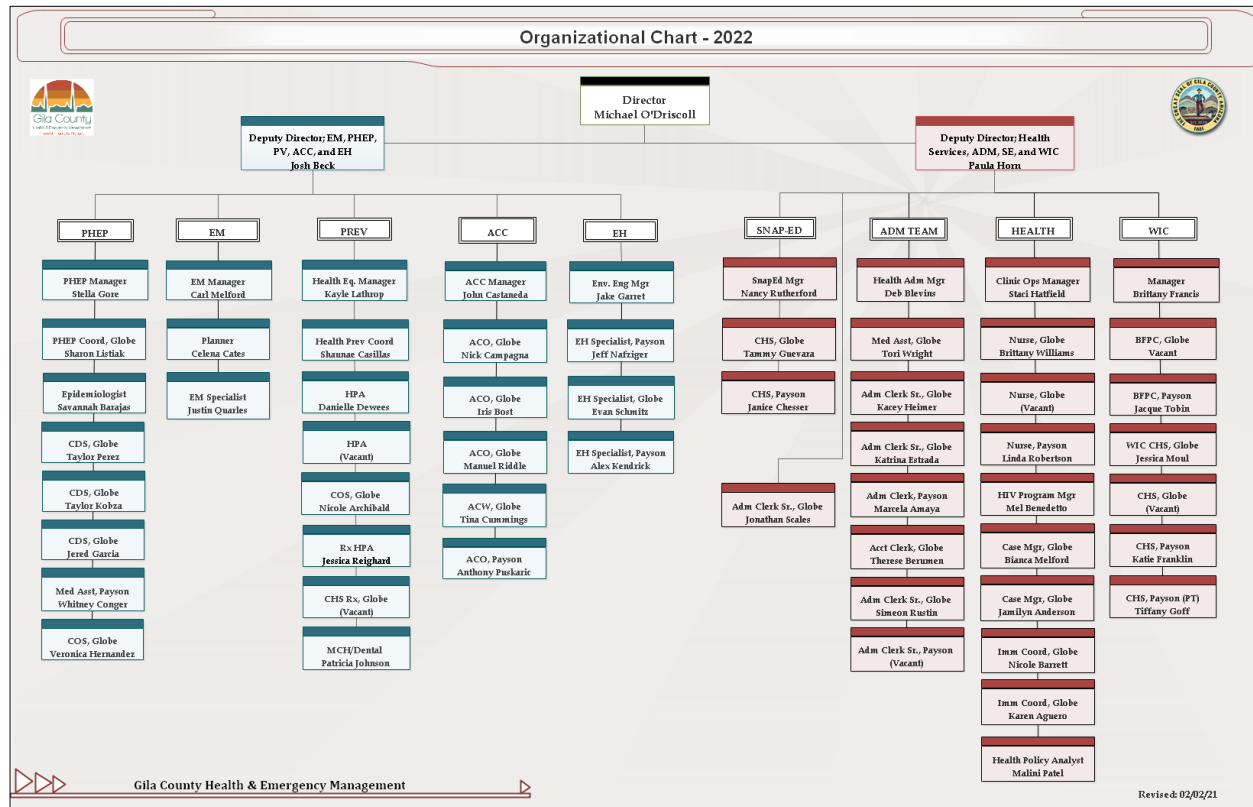
The role of the GCEM is to:

- ♦ Act as the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) coordinator.
- ♦ Develop, review and update Emergency Response Plans.
- ♦ Serve as a Communications Specialist during EOC operations.



EOC Activation

The Gila County Emergency Operations Center is activated based on information supplied to the Department of Emergency Management by Incident Commanders in the field. At the same time, information will be collected by emergency dispatch centers and relayed to the Emergency Management Office. The Director of Emergency Management will then determine the need to open the EOC based on the complexity and needs of field personnel.



The role of the County EOC will be one of facilitating the orders from Incident Commanders. During an EOC activation, using the Web EOC platform, orders will be filled first from resources available from within the County. Neighboring Counties will be able to view the Web EOC event and the State will be notified. If the County is unable to fill a request from field personnel, neighboring Counties will be contacted. If orders are still unfilled from the neighboring Counties, the State will then attempt to fill orders from the field personnel.

Other roles filled by Emergency Management include:

- ♦ Serving as the Training Coordinator for First responders in the county.
- ♦ Developing and maintaining the Emergency Notification System (Everbridge), Emergency Alert System (EAS), coordinating and monitoring countywide radio frequencies used for the EAS.



7. Gila County Public Works Division, Road Maintenance Department



The Gila County Public Works (GCPW) Division Road Maintenance Department is responsible for the improvement and maintenance of the County Maintained Road System. The primary goal for GCPW is to provide a safe and accessible road system to move citizens and commodities around the county. GCPW assists other agencies in responding to emergencies such as vegetation fires. The Road Maintenance Division maintains seven water tenders available for emergency water supplies during initial attack operations. The water tenders are also used to fill and maintain the water bladders placed throughout the county which are designated for emergency use only.

8. Gila County Sheriff's Office-Globe

The Gila County Sheriff's Office (GCSO) supports programs and partnerships that assist the community and add to the security, as well as the enjoyment, of living in Gila County. The GCSO monitors road conditions and is responsible for community evacuations during wildfires. The GCSO may utilize volunteer organizations (see list below) to assist in situations such as road closures during wildfires. The GCSO maintains a current list of evacuations routes throughout the County. Currently, no changes in evacuation routes are planned.



GCSO Volunteer Organizations

- ♦ Gila County Sheriff's Posse
- ♦ Gila County Sheriff's Search and Rescue
- ♦ Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)

9. Salt River Project



The Salt River Project (SRP) is the oldest multipurpose federal reclamation project in the United States, serving central Arizona since 1903. SRP is the nation's third largest public power utilities, providing electricity and water to more than two million people in Central Arizona. The goal of SRP is to develop working relationships with local residents, organizations and community leaders. This helps SRP provide the infrastructure needed to meet service area power and water needs. SRP infrastructure in Gila County consists mainly of high-voltage transmission lines including 500kV, 230kV, 115kV, and 22kV lines. Each power line siting corridor is maintained for fire safety with various fuel modification work as required.

SRP has done some fuels modification within the 115kV rows that had heavier fuels. The Veg Management group still maintains their regular schedule for looking at all electric rows for veg clearance as typical. The 115kV system in the eastern mining area, as well as their hydro system coming from our dams on the Salt River is getting the fuels reduction effort that I described below as something specific for that region. The fuels work is additional and for this area is scheduled to be completed for what was identified by May 1, 2022. The 500kV row is patrolled annually on the



five (5) year cycle cut is scheduled starting this coming budget year of May 2022. No additional work beyond the fuel's effort the last two (2) years in the Gila County region. There is the annual vegetation patrol for electrical clearances to any vegetation as typical.

SRP has a Fire Mitigation Plan which has been shared with DFFM and USFS. This plan addresses SRP's response and coordination for any wildland and prescribe fire issues. SRP also has a Fire Mitigation Specialists (FMS) which coordinates with fire teams and other agencies for impacts around our electric, communication, Hydro and watershed assets. The FMS with SRP has a Master's Certification in Infrastructure Protection/Threat & Hazards Assessment.

10. United States Forest Service (USFS): Tonto National Forest

The United States Forest Service was a founding member during the writing of the SGC CWPP in 2010 and continued participation throughout the development and review of the SGC CWPP in 2016. The mission of the Forest Service has been to provide strong leadership in the management of diverse ecosystems and heritage resources. With over 90% of all lands in Gila County administered by the Forest Service and other federal agencies and a directive to maintain and restore social, economic and ecological resources, Forest Service personnel coordinate their efforts with the local fire departments and agencies.



The United States Forest Service focuses on forming lasting partnerships with local agencies, communities, and organizations. To be responsive to these community members, personnel have developed an integrated approach to restoring watersheds for economic and ecological health and improved water quality.

The Tonto National Forest (TNF), the 5th largest urban forest, encompasses nearly three million acres of land. Forest boundaries are Phoenix to the south, the Mogollon Rim to the north, and the San Carlos and Fort Apache Indian reservations to the east. Eight wilderness areas are managed within the forest. Portions of the Verde River have been designated by Congress as a Wild and Scenic River Area. The Tonto National Forest was initially established to protect the watershed around six reservoirs. Currently, a small amount of timber production along with cattle grazing and mining are the primary resource management activities.

Fire Season Severity and Staffing

The severity of the wildland fire season on lands managed by the Tonto National Forest varies greatly from year to year due to both recent and long-term weather conditions. These conditions dictate the presence or absence of grass in the low country and the volatility of the fuels in the mid and high terrain. The critical fire season on the TNF usually ranges from May through mid-July. Human-caused and lightning are the primary causes of over 330 wildfires a year. To handle this workload, the Tonto National Forest currently staffs (15) engines covering the Tonto NF. Additionally, at Payson, a Type III helicopter is available during the fire season May 1 to the



middle of August. Three Interagency Hotshot Crews are hosted on the Forest at Payson, Mesa, and Globe. Fire management includes (4) Division Chiefs, (6) Suppression Battalion Chiefs, (1) Fuels Specialist, (1) Prevention Battalion Chief, and (3) Fuels Battalion Chiefs. The Tonto National Forest orders and hosts additional Engine Crews, Hand crews and Helicopters to match the severity of the current Fire Danger. All firefighting personnel must meet the 1995 Federal Interagency Fire Program Management (IFPM) Qualifications.

Phoenix Interagency Dispatch Center

Phoenix Interagency Dispatch Center is located at the Mesa Gateway Airport. Phoenix Dispatch has responsibilities for the Tonto NF, Bureau of Land Management, Pima Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and San Carlos BIA. A training and mobilization facility has been built at the Mesa facility to improve regional training of firefighters.

Mesa Gateway Airtanker Base

Mesa Gateway Airtanker Base is co-located at the Dispatch Center. This Tanker Base can load the DC-10, a Very Large Air Tanker (VLAT) and additional 5 air tankers at the same time. A Lead Plane and an Air Attack are hosted here as well.

Tonto Basin Ranger District

The Tonto Basin Ranger District (RD) covers approximately 530,000 acres of National Forest lands. These lands surround several communities listed in the 2010 CWPP as either at a high or moderate risk of catastrophic wildland fire (ASFD, 2009). Other High Value Community resources include communications towers on Mt. Ord and a 345 kV power line owned by Arizona Public Service (APS) that runs through the highway 188/87 corridor. The Salt River Project (SRP) also owns a powerline that runs from Roosevelt Dam heading southeast along Highway 188 into Globe. Twin 500 kV lines owned by APS and SRP power companies cross into Pleasant Valley, through Globe and the Tonto Basin District into the Valley. Roosevelt Lake and Apache Lake are popular recreational destinations. The district maintains three (3) green waste disposal sites for wildfire prevention and community clearance. One site is located at the junction of Highway 188 and the 83 Road. The second site is along the FR 524 near Transfer Station in Punkin Center. And the third site is along FR 661 near Indian Point at Roosevelt Lake.

Tonto Basin RD Fire Management Staffing

Fire Management on the Tonto Basin RD supports (1) Type III engine and (2) Type VI engines, One Division Chief, one Battalion Chief and one shared Fuels Battalion Chief. Staffing includes a combination of full time and seasonal firefighters. Securing a new crew bunkhouse at the Punkin Center Station will be necessary by 2022 to continue staffing the two engine crews assigned.

Forest Service Grant Requirements

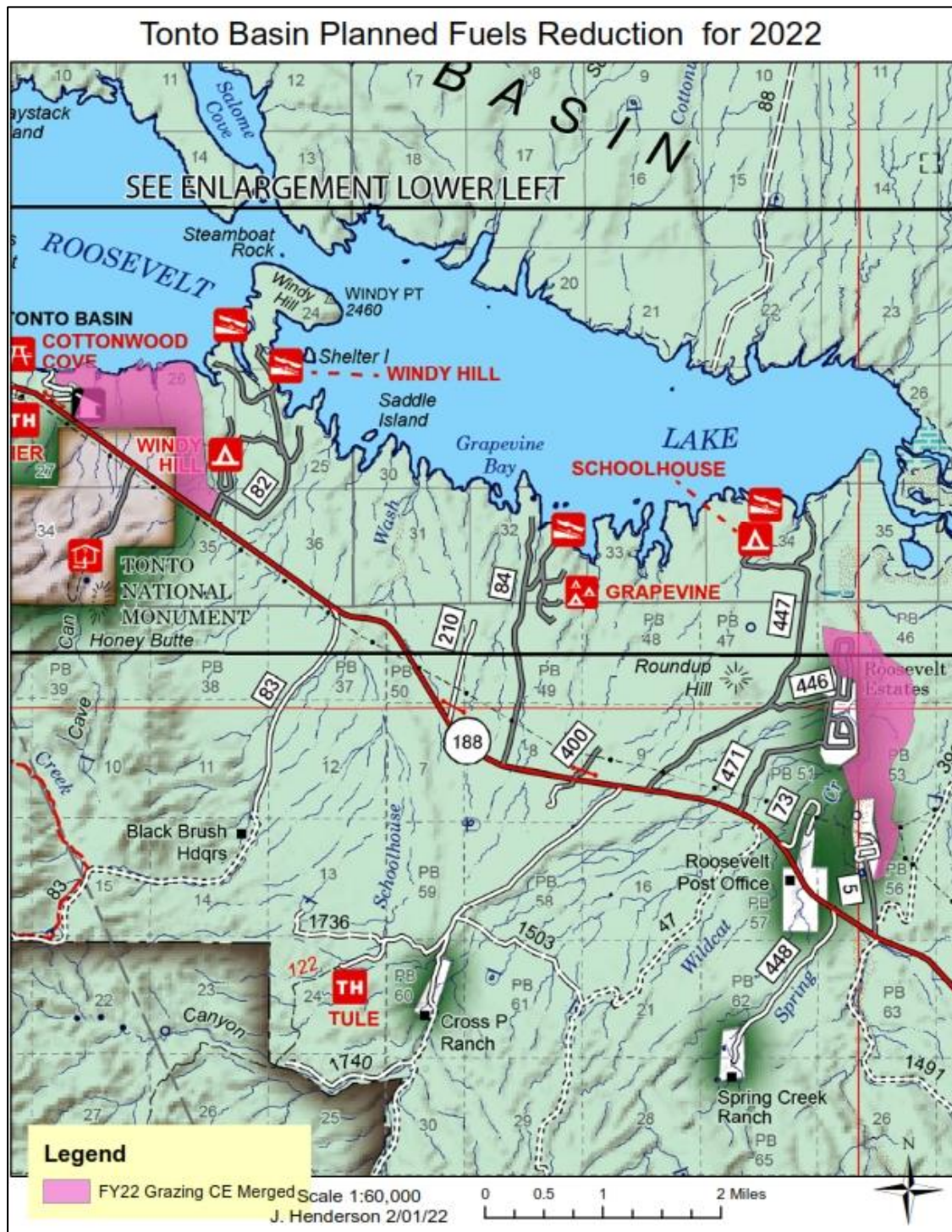
All local government projects that receive grant funding must have met National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements. Proper documents must be in place prior to funding with clear boundary markers in place. Projects must also have an archeological survey completed and cleared for work to begin. Local communities must have a CWPP in place if treatments are proposed next



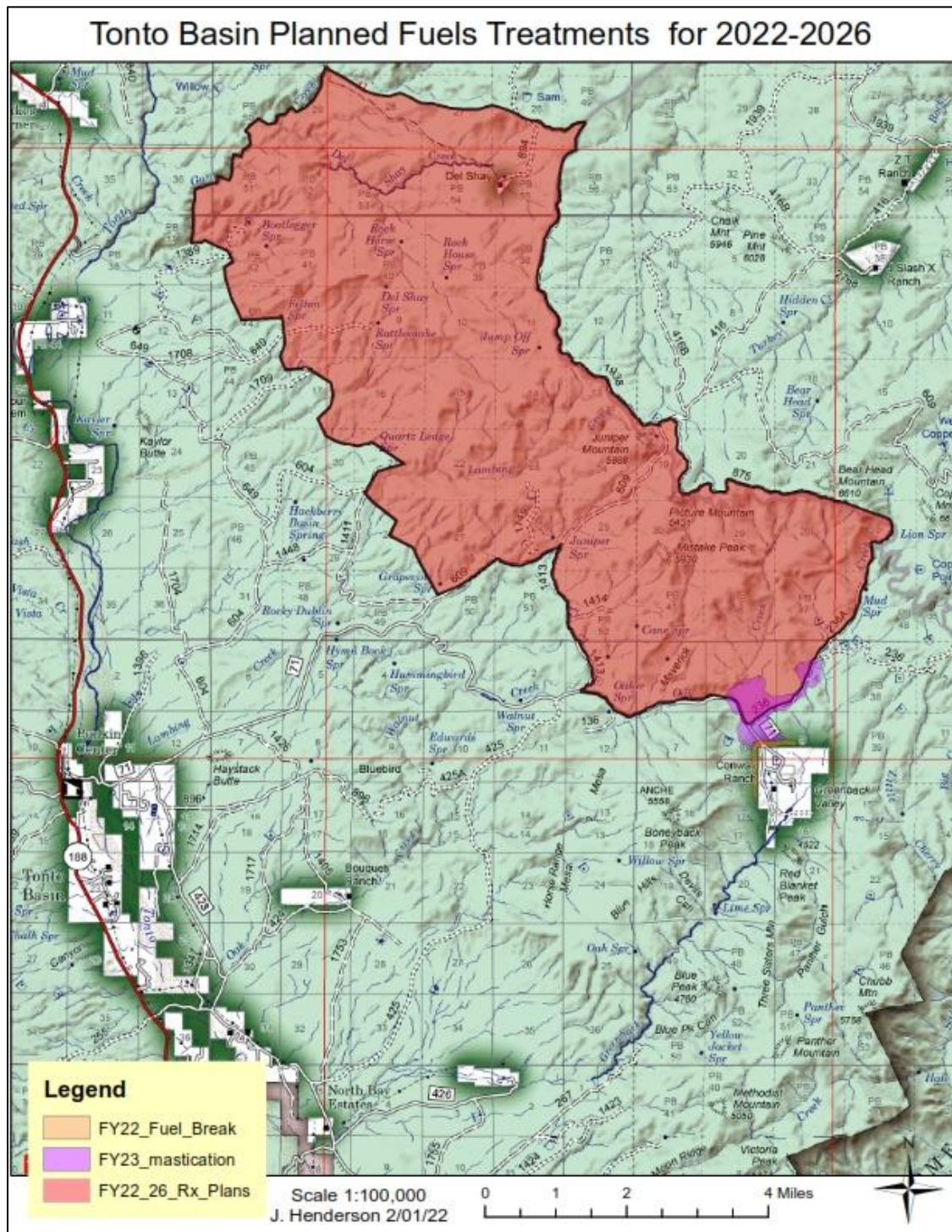
to private lands in conjunction with private lands treatments. Grant funding has been reduced at the federal level 10% within the past several years due to federal budget cuts.



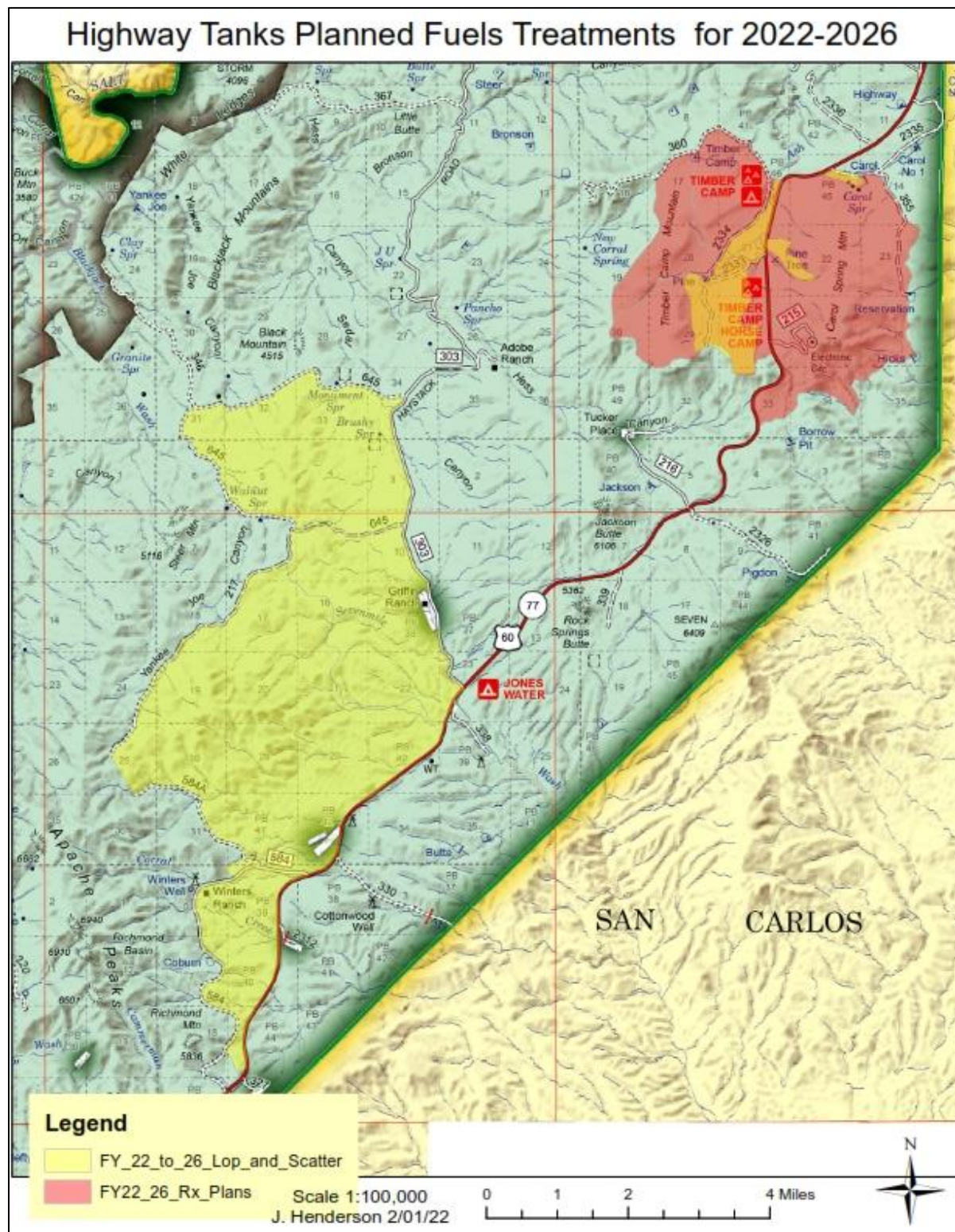
Planned activities for 2021-2026:



Map 14: Map showing future planned grazing fuel break project in Tonto Basin.



Map 15: Map showing future mechanical and RX plans in the Tonto Basin area.



Map 16: Map showing future planned fuel treatment projects near highway tanks on HWY 77.



[This page intentionally left blank.]



III. COMMUNITY MITIGATION PLAN

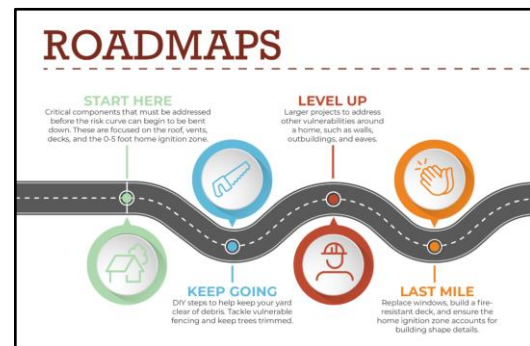
This section of the SGC CWPP identifies priorities for mitigating the threat of a major fire in southern Gila County. The CRT identified areas where wildland fuels treatments would reduce the threat of wildland fires in the WUI. The team attempted to create a list of completed fuels treatment projects. Other topics reviewed in this section include recommendations for improved wildland fire protection and response, improved community safety, and public education and information opportunities.

The definition of mitigation used by the Team was adopted from a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) publication. “The purpose of mitigation planning is to identify policies and actions that can be implemented over the long term to reduce risk and future losses. A Mitigation Plan forms the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. The planning process is as important as the plan itself. It creates a framework for risk-based decision making to reduce damages to lives, property, and the economy from future disasters.”

A. Assets At Risk

Wildland fire is a natural occurrence and is necessary for the health of some ecosystems. When these fires get out of control and threaten communities, they become a serious hazard. Defending against wildfire involves understanding that despite best efforts to reduce the risk, it will continue to be a threat. Nearly all aspects of wildfire mitigation strategies fall into one of two correlated categories:

- ◆ Hardening the structure by using fire-resistant materials
- ◆ Reducing the intensity of a potential fire around the structure¹⁹



The SGC CWPP CRT assessed the conditions that are common to residential areas, businesses, and critical infrastructure within the southern Gila County region. The table below provides a general list of assets at risk the team identified in the southern Gila County region.

¹⁹ <https://ibhs.org/wildfire/suburban-wildfire-adaptation-roadmaps/>



Table 4: Future recommendations to improve wildland fire protection and reduce structural ignitability.

Structure Type (e.g., home, business, outbuilding, critical infrastructure)	Structure Component	Potential Ignition Source	Recommended Actions²⁰
Bank/Financial Services	Roof, Awning, Gutters/Eaves Attic/ Basement Crawlspace/Vents Windows, doors, skylights, siding Power poles/equipment Garbage/debris Deck, stairs, etc.	Human factors Opened/Unscreened Vent Dry/dead vegetation (e.g., pine needles, shrubs, trees, grasses, etc.) Decay/Deterioration Poor maintenance	Public Education Clean frequently or before fire season Remove dead/dry vegetation within 5 ft Add/Replace screens
Church	Roof, Awning, Gutters/Eaves Attic/ Basement Crawlspace/Vents Windows, doors, skylights, siding Power poles/equipment Garbage/debris Deck, stairs, etc.	Human factors Dry/dead vegetation (e.g., pine needles, shrubs, trees, grasses, etc.) Improper storage of flammable materials Decay/Deterioration Opened/Unscreened Vent	Public Education Remove dead/dry vegetation within 5 ft Add/Replace screens
Communications	Communication towers/equipment Power poles/equipment	Poor maintenance Dry/dead vegetation (e.g., pine needles, shrubs, trees, grasses, etc.) Human factors	Remove dead/dry vegetation within 5 ft Clean frequently or before fire season Public Education
Community Transportation	Gas, oil, hazardous/flammable materials	Human factors Roadside ignition sources Dry/dead vegetation (e.g., pine needles, shrubs, trees, grasses, etc.)	Public Education
Dams	Power poles/equipment	Poor maintenance	Preventive Maintenance Program Public Education
Fire/EMS	Attic/Basement Crawlspace/Vents Roof, Awning, Gutters/Eaves Fencing	Dry/dead vegetation (e.g., pine needles, shrubs, trees, grasses, etc.)	Add/Replace screens Clean frequently or before fire season Remove dead/dry vegetation within 5 ft

²⁰ Cost estimates for the recommended actions are included in [Section IV. Southern Gila County 2022 CWPP Priorities: Action Recommendations and Implementation Plan](#)



Structure Type (e.g., home, business, outbuilding, critical infrastructure)	Structure Component	Potential Ignition Source	Recommended Actions ²⁰
	Deck, stairs, etc. Windows, doors, skylights, siding Garbage/debris Power poles/equipment	Improper storage of flammable materials Human factors Poor maintenance	Store inside, preferably in a locker
Food/Agriculture	Barns, sheds, stalls, chicken coops Fencing Power poles/equipment	Flammable construction attached to structure Hay, feed, etc. Decay/Deterioration Improper storage of flammable materials Dry/dead vegetation (e.g., pine needles, shrubs, trees, grasses, etc.)	Public Education Clean frequently or before fire season Remove dead/dry vegetation within 5 ft Store inside, preferably in a locker
Healthcare/Hospital	Attic/ Basement Crawlspace/Vents Roof, Awning, Gutters/Eaves Fencing Deck, stairs, etc. Windows, doors, skylights, siding Communication towers/equipment Gas, oil, hazardous/flammable materials	Dry/dead vegetation (e.g., pine needles, shrubs, trees, grasses, etc.) Improper storage of flammable materials Human factors Poor maintenance Improper/no signage	Add/Replace screens Clean frequently or before fire season Remove dead/dry vegetation within 5 ft Store inside, preferably in a locker Install metal reflective signs Public Education
Home	Attic/Basement Crawlspace/Vents Roof, Awning, Gutters/Eaves Fencing Deck, stairs, etc. Windows, doors, skylights, siding Garbage/debris Windows, doors, skylights, siding	Dry/dead vegetation (e.g., pine needles, shrubs, trees, grasses, etc.) Improper storage of flammable materials Human factors Poor maintenance	Public Education Add/Replace screens Clean frequently or before fire season Remove dead/dry vegetation within 5 ft Store inside, preferably in a locker
Government/Municipal	Attic/Basement Crawlspace/Vents Roof, Awning, Gutters/Eaves Fencing Deck, stairs, etc. Windows, doors, skylights, siding Garbage/debris Windows, doors, skylights, siding	Dry/dead vegetation (e.g., pine needles, shrubs, trees, grasses, etc.) Improper storage of flammable materials Human factors Poor maintenance	Public Education Add/Replace screens Clean frequently or before fire season Remove dead/dry vegetation within 5 ft Store inside, preferably in a locker



Structure Type (e.g., home, business, outbuilding, critical infrastructure)	Structure Component	Potential Ignition Source	Recommended Actions ²⁰
Law Enforcement Fire/EMS	Attic/Basement Crawlspace/Vents Roof, Awning, Gutters/Eaves Fencing Deck, stairs, etc. Windows, doors, skylights, siding Garbage/debris Windows, doors, skylights, siding	Dry/dead vegetation (e.g., pine needles, shrubs, trees, grasses, etc.) Improper storage of flammable materials Human factors Poor maintenance	Public Education Add/Replace screens Clean frequently or before fire season Remove dead/dry vegetation within 5 ft Store inside, preferably in a locker
Mining/Manufacturing	Attic/Basement Crawlspace/Vents Roof, Awning, Gutters/Eaves Fencing Deck, stairs, etc. Windows, doors, skylights, siding Garbage/debris Power poles/equipment	Dry/dead vegetation (e.g., pine needles, shrubs, trees, grasses, etc.) Improper storage of flammable materials Human factors Poor maintenance Opened/Unscreened Vent	Public Education Add/Replace screens Clean frequently or before fire season Remove dead/dry vegetation within 5 ft Store inside, preferably in a locker
Natural/Recreational	Parks/Open Spaces Road, Bridges, Guardrails Windows, doors, skylights, siding Culverts Roof, Awning, Gutters/Eaves Attic/ Basement Crawlspace/Vents	Poor maintenance Dry/dead vegetation (e.g., pine needles, shrubs, trees, grasses, etc.) Human factors Roadside ignition sources Decay/Deterioration	Clean frequently or before fire season Remove dead/dry vegetation within 5 ft Public Education Preventive Maintenance Program
Outbuilding	Barns, sheds, stalls, chicken coops Deck, stairs, etc. Power poles/equipment	Improper storage of flammable materials Human factors Decay/Deterioration Dry/dead vegetation (e.g., pine needles, shrubs, trees, grasses, etc.)	Store inside, preferably in a locker Clean frequently or before fire season Remove dead/dry vegetation within 5 ft
Retail Store	Attic/ Basement Crawlspace/Vents Roof, Awning, Gutters/Eaves Fencing Deck, stairs, etc. Windows, doors, skylights, siding Garbage/debris	Dry/dead vegetation (e.g., pine needles, shrubs, trees, grasses, etc.) Improper storage of flammable materials Human factors Poor maintenance	Public Education Add/Replace screens Clean frequently or before fire season Remove dead/dry vegetation within 5 ft Store inside, preferably in a locker
School	Attic/ Basement Crawlspace/Vents	Poor maintenance Dry/dead vegetation (e.g., pine needles,	Remove dead/dry vegetation within 5 ft



Structure Type (e.g., home, business, outbuilding, critical infrastructure)	Structure Component	Potential Ignition Source	Recommended Actions ²⁰
	Windows, doors, skylights, siding Garbage/debris Power poles/equipment Communication towers/equipment Roof, Awning, Gutters/Eaves Barns, sheds, stalls, chicken coops	shrubs, trees, grasses, etc.) Decay/Deterioration Human factors Improper storage of flammable materials	Clean frequently or before fire season Public Education Add/Replace screens Clean frequently or before fire season Remove dead/dry vegetation within 5 ft Store inside, preferably in a locker
Public Utility	Road, Bridges, Guardrails Garbage/debris Guard rails Communication towers/equipment	Poor maintenance Dry/dead vegetation (e.g., pine needles, shrubs, trees, grasses, etc.) Decay/Deterioration Human factors	Remove dead/dry vegetation within 5 ft Clean frequently or before fire season Public Education
Restaurant	Attic/Basement Crawlspace/Vents Roof, Awning, Gutters/Eaves Fencing Deck, stairs, etc. Windows, doors, skylights, siding Garbage/debris Windows, doors, skylights, siding	Poor maintenance Dry/dead vegetation (e.g., pine needles, shrubs, trees, grasses, etc.) Decay/Deterioration Human factors Improper storage of flammable materials	Remove dead/dry vegetation within 5 ft Clean frequently or before fire season Public Education Add/Replace screens Clean frequently or before fire season Remove dead/dry vegetation within 5 ft Store inside, preferably in a locker
Utility Company	Attic/Basement Crawlspace/Vents Roof, Awning, Gutters/Eaves Fencing Deck, stairs, etc. Windows, doors, skylights, siding Garbage/debris Windows, doors, skylights, siding	Dry/dead vegetation (e.g., pine needles, shrubs, trees, grasses, etc.) Improper storage of flammable materials Human factors Poor maintenance	Public Education Add/Replace screens Clean frequently or before fire season Remove dead/dry vegetation within 5 ft Store inside, preferably in a locker

B. Forest Health/Fire Fuels

Gila County's forestry, altitude, and climate put it at high risk for wildfires. In the summer, this risk grows exponentially with the parched soil, higher winds, and dry foliage.²¹ It is imperative to adhere to the current fire restrictions posted by Gila County and Tonto National Forest. These can limit or restrict campfires, fireworks, smoking, and other activities and save lives.

²¹ <http://www.readygila.com/forest-fires-wildfires/>



The DFFM Forest Health program is a cooperative forestry program funded by the USDA Forest Service, via state and private forestry, to assist state and private forest and woodland landowners. The agency conducts surveys, evaluations, and monitors forest and woodland insects and diseases on state and private lands.²² The program also provides technical assistance for forest insect and disease issues, as well as invasive plant prevention, detection, control, and monitoring.²³

Additionally, the USFS works to maintain, enhance, and restore healthy forest conditions on the national forests and grasslands. They partner with landowners and provide forest insect, disease, and invasive plant survey and monitoring information, and technical and financial assistance to prevent, suppress and control outbreaks threatening forest resources.²⁴

In the table below, the SGC CRT has determined invasive plant species, insects and diseases, and flammable vegetation are concerns for forest health in the southern Gila County region. The table below identifies the highest risk to wildfires in this area and the recommended improvement actions to help prevent, suppress, and control outbreaks that threaten forest land in the southern Gila County region.

Table 5: Future Recommendations for Public Education, Information, and Outreach to reduce the risk of wildfires and improve forest health.

Health Issue	Type	Professional Guidance	Improvement Action ²⁵
Invasive plant	Buffel Grass (below 4500 ft) Fountain Grass (below 4,500 ft) Giant Reed (below 4,000 ft) Red Brome Salt Cedar (below 7,500 ft) Sweet Resinbush (below 8,000 ft) Tree of Heaven (below 6,200 ft) Globe Chamomile/Stinknet Mediterranean Grass (4,500 ft)	Depending on location of these invasive plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If surrounding homes, a community effort. • If in a natural area, consult with USFS. 	Provide public education resources and materials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeowners or property owners with outbuildings or structures. • Recreational visitors who camp, hike, etc. Prescribed burns
Insects & Diseases	Bark Beetles Bud and shoot insects Cankers Defoliators Dwarf Mistletoe Foliage Disease Insects of Wood Products Mistletoe Root Disease Sap-Sucking Stem Rusts	Depending on location: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If located near homes, consult with an arborist or USFS. • If in a natural area, consult with USFS. 	Provide public education resources and materials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeowners or property owners with outbuildings or structures. • Recreational visitors who camp, hike, etc.

²² <https://dffm.az.gov/forestry-community-forestry/forest-health>

²³ https://apps.fs.usda.gov/nicportal/temp/pdf/sfs/naweb/AZ_std.pdf

²⁴ <https://www.fs.usda.gov/science-technology/forest-health>

²⁵ Cost estimates for the recommended actions are included in [Section IV. Southern Gila County 2022 CWPP Priorities: Action Recommendations and Implementation Plan](#)



Health Issue	Type	Professional Guidance	Improvement Action ²⁵
	Stem and Trunk Decay Wood Borer		
Flammable vegetation	Chaparral Desert Scrub Juniper Mesquite Mixed Conifer Pine Riparian	Depending on location of the flammable vegetation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If surrounding homes, a community effort. • If in a natural area, consult with USFS. • If there are overgrown landscapes between homes or empty lots, consult with land manager or USFS. 	Provide fire public education resources and materials on fire prevention/safety: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeowners or property owners with outbuildings or structures. • Recreational visitors who camp, hike, etc. Prescribed burns

C. Fuel Management Priorities

A primary goal of the CRT was to document completed fuels treatment programs and determine areas needing further work to complete continuous boundaries around communities. Members of the CRT reported on fuels mitigation projects completed in their jurisdiction since the CWPP was adopted in 2016.

D. Completed Fuels Reduction Projects

Table 6: Completed Fuels Reduction Projects in the Southern Gila County Region

Agency	Project Area/Location	Acreage Covered	Year Completed
Globe FD	Six Shooter Canyon, Pinal Creek		
Tonto NF, Private Land Owners, Mining Companies	Wheatfields	1,000 acres	
Tonto NF, Tri-City FD	Canyons	1,000 acres	
Tonto Basin Fire District	Tonto Basin Private Land	Districtwide	
Tonto Basin Ranger District	27,402		2022-2026
Greenback Fuels CE	473	N/A	2022-2024
Del Shay	24,000	N/A	2022-2026
Roosevelt CE	2,000	N/A	2022-2026
Tonto Basin Grazing Fuel Break	929	N/A	2022-2026
Globe Ranger District	215,000		2021-2026
Highway Tanks CE	115,000	5	2021-2026



Agency	Project Area/Location	Acreage Covered	Year Completed
Globe South CE	100,000	N/A	2023-2026

E. Fuels Reduction Projects and Mitigation Priorities

Based on the completed fuels treatment projects, risk assessments, and forest health/fire fuels, the 2022 CRT developed a set of priorities for further mitigation projects. Factors considered in setting these priorities included: acreage, community involvement, cost, ability to tie-in uncompleted sections around communities and completed environmental assessments (if/where available). Other factors considered include community infrastructure, high value assets, and historically significant resources. The CRT also recognizes that not all acres within a high-risk landscape can be treated. Site-specific analysis would determine treatment acres and methods that meet forest and rangeland restoration objectives and enhance community preparedness for wildland fire.

Upon DFFM's final approval of the SGC CWPP, the designated groups or subgroups determined by the CRT will meet to review projects for the upcoming year and, thereafter, would meet as necessary to reevaluate projects and revise priorities as needed. Such prioritization by the working groups would not impinge on or interfere with the fire departments/districts opportunities to independently seek funding for projects within their jurisdictions.

Table 7: Action recommendations for forest restoration, fuel break, wildland fuel modification, reduced ignitability and wildland fire protection, and reduced structural ignitability.

Project Type	Project Partners	Location/Description/Affected Community(ies)	Est. Acres	Equipment /Est. Costs ²⁶	Recommended Priorities/Actions	Timeline	Status ²⁷
WFHF 15-210	DFFM, Private Owners	El Capitan					
Forest Restoration	USFS, National Wild Turkey Federation, RMEF, and San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation	Highway Tanks Tribal Forest Protection Plan Project; North of Globe along the eastern boundary of the Tonto NF. ²⁸	115k	\$5 to \$7 million	Remove small juniper trees and brush to return the area to desired forest conditions that allows for the reintroduction of managed	2021-2026	C
Forest Restoration	USFS, DFFM, SRP, and Town of Globe and Miami, community of Top of the	Globe South Project: South and Southwest of Globe including the Pinal Mountain area.	100k	\$3 to \$5 million	Remove small juniper trees and brush to return the area to desired forest conditions that allows for the	2023-2026	F

²⁶ Note: Total acres to be treated during the life of the plan; acres estimated to be treated will be based on site-specific analysis and equipment needs (if applicable). Verification of actual cost will be needed based on site conditions.

²⁷ Note: Project status legend: P=Planning, C=Current, O=Ongoing, and F=Future

²⁸ [Map 15: Map showing future planned fuel treatment projects near highway tanks on HWY 77.](#)



	World and Globe Mining Sites.				reintroduction of managed, low-intensity fires		
Forest Restoration	USFS, Town of Tonto Basin.	Greenback Valley: South of Young and north of the Sierra Anchas.	473	\$150k to \$175k	Remove all brush species, Juniper trees under 12 dbh, to reduce forest fuels, community protection, and protect water shed.	2022-2024	F
Forest Restoration	USFS, Town of Tonto Basin.	Del Shay/ Maverick RX: Just North North east of Tonto Basin off the FS 609 rd in the Picture Mountain area. ²⁹	24k	\$220k	Remove small juniper trees and brush to return the area to desired forest conditions with broadcast burning that allows for the reintroduction of managed, low-intensity fires to the area.	2022-2026	F
Forest Restoration	USFS, Foundation, Arizona Game and Fish, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	Roosevelt Restoration Project: North of the A-Cross road just east of Roosevelt Lake.	2,000	\$620k	Remove juniper trees and brush affecting overgrown forest conditions that allows for the reintroduction of managed, low-intensity fires. Improve watershed and Fireshed conditions.	2022-2026	F
Forest Restoration	USFS, Roosevelt Estates, Tonto National Monument, Tonto Basin FD	Tonto Basin Grazing Fuel Breaks: Around the vicinity of Roosevelt Lake Estates, Windy Hill Campground and the Roosevelt Work Center. ³⁰	929	\$25k to \$30k	Removal grass and brush to return the area to desired forest conditions through grazing that allows for protection from fires with defensible space.	2022-2026	F

²⁹ [Map 14: Map showing future mechanical and RX plans in the Tonto Basin area.](#)

³⁰ [Map 13: Map showing future planned fuel reduction project in Tonto Basin.](#)



Slash	BAER	Determined by wildfire location.	> 100 acres in Timber > 300 acres in grass	TBD	Clean dead and down debris in channels where debris may be mobilized in floods, thus creating downstream jams. Some slash and debris can be scattered and retained in small, ephemeral streambeds in which slash can help retain runoff and sediment and provide headcut stabilization.	2022-2026	O
-------	------	----------------------------------	---	-----	---	-----------	---

F. Prevention and Loss Mitigation

The SGC CRT intends this revised CWPP to be used as a resource to help coordinate long-term interagency mitigation of potential catastrophic wildfire events in at-risk communities within southern region of Gila County. The team established the wildland fire prevention and loss mitigation goals as follows:

- Improve fire protection, prevention and suppression activities for firefighter and public safety.
- Staff training (continual and required).
- Purchase of PPE, firefighting tools, communication and monitoring devices.
- Purchase of new apparatus to improve response time.
- Expedite project planning through partnerships with federal, state, county and local partners, and private and public entities in managing wildfire risk within the WUI.
- Promote community collaboration, involvement, and education.
- Identify funding needs and opportunities.³¹

The 2010 Core Team adopted the standards listed in the Firewise Communities Program to help inform the public on measures to improve home construction safety, the importance of creating a defensible space around their homes and coordinate with neighbors creating a natural boundary around communities.³² The 2021-2022 SGC CRT discussed this program and determined a need to focus efforts in establishing Firewise communities in the southern Gila County Region. This is listed as a future priority in the 2022 CWPP Priorities: [Priority #1: Implementing Firewise in local communities.](#)

³¹ Cost estimates for these mitigation goals are included in [2022 CWPP Priorities](#) section of this plan.

³² 2016 Southern Gila County CWPP



G. Evacuations/Shelter-in-Place

During a wildfire incident, emergency management conducts a range of outreach and engagement activities to help everyone understand their respective roles and responsibilities for evacuation and/or shelter-in-place. The following definitions are provided by [FEMA's Planning Considerations: Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place](#).

- **Evacuations:** An organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.
- **Shelter-in-Place:** The use of a structure to temporarily separate individuals from a hazard or threat.

1. Evacuations

“Being prepared for an evacuation includes identifying primary evacuation routes from multiple locations (e.g., offices, homes, and schools), as well as reunification points in case an evacuation occurs while a family is separated.”³³ The SGC CRT recognizes the importance of being prepared and has identified the following measures for the southern Gila County region:

- The GCSO, in coordination with local municipalities, fire districts, law enforcement and other critical stakeholders is responsible for maintaining community evacuation plans.
- The GCSO in coordination with firefighting teams, local law enforcement, and volunteer agencies, will oversee emergency evacuation of a community.
- GCEM will coordinate with American Red Cross for sheltering needs. Community shelter locations have been pre-identified at the Lee Kornegay Intermediate School and High Desert Middle School.
- Animal Sheltering is coordinated through Gila County Animal Care & Control. Livestock and larger animals can be sheltered at the Gila County Fairgrounds, Birch Stockyards (via the Gila County Cattlegrowers Associations).

Communicating the location of shelter areas for humans and animals, evacuation routes, and programs such as “Ready-Set-Go” are critical in protecting the community and its members. To help facilitate the communication process, GCEM developed geographical-based emergency notification groups to improve and streamline emergency alerts and notifications to communities that may be affected by a wildfire. Additional communications should include:

- Public education, preparedness/prevention information, emergency alerts, warnings, and notifications, and other resources will be provided to southern Gila County communities before, during, and after a wildfire.
- Communication methods will vary depending on the agency providing the information.

³³ <https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/planning-considerations-evacuation-and-shelter-in-place.pdf>



- Methods of communicating with weekend and holiday visitors to each community must be developed separately.

2. Shelter-in-place

“Sheltering-in-place is a community approach to protecting your neighborhood and home from wildfire. These communities are typically built to specific standards that allow residents who are unable to evacuate during a wildfire to remain inside their ignition-resistant house until the emergency is over. The SGC CRT discussed inclusion of this option for the 2022 SGC CWPP update.

H. Wildfire Recovery & Flood Mitigation

1. Wildfire Recovery

“Wildfire-related flooding and increased runoff may continue for several years in a burn area, but it is unusual for post-fire debris flows to occur beyond the second rainy season. Some of the largest debris-flow events happen during the first post-fire storm season.”³⁴ After large wildfires, surrounding communities and impacted watersheds experience devastating flooding, soil loss, and water quality degradation. Restoring these burn scars is a decades-long process involving flood mitigation, re-vegetation, river restoration, and strong community support and commitment. The SGC CRT recommends participation in the post-fire analysis meetings, typically conducted by a Burned Area Emergency Response Team (BAER). This is included in [Section V, Sustainability: Monitoring and Evaluation](#) section of this plan.

2. Flood Mitigation

The SGC CRT recognizes the connections between fires, floods, and watershed impacts. The team discussed the effect of wildfires in the southern Gila County region and recommends the following mitigation efforts for post-fire flooding.

- Identify the most at-risk areas/zones where flooding might occur after a fire.
- Implement public education and preparedness information in those high-risk zones.
- Identify post flooding recovery goals and resources.
- Develop and disseminate flood mitigation strategies to inform and educate the public.

I. Regional Agreements

1. Arizona Mutual Aid Compact (AZMAC)

An agreement made and entered into by the State, Tribal, Counties and Local jurisdictions of Arizona. This agreement will facilitate implementation of the Fire Service Mutual Aid Plan.

³⁴ <https://www.usgs.gov/centers/california-water-science-center/science/post-fire-flooding-and-debris-flow>



Fire Service Mutual Aid Plan

“This Mutual Aid Plan has been developed under the authority given in Executive Order 2003-21 by Governor Janet Napolitano. The Executive Order assures fire resources from around the State of Arizona are able to assemble and operate effectively in the event of an emergency.”³⁵

“The Arizona Fire Chiefs Association (AFCA), through cooperation with the Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM), Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA), the Arizona Fire District Association (AFDA) and the Professional Fire Fighters of Arizona (PFFA), developed the Fire Service Mutual Aid Plan to provide immediate response resources for all-hazard emergencies. The Fire Service Mutual Aid Plan is the initial activation and mobilization plan prior to a declaration of emergency.”³⁶

Purpose of the plan:

- 1) To provide statewide and regional fire service resources to an incident once available automatic and mutual aid has been exhausted by the local authority.
- 2) To provide for the systematic mobilization, deployment and operation of necessary fire service resources within the State and its political sub-divisions in responding to and recovering from the effects of disasters and emergencies.
- 3) To provide comprehensive and compatible plans for the expedient mobilization and deployment of the closest, most appropriate, available fire service resources.
- 4) To provide a fire service inventory of all apparatus, equipment and specialty teams in Arizona. This inventory will be maintained by the County Resource Coordinator and the Zone Mutual Aid Coordinator (ZMAC) and completed no later than 31 March annually.
- 5) To provide annual training and/or exercises between plan participants.
- 6) To prepare for and respond to events of national significance when requested.³⁷

³⁵ <https://www.azfirechiefs.org/page/MutualAid>

³⁶ <https://www.azfirechiefs.org/page/MutualAid>

³⁷ Arizona’s Fire Service Mutual Aid Plan; pg. 11



[This page intentionally left blank.]



IV. SOUTHERN GILA COUNTY 2022 CWPP PRIORITIES ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION

Prior to developing this section, the SGC CWPP CRT reviewed the Actions, Recommendations, and Implementation section in the 2016 SGC CWPP. To understand and address the current health and safety concerns, risks and vulnerabilities, preparedness and prevention education and communication methods of current communities in the southern region, the team also conducted a community survey ([Southern Gila County CWPP Survey](#)).

An analysis of the survey was completed in September 2021. The team determined the following areas of concern would be woven into the future priorities and recommended action plan ([Southern Gila County CWPP Survey Report](#)).

- Community concerns and challenges regarding wildfires in their area.
- Risk of wildfires to business or residence.
- Vulnerabilities to wildfires (e.g., fuels, water, accessibility to property).
- Mitigation willingness, actions, and activities.
- Individual, family, or business preparedness.
- Health conditions or concerns.
- Methods of communication for prevention and emergency notifications.

The 2022 SGC CWPP update is composed of a series of action recommendations intended to enhance and enforce wildfire preparation, fire-adapted communities, develop accountable practices, and implement fuel reduction activities in high-risk areas in the SGC region.

- Implement Firewise in local communities.
- Development of a County Ordinance for Fire Adapted Communities.
- Implement fuel reduction activities in high-risk areas.
- Develop an accountable CWPP review and reporting process to measure priorities and actions in the Community Mitigation Plan section of this plan.



A. Priority #1: Implementing Firewise in Local Communities

Firewise is a key component of Fire Adapted Communities. It is a collaborative approach that connects all those who play a role in wildfire education, planning, and action with comprehensive resources to help reduce risk. The Firewise program teaches individuals how to adapt to live with wildfire.

Implementing Firewise in the southern Gila County communities was discussed and agreed upon by the SGC CRT. Homes and communities that have clear defensible space is more likely to survive a wildfire, as well as keeping our firefighters safe.

Table 8: Priority #1: Implementing Firewise in local communities.³⁸

Implementing Firewise in local communities			
Project Lead:	Chris Jones, Gila County Coop Ext		
Partners:	LFD, Coop Ext., CVWP, DFFM, GCEM		
Total Cost Estimate:	Staff time: \$16,000 Development, printing, and distribution costs: \$6,000		
Monitoring/Reporting:	<input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual		
Objective	Crucial Activities	Success Metric	Priority
Establish a working group	Identify stakeholders Establish regular meetings/locations	Completed Agenda's, Rosters, and Minutes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low
Conduct assessments to determine community interest in the Firewise program	Assessment training Develop the assessment	Total assessments completed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low
Raise community awareness	Firewise activities	Total participation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low
Implementing Firewise Activities	Assessment follow-up, public education	Onboarded communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low

B. Priority #2: Development of a County Ordinance for Fire Adapted Communities

Fire adaptation means communities take mitigation actions so they can live with wildfire without harm and without extensive wildfire suppression efforts. The USFS developed, supports, and

³⁸ Implementing Firewise in local communities will include public education/information activities to address actions listed in [Table 4: Future recommendations for wildland fire protection and reduced structural ignitability](#) and [Table 5: Future Recommendations for Enhanced Public Education, Information, and Outreach to reduce the risk of wildfires and improve forest health](#).



promotes community fire adaptation. The teams understand that it's not the responsibility of one agency or group to mitigate; it's the responsibility of everyone who lives and works in the community. Fire adaptation happens when local multi-jurisdictional stakeholders work together to identify risk, mitigate it, and maintain the work over a period of time.³⁹

This priority was discussed and agreed upon by both southern and northern CRT's and included in both the Northern and Southern Gila County CWPP's. The teams agreed the development of Fire Adapted Community Ordinance and approval of the ordinance from the Gila County Board of Supervisors will encourage all Gila County communities become fire-adapted communities.

Table 9: Priority #2: Development of a County Ordinance for Fire Adapted Communities

Development of a County Ordinance for Fire Adapted Communities			
Project Lead:	Gila County Fire Chief's Association		
Partners:	GCEM, GCSO, GC Planning & Zoning, BOS, Local Municipalities, Pine-Strawberry Fuel Reduction Inc.		
Total Cost Estimate:⁴⁰	Staff time: \$52,000		
Monitoring/Reporting:	<input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual		
Objective	Crucial Activities	Success Metric	Priority
Establish a coalition or working group	Identify stakeholders Establish regular meetings/locations	Completed Agenda's, Rosters, and Minutes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low
Develop the ordinance	Define the concerns/issues Define regulatory or legal authorities Create an initial draft of the ordinance	Draft of the ordinance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low
Review/approve the ordinance	The assigned working group will provide a draft of the ordinance to the SGC CRT for review and approval.		
Submit final ordinance to Gila County Board of Supervisors	Work with GCEM and County Administration to put it on the BOS Agenda for approval.	Approved Ordinance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low

³⁹ <https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/fire/fac>

⁴⁰ Total cost estimated for both NGC & SGC CWPP's to work on this project = \$105,000



C. Priority #3: Implement Fuel Reduction Treatments in High-Risk Areas

Changes in forest health over the past several decades have increased the susceptibility of western forests to wildfire. Continued population growth and development in the wildland-urban interface (WUI) has also contributed to an increase in the number of communities at risk from wildfire. Aspects of a fuels-reduction projects in neighborhoods or communities include:

- Creating a defensible space
- Landscape fuels-reduction treatment
- Roads/evacuation route(s) treatment

The SGC CRT determined it was critical to implement fuel-reduction treatments in high-risk areas within the Southern Gila County region. The southern fire district partners will work with DFFM, TNF, and local stakeholders to provide education and guidance for local property owners to mitigate fire fuels and dispose of the properly.

Table 8: Priority #3: Implement Fuel Reduction Treatments in High-Risk Areas.

Implement Fuel Reduction Treatments in High-Risk Areas			
Project Lead:	Local Fire Departments		
Partners:	Gila County, DFFM, USFS, Utilities, AZ Eastern Railroad		
Total Cost Estimate:	Fuel reduction treatment (crew costs): \$650,000		
Monitoring/Reporting:	<input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual		
Objective	Crucial Activities	Success Metric:	Priority
Establish a sub-committee for mitigation efforts	Establish regular meetings/locations	Completed Agenda's, Rosters, and Minutes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High
	Research funding opportunities	Approved funding	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low
Identify and prioritize high risk areas for mitigation	Conduct assessments to identify specific vulnerabilities Provide public education/information resources to guide home and business owners, as well as seasonal visitors in fire risk reduction actions ⁴¹	Completed assessments and priority list	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low

⁴¹ Public education/information activities will address actions listed in [Table 4: Future recommendations to improve wildland fire protection and reduce structural ignitability](#) and [Table 5: Future Recommendations for Public Education, Information, and Outreach to reduce the risk of wildfires and improve forest health.](#)



Implement Fuel Reduction Treatments in High-Risk Areas			
Project Lead:	Local Fire Departments		
Partners:	Gila County, DFFM, USFS, Utilities, AZ Eastern Railroad		
Total Cost Estimate:	Fuel reduction treatment (crew costs): \$650,000		
Monitoring/Reporting:	<input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual		
Objective	Crucial Activities	Success Metric:	Priority
Obtain and manage funding	Research funding opportunities, apply for funding	Funding awarded	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low

D. Priority #4: Establish and Implement Review/Reporting Process

Upon reviewing the 2016 SGC CWPP, the 2022 CRT identified a review process was established; however, due to organizational transitions, this was not implemented. The CRT agreed the follow priority would be helpful in establishing an actionable and measurable review and reporting process. The SGC CRT determined this was a critical component of the 2022 SGC CWPP and agreed to implement this priority.

Table 9: Priority #4: Establish and Implement Review/Reporting Process

Establish and implement a review and reporting process for SGC CWPP			
Project Lead:	GCEM		
Partners:	LFD, USFS, DFFM, Coop Ext		
Total Cost Estimate: ⁴²	Staff time: \$37,000		
Monitoring/Reporting:	<input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual		
Objective	Crucial Activities	Success Metric:	Priority
Monitor, evaluate and update the SGC CWPP.	Facilitate annual meetings with stakeholders and partners. Establish a working group to assist CWPP progress reporting. Conduct project evaluation (provided by responsible agency). Update the CWPP as determined by the working group.	Completed project evaluation Updated CWPP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low

⁴² Total cost estimated for both NGC & SGC CWPP's = \$74,000



Establish and implement a review and reporting process for SGC CWPP			
Project Lead:	GCEM		
Partners:	LFD, USFS, DFFM, Coop Ext		
Total Cost Estimate: ⁴²	Staff time: \$37,000		
Monitoring/Reporting:	<input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual		
Objective	Crucial Activities	Success Metric:	Priority
Develop and implement a review process and method of reporting	<p>Conduct analysis of updates and progress reported by supporting SGC CWPP agencies.</p> <p>Develop a method of communication for reporting (e.g., survey, spreadsheet, etc.).</p> <p>Develop progress reports.</p>	<p>Completed assessments</p> <p>Completed annual report</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Medium</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Low</p>
Distribute report as determined by the SGC working group.	<p>Discuss methods of distributing the reports with the working group.</p> <p>Distribute and publish the report as determined by the working group.</p>	<p>Final distribution of the report.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Medium</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Low</p>



[This page intentionally left blank.]



V. SUSTAINABILITY

The HFRA requires adoption of a CWPP, as does the FEMA Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. The HFRA does not include specific requirements for evaluating and revising CWPP; however, establishing a clear schedule for monitoring accomplishments and evaluating outcomes will ensure a dynamic plan that responds to the needs of the community. Monitoring and evaluation is an exceptionally challenging component of the CWPP process to maintain. The success of any CWPP hinges on effective and long-term implementation of identified mitigation practices and is critical to determining which methods and initiatives are successful.⁴³

A. Administrative Oversight

The SGC CRT would mutually assist in conducting and monitoring the SGC CWPP priorities and action recommendations. The team should identify available grants and other funding mechanisms needed to finance implementation of the 2022 SGC CWPP priorities and action recommendations. Grant information should be routinely searched to identify updated grant application cycles.

The CRT discussed the administrative oversight of the previous versions of the SGC CWPP and determined this should be a future priority action to ensure the plan is sustainable. This is [Priority #4: Establish and Implement a Review Process](#) in the Future Priorities and Recommended Action Plan section of this CWPP.

B. Monitoring and Evaluation

As communities grow and change, so do the forests around them. “The risk of wildfire to communities will change as they change; the plans and strategies to reduce risk must also change. An effort to monitor and evaluate CWPPs will provide insights to a community and identify whether the plan is on the right track or if there are changes that should be made to the implementation process. The evaluation should closely examine collaborative relationships, fire-related policies, and the plan’s ability to achieve intended goals and objectives.”⁴⁴

Framework for monitoring and evaluating contains strategies to evaluate six elements of a CWPP:

- Partnerships and Collaboration
- Risk Assessment
- Fuels Reduction
- Reducing Structural Vulnerability
- Education and Outreach
- Emergency Management

Post-Wildfire Analysis and Planning: The Gila County CWPP administrators may also request participation in any post-wildfire analysis and BAER planning efforts with lead state or federal agencies. Immediate post-wildfire analysis and planning is essential to Gila County to protect

⁴³ 2021 Southern Gila County CWPP

⁴⁴ <https://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Documents/Fire/CWPP EvalGuide.pdf>



public safety from possible flood and debris flows, municipal watershed pollution, and other post-wildfire habitat and community impacts.

Multiparty Monitoring: In accordance with Section 102.g.5 of HFRA, communities within the southern Gila County region may participate in any multiparty monitoring program established by other interested parties, such as state and federal agencies, and would be allowed to assess progress toward meeting the 2022 SGC CWPP objectives. The SGC CRT believes that participation in multiparty monitoring would provide effective and meaningful ecological and socioeconomic feedback on fuel modification and treatment projects.⁴⁵

Effectiveness of Monitoring: The SGC CRT agrees to developing performance measures that the team should use to monitor and assess status in meeting current Gila County CWPP performance goals. Accomplishing this is outlined in section IV: SGC 2022 CWPP Priorities; Action Recommendations and Implementation; Priority #4: Establish and Implement a CWPP Review and Reporting Process. Additionally, as new issues arise, such as new invasive-species infestations, this SGC CWPP should be updated or amended as necessary to include any further risks and recommendations for treatment needed to meet SGC CWPP goals.

C. Plan Maintenance

The overall goal of maintaining the 2022 SGC CWPP will be accomplished through monitoring plan-effectiveness as needed and by adjusting the plan to account for current changes in wildfire hazard conditions, response capabilities, technologies, and ancillary circumstances.

All projects should be recorded, and records kept in a single designated location. In addition to coordinating the recommended actions in the CWPP, the involved stakeholders should coordinate the monitoring efforts to evaluate the efficacy of treatments. Specific monitoring duties can be delegated by the 2022 SGC CRT.

A review of key goals, objectives, and action items, with appropriate related program data, will illustrate the strengths and weaknesses of the SGC CWPP.

The 2022 SGC CRT has agreed to:

- Identify Goals and Objectives
- Identify Changes in the Community and Wildfire Risk
- Review Action Items
- Evaluate CWPP Outcomes
- Conduct Ecological Monitoring
- Update the CWPP and report on the evaluation

⁴⁵ <https://www.fs.fed.us/projects/hfi/field-guide/web/page16.php>



[This page intentionally left blank.]



VI. MUTUAL AGREEMENT AND CONCURRENCE

The following partners in the development of the 2022 Southern Gila County Community Wildfire Protection Plan have reviewed and do mutually agree or concur with its contents:

Agreement

Agency	Signature/Resolution#	Date
Gila County Board of Supervisors		
City of Globe⁴⁶		
Arizona Public Service		
Salt River Project		
Globe Fire Department		
Tonto Basin Fire District		
Tri-City Fire District (Town of Miami)⁴⁷		

Concurrence

Agency	Signature/Resolution #	Date
Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management		
United States Forest Service		

⁴⁶ Copy of Resolution No. 1850 on file at Globe FD and GCEM.

⁴⁷ The TCFD has an IGA with the Town of Miami for fire protection services. IGA is available through TCFD upon request.



[This page intentionally left blank.]



APPENDIX A: ACRONYMS

Acronym	Term
4FRI	4 Forest Restoration Initiative
AAR	After Action Report
ADOT	Arizona Department of Transportation
APS	Arizona Public Services
ARC	American Red Cross
ASFD	Arizona State Forestry Division
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	PG 6
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CKFD	Christopher-Kohls Fire Department
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
DPS	(Arizona) Department of Safety
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EM	Emergency Management
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EMT	Emergency Management Training
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute
FD	Fire Department
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FF	Fire Fighter
FMS	Fire Mitigation Specialist
FSMAP	Fire Service Mutual Aid Plan
GCOEM	Gila County Office of Emergency Management
GIO	PG 18
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HFRA	Healthy Forests Restoration Act
ICS	Incident Command System
IFPM	(Federal) Interagency Fire Program Management
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement
IMS	Incident Management System
IMT	Incident Management Team
IQS	Incident Qualification System
IRPG	Incident Response Pocket Guide
ISO	Insurance Services Office
IVM	Integrated Vegetation Management



LDS	PG 28
MDC	Mobile Data Computers
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NF	National Forest
NFCA	Northern Fire Chiefs Association
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFCA	Northern Fire Chiefs Association
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NGCC	Northern Gila County Community Response Team
NGCCWPP	Northern Gila County Community Wildfire Protection Plan
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NPS	National Park Service
NWCG	National Wildfire Coordinating Group
PFD	Payson Fire Department
PFDRDC	Phoenix Fire Department Regional Dispatch Center
PPD	Payson Police Department
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSFR	Pine Strawberry Fuels Reduction
PVFD	Pleasant Valley Fire Department
RD	(Payson) Ranger District
RSG	Ready! Set! Go!
SAFER	Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response
SARA	Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act
SERRP	State of Arizona Emergency Response and Recovery Plan
SIP	Shelter In Place
SRP	Salt River Project
TNF	Tonto National Forest
TSA	Temporary Shelter Area
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
VFA	Volunteer Fire Assistance
VHF	Very High Frequency
VLAT	Very Large Air Tanker
WFHF	Wildland Fire Hazardous Fuels
WPF	Whispering Pines Fire District
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface



[This page intentionally left blank.]



APPENDIX B: WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE

“WATCH-OUTS!”

Structure defense adds a whole new dimension to wildland firefighting. The Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG) provides an additional list of “Watch-outs!” designed specifically for the tactical challenges confronting firefighting personnel in the wildland urban interface (WUI). The WUI “Watch-outs!” include:

- Poor roads
- Bridge load limits
- Wooden construction and wood shake roofs
- Power lines
- Propane tanks and HazMat threat
- Inadequate water supply
- Natural fuels within 30 ft. (9 m) or closer to structures
- Structures in chimneys, box canyons, narrow canyons, or on steep slopes
- Extreme fire behavior
- Strong winds
- Panic during an evacuation⁴⁸

⁴⁸ <https://www.nwcg.gov/committee/6mfs/wildland-urban-interface-watch-outs>



[This page intentionally left blank.]



APPENDIX C: RESOURCES

Education/Information

Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management

<https://dffm.az.gov/fire/prevention/firewise>

Arizona Interagency Fire Prevention

<http://wildlandfire.az.gov/>

Fire Adapted Communities

<https://fireadapted.org/>

Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network

<https://fireadaptednetwork.org/>

Forest Fires/Wildfires

<http://www.readygila.com/forest-fires-wildfires/>

Firewise Toolkit

<https://www.nfpa.org/-/media/Files/Firewise/Toolkit/FirewiseToolkit.ashx?la=en>

International Association of Fire Chiefs

<https://www.iafc.org/topics-and-tools/wildland>

National Association of State Foresters - Arizona

<https://www.stateforesters.org/districts/arizona/>

National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy

<https://www.forestsandrangelands.gov/strategy/thestrategy.shtml>

National Fire Protection Association Firewise USA

<https://www.nfpa.org/Public-Education/By-topic/Wildfire/Firewise-USA>

Public Fire Education Planning for Rural Communities; US Fire Administration

<https://www.nfpa.org/-/media/Files/Public-Education/By-topic/Rural/FiveStepProcessRural.ashx>

Ready - National Public Service Campaign

<https://www.ready.gov/wildfires>

Southwest Fire Science Consortium

<http://www.swfireconsortium.org/>

US Fire Administration

<https://www.usfa.fema.gov/prevention/outreach/wildfire.html>



Grants

Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management

<https://dffm.az.gov/grants>

Federal Emergency Management Agency Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

<https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program>

Grant Opportunities

<http://www.grants.gov>

US Fire Administration

<http://www.usfa.fema.gov/dhtml/inside-usfa/grants.cfm>



Southern Gila County

Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

[End of Plan]