

CHAPTER 14.

STAR JOINT FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ANNEX

14.1. HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact

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Alternate Point of Contact

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14.2. JURISDICTION PROFILE

The Star Joint Fire Protection District (SFD) was established in 1953 and is comprised of 55 square miles of protection area that falls within the counties of Ada & Canyon. The fire department was originally started because there was no fire protection for this area. Some local farmers and residence pulled together to organize an all-volunteer fire department and purchased an engine. As years went on the fire department had bake sales and other fundraising events to purchase other equipment as well as pay for fuel, power and maintenance of the station and equipment. In 1953 the residents decided that it was time to formalize the fire department and form a taxing fire district that evolved from an all-volunteer to a combination fire department. The fire district encompasses the City of Star, rural area, farming ground, and foothills, with a population of 9500 district wide. The fire district evolved from just fire protection to fire and medical emergency responses as well as structural firefighting, wildland firefighting, and other tasks that we are called to do. We are governed by a board of commissioner consisting of three from which no more than two commissioners can be from one county.

The following is a summary of key information about the jurisdiction:

- **Population Served**—10,000
- **Land Area Served**—55 square miles
- **Value of Area Served**—The estimated value of the area served by the jurisdiction is 570,592,287
- **Land Area Owned**—11 Acres
- List of Critical Infrastructure/Equipment Owned by the Jurisdiction:
 - 1992 Pierce Fire Engine \$350,000
 - 1986 Pierce Water Tender \$375,000
 - 1992 Spartan Heavy Rescue \$400,000
 - 2011 Rosenbauer Tender \$300,000
 - 2010 Dodge Brush \$100,000
 - 2001 Ford Brush \$100,000
 - 2009 Ford Command Truck \$35,000

- 1996 Ford Expedition \$35,000
- 2002 Ford Explorer \$25,000
- 1988 Hummer Brush \$75,000
- 2011 Rosenbauer Engine \$350,000
- 2008 Scott Mobile air unit \$75,000
- **Total Value of Critical Infrastructure/Equipment**—The total value of critical infrastructure and equipment owned by the jurisdiction is \$2,220,000
- List of Critical Facilities Owned by the Jurisdiction:
 - Main Fire Station @ 10831 W State Street \$800,000
 - Station #2 @ 22585 Kingbury Road \$1,100,000
 - 8.5 acres located on Highway 16 \$200,000
 - 1 acres located on McMillian Rd \$75,000
- **Total Value of Critical Facilities**—The total value of critical facilities owned by the jurisdiction is \$2,175,000.
- **Current and Anticipated Service Trends**—The demand for the services we provide have been increasing for the last 10 years on an average rate of 7% as calculated by us using emergency responses per year. The City of Star population has increased by approximately 70% over the last 10 years and projections by the county were in the next 10 to 15 years we would be at 25,000 residence. We have purchased property for future fire stations to be built as the revenues and demand for services arises.

14.3. JURISDICTION-SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The Star Fire District since 1970 has had flooding issues year after year. Since development has occurred up river and the river banks being built up to keep the water within the banks that has pushed more and more water downstream which causes flooding. We also have wildland fire issues in the foothills. Since 1970 we have foothill fire that occur every 2 to 4 years with the last one being in 2010 started by lightning and burned several thousand acres and many homes and burned cars, trucks, boats, ATVs, as well as travel trailers and numerous out building. The estimated dollar loss was in the millions.

Table 14-1 lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

14.4. HAZARD RISK RANKING

The hazards that we have determined will be the Boise River. In the event that we have an unusual amount of rain or snow or in the event that the temperatures were to exceed the averages, we would be faced with wide spread flooding, we would be cut off from responding to emergencies south of the river due to access issues and the impact to the community depending on the degree of flooding. If and when this happens the city of Star could be under several feet of water affecting several thousand people.

Table 14-2 presents the ranking of the hazards of concern.

14.5. APPLICABLE REGULATIONS AND PLANS

None

14.6. CLASSIFICATION IN HAZARD MITIGATION PROGRAMS

The jurisdiction’s classifications under various hazard mitigation programs are presented in Table 14-3.

14.7. HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN AND EVALUATION OF RECOMMENDED INITIATIVES

Table 14-4 lists the initiatives that make up the jurisdiction’s hazard mitigation plan. Table 14-5 identifies the priority for each initiative. Table 14-6 summarizes the mitigation initiatives by hazard of concern and the six mitigation types.

TABLE 14-1. NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS		
Type of Event	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Wildland Fire	2010	Several thousand Acers and Homes Burned
Dam Failure/Flooding	2010	Annual event
Tornado	2009	Damage to homes and out building as well as trees falling onto property
Wind Events	ongoing	Yearly events that cause damage to homes and personal property
Earthquake	1986	Challis

TABLE 14-2. HAZARD RISK RANKING		
Rank	Hazard Type	Risk Rating Score (Probability x Impact)
1	Flooding	3x3=9
2	Wildland Fire	3x3=9
3	Earthquake	3x1=6
4	Wind Events	3x3=9
5	Tornado	3x1=3

TABLE 14-3. COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			
	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Public Protection	Yes	4/9	N/A
Storm Ready	No	N/A	N/A
Firewise	No	N/A	N/A

TABLE 14-4. HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN MATRIX						
Applies to new or existing assets	Hazards Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
Initiative SFD1 —Construct a new Fire Station on the South of Boise River outside of the floodplain and dam failure inundation area.						
New	Flood, Dam Failure, Earthquake	3,4,10	SFD	High	District Funds, DHS EOC grant	Long term Depends on funding
Initiative SFD2 —Support County-wide initiatives identified in Volume 1.						
New and Existing	All Hazards	All	SFD, ACCEM	Low	District Funds	Short term Ongoing
Initiative SFD3 —Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Volume 1.						
New & Existing	All Hazards	All	ACCEM, SFD	Low	District Funds, FEMA Mitigation Grant Funding for 5-year update	Short-Term, Ongoing

TABLE 14-5. MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE							
Initiative #	# of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits Equal or Exceed Costs?	Is Project Grant-Eligible?	Can Project Be Funded Under Existing Programs/Budgets?	Priority ^a
SFD1	3	High	High	Yes	Yes	No	Medium
SFD2	10	High	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High
SFD3	10	High	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	High

a. See Section 1.3 for definitions of high, medium and low priorities.

**TABLE 14-6.
ANALYSIS OF MITIGATION INITIATIVES**

Initiative Addressing Hazard, by Mitigation Type						
Hazard Type	1. Prevention	2. Property Protection	3. Public Education and Awareness	4. Natural Resource Protection	5. Emergency Services	6. Structural Projects
Dam Failure	SFD3	SFD1	SFD2		SFD2	
Drought	SFD3		SFD2		SFD2	
Flooding	SFD3	SFD1	SFD2		SFD2	
Earthquakes	SFD3	SFD1	SFD2		SFD2	
Landslide	SFD3		SFD2		SFD2	
Severe Weather	SFD3		SFD2		SFD2	
Volcano Ash	SFD3		SFD2		SFD2	

1. Prevention: Government, administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land and buildings are developed to reduce hazard losses. Includes planning and zoning, floodplain laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and stormwater management regulations.
2. Property Protection: Modification of buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or removal of structures from a hazard area. Includes acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofit, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
3. Public Education and Awareness: Actions to inform citizens and elected officials about hazards and ways to mitigate them. Includes outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education.
4. Natural Resource Protection: Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Includes sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.
5. Emergency Services: Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Includes warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities.
6. Structural Projects: Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Includes dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

