

**Why become a volunteer?**

When asked that question, current volunteers stated “I was raised to help my neighbors”, “if someone needs help and can’t help themselves, you do what you can to help them, and hopefully if you ever need help someone will do the same for you” and “you are suppose to help each other”?



Sand Hollow Fire Department is always looking for individuals who want to make a difference in their community. You don’t have any experience but are willing to learn, have experience but its been a while or only want to either fight fire or respond to medical emergencies, its all good. **70% of all firefighters in the US are volunteers**, you will be in good company. We have volunteers that have minimal experiece as well as volunteers with 25+ years of active volunteering.

In case of an emergency, call **911**

*Payette County Dispatch 208-642-6008*

*Canyon County Dispatch 208-454-7531*

*DEQ-Air quality for burning-208-373-0313*

*Fruitland Hospital-208-452-9881*

*Poison control-800-222-1222*

*Idaho Road Conditions-511*

*Oregon Road Conditions-800-977-6368*

*Physician*

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*Dentist*\_\_\_\_\_

*Pharmacy*\_\_\_\_\_

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*School*\_\_\_\_\_

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*In case of emergency*\_\_\_\_\_



Sand Hollow Fire District

Sand Hollow Fire is committed to ensuring that our Volunteer Firefighters have the training, equipment and apparatus necessary to ensure safe, timely and effective response to all emergency calls we are requested to provide assistance too.

5239 Black Canyon Exit Road

Caldwell, Idaho 83607

208-573-3165

shfd@sandhollowfire.com

www.sandhollowfire.com

Defensible space is the natural and landscaped area around a structure that is designed and maintained to reduce fire danger.

Zone 1 - Immediate Zone, Your Buildings-This is where you take steps to eliminate ignition potential. Home construction using ignition resistant building materials, eliminating flammable items and ignition sources.



Zone 2 - Intermediate Zone, From 5- to 30-feet-Zone 2 Utilize islands of fire resistant plant material, bordered with rock or brick retaining walls and/or well-watered lawn areas, to eliminate ladder fuels spreading flames. Hardscapes, dry river beds and water features assist with breaking up landscaped areas while adding fire resistant beauty.

Zone 3 - Extended Zone, 30 feet outwards-In Zone 3 remove and replace flammable vegetation with fire resistant species, eliminate ladder fuel areas and utilize hardscape practices for flammable items such as propane tanks and firewood.

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*School* \_\_\_\_\_

*In case of emergency* \_\_\_\_\_

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*www.sandhollowfire.com*

## Sand Hollow Fire District

Sand Hollow Fire District is committed to working with District homeowners and developers to maintain defensible space and create a effective Wildland Urban Interface.



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In 1984 the Sand Hollow Fire District was created in the southeast corner of Payette County, bordering Canyon and Gem Counties. The Fire District contracted with New Plymouth Fire for a number of years for emergency services for District residents.

On October 1, 2015 Sand Hollow Fire Department began to respond to calls within their own Fire District with three fire trucks and approximately twenty volunteers. The Fire Department is housed in the two-bay BLM Wild West Station located at Exit 13, where an additional two-bays have been added.

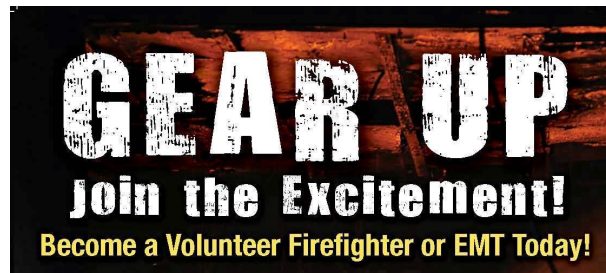


Sand Hollow Fire District is composed of family farms on agricultural lands, single family residences on small acreages, commercial businesses utilizing easy access to Interstate 84 that bisects the Fire District, as well as 7,600 acres of public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management.



Sand Hollow Fire District is actively working towards obtaining our EMS license for a Basic Life Support non transport apparatus.

Currently the Fire Department has five licensed EMT's, with another four currently attending class working towards passing their National Registry test. Plans are currently being made for the next class, if you are interested in becoming a volunteer EMT, please reach out to the Department.



Sand Hollow firefighters spend any down time completing repairs and maintenance, equipment upgrades and modifications and training. Weekly trainings cover activities such as rural area water drafting, vehicle extrication, pumping operations, fire scene operations and engineer operations. Wildland refresher classes will be completed soon, topics covered will be fire shelter deployment and wildland firefighting skills. If you are interested in learning more about becoming a volunteer firefighter, please reach out to the Department.

IMPACT FEE: District growth, both residential and commercial, is a concern for Sand Hollow Fire District. The impact of growth on the Fire Department and how additional demands for emergency services will be funded have been addressed by Idaho Legislature through Statute 67-82, allowing Taxing Districts to impose Impact Fees on new development.

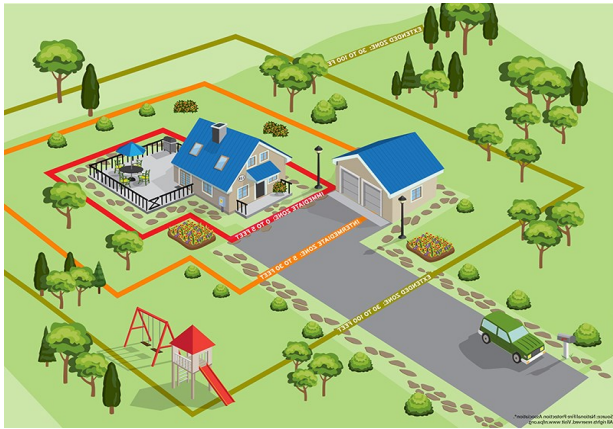
Sand Hollow Fire is currently working through the Impact Fee legal process along with other taxing Districts in Payette County, to ensure that the cost of emergency services does not rest solely on the shoulders of existing homeowners in the Fire District.



Fire District Commissioners have been working on long range planning for the Fire District. Priorities for the District include a fully functional fire station that will allow all apparatus to be housed in a heated building during winter months. Currently apparatus are moved to other Districts for winter storage or water is drained to prevent freezing.



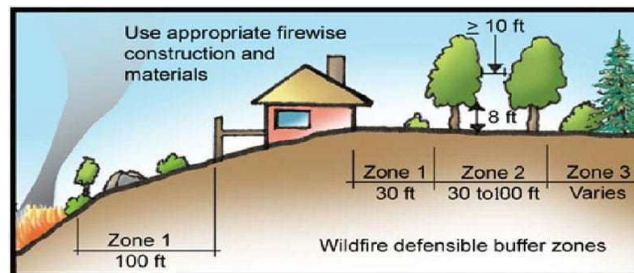
Sand Hollow Fire District includes 7,600 acres of Bureau of Land Management public lands. Increased housing developments are occurring in wildland/urban interface (WUI) areas. WUI is defined as the area where houses are in or near wildland vegetation, the area where wildfires pose the greatest risk to people due to the proximity of flammable vegetation.



The optimal goal of Defensible Space Landscaping is to provide residential structures located within a WUI with the ability to survive a wildland fire without the intervention of firefighters. Preventing the initial ignition will reduce the exposures of firefighters and residents to hazards that threaten life and injury and reduce the catastrophic loss of homes and property. This approach allows for more effective use of firefighting resources.

Fire officials recommend that individuals complete an annual wildland fire structure hazard assessment of your residence and all outbuildings. This form will be available on the website. Areas of concern to firefighters are:

- Are building construction materials highly flammable or flame resistant?
- Are all areas cleaned of vegetation debris and accumulation?
- Does landscaping and native vegetation placement prevent fire progression towards structures or does it provide an easy path for flames (ladder fuels)?
- Are all flame sources within 30 feet of structures removed?
- Where is vehicle parking located?
- Is there a 30 feet buffer zone between wildland area and structures?
- Are there adequate evacuation routes that are hazard free for occupants?



**NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) 1144 5.1.1.1** All new construction in wildland/urban interface areas shall be designed, located and constructed to comply with NFPA 1141, 1144 and local building code. Copies of these codes are available on our website.



Defensible space landscaping is the buffer that you create between your home/property and the grass, trees, shrubs, wildland areas and adjacent properties that have the potential to create wildland fire risk areas for your home and property. This space helps slow or stop the spread of wildfire, helps protect your home from catching fire from either direct flame contact, radiant heat or embers. Reducing your property fire risk provides significant benefits to firefighters in the event of a wildfire.