

# BOISE DISPATCH CENTER

# 2006

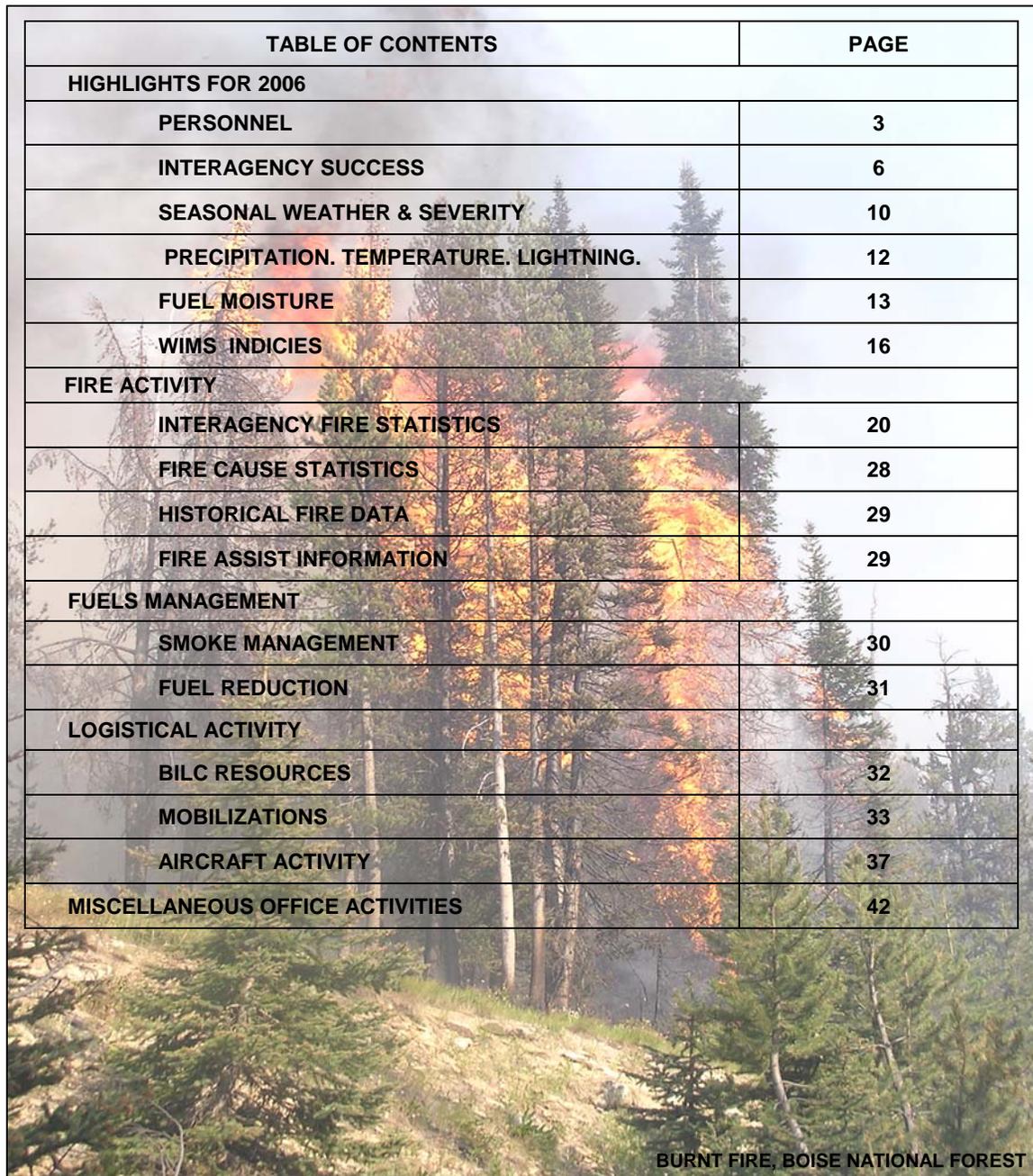
# ANNUAL REPORT



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# Boise Interagency Logistics Center ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT

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BURNT FIRE, BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

# Boise Dispatch Center ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT 2006

## *Introduction*

### **Highlights of the Year 2006**

#### **PERSONNEL**

For the Boise Dispatch Center the 2006 season started and ended with change and somewhere in the middle there were some challenges.

There were again some personnel changes. Stephaney Church became Boise Dispatch Center Manager in May. One of the vacant career-seasonal Forest Service dispatch positions was filled by Chris Miller in the middle of the summer. Two vacancies, one Forest Service and one Bureau of Land Management, are still open and hopefully will be filled this winter. The National Interagency Fire Center continued to support one position due to the high volume of personnel dispatched through our center. Steve Novotny filled this position and was an asset with resource orders and initial attack dispatching. With the many different folks they have been in the career positions the last several years, the seasonal workforce has remained consistent and vital to the daily fire operations.

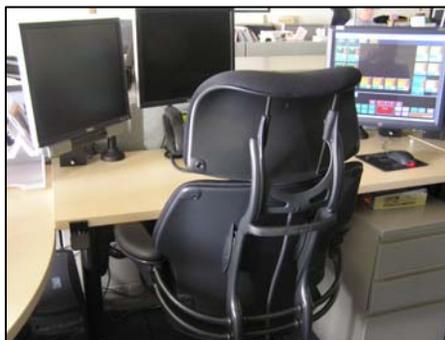
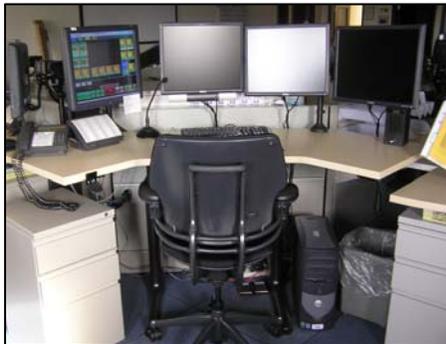
Once again we reorganized from the daily operations to the actual layout of the office. We shifted from having the functionalities of logistics and operations working separately, to one unified organization. The assistant center managers would alternate filling the shift supervisor role throughout the summer. Initial attack dispatchers worked logistics filling ROSS orders and operationally sending units to IA fires. Personnel worked together to try to make the system work efficiently and effectively. This worked out well until we got very busy with multiple large fires for multiple agencies and then expanded dispatch was vital for logistics. Expanded dispatch opened up for business on July 30 and ran until the first week of October supporting large fires for all three agencies. The operational side of Boise Dispatch also went through some changes as personnel were mainly assigned to one desk/agency. This provided some continuity and consistency for the dispatcher as well as the field personnel. The new section of dispatch which was added last year for logistical support is now used mainly for the intelligence dispatcher, qualifications management and miscellaneous overhead working on finance or equipment when we are busy.

The first 24-hour coverage was needed on June 5 for the Cottonwood Fire on the Boise District BLM and then it was maintained through August. Then night coverage was on an as need basis.

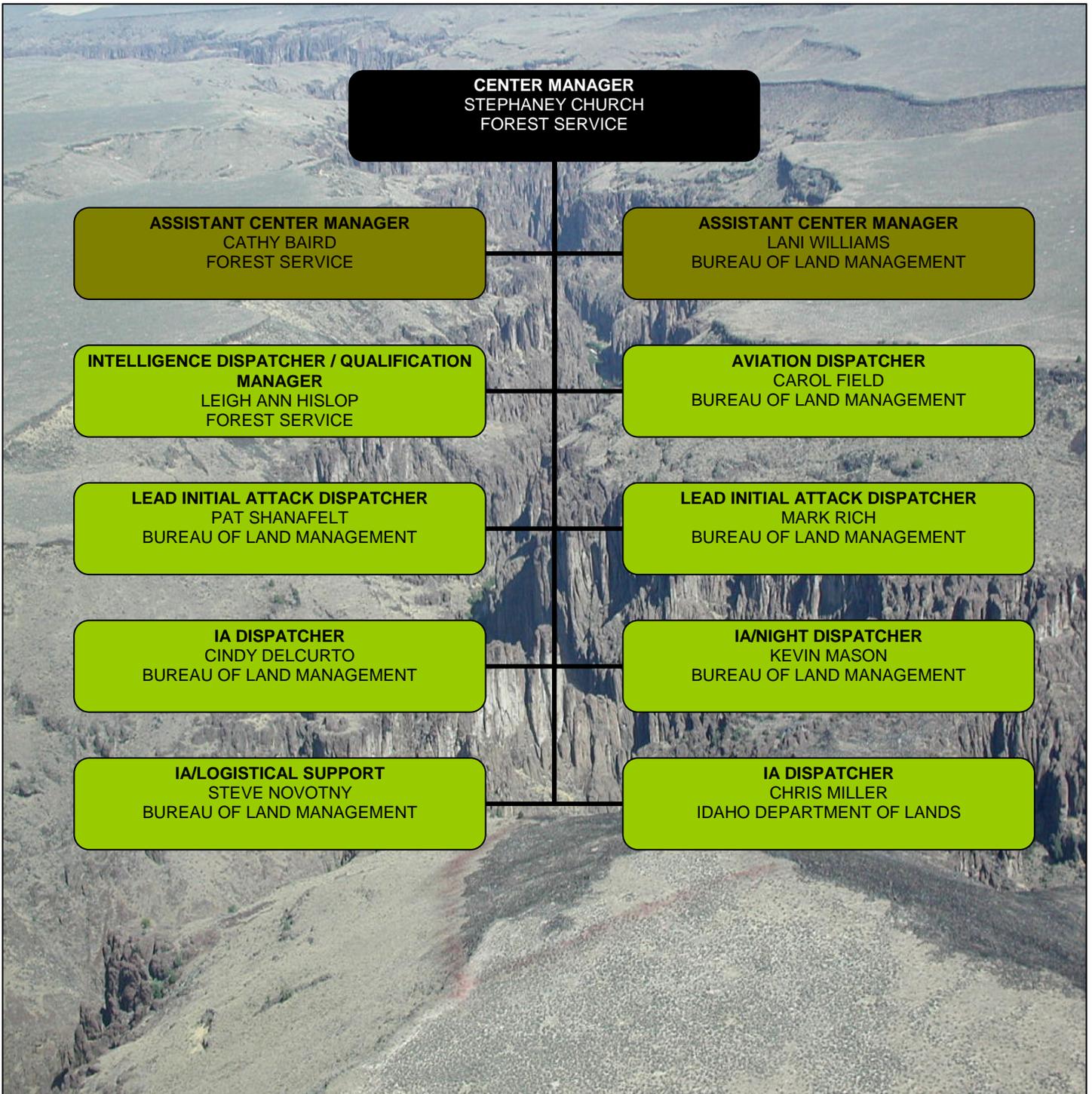




In December we started the lengthy process of receiving new radios and furniture in the main dispatch office. The radios are from Moducom and they replace a 10 year old system. The new radios have a very clean, crisp screen and are easy to operate. They also have some nice features that we didn't have before like specific volume control, a magnitude of timers, multiple simul-select buttons, and easy to use radio recorder. The systems furniture from Harmon Miller should be completely finished at the end of February. Two of the best accessories are the adjustable arms for the computer monitors and ergonomic desks that adjust to your height if you are sitting or standing. These two features will assist in keeping dispatchers comfortable while working their long days and nights.



## BILC ORGANIZATION



## INTERAGENCY SUCCESS

The Boise Interagency Logistics Center continues to provide safe, cost effective utilization of the closest interagency resources on wildfires in our jurisdictional area. Boise National Forest, Boise District BLM, and Southwest Idaho State Department of Lands commonly exchange resources to meet wildland suppression goals. For example, the Forest Service and BLM crews freely exchange personnel for better coverage and utilization. Additionally, all helitack crews provide cross-training opportunities for personnel on other crews and our cooperators. The Forest and BLM continued to share an Interagency Aviation Officer, Dane Lee, who provides aviation management expertise for both agencies. Also, the Forest Service hot shot crews regularly detail the local BLM firefighters during the season to assist in their development and provide them type 1 crew experience.

Local fire training through the Southwest Idaho Interagency Fire Training SWIFT partnership provided fire training to over 600 federal, state and local firefighters during 2006. Numerous other agencies took part in the training including Idaho Department of Lands, Eagle Fire, National Park Service, National Interagency Fire Center, Fish and Wildlife, and other local rural and city fire departments. The Boise National Forest and Boise District BLM participated in cooperative educational projects with rural and city fire departments and local schools, including the Boise State University Fire Academy, which filled 400 fire training slots. The three agencies worked together with Boise State University to provide the Southwest Idaho Fire Training classes for agency and non-agency personnel with the opportunity for college credits.

The annual Ada County Wildland Fire Steering Committee held its annual joint exercise again this year which concentrates on interagency incident communication and drew participation from local emergency response agencies, the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, and Idaho Department of Lands. This year the annual exercise focused specifically on span of control and unified command structure with the use of sand table exercises. For three days in May engine captains, engine module leaders, fire operations supervisors, and superintendents participated in classroom discussion and then spent several hours practicing the elements of their positions through sand table exercises and after action reviews within their peer groups. This was the second year using the smaller groups with the sand tables and participants felt that it is very beneficial. Also a main focus of the steering committee is the continuous challenges with the changing communication of local fire departments to 700 mhz which is not compatible with our federal and state radio systems. Throughout the 2006 fire season local fire agencies adjacent to federal and state lands responded to numerous incidents, most notably the fire bust that occurred due to a phenomenal lightning storm on August 10. These fires were successfully managed in many ways, most apparent was the ease at which different agencies came together to form the Incident Command structure, a direct result of this type of training.



Another good example of the interagency cooperation with training would be the dispatch courses that are coordinated through our dispatch center. The Dispatch Recorder D-110 was presented in May of 2006, producing good candidates for the summer expanded operation, future initial attack dispatchers, and firefighters who wanted a better understanding of the dispatch world. The success of this course was made possible by a number of individuals. Carol Field once again coordinated the class along with our dispatch staff as the major contributor with help from Deena Weber( Idaho State Office BLM), Dave Hendren (National Interagency Coordination Center), Bill Powlishen (Boise National Forest), and Will Worthwine (Boise District BLM). This year we also offered the new D-311 IA Dispatcher course which was very popular due to the new NWCG requirements.

Cathy Baird, BDC Assistant Center Manager, was the coordinator of the course and along with our staff, South Central Idaho and Vale Dispatch personnel a quality class was presented.

The Boise District BLM has an active Mitigation/Education/Prevention Program. A major asset is how well all the agencies, for example US Forest Service, NIFC, and local fire departments have worked together. Here is a list of some of their major interagency and community activities:

Field Inquiry Research Experience 2006 (FIRE-Up 2006) was the third year of the FIRE-Up program. Through the program students in the Meridian School District do field work in areas of BLM fuels projects. The students receive high school science credit, and can receive college science credit. The BLM collects fuels data, and in 2006 sixty-nine homeowners in the Terrace Lakes, Mountain Shadows, and Shilo subdivisions received wildland fire hazard assessments on their homes. The program is facilitated through an assistance agreement with Northwest Nazarene University.

The West Central Highlands Resource Conservation and Development Council (WCHRC&D) continued to be active in wildland fire education. Through an assistance agreement with the Boise District BLM the (WCHRC&D) implemented a new program entitled "Getting to Know Us – Fire" Through this program the council developed a three panel display about wildland fire to be placed in libraries along with books about wildland fire that the (WCHRC&D) donated to various libraries. The books will stay in the libraries' permanent collection and the display can move to different libraries as needed.



As growth continues in southwest Idaho many people are building homes in areas that do not have fire protection. The Southwest Idaho Resource Conservation and Development Council (SWIDRC&D) developed county specific pamphlets that include maps of fire districts, an explanation of the differences between wildland fire agencies and local fire departments, and information on protecting homes from wildland fire. These pamphlets will be distributed to planning and zoning agencies and fire departments in the future.

Population growth in the Treasure Valley has resulted in several fire departments increasing their fire prevention efforts. This has created an opportunity to expand the Treasure Valley Fire Prevention Cooperative. With this expansion the Coop is looking at participating in more large scale events to get out the fire prevention message.

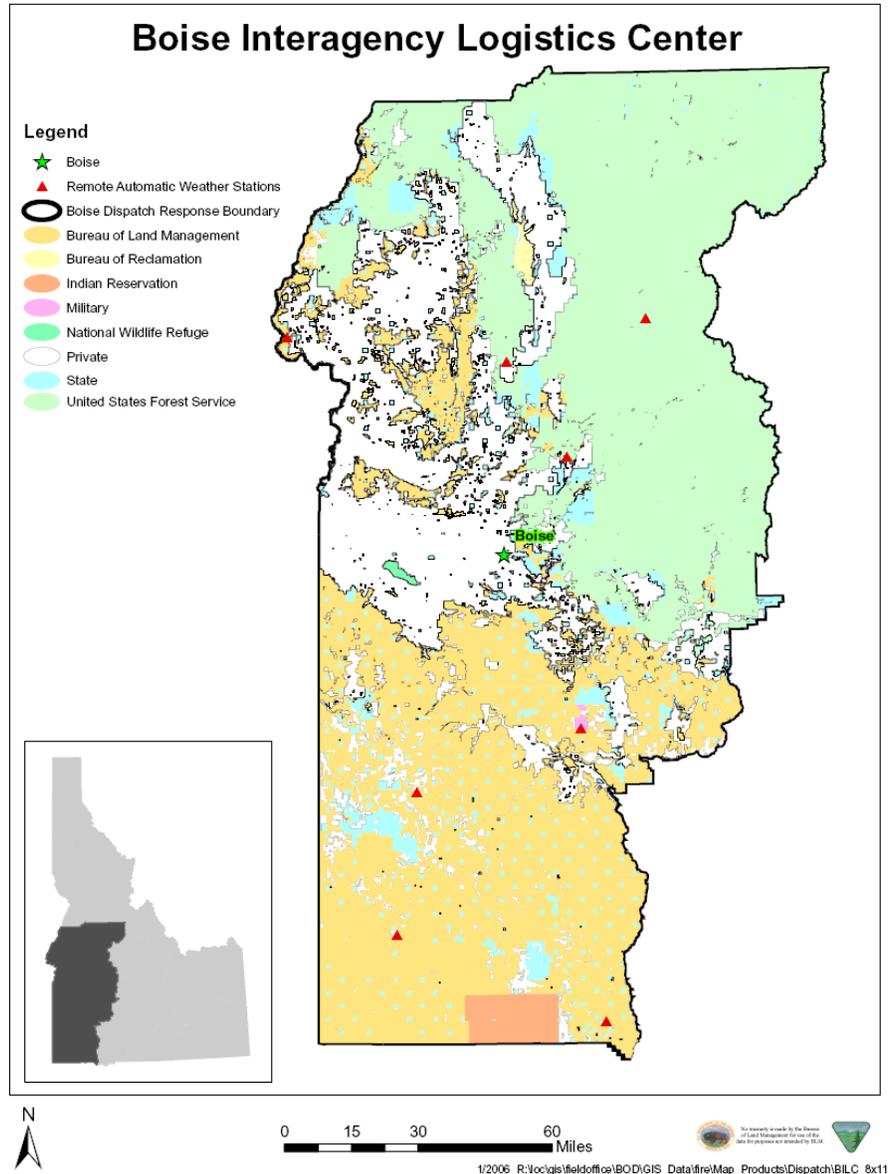


The Boise District Fire Prevention Staff continued participation in many events such as the Nightfire Nationals, The Caldwell Night Rodeo, Firewise workshops, and school programs. They also participated with the Boise National Forest and the Boise City Fire Department in a program for the ten-year anniversary of the 8<sup>TH</sup> Street Fire.



There are two local Interagency Type 3 Incident Management Organizations which are comprised of individuals representing the Boise National Forest, Idaho Department of Lands, Boise District BLM, and local fire departments. An interagency board of directors provides support and oversight for the organizations. This mix of interagency personnel has been instrumental in managing incidents that exceed the capabilities of local initial attack resources. Russ Long's Type 3 organization was mobilized twice this season for the Burnt and East Roaring fires on the Boise National Forest which were then transitioned to Type 2 Incident Management Teams.

On the right, the following map of southwest Idaho depicts the ownership by agency and response area for BILC which includes the Boise District BLM, Boise National Forest, and Southwest Idaho Department of Lands.



## SEASONAL WEATHER & SEVERITY

The multi-year drought that had been plaguing southwest Idaho for several years had much needed relief this past year (using the Natural Resources Conservation Service snow water equivalent data). The entire southwest portion of Idaho received over 100% precipitation and snowpack for winter 2006. Due to storms being out of the south and southwest, the highest amounts of precipitation hit the southern half of the state. Peak of snow season the Snow Water Equivalent for our area:

Boise Basin 130%  
 Bruneau Basin 154%  
 Owyhee Basin 149%  
 Weiser Basin 145%  
 Payette Basin 128%

For the Boise National Forest the water year (SWE) started off very well with October rains and then continued the entire winter with the best snowpack we have had in several years. Early snowfall came in November and continued into spring. This snowpack was welcomed with open arms. As of May 1 the west central mountains of Idaho, Weiser, Payette and Boise River Basins, were all above 100% of average for precipitation and snowpack. Spring brought about average rainfall and then dropped below average for the summer. The SNOTEL sites on the Boise National Forest recorded above average snowfall amounts. Listed are the forest sites with the percent of average snow water equivalent and percentage of average total precipitation:

FIRST OF THE MONTH	PCT OF AVG	DEADWOOD SUMMIT	ATLANTA SUMMIT	JACKSON PEAK	MORES CREEK SUMMIT	TRINITY MTN
NOVEMBER	SWE	112%	97%	98%	132%	123%
	PRECIP	101%	106%	109%	91%	119%
DECEMBER	SWE	104%	105%	95%	88%	NR
	PRECIP	100%	109%	106%	100%	NR
JANUARY	SWE	141%	146%	135%	139%	154%
	PRECIP	135%	147%	144%	140%	139%
FEBRUARY	SWE	119%	124%	122%	120%	131%
	PRECIP	120%	129%	130%	127%	123%
MARCH	SWE	120%	123%	118%	117%	129%
	PRECIP	122%	129%	128%	126%	121%
APRIL	SWE	127%	132%	123%	119%	141%
	PRECIP	126%	137%	130%	125%	134%
MAY	SWE	96%	55%	90%	33%	121%
	PRECIP	121%	132%	125%	122%	131%
JUNE	SWE	41%	0%	100%	100%	01%
	PRECIP	120%	130%	122%	122%	127%

Drought conditions were definitely not a factor this year for the forest or range lands. The Boise District BLM saw much improvement as far as precipitation and snowfall this past winter. By January the RAWS showed above 100% for precipitation and snow water equivalent. As of the end of May 2006, the Palmer Drought Index showed BLM lands just above average (unusual moist spell). By August drought indexes showed that most of the range lands in moderate to severe drought conditions. RAWS show that overall precipitation was about average for the spring and then dropped significantly below average for the summer months.

Listed below are the snow water equivalent levels and total precipitation percentages for the Boise District BLM:

FIRST OF THE MONTH	PCT OF AVG	MUD FLAT	SOUTH MTN	POLE CREEK
NOVEMBER	SWE	0%	61%	107%
	PRECIP	83%	117%	84%
DECEMBER	SWE	96%	55%	94%
	PRECIP	113%	127%	94%
JANUARY	SWE	168%	102%	130%
	PRECIP	173%	177%	132%
FEBRUARY	SWE	133%	89%	121%
	PRECIP	154%	151%	122%
MARCH	SWE	213%	97%	117%
	PRECIP	151%	149%	117%
APRIL	SWE	NR	100%	120%
	PRECIP	154%	143%	122%
MAY	SWE	100%	100%	0%
	PRECIP	149%	142%	112%
JUNE	SWE	100%	100%	NR
	PRECIP	141%	138%	112%



## PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

The water year runs from October 1 to September 30. Precipitation data totals for 2006 are compared to the historic annual average (1971-2000).

SNOTEL SITE	2006 WATER YEAR TOTAL INCHES	ANNUAL AVERAGE TOTAL INCHES	% OF AVERAGE
ATLANTA SUMMIT	56.2	45.6	123%
DEADWOOD SUMMIT	70.9	61.2	116%
COZY COVE	41.1	35.0	117%
JACKSON PEAK	52.3	45.6	115%
MORES CREEK SUMMIT	57.1	49.0	116%
TRINITY MTN	65.3	53.5	122%
MUD FLAT	22.8	17.6	129%
POLE CREEK	23.6	22.4	105%
SOUTH MTN	44.9	33.4	134%

## TEMPERATURE SUMMARY

Temperatures in southwest Idaho were overall above normal through most of the summer. For both the Boise District BLM and Boise National Forest RAWS recorded above average temperatures everyday except one from mid-June through July then showed some instability with temperatures ranging from max highs to below average. Boise District and Boise National Forest RAWS stations recorded the highest temperatures from June 26 – September 6 with the majority of the ranges above average. The highest temperature recorded for a BLM RAWS in 2006 was 114 degrees on July 23, registered at the Mountain Home RAWS. Mountain Home also had 15 consecutive days of above 100 degrees from July 15-29. Boise highest temperature this season was 107 degrees. Boise recorded 31 days over the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (96 degrees). The Forest recorded its highest temperature, 103 degrees on July 24<sup>th</sup> at Town Creek RAWS. Bearskin which is the northern most RAWS at 6700 feet recorded its highest temperature at 90 degrees on July 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup>, Wagontown RAWS also recorded its highest temperature of 98 degrees on July 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup>, and on July 23<sup>rd</sup> Pine Creek registered 100 degrees as a high. Overall the forest averaged 39 days over the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile for maximum temperature.



## LIGHTNING SUMMARY

The month of May brought about thunderstorms in the Treasure Valley. This was early especially for the severity of the storm which produced 70 mph winds. The first lightning caused fire was on May 5<sup>th</sup>. Then throughout the summer we had a continuation of multiple storms. On August 10<sup>th</sup> a



line of severe thunderstorms hit the Treasure Valley along with 70 mph winds and with the fuels in their prime for fire. This brought about our peak of the fire season with multiple large fires across southwest Idaho. Along with this theme, thunderstorms continued into the latter part of the season in October. The last lightning caused fire occurred on October 23<sup>rd</sup>.

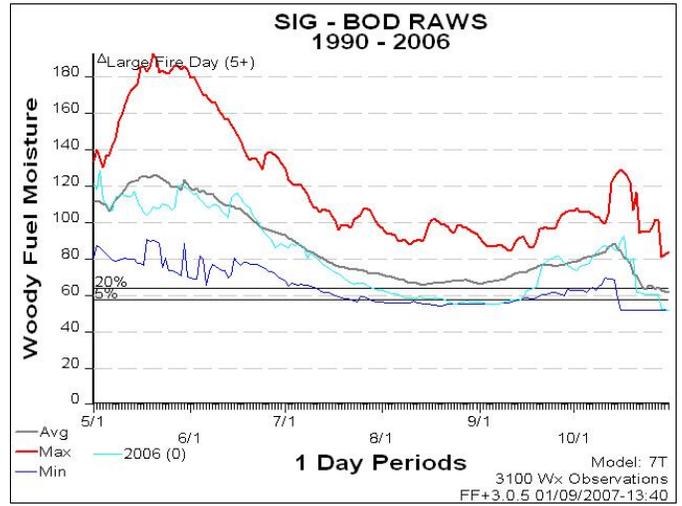
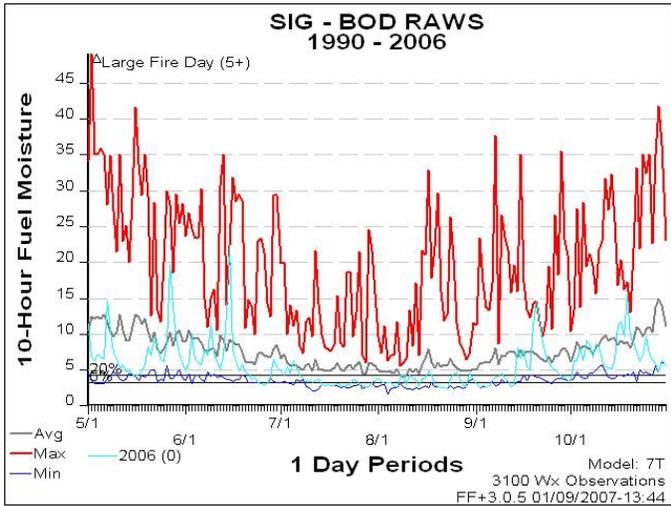
## FUEL MOISTURE SUMMARY

The abundant amount of precipitation and snow water equivalent in southwest Idaho produced a great year with on above normal fuel moistures. Bearskin, the most northern RAWS and highest in elevation of 6,700 feet, hit the highest level for 1000-hour fuel moistures on April 20<sup>th</sup> with 25% and then slowly but steadily dropped to below 10% average on July 26<sup>th</sup>. The 1000-hour fuel moisture did not return to average until the end of September. Pine Creek RAWS began the season at with a 1000-hour fuel moisture level of 35% in early April and gradually dropped to below the 10<sup>th</sup> percentile of 7% on August 1<sup>st</sup>. Besides one short period, the moistures stayed below average until the end of September. Town Creek RAWS, the most southerly and lowest in elevation of 4,500 feet on the forest began the season near maximum high levels of 29% on April 5<sup>th</sup>. Although the 1000-hour moisture levels did not drop below 10<sup>th</sup> percentile of 8% until August 2<sup>nd</sup> and then only remained there through mid-September, the moisture stayed below average from beginning of May through end of September. Continued on next page is a chart of the recorded fuel moistures from field personnel for this past season.

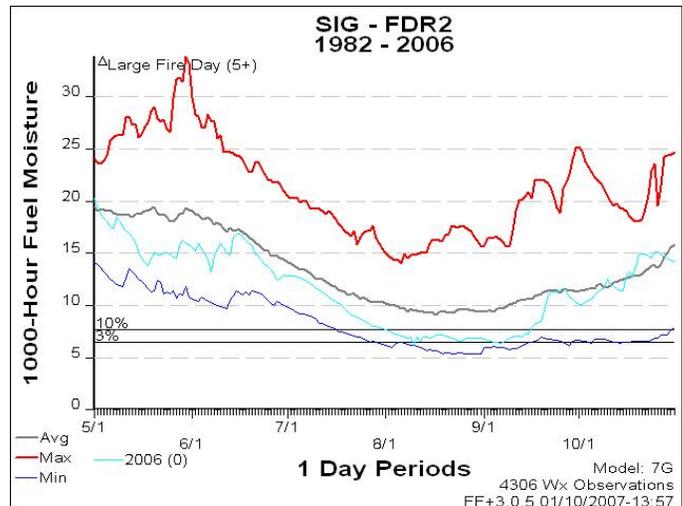
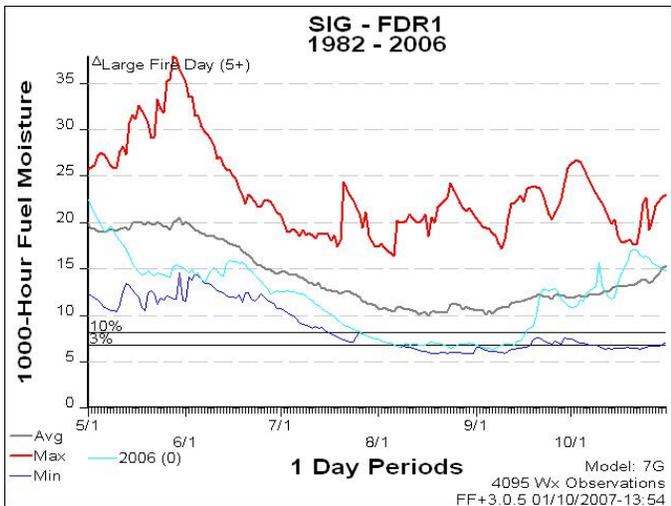
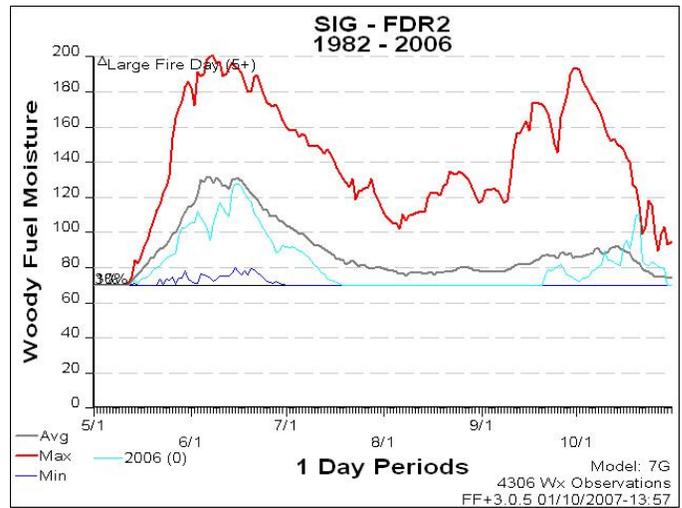
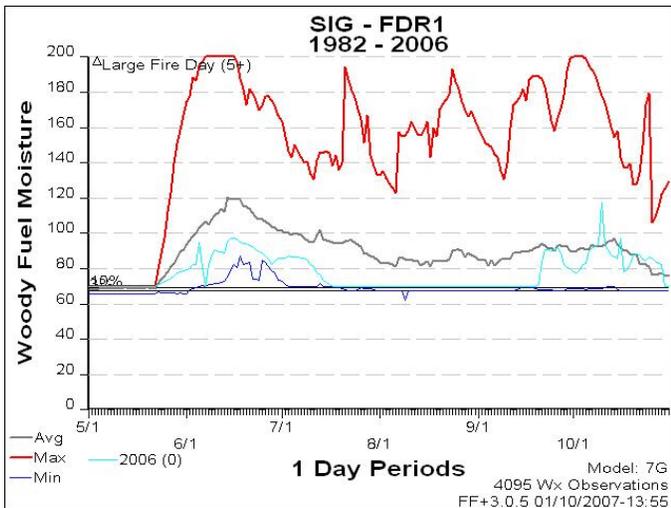
## LIVE FUEL MOISTURE

Below are the live fuel moisture readings taken by each agency throughout the season. Due to the large amount of fires in August and September most readings were unavailable.

AGENCY	SAMPLE AREA	TYPE	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	IDAHO CITY	10 HR DEAD FM	5-12%	9-13%	6-9%	NR	NR
		100 HR DEAD FM	8-64%	11%	6-9%	NR	NR
		1000 HR DEAD FM	8-116%	11-19%	8-11%	NR	NR
		CONIFER	89-105%	105%	130-140%	NR	NR
		CEANOTHUS	120-151%	150-177%	NR	NR	NR
		SHRUB	105-154%	115-151%	127-158%	NR	NR
	CASCADE	10 HR DEAD FM	NR	NR	9%	NR	NR
		100 HR DEAD FM	NR	9%	9%	NR	NR
		1000 HR DEAD FM	NR	10%	11%	NR	NR
		CONIFER	NR	125-207%	130-140%	NR	NR
		SHRUB	NR	256%	144-158%	NR	NR
	LOWMAN	10 HR DEAD FM	NR	9%	5%	NR	NR
		100 HR DEAD FM	NR	9%	5%	NR	NR
		1000 HR DEAD FM	NR	21%	5-7%	NR	NR
		CONIFER	NR	NR	194%	NR	NR
		SHRUB	NR	NR	209%	NR	NR
	EMMETT	10 HR DEAD FM	10-15%	12-15%	7-9%	NR	NR
		100 HR DEAD FM	20-25%	18-20%	11%	NR	NR
		1000 HR DEAD FM	30+%	25+%	14-15%	NR	NR
		CONIFER	116-117%	170-220%	154-193%	NR	NR
SHRUB		300%	140-200%	174-200%	NR	NR	
BOD-BLM	WILD WEST	SAGEBRUSH	NR	176%	131%	69%	NR
	KUNA	SAGEBRUSH	NR	155%	98-108%	NR	NR
	HAMMETT	SAGEBRUSH	NR	184%	123%	NR	NR
	THREE CREEK	SAGEBRUSH	NR	209%	131%	66%	NR
IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS	SOUTHWEST IDAHO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	DRY GRASS	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
		DRY SHRUB	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
		DRY CONIFER	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
		MEDIUM GRASS	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
		MEDIUM SHRUB	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
		MEDIUM CONIFER	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
		WET GRASS	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
		WET SHRUB	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
WET CONIFER	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		



Shown above are charts produced from the BLM weather station data on the rangeland for the live woody and dead 10-hour fuel moistures from May 1 to October 31. It includes the historical data, the current previous year highlighted, and the 5th & 20th percentile.



Shown above are charts produced from RAWS weather data on the forest lands for the live woody and dead 1000-hour fuel moistures from May 1 to October 31. It includes the historical data, the current previous year highlighted, and the 3rd & 10th percentile.

## WIMS INDICIES

The National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) assists in determining the difficulty in containment of fire. The Boise District BLM relies on the Burn Index (BI) because it is also partially reliant on wind measurements and can be a primary determiner of the lighter fuel (grass and brush) fire potential. BOD-BLM has five Remote Automated Weather Stations (RAWS) and one manual weather station in which they rely on for daily outputs of weather to determine the BI and fire danger levels. Boise is the manual weather station in which the Boise Weather Service conducts the observations and then relays to our center.

NAME	STATION ID	LOCATION	ELEVATION
BOISE	102601	NWS - NIFC	2838
DEAD INDIAN RIDGE	101402	10 MI NW OF WEISER	3570
MTN HOME	102709	MTN HOME AFB	3350
BRACE FLAT	103207	29 MI WNW OF RIDDLE	4900
TRIANGLE	103208	13 MI SE OF SILVER CITY	5330
POLE CREEK	103210	DUCK VALLEY INDIAN RES	5660

The Boise National Forest uses the Energy Release Component (ERC), Burning Index BI, and Spread Component (SC) to measure critical burning conditions and set staffing levels. ERC provides is a good early indicator of a potentially busy fire season. It is derived from a combination of fuel type, fuel loading, and dead and live fuel moisture samples, and is a good model to use in heavier fueled forest lands. The Boise Forest has several RAWS stations grouped together into Special Interest Groups (SIG) in the Weather Information Management System (WIMS) to provide broader scale averages of NFDRS indices on the Boise National Forest. The National Fire Danger Rating System utilizes the WIMS processor to manipulate weather data stored in the NIFMID database to produce the fire danger ratings for the corresponding weather stations (RAWS) on the forest.

### FDR1 SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP

The Northern Zone of the Boise National Forest is represented by FDR1 SIG and is comprised of three RAWS stations located on the Boise and Payette National Forests. This group best represents the overall conditions on the North Zone of the Boise National Forest.

### FDR2 SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP

The Southern Zone of the Boise National Forest is represented by FDR2 SIG and is comprised of five RAWS stations located on the Boise and Sawtooth National Forests. This group best represents the overall conditions on the South Zone of the Boise National Forest.

NAME	STATION ID	LOCATION	ELEVATION
BOF SIG: FDR1			
BEARSKIN	101221	5 MI NE OF DEADWOOD RESERVOIR	6700
PINE CREEK	101222	6 MI SW OF SMITH'S FERRY	5600
SKI HILL	101223	PAYETTE NF	5600
BOF SIG: FDR2			
PINE CREEK	101222	6 MI SW OF SMITH'S FERRY	5600
TOWN CREEK	101708	2 MI E OF PLACERVILLE	4500
WAGONTOWN	102712	3 MI SSW OF FEATHERVILLE	6200
FLECK SUMMIT	102802	SAWTOOTH NF 11 MI E OF ATLANTA	7100
NORTH FORK RS	102903	SAWTOOTH NF NORTH FORK RS	6290

The table below indicates the number of days at each fire danger level for each zone on the Boise National Forest in 2006 from May 1 to October 27:

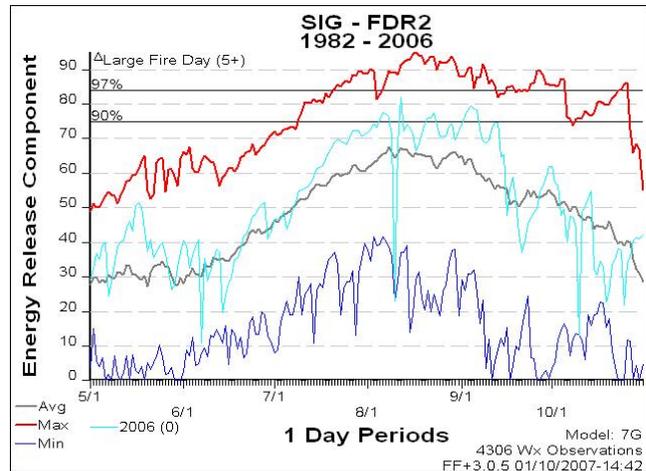
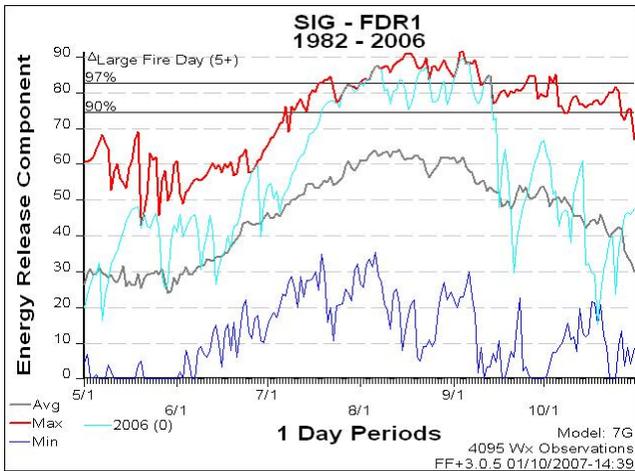
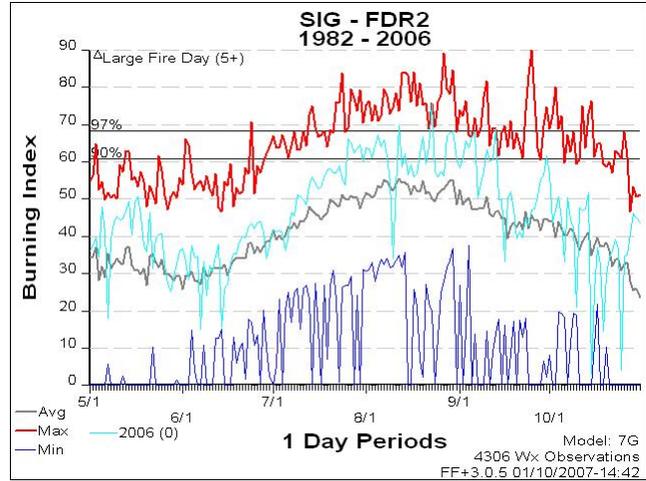
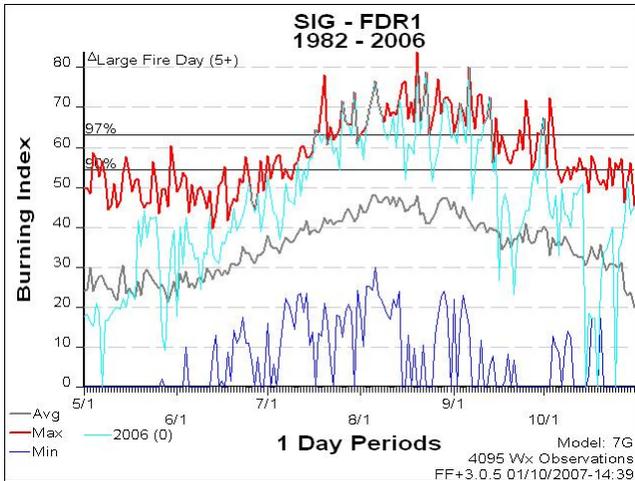
NORTH ZONE – BOISE NF		SOUTH ZONE – BOISE NF	
FIRE DANGER RATING LEVEL	DAYS	FIRE DANGER RATING LEVEL	DAYS
LOW	60	LOW	38
MODERATE	56	MODERATE	77
HIGH	36	HIGH	22
VERY HIGH	28	VERY HIGH	42
EXTREME	0	EXTREME	1

The table below indicates the total number of days the Energy Release Component ERC and Burn Index BI indices exceeded critical breakpoints of 90 & 97<sup>th</sup> percentiles for each zone of the Boise National Forest in 2006:

NORTH ZONE – BOISE NF		SOUTH ZONE – BOISE NF	
BURNING INDEX		BURNING INDEX	
# OF DAYS ABOVE 90 <sup>TH</sup> PERCENTILE	60	# OF DAYS ABOVE 90 <sup>TH</sup> PERCENTILE	58
# OF DAYS ABOVE 97 <sup>TH</sup> PERCENTILE	43	# OF DAYS ABOVE 97 <sup>TH</sup> PERCENTILE	17
ENERGY RELEASE COMPONENT		ENERGY RELEASE COMPONENT	
# OF DAYS ABOVE 90 <sup>TH</sup> PERCENTILE	56	# OF DAYS ABOVE 90 <sup>TH</sup> PERCENTILE	57
# OF DAYS ABOVE 97 <sup>TH</sup> PERCENTILE	25	# OF DAYS ABOVE 97 <sup>TH</sup> PERCENTILE	21



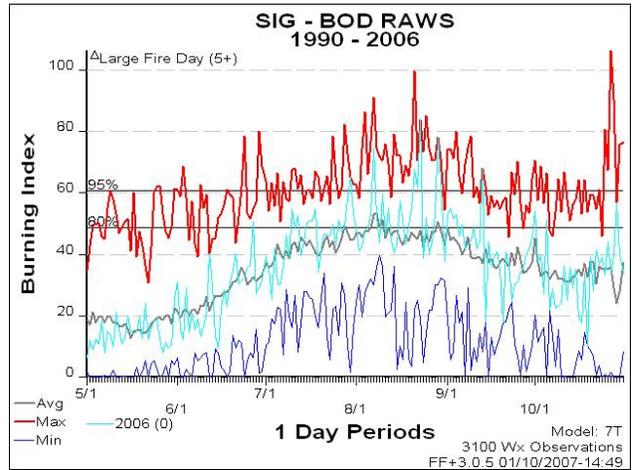
Below are outputs produced from the weather stations on the forest for BI and ERC from May 1 to October 31. These charts include the historical data, the current previous year highlighted, and the 90 & 97<sup>th</sup> percentile labeled.



The table below shows the number of days each RAWS station on the Boise District Burn Index exceeded the critical breakpoints of 80 & 95<sup>th</sup> percentiles in 2006 from May 1 to October 27:

BOISE DISTRICT BLM			
FIRE DANGER RATING LEVEL	DAYS	BURNING INDEX	
LOW	21		
MODERATE	94	# OF DAYS ABOVE 80 <sup>TH</sup> PERCENTILE	88
HIGH	58		
VERY HIGH	7	# OF DAYS ABOVE 95 <sup>TH</sup> PERCENTILE	38
EXTREME	0		

This chart is produced from the BLM weather stations on the rangeland for the BI from May 1 to October 31. It includes the historical data, the current previous year highlighted, and the 80 & 95<sup>th</sup> percentile labeled. As shown, the BI was primarily above average from mid-July through mid-September with several days in August reaching maximum heights.



## Fire Activity

### OVERVIEW

Overall southwest Idaho experienced well above-average number of fire starts and acres burned in 2006. Boise Dispatch Center dispatched a total of 399 incidents which include wildland fires, assists to local cooperators, and false alarms.

AGENCY	FIRES	% OF 10 AVG	ACRES	% OF 10 AVG
BOISE DISTRICT BLM	146	131%	115,926	174%
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	202	137%	87,493	891%
SOUTHWEST IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS	30	143%	4748	1259%

Breakdown of first and last fires in 2006 for each agency:

AGENCY	FIRST FIRE	ACRES	LAST FIRE	ACRES
BOISE DISTRICT BLM	04/14/2006	3.00	10/24/2006	0.50
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	05/04/2006	0.10	10/31/2006	0.10
SOUTHWEST IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS	06/11/2006	0.10	10/31/2006	0.10

### BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

The Boise Forest had a record breaking season with 202 incidents charring 87,493 acres. The first fire was May 4 and the last occurred on October 31. The most significant activity started on July 30 with the Burnt Fire and then continued until we had four more large fires which included the Red Mountain, Rattlesnake, Summit Lake, and East Roaring. To manage these fires and the multiple starts that continued to occur we hosted one Area Command Team, three Type 1 Teams, seven Type 2 Teams, and two Type 3 Teams. Also for about two months, we hosted two different Buying Teams to assist with purchasing. A big contributor to the number of fires was the unusual amount of lightning late in the season up until the middle of October. A big mile stone for the forest was the implementation of Wildland Fire Use. Management was able to support two WFU fires this season, 8 Mile Ridge which only was 0.10 acre and Brown's Creek which grew to 50 acres. If conditions allow, hopefully we will see more WFU incidents in the future.



The chart below includes all fires on the forest over ten acres.

INC#	NAME	CAUSE	START DATE	ACRES	COMMENTS
120	BURNT	L	7/30	2,119	LOCAL TYPE 3 TEAM. TYPE 2 TEAM: SALEEN
152	RED MOUNTAIN	P	8/14	35,482	LOCAL TYPE 3 TEAM. TYPE 2 TEAMS: LUND & RALEY. TYPE 1 TEAMS: MARTIN & BROYLES
153	BOULDER CREEK	L	8/14	12.5	
173	STRATTON	P	8/21	13	PART OF RATTLESNAKE COMPLEX
176	RATTLESNAKE	L	8/21	43,600	PART OF RATTLESNAKE COMPLEX. WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE. TYPE 2 TEAMS: SALEEN & LUND. TYPE 1 TEAM: MUIR
180	SUMMIT LAKE	L	8/21	2,681	PART OF RATTLESNAKE COMPLEX
202	EAST ROARING	L	9/4	3,185	LOCAL TYPE 3 TEAM. TYPE 2 TEAM: SUWYN
311	SMITH CREEK	P	10/31	227	



RED MOUNTAIN FIRE, BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

## 2006 Boise National Forest Cumulative Wildfire Suppression Totals

TOTAL INCIDENTS SUPPRESSED BY BOF		
	FIRES	ACRES
Person Caused Fires:	32	35,742
Lightning Caused Fires:	170	51,751
<b>COMBINED TOTAL:</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>87,493</b>

The total number of fires suppressed by BOF, regardless of land status or ownership.

ACRES SUPPRESSED BOF JURISDICTION						
	PERSON	LIGHTNING	#FIRES BY OWNERSHIP @ ORIGIN			TOTAL ACRES BY OWNERSHIP
			TOTAL	PERSON	LIGHTNING	
<b>USFS Land:</b>	<b>35,523.55</b>	<b>51,750.30</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>87,273.85</b>
BLM Land:	0.00	0.20	2	1	1	0.20
Idaho Dept of Lands:	0.50	0.50	6	1	5	1.00
Privately Owned Land:	217.90	0.33	13	10	3	218.23
SITPA Land:	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Other Federal Land:	0.00	0.10	1	1	0	0.10
All Other Acres:	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
<b>COMBINED TOTAL:</b>	<b>35,741.95</b>	<b>51,751.42</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>87,493.37</b>

Total acres suppressed and burned by BOF ownership.

BOF Wildland Fire Use		
	Incidents	Acres
D-1 MTN HOME	0	0
D-3 IDAHO CITY	1	50
D-4 CASCADE	0	0
D-5 LOWMAN	1	0.10
D-6 EMMETT	0	0
<b>COMBINED TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50.1</b>

Other BOF statistical data.

Fires & Acres by District		
	FIRES	ACRES
D-1 MTN HOME	30	3,224
D-3 IDAHO CITY	38	67
D-4 CASCADE	61	4,851
D-5 LOWMAN	27	35,508
D-6 EMMETT	46	43,625
<b>COMBINED TOTAL</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>87,274</b>

All acres burned within district



BOF False Alarms:	2
Unable To Locate:	6





## IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS

IDL experienced one their busiest seasons in the past ten years with number of fires and acres. The largest fires occurred on the same day, August 10, when a volatile lightning storm went through the area. The Ola and Timber Butte fires became part of the Ola Complex which incorporated five incidents for a total of 54,406 acres. The Ola Complex was an interagency effort as it included land owned by the state, private, Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management. Along

with their own incidents they also assisted other local agencies on numerous occasions.

The chart below includes all fires over one acre.

INC#	NAME	CAUSE	START DATE	ACRES	COMMENTS
4016	FLOWING SPRINGS	P	6/19	3.5	
4024	HARRIS CREEK	P	7/9	324	
4027	OLA	L	8/10	1,608	PART OF OLA COMPLEX. TYPE 2 TEAM: LUND
4028	TIMBER BUTTE	L	8/10	2,744	PART OF OLA COMPLEX. TYPE 2 TEAM: LUND
4031	SECOND PINE	L	8/11	56	PART OF OLA COMPLEX. TYPE 2 TEAM: LUND
4040	GRANITE	L	9/6	3	
4047	CLAY CREEK	P	9/18	1.3	
4057	DEER CREEK	L	10/13	2.7	



## 2006 Idaho Department of Lands Cumulative Wildfire Suppression Totals

TOTAL INCIDENTS SUPPRESSED BY IDL		
	FIRES	ACRES
Person Caused Fires:	8	330.80
Lightning Caused Fires:	22	4,417.33
<b>COMBINED TOTAL:</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4,748.33</b>

The total number of fires suppressed by IDL, regardless of land status or ownership

ACRES SUPPRESSED IDL JURISDICTION						
	PERSON	LIGHTNING	#FIRES BY OWNERSHIP @ ORIGIN			TOTAL ACRES BY OWNERSHIP
			TOTAL	PERSON	LIGHTNING	
<b>Idaho Dept of Lands:</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>234.30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>234.30</b>
BLM Land:	144.10	352.00	1	0	1	496.10
USFS Land:	1.70	63.33	16	13	3	65.03
Privately Owned Land:	0.50	0.20	11	7	4	3,952.90
SITPA Land:	0.00	0.00	1	1	0	0.00
Other Federal Land:	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
All Other Acres:	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
<b>COMBINED TOTAL:</b>	<b>330.80</b>	<b>4,417.53</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4,748.33</b>

Total acres suppressed and burned by IDL ownership.

<b>IDL False Alarms:</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Non-IDL Acres Person:</b>	<b>330.80</b>
<b>Non-IDL Acres Lightning:</b>	<b>4,417.53</b>



## BOISE DISTRICT BLM

The BLM experienced its first fire on April 14 and last fire on October 24. This was the busiest year since 2000 for 146 fires burning 115,926 acres. The first large fire of the year burned 833 acres on June 6. The craziest day was on August 10 when a phenomenal lightning storm went through the area starting numerous fires all over the district charring 78,183 acres. The 4<sup>th</sup> of July weekend served as the busiest in terms of number of fires with 24. Along with the forest, BLM had an unusual amount of lightning late in the season up to middle of October.



The chart below includes all BLM fires over 300 acres.

NAME	CAUSE	START DATE	ACRES	COMMENTS
MAGGIE	P	6/6	833	UTILIZED A LOCAL TYPE 3 IC WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
NICHOL PIT	P	6/12	1048	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
WANDERING VIEW	P	6/25	373	UTILIZED A LOCAL TYPE3 IC
MARTHA MUDD	P	6/25	4774	UTILIZED A LOCAL TYPE 3 IC WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
LITTLE JOE	L	7/1	422	IDAHO NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING AREA
BIG HORSE	L	7/2	421	
RATCAN	L	7/2	2528	
TIPMART	L	7/2	327	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
GUFF	L	7/2	1356	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
LOCK	L	7/4	339	UTILIZED A LOCAL TYPE 3 IC
LITTLE SOUTH	L	7/5	1011	UTILIZED A LOCAL TYPE 3 IC
WEST PEN	P	7/7	336	UTILIZED A LOCAL TYPE 3 IC WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
CROOK	P	7/11	429	UTILIZED A LOCAL TYPE 3 IC WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
DOME	P	7/22	1260	UTILIZED A LOCAL TYPE 3 IC WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
EAST ANT	L	7/25	1319	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
PADDY CAKE	P	8/5	1071	
CHERRY	L	8/10	54,350	PART OF THE OLA COMPLEX TYPE 2 TEAM: LUND WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
RABBIT	L	8/10	13,070	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
DITTO REST	L	8/10	6181	UTILIZED A LOCAL TYPE 3 IC WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
DISCOVERY	L	8/10	1166	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
COLD	P	8/10	3416	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
CHUBBY SPAIN	L	8/21	6074	UTILIZED A LOCAL TYPE 3 IC WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
FRENCHIE	L	8/21	10,610	UTILIZED A LOCAL TYPE 3 IC WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE



## 2006 Boise District BLM Cumulative Wildfire Suppression Totals

TOTAL INCIDENTS SUPPRESSED BY BLM		
	FIRES	ACRES
Assists to Other Agencies:	18	---
Person Caused Fires:	80	17,367
Lightning Caused Fires:	48	98,559
<b>COMBINED TOTAL:</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>115,926</b>

The total number of fires suppressed by BLM, regardless of land status or ownership

ACRES SUPPRESSED BLM JURISDICTION						
	PERSON	LIGHTNING	#FIRES BY OWNERSHIP @ ORIGIN			TOTAL ACRES BY OWNERSHIP
			TOTAL	PERSON	LIGHTNING	
BLM Land:	<b>14,176</b>	<b>61,505</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>75,682</b>
USFS Land:	0	0	2	0	2	0
Idaho Dept of Lands:	597	10,043	10	6	0	10,640
Privately Owned Land:	2,593	27,008	42	2	2	29,601
Military:	0.00	0.00	1	0	1	0.00
Fish & Wildlife Service:	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
All Other Acres:	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
<b>COMBINED TOTAL:</b>	<b>17,367</b>	<b>98,557</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>115,924</b>

Total acres suppressed and burned by BLM ownership.

Field Office STATS	TOTAL # OF FIRES	LIGHTNING CAUSED	PERSON CAUSED	LIGHTNING ACRES	PERSON ACRES	BLM OWNED TOTAL ACRES
Four Rivers FO:	88	26	62	53,420	11,817	65,237
Owyhee FO:	12	9	3	3,519	134	3,653
Bruneau FO:	11	4	7	1,500	115	1,615
Birds of Prey NCA:	17	9	8	3,067	2,110	5,177

Total acres burned on each resource area on BLM land

<b>False Alarms:</b>	<b>12</b>
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## BILC FIRE CAUSE STATISTICS

AGENCY		# OF FIRES		TOTAL ACREAGE		AGENCY OWNED ACRES	FALSE ALARM - UNABLE TO LOCATE	ABANDONED CAMPFIRES
		PERSON	LIGHTNING	PERSON	LIGHTNING			
BLM	FOUR RIVERS FIELD OFFICE	62	26	14,779	86,395			
	OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE	3	9	226	7,457			
	BRUNEAU FIELD OFFICE	7	4	218	1,550			
	BIRDS OF PREY AREA	8	9	2,144	3,157			
	<b>BOISE DISTRICT</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>17,367</b>	<b>98,559</b>	<b>75,682</b>	<b>12</b>	
FS	MTN HOME RANGER DISTRICT	9	21	246.40	3,188.45			
	IDAHO CITY RANGER DISTRICT	7	31	4.25	63.95			
	CASCADE RANGER DISTRICT	6	55	0.90	4850			
	LOWMAN RANGER DISTRICT	2	25	35,482	26			
	EMMETT RANGER DISTRICT	8	38	8.35	43,623.10			
	<b>BOISE NATIONAL FOREST</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>35,742</b>	<b>51,751</b>	<b>87,274</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>366</b>
IDL	<b>SOUTHWEST IDAHO</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>4,417</b>	<b>234.30</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>TOTAL BILC</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>208,167</b>		<b>163,190</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>366</b>



The Boise National Forest Idaho City Hotshot crew on their return trip home from an assignment, rolled up on this fully engulfed semi-truck alongside Interstate 84. Boise City Fire Department responded to try to contain the fire of the semi-truck and Boise District BLM responded in case the fire spread into the wildland. Due to the cooperative efforts by all no one was injured and the fire was mainly contained to the vehicle.

## HISTORICAL FIRE DATA

The following table provides a comparison of this year's fires and acres by agency with data from the previous ten years. Acres shown are total acres, not solely agency acres.

YEAR	BOD FIRES	BOD ACRES	BOF FIRES	BOF ACRES	IDL FIRES	IDL ACRES
1997	116	24,380	134	164	12	75
1998	85	11,642	160	1,726	11	3
1999	145	92,102	120	171	17	48
2000	117	142,058	93	35,848	15	4
2001	138	71,768	196	115	36	443
2002	101	42,875	260	1,756	45	57
2003	79	10,594	145	39,956	28	111
2004	66	4734	138	844	17	8
2005	106	32,670	114	1,350	15	5
2006	146	115,926	202	87,493	30	4,748
<b>10 YR AVG 1997-2006</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>93,357</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>16,942</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>550</b>

## FIRE ASSIST INFORMATION

BDC dispatched the following local agency resources to provide initial attack and support assistance to the following adjacent areas:

DISPATCH	AIRTANKERS & MAFFS	SEATS	HELICOPTERS	AIR ATTACK	EQUIPMENT	TYPE 1 CREW	TYPE 2 CREW
CENTRAL & EASTERN IDAHO	22	5	3	1	0	0	1
PAYETTE & SITPA	4	2	12	4	5	0	0
SOUTHERN IDAHO	11	10	13	5	12	4	0
EASTERN OREGON	32	7	0	2	2	4	0
NEVADA	22	0	0	2	6	15	0
UTAH	2	0	4	0	19	17	2



## *Fuels*

### **SMOKE MANAGEMENT**

Once again this year the three primary land management agencies in SW Idaho have complied with prescribed fire smoke/airshed management policies established by the Montana-Idaho States Airshed Coordinating Group. The procedures adopted provide burn information to the Montana Monitoring Unit in compliance with DEQ Smoke Management Guidelines. Boise Dispatch, through the Intelligence desk, continues to provide technical support and regulatory guidance, as well as reporting assistance for burners as needed. Boise Dispatch remains the primary liaison between the burning community and the Airshed Coordinating Group for any disputes.



## FUELS REDUCTION STATISTICS



Federal agencies use Appropriate Management Response as their specific action/response that is suitable to meet their fire management objectives. This spectrum could range from tactical options to intensive management actions. One area on the Boise District BLM has incorporated the monitoring or confinement action is a large portion of the Owyhee Mountains. This concept is beneficial for fires of low threat, mainly inaccessible by ground, have natural barriers, and helps with a costly deployment of

resources. This year Boise National Forest implemented their Wildland Fire Use Plan which allowed management to choose an appropriate response action on a natural caused fire. The forest has designated an area which incorporates mostly the eastern side and also areas where there should be minimal impact to the public. Even though only two fires were declared as WFU, it is an exciting development and hopefully in the future management will be able to implement even more.

AGENCY	# OF PROJECTS	ACRES ACCOMPLISHED	TYPE OF PROJECT
BOISE DISTRICT	1	314	PRESCRIBED FIRE
	5	24	AMR
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	34	8,787	PRESCRIBED FIRE
	2	50	WILDLAND FIRE USE
IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS SOUTHWEST	12	2,275	PRESCRIBED FIRE
	0	0	WILDLAND FIRE USE



## Logistical Activity Statistics

### BOISE DISPATCH CENTER RESOURCES

BDC represents the Boise National Forest, Boise District BLM and the Southwest Area of the Idaho Department of Lands for dispatch services involving aviation, fire, administrative and disaster services. The three agencies include about 10.8 million acres of land with fire suppression responsibilities for eight million acres. Our ten year average is 289 fires annually and burn over 110,849 acres. In 2006, we dispatched 378 fires for 208,167 acres. BDC also is responsible for dispatching other resources from the National Fire Center, Idaho State Office BLM, Administratively Determined Employees, and Contract Equipment.

BILC mobilizes 1,222 personnel representing the following agencies:

AGENCY	BOD	BOF	SWS	ISO	NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER						
					FCD	FCA	FCF	FCR	FCP	WXW	OAZ
# OF PERSONNEL	297	416	46	41	198	44	79	38	38	5	20

### FIRE SUPPRESSION RESOURCES

Listed below is the breakdown of fire resources dispatched from BILC:

AGENCY	BLM	FS	IDL
UNIT IDENTIFICATION	ID-BOD	ID-BOF	ID-SWS
AIR ATTACK	1	1	0
SEAT	1	0	0
TYPE 1 HELICOPTER	0	1	0
TYPE 2 HELICOPTER	0	1	0
TYPE 3 HELICOPTER	1	1	0
HELITACK PERSONNEL	12	27	0
TYPE 1 IHC	0	2	0
TYPE 2 REGULAR IA CREW	0	2	0
TYPE 2 CONTRACT IA CREW	0	2	0
TYPE 2 INMATE CREW	0	0	3
TYPE 4 ENGINE	20	5	1
TYPE 6 OR 7 ENGINE	1	6	3
WATER TENDER	3	0	0
DOZERS	3	0	1
FUEL TRUCK	1	0	0
MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS TRAILER	1	0	0
MOBILE COMMAND TRAILER	1	0	0
MOBILE CACHE	0	2	0
<b>REGIONAL CONTRACT EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		
REGIONAL EERA ENGINES	40		
REGIONAL EERA BUSES	84		
REGIONAL EERA TACTICAL WATER TENDERS	6		

## MOBILIZATIONS

### OVERHEAD

#### SMOKEJUMPERS

The only smokejumpers that jumped a fire in our area this year were out of McCall who deployed eight jumpers on three fires. The Great Basin Smokejumpers were not used to jump on any of our incidents this year but they were used in our area. We used the 28 jumpers for prescribed fire and 20 for wildland fires in which seven of the orders were generated with their incident management team.

#### FILL STATISTICS

All different types of requests were filled such as preparedness, wildfire, prescribed fire, wildland fire use, hurricane, BAER, and other support. Type 1 Incident Management Teams with overhead in our area were mobilized a total of 11 times, Type 2 IMT mobilized 21 times and our Buying Team was dispatched for eight incidents. Locally we hosted one Area Command Team, three Type 1 IMT, seven Type 2 IMT and 2 local Type 3 Teams. Administratively Determined/Emergency Firefighter (AD/EFF) individuals are playing a greater and greater role in filling positions in the fire organization. Boise Dispatch Center dispatched 193 AD personnel who filled 277 overhead requests this season, 197 assignments were out of the state.

Below are the filled overhead orders broken down by agency:

AGENCY	BOD	BOF	SWS	ISO	NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER							AD
					FCD	FCA	FCF	FCR	FCP	WXW	OAZ	
# REQUESTS FILLED	342	571	38	61	303	73	106	25	48	8	29	277

Listed is the total number of orders processed at BDC:

TYPE OF RESOURCE	FILLED	UTF	CXL	TOTAL
OVERHEAD	2,767	488	245	3,500
CREWS	308	117	53	478
OTHER EQUIPMENT	1,164	28	137	1,329
ENGINES	591	12	49	652
FIXED WING AIRCRAFT	246	11	20	277
TYPE 1 HELICOPTERS	42	6	7	55
TYPE 2 HELICOPTERS	39	12	7	58
TYPE 3 HELICOPTERS	59	12	4	75
HEAVY AIR TANKERS	139	9	12	160
SEATS	130	0	10	140
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,485</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>6,724</b>



Listed below is the Unable To Fill list shown by position which was UTF'd more than twice for our incidents only (limited from ROSS Data Draw which did not enable us to pull order the UTF information from All Requests):

ABRO	4	EMTB	13	HECM	64	SEC2	16
ASGS	3	EMTI	8	HELM	33	SECG	3
ATGS	16	EQPM	9	INCM	7	SEMG	3
BCMG	14	EQTR	4	ORDM	12	SITL	4
COMT	5	FACL	7	PROC	4	SOF1	3
COST	6	FALC	6	PTRC	4	SOF2	19
COTR	3	FELB	9	RADO	14	SOFR	8
DIVS	9	FOBS	7	RCDM	9	SPUL	7
DMOB	4	GSUL	7	RXCM	3	STCR	14
DOZB	19	HEB1	7	SCKN	3	STEN	6
EDSD	10	HEB2	8	SEC1	6	TFLD	17

**CREWS**

**TYPE 1 CREW MOBILIZATIONS**



Both of the Boise National Forest Interagency Hot Shot Crews were on assignment most of the summer. They managed to spend a good chunk of time at home contributing to the Burnt, Rattlesnake, and Red Mountain fires. They also traveled to Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Montana, Oregon, California, and South Dakota.



CREW	DAYS AVAILABLE	DAYS IN TRAVEL STATUS	DAYS OFF	LARGE FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	IA FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	MILES TRAVELED
BOISE IHC	121	18	20	19	5	14,731
IDAHO CITY IHC	146	7	17	18	8	43,500

CREW	CONSECUTIVE 14 DAY ASSIGNMENTS	DETAILERS	TRAINING ASSIGNMENTS	OVERTIME
BOISE IHC	6	5	20	1,029
IDAHO CITY IHC	6	8	14	1,100





**OTHER CREW MOBILIZATIONS**

The Boise Regular Type 2 IA Crew had a total of 4 assignments on large incidents. Those assignments were in New Mexico and Arizona.

SICI Crews had 38 total assignments this season: 23 on the Boise National Forest, three for the Boise District BLM, eight for Idaho Department of Lands and four incidents in Utah.

The two National Contract Type 2 Crews were mobilized for 8 assignments in Nevada, Idaho and California. These crews did not come on contract until late August.

The BLM sponsored two AD camp crews this year. These crews were utilized once for a fire in Nevada and three times on the Boise National Forest for the Burnt and Rattlesnake incidents.

**EQUIPMENT**

**ENGINES**

The BLM throughout Idaho continued its joint effort in making a strike team of engines available the entire season. A rotation of engines and strike team leaders were maintained by a Fire Operations Supervisor and this information was relayed to BDC, who was the designated dispatch center for the strike team. The strike team was dispatched to six incidents in Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho.



Other BLM Type 4 Engines also assisted our neighbors the Twin Falls District BLM, Payette National Forest, and Vale District BLM on 16 incidents.

The Boise National Forest engines were assigned to a total of 4 off-forest incidents which incorporated only one engine in New Mexico.

The regional contract engines in our area filled 305 orders for Type 4-6 engines this season. They traveled all over Eastern and Western Great Basins plus our neighbors Vale District BLM in the Pacific Northwest.





**DOZERS**

The Boise District BLM has three dedicated fire dozers that are a vital part of their firefighting force. This year they were also used to assist their neighbors on the Boise National Forest, Idaho Department of Lands, and Twin Falls District BLM.



### **FUEL TRUCK**

The Boise BLM has a fuel truck that can be a vital piece of equipment for large fires and those fires that are a good distance from town. Besides the local incidents the fuel truck assisted Elko BLM on five incidents.

### **TACTICAL WATER TENDERS**

Regional contract tactical water tenders filled eight orders from incidents in Idaho, Utah, Louisiana, Arizona, and Colorado.

### **OTHER EQUIPMENT**

Other equipment used includes the Boise National Forest Cache Van out of Idaho City which was used for two incidents, the Burnt Fire on the Cascade Ranger District and the East Roaring Fire on the Mountain Home Ranger District. Also the Boise District BLM has a Communications Trailer that was used on the Burnt Fire and Ola Complex.

## **AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY**

### **HELICOPTER USE**

The Boise District BLM and Boise National Forest had three exclusive use helicopters at their disposal, one Type 3 contracted by BOD, and a Type 3 and Type 2 contracted by BOF. Also we



were fortunate to host a National Type 1 Helicopter. Due to the extremely active summer the Type 1 Helicopter was used frequently on local incidents.



AGENCY	BLM	FS	FS	FS
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	N863H	N864H	N214KA	N719HT
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	BELL 206 L4	BELL 407	BELL 212 HP	SIKORSKY CH 54B
DAYS UNDER CONTRACT	115	166	127	118
BASE LOCATION	BOISE AIRPORT	GARDEN VALLEY	LUCKY PEAK	LUCKY PEAK
TOTAL FLIGHT HOURS	239	446.1	431.3	432.3
FIRE MGT HOURS	236.5	425.3	428.1	432.3
OTHER HOURS	2.5	20.8	3.2	0
# OF IA FIRES	43	78	46	48
# OF EXTENDED ATTACK/ LARGE FIRES	36	6	27	14
GALLONS OF WATER	265,932	134,035	648,284	3,121,220
PERSONNEL TRANSPORTED	673	1594	3,529	0
OPERATIONAL RAPPALS	0	59	35	0
# OF FIRES STAFFED BY RAPPALLERS	0	23	12	0
LBS. OF CARGO	41,158	220,901	296,298	0
OPERATIONAL COST	\$408,737	\$702,472.80	\$1,077,895.02	\$4,474,607.55



**CALL-WHEN-NEEDED HELICOPTERS**

Call when needed helicopters are routinely utilized by the Boise District BLM and Boise National Forest not only for fire but also for resource use. These include wildlife surveys such as the Sage Grouse, Eagle, and



Bull Trout surveys. Wild horse and burro round-ups, tree planting, aerial seeding, and radio work are among the other common uses. A total of 18 CWN ships were utilized for various fires on BLM, IDL and BOF lands.



**FIXED WING USE**

Boise Interagency Logistics Center uses fixed-winged aircraft for air attack, lead planes, air tankers and overhead transportation missions. Aerial reconnaissance is another major use of fixed wing aircraft hired by this office. Fire is the main use in this category, but there are also flights for wildlife and vegetation reconnaissance as part of resource management. There were 22 different Lead Planes/ASM used on local incidents this season.

**AIR ATTACK PLATFORMS**

Spur Aviation was the BLM contract and Eagle Cap Aviation for the Forest Service. Both air attacks had a busy year at home and assisting neighbors. The BLM platform was also able to assist for incidents on Twin Falls District BLM, Elko District BLM, Vale District BLM, Salmon-Challis National Forest and Southern Idaho Timber Protection. Both air attack platforms are used for all agencies within our dispatch area and work very well together coordinating flight time and days off. They were also able to host two Airtanker Group Supervisor trainees throughout the summer.

AGENCY	BLM	FS
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	N532SA	N39RR
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	AERO COMMANDER 500S	CESSNA 337G
DAYS UNDER CONTRACT	125	106
BASE LOCATION	BOISE AIRPORT	BOISE AIRPORT
TOTAL FLIGHT HOURS	397	391.91
OFF-UNIT ASSIGNMENTS	98.61	0
TOTAL COST	\$314,092.23	\$264,947.63



**SINGLE ENGINE AIRTANKERS**



SEATS (single engine airtankers) have become a crucial and popular firefighting force. The exclusive use AT 802's from Aero Tech are capable of carrying approximately 800 gallons of retardant per load. Due to the MAFFS being stationed out of Boise the SEAT base was moved to Mountain Home Municipal Airport. Boise BLM had one exclusive use which was shared with BIA New Mexico so it started in July. Due to the local activity, there were also five other

SEATS that worked off a call-when-needed contract that were used local fires. The Mountain Home SEAT base dispensed a total of 410,127 gallons of retardant/water/foam.

The following chart depicts the SEAT use:

IDENTIFICATION #	T-188	T-488	T-181	T-183	T-449	T-454
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	AT-802F	AT-802	AT-802F	AT-802F	AT-802	AT-802
BASE LOCATION	MTN HOME	MTN HOME				
TOTAL FLIGHT HOURS	193.35	112.30	93.33	39.68	37.76	25.52
OFF-UNIT HOURS	67.07	48.12	26.80	15.73	6.98	1.47
GALLONS OF RETARDANT	163,082	98,089	57,952	37,258	25,453	15,543
GALLONS OF WATER	1,500	0	1,500	0	0	0
GALLONS OF FOAM	1,500	0	6,750	0	1500	0
TOTAL GALLONS	166,082	98,089	66,202	37,258	26,953	15,543
# OF IA FIRES	36	20	13	18	6	1
# OF EXTENDED FIRES	6	6	7	0	2	3
OPERATIONAL COST	\$459,157.26	\$390,808.37	\$323,422.36	\$157,512.56	\$162,118.64	\$62,842.71





**HEAVY AIRTANKER  
RETARDANT USE**

This was a busy fire season locally and Boise Air Tanker Base continued to be a hub for airtanker activity to neighboring areas. The base distributed a total of 587 loads and 1,191,655 gallons of retardant this season. The MAFFS (Modular Airborne Fire Fighting Systems) was stationed in Boise starting August 6<sup>th</sup> through September 21<sup>st</sup>. We hosted a total of four MAFFS 4, 6, 7, and 8 that

are based out of Wyoming and from North Carolina. These aircraft flew a total of 33 days, 318 loads, and dropped a total of 659,625 gallons over 32 different incidents. There were 13 other heavy airtankers (T55, T-00, T-05, T-09, T-11, T-12, T-20, T21, T-22, T-25, T-27, T-44, T-43) that used the Boise Airtanker Base. These tankers dropped a total 131 loads and 297,000 gallons of retardant. 10 of the 13 large airtankers were used on our local incidents for a total of 87 loads for 203,744 gallons of retardant.

The following chart depicts the aircraft use for our LOCAL incidents:

AIRTANKERS	LOADS	RETARDANT GALLONS	MAFFS	LOADS	RETARDANT GALLONS
T-55	6	12,027	M4	58	136,732
T-00	5	14,763	M6	59	149,249
T-05	23	49,339	M7	7	16,556
T-09	5	10,386	M8	9	22,267
T-12	9	18,541			
T-21	9	22,917			
T-22	10	23,052			
T-27	18	44,464			
T-44	2	4,100			
T-43	2	4,155			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>203,744</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>324,804</b>



## MOBILIZATION CENTER

The Boise Mobilization Center located at NIFC had an extremely busy season. The Mobe Center was open daily July 23<sup>rd</sup> through October 3<sup>rd</sup>. The was the longest continuous open period for the center. It was operated using two shifts and generally open 16-18 hours a day with a few 24 hour days. 3,915 personnel were processed which consisted of type 1 and 2 crews, incident management teams, and miscellaneous overhead from as far away as Australia, New Zealand, and Canada.

The cost to support these personnel is as follows:

Lodging	\$ 93,128.61
Meals & Water	\$ 52,475.89
Toilets, Wash Stands, Misc	\$ 9,029.24
TOTAL	\$154,633.74

## *Miscellaneous Office Activities*

### RADIO ACTIVITY

The Boise Dispatch Center utilizes 16 different frequencies and 30 separate tones for the Boise District BLM, Boise National Forest, and Idaho Department of Lands Southwest Office. In addition to fire traffic, dispatcher's spend a portion of their time monitoring miscellaneous radio traffic such as tracking of personnel in the field, medical and other emergencies, and aircraft tracking. Flight following with aircraft has taken a primary role in our office due to its importance and tremendous amount of time that is dedicated. Radio traffic at Boise Dispatch continues to increase with continuing additional demands placed on the Center especially from non-primary offices and agencies. This includes adjoining agency/office resources, the National Interagency Fire Center, local fire departments, contractors, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, BLM Idaho State Office, Great Basin Smokejumpers, and civilian aircraft.

### INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY

The primary duties deal with accumulating, managing, and disseminating fire information, weather activity, and statistical fire reports. Among the data and reports generated by the Intelligence Dispatcher are: monthly potential assessment reports, daily fire weather reports, Weather Information Management System (WIMS) data, RAWs and manual weather stations, daily situation reports to Eastern Great Basin Coordination Center, fire statistical data, prescribed fire data, and other information. Other duties include account management of forest personnel in the incident qualification and certification system.

The Boise Dispatch Center internet site is updated daily by the Intelligence Dispatcher during the fire season. The site provides information to the public, media and fire organizations on wildfire and prescribed fire activity, fire danger ratings, burn indices, press releases, fire restrictions and closures, photo gallery, GIS fire maps, and information about dispatch. The website [www.fs.fed.us/r4/bilc](http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/bilc) switched to a Forest Service server due to the availability of updating on an as needed basis.



The Intelligence Dispatcher is the primary intermediary between local burners and the Montana-Idaho States Airshed Coordinating Group, and assists burners with questions and problems associated with smoke management. The Intelligence Dispatcher is the primary subject matter expert for solving website problems and instructing burners in reporting procedures. She is also the primary contact between Idaho Department of Environmental Quality DEQ air quality office and local burners for issuances of burning restrictions issued by the DEQ.

### **AVIATION DISPATCHER**

The aircraft dispatcher is responsible for coordinating all flights for Boise District BLM, Boise National Forest, and State Dept Lands, under the guidance of the Unit/Forest Aviation Officer, for both fire and special use projects. Boise is a busy place for flights of all kinds ranging from fire to fish surveys. Boise Dispatch regularly provides courtesy flight following for Bureau of Reclamation Bull Trout surveys on the Boise River and it's subsidiaries throughout the year. We also regularly provide flight following to the BLM smokejumpers for their training in the spring as well as throughout the season as they move from one area to another. Other regular users are the Forest Health Survey folks tracking insect infestations and status of overall tree health in the region and the BLM seeding projects. Numerous other surveys such as eagle surveys, sage grouse, powerline, and snow surveys are common here. In addition, National Business Center Aviation Management pilots routinely check in with us when doing training and proficiency flights. The aircraft desk has provided a single contact point for flight following and information concerning aviation users in the area.

The Aircraft desk used AFF (Automated Flight Following) extensively this year. The use of this program enhances radio flight following protocol and is a welcome addition to our tools for coordinating airspace both with cooperators and agency resources. Boise has good rapport with the neighboring agencies and continually strives for prompt and efficient communications in the area of aviation to promote safe and successful missions.

### **OTHER STAFF ACTIVITIES**

The staff of Boise Dispatch was able to participate in a total of six off-unit assignments. They extended from Alaska to Texas.

The staff continued to support training and fire program efforts both in the Great Basin on for the National Office. Carol Field participated in the BLM National Review of Dispatch Operations in New Mexico. Leigh Ann Hislop assisted with several IQCS Training sessions both locally and off-unit. Lani Williams participated as a member of the ROSS Change Board, served as notetaker for National Predictive Service Meetings, National Coordinator Meetings, and as Executive Secretary for the Fire Environment Working Team. Cathy, Lani, and Leigh Ann also assisted with Command and General Staff Training S420 as role players.

END

