

2014

BOISE INTERAGENCY DISPATCH CENTER

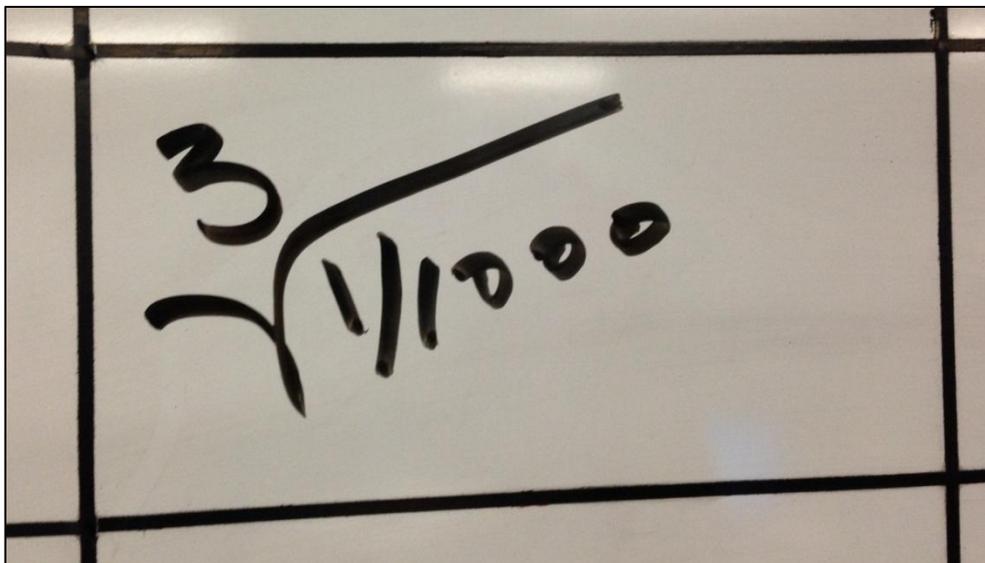


ANNUAL REPORT

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One of our dispatchers being silly with the fire size of one of the BLM fires

AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

The Boise Interagency Dispatch Center continued its interagency success in providing safe, cost effective service for wildland fires within southwest Idaho for Boise District Bureau of Land Management, Boise National Forest, and Southwest Idaho Department of Lands. Listed below is the total acreage responsibility of Boise Interagency Dispatch Center and each agency's ownership and protection areas.

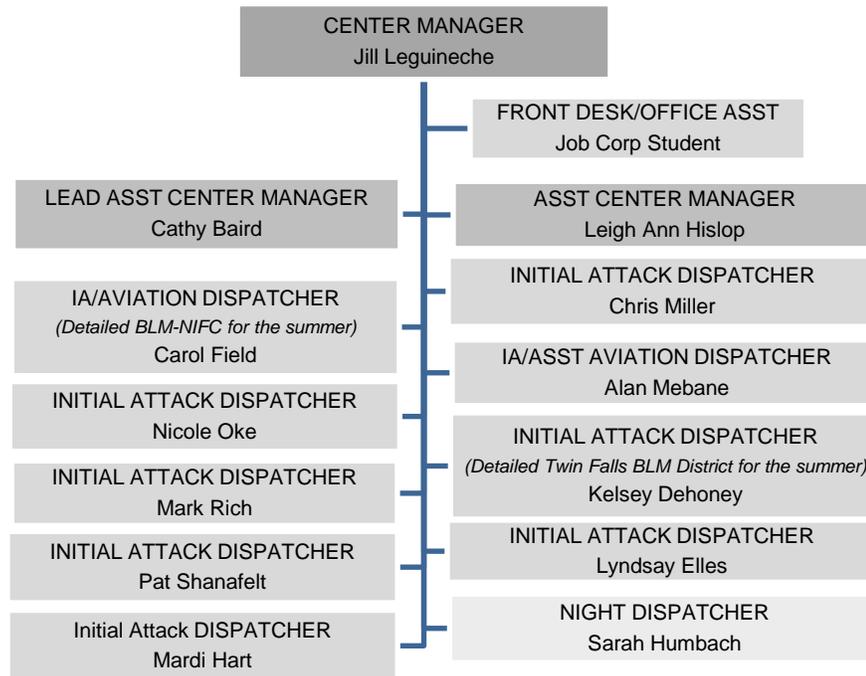


	BOISE DISTRICT BLM	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	SOUTHWEST IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS
OWNERSHIP ACRES	3,826,577	2,085,836	501,394
PROTECTION ACRES	6,603,159	2,124,851	393,058
BOISE DISPATCH PROTECTION RESPONSIBILITY ACRES			9,121,068

OWNERSHIP ACRES BY PROTECTION AREA			
	BOISE DISTRICT BLM	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	SW IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS
BLM	3,790,694	16,540	19,343
BOR	34,598	46,905	1,386
DOI	11	0	0
HISTORIC WATER	23,461	5,375	722
MILITARY	10,311	805	104
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	1,392	0	0
PRIVATE	2,215,556	138,903	193,122
STATE	418,928	46,694	35,771
STATE FISH & GAME	18,802	5,596	432
STATE OTHER	4,094	0	0
STATE PARKS & REC	5,687	0	0
USFS	79,626	1,864,032	142,179

Date	INC #	Field Off. Fire Code	Name	Legal	IC	Acres	Resources
8/11	BOD 832	JBWB BFO	BLACKJACK	10S3W33		828	H84H
8/11	SW S 835	JB29 BFO	OLD BLUE	13S 3E 12	FIGUISO	274	
8/11	BOD 838	JBFW BFO	MOONIE	8S 1E 10	Sullivan	150%	L-DI 5AA
8/12	BOD 845	JB32 OFO	KOKE	2S 4W 29	ROJAS	119	
8/15	BOD 876	JCG6 FRFO	PRISONER	2N 2E 30	ROJAS	82	
8/17	SWS 886	JCT3 OFO	BOG 1	8S 4W 10	Alonzo	3/11000	50 MEN L.O.

DISPATCH PERSONNEL

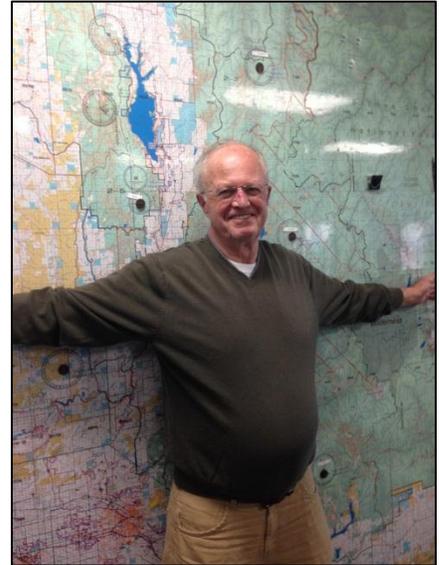


The Boise Dispatch Center is normally operated with thirteen personnel: one center manager, two assistant center managers, nine initial attack dispatchers, and one office assistant. The center manager position serves as the primary floor supervisor and liaison with duty officers with the Assistant Center Managers being secondary as needed. The primary duties of the Assistant Center Managers are Logistics and Intelligence. Cathy Baird who is the lead assistant serves in the Logistics Manager role and Leigh Ann Hislop serves in the Intel Manager role. Of the nine primary IA dispatchers, two are also assigned as aviation dispatchers and one as night dispatcher. Each dispatcher also has an area of responsibility which could include Bureau of Land Management, southern Boise National Forest, northern Boise National Forest or Southwest Idaho Forest Protective District.

There were several personnel changes and movement this year. Alan moved into a permanent FS position which in turn left his spot vacant, which was filled with Mardi in November. Carol detailed to the BLM National Fire Center as the SEAT Coordinator. Kelsey detailed to Twin Falls BLM District as the Public Information Officer. Due to the open positions, we took in a detailer from Boise BLM Helitack, Matt Sorensen and also hired Sarah Humbach to help fill in as our night dispatcher. The Office Assistant was filled by several Job Corp students who shared the position which worked out very well and will continue in the future.

Dispatch Highlights:

- Celebrated Pat Shanafelt's 51 fire seasons as a seasonal employee with a retirement party as he will now be a part of the call-when needed workforce
- Hosted one incredible detailer for 90 days from Boise Helitack
- Matt and Al serenaded Dispatch with a song from Les Mis. There were many Matt and Al Show moments
- From BLM State direction we ended up being a Test Center for WildCAD 6.0... which was interesting right from the start... then we tried to break it, or at least FireCode
- Hosted the Great Basin Dispatch Workshop
- Survived full 7 day staffing from May 18 until October 4
- Kelsey and Leigh Ann went on a RAWS scavenger hunt in February to Yellowstone... took us a while to find it but it was finally located safe and sound after many speculations
- To improve efficiency dispatch purchased new computer screens and stands so most positions have three with a couple having four which makes it easier to work and monitor AFF, weather, WildCAD and ROSS
- Alan accepted a FS PFT position here in dispatch
- Mardi accepted the BLM Career Seasonal position
- First annual Dispatch Christmas Bowling Party was a major success
- Participated in the Boise City Mock Fire Day
- If there is any question on the fire location... I would bet on Francis
- Thunderbolt Lookout made our lives more entertaining with his pleasant good mornings and quirky conversations
- Flash Flood Warnings in the beginning of August!
- Danskin Lookout not staffed
- Sarah Humbach saved our bacon and helped us out as night dispatcher
- Alan got married
- Dispatch got a new iPhone and will be able to look at maps via when we get those after-hour phone calls
- "So when can we use the Eagle Dozer?"
- Trader Joes opened in Boise
- Dispatch participated in the Boise County Exercise
- Completed BLM National Fire Review
- We welcomed dispatching the two new BLM Super Heavies
- First "Team" mob was for Kidd Type 2 Team on July 4
- National Preparedness Level 2 on July 2! PL1 Nationally on September 29!
- Dispatch seasonals started May 5 and worked until October 4
- We actually electronically sent fire information to managers this year (instead of via the ol' fax)
- Notable retirements: Steve Banks and Ellen Dunlap
- See an increase in local incident complexity with RFPA, military and RFD response
- Assisted with a Local Logistics Workshop
- Several dispatchers were able to participate in some valuable training called "Taking Care of Our Own"



- Only 148 OTA fire reports to complete in a week!
- Dispatchers all helped with the Forest Readiness Reviews
- Fire Restriction confusion... who is in who is out and splitting the zones
- Hosted the Midnight Suns and the Chena IHC
- “Who left what vehicle where and what are we supposed to do about it?”
- We enjoyed having a variety of Duty Officers both BLM and Forest that were not the regulars
- MAFFS activation was short lived
- Hosted Boise NF Apprentices

Below shows special projects and assignments for the Dispatch Staff:

- Jill Leguineche: National Dispatch Efficiency Working Group (DEW Group). Great Basin Incident Business Committee Dispatch Representative.
- Cathy Baird: ACDP assignment CA-LPCC. EDSP fire assignment with Lowes Dispatch Team to Yosemite. Primary Expanded Dispatch Supervisor locally from July 15 through September 6. FireStat Coordinator. Chair of the Dispatch Steering Committee. Lead instructor for D311. Coordinated the local ROSS Refresher. Assisted IDL with the new process of rating of EMS Equipment.
- Leigh Ann Hislop: Southwest Idaho Smoke Coordinator. RAWS Coordinator. An IQCS Account Manager. Unit instructor for WIMS and S491 Intermediate NFDRS. Assisted with first Great Basin NFDRS Workshop. DI-1202 Report Coordinator. Local WildCAD Manager.
- Kelsey Dehoney: 90 day detail as PIO to Twin Falls District BLM. Instructor for two D110 classes. Tackled the Dispatch SOP Revision.
- Nicole Oke: FireStat Coordinator. Unit instructor for D310 and D311. Assisted with editing NWCG D310 course. Interview by Phacil for suggestion to new generation of ROSS. Coordinated and instructed two sessions of D110. Coordinated the 1st annual Dispatch Christmas Bowling Party. Assignments: Aircraft dispatcher fire assignment to Arizona, EDSP (T) assignment to Alaska, and IADP to Vancouver, Washington
- Chris Miller: EDSD assignments to ID-SCC and OR-COICD. Assisted with the local Logistics Workshop.
- Carol Field: Lead Instructor for D312. Instructor for Helicopter Manager Course. Detailed to the BLM National Office as the first SEAT Coordinator for 90 days.
- Alan Mebane: IADP assignment to UT-RFC and CA-YICC. Unit Instructor for D312 and D110.
- Mardi Hart: IADP fire assignment to OR-JDIDC. Accepted the BLM Career Seasonal position
- Lyndsay Elles: EDRD (T) assignment to ID-SCC. ACDP (T) assignments to UT-EBC and ID-CDC. ACDP taskbook completed.



Most of the dispatch staff having a pre-season meeting at The Griddle

Local fire activity as a whole was well below the ten year average. Boise District BLM was well below the average for both starts and acres. For Boise National Forest, the number of fire starts was just above average but again the acres were well below the 10 year average. State Protection Area was just above average for the number of starts but acres burned was over five times the normal (reference charts on page 8). Logistically, our dispatch workload was slower than normal throughout the year (refer to the charts on page 17). We had some higher workloads throughout the summer but overall the numbers were way down from previous recent years. For operations, initial attack started slow with only a few fires in April and May. The busiest time started with the first lightning bust mid-July and then it stayed fairly steady but not overwhelming the entire season. Dispatch went to the seven day coverage on May 18th and ended on October 4th. The first 24-hour coverage was not needed until June 3. The regular night shift started on June 29th and ended on October 4th. We opened expanded dispatch on July 15th and closed it September 6th. We had a total of 11 dispatchers that filled our expanded dispatch this season that included four trainees. We only needed to host two Incident Management Teams and one Buying Team this season.



Whiskey Complex (comprised of four fires) started by lightning in the early morning hours of July 14 & burned 9694 acres near Garden Valley

INCIDENT	IMT TYPE	IMT NAME	TEAM HOME UNIT
WHISKEY COMPLEX	TYPE 1	HARVEY	GREAT BASIN
TIMBER BUTTE	TYPE 2	WILDE	GREAT BASIN
WHISKEY COMPLEX TIMBER BUTTE	BUYING TEAM	HUSTON	GREAT BASIN

Due to our dispatch location being in close proximity to the National Interagency Fire Center, we were honored to have numerous tours from many different offices and countries that included: USDA Job Corp, Meridian High School Forestry Class, Human Resource Specialist Class, DOI Deputy Secretary of Technology/Business, BLM Resource Advisory Council, ROSS Project Developers, Wildland Fire Logistics Workshop Participants, New York Times, USFS Associate Deputy Chief of Business Operations, Norwegians, Dispatch Efficiency Group, iRWIN Project, Cascade Youth Conservation Corp, DOI Under Secretary, Emmett Youth Conservation Corp, Moroccans, WO FS Incident Stress Group, DOD Military Liaison, DOI AQD Assisted Acquisition Services, USAID United States Agency for International Development and numerous engine and crew personnel.

FIRE SUPPRESSION RESOURCES

Below is the list of resources that are dispatched through BDC.

AGENCY	BLM	USFS	IDL
<i>UNIT IDENTIFICATION</i>	<i>ID-BOD</i>	<i>ID-BOF</i>	<i>ID-SWS</i>
AIR ATTACK PLATFORM	1	1	0
TYPE 1 HELICOPTER	0	1	0
TYPE 2 HELICOPTER	0	1	0
TYPE 3 HELICOPTER	1	1	0
HELITACK PERSONNEL	11	22	0
TYPE 1 IHC	0	2	0
TYPE 2 REGULAR IA CREW	0	2	0
TYPE 2 CREW	0	1	1
SMOKE CHASE CREW (5-10 PEOPLE)	0	1	1
SUPER HEAVY ENGINE (TYPE 3)	2	0	0
TYPE 4 ENGINE	12	5	0
TYPE 5/6/7 ENGINE	0	1	4
TYPE 5/6/7 PATROL/PREVENTION	0	8	0
WATER TENDER	3	0	0
DOZER	3	0	0
FUEL TRUCK	1	0	0
MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS TRAILER	1	0	0
MOBILE CACHE/COMMAND TRAILER	1	1	0
CONTRACT RESOURCES			
NATIONAL TYPE 2 IA CREW		2	
REGIONAL ENGINES TYPE 4		17	
REGIONAL ENGINES TYPE 6		21	
AIRCRAFT CRASH RESCUE APPARTUS		1	
NATIONAL BUSES – CREW CARRIER		54	
REGIONAL WATER TENDERS - TACTICAL		5	
REGIONAL WATER TENDERS - SUPPORT		26	
CHIPPER		5	
CLERICAL SUPPORT UNIT		1	
DOZERS		26	
EXCAVATORS		12	
FALLER MODULE		8	
ROAD GRADERS		5	
SKIDDER		0	
SKIDGINE		0	
HELICOPTER OPERATIONS SUPPORT TRAILER		2	
TRANSPORTS TRACTOR/TRAILER		50	
MECHANICS/SERVICE TRUCK		6	
REFRIGERATED TRUCK/TRAILER		11	
WEED WASHING UNIT		9	
FUEL TENDER		8	
GRAY WATER TRUCK		12	
POTABLE WATER TRUCK		4	
HANDWASHING STATION – TRAILER MOUNTED		7	

We also hosted the Chena and Midnight Sun Interagency Hotshot Crews from Alaska through the BLM Idaho State Office for eight weeks from mid-July to mid-September.

FIRE ACTIVITY

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center dispatched a total of 300 incidents which includes wildland fires, assists to local cooperators, and UTL/false alarms. Within our response area we dispatched to 213 confirmed incidents for 24,172 acres. Our Southwest Idaho 10 year average (2004-2013) is 242 fires for 155,593 acres.

Below is a list of 2014 fires and acres that belong to each wildland protection agency with averages and percent of averages.

BOISE DISTRICT BLM		BOISE NATIONAL FOREST		SW IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS		BDC – SW IDAHO	
FIRES	64	FIRES	122	FIRES	27	FIRES	213
5 YR AVG	109	5 YR AVG	95	5 YR AVG	29	5 YR AVG	234
% OF 5 YR AVG	58%	% OF 5 YR AVG	128%	% OF 5 YR AVG	93%	% OF 5 YR AVG	91%
10 YR AVG	103	10 YR AVG	114	10 YR AVG	24	10 YR AVG	242
% OF 10 YR AVG	62%	% OF 10 YR AVG	107%	% OF 10 YR AVG	113%	% OF 10 YR AVG	88%
25 YR AVG	105	25 YR AVG	152	25 YR AVG	27	25 YR AVG	283
% OF 25 YR AVG	61%	% OF 25 YR AVG	80%	% OF 25 YR AVG	100%	% OF 25 YR AVG	75%
ACRES	7179	ACRES	9170	ACRES	7823	ACRES	24,172
5 YR AVG	108,730	5 YR AVG	62,359	5 YR AVG	1177	5 YR AVG	172,266
% OF 5 YR AVG	7%	% OF 5 YR AVG	15%	% OF 5 YR AVG	665%	% OF 5 YR AVG	14%
10 YR AVG	79,819	10 YR AVG	74,325	10 YR AVG	1449	10 YR AVG	155,593
% OF 10 YR AVG	9%	% OF 10 YR AVG	12%	% OF 10 YR AVG	540%	% OF 10 YR AVG	16%
25 YR AVG	76,281	25 YR AVG	53,284	25 YR AVG	1331	25 YR AVG	130,896
% OF 25 YR AVG	9%	% OF 25 YR AVG	17%	% OF 25 YR AVG	588%	% OF 25 YR AVG	19%

The following table provides a 10 year comparison and average. Acres shown are total protection acres, not solely agency acres.

YEAR	BOD FIRES	BOD ACRES	BOF FIRES	BOF ACRES	IDL FIRES	IDL ACRES
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
2007	139	96,050	113	346,513	24	3,784
2008	65	4885	100	152	10	61
2009	63	3584	87	2256	32	29
2010	98	58,243	91	11676	22	1858
2011	118	153,070	105	4954	21	179
2012	148	156,726	103	153,540	34	802
2013	119	108,730	134	139,282	48	3201
10 YR AVG 2004-2013	103	79,819	114	74,325	24	1449

Below are charts listing of the first and last fires and monthly breakdown of fires within each agency's protection areas for 2014.

	FIRST FIRE	ACRES	LAST FIRE	ACRES
BOISE DISTRICT BLM	4/8	0.10	10/05	0.10
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	4/8	0.10	10/16	0.10
SOUTHWEST IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	6/4	0.30	10/06	1.60

Fires & Acres Burned by Month - Boise District BLM Protection

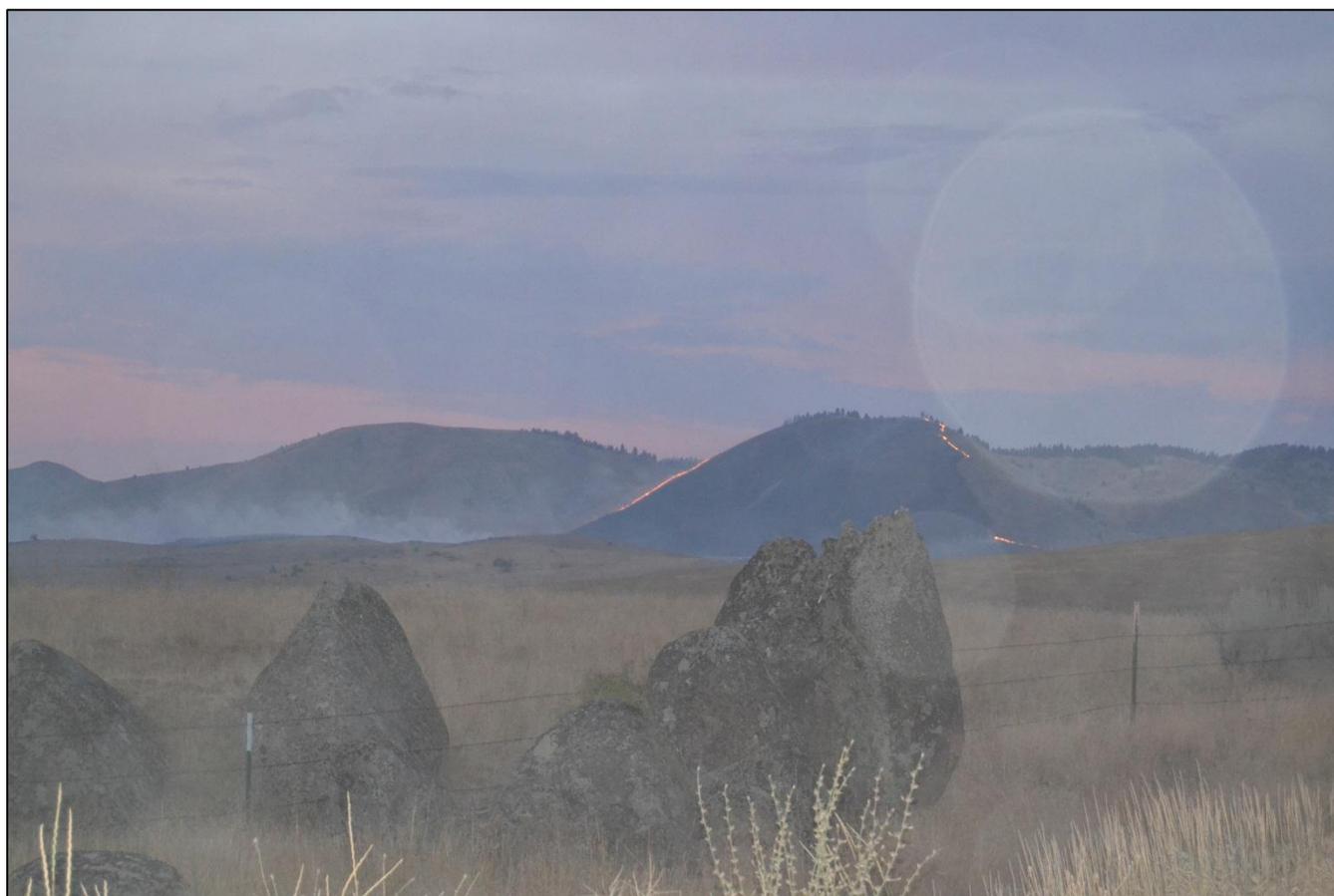
	TOTAL # FIRES	HUMAN FIRES	LIGHTNING FIRES	BLM ACRES	PRIVATE ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
FEBRUARY	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARCH	0	0	0	0	0	0
APRIL	1	1	0	0	0.05	0.10
MAY	4	4	0	24.1	0	24.2
JUNE	10	10	0	500.3	436.1	1709.5
JULY	26	17	9	1708.55	1401.35	3894.6
AUGUST	14	6	2	281.5	18.1	628
SEPTEMBER	8	6	2	190.1	691.1	922.2
OCTOBER	1	1	0	0	0.1	0.1
NOVEMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	64	45	19	2704.55	2548.8	7178.7

Fires & Acres Burned by Month - Boise National Forest Protection

	TOTAL # FIRES	HUMAN FIRES	LIGHTNING FIRES	USFS ACRES	PRIVATE ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
FEBRUARY	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARCH	0	0	0	0	0	0
APRIL	1	1	0	0	0	0.1
MAY	1	0	1	1.7	0	1.7
JUNE	3	2	1	0.86	0	0.86
JULY	57	9	48	8601.4	435	9037.5
AUGUST	48	1	47	31.07	2.5	33.97
SEPTEMBER	10	6	4	95.55	0	95.55
OCTOBER	2	2	0	0.2	0	0.2
NOVEMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	122	21	101	8730.78	437.5	9169.88

Fires & Acres Burned by Month – Southwest Idaho Department of Lands Protection

	TOTAL # FIRES	HUMAN FIRES	LIGHTNING FIRES	IDL ACRES	PRIVATE ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
FEBRUARY	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARCH	0	0	0	0	0	0
APRIL	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAY	0	0	0	0	0	0
JUNE	2	2	0	0	0.5	0.5
JULY	11	2	9	8.7	179	1001.1
AUGUST	9	3	6	1867	4854.2	9798.65
SEPTEMBER	3	3	0	1.9	1.9	20.2
OCTOBER	2	2	0	1.6	0	2.1
NOVEMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	27	12	15	1879.2	5035.6	7822.55



Timber Butte, the largest fire for Southwest Idaho Department of Lands, burned 6796 acres

AGENCY FIRE ACTIVITY STATISTICS

Below are acres burned for each field office/ranger district. It is sorted by agency owned acres that burned regardless of protection or dispatch response area.

AGENCY		AGENCY OWNED ACRES		TOTAL AGENCY ACRES
		HUMAN	LIGHTNING	
BOD	FOUR RIVERS	611.45	13.7	625.15
	OWYHEE	12.25	119.3	131.55
	BRUNEAU	0.1	120.1	120.2
	BIRDS OF PREY (267 ACRES – OTA)	337.65	0	337.65
	OWYHEE MGT AREA - WILDERNESS	0	0.3	0.3
	BOISE DISTRICT	961.45	253.4	1214.85
BOF	MOUNTAIN HOME	0.6	16.6	17.2
	IDAHO CITY	3.05	1884.2	1887.25
	CASCADE	1.1	38.12	39.22
	LOWMAN	2.2	43.6	45.8
	EMMETT	0.8	7592.77	7593.57
	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	7.75	9575.29	9583.04
SWS	SOUTHWEST	1873.6	267.9	2141.5



Lightning during the Whiskey Complex

Below are statistics by fire size class for each agency's protection area.

SIZE	BOD	BOF	SWS
A (0 – 0.25)	27	84	10
B (0.26 – 9)	18	31	12
C (10 – 99)	9	4	2
D (100-299)	5	0	1
E (300 – 999)	3	1	1
F (1000 – 4999)	2	0	0
G (5000+)	0	1	1



*Wildland Urban Interface
within the Whiskey
Complex for Boise National
Forest and Idaho
Department of Lands*

FIRE ACTIVITY – BOISE DISTRICT BLM

FIRES SUPPRESSED BY BOD	
ASSISTS TO RURAL FIRE DEPT	6
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	16
HUMAN CAUSED FIRES	45
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	19
BOD PROTECTION TOTAL FIRES	64

TOTAL ACRES SUPPRESSED BY BOD (ALL OWNERS)	
ASSISTS TO RURAL FIRE DEPT	17
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	6867
HUMAN CAUSED ACRES	5720
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	1459
BOD PROTECTION TOTAL ACRES	7179

The total number of fires suppressed by BOD, and acres burned, regardless of land status or ownership.

INCIDENTS SUPPRESSED WITHIN BOD PROTECTION						
	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	FIRES BY OWNERSHIP @ ORIGIN			TOTAL ACRES BY OWNERSHIP
			TOTAL	HUMAN	LIGHTNING	
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	2264.7	439.9	35	23	12	2704.6
US FOREST SERVICE	0.1	0	1	1	0	0.1
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	687.6	302.3	6	3	3	989.9
PRIVATELY OWNED	1829.8	717	18	14	4	2546.8
MILITARY/ARMY CORP OF ENG	0	0	0	0	0	0
US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE	0.1	0	1	1	0	0.1
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	937.3	0	3	3	0	937.3
COMBINED TOTAL	5719.6	1459.2	64	45	19	7178.7
RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSIST	17		6	---	---	17
FEDERAL AND STATE ASSIST	6866.8		16	---	---	6866.8

OTHER BOD-BLM OWNED ACRES SUPPRESSED BY OTHER JURISDICTIONS	7	---	---	97.55
TOTAL BOD FALSE ALARMS	8			

MILITARY ORCHARD TRAINING AREA FIRES WITHIN BLM OWNED GROUND	FIRE SERVICE ORGANIZATION RESPONSE	25	FULL SUPPRESSION STRATEGY	63
FIRES	148	10	MULTIPLE STRATEGY	1
ACRES	267	64	MONITOR STRATEGY	0
CAUSE CODE	632	8	BORDER FIRES	1
			FIRES - SAGE GROUSE AREA	

FIELD OFFICE STATISTICS – BLM OWNED ACRES				
	# FIRES (BY ORIGIN)	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
FOUR RIVERS FO	44	611.45	13.7	625.15
OWYHEE FO	10	12.25	119.3	131.55
BRUNEAU FO	4	0.1	120.1	120.2
BIRDS OF PREY NCA	12	70.65	0	70.65
OWYHEE MGT AREA	3	0	0.3	0.3

DETECTION METHOD		
DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	%
LOOKOUTS	10	16
AIRCRAFT	2	3
PRIVATE CITIZEN	16	25
AGENCY PERSONNEL	9	14
COUNTY DISPATCH	27	42



Boise District BLM dozer building fireline

FIRE ACTIVITY – BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

FIRES SUPPRESSED BY BOF	
ASSISTS TO RURAL FIRE DEPT	2
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	16
HUMAN CAUSED FIRES	21
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	101
BOF PROTECTION TOTAL FIRES	122

TOTAL ACRES SUPPRESSED BY BOF (ALL OWNERS)	
ASSISTS TO RURAL FIRE DEPT	3
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	9451.35
HUMAN CAUSED ACRES	29.55
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	9140.33
BOF PROTECTION TOTAL ACRES	9169.88

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

INCIDENTS SUPPRESSED WITHIN BOISE NATIONAL FOREST PROTECTION						
	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	FIRES BY OWNERSHIP @ ORIGIN			TOTAL ACRES BY OWNERSHIP
			TOTAL	HUMAN	LIGHTNING	
US FOREST SERVICE	6.45	8724.33	110	17	93	8730.78
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	0	0.2	2	0	2	0.2
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	0.1	1.3	4	1	3	1.4
PRIVATELY OWNED	23	414.5	4	2	2	437.5
MILITARY	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	0.1	0.25	2	1	1	0.35
COMBINED TOTAL	29.55	9140.33	122	21	101	9169.88
RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSIST	3		1	---	---	3
FEDERAL AND STATE ASSIST	9451.35		16	---	---	9451.35

Assist acres are those associated with assisting the local non-federal or state agencies all based on protection areas.

OTHER BOF OWNED ACRES SUPPRESSED WITHIN OTHER PROTECTION AREAS		20	---	---	1028.61	
FULL SUPPRESSION	120	FIRE SERVICE ORGANIZATION RESPONSE		10	FALSE ALARMS	8
MULTIPLE STRATEGY	0	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE		5	UNABLE TO LOCATE	15
MONITOR STRATEGY	2	SUCCESSFUL INITIAL ATTACK FIRES		109	# OF BORDER FIRES	8

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST RANGER DISTRICT STATISTICS				
	FIRES (BY ORIGIN)	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
MOUNTAIN HOME	16	0.6	16.6	17.2
IDAHO CITY	29	3.05	1884.2	1887.25
CASCADE	21	1.1	38.12	39.22
LOWMAN	27	2.2	43.6	45.8
EMMETT	49	0.8	7592.77	7593.57

DETECTION METHOD		
	TOTAL	%
LOOKOUT	44	36
AIRCRAFT	29	24
AGENCY PERSONNEL	25	221
PRIVATE CITIZEN	8	7
COUNTY DISPATCH	15	12



Whiskey Complex Helibase

FIRE ACTIVITY – SOUTHWEST IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

FIRES SUPPRESSED BY SWS	
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	8
HUMAN CAUSED FIRES	12
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	15
SWS PROTECTION TOTAL FIRES	27

TOTAL ACRES SUPPRESSED BY SWS (ALL OWNERS)	
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	1253.30
HUMAN CAUSED ACRES	6822.4
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	1000.15
SWS PROTECTION TOTAL ACRES	7822.55

The total number of fires suppressed by SWS, and acres burned, regardless of land status or ownership.

INCIDENTS SUPPRESSED WITHIN IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS PROTECTION						
	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	FIRES BY OWNERSHIP @ ORIGIN			TOTAL ACRES BY OWNERSHIP
			TOTAL	HUMAN	LIGHTNING	
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	1870.5	8.7	2	1	1	1879.2
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	92	0.25	1	0	1	92.25
US FOREST SERVICE	1.1	813.5	14	4	10	814.6
PRIVATELY OWNED	4858.8	177.7	10	6	4	5036.5
FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILITARY	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMBINED TOTAL	6822.4	1000.15	27	11	16	7822.55
FEDERAL AND STATE ASSIST	1253.3		8	---	---	1253.3

DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	%
LOOKOUTS	4	17
AIRCRAFT	5	19
PRIVATE CITIZEN	5	19
AGENCY PERSONNEL	0	0
COUNTY DISPATCH	13	48

FALSE ALARM	4
UNABLE TO LOCATE	3
SUCCESSFUL INITIAL ATTACK	20
FIRE SERVICE ORGANIZATION RESPONSE	16
# OF BORDER FIRES	8
WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE	8



Boise Hotshots working on the Mack Fire that burned 229 acres within IDL protection

FIRE ACTIVITY – SIGNIFICANT ACREAGE

The chart below includes all the Boise District BLM protection area fires over 100 acres.

DATE	NAME	FIRE CODE	FIELD OFFICE	CAUSE	ACRES
6/12	CELEBRATION	H5W7	BOP	H	1206
6/20	DUMP	H6B1	FRFO	H	411
7/2	KING	H6X9	FRFO	H	554
7/23	VALLEJO	H9BV	FRFO	L	186
7/31	MAY	H93B	FRFO	H	3073
8/11	OLD BLUE	JBZ9	BFO	L	274
8/11	MOONIE	JB0W	BFO	L	129
8/12	KOKE	JB3Z	OFO	L	119
9/6	BRADFORD	JD4J	FRFO	H	159
9/25	OLA	JE4T	FRFO	L	724

Below is a chart of Boise National Forest protection area fires over 10 acres.

DATE	NAME	INC#	RANGER DISTRICT	CAUSE	ACRES
7/4	LUCKY PEAK	329	1	H	21
7/14	CALDER (WHISKEY COMPLEX)	400	6	L	243
7/14	WASH (WHISKEY COMPLEX)	412	6	L	8690
7/14	BLUE JAY	415	5	L	35
8/10	HOGA	826	3	L	11
8/12	ARROW	844	1	L	11
9/18	BULL	1030	6	L	92

Below is a chart of large fires within **other protection areas** that burned Boise National Forest land.

DATE	NAME	PROTECTION AREA	RANGER DISTRICT	FS ACRES
7/14	GRIMES (WHISKEY COMPLEX)	SWS	3	580
7/22	MACK	SWS	3	229
8/6	EAST MTN	SITPA	4	36

Listed below are the Southwest Idaho Forest Protective District fires over 10 acres.

DATE	NAME	INC#	CAUSE	ACRES
7/14	GRIMES (WHISKEY COMPLEX)	406	L	756
7/22	MACK	520	L	229
8/9	TIMBER BUTTE	821	H	6796
9/4	CRUICKSHANK	972	H	20

LOGISTICAL ACTIVITY

Boise Dispatch Center mobilizes 1149 personnel representing the following agencies:

AGENCY	BOD	BOF	SWS	BOS	DFR	UT R04	ISO	DC WOI	NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER						
									FCD	FCA	FCF	FCR	FCP	AMDH	AMRO
TOTAL # OF PERSONNEL	180	342	31	6	3	0	30	6	112	24	78	19	25	5	9
ADMINISTRATIVELY DETERMINED	58	175	42	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0

BOD – Boise District BLM, BOF – Boise National Forest, SWS – Idaho Department of Lands, Southwest, DFR – Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge, SER – Southeast Idaho National Wildlife Refuge Complex, ISO – Idaho State Office, Bureau of Land Management, DCWOI – Office of Wildland Fire Coordination, FCD – National Interagency Fire Center, Bureau of Land Management, FCA – National Interagency Fire Center, Bureau of Indian Affairs, FCF – National Interagency Fire Center, United States Forest Service, FCR – National Interagency Fire Center, Fish and Wildlife Service, FCP – National Interagency Fire Center, National Park Service, AMDH – Aviation Management, National Business Center, Headquarters, AMRO – Aviation Management, National Business Center, Regional Office

MOBILIZATION

Below shows a chart of how our resources supported each geographical area. In comparison to 2013 for support to Eastern Great Basin there were 630 less overhead orders and 774 fewer equipment orders.

(Overhead includes subordinate orders and rosters.)

	ALASKA	EASTERN AREA	EASTERN GREAT BASIN	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	NORTHERN ROCKIES	NORTHWEST	ROCKY MOUNTAIN	SOUTHERN AREA	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	SOUTHWEST	WESTERN GREAT BASIN	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	NATIONAL INTERAGENCY COORDINATION
OVERHEAD	15	2	1280	264	15	345	49	26	58	37	1	0	0	18
CREW	0	0	103	17	5	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	606	42	17	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
AIRCRAFT	0	0	189	34	3	24	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	1

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center processed 29,403 resource orders for 2014. Below is a chart showing the breakdown of the type of work processed. In comparison, last year we processed 49,399; 62,173 in 2012; 16,343 in 2011 and 31,229 in 2010. An additional workload is rental vehicles and buses. This year we processed 126 rental vehicle orders but only filled 8 bus orders.

	ENTER	DELETE	PLACE	RETRIEVE	FILL	UNFILL	REASSIGN	RELEASE	CANCEL	CANCEL UTF	UTF
AIRCRAFT	556	6	223	14	466	14	184	300	41	28	20
CREW	204	1	77	13	211	15	98	88	26	8	10
EQUIPMENT	858	10	129	23	796	14	117	678	75	2	24
OVERHEAD	3995	14	1871	106	4246	248	2210	1931	79	29	471
SUPPLY	4225	229	1690	33	2298	2	6	275	116	30	0
TOTAL	9838	260	3990	189	8017	293	2615	3272	337	97	525

CREWS

The Boise National Forest Interagency Hotshot Crews started out the season slow with the Idaho City IHC having their first assignment to Nevada for 10 days. Boise IHC finally got off-forest in June traveling to our neighbors on the Sawtooth NF for 3 operational periods. Overall, the crews were busy, hitting fires close to home in Idaho along with some in Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Oregon, and California



Below is a list of their accomplishments and statistics.

	DATE OF FIRST ASSIGNMENT	DATE OF LAST ASSIGNMENT	DAYS CREW ASSEMBLED	DAYS IN TRAVEL STATUS	PROJECT WORK IN PROGRESS	DAYS - COMMITTED	DAYS UNPAID	14 DAY TOURS	LARGE FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	IA FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	MILES TRAVELED	TRAINEE ASSIGNMENTS
BOISE IHC	6/5	10/21	143	21	4	106	18	3	14	4	45,380	33
IDAHO CITY IHC	5/19	9/25	151	10	3	118	6	2	11	6	40,716	34



Boise Interagency Hot Shot Crew

The Type 2 Crews in our area are an essential part of our fire organization. Our area has three agency type 2 initial attack crews: Crew 3 out of Idaho City, Crew 5 off the Lowman Ranger District, and Crew 8 which is a combined effort of Boise National Forest and Job Corp. We also dispatch two national contract IA crews from Patrick Environmental. Crew 39 from the Southern Idaho Correction Institute sponsored by Idaho Department of Lands is also a type 2 crew that is available. These crews are critical to our success in initial attack on the local level. They also had off-unit assignments to Utah, Oregon, Idaho, and California.

	CREW 3	CREW 5	CREW 8	CREW 39	CREW 13A	CREW 13B
AGENCY	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	BOF JOB CORP	SOUTHERN IDAHO CORRECTION INSTITUTE	PATRICK ENVIRONMENTAL INC	PATRICK ENVIRONMENTAL INC
DATE FIRST ASSIGNMENT	6/12	6/20	7/3	7/14	7/4	7/4
OFF-UNIT ASSIGNMENTS	10	7	3	1	13	4



Boise National Forest Idaho City Crew 3

ENGINES

Below shows the activity the engine crews received off-unit which includes traveling to California, Oregon, and Utah. These also include assisting neighbors such as Elko, Payette, Salmon-Challis, Sawtooth, Twin Falls, and Vale. The Idaho Strike Team is no longer being utilized for gathering of engine resources.

	BLM	USFS	IDL	CONTRACT
STAFFED TYPE 3 ENGINES	2	0	0	0
STAFFED TYPE 4 ENGINES	12	5	0	19
STAFFED TYPE 6 ENGINES	0	1	4	22
TOTAL NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS	183	42	64	40
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFF-UNIT INCIDENT ASSIGNMENTS	24	19	9	32
DATE OF FIRST OFF-UNIT ASSIGNMENT	6/21	7/7	7/21	7/16



BLM Engines working the Whiskey Complex and Dump fire



AIRCRAFT

Listed are the helicopters assigned to the Boise Dispatch area with their capabilities and accomplishments for the 2014 season.

AGENCY	BLM	USFS	USFS	USFS
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	N350MW	N864H	N205DY	N526MW
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	AS 350 B3E	BELL 407	BELL 205A1++	KAMAN 1200 K-MAX
CATEGORY TYPE	3	3	2	1
MANDATORY AVAILABILITY PERIOD	100	115	120	120
DAYS ON EXTENTION	11	6	19	0
BASE LOCATION	BOISE	GARDEN VALLEY	LUCKY PEAK	LUCKY PEAK
CREW SIZE	12	9	10	1
TOTAL FLIGHT HOURS	112.1	208.6	221.1	262.6
FIRE MANAGEMENT HOURS	112.1	203.1	220.3	262.6
OTHER HOURS	0	5.5	0.8	0
INITIAL ATTACK INCIDENTS	37	65	34	9
LARGE FIRE INCIDENTS	9	6	10	5
PERSON DAYS ON FIRES	336	1041	643	100
% IA SUPPORTED WITH BUCKET	81%	60%	76%	100%
GALLONS OF WATER	79,093	65,492	198,229	1,203,760
GALLONS OF RETARDANT	N/A	0	0	11,130
PERSONNEL TRANSPORTED	396	692	1398	NA
OPERATIONAL RAPPELS	N/A	NA	18	NA
FIRES STAFFED BY RAPPPELLERS	N/A	NA	1	NA
POUNDS OF INTERNAL CARGO	34,375	61,365	136,659	0
POUNDS OF EXTERNAL CARGO	19,562	70,790	49,010	46,040
AERIAL IGNITION HOURS	0	8	0	0
HELITACK VEHICLE MILEAGE	12,594 (3)	NR	NR	NR
DETAILER TOTAL DAYS	434	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL OPERATIONAL COST	\$529,542	\$595,852	\$1,289,317	\$1,955,112



*Left: H0MW Boise BLM exclusive-use ship
Right: Boise NF H64H based out of Garden Valley*

The two air attacks we have in our area have been an essential part in firefighting operations and detection.

AGNECY	BLM	USFS
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	N5DT	N531SA
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	AERO COMMANDER 690B	AERO COMMANDER 500S
DAYS UNDER CONTRACT	100	92
BASE LOCATION	BOISE AIRPORT	BOISE AIRPORT
FLIGHT HOURS INITIAL ATTACK	52.62	NR
# OF INCIDENTS	NR	29
DETECTION FLIGHTS	NR	22
TOTAL # OF TRAINEES	3	NR
TOTAL TRAINEE HOURS	123.8	NR
TOTAL TRAINEE MISSIONS	45	NR
DAYS USED	90	45
TOTAL FLIGHT TIME	152.82	148.8
TOTAL COST	NR	\$158,135



Air Attack working the May fire that burned 3073 acres on July 31 for Boise BLM and the Arrow fire started on August 12 and burned for over 11 acres on Boise National Forest

MOUNTAIN HOME SEAT BASE

SEATS (Single Engine Air Tankers) are such an asset to our fire fighting force. Mountain Home SEAT Base serviced 9 different SEATS this season for a total cost of \$271,570. Due to the Mountain Home Airport resurfacing the runways, the SEAT Base was only utilized until the end of July, and at that point the Boise Tanker Base was used. For comparison in 2013, 17 SEATS were used and in 2012 five different SEATS flew out of Mountain Home. The base pumped 21,760 gallons of retardant this year, which was considerably less than the previous year. In 2013, the base pumped 278,527 gallons of retardant for 380 loads and in 2012 pumped 143,527 gallons.

Below is information from all the SEATS used out of Mountain Home SEAT Base sorted by individuals SEATS.

SEAT	WATER LOADS	WATER GALLONS	RETARDANT LOADS	RETARDANT GALLONS	RETARDANT COSTS	FLIGHT TIME	FLIGHT COSTS	ES & OTHER COSTS	TOTAL COST
T833	5	3750	29	21,760	\$40,038	36.08	\$101,808	\$3900	\$149,496
T828	4	2925	0	0	0	5.02	\$11,847	0	\$14,772
T898	0	0	7	5215	\$9596	7.69	\$18,072	\$200	\$27,867
T899	0	0	4	2975	\$5747	4.03	\$9471	0	\$14,945
T883	0	0	1	750	\$1380	1.15	\$3220	0	\$4600
T802	0	0	5	3795	\$6983	5.18	\$14,504	\$672	\$22,159
T824	0	0	8	5900	\$10,856	6.67	\$16,675	\$756	\$28,287
T851	0	0	1	640	\$1178	1.03	\$4254	0	\$5432
T880	0	0	1	725	\$1334	1.03	\$2858	0	\$4192
TOTAL	9	6675	56	41,760	\$76,838	67.88	\$182,708	\$5528	\$271,750



SEAT dropping retardant on the BLM fire near Horseshoe Bend

Below is information from all the SEATS used out of Mountain Home SEAT Base sorted by incident.

INC NAME	FIRE CODE	UNIT	WATER LOADS	WATER GALLONS	RETARDANT LOADS	RETARDANT GALLONS	FLIGHT TIME	TOTAL COSTS
ABCD MISC	EKW2	BOF	0	0	0	0	0	\$168
BDC PREPO	EKR6	BDC	0	0	0	0	2.29	\$8276
CAMBRIDGE	H8L6	1BN	0	0	1	750	1.47	\$5857
CELEBRATION	H5W7	2CX	0	0	1	750	0.42	\$4000
COLORADO GULCH	H7J0	BLX	0	0	1	750	1.00	\$4457
COTTONWOOD	H6Q0	TFD	0	0	1	750	0.97	\$4289
DUMP	H6B1	6BX	0	0	1	750	0.85	\$3785
FLAT IRON	H84Y	FHA	0	0	1	750	1.15	\$4989
GRADE	H5ML	BOD	0	0	1	750	0.65	\$3225
HELL ROARING	H64S	STF	9	6675	0	0	10.58	\$34,977
HIDDEN	H73E	1AX	0	0	1	750	0.63	\$3337
HUNTINGTON	H6HP	VAD	0	0	1	750	1.00	\$4289
LOGAN	EKW2	PAF	0	0	1	750	1.12	\$4516
LUCKY PEAK	H63X	1AX	0	0	1	750	0.53	\$2864
MACK	H9BZ	BOF	0	0	24	17,790	19.77	\$89,891
MEADOW	EKW2	BOF	0	0	2	1500	2.35	\$9340
NIFC PREPO	E5X9	FCF	0	0	0	0	5.18	\$17,729
RADIO TOWER	H8PV	VAD	0	0	1	750	1.22	\$5073
SEVERITY	D0YJ	FCD	0	0	0	0	0	\$168
SNAKE	H6S5	TWX	0	0	1	750	0.58	\$3197
VALLEJO	H9BV	1AX	0	0	1	750	0.48	\$2761
WASH	H8DW	BOF	0	0	13	9700	12.92	\$52,459
WHISKEY COMPLEX	H8FS	BOF	0	0	3	2250	2.72	\$13,023
TOTAL	---	---	9	6675	56	41,760	67.88	\$282,670



SEATS were utilized by air attack on the Dump fire near Horseshoe Bend on June 20

BOISE TANKER BASE

The Boise Tanker Base was used by 29 different tankers from large airtankers, Modular Airborne Firefighting System (MAFFS), and SEATS (Single Engine Airtanker). The Boise Airtanker Base supported seventeen different large air tankers this season. The first retardant activity in Boise occurred on June 3 and the last day of activity was on September 30. The busiest day at the Boise Tanker Base was July 15 with 47 landings and loads of retardant pumped. In comparison to last year, the busiest was July 18 with 65 loads and in 2012, July 10 and 11 for 52 loads. For the second year in a row, July 15 – July 18 the Boise Tanker Base pumped the most loads of retardant. This year they pumped 110 gallons for those four days when last year they pumped 210 gallons. July 13 – 25 was the busiest timeframe with 186 loads of retardant for 59% of the workload for the season. **The Boise Tanker Base supported 72 different incidents and pumped a total of 314 loads for 726,110 gallons for a total cost of \$3,564,281.** In comparison last year the base supported 92 different incidents for 1,466,396 gallons of retardant for a total cost of \$2,731,513. The largest number of loads by the tanker base was for the Whiskey Complex with 64 (80,787 gallons) for \$355,300. The most retardant pumped for an incident was for the Timber Butte fire for 83,850 gallons (37 loads) for \$288,182. Boise hosted MAFFS (Modular Airborne Firefighting System) starting July 20 and supported them for 74 loads with 209,509 gallons of retardant. Last year the MAFFS dropped 164 loads for 473,625 gallons of retardant and in 2012 the MAFFS dropped 397 loads for 333,970 gallons of retardant.

Below is a list of retardant use by each agency for 2014 season.

AGENCY	USFS	BLM	STATE	BIA	FWS	NPS	COUNTY/OTHER	TOTAL
TOTAL % GALLONS	37%	35%	12%	0%	0%	0%	15%	100%
TOTAL GALLONS	268,099	257,271	85,504	2851	0	0	112,385	726,110
TOTAL % COST	34%	42%	11%	1%	0	0	12%	100%
TOTAL COST	\$1,195,266	\$1,541,112	\$382,498	\$25,255	0	0	\$420,151	\$3,564,281



Boise Tanker Base hosting large and very large airtankers during the fire season

Below is a chart that lists the top eight incidents by cost from the Boise Tanker Base.

NAME	COLEMAN	WHISKEY COMPLEX	TIMBER BUTTE	MACK	BONE CREEK BASIN	BEAVER CREEK	HELL ROARING	WASH
UNIT	CA-NOD	ID-BOF	ID-6BX	ID-BOF	OR-BUD	OR-BUD	ID-STF	ID-BOF
FIRE CODE	H6V5	H8FS	JB1	H9BZ	JEL8	H8BR	H64S	H8DW
LANDINGS	7	68	37	23	9	7	2	19
LANDING COSTS	\$27,150	\$7885	\$495	\$2521	\$1852	\$2970	\$2043	\$2861
LOADS	6	64	37	31	8	7	2	15
RETARDANT GALLONS	66,078	80,787	83,850	60,694	20,199	19,804	21,425	25,306
RETARDANT COSTS	\$301,316	\$124,520	\$160,154	\$83,151	\$38,580	\$31,884	\$97,698	\$40,743
FLIGHT TIME	9.59	44.62	22.52	18.09	10.24	10.75	1.87	12.79
FLIGHT COSTS	\$125,970	\$214,092	\$125,846	\$75,864	\$97,234	\$90,154	\$23,843	\$71,804
OTHER COSTS	\$1800	\$6283	\$168	\$540	\$945	\$405	\$0	\$1332
RETARDANT CREW COST	\$680	\$2520	\$1520	\$0	\$430	\$0	\$400	\$560
TOTAL COST	\$456,916	\$355,300	\$288,182	\$162,075	\$139,041	\$125,414	\$123,983	\$117,300



Left: MAFFS dropping retardant on a BLM Fire

Above: Tanker 43 making a drop on the Whiskey Complex

Below is a list of all the airtankers that Boise Airtanker Base supported.

In 2014: 27 Airtankers. 314 loads, 726,110 gallons and 308.23 flight time.

In comparison for 2013: 37 Airtankers, 795 loads, 1,466,396 gallons and 695.22 flight time.

AIRTANKERS	AIRCRAFT	LOADS	RETARDANT GALLONS	FLIGHT TIME
TOTAL 27	TYPE	314	726,110	308.23
06	LARGE	3	6,245	7.38
833	SEAT	58	42,544	42.78
911	VLAT	13	142,223	19.14
01	LARGE	7	20,680	6.83
44	LARGE	5	10,412	6.18
05	LARGE	21	43,225	20.15
43	LARGE	16	31,055	10.27
802	SEAT	21	15,843	21.85
07	LARGE	8	16,683	17.42
899	SEAT	7	5,252	8.45
41	LARGE	10	29,600	10.75
910	VLAT	3	26,365	5.37
824	SEAT	15	10,705	12.13
898	SEAT	1	754	0.80
851	SEAT	6	3,758	4.75
880	SEAT	7	5,283	4.85
871	SEAT	2	1,519	1.53
867	SEAT	3	2,279	2.30
MAFFS 01	LARGE	39	111,881	31.07
MAFFS 03	LARGE	35	97,628	34.29
131	LARGE	17	60,594	21.33
175	LARGE	2	3,668	2.60
155	LARGE	5	10,072	5.62
152	LARGE	3	6,032	3.27
10	LARGE	0	0	0.10
40	LARGE	6	17,607	5.34
846	SEAT	0	0	0.43
105	LARGE	1	3,703	1.25
0	LARGE	0	500	0.00



FUELS MANAGEMENT – Hazardous Fuels Acre Accomplishments

Boise District BLM

TYPE OF PROJECT	ACRES
PRESCRIBED BURNING	670
MECHANICAL TREATMENT	11562
OTHER FUEL REDUCTION CONTROL	1125
TOTAL	13,357

In comparison to 2013: 61 acres of prescribed burning, 6722 mechanical treatment acres, 3254 of other fuel reduction acres.



Silver City pile burning on the Boise District BLM

Boise National Forest

RANGER DISTRICT	NON-WUI		WUI		TOTAL		
	PRESCRIBED BURN	MECHANICAL	PRESCRIBED BURN	MECHANICAL	PRESCRIBED BURN	MECHANICAL	INTEGRATED MECHANICAL
MOUNTAIN HOME	0	0	738	500	738	500	533
IDAHO CITY	0	0	879	1427	879	1427	224
CASCADE	0	21	0	520	0	541	606
LOWMAN	627	0	0	2982	627	2982	614
EMMETT	1573	0	0	0	1573	0	2927
TOTAL	2200	21	1617	5429	3817	5450	4904

These numbers reflect both core (main HZ fuels objectives) and integrated (other target along with HZ fuels objectives) targets.

In comparison to 2013: 6289 prescribed burn acres and 5544 mechanical treated acres. Integrated mechanical was not calculated in previous years.

Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

TYPE OF PROJECT	ACRES
MECHANICAL/PILE BURNING	5121
PRESCRIBED BURN – WILDLIFE	0
TOTAL	5121



Timber Butte fire burned 6796 acres near many structures near the Sweet-Ola community

FIRE PREVENTION & MITIGATION PROGRAM – Boise District BLM

Over the course of the season, district fire prevention staff participated in 29 prevention events. These included; school presentations, community events, a library display, radio PSA's, video PSA's at Edward Cinemas, and opening night for Disney's Planes Fire and Rescue. Prevention staff members were assisted by investigation staff and engine crew members throughout the season.

For the fifth year in a row, the district partnered with KBOI radio to produce fire prevention public service announcements throughout the season. This year the station aired 5 PSA's covering topics including preparedness, sage grouse, shooting-related activities, fireworks, and fire restrictions.

Although the 2014 fire season was below normal for fire starts and acres burned, the Boise BLM did go into Stage 1 fire restrictions effective on July 11th. These restrictions were in effect until they were rescinded on September 12th. Boise District prevention staff posted restrictions notices in popular recreation areas and answered numerous phone calls from the public regarding fire restrictions.

Mitigation efforts included multiple projects through the Southwest Idaho RC&D, two property assessments and presence at two neighborhood association meetings. District prevention staff continues to work with partners such as Boise City on completing home and community assessments across the district.

The Boise BLM hired Kevin Moriarty as Fire Information Officer. Additionally, several prevention staff members served as fire information officers both on and off district throughout the fire season. On district, fire information officers responded to incidents receiving media interest. Off district, information officers responded to large incidents as part of Great Basin Incident Management Teams.

Kevin and Smokey at opening night of the Planes Fire & Rescue movie and at Caldwell Night Rodeo



FIRE MITIGATION PROJECTS 2014 – Boise District BLM

- Oregon Trail - This project was proposed, and completed by, the Boise Fire Department with the funds coming through the RC&D. The Oregon Trail project totaled 87 acres treated through sagebrush thinning, goat grazing, and herbicide treatments. The project resulted in a 1,000+ home risk reduction.
- Quail Ridge – This project was proposed, and completed by, the Boise Fire Department with the funds coming through the RC&D. The Quail Ridge project was for erosion control from the previous Quail Ridge project.
- Hulls Gulch - This project was proposed, and completed by, the Boise Fire Department with the funds coming through the RC&D. The Hulls Gulch project was a 1 acre thinning project that resulted in a 35 home risk reduction.
- Chipper – This project was proposed, and completed by, the Boise Fire Department with the funds coming through the RC&D. The Chipper project included two neighborhoods in the Boise Front that removed hazardous materials from in and around their homes. This project resulted with in a 1500+ home risk reduction.
- Station #12 – This project was proposed, and completed by, the Boise Fire Department with the funds coming through the RC&D. The Station #12 project helped complete a native FIREWISE garden at Boise Fire Station #12. This garden shows homeowners what types of plants they can use in their own landscaping to help reduce the risk of wildland fire.
- Wildfire Interpretive Signs – With funding from the RC&D, the city of Boise had several wildfire interpretive signs with varying educational messages created to inform the public about wildfires. They worked in collaboration with Ridge to Rivers to designate certain trails throughout the Boise front to display their messages.
- Wildfire Mitigation Intern – Through the RC&D, the city of Boise funded a wildfire mitigation intern for 12 weeks to assist in overseeing the city of Boise’s 2013 wildfire mitigation projects.
- RAWS - This project was proposed, and completed by, the Boise Fire Department with the funds coming through the RC&D. The RAWS project enabled Boise Fire to purchase, and install, a weather station to help protect the public and firefighters on the ground during a wildland fire. The result is an estimated 6500+ home risk reduction.

Smokey showing support for runners at the Table Rock Challenge and participating in the Mascot Dance-off in downtown Boise



FIRE INVESTIGATION AND TRESPASS – Boise District BLM

Boise District Fire Investigators responded to 39 human-caused fires and one lightning caused fire on BLM managed and protected lands. Investigators also assisted on 15 fires for other jurisdictions including Boise National Forest, Idaho Department of Lands, Payette County, Eagle Fire Department, and New Plymouth Rural Fire Department. Six other fires that occurred on BLM protected land were identified as human caused; however fire investigators were not ordered to respond due to fire size (less than 0.1 acre) and location (private property).

Of the 39 human causes fires investigated, thirteen cases were identified as potential fire trespass cases: four were recommended to go forward with fire trespass proceedings to pursue costs through the BLM administrative trespass process; three require further investigation, and six were dropped either due to lack of evidence of negligence or the potential responsible parties could not be located. Four of the fires investigated for the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) will be pursued for potential cost recovery by the IDL. The remaining human caused fire cases that occurred on BLM protected land will not be pursued criminally or administratively because either the responsible parties could not be located; negligence could not be determined; or the cause was undetermined.

Overall, the Boise District BLM experienced a decrease in human caused fires this season. The number of shooting and powerline related fires also declined from the previous year. Shooting activities accounted for a total of five fires (eight the previous year); one of those was caused by an exploding target (four the previous year). Powerlines also accounted for five fires this season (nine the previous year).

The chart below shows a breakdown of human caused fires by major cause category:

Campfires (unattended/escaped)	4
Smoking	1
Fire Use (unauthorized field burning)	1
Incendiary	0
Equipment (vehicle related including exhaust and catalytic converters and powerline equipment)	9
Railroads	1
Juveniles	1
Miscellaneous (powerlines, shooting activity including tracer ammo and an exploding target, fireworks, spontaneous combustion, and undetermined/unknown causes)	22

RANGE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS – Boise District BLM

A high level of teamwork has continued between the BLM and local ranchers with the continued cooperation of Rangeland Fire Protection Associations outside of Mountain Home, Idaho and Owyhee County, Idaho. The Black Canyon RFPA was newly formed in 2014, around the Emmett, Idaho area. BLM also trained several members of the Jordan Valley, Oregon RFPA to become members of the Owyhee RFPA.

The Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) has formally recognized multiple Rangeland Fire Protection Associations (RFPA) in Idaho. Over the last few years, these groups have worked closely with IDL and Boise District BLM representatives to create these associations. An RFPA is a nonprofit organization established to prevent and suppress range fires. It is governed by the members and funded by fees set by a local board, grant dollars, and equipment provided through IDL.

Boise District's Fire Management, in partnership with IDL, provided the association members with basic fire training and annual refresher training during 2014. Over 150 members of the associations were trained on the basic principles of fighting wildland fire and collaborative cooperation. The trainings opened the door for a positive working relationship for all parties involved. Prior to forming the RFPA, local ranchers had no way to help the BLM fight fires on public rangelands. They lacked the training, personal protective equipment, and radios for communication. It created an unsafe environment with ranchers taking independent, uncoordinated action. As an organized fire protection association, they work with BLM fire crews to reach common objectives while enhancing safety and firefighting efficiency.

In southern Idaho there are currently 2.2 million acres that lack any formal fire protection. The RFPAs help fill part of this gap since ranchers are often first on scene and can help until the BLM arrives to form a coordinated effort.

Other groups have noticed the success of these organizations and have expressed interest in forming similar associations in SW Idaho.



Fire Operation Supervisors instructing new RFPA members during 2014

2014 FIRE SEASON RFPA– BOISE DISTRICT BLM SUMMARY OF FIRES

Mountain Home RFPA assisted the Boise District on 3 fires:

7/2 King – RFPA provided intel, a dozer, water tender and tractor and disc.

8/3 May – RFPA provided intel, a dozer, water tender and tractor and disc.

9/15 Martha – RFPA provided a dozer, water tender and an engine.

Owyhee RFPA assisted the BLM on 7 fires:

7/4 ? – RFPA worked with Murphy Reynolds Wilson Fire Department

7/18 Buzzard Complex – RFPA assisted Vale BLM with ATV sprayers and hand tools.

8/1 Ashby – RFPA assisted with hand tools.

8/2 ? – RFPA gave intel and directions to Vale BLM to get into fire.

8/12 Mack's Creek – RFPA gave intel and directions to Boise BLM.

9/15 School House – RFPA assisted with a water tender and tractor with disc.

On multiple dates the Owyhee RFPA assisted Boise and Vale BLM with smoke detection.

Black Canyon RFPA assisted the BLM and IDL on 2 fires:

8/9 Timber Butte – RFPA assisted IDL hand crews and provided intel for various resources.

9/25 Ola – RFPA provided a lot of coordination between land owners and fire personnel.



RFPA members taking a tour of Boise Dispatch Center

FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM – Boise National Forest

STATISTICS

Abandoned Campfires: 199
Citations: 45
Incident Reports: 277
Days spent Fire Suppression
Off-Forest: 155
On-Forest: 138



PERSONNEL

-Boise, Prevention Program	Ellen Dunlap
-Mountain Home District	
Lester Creek GS	Terry Carrico, Prevention 11
	Chad Cline, Patrol 12
Lucky Peak GS	Jason Sandusky, Patrol 21
	Will Hunt, Patrol 22
-Idaho City District	Joe Schindel, Patrol 31
	Matt Hampton, Patrol 32
-Cascade District	Kim Drake, Patrol 41
	Matt Parrish, Prevention 42
-Lowman District	Penny Myers, Patrol 51
	Chris Knight, Prevention 52
-Emmett District	Larry Bolen, Patrol 61
	Francis White, Prevention 62
	Kelsey Griffiee, Prevention 63

In 2002, the Boise National Forest acted on the recognized need for a position located at the Supervisor's Office to provide a link between the Regional Office Prevention Specialist and the district prevention personnel on the forest. This need was based on an increased prevention education workload from population growth in the Treasure Valley and the fact that the Boise National Forest is the Capitol City Forest for Idaho. In addition, the position was intended to support wildland urban interface issues in the communities surrounding the forest. The National Fire Plan contributed to the funding to establish the position.

In August 2002 the year-round position was filled with a Fire Prevention and Wildland Urban Interface Specialist as a GS-09. When the position became vacant in the spring of 2008, Ellen Dunlap was hired on a seasonal basis as a GS-05 to fill the gap. I started in June of 2008, with only a vague idea of the importance of the prevention education outreach workload. Seven seasons later, I realize the size of the audience ready and eager to receive direction and guidance from the Forest Service regarding fire and the prevention of careless use of fire.

My program has emphasized teaching children of all ages about natural resources, fire safety, and how to make sure that a campfire is drowned out. I have been extremely fortunate to be able to coordinate my schedule with the availability of Brian Witt, who takes time from his front desk duty to be the best Smokey Bear one can imagine. I have used his schedule of working the front desk all day on Mondays and Fridays to bracket the days we schedule classroom programs.



I have learned from diligent reading of the Smokey Bear Guidelines to weed out requests that do not fit the protocol of Smokey Bear and his fire prevention message. We no longer participate in events that ask for a “mascot”, but instead participate in events where we act as an ambassador for the agency. From “El Dia de los Ninos” to local cub scout packs, Smokey Bear, district personnel and I have made thousands of contacts in the Treasure Valley as well as the districts on the forest.

The importance of Smokey Bear and his mission to teach fire prevention cannot be overly emphasized. If one child remembers Smokey Bear’s classroom visit and uses caution around fire, then all the time invested in scheduling, preparation and travel is worthwhile.

In 2014 the Boise National Forest converted six temporary seasonal positions to permanent 13/13’s, affording district personnel more time to fulfill the variety of duties assigned.

New hires went through Forest Protection Officer training; all district personnel received assorted training including Fire Investigation, HECM, HMGB and ABRO and refreshers as needed. District personnel continued with the job of upgrading and maintaining signs: New and sturdier gateway signs were placed on the Mountain Home District, Cascade updating existing inventory and installed a new Fire Danger Rating sign on the Warm Lake Highway, Emmett installed four new signs and updated inventory, and Lowman progressed with the construction and installation of 16 sign boards.



District personnel patrolled heavily on the weekends and holidays, supported lookout staffing and worked with the campground hosts, using the Smokey Bear buckets to provide on scene campfire education, as well as being available for initial attack on forest or off-forest fire assignments. With all that personnel found time for events and educational programs district-wide and lending support to events scheduled through the Supervisor’s Office.

The short time in fire restrictions required additional efforts signing and patrolling. The mutual support between the Supervisor’s Office prevention program and the District level fire prevention personnel has been outstanding, as always, reemphasizing the importance of educating the thousands of visitors to the forest about prevention issues. Even though lightning remains the primary cause of the fire starts on the Boise NF, every campfire properly extinguished lessens the danger to all.

In 1942, the Forest Service, recognizing the increased need to prevent human caused fire on the home front during World War II, organized the Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Program. On August 9, 1944 the Wartime Advertising Council and the Forest Service's Prevention Program created a fire prevention symbol to remind the public to prevent accidental fires. Smokey Bear had arrived, and was depicted in the first prevention poster pouring water from a bucket onto a campfire which is still our favorite prevention message today.

The 70th anniversary of Smokey Bear assuming his fire prevention role gave rise to nationwide recognition and celebrations. The Boise National Forest, along with fellow prevention and public education partners hosted a celebration attended by over 700 members of the public.

According to a 2011 Ad Council survey seven out of ten adults in the US recognize Smokey Bear and are familiar with his "Only you" message, now amended to "wildfires" to include all public lands. The goal of wildland fire prevention continues to be lessening the number of human-caused fires. On the Boise National Forest lightning strikes are the major cause of wildland fires; nonetheless, fire prevention remains a critically important component of public outreach.

Total number of Fire Prevention Events by Boise National Forest: 77



Kids Day in the Woods at Pine Flat CG

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS 2014 FIRE SEASON SUMMARY

The 2014 fire season was below average in terms of number of fires, but acres burned were far above average on the Idaho Department of Lands Protection Area statewide. Firefighters responded to 351 fires on lands protected by the Idaho Department of Lands. These fires burned 82,525 acres, which is 685 percent of the 32 year average acreage burned.

Timber Butte Fire

The human-caused 6,796 acre Timber Butte Fire started August 9, approximately four miles north east of Sweet at the foot of Timber Butte. Great Basin IMT 5 (Type 2 Incident Management Team) along with resources from local, state and federal agencies (over 700 personnel) assisted in the suppression effort. The Incident Command Post was located at the Sweet-Montour School. Many interagency fire managers did outstanding work in supporting the incident, conducting fire operations, coordinating with county officials, and making good decisions managing the incident that generated a lot of attention from the public and the news media in the Treasure Valley.

Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) Grants

Thirteen volunteer fire departments in southwest Idaho received VFA grants totaling \$28,690 in 2014 through the Idaho Department of Lands. The grant money was used to purchase communication equipment, personal protective equipment (including new generation fire shelters, nomex clothing, gloves and hard hats) for volunteer fire fighters as well as hand tools, hose and fittings for engines.

Federal Excess Personal Property (FEPP)

Fifteen fire service organizations in southwest Idaho take advantage of the FEPP and FFP program with over thirty assigned pieces of equipment including utility trailers, fire engines and tenders.



Rangeland Fire Protection Associations

Rangeland Fire Protection Association members assisted agency resources on over 20 fires this year in southern Idaho. The newly formed Black Canyon RFPA, currently the only RFPA within IDL protection assisted the BLM on the Ola Fire and IDL on the Timber Butte Fire.



Burnt Grade timber sale, Prairie

Prescribed Fire

In 2013, the Elk Complex burned approximately 6,000 acres of endowment trust land near Prairie. IDL foresters immediately began the process of preparing salvage sales for an estimated 40 million board feet of timber. Harvesting began in August of that year and continued through the winter of 2013 and 2014. The harvest was completed by the end of summer 2014. During October and November Southwest IDL fire crews completed over 85% of the hazard (pile) burning. IDL foresters will begin the planting of 1.5 million trees in the spring of 2015.

Hazard slash burning was also completed on the Huckleberry Resale timber unit on Packer John Mountain.

MOBILIZATION CENTER

Below is a comparison list by year of the Mobilization Center activity

YEAR	PERSONNEL	REMARKS
2014	40	Mobilized once for FCF NICC Support to bring in two Alaska crews
2013	1403	Geographic Area large fire support: Elk Complex, Beaver Creek, Pony Complex, Tank and Patch Springs
2012	1875	Mainly Geographic Area Support: Mustang Complex, Trinity Ridge, Bull Run Complex and Halstead
2011	377	Southwest Large Fire Preparedness, Hastings, TAD Little Creek, TX Powerline, MN Pagami Creek
2010	1557	Alaska (2), The Boise Complex, Israel
2009	0	Did not open Mob Center in 2009
2008	203	Most in support of CA fires: Type 1 & Type 2 Crews & firefighters from Australia & New Zealand
2007	4637	No International or Military Personnel
2006	3915	Included Australian, New Zealand, and Military, Canadians
2005	500	Mainly Hurricane Support
2004	200	Minimal Fire Activity
2003	3457	Included shuttle recovery support personnel, Australian, New Zealand, and Military
2002	3460	Included Australian, New Zealand, and Military, Canadians
2001	NR	Minimal Fire Activity
2000	3145	Included Australian, New Zealand, and Military



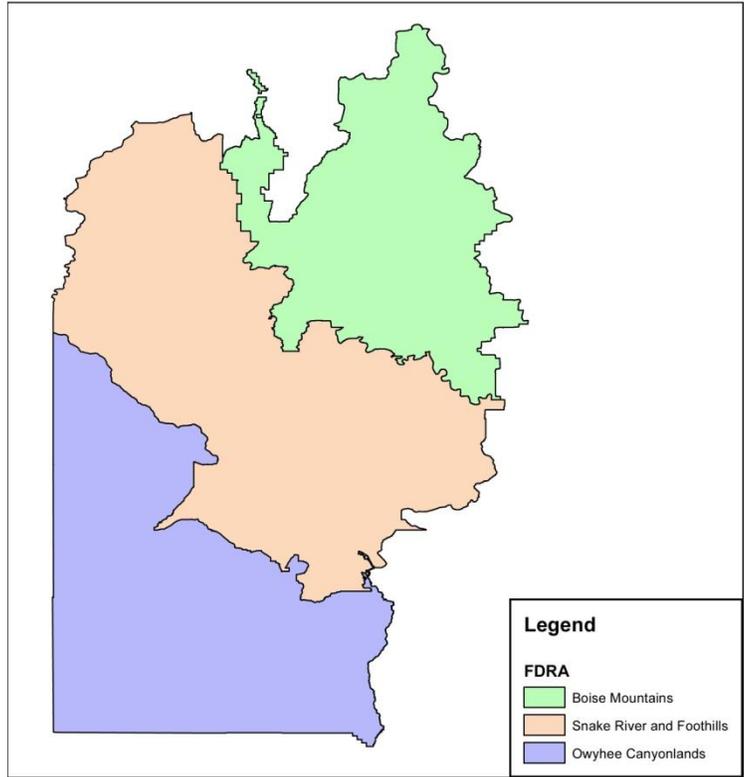
40

The dispatch fire map depicting the lightning bust on July 14

FIRE DANGER RATING SYSTEM

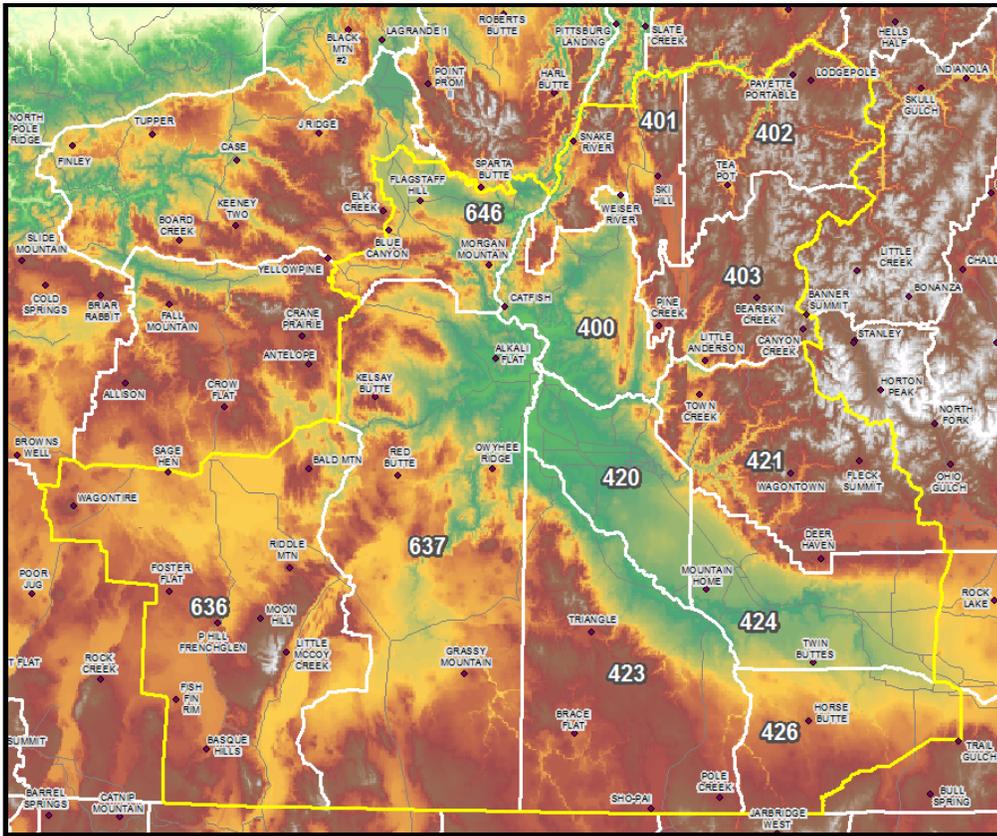
The National Fire Danger Rating System NFDRS is a system used by wildland fire managers to predict the potential for significant, large fire activity. It is based on a comparison of current fuel and weather conditions to historic conditions and their associated fire activity. NFDRS outputs consist of a variety of indices that can be used to support daily decisions such as; how many resources to send to a reported smoke (dispatch/staffing level), and whether or not have fire restrictions.

Each FDRA uses RAWS remote automated weather stations to obtain the weather information needed to produce fire danger outputs. Each area uses the weather data compiled with either ERC energy release component (Boise Mountains) or BI burning index (Snake River Foothills and Owyhee Canyonlands) to measure critical burning conditions and set staffing levels. Below is a list



of each area with the weather stations used. Some the stations used are not managed by BDC but are used due to completeness of data and overall topographic representation.

STATION NAME	STATION ID	LOCATION	ELEVATION	TYPE OF STATION	OWNER
BOISE MOUNTAINS					
WEISER RIVER	101108	7 MI N OF COUNCIL	3900	FTS	PAYETTE NF
PINE CREEK	101222	6 MI SW OF SMITH'S FERRY	5600	FTS	BOISE NF
SKI HILL	101223	5 MI ESE OF NEW MEADOWS	5293	FTS	PAYETTE NF
TOWN CREEK	101708	2 MI E OF PLACERVILLE	4500	FTS	BOISE NF
SNAKE RIVER FOOTHILLS					
CATFISH	101402	10 MI NW OF WEISER	3570	FTS	BOISE BLM
MOUNTAIN HOME	102709	MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	3350	FTS	BOSE BLM
TWIN BUTTES	103209	18 MI SSE OF GLENNS FERRY	3330	FTS	TWIN FALLS BLM
OWYHEE CANYONLANDS					
BRACE FLAT	103207	29 MI WNW OF RIDDLE	4900	FTS	BOISE BLM
TRIANGLE	103208	13 MI SE OF SILVER CITY	5330	FTS	BOISE BLM
OWYHEE RIDGE	353614	12 MI W OF HOMEDALE	4400	FTS	VALE BLM



Below is a list of the weather stations managed by Boise Dispatch Center.

STATION NAME	STATION ID	LOCATION	ELEVATION	AGENCY
BOISE MANUAL	102601	NWS – BOISE	2838	BLM
DEAD INDIAN RIDGE	101402	10 MI NW OF WEISER	3570	BLM
MOUNTAIN HOME	102709	MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	3350	BLM
BRACE FLAT	103207	29 MI WNW OF RIDDLE	4900	BLM
TRIANGLE	103208	13 MI SE OF SILVER CITY	5330	BLM
POLE CREEK	103210	DUCKY VALLEY INDIAN RES	5660	BLM
BEARSKIN	101221	5 MI NE OF DEADWOOD RES	6700	USFS
PINE CREEK	101222	6 MI SW OF SMITH'S FERRY	5600	USFS
TOWN CREEK	101708	2 MI E OF PLACERVILLE	4500	USFS
LITTLE ANDERSON	101710	3 MI NE OF GARDEN VALLEY	4560	USFS
WAGONTOWN	102712	3 MI SSW OF FEATHERVILLE	6200	USFS

The Boise National Forest also has four portable weather stations available to use for wildfires or prescribed burns. Of the four stations, two of them are Quick-Deploy F6 Forest Technology System portables. These stations are much more user friendly and will be utilized on projects. At the end of 2015 the older Vaisala stations will no longer be supported/serviceable.

SOUTHWEST IDAHO PREPAREDNESS LEVEL

Fire Danger / Severity Indicators

The tables below indicate the number of days at each preparedness level, fire danger level, and dispatch levels for the fire danger rating areas from May 10 through October 20 (164 days). Also included in the chart are the 2013, 2012, and 2011 days for comparison.

2014		2012		2012		2011	
PREPAREDNESS LEVEL	DAYS						
1	54	1	63	1	29	1	55
2	69	2	31	2	49	2	63
3	38	3	35	3	48	3	42
4	3	4	24	4	30	4	4
5	0	5	11	5	0	5	0

2014			2013			2012			2011		
FDR	BOISE MTNS										
	DAYS	%									
L	33	20	L	49	30	L	18	11	L	65	40
M	78	48	M	85	52	M	90	55	M	54	33
H	53	32	H	20	12	H	22	13	H	17	10
VH	0	0	VH	10	6	VH	34	21	VH	28	17
E	0	0	E	0	0	E	0	0	E	0	0

2014			2013			2012			2011		
FDR	SNRVR & FTHLS										
	DAYS	%									
L	17	10	L	20	12	L	8	5	L	60	37
M	82	50	M	92	56	M	90	55	M	64	39
H	44	27	H	17	11	H	10	6	H	13	8
VH	21	13	VH	34	21	VH	50	30	VH	27	16
E	0	0	E	0	0	E	6	4	E	0	0

2014			2013			2012			2011		
FDR	OWYHEE CYNLDS										
	DAYS	%									
L	44	27	L	44	27	L	12	8	L	71	43
M	108	66	M	54	33	M	58	35	M	39	24
H	10	6	H	25	15	H	28	17	H	26	16
VH	2	1	VH	36	22	VH	63	38	VH	28	17
E	0	0	E	5	3	E	3	2	E	0	0

2014			2013			2012			2011		
DISPATCH LEVEL	BOISE MTNS										
	DAYS	%									
L	14	8	L	72	44	L	44	27	L	68	41
M	73	45	M	47	29	M	33	20	M	42	26
H	77	47	H	45	27	H	87	53	H	54	33

2014			2013			2012			2011		
DISPATCH LEVEL	SNRVR & FTHLS										
	DAYS	%									
L	29	18	L	43	26	L	16	10	L	67	40
M	79	48	M	77	47	M	84	51	M	65	40
H	56	34	H	44	27	H	64	39	H	32	20

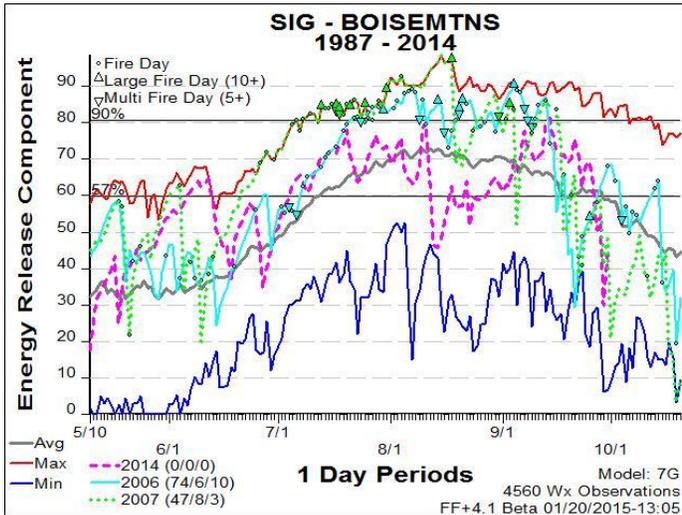
2014			2013			2012			2011		
DISPATCH LEVEL	OWYHEE CYNLDS										
	DAYS	%									
L	50	31	L	55	33	L	27	16	L	86	52
M	99	60	M	68	42	M	83	51	M	49	30
H	15	9	H	41	25	H	54	33	H	29	18

DAYS ABOVE THE CRITICAL PERCENTILE LEVEL	BOISE MTNS			DAYS ABOVE THE CRITICAL PERCENTILE LEVEL	SNRVR & FTHLS			DAYS ABOVE THE CRITICAL PERCENTILE LEVEL	OWYHEE CYNLDS		
	YEAR	DAYS	%		YEAR	DAYS	%		YEAR 2014	DAYS	%
	2014	87	53		2014	58	35		2014	15	9
2013	42	26	2013	42	26	2013	53	32			
2012	81	49	2012	66	40	2012	75	57			
2011	55	34	2011	33	20	2011	42	26			

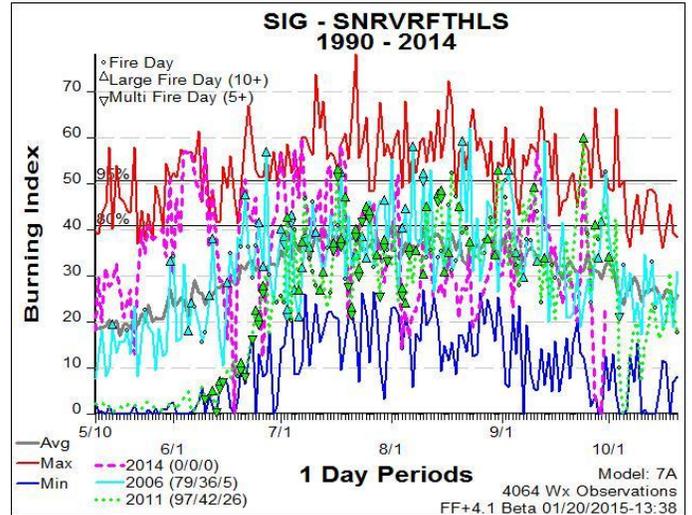


The Middle Fork Boise River after an unusual significant August rainfall

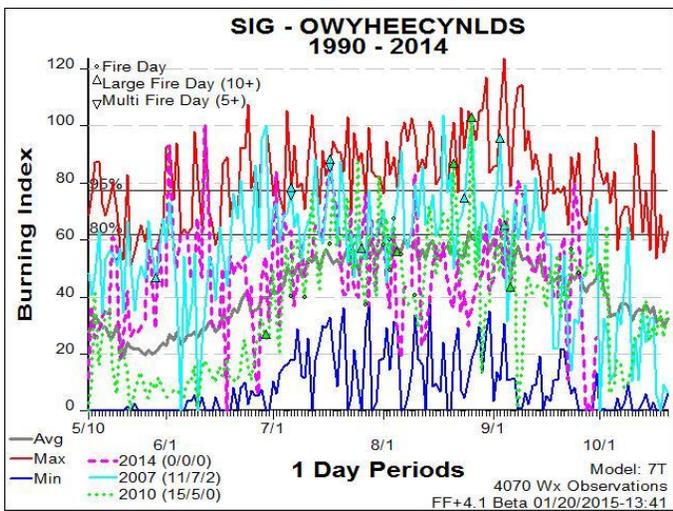
Below are outputs produced from each of the FDRA within our area from May 10th through October 20th. These charts include the historical data, the current previous year highlighted, a previous large fire year, and the critical percentile that has been identified which varies for each area.



Boise Mountains FDRA
53RD Percentile – 47% of the days from 1987-2014 had an ERC above 57. 2014 – 87 Days above 53%.



Snake River & Foothills FDRA
80th Percentile – 20% of the days between 1990-2014 had a BI above 39. 2014 – 58 Days above 80%.



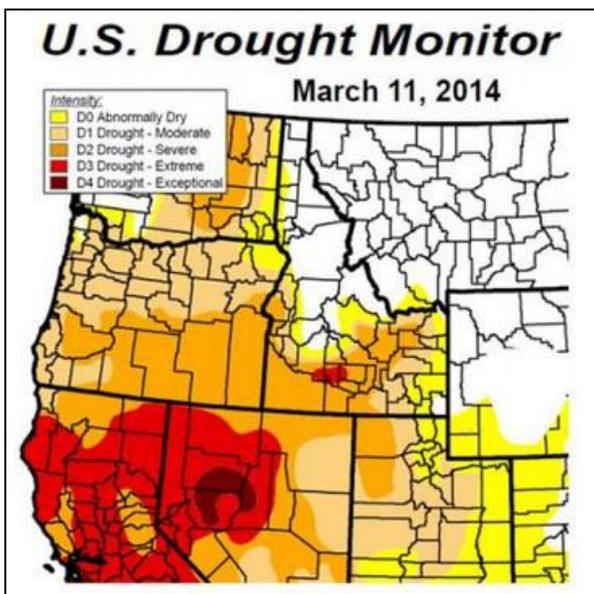
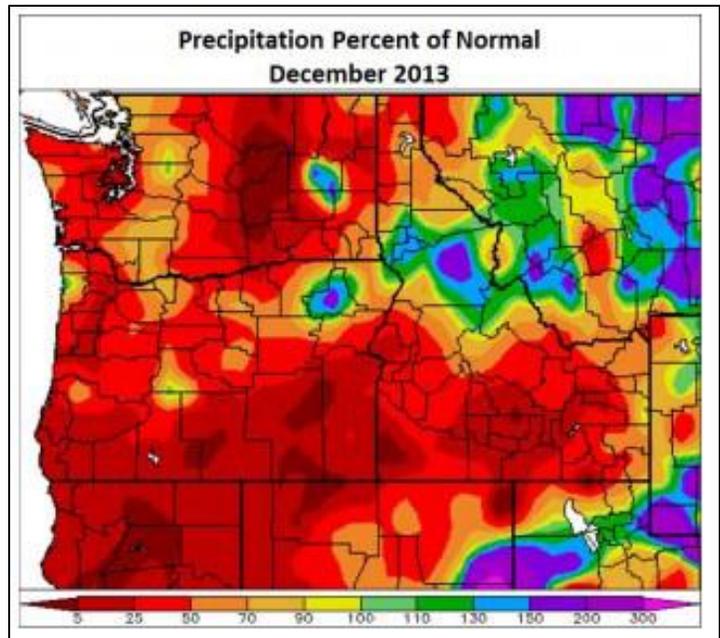
Owyhee Canyonlands FDRA
80th Percentile – 20% of the days between 1990-2014 had a BI above 62. 2014 – 15 Days above 80%.



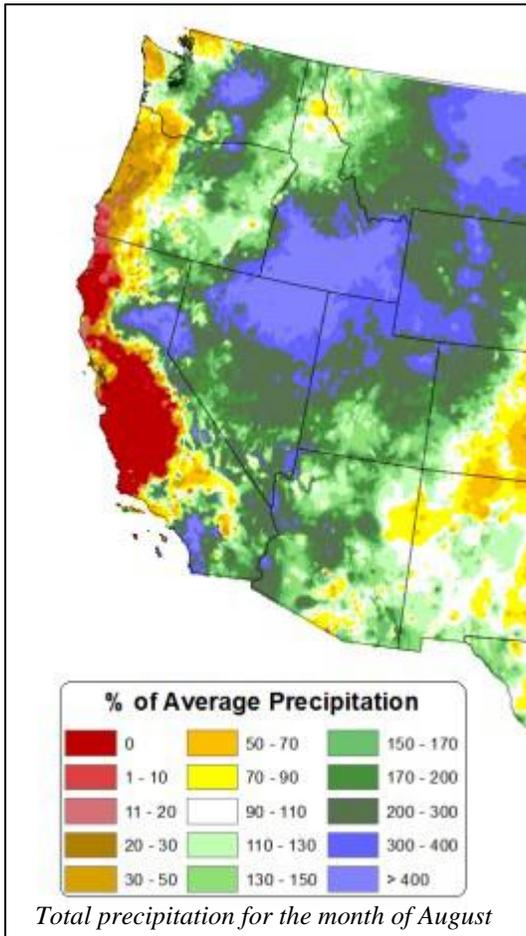
Allison from Boise Hotshot Crew

WEATHER SUMMARY

December of 2013 brought very cold temperatures with Boise hitting the negative single digits on the 9th which was the coldest since January of 1991. The cold conditions persisted especially in the valley locations due to an inversion settling in. Late December the inversion broke, but with a static weather pattern for little to no precipitation. December made it three consecutive months with below normal precipitation for our area. January was not much better, with a couple of significant precipitation events but since was the driest January since 2007. February brought in above normal precipitation for a relief to the dry conditions.

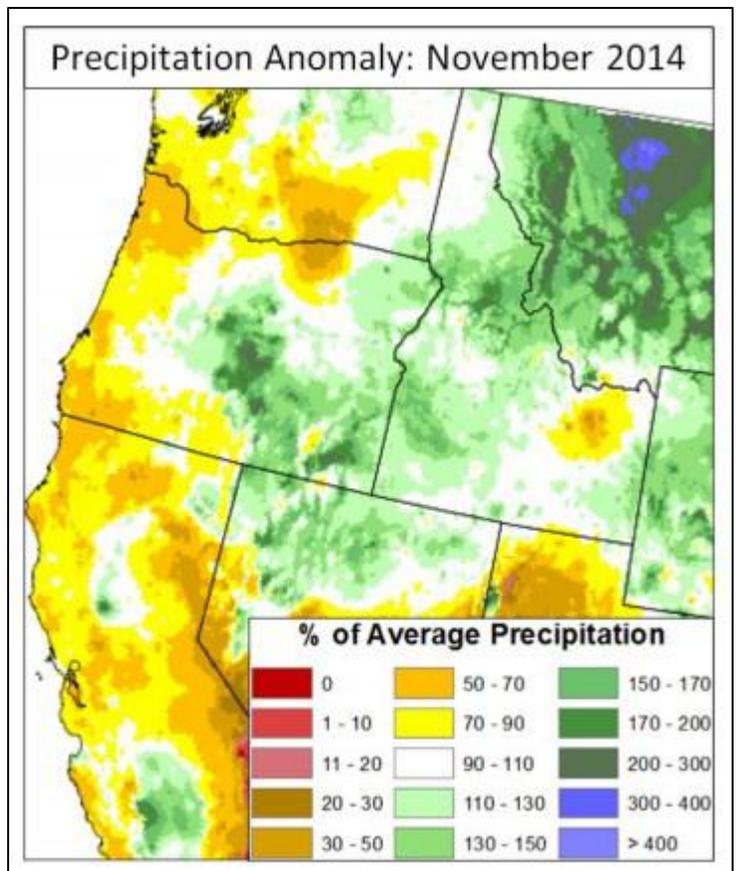


Relief to the drought conditions continued in March with it falling as the wettest March since 1993. Boise received nearly an inch above the average precipitation. The first half of April an upper ridge caused drier conditions but the unsettled conditions returned mid-month. April also brought some lightning which was our first taste of convection for the year. With May came drier conditions with our area receiving less than 50 percent of normal rainfall. As far as snowpack, the Boise and Payette River Basins ended the season's snowpack near normal with the Owyhee Mountain area falling below average.



As the 2014 fire season began, June had some widely variable temperatures from cool to hot. Overall, June had several storms move through but the precipitation amounts were very small and the month fell far short of normal rainfall amounts. July brought the hot temperatures. Boise had twenty-eight days above 90 degrees and seven above 100. The latter part of July and early August brought the monsoon moisture. The Boise Mountains had flash floods, mudslides and debris flows. Places in Elmore County received five to six inches of rainfall between July 31 and August 7th. The monsoonal weather continued through mid-August. September came with fairly cool temperatures, but then a ridge built in over the area for hot conditions. Boise broke two high temperature records in September, falling on the 24th for 95 degrees. The ridge broke down at the end of September for a short spurt of cool temperatures and precipitation. October brought the dry conditions, with Boise having eighteen days above 70 degrees and four days above 80 which was overall 6 degrees above average.

The fall of 2014 was absolutely beautiful in the Boise area if you like mild conditions. Mother Nature decided we didn't need to get used to that so on November 13-14, Boise received significant low-elevation snowfall breaking a storm-total record of 7.6 inches. Overall higher elevations received 10-20 inches. Then in the Boise Valley, with a strong inversion event coinciding with record-breaking cold temperatures, the snow and ice remained in place for some interesting driving and walking conditions. The inversion stayed in place until Thanksgiving week for Boise, giving way to record setting temperatures that weekend. For December, the snowpack started off well below normal but the end of the month the area had received enough to end year with near normal conditions.



SEASONAL WEATHER & SEVERITY

Below is the percent of average for snow water equivalent (SWE) and precipitation statistics by SNOTEL stations within our area.

END OF THE MONTH	PCT OF AVG	DEADWOOD SUMMIT	ATLANTA SUMMIT	JACKSON PEAK	MORES CREEK SUMMIT	TRINITY MOUNTAIN	MUD FLAT	SOUTH MOUNTAIN	WILSON CREEK
OCTOBER	SWE*	0	80	0	0	43	0	0	0
	PRECIP	15	35	19	17	28	89	26	62
NOVEMBER	SWE	73	82	70	100	58	0	55	45
	PRECIP	52	57	51	60	44	63	49	70
DECEMBER	SWE	59	65	64	69	52	35	39	69
	PRECIP	50	51	54	56	42	51	39	76
JANUARY	SWE	64	68	64	72	59	27	29	58
	PRECIP	53	57	60	64	50	47	41	71
FEBRUARY	SWE	86	97	90	95	82	13	43	66
	PRECIP	74	84	83	89	74	66	61	85
MARCH	SWE	109	112	99	107	103	0	40	82
	PRECIP	90	95	97	105	90	75	77	94
APRIL	SWE	125	131	108	126	104	NR	0	0
	PRECIP	89	95	97	105	88	75	77	88
MAY	SWE	109	44	82	NR	70	NR	NR	NR
	PRECIP	87	92	93	101	85	73	75	90
JUNE	SWE	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	PRECIP	85	89	91	97	93	70	74	86

NR = DATA MAY NOT PROVIDE A VALID MEASURE OF CONDITIONS

The water year runs from October 1 to September 30. Precipitation data totals for 2014 are compared to the historical annual average (1981-2010).

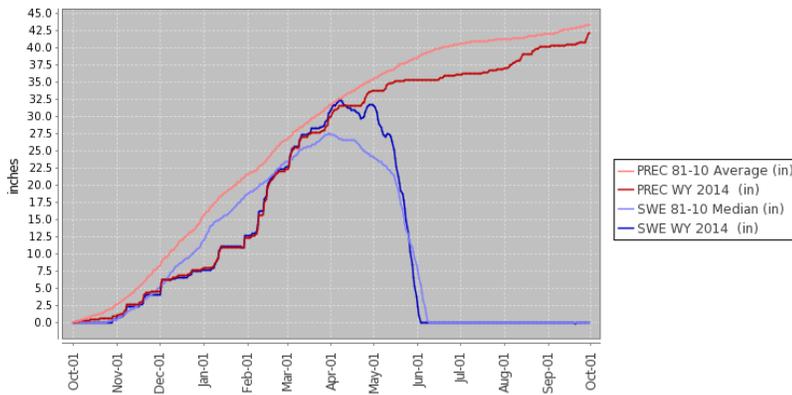
SNOTEL SITE	ELEVATION	2014 WATER YEAR TOTAL INCHES	ANNUAL AVERAGE TOTAL INCHES	% OF AVERAGE
DEADWOOD SUMMIT	6860	48.3	55.7	87
ATLANTA SUMMIT	7580	40.2	42.0	96
JACKSON PEAK	7070	43.0	43.2	100
MORES CREEK SUMMIT	6100	44.1	43.7	101
TRINITY MOUNTAIN	7770	42.9	50.0	86
MUD FLAT	5730	13.7	16.0	86
SOUTH MOUNTAIN	6500	25.8	32.8	79
WILSON CREEK	7120	27.4	26.7	103



The Middle Fork Road being engulfed by the Boise River due to heavy rainfall in August

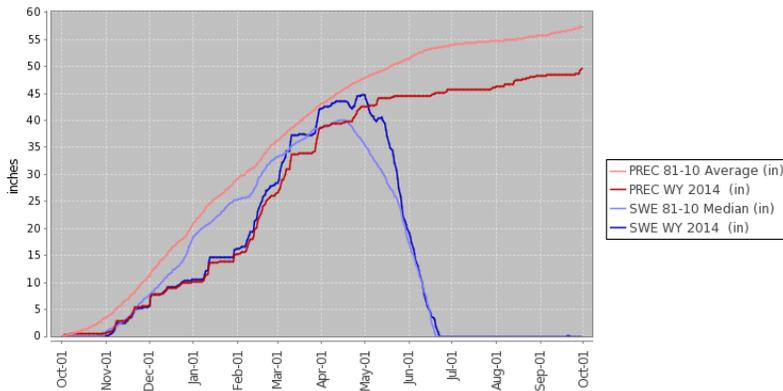
The graphs depict the snow water equivalent and precipitation for the 2014 Water Year.

Station (306) WATERYEAR=2014 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision
Thu Dec 18 14:25:16 PST 2014



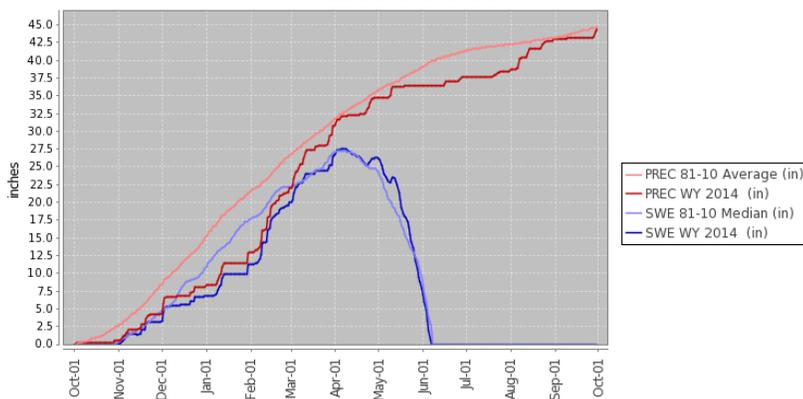
Atlanta Summit
Located: Mountain Home RD, Boise NF
Elevation: 7580 ft
Latitude: 43 45'
Longitude: 115 14'

Station (439) WATERYEAR=2014 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision
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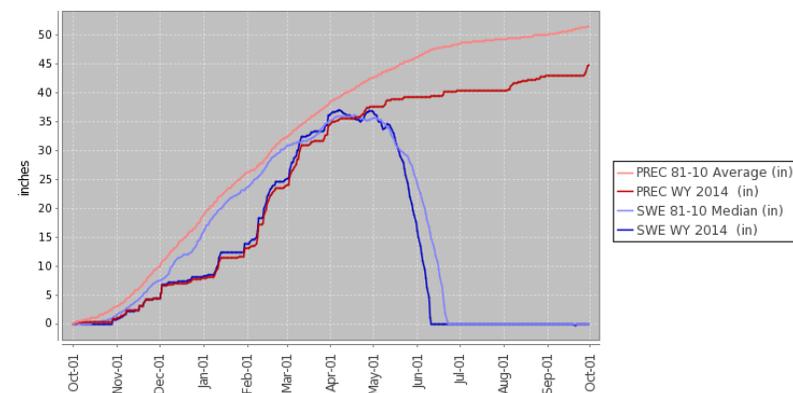
Deadwood Summit
Located: Mountain Home RD, Boise NF
Elevation: 7580 ft
Latitude: 43 45'
Longitude: 115 14'

Station (550) WATERYEAR=2014 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision
Thu Dec 18 14:24:15 PST 2014



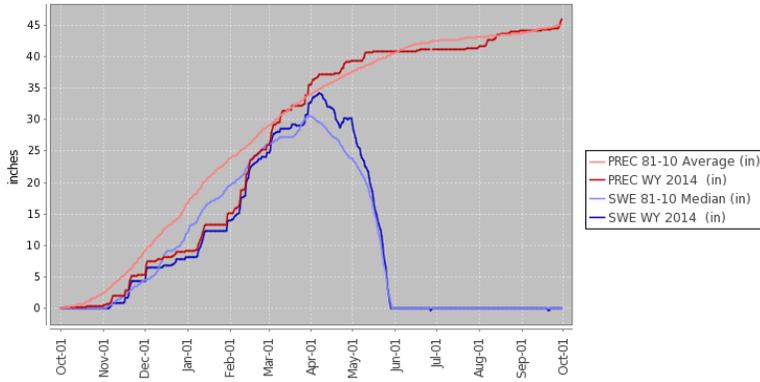
Jackson Peak
Located: Lowman RD, Boise NF
Elevation: 7070 ft
Latitude: 43 03'
Longitude: 115 26'

Station (830) WATERYEAR=2014 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision
Thu Dec 18 14:25:41 PST 2014



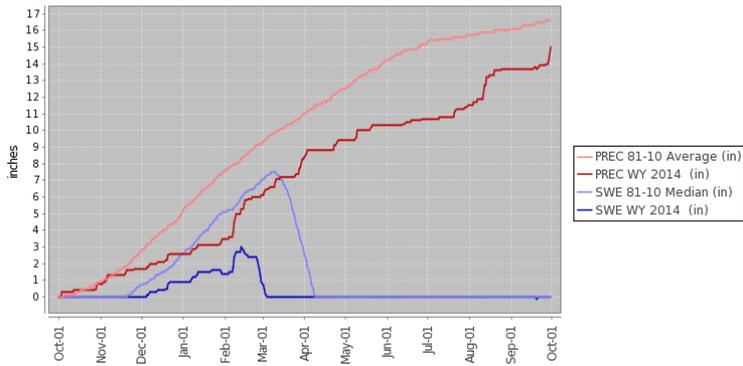
Trinity Mountain
Located: Mountain Home RD, Boise NF
Elevation: 7770 ft
Latitude: 43 37'
Longitude: 115 26'

Station (637) WATERYEAR=2014 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision
Thu Dec 18 14:26:11 PST 2014



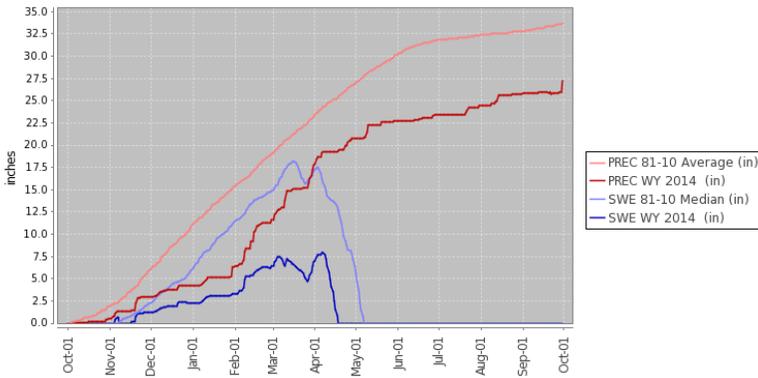
Mores Creek Summit
Located: Idaho City RD, Boise NF
Elevation: 6100 ft
Latitude: 43 55'
Longitude: 115 39'

Station (654) WATERYEAR=2014 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision
Thu Dec 18 14:26:40 PST 2014



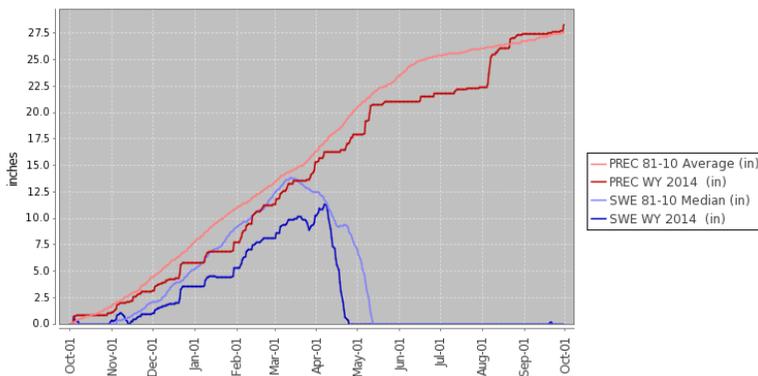
Mud Flat
Located: Bruneau FO, Boise BLM
Elevation: 5730 ft
Latitude: 42 36'
Longitude: 116 33'

Station (774) WATERYEAR=2014 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision
Thu Dec 18 14:27:15 PST 2014



South Mountain
Located: Owyhee FO, Boise BLM
Elevation: 6500 ft
Latitude: 42 45"
Longitude: 116 54'

Station (871) WATERYEAR=2014 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision
Thu Dec 18 14:27:47 PST 2014



Wilson Creek
Located: Jarbidge FO, Twin Falls BLM
Elevation: 7120 ft
Latitude: 42 00'
Longitude: 115 00'

LIGHTNING SUMMARY

Boise District BLM

The first lightning fire for Boise District BLM protection did not occur until July 22. It was called Lydle and burned 12 acres of BLM land and 5 acres of private. The first multiple lightning cause fire day was July 23 with three starts for a total of 191 acres. This was the theme for the season, as there was not a hugely impacted day by a multiple lightning fire bust. Throughout the season the rangelands had 19 lightning fires. The largest and also the latest lightning ignited fire was the Ola fire on September 25 for 724 acres. The number of lightning starts was down compared to last year of 56 and also the 10 year average of 35 starts (2004-2013).

Boise National Forest

The first lightning fire occurred on May 13 on the Idaho City RD and burned for almost two acres. The Boise National Forest had several lightning busts this season from single day to the largest continuous run of 9 days. Here is a list of the most starts by day: 7/14 for 13 starts for 8979 acres (98% of all acres burned), 7/23 with 15 starts for 23 acres, 7/30-7/31 with 13 starts for 10 acres, and 36 starts from 8/6-8/14 for only 32 acres. The largest lightning caused fire started on July 14 which was the Wash Fire, part of the Whiskey Complex, that burned for 8690 acres. The last lightning caused fire occurred on September 19 for 0.10 acre. The forest had a total of 101 lightning starts for the season compared to 115 last year. The ten year average (2004-2013) is 94 within Boise National Forest protection area.

Idaho Department of Lands

The first lightning fire occurred within IDL protection actually occurred on July 14 which was one of our busiest lightning ignited fire days this season. On this day IDL had 3 fires with the largest being the Grimes, part of the Whiskey Complex for 756 acres. Southwest Idaho had a total of 15 lightning caused fires that burned just over 1000 acres. The largest multi-lightning start day occurred July 22-23 for four fires for 232 acres. Last year there were 38 starts but this year was closer to the ten year average (2004-2013) with 17 lightning ignited fires within Southwest Idaho Department of Lands protection area.



Mid-July lightning bust near Garden Valley

FUEL MOISTURE

Snake River & Foothills and Owyhee Canyonlands Areas

The Boise District BLM Fuels program collects the live fuel moisture data at five different locations throughout the district. The following is a chart of their readings which are color coded by expected fire behavior. From the Guidelines for Fire Behavior and Tactics Based on Live Fuel Moisture Values in the Great Basin Fuel Project as described below: Fuel moistures from 101-125% will exhibit high fire behavior with frontal attack with engines and/or dozers would be nearly impossible on large fires. This year the live fuel moistures hit this level in June at all sites, except Triangle, which is usually early for our area. Early moisture events led to a high start which quickly dropped for the months of June through August. As a district we remained well below average for a majority of the summer until an moisture event late in the season brought us back up to normal.

	4/15	5/1	5/15	6/1	6/15	7/1	7/15	8/1	8/15	9/1	9/15	10/1	10/15	11/1
HAMMETT	232	167	160	104	95	88	74	84	82	79	65	98	99	99
HAMMETT AVG	241	216	179	167	142	109	103	90	84	80	82	77	84	78
KUNA	233	185	166	123	104	90	80	76	65	69	65	84	98	101
KUNA AVG	211	202	182	162	141	106	94	83	76	80	79	67	79	72
WILD WEST	247	204	175	128	110	94	84	86	69	66	65	82	93	96
WILD WEST AVG	213	209	188	148	131	108	90	79	74	74	73	74	82	89
TRIANGLE	166	186	203	179	164	137	98	106	95	95	79	108	103	108
TRIANGLE AVG	146	176	211	210	206	147	131	115	106	105	87	94	92	83
BLACKSTONE	181	145	156	102	82	71	66	65	132	150	112	139	121	116
BLACKSTONE AVG	195	163	161	127	95	72	61	55	78	102	76	98	94	86

GREEN: Very Low and Low Fire Behavior. BLUE: Moderate Fire Behavior. YELLOW: High Fire Behavior. ORANGE: Extreme Fire Behavior. RED: Advanced Fire Behavior.

FIRE BEHAVIOR AND TACTICS Live Fuel Moisture

181% & Above - Fires will exhibit **VERY LOW BEHAVIOR** with difficulty burning. Residual fine fuels from the previous year may carry the fire. Foliage will remain on the stems following the burn. Fires can generally be attacked at the head or flanks by persons using hand tools. Hand line should hold fire without any problems. Fires will normally go out as soon as wind dies down.

151%-180% - Fires will exhibit **LOW FIRE BEHAVIOR** with fire beginning to be carried in the live fuels. Both foliage and stem material up to 1/4 inch in diameter will be consumed by the fire. Burns will be generally patchy with many unburned islands. Engines may be necessary to catch fires at the head and handling will be more difficult to construct, but should hold at the head and the flanks.

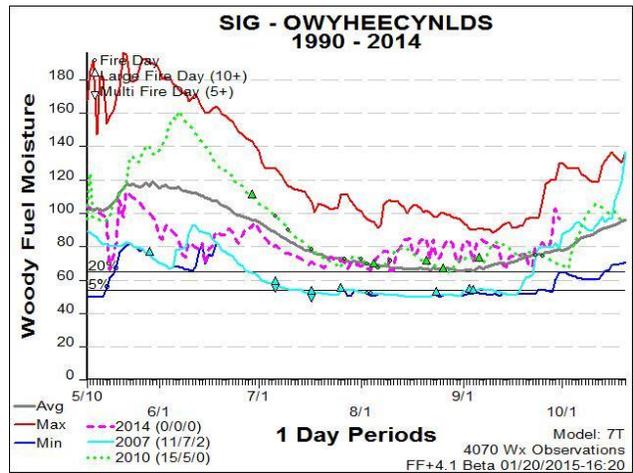
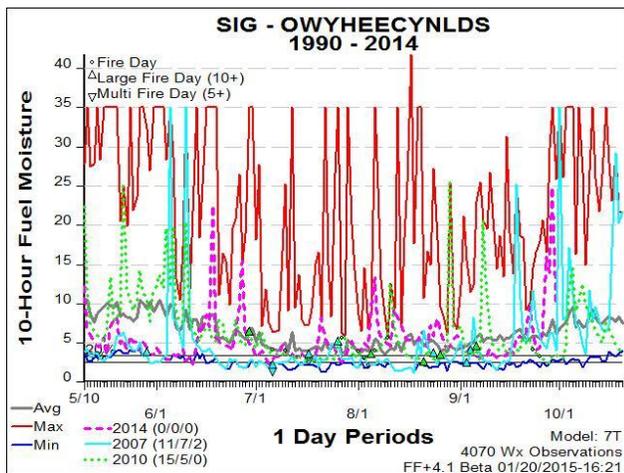
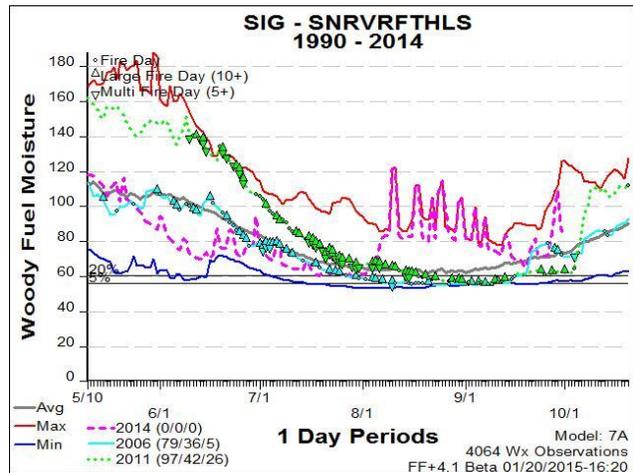
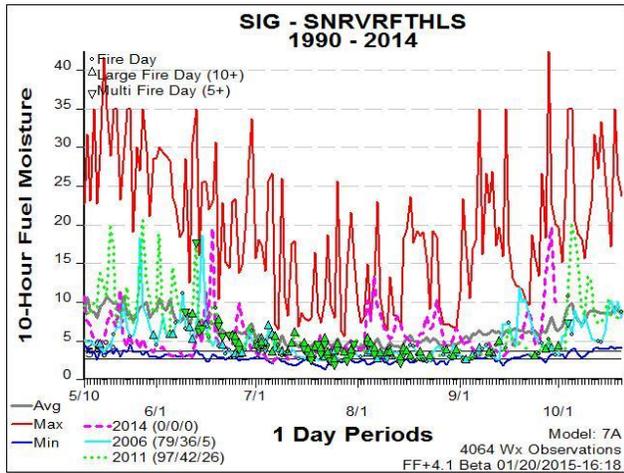
126%-150% - Fires will exhibit **MODERATE FIRE BEHAVIOR** with a fast continuous rate of spread that will consume stem material up to 2 inches in diameter. These fires may be attacked at the head with engines but may require support of dozers and retardant aircraft. Handline will become ineffective at the fire head, but should still hold at the flanks. Under high winds and low humidity, indirect line should be given considerations.

101%-125% - Fires will exhibit **HIGH FIRE BEHAVIOR** leaving no material unburned. Head attack with fire engines and dozers will be nearly impossible on large fires, but may still be possible on smaller, developing fires. Retardant aircraft will be necessary on all these fires. Flanking attack by engines and indirect attack ahead of the fire must be used. Spotting should be anticipated. Fires will begin to burn through the night, calming down several hours before sunrise.

75%-100% - Fires will exhibit **EXTREME FIRE BEHAVIOR**. Extreme rates of spread and moderate to long range spotting will occur. Engines and dozers may be best used to back up firing operations, and to protect structures. Indirect attack must be used to control these fires. Fires will burn actively through the night. Air turbulence caused by the fire will cause problems for air operations.

74% & Below - Fires will have **ADVANCED FIRE BEHAVIOR** with high potential to control their environment. Large acreage will be consumed in a very short time period. Backfiring from indirect line, roads, etc. must be considered. Aircraft will need to be cautious of hazardous turbulence around the fire.

Shown are graphs indicating the 10 hour and woody fuel moisture status for the Snake River & Foothills and Owyhee Canyonlands Fire Danger Rating Areas from May 10 to October 20. They include the historical data, the current previous year highlighted, a previous large fire year and the 5th and 20th percentiles.

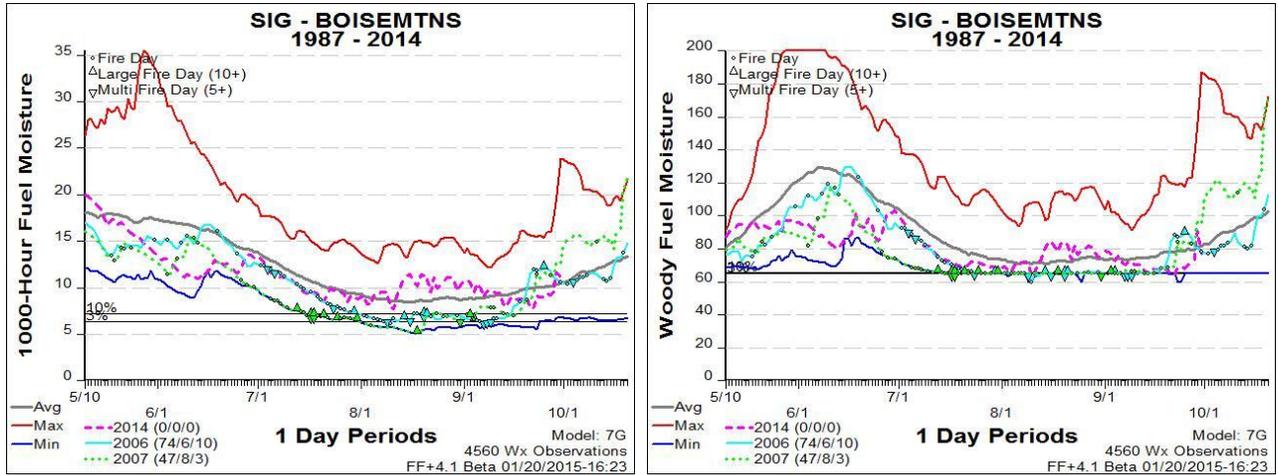


Fuels very susceptible to burnout operations on the May fire on July 31

Boise Mountains Area

The RAWs information below on the forest land depicts the near average snowpack in the mountains but also the various precipitation events when had early part of summer. All of the forest RAWs greened up between the middle of May and middle of June.

Shown are graphs indicating the 1000 hour and woody fuel moisture status for the Boise Mountains Area from May 10 to October 20. They include the historical data, the current previous year highlighted, a previous large fire year, and the 3rd and 20th percentiles.



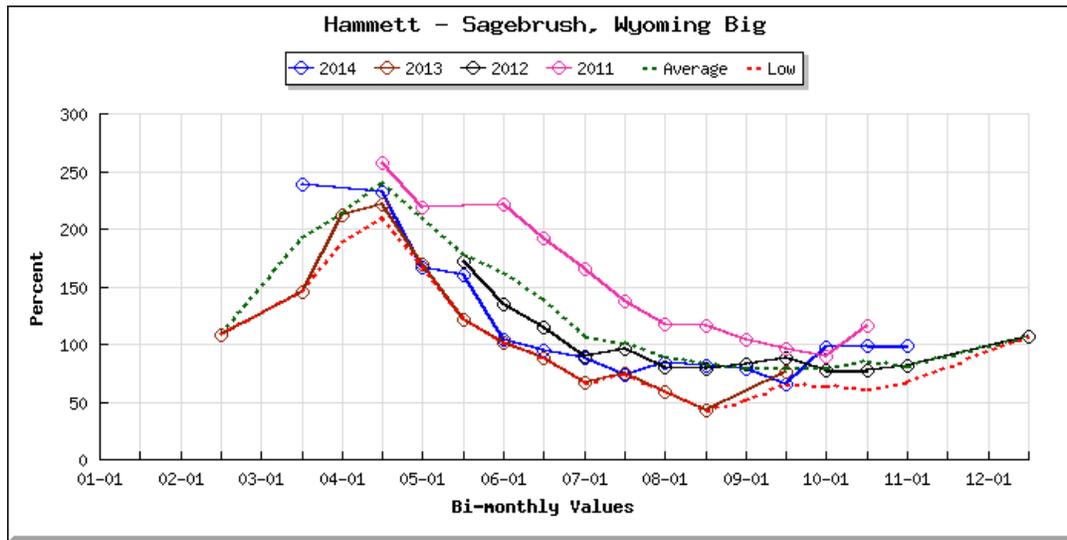
These pictures reflecting the fuel consumption that occurred on the Whiskey Complex

FUEL MOISTURE CHARTS

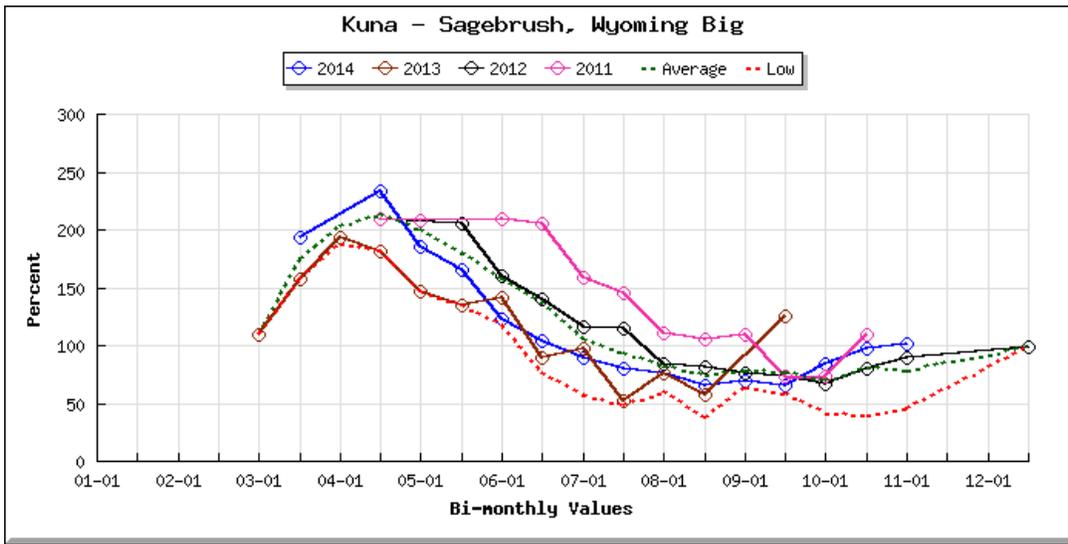
Below is fuel moisture information that is gathered by our local units and then inputted into the National Fuel Moisture Database. This database is used by predictive services to compare years, compile trends and to assist in predicting what type of fire season we might see. Boise District BLM has moistures back to 2002, Boise National Forest started this process in 2007 and Idaho Department of Lands joined in 2008. Over the years it has become a valuable resource for local managers, meteorologists and predictive services.

Boise District BLM

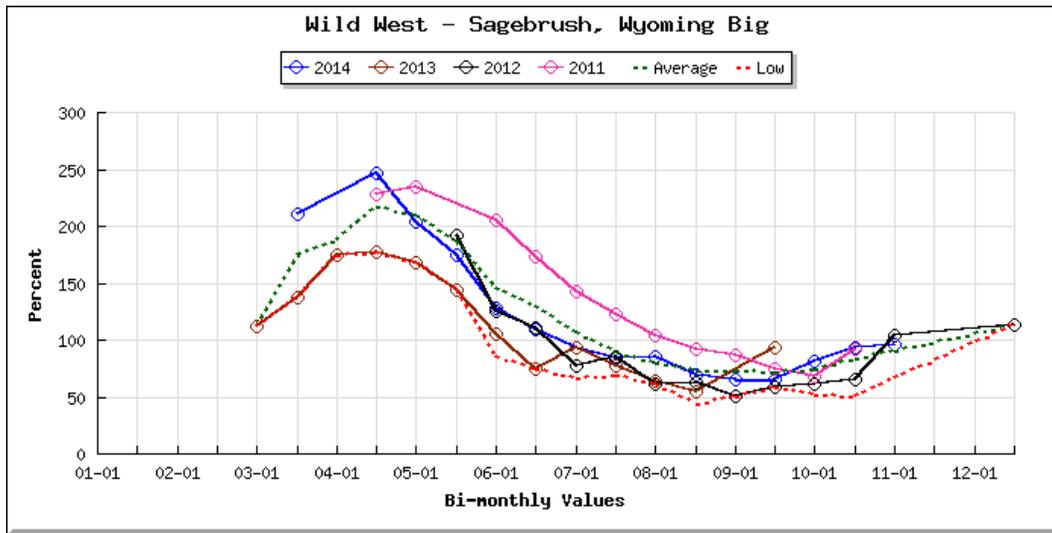
There are five sites that are used to collect sagebrush fuel samples: Hammett to the East, Triangle in the southwest, Blackstone for the most southeastern portion, Kuna in the middle, and Wild West to the north. The following charts show the current year, historical average and the low for the timeframe.



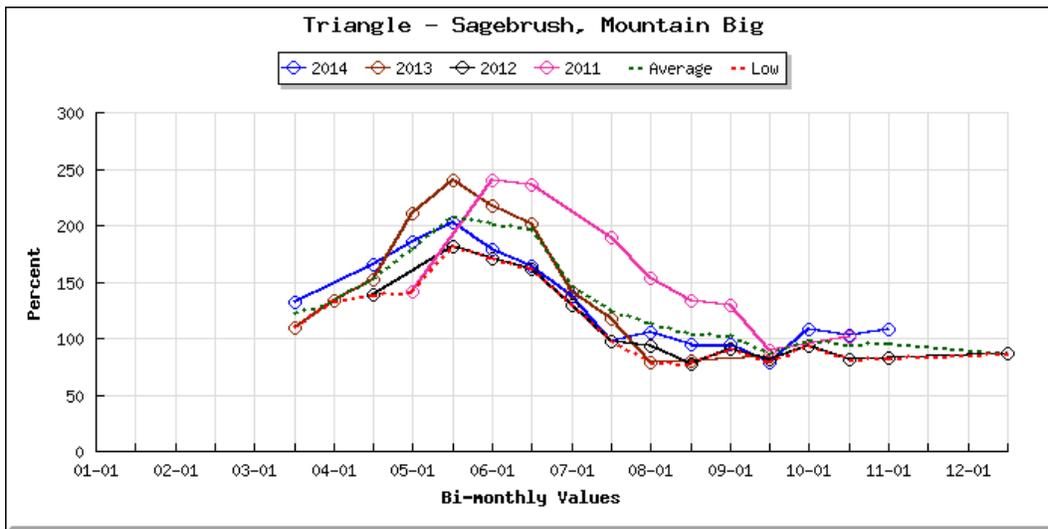
Hammett - Sagebrush, Wyoming Big																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2014						239		232	167	160	104	95	88	74	84	82	79	65	98	99	99			
2013				108		145	212	222	170	122	102	88	67	75	59	43		76						
2012										172	135	115	90	96	80	79	83	88	78	78	81			107
2011								258	219		222	192	166	137	118	116	104	96	89	116				
Avg				108		192	213	240	210	177	162	139	107	101	89	83	80	80	80	80	86	82		107
Low				108		145	188	209	167	122	102	88	67	74	59	43	51	65	64	62	67			107



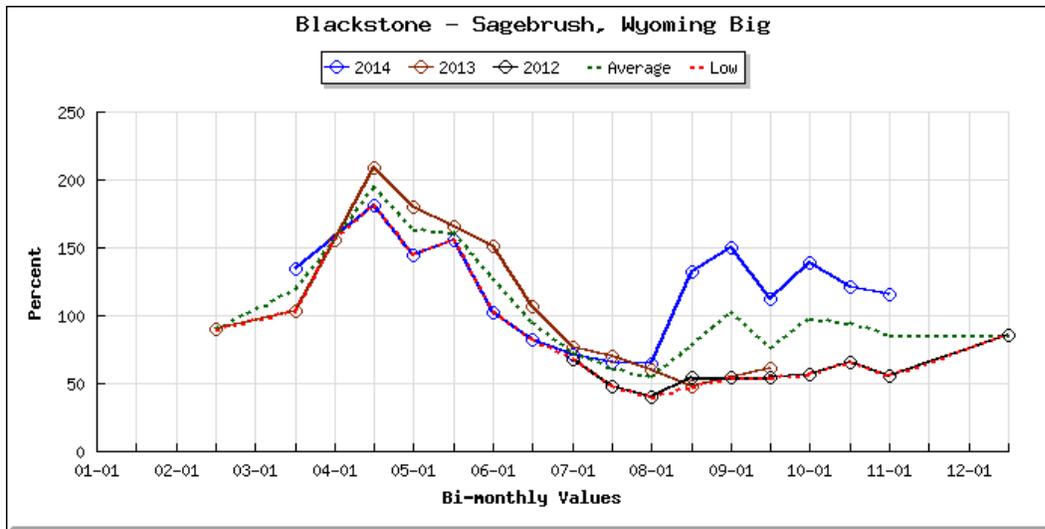
Kuna - Sagebrush, Wyoming Big																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2014						193		233	185	166	123	104	90	80	76	65	69	65	84	98	101			
2013					109	157	193	181	147	135	141	89	97	52	76	58		125						
2012								209		206	160	140	116	115	84	82	76	74	67	80	89			99
2011								209	208		210	206	159	145	111	105	109	73	74	109				
Avg					109	175	203	214	200	180	158	138	105	93	83	75	79	78	69	82	79			99
Low					109	157	188	181	147	135	118	76	58	48	60	37	64	59	41	40	46			99



Wild West - Sagebrush, Wyoming Big																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2014						211		247	204	175	128	110	94	84	86	69	66	65	82	93	96			
2013					112	138	175	178	168	144	105	75	93	77	64	55		93						
2012										192	126	111	78	86	62	63	51	59	61	66	104			113
2011								228	235		206	174	143	123	104	92	87	75	68	92				
Avg					112	175	188	217	209	187	146	129	107	90	80	74	73	72	75	84	91			113
Low					112	138	175	178	168	144	85	75	67	70	62	44	51	59	52	51	67			113



Triangle - Sagebrush, Mountain Big																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2014						132		166	186	203	179	164	137	98	106	95	95	79	108	103	108			
2013						110	133	152	211	240	218	202	142	118	79	80		84						
2012								139		182	171	161	129	97	93	77	91	82	93	82	83			87
2011									141		240	236		189	154	133	129	89		101				
Avg						121	133	152	179	208	202	197	145	124	114	104	103	85	99	95	96			87
Low						110	133	139	141	182	171	161	129	97	79	77	91	79	93	82	83			87

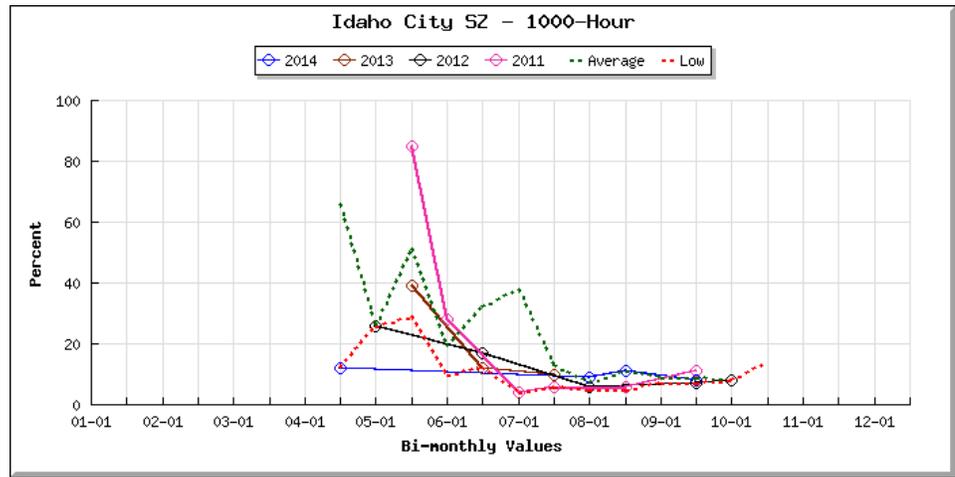


Blackstone - Sagebrush, Wyoming Big																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2014						134		181	145	156	102	82	71	66	65	132	150	112	139	121	116			
2013				90		103	156	209	180	166	151	107	77	70	60	48		61						
2012													68	48	40	55	54	55	57	66	56			86
Avg				90		119	156	195	163	161	127	95	72	61	55	78	102	76	98	94	86			86
Low				90		103	156	181	145	156	102	82	68	48	40	48	54	55	57	66	56			86

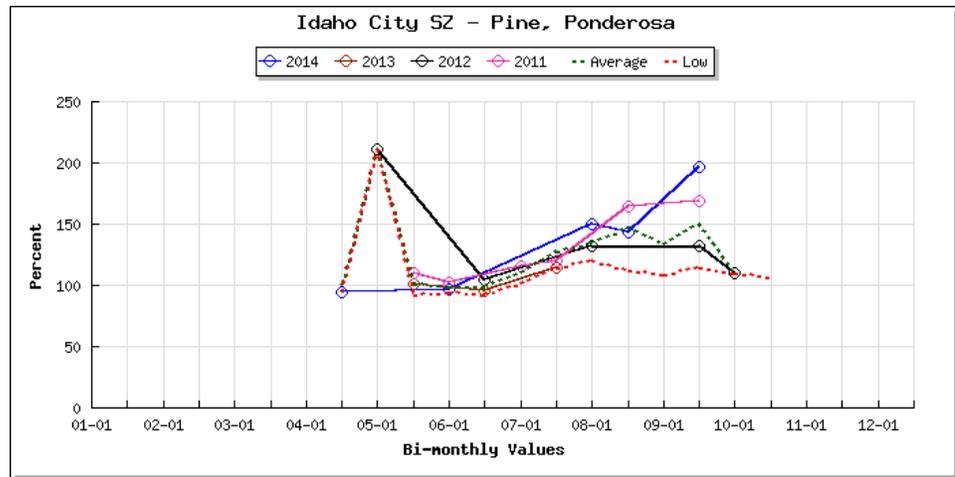
Fuel Moisture data only available starting in 2012

Boise National Forest

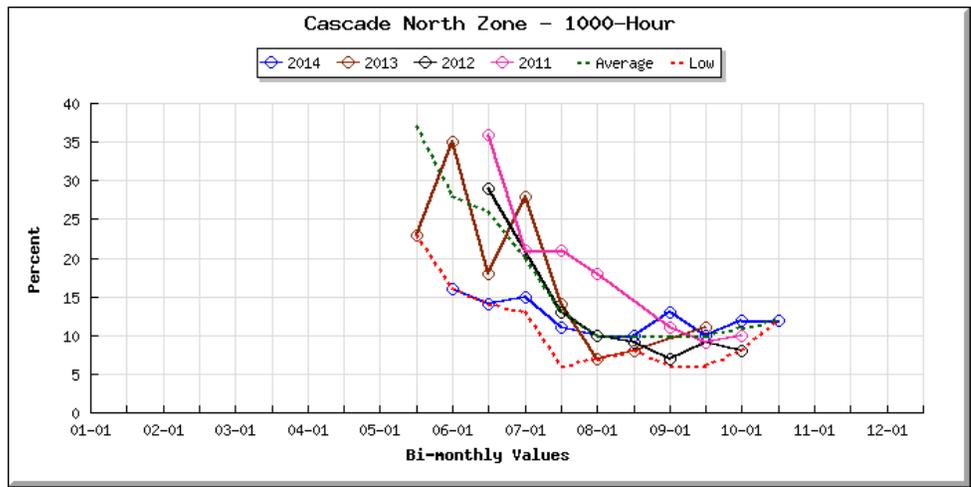
There are four sites that are used to collect fuel samples: Idaho City Ranger District for the southern part of the forest and Cascade, Lowman and Emmett Ranger Districts for the north. The following charts show the current year, historical average and the low for the timeframe.



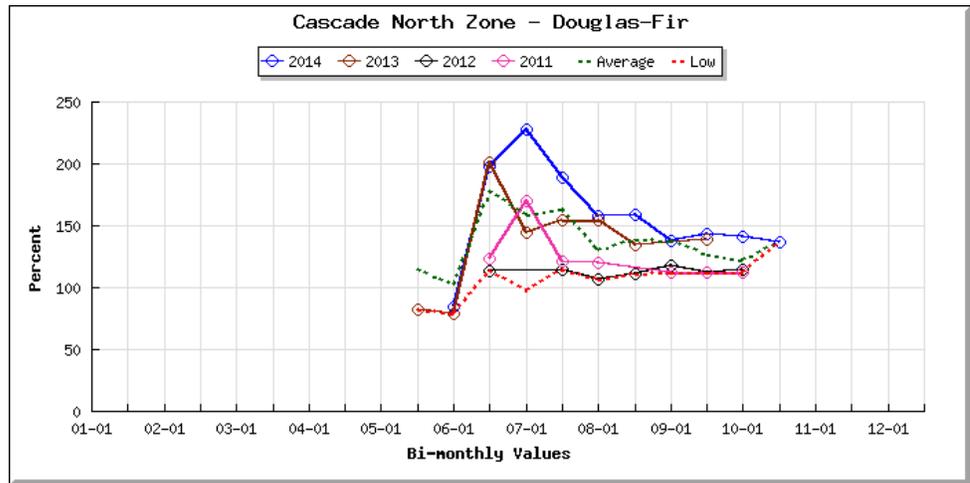
Idaho City SZ - 1000-Hour																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2014								12							9	11		8						
2013										39		12		10										
2012									26			17			6			7	8					
2011										85	28		4	6		6		11						
Avg								66	26	51	19	32	38	13	7	11	9	9	8	14				
Low								12	26	29	10	12	4	6	5	5	7	7	8	14				



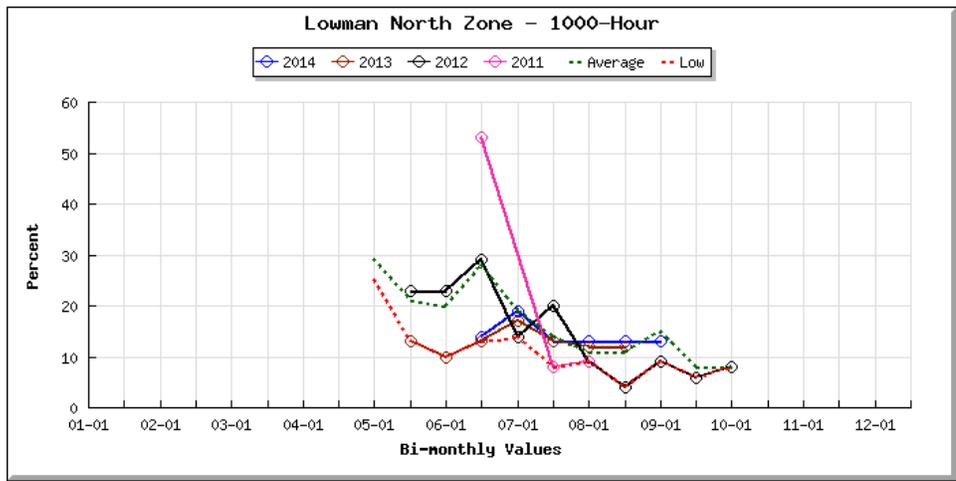
Idaho City SZ - Pine, Ponderosa																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2014								95			97				150	143		197						
2013										101		96		115										
2012									211			105			132			132	110					
2011										110	102		116	120		164		169						
Avg								100	211	101	99	99	110	128	134	147	133	150	110	107				
Low								95	211	92	94	92	101	115	120	112	109	114	110	107				



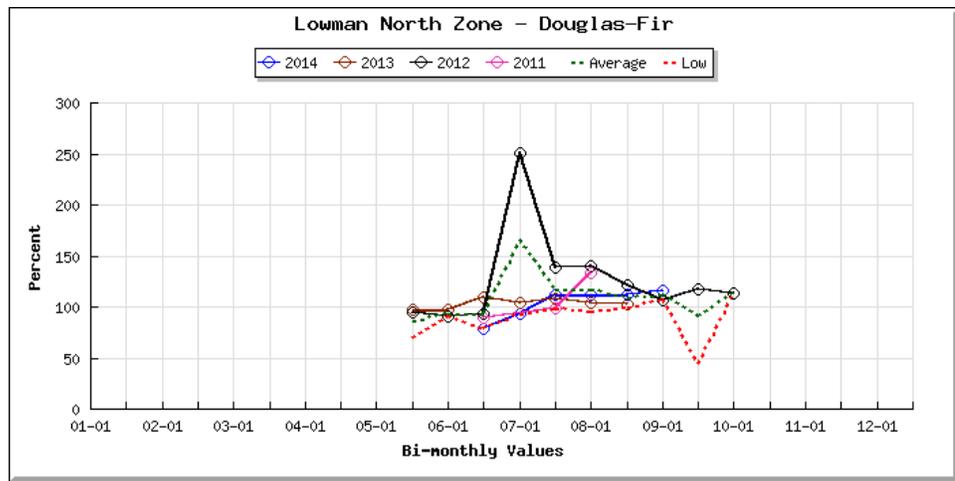
Cascade North Zone - 1000-Hour																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2014											16	14	15	11	10	10	13	10	12	12				
2013										23	35	18	28	14	7	8		11						
2012												29		13	10	9	7	9	8					
2011												36	21	21	18		11	9	10					
Avg										37	28	26	20	13	10	10	10	10	11	12				
Low										23	16	14	13	6	7	8	6	6	8	12				



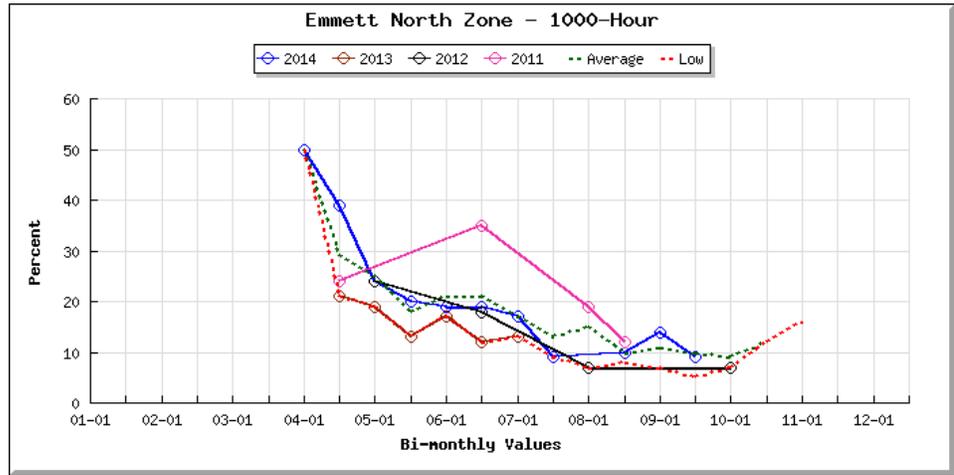
Cascade North Zone - Douglas-Fir																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2014											85	198	228	189	158	159	138	143	141	137				
2013										82	79	201	144	155	155	134		139						
2012												113		114	107	111	118	112	115					
2011												123	170	121	120		112	112	112					
Avg										114	102	178	159	163	130	139	138	127	122	137				
Low										82	79	113	98	114	107	111	112	112	112	137				



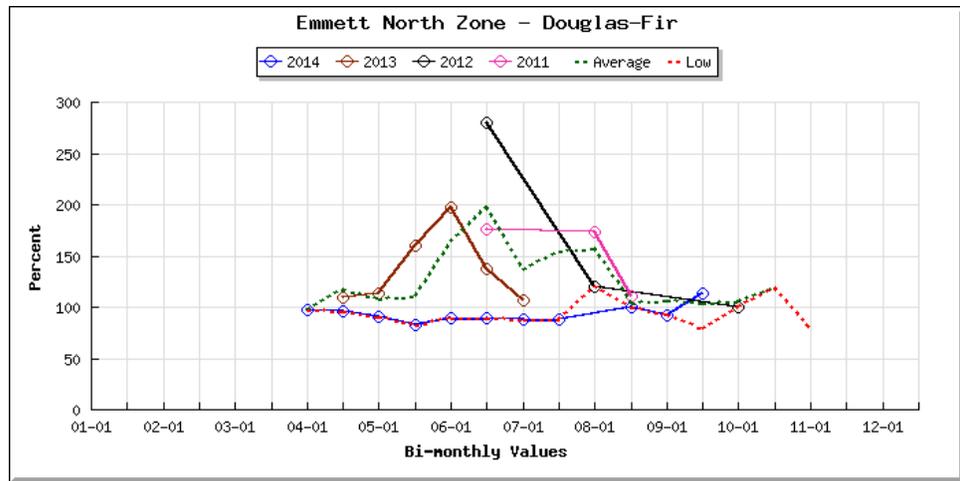
Lowman North Zone - 1000-Hour																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2014												14	19	13	13	13								
2013										13	10	13	17	13	12	12								
2012									23	23	29	14	20	9	4	9	6	8						
2011												53	8	9										
Avg									29	21	20	28	19	14	11	11	15	8	8					
Low									25	13	10	13	14	8	9	4	9	6	8					



Lowman North Zone - Douglas-Fir																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2014												79	93	112	112	112	116							
2013										97	97	110	104	108	104	103								
2012									95	91	93	251	139	140	121	107	117	113						
2011												90	99	134										
Avg									87	94	93	166	118	117	109	112	91	113						
Low									70	91	79	93	99	96	100	107	44	113						



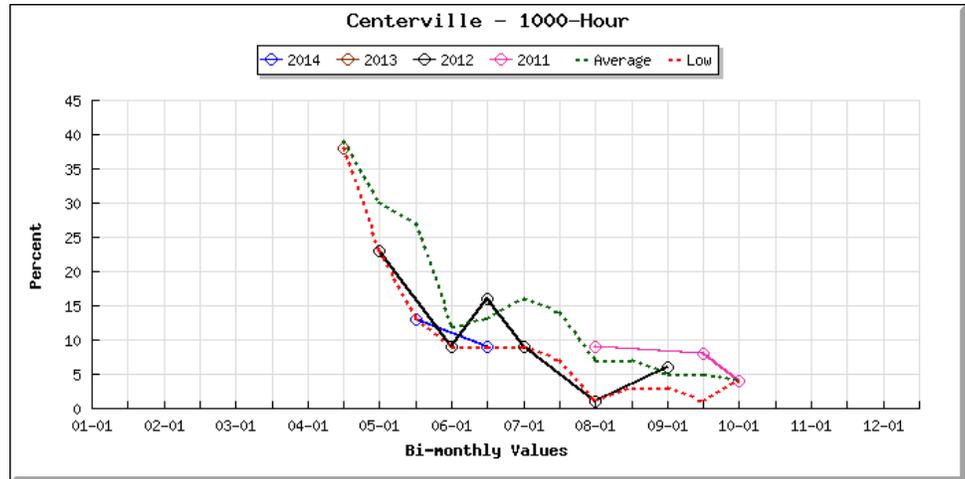
Emmett North Zone - 1000-Hour																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2014							50	39	24	20	19	19	17	9		10	14	9						
2013								21	19	13	17	12	13											
2012									24			18			7				7					
2011								24				35			19	12								
Avg							50	29	25	18	21	21	17	13	15	10	11	10	9	12	16			
Low							50	21	19	13	17	12	13	9	7	8	7	5	7	12	16			



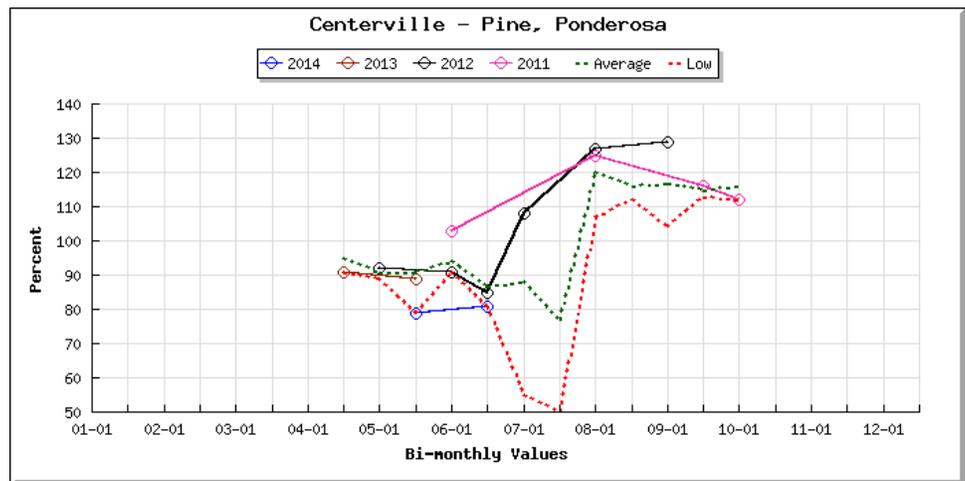
Emmett North Zone - Douglas-Fir																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2014							97	96	91	83	90	89	88	88		100	92	113						
2013								109	114	160	197	137	107											
2012												280			120				100					
2011												176			174	111								
Avg							97	118	108	111	164	198	136	155	157	104	107	104	106	119	79			
Low							97	96	91	83	90	89	88	88	120	100	92	79	100	119	79			

Idaho Department of Lands

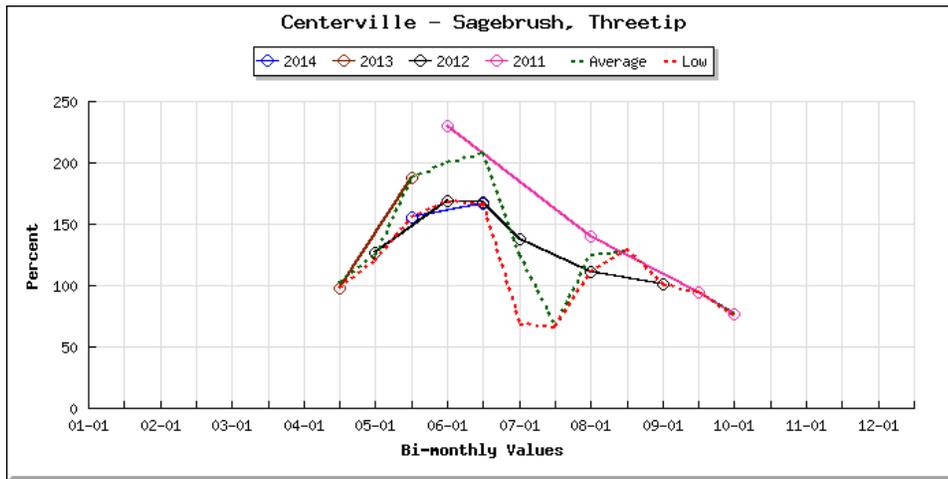
Idaho Department of Lands takes fuel samples at one location in Centerville near one of their Guard Stations. The following charts show the current year, historical average and the low for the timeframe.



Centerville - 1000-Hour																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2014										13		9												
2013								38																
2012									23		9	16	9		1		6							
2011															9				8	4				
Avg								39	30	27	12	13	16	14	7	7	5	5	4					
Low								38	23	13	9	9	9	7	1	3	3	1	4					



Centerville - Pine, Ponderosa																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2014										79		81												
2013								91		89														
2012									92		91	85	108		127		129							
2011															125				116	112				
Avg								95	91	91	94	87	88	77	120	116	117	115	116					
Low								91	89	79	91	81	55	50	107	112	104	113	112					



Centerville - Sagebrush, Threetip																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2014										156		167												
2013								98		188														
2012									127		169	168	138			111		101						
2011											230					140			95	77				
Avg								102	124	188	200	208	125	67	126	129	101	95	77					
Low								98	120	156	169	167	69	67	111	129	101	95	76					



The high fire danger shown on the Smokey sign is a good reflection of our overall season for southwest Idaho. There were definitely some higher peaks of high fire danger and also some usually low points during the season.