

BOISE INTERAGENCY DISPATCH CENTER

2013

ANNUAL REPORT



Boise Interagency Dispatch Center
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Date	Inc # Fire #	District Field Off.	Name	Legal	Acres	IC	Resources
8/8	1047 HUJ16		Pony Complex		20,000		Inc #s: 1033, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1040, 1041?
8/8	1023 HUJ17	DFD	Rocky	12S 6W 13	1/10		T45, 6SA
8/8	1033 HUJ12	FRFD	MM102 HWY20	3S 7E 1	1/100		
8/8	1034 HUJ13	FRFD	Oasis	2S 5E 10	1/4		Rained out? Oasis rurals
8/8	1035 HUJ14	FRFD	MM111 HWY20	2S 8E 4	1/12,000	Kidd	On Order: 1035, 1036, 1037, 1040, 1041?
8/8	1037 HUJ16	FRFD	Long Tom	1S 8E 21	1/12,000	Renz	On Order: 1035, 1036, 1037, 1040, 1041?
8/8	1039 HUJ1	BOP	MM99 I84	4S 7E 9	1/400	Marvin	Mtn Home Rural DZ 1280
8/8	1041 HUJ2	BOP	Grand Strike	4S 4E 34	1/20		Grandview Rurals
8/8	1042 HUJ3	BOP	Air	5S 5E 17	1/200	Stroud	Mtn Home Airforce Grandview Rural
8/8	1045 HUJ4	FRFD	MM105 HWY20	3S 7E 1	1/200	Floyd	
8/8	1046 HUJ5	FRFD	Mudd	2S 6E 11	1/1000	Rogan	J-Mink/Arizabola RFD Oasis Type 4
8/9	1048 HUJ9	FRFD	Cranes	5S 5E 27	1/50		Unstaffed UTL?
8/9	1049 HUJ3	FRFD	Longhorn (Hanson)	2S 6E 23	1/500	CORBUS (Mtn Home)	Mtn Home (3 engines)

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	3,826,562	2,085,828	501,392
PROTECTION ACRES	6,603,286	2,124,842	393,056
BOISE DISPATCH PROTECTION RESPONSIBILITY ACRES			9,121,185

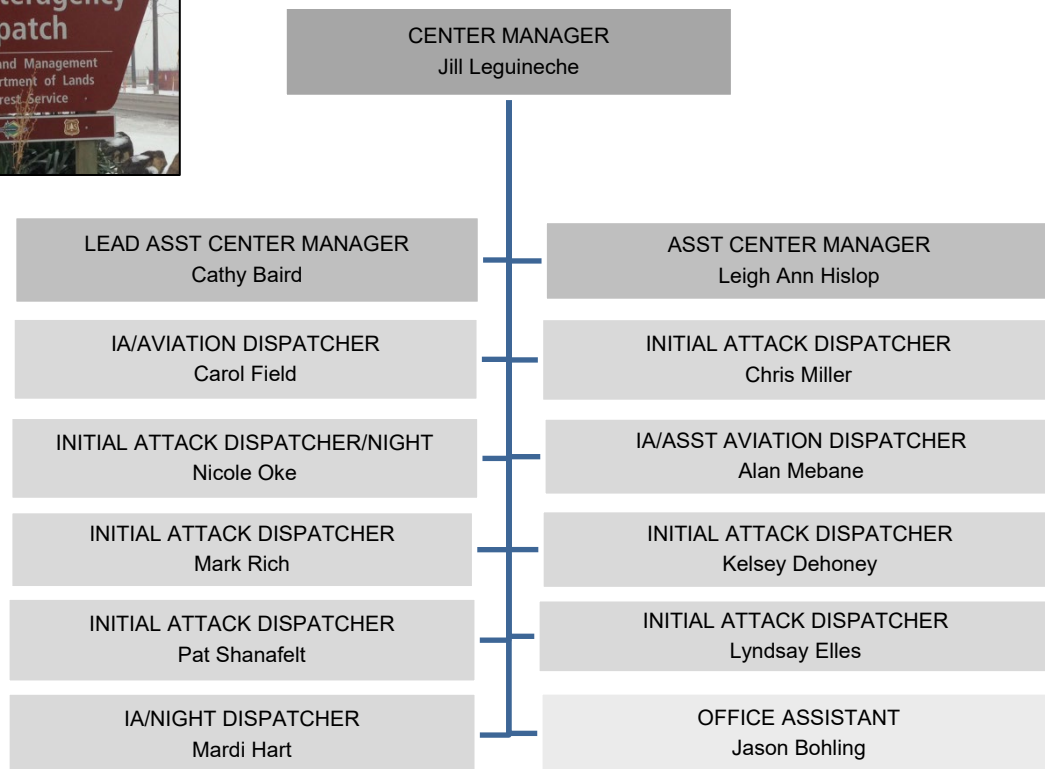
OWNERSHIP ACRES BY PROTECTION AREA			
	BOISE DISTRICT BLM	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	SW IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS
BLM	3,790,678	16,540	19,343
BOR	34,597	46,905	1,386
HISTORIC WATER	23,461	5,375	722
MILITARY	10,311	805	104
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	1,392	0	0
PRIVATE	2,215,693	138,902	193,121
STATE	418,927	46,694	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	1,864,024	142,178
USGS	18	0	0



Ridge fire started on July 16 and burned 5315 acres of Forest land. It was contained on September 19



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 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, three are also assigned as aviation dispatcher, assistant aviation dispatcher and 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 this year. Kelsey from Central Idaho Dispatch in Salmon filled a vacant permanent position. With the next FS Fire Hire another permanent Initial Attack Dispatcher will be filled. The Office Assistant position which was vacant last year was filled by Jason Bohling. Chris Miller took a detail in the Boise NF Warehouse and also assisted with transportation with the large fires. Lyndsay Elles completed a detail on a BLM Engine Crew this summer to get some on the ground fire experience. Due to some open chairs we were lucky to get Ed Harper from the BLM Engine Group who completed a long term detail from beginning of June through August.

Dispatch Highlights:



- Celebrated Pat Shanafelt's 50th Fire Season working as a seasonal employee
- Survived winter building construction in the temporary small office and then moving back in
- Tour of the Idaho State Communications Center
- Had to use 2011 Incident Organizers, it's a long story
- "Thanksgiving is on a Thursday this year?"
- Hosted two incredible detailers from Prineville who assisted with aircraft
- Completed FIRE ORG for the first time
- Sequester impacts to personnel start dates
- Government shutdown but BDC keeps on working
- Request for an LEO from a camp host for activity in the hot springs
- Lookout chasing and capturing a pigeon
- Survived full 7 day staffing from May 19 until October 5
- Worked with Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security to gain understanding of the Idaho Fire Chiefs Agreement and how to use it. (which was activated on the Elk fire)
- Fire Restrictions Web Page came to life with the help of Jennifer Myslivy
- Leigh Ann worked on the National 1202 group
- Jill worked on the DOI Aviation Acquisition Group
- Cathy participated in the Gem County Exercise hosted by the Forest
- Dispatchers all helped with the Forest Readiness Reviews
- Leigh Ann, Cathy and Jill helped with Fire Restrictions 8/1-9/11
- Hosted the Midnight Suns and the Chena IHC
- Todd Johnson... enough said
- Very active MAC and Board of Director Meetings - Meeting once a month during the off season and daily during the height of fire season
- We enjoyed having a variety of Duty Officers both BLM and Forest that were not the regulars
- Our great and very understanding BLM District Manager was a transportation runner at one point when we messed up in ROSS and had his cell number as the contact
- We did try to crash WildCAD with a large amount of Law Enforcement logs created all at once... not sure how
- MAFFS activation
- BDC handled the Little Queen incident for the Sawtooth NF/South Central Dispatch
- Hosted a Great Basin Airspace Coordinator
- Participated with the addition of RFPA workforce
- Hosted Boise NF Apprentices

Besides normal dispatch duties, the staff also completed other assignments which included:

- Jill Leguineche: National Dispatch Efficiency Working Group (DEW Group). Great Basin Incident Business Committee Dispatch Representative. Fire assignment to complete her EDSP to South Central Idaho Dispatch
- Cathy Baird: EDSP fire assignment Alaska. Primary Expanded Dispatch Supervisor locally from July 15 through September 10. FireStat Coordinator. Member of the Forest Safety Committee. Chair of the Dispatch Steering Committee. Lead instructor for D311

- Leigh Ann Hislop: 209/SitRpt Test Group. RAWS Coordinator. An IQCS Account Manager. Lead Instructor for IQCS. Unit instructor for WIMS. DI-1202 Report Coordinator.
- Kelsey Dehoney: Aircraft dispatcher fire assignment to Montana
- Nicole Oke: FireStat Coordinator. Unit instructor for D310 and D311. Aircraft dispatcher fire assignment to Colorado
- Carol Field: Lead Instructor for D312. Instructor for Helicopter Manager Course
- Alan Mebane: Aircraft dispatcher fire assignment to Arizona. Unit Instructor for D312. Fall/Winter detail to the BLM Great Basin Seed Warehouse
- Mardi Hart: Support/IA dispatcher fire assignment to Alaska
- Lyndsay Elles: Detail to the BLM Engine Crew with a fire assignment to Utah and Colorado.

Local fire activity as a whole was above the ten year average. For BLM and Forest Protection fires, they were both above average for starts. State Protection Area had twice the number of starts than average. The acreage burned in our area was approximately twice the 10 year average with all three areas significantly above (reference chart on Page 6). Operationally our dispatch workload started in early spring with logistical support to other areas. Also initial attack started abnormally early in the lower elevations with our first fire in February and numerous starts in March thru May. Dispatch went to the seven day coverage on May 19th and ended on October 5th. As we have done in the past one person was assigned to cover the night shift for the season. The first 24-hour coverage was needed on May 10. The regular night shift started on June 16th and ended on September 29th. We opened expanded dispatch on July 15th and closed it September 10th. We had a total of 19 dispatchers that filled our expanded dispatch this season with four of them completing more than one tour. Several of the trainee dispatchers were also able to work on their taskbooks. We hosted six Incident Management Teams and seven Buying Teams.

INCIDENT	IMT TYPE	IMT NAME	TEAM HOME UNIT
PINE CREEK	TYPE 2	KIDD	GREAT BASIN
RIDGE	TYPE 2	WILDE	GREAT BASIN
SUMMIT	TYPE 2	DUNFORD	GREAT BASIN
ELK COMPLEX	TYPE 1	HARVEY	GREAT BASIN
PONY COMPLEX	TYPE 2	WILDE	GREAT BASIN
LITTLE QUEENS	TYPE 2	WILDE	GREAT BASIN
PINE CREEK	BUYING	HAYCOCK	GREAT BASIN
RIDGE	BUYING	HAYCOCK	GREAT BASIN
ELK	BUYING	LINDSAY	GREAT BASIN
PONY COMPLEX	BUYING	DEARING	NORTHWEST
FIRE SUPPORT	BUYING	DEARING	NORTHWEST
FIRE SUPPORT	BUYING	HAYCOCK	GREAT BASIN
FIRE SUPPORT	BUYING	SHUPLA	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: Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewel, Incident Meteorologists from the National Weather Service, Brazil, Morocco, Boise NF Lookouts, Men's Health Magazine, Outdoor Magazine, Gateway Project, Concur Travel, Department of Defense Military Liaison, Department of Interior Acquisition Management, Disaster Aid Personnel, IRWIN Group and numerous engine and crew personnel.

FIRE SUPPRESSION RESOURCES

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

AGENCY	BLM	USFS	IDL
UNIT IDENTIFICATION	ID-BOD	ID-BOF	ID-SWS
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	10	22	0
TYPE 1 IHC	0	2	0
TYPE 2 REGULAR IA CREW	0	2	0
TYPE 2 CWN CREW	0	1	2
SMOKE CHASE CREW (5-10 PEOPLE)	0	2	1
NORMALLY STAFFED 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		19	
REGIONAL ENGINES TYPE 6		22	
AIRCRAFT CRASH RESCUE APPARTUS		1	
NATIONAL BUSES – CREW CARRIER		48	
REGIONAL WATER TENDERS - TACTICAL		6	
REGIONAL WATER TENDERS - SUPPORT		27	
CHIPPER		2	
CLERICAL SUPPORT UNIT		1	
DOZERS		24	
EXCAVATORS		16	
FALLER MODULE		12	
SINGLE FALLER		23	
FELLER BUNCHER		1	
RETARDANT PLANT, PORTABLE		0	
ROAD GRADERS		3	
SKIDDER		0	
SKIDGINE		0	
HELICOPTER OPERATIONS SUPPORT TRAILER		1	
TRANSPORTS TRACTOR/TRAILER		36	
MECHANICS/SERVICE TRUCK		11	
REFRIGERATED TRUCK/TRAILER		16	
WEED WASHING UNIT		8	
FUEL TENDER		3	
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 two weeks in August.

FIRE ACTIVITY

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center dispatched a total of 361 incidents which includes wildland fires, assists to local cooperators, and UTL/false alarms. Within our response area we dispatched to 301 confirmed incidents for 314,510 acres. Our Southwest Idaho 10 year average (2004-2013) is 236 fires for 129,214 acres.

Below is a list of 2013 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	119	FIRES	134	FIRES	48	FIRES	301
5 YR AVG	109	5 YR AVG	95	5 YR AVG	29	5 YR AVG	234
% OF 5 YR AVG	109%	% OF 5 YR AVG	141%	% OF 5 YR AVG	166%	% OF 5 YR AVG	129%
10 YR AVG	99	10 YR AVG	115	10 YR AVG	22	10 YR AVG	236
% OF 10 YR AVG	120%	% OF 10 YR AVG	117%	% OF 10 YR AVG	218%	% OF 10 YR AVG	128%
25 YR AVG	105	25 YR AVG	152	25 YR AVG	27	25 YR AVG	283
% OF 25 YR AVG	113%	% OF 25 YR AVG	88%	% OF 25 YR AVG	178%	% OF 25 YR AVG	106%
ACRES	172,027	ACRES	139,282	ACRES	3201	ACRES	314,510
5 YR AVG	108,730	5 YR AVG	62,359	5 YR AVG	1177	5 YR AVG	172,266
% OF 5 YR AVG	158%	% OF 5 YR AVG	223%	% OF 5 YR AVG	272%	% OF 5 YR AVG	183%
10 YR AVG	63,675	10 YR AVG	64,395	10 YR AVG	1144	10 YR AVG	129,214
% OF 10 YR AVG	270%	% OF 10 YR AVG	216%	% OF 10 YR AVG	280%	% OF 10 YR AVG	243%
25 YR AVG	76,281	25 YR AVG	53,284	25 YR AVG	1331	25 YR AVG	130,896
% OF 25 YR AVG	226%	% OF 25 YR AVG	261%	% OF 25 YR AVG	240%	% OF 25 YR AVG	240%

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	58243	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 is a breakdown of the first and last fires in 2013 within each agency's protection area. The first fire of the year was on BLM in February and then spring and early June were fairly active with all agencies having some activity.

	FIRST FIRE	ACRES	LAST FIRE	ACRES
BOISE DISTRICT BLM	2/18	0.25	10/24	39
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	5/6	0.10	10/23	0.10
SOUTHWEST IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	5/3	2.70	10/27	0.20

AGENCY FIRE ACTIVITY STATISTICS

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

AGENCY		AGENCY OWNED ACRES		TOTAL AGENCY ACRES	FALSE ALARMS – UTL	ABANDONED CAMPFIRES
		PERSON	LIGHTNING			
BOD	FOUR RIVERS	1717	63,921	65,638		
	OWYHEE	0.35	5233	5233		
	BRUNEAU	0	43	43		
	BIRDS OF PREY	1376	4205	5581		
	OWYHEE MGT AREA - WILDERNESS	0	231	231		
	BOISE DISTRICT	3093	73,633	76,726	9	
BOF	MOUNTAIN HOME	3.3	105,720	105,723		
	IDAHO CITY	2721	9525.5	12,246		
	CASCADE	0	7	7		
	LOWMAN	0.10	5324	5324		
	EMMETT	0.45	346	347		
	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	2725	120,922	123,647	31	213
SWS	SOUTHWEST	883	31,891	32,774	5	



The Pony Complex (comprised of 6 fires) ignited by lightning the night of August 8 and burned for 152,272 acres of BLM, USFS, Bureau of Reclamation, state and private lands.



FIRE ACTIVITY – BOISE DISTRICT BLM

FIRES SUPPRESSED BY BOD	
ASSISTS TO RURAL FIRE DEPT	12
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	7
HUMAN CAUSED FIRES	63
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	56
COMBINED TOTAL	138
BOD PROTECTION TOTAL FIRES	119

TOTAL ACRES SUPPRESSED BY BOD (ALL OWNERS)	
ASSISTS TO RURAL FIRE DEPT	455
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	3692
HUMAN CAUSED ACRES	6797
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	165,230
COMBINED TOTAL ACRES	176,174
BOD PROTECTION TOTAL ACRES	172,027

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	4735.5	61,300.2	66	27	39	66,036
US FOREST SERVICE	0.3	46,498.4	6	3	3	46,499
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	551	25,205.4	8	6	2	25,756
PRIVATELY OWNED	1226.3	28370.7	32	20	12	29,597
MILITARY/ARMY CORP OF ENG	213.3	0	1	1	0	213
US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	70.9	3855	6	6	0	3926
COMBINED TOTAL	6797	165,230	119	63	56	172,027
RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSIST	455		12	---	---	455
FEDERAL AND STATE ASSIST	3692		7	---	---	3692

OTHER BOD-BLM OWNED ACRES SUPPRESSED BY OTHER JURISDICTIONS	9	---	---	14,440
TOTAL BOD FALSE ALARMS	9			

MILITARY ORCHARD TRAINING AREA FIRES WITHIN BLM OWNED GROUND	FIRE SERVICE ORGANIZATION RESPONSE	54	FULL SUPPRESSION STRATEGY	118
FIRES	85	22	MULTIPLE STRATEGY	1
ACRES	1253.03	107	MONITOR STRATEGY	0
CAUSE CODE	532	20	BORDER FIRES	3

FIELD OFFICE STATISTICS – BLM OWNED ACRES				
	# FIRES	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
FOUR RIVERS FO	75	1716.90	49,481.30	51,198.20
OWYHEE FO	27	0.35	5232.95	5233.30
BRUNEAU FO	1	0	43	43
BIRDS OF PREY NCA	27	1376.10	4205.25	5581.35
OWYHEE MGT AREA	1	0	231	231

DETECTION METHOD		
DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	%
LOOKOUTS	12	10
AIRCRAFT	12	10
PRIVATE CITIZEN	29	24
AGENCY PERSONNEL	26	22
COUNTY DISPATCH	40	34

Turner Fire near Lucky Peak on July 1 and burned 562 acres



FIRE ACTIVITY – BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

FIRES SUPPRESSED BY BOF	
ASSISTS TO RURAL FIRE DEPT	1
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	11
HUMAN CAUSED FIRES	19
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	115
COMBINED TOTAL	146
BOF PROTECTION TOTAL FIRES	134

TOTAL ACRES SUPPRESSED BY BOF (ALL OWNERS)	
ASSISTS TO RURAL FIRE DEPT	25
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	6150
HUMAN CAUSED ACRES	898.90
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	138,383.50
COMBINED TOTAL ACRES	145,457.40
BOF PROTECTION TOTAL ACRES	139,282.40

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	80.05	108,158.03	108	5	103	108,238.08
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	105	1484	1	0	1	1589
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	331.85	6681.10	7	5	2	7012.95
PRIVATELY OWNED	244.90	21,860.45	12	7	5	22,105.35
MILITARY	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	137.10	199.90	6	2	4	337
COMBINED TOTAL	898.90	138,383.48	134	19	115	139,282.38
RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSIST	25		1	---	---	25
FEDERAL AND STATE ASSIST	6150.35		11	---	---	6150.35

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	47	---	---	7761.56
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FULL SUPPRESSION STRATEGY	129	FIRE SERVICE ORGANIZATION RESPONSE	10	FALSE ALARMS	10
MULTIPLE STRATEGY	1	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE	13	UNABLE TO LOCATE	21
MONITOR STRATEGY	3	SUCCESSFUL INITIAL ATTACK FIRES	115	# OF BORDER FIRES	12



DETECTION METHOD		
	TOTAL	%
LOOKOUT	50	38
AIRCRAFT	36	27
AGENCY PERSONNEL	28	21
PRIVATE CITIZEN	6	5
COUNTY DISPATCH	12	9



RANGER DISTRICT STATISTICS – By Origin Only including all Boise NF Land	
	FIRES
MOUNTAIN HOME	24
IDAHO CITY	35
CASCADE	26
LOWMAN	27
EMMETT	68

Elk Complex (comprised of three fires) started the night of August 8 and burned 130,960 acres

FIRE ACTIVITY – SOUTHWEST IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

FIRES SUPPRESSED BY SWS	
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	10
HUMAN CAUSED FIRES	10
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	38
COMBINED TOTAL	58
SWS PROTECTION TOTAL FIRES	48

TOTAL ACRES SUPPRESSED BY SWS (ALL OWNERS)	
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	3901.00
HUMAN CAUSED ACRES	2802.10
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	399.27
COMBINED TOTAL ACRES	7102.37
SWS PROTECTION TOTAL ACRES	3201.37

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	0	0.45	3	0	3	0.45
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	0	0.30	3	0	3	0.30
US FOREST SERVICE	2720.10	385.03	24	2	22	3105.13
PRIVATELY OWNED	81.75	13.49	17	7	10	95.24
FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILITARY	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	0.25	0	1	1	0	0.25
COMBINED TOTAL	2802.10	399.27	48	10	38	3201.37
FEDERAL AND STATE ASSIST	3851.00		14	---	---	3851.00

DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	%
LOOKOUTS	11	23
AIRCRAFT	11	23
PRIVATE CITIZEN	4	8
AGENCY PERSONNEL	11	23
COUNTY DISPATCH	11	23

FALSE ALARM	3
UNABLE TO LOCATE	2
SUCCESSFUL INITIAL ATTACK	45
FIRE SERVICE ORGANIZATION RESPONSE	16
# OF BORDER FIRES	1
WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE	3



Left: Air Attack assessing the Summit fire situation which burned 370 acres. Center: Canadian Convair Airtanker dropping retardant on the Pine Creek fire. Right: Burnout operations on the Pine Creek fire that burned 2797 acres.

FIRE ACTIVITY – SIGNIFICANT ACREAGE

The chart below includes all the Boise District BLM protection area fires over 300 acres.

DATE	NAME	FIRE CODE	FIELD OFFICE	CAUSE	ACRES
3/8	BLACKS CREEK	HC0H	FRFO	H	749
5/18	KUNA BUTTE	HG6D	BOP	H	438
6/18	MOON	HK6W	FRFO	H	567
7/1	TURNER	HM2K	FRFO	H	562
7/4	MM111 I84	HNY1	BOP	L	331
7/16	SUNK	HQ3R	OFO	L	2121
7/16	HWY 16	HQ5H	FRFO	L	717
7/30	BONJOUR	HS3J	OFO	L	1174
8/1	CRANE FALLS	HTK5	BOP	H	906
8/6	HILL TOP	HT65	FRFO	H	1064
8/8	MM111 HWY20 (PART OF PONY COMPLEX)	HUH4	FRFO	L	6828
8/8	LONG TOM (PART OF PONY COMPLEX)	HUH6	FRFO	L	9322
8/8	MM99 I84	HUJ1	BOP	L	320
8/8	AIR	HUJ3	BOP	L	3308
8/8	MUDD (PART OF PONY COMPLEX)	HUJ5	FRFO	L	135,231
8/9	LONGHORN	HUK3	FRFO	L	591
8/13	TANK	HU9G	OFO	L	426
8/13	JUNI	HU9Z	OFO	L	2225



Hill Top was a human caused fire that started August 6 and burned 1064 acres off Hwy 21 near Lucky Peak

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

DATE	NAME	INC#	RANGER DISTRICT	CAUSE	ACRES
5/24	POISON	184	1	H	17
7/2	LIME CREEK	352	1	L	80
7/7	FRAISER	422	6	H	257
7/16	RIDGE	482	5	L	5315
8/8	VILLAGE (PART OF THE ELK COMPLEX)	1040	1	L	129,730
8/9	PIERCE (PART OF THE ELK COMPLEX)	1052	1	L	1230
8/13	PLACER	1092	3	L	95
8/15	NORTH FORK	1112	6	L	327
8/20	HIGHLAND	1151	1	H	610
8/23	GRAPE	1209	1	L	52

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

DATE	NAME	PROTECTION AREA	RANGER DISTRICT	ACRES
7/15	PINE CREEK	IDL	3	2720
7/16	SUMMIT	IDL	3	370
8/8	PILOT	IDL	3	11
8/8	LONG TOM (PART OF THE PONY COMPLEX)	BLM	1	4652

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

DATE	NAME	INC#	IDL#	CAUSE	ACRES
7/15	PINE CREEK	471	61009	H	2720
7/16	SUMMIT	486	61010	L	370
8/8	PILOT	1019	61015	L	11
9/14	NESBIT	1430	61039	L	11.60

Little Queens fire started on the Sawtooth NF and burned 9132 acres on the Boise NF and a grand total of 23,406 acres. This fire was handled by our dispatch center.



LOGISTICAL ACTIVITY

Boise Dispatch Center mobilizes 1,082 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	WXW	AMDH	AMRO
TOTAL # OF PERSONNEL	165	362	28	10	3	1	32	7	104	24	80	19	24	8	7	10
ADMINISTRATIVELY DETERMINED	86	116	21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	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, WXW – National Weather 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.

(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	20	2	1910	226	98	162	399	18	58	142	235	0	0	18
CREW	0	0	122	9	0	7	7	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	1380	3	6	21	12	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
AIRCRAFT	0	0	182	3	7	10	9	0	1	1	20	0	0	0

AIRCRAFT – Does NOT include any Large Airtankers, Lead Planes, or CWN Aircraft

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center processed 49,399 resource orders for 2013. Below is a chart showing the breakdown of the type of work processed. In comparison, last year we processed 62,173; 16,343 in 2011 and 31,229 in 2010. An additional workload is rental vehicles and buses. This year we processed 120 rental vehicle orders and buses filled 57 orders.

	ENTER	DELETE	PLACE	RETRIEVE	FILL	UNFILL	REASSIGN	RELEASE	CANCEL	CANCEL UTF	UTF
AIRCRAFT	831	7	415	35	754	8	269	485	75	57	21
CREW	317	7	208	26	236	18	122	118	28	66	15
EQUIPMENT	1681	49	276	34	1571	41	287	1302	134	20	60
OVERHEAD	5877	12	3839	340	5186	370	2875	3261	192	139	563
SUPPLY	8133	205	3567	60	4175	4	1	646	294	85	2
TOTAL	16,839	280	8305	495	11,922	441	3554	5812	723	367	661

CREWS

The Boise National Forest Interagency Hotshot Crews started the season in May with the Boise IHC hitting some fires at home and Idaho City traveling to the Panther Fire in California. Boise IHC finally got off-forest in June traveling to New Mexico. Overall the crews were busy this season traveling to fires in Utah, Nevada, California, New Mexico, Wyoming and several fires close to home in Idaho.



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	DAYS - COMMITTED	DAYS UNPAID	14 DAY TOURS	LARGE FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	IA FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	MILES TRAVELED	TRAINEE ASSIGNMENTS
BOISE IHC	5/6	9/14	149	21	6	119	19	6	9	2	43,932	18
IDAHO CITY IHC	5/5	9/13	151	10	3	118	6	5	17	4	60,144	27

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, Washington, New Mexico, and Colorado.

	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	6/15	6/5	6/15	7/1	6/15	6/15
OFF-UNIT FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	8	9	6	0	9	8



ENGINES

Below shows the activity the engine crews received off-unit which includes traveling to Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, and Utah. These also include assisting neighbors such as Elko, Payette, Salmon-Challis, Sawtooth, Twin Falls, and Vale. The BLM Idaho Strike Team was activated twice this season for six fire assignments in Utah, Colorado, and Idaho.

	BLM	USFS	IDL	CONTRACT
STAFFED TYPE 4 ENGINES	12	5	0	19
STAFFED TYPE 6 ENGINES	0	1	4	22
TOTAL NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS	303	66	70	193
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFF-UNIT INCIDENT ASSIGNMENTS	34	13	1	110
DATE OF FIRST OFF-UNIT ASSIGNMENT	6/11	6/30	8/3	7/1

Top Left: BLM Engine responding to the MM111 I84 fire that consumed 331 acres. Top Right: IDL Engine 17 on the Pine Creek fire that started on July 15 and burned 2797 acres. Bottom: Engines suppressing the Elk Complex on the Boise NF.



AIRCRAFT

Listed are the helicopters assigned to the Boise Dispatch area with their capabilities and accomplishments for the 2013 season.

AGENCY	BLM	USFS	USFS	USFS
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	N350MW	N864H	N73HJ	N526MW
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	AS 350 B3E	BELL 407	BELL 212HP	KAMAN 1200 K-MAX
CATEGORY TYPE	3	3	2	1
TOTAL DAYS UNDER CONTRACT	113	132	120	120
BASE LOCATION	BOISE	GARDEN VALLEY	LUCKY PEAK	LUCKY PEAK
CREW SIZE	10	10	12	1
TOTAL FLIGHT HOURS	200.3	315.1	253.9	345.8
FIRE MANAGEMENT HOURS	174.0	269.6	253.9	345.8
OTHER HOURS	26.3	13	0	0
INITIAL ATTACK INCIDENTS	45	73	52	3
EXTENDED ATTACK INCIDENTS	8	33	20	14
% IA SUPPORTED WITH BUCKET	87%	73%	67%	100%
GALLONS OF WATER	137,438	116,935	325,976	2,224,680
GALLONS OF RETARDANT	N/A	0	0	0
PERSONNEL TRANSPORTED	550	1164	3116	NA
OPERATIONAL RAPPELS	N/A	NA	39	NA
FIRES STAFFED BY RAPPELLERS	N/A	NA	13	NA
POUNDS OF INTERNAL CARGO	45,320	83,440	158,399	0
POUNDS OF EXTERNAL CARGO	16,451	54,640	17,751	17,380
AERIAL IGNITION HOURS	3.9 (JUNI)	32.5	0	0
HELITACK VEHICLE MILEAGE	21,649 (3)	17,210	NR	NR
DETAILER TOTAL DAYS	87 (SENT) 50 (HOSTED)	50	NR	NR
TOTAL OPERATIONAL COST	\$649,092	\$774,974	\$1,182,738	\$2,049,453



Left: Skycrane working the snorkel on the Ridge fire on the Boise NF. Right: H64H Garden Valley ship working the North Fork fire that burned a total of 327 acres.

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

AGNECY	BLM	USFS
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	N536SA	N531SA
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	AERO COMMANDER 500	AERO COMMANDER 500S
DAYS UNDER CONTRACT	100	93
BASE LOCATION	BOISE AIRPORT	BOISE AIRPORT
INITIAL ATTACK INCIDENTS	54	NR
EXTENDED ATTACK INCIDENTS	6	NR
NUMBER OF TRAINEES	3	NR
TOTAL FLIGHT HOURS	191.85	211.20
ON-ZONE HOURS	183.22	NR
OFF-ZONE HOURS	8.63	NR
TOTAL COST	\$201,231	\$197,381

MOUNTAIN HOME SEAT BASE

SEATS (Single Engine Air Tankers) are such an asset to our fire fighting force. Mountain Home SEAT Base serviced 17 different SEATS this season for a total cost of \$1,238,290. Last year only five different SEATS flew out of Mountain Home. The base pumped 278,527 gallons of retardant for 380 loads, which in comparison to last year's 135,000, was considerably more.

Below is information from all the SEATS used out of Mountain Home SEAT Base. Water was not used by any SEAT.

SEAT	RETARDANT LOADS	RETARDANT GALLONS	RETARDANT COSTS	FLIGHT TIME	FLIGHT COSTS	ES & OTHER COSTS	TOTAL COST
T811	118	85,186	156,742.04	89.55	161,622.00	7952.00	326,316.04
T803	11	7680	14,131.20	7.91	20,961.50	0	35,092.70
T813	48	36,209	66,624.56	41.28	82,353.60	0	148,978.16
T814	47	34,858	64,138.72	38.08	75,969.60	0	140,108.32
T899	4	2855	5253.20	4.68	11,325.60	0	16,578.80
T830	48	34,156	62,847.04	30.78	74,487.60	1391.00	138,725.64
T850	4	2890	5317.60	3.40	7310.00	0	12,627.60
T892	33	24,800	45,632.00	18.13	57,852.83	635.00	104,119.83
T895	24	17,997	33,114.48	14.40	45,950.40	470.00	79,534.88
T893	5	3735	6872.40	5.37	13,956.63	0	20,8229.03
T819	5	3750	6900.00	5.63	14,638.00	0	21,538.00
T833	3	2250	4140.00	3.02	8456.00	0	12,596.00
T898	25	18,726	34,455.84	23.17	56,071.40	0	90,527.24
T878	1	710	1306.40	0.95	2935.50	0	4241.90
T880	2	1475	2714.00	2.38	6745.62	0	9459.62
T851	1	525	966.00	1.83	8401.53	0	9367.53
T897	1	725	1334.00	2.30	5566.00	0	6900.00
TOTAL	380	278,527	\$512,489.48	292.86	\$654,603.81	\$10,448.00	\$1,177,541.29

Air Attack, Steve Price provides numerous fantastic fire photos. These pictures are of the Pony Complex.



BOISE TANKER BASE

The Boise Tanker Base was used by 37 different tankers from large airtankers, Modular Airborne Firefighting System (MAFFS), and SEATS (Single Engine Airtanker). The Boise Airtanker Base supported ten different large air tankers this season. The first retardant activity in Boise occurred on June 11 and the last day of activity was on September 16. The busiest day at the Boise Tanker Base was July 18 with 65 landings and loads of retardant pumped. In comparison to last year, the busiest was July 10 and 11 for 52 loads. From July 15 – July 18 the Boise Tanker Base pumped 210 loads of retardant. The largest retardant day was August 10 with 105,523 gallons (62 loads). The two week timeframe for the most loads of retardant was the second half of July with 282 loads (35% of workload) for 438,504 gallons (30% of workload). The first two weeks in August had less loads with 240 but more gallons at 491,984. **The Boise Tanker Base supported 92 different incidents and pumped a total of 795 loads for 1,466,396 for a total cost of \$2,731,513.** In comparison last year the base supported 122 different incidents for 1,558,806 gallons of retardant for a total cost of \$2,735,970. The largest number of loads by the tanker base was for the Pine Creek fire with 70 (83,541 gallons) for \$125,593. The most retardant pumped for an incident was for the Weiser Complex for 143,272 gallons (67 loads) for \$257,890. Boise hosted MAFFS (Modular Airborne Firefighting System) starting July 19 and supported them for 164 loads with 473,625 gallons of retardant. Last year the MAFFS dropped 397 loads for 333,970 gallons of retardant.

Below is a list of retardant use by each agency for 2013 season.

AGENCY	USFS	BLM	STATE	BIA	FWS	NPS	OTHER	TOTAL
TOTAL %	44%	45%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0.7%	100%
TOTAL GALLONS	639,945	654,805	161,452	0	0	0	10,194	1,466,396

Below is a chart that lists the top eight incidents with the most retardant usage from the Boise Tanker Base.

NAME	PINE CREEK	WEISER COMPLEX	SUMMIT	LONG TOM	ELK COMPLEX	LODGEPOLE	WHOOPY	SUNK
UNIT	ID-SWS	ID-PAF	ID-SWS	ID-BOD	ID-BOF	ID-SCF	ID-BOF	ID-BOD
FIRE CODE	HQ01	HX4J	HQ4Y	HUH6	HUL0	HRT7	EKW2	HQ3R
LANDINGS	74	67	57	50	49	50	38	32
LANDING COSTS	\$6574	\$14,604	\$4903	\$6255	\$3886	\$4438	\$3333	\$1820
LOADS	70	67	57	50	50	49	38	32
RETARDANT GALLONS	83,541	143,272	65,179	109,671	80,829	111,975	43,241	26,839
RETARDANT COSTS	\$125,593	\$257,890	\$98,611	\$197,408	\$145,492	\$159,731	\$55,781	\$40,796
FLIGHT TIME	38.45	66.98	43.00	28.81	32.50	54.06	28.18	22.28
FLIGHT COSTS	\$101,916	\$350,746	\$140,698	\$179,188	\$188,086	\$232,277	\$101,556	\$65,369
OTHER COSTS	3300	2430	\$1464	\$540	2165	0	\$1932	\$489
RETARDANT CREW COST	1300	2890	\$1400	\$0	\$720	\$1360	\$480	\$0
TOTAL COST	\$238,983	\$628,560	\$247,077	\$377,391	\$340,350	\$397,807	\$163,082	\$108,474

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

AIRTANKERS	AIRCRAFT	LOADS	RETARDANT GALLONS	FLIGHT TIME
TOTAL 37	TYPE	795	1,466,396	695.22
7	LARGE	3	6,276	6.70
819	SEAT	8	5,909	6.93
878	SEAT	4	2,970	4.70
881	SEAT	3	2,240	2.25
802	SEAT	15	11,312	8.55
5	LARGE	21	43,636	24.03
43	LARGE	28	60,686	30.23
880	SEAT	55	41,689	34.07
818	SEAT	0	0	0.00
814	SEAT	40	28,888	30.85
879	SEAT	0	0	0.00
811	SEAT	4	2,885	5.48
813	SEAT	42	30,720	30.16
833	SEAT	6	4,349	4.50
173	LARGE	74	143,864	65.51
174	LARGE	87	174,027	79.38
851	SEAT	56	35,154	32.72
45	LARGE	47	97,909	31.54
48	LARGE	29	61,023	30.80
M1	MAFFS	86	252,664	85.60
M8	MAFFS	23	64,631	25.21
44	LARGE	0	0	0.12
142	LARGE	6	11,888	8.28
M5	MAFFS	65	188,508	57.09
41	LARGE	8	20,062	7.35
895	SEAT	11	7,996	6.18
830	SEAT	1	751	0.72
892	SEAT	2	1,487	0.78
6	LARGE	1	2,074	2.95
893	SEAT	1	727	0.68
M3	MAFFS	9	25,903	10.24
898	SEAT	1	756	0.65
M9	MAFFS	9	25,776	7.98
M2	MAFFS	4	12,032	5.85
153	LARGE	15	30,408	15.78
154	LARGE	20	40,114	20.45
40	LARGE	11	26,582	10.91



Airtankers making drops on the Elk Complex

FUELS MANAGEMENT – Hazardous Fuels Acre Accomplishments

Boise District BLM

TYPE OF PROJECT	ACRES
PRESCRIBED BURNING	61
MECHANICAL TREATMENT	6722
OTHER FUEL REDUCTION CONTROL	3254
TOTAL	10,037



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.

Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

TYPE OF PROJECT	ACRES
MECHANICAL/PILE BURNING	1340
PRESCRIBED BURN – WILDLIFE	0
TOTAL	1340



The Juni fire ignited by lightning on August 13 burned 2225 acres in an area that will be part of the Juniper Mountain Prescribed Burn proposed for the near future on Boise District BLM.

FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM – Boise District BLM

Over the course of the season, district fire prevention staff participated in 21 prevention events. These included 5 school presentations; 11 community events, a library display, and radio PSA's. Several events were cancelled this season due to purchasing issues and fire activity. Events that we were unable to attend this year included the Boise Hawks baseball game and Idaho Steelheads night. Prevention staff members were assisted by investigation staff and engine crew members throughout the season.

For the fourth 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.

Due to the unusually large number of fires caused by shooting and exploding targets in 2012, the Boise District BLM assisted the Idaho State Office in the development of two statewide PSA's regarding shooting and exploding targets. These two PSA's aired throughout the 2013 fire season on a number of different stations throughout the state. In addition to the PSA's, the Boise District Prevention program increased their sign campaign to include signs informing the public on educational tips regarding shooting and wildland fire. These signs were posted in several of the most popular shooting areas within the Boise district.

Due to increased fire starts and record low fuel moistures, an interagency decision was made to go into Stage 1 Fire Restrictions beginning on 8/1 for the Treasure Valley, and portions of the West Central Mountains Fire Restrictions Areas. These restrictions were in effect until they were rescinded on 9/11. 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 two property assessments and presence at two neighborhood association meeting. District prevention staff continues to work with partners such as Boise City on completing home and community assessments across the district.

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.

Two BLM "Be Prepared for Fire" signs that were vandalized by shooting



FIRE MITIGATION PROJECTS – Boise District BLM

- Hidden Springs - This was a project where goats were utilized to target noxious weeds and reduce the hazardous fuels that abutted the homes within the community of hidden springs. In addition to this project, the RC&D also funded the purchase of a Fire Danger Rating sign that was placed at a major access point relaying current fire severity to incoming visitors and recreationists.
- Mtn. Home – Through funding received from the RC&D, the city of Mtn. Home completed a 3.5 mile long 34' wide sustainable fuel break through private and city owned land. The fuel break is located on the Northwest corner of the city and drastically reduces the threat of catastrophic wildfire to a number of residences and businesses.
- Wildhorse - In collaboration with the BLM, the Sunset Fire District is starting a new project reducing hazardous fuels up to 50' on either side of the road leading in to the Wildhorse subdivision. In conjunction with the Idaho Fish and Game, the Boise district hopes to tag on to this project and extend the fuel break along an existing two track road all the way to the Boise ridge road. This would provide an applicable fuel break from the bottom to the top of the Boise front.
- Briar Hill – This project entailed the grazing of goats to reduce the hazardous fuels along the sloped hillside below the community of Briar Hill. The area was then treated with herbicide and is going to be followed up with a seeding of less volatile native grasses and forbs.
- Castle Rock Reserve – This was a hazardous fuels reduction project that entailed goat grazing on 48 acres of hazardous fuels within the Castle Rock Reserve, spraying herbicide 10' on either side of the trails, and reseeding native grasses and forbs to minimize the risk of destructive wildfires.
- 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.
- Oregon Trail - This project is a continuation from last year's hazardous fuel reduction project along Crescent Rim near the site of the devastating Oregon Train Fire of 2008. Technical guidance was provided for the city to implement this project using a contract crew to thin the brush concentration along the rim, while retaining wildlife habitat.
- Chipper - This project was one that Boise City offered to the public to help raise their awareness of the dangers of fire in the wildland urban interface. They offered a chipping service to a number of different neighborhood associations throughout the foothills. These services were available every weekend for a month for people to remove the excess fuels from around their property and have it take away for no cost. There was such a high level of interest and participation in this project that they repeated it in the fall.
- Military Reserve – This project entailed the creation of a 200' sustainable fuel break approximately 25 acres along the west side of Mtn. Cove Road in Military Reserve. Goats, herbicide treatment, and seeding were utilized to complete the project.

- Quail Ridge -This was another project that utilized goat grazing around the perimeter of a development with very high-priced homes and little to no access. The area treated was then sprayed with plateau and is going to be reseeded with native grasses and forbs.
- Warm Springs Mesa - This was another follow-up project to the previous year's Plateau application and seeding. It was funded through the RC&D to remove old, overgrown trees in the drainages that were a hazardous fuels build-up. Additionally, goats were brought in to graze areas around private property that were not included in the Plateau application. Once again proof, as a squirrel and a transformer caused a fire that a single individual was able to extinguish with a garden hose.

FIRE INVESTIGATION AND TRESPASS – Boise District BLM

Boise District Fire Investigators responded to 58 human-caused fires and four lightning caused fires on BLM managed and protected lands. Investigators also assisted other jurisdictions on 11 fires including Boise National Forest, Payette National Forest, Sawtooth National Forest, Deer Flat Wildlife Refuge, Idaho Department of Lands, Ada County, Gem County, Owyhee County, and Boise City Fire Department.

Of the 62 human causes fires investigated: 12 occurred on private property in which no cost collection will be pursued by the BLM: 16 were recommended for fire trespass proceedings to pursue costs through the BLM administrative trespass process; three were sent to IDL for cost recovery; two fires are being pursued for criminal prosecution; and one fire is considered for court ordered restitution through Gem County. For the remaining fire cases that occurred on BLM land either the responsible parties could not be located; negligence could not be determined; or the cause was undetermined.

Last year, the Boise District experienced an increase of shooting related fires accounting for close to one-third of the total number of human caused fires. This season that number dropped significantly. There were eight fires determined to be caused by shooting related activities and four of those were caused by exploding targets.

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

Campfires	6
Smoking	0
Fire Use (trash, pile, and field burning)	3
Incendiary	5
Equipment (vehicles, trailers, exhaust, cutting, and grinding)	17
Railroads	4
Juveniles	2
Miscellaneous (fireworks, powerlines, shooting, exploding targets, structures, and undetermined causes)	21

RANGE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS – Boise District BLM

A high level of teamwork has continued between the BLM and local ranchers with the formation of Range Fire Protection Associations outside of Mountain Home, Idaho and Owyhee County, Idaho. The Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) has formally recognized multiple Rangeland Fire Protection Associations (RFPA) in Idaho. Over the last year, a group of private landowners in Elmore County and Owyhee County 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 in the spring of 2013. Approximately seventy members of the associations were trained on the basic principles of fighting wildland fire. 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. "We do make a living off this land," says Charlie Lyons, a Mountain Home rancher. Mountain Home rancher John McGrew agrees. "If we can keep that range productive, it's good for us and it's good for the game animals. That's my primary concern. It's such a waste of resources to watch it go up in smoke."

The agreement between the RFPA and the BLM was put to use on many occasions this last fire season. They were especially helpful on the Pony and Elk Fire Complexes in early August. The Boise District is eager to continue these relationships with our new cooperators on many incidents to come. The following summary highlights many of the incidents of 2013 that the new RFPAs took action on.

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

RFPA basic fire training being instructed by Boise District BLM Fire Operations Supervisors



2013 FIRE SEASON RFPA– BOISE DISTRICT BLM SUMMARY OF FIRES

- Mountain Home RFPA assisted the Boise District on 9 fires:
 - 6/10 Cold - RFPA reported fire and responded with 2 engines
 - 6/17 East Lock – 1 engine for 3 hours of initial attack
 - 6/18 Moon – 3 engines and 1 dozer
 - 7/4 MM 111 I-84 – RFPA assisted with engines
 - 7/22 Dumpy – RFPA provided water tender
 - 8/8 Pony Complex Fires – MM 105 Hwy 20, MM 111 Hwy 20, Mudd, Long Tom – RFPA provided resources to these fires including engines, dozers, water tenders.
- Owyhee RFPA assisted the Boise District on 6 fires:
 - 7/4 Deep – RFPA was first on scene and responded with a grader.
 - 7/30 Bonjour – RFPA provided intel for fire access and personnel throughout the incident.
 - 8/13 Tank – RFPA assisted, but no specific details
 - 8/14 Sugga – RFPA provided intel about the fire area
 - 8/22 West Glass – RFPA were only resources on fire; single tree
 - 8/22 Cow – Reported fire and provided assistance
- Boise District assisted the Owyhee RFPA on 1 fire:
 - 7/1 RA 5 Owyhee RFPA– Boise district provided an air attack to provide size up and potential.



Shown here is the Pony Complex fire at its aggressive state that started within the Mountain Home RFPA area and their resources were a vital part of the firefighting organization

FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM – Boise National Forest

STATISTICS

Abandoned Campfires: 213
Citations: 25
Incident Reports: 95
Violation Notices & Warnings: 20
Wildland Fire Investigations: 7
Days spent on Fire Suppression: 208



PERSONNEL

Boise, Prevention Program	Ellen Dunlap
-Mountain Home District	
Lester Creek GS	Terry Carrico, Prevention 11
	Rachel Parsons, Patrol 12
Lucky Peak GS	Jason Sandusky, Patrol 21
	Kristen Miller, Patrol 22
-Idaho City District	Mick Yardley, Patrol 31
-Cascade District	Kim Drake, Patrol 41
	Matt Parrish, Prevention 42
-Lowman District	Penny Myers, Patrol 51
	Al Fieldson, Prevention 52
-Emmett District	
Garden Valley GS	Larry Bolen, Patrol 61
	Francis White, Prevention 62

NOTABLE EVENTS & ACTIVITIES

- 40 Days with Stage 1 Fire Restrictions
- “Operation Bucket Drop” with more than 100 plastic Smokey Bear Drown Your Campfire buckets
- Prevention and Patrols assisted with staffing lookouts when needed
- Patrol 21 Jason Sandusky facilitated/ instructed the R4 Faller Course
- Extended holiday patrols
- Hundreds of public contacts with OHV/Travel Maps, firewood permit checks, fire prevention messages, fire restrictions, and normal forest information/brochures
- Patrol 51 Penny Myers submitted recommendations for improvements to the fire safety section of the Junior Forest Ranger publication
- Assisted with MAFFS security at the Boise Airport



PREVENTION EVENTS 2013

February 24—Lake Hazel Elementary School Smokey Program
March 18—Lowman School—Fire Prevention Program—5 children
March 30—Ash Dash in Boise—hundreds of folks
April 17 — Arbor Day Event—Smokey Bear on Channel 7 Morning Broadcast
April 26—Arbor day—Smokey Bear downtown at State Capital Program and Tree Planting in Capital Park—50-60 children & 25-30 adults
April 30—El Dia de los Ninos at Caldwell Library park—2200 folks attended
May 9—Mountain Home Headstart Smokey visit—36 4and 5years olds plus adults
May 10—Emmett Pre-School Smokey visit—20-25 children
May 13—Trinity Pines Camp Cascade—Fire Prev & Ed - 50 5th graders
May 15— Cascade Elementary Smokey Visit – preK-3rd grade— 50 children
May 15—Maple Grove Elementary Smokey Visit to 73 first graders
May 18—Wildland Firefighter Foundation Family Day with Smokey Bear—60 plus
May 18—Fiesta De Mayo in Caldwell—Forest Service Booth with Smokey—hundreds of visitors
May 21—Desert Sage School Smokey visit—100 first graders plus adults
May 21—Garfield Elementary School Smokey visit—40 first graders plus adults
May 22—Mountain View Elementary School Smokey visit—40 first graders plus adults
May 22—Ustick Elementary School Smokey Visit—90 first graders plus adults
May 24—Cascade Elementary Fire Prevention and Firewise Education for 45 4th through 6th graders
May 30—Silver Sage Elementary School Smokey visit—68 2nd graders and 65 3rd graders plus teachers
May 31—Prospect Elementary School Smokey visit with BLM—130 1st graders plus adults
May 31—Born to Succeed Day Care Smokey visit—23 4,5,and 6year olds plus adults
June 7 — Lowman Community Meeting—WUI Preparedness— 50 adults
June 8—Free Fishing Day at Fischer Pond in Cascade—Smokey visited with over 120 children
June 8—Free Fishing Day Lowman
June 12—Spring Hills Assisted Living Smokey visit—15 plus adults
June 13—Access Living Smokey visit to “camp” - 8 special kids of assorted ages
June 15—Fire prevention orientation for campground hosts Lowman
June 21-23—Payette River Games at Kelly’s Whitewater Park Cascade—FS Booth for fire safety and recreation—over 200 visitors
June 27—Kids Day in the Woods Lowman—Smokey visit and various informational stations for 40 plus children and several adults
June 28—Mountain Home fireworks vendors contacted about fireworks special order
July 4—Idaho 4th of July Parade with Smokey Cascade— over 3000 attendees
July 4—Pine/Featherville 4th of July Parade with Smokey
July 10—Migrant & Seasonal Workers Head Start Smokey visit Caldwell—40 children and several adults
July 11 Migrant & Seasonal Worker Head Start Smokey Visit other Caldwell facility - 45 children plus adults
July 13—Payette National Forest Children’s Event with Cascade assist—over 200 children and adults
July 15—YMCA Adventure Campers Cascade—wildfire, firewise and camping safety—20 participants
July 15—Camp Pine—Smokey educational visit—14 6-10 year olds plus grandparents
July 22—YMCA Adventure Campers see above—20 participants
July 29—YMCA Adventure Campers see above—20 participants
July 25—Canyon County Fire Prevention Day
July 31—Kim’s Cares-a-Lot Day Care Smokey visit—15-20 children plus adults
August 5—YMCA Adventure Campers see above
August 7-10 Valley County Fair and Rodeo—over 225 visitors to the booth
August 9—Smokey Bear’s 69th Birthday celebrated at the Natural Resources Center—150-200 Visitors
August 12—YMCA Adventure Campers—see above
August 14—Chapparral Elementary School Smokey visit—110 2nd graders plus adults
September 7—Table Rock Challenge—fire prevention promotional event—42 runners
September 7—Mountain Home Air Force Appreciation Day Parade
September 26—Fire Prevention Day at Meridian Speedway—for day care children—75-80 attendees



IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

The fire season for Idaho in 2013 was above average in terms of total acres burned. The 722,204 acres of Idaho land that burned accounted for nearly 17 percent of all acres burned in the United States according to situation reports. On the 6.2 million acres of mostly State and private land that received fire protection from IDL, the total acres burned in 2013 were 74 percent of the 30-year average.

With the wildfire danger high in many parts of southwest Idaho, by mid-August all state managed lands in the West Central Mountains, Treasure Valley, and South Central Fire Restriction Areas were in Stage 1 restrictions until mid-September.



PINE CREEK FIRE

The human-caused 2,797 acre fire started July 15, approximately seven miles southwest of Idaho City in the Grimes Creek drainage. John Kidd's Type 2 Incident Management Team along with resources from local, state and federal agencies (over 500 personnel) assisted in the suppression effort. The Incident Command Post was located at the Idaho City Airport. Many interagency fire managers performed outstanding work in supporting the incident, conducting fire operations, coordinating with county officials, and making good decisions about how to manage the incident that generated a lot of attention from the public and the news media in the Treasure Valley.

VOLUNTEER FIRE ASSISTANCE (VFA) GRANTS

Eleven volunteer fire departments in southwest Idaho received VFA grants totaling \$25,840 in 2013 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 program with over thirty assigned pieces of equipment including utility trailers, fire engines and tenders.

MORE RANCHERS READY TO FIGHT FIRE THIS SEASON

Nearly 170 ranchers were trained and fighting fires on more than 3.6 million acres of southern Idaho rangeland following the successful formation of four rangeland fire protection associations (RFPAs) since 2012. An additional one or two RFPAs could be up and running by the 2014 fire season. The ranchers assist fire managers with the Bureau of Land Management in responding more quickly to fire starts, keeping the wildfires small and saving property, fire suppression resources and tax dollars.

Last year Governor Otter and the Idaho Legislature approved a change to Idaho Code to clarify the requirements and process for establishment of the nonprofit organizations. In addition to the clarifying legislation, Governor Otter and the Idaho Legislature approved \$300,000 to assist new RFPAs with one-time start-up costs associated with training, purchase of personal protective equipment and radios, refurbishment of firefighting equipment, and other costs. Wildland firefighting truly is a team effort. Federal, State, and local agencies - including the growing number of ranchers now associated with RFPAs in southern Idaho - share resources and work toward providing the safest and quickest response to wildfires in order to protect people, property, and valuable resources on the land.



NEW IDL SOUTH IDAHO FIRE PROGRAM LIAISON

In mid-July, Julia Sullens (former Assistant Fire Warden) became the department's South Idaho Fire Program Liaison. She remained engaged in southern Idaho during fire season by providing support to multiple IDL Line Officers and representing the department on the Great Basin Multi-Agency Coordination Group. By November, she had completely transitioned into her role of coordinating the Rangeland Fire Protection Associations in Idaho. This includes helping facilitate the creation of and provide oversight to the RFPAs.

She also assists the Fire Bureau by representing IDL on the Great Basin Coordinating Group as well as the Great Basin Operations Committee. The IDL is glad to have a Fire Bureau presence in southern Idaho.

IDL FORESTERS WORK OVERTIME

Within a matter of weeks following the Elk Complex modifications to two existing timber sale contracts were drafted along with preparing new salvage sales on approximately 6,000 acres of endowment trust land burned by the fire. Harvesting an estimated 40 million board feet of timber began in August and will continue through the winter and into next summer near the town of Prairie. An anticipated 1.5 million seedlings will be planted on the 6,000 acres over the next two to three years. Timber receipts are

expected to generate between \$5-7 million additional revenue for the public school endowment fund this fiscal year. The expeditious planning of the salvage sales was needed to harvest fire-killed trees before losing their saw log value. The Interdisciplinary Team - a cadre of water and wildlife biologists - worked with foresters in August to ensure the harvesting activity protects water quality.



Black Smith Salvage Sale near Prairie

PREVENTION

Southwest IDL crews participated in various prevention events with the Treasure Valley Fire Prevention and Safety Co-op including Smokey's Birthday Celebration, the Table Rock Challenge and Fire Prevention Day at Meridian Speedway.

WILDLAND FIREFIGHTER FOUNDATION

While on assignment, IDL crews along with firefighters of the Upper Arkansas Valley of Colorado, helped generate a donation of \$10,728 from the local community for the families of the 19 fallen Granite Mountain Hotshots.



Pictured are IDL personnel, in black t-shirts, on assignment in Colorado

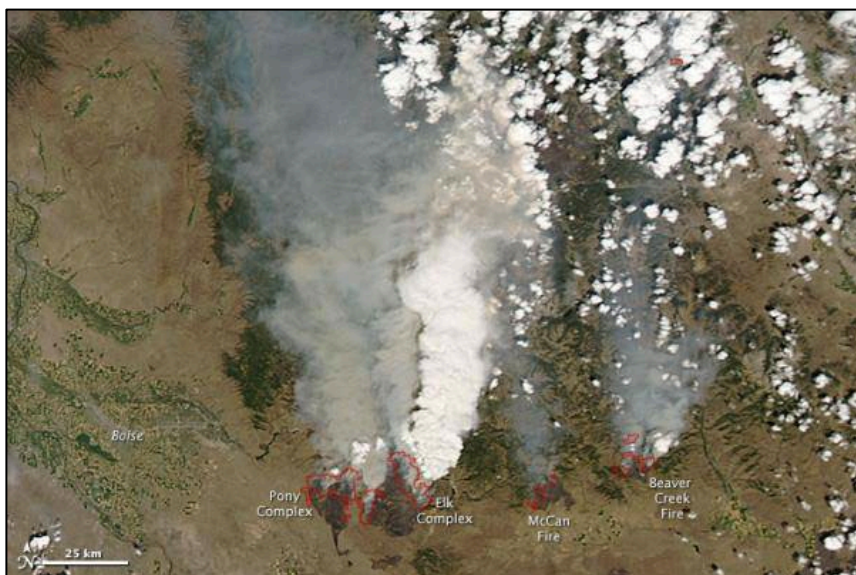
MOBILIZATION CENTER

The Boise Mobilization Center located at the National Interagency Fire Center was opened 39 days compared to 34 days last year. The first activation occurred on July 29 and the last activation on September 9. This year the Boise was mainly utilized for geographic area large fire support. Also, eight of the hand crews traveled by commercial airlines requiring the mobilization center to provide transportation to and from the airport.

Boise Mobilization Center Statistics 2013	Personnel
Total individuals passing through the Mobilization Center	1403
Total Hand Crews	68
Total Hand Crew Personnel	1403
Total Overhead Personnel	0
NIFC Jet Flights	15
Incoming NIFC Jet Flights	7 (35 crews)
Outgoing NIFC Jet Flights	8 (29 crews)
Days Open (from 7/29-9/9)	39
Meals Provided	1480+

Below is a comparison list of personnel numbers from previous years.

YEAR	PERSONNEL	REMARKS
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

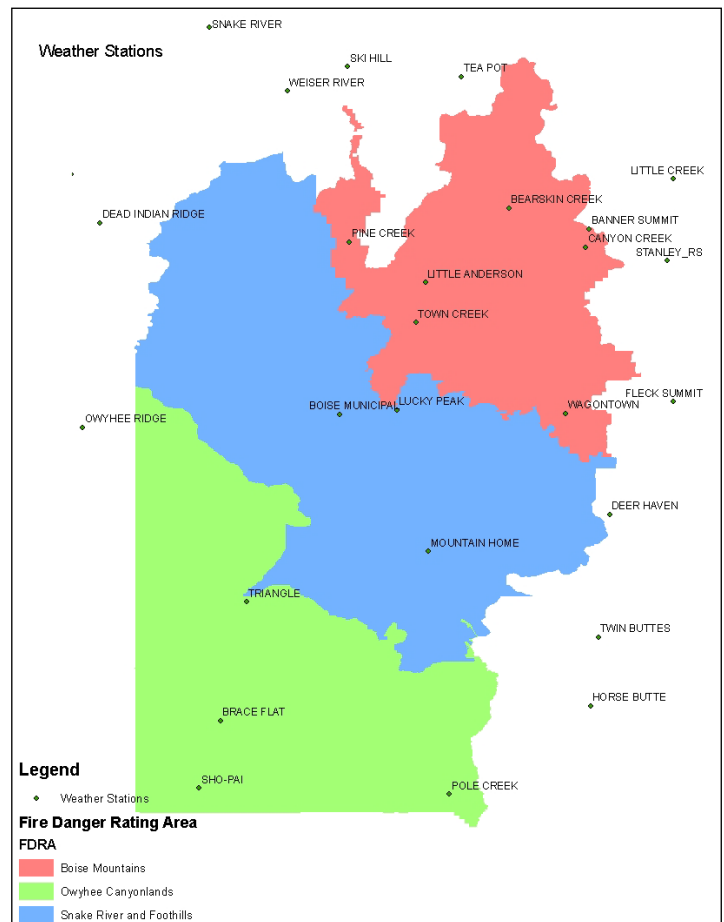


Satellite image of the large fires burning in our area in close proximity of each other on August 13

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.



Map of Southwest Idaho and the three fire danger rating areas: Boise Mountains, Snake River and Foothills, and Owyhee Canyonlands with corresponding weather stations.

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					
DEAD INDIAN RIDGE	101402	10 MI NW OF WEISER	3570	VAISALA 555	BOISE BLM
MOUNTAIN HOME	102709	MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	3350	VAISALA 555	BOSE BLM
TWIN BUTTES	103209	18 MI SSE OF GLENNS FERRY	3330	VAISALA 555	TWIN FALLS BLM
OWYHEE CANYONLANDS					
BRACE FLAT	103207	29 MI WNW OF RIDDLE	4900	VAISALA 555	BOISE BLM
TRIANGLE	103208	13 MI SE OF SILVER CITY	5330	VAISALA 555	BOISE BLM
OWYHEE RIDGE	353614	12 MI W OF HOMEDALE	4400	VAISALA 555	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 were purchased this past year from Forest Technology Systems. These stations are much more user friendly and will be utilized on projects.



Wagontown RAWS got burned over on the Elk Complex fire

SOUTHWEST IDAHO PREPAREDNESS LEVEL

Fire Danger / Severity Indicators

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

2013		2012		2011	
PREPAREDNESS LEVEL	DAYS	PREPAREDNESS LEVEL	DAYS	PREPAREDNESS LEVEL	DAYS
1	63	1	29	1	55
2	31	2	49	2	63
3	35	3	48	3	42
4	24	4	30	4	4
5	11	5	0	5	0

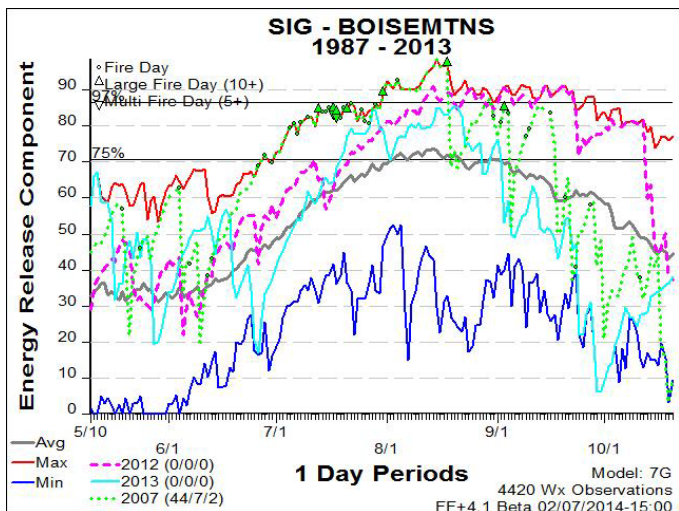
2013			2012			2011		
FIRE DANGER RATING LEVEL	BOISE MOUNTAINS		FIRE DANGER RATING LEVEL	BOISE MOUNTAINS		FIRE DANGER RATING LEVEL	BOISE MOUNTAINS	
	DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%
LOW	49	30	LOW	18	11	LOW	65	40
MODERATE	85	52	MODERATE	90	55	MODERATE	54	33
HIGH	20	12	HIGH	22	13	HIGH	17	10
VERY HIGH	10	6	VERY HIGH	34	21	VERY HIGH	28	17
EXTREME	0	0	EXTREME	0	0	EXTREME	0	0

2013			2012			2011		
FIRE DANGER RATING LEVEL	SNAKE RIVER & FOOTHILLS		FIRE DANGER RATING LEVEL	SNAKE RIVER & FOOTHILLS		FIRE DANGER RATING LEVEL	SNAKE RIVER & FOOTHILLS	
	DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%
LOW	20	12	LOW	8	5	LOW	60	37
MODERATE	92	56	MODERATE	90	55	MODERATE	64	39
HIGH	17	11	HIGH	10	6	HIGH	13	8
VERY HIGH	34	21	VERY HIGH	50	30	VERY HIGH	27	16
EXTREME	0	0	EXTREME	6	4	EXTREME	0	0

2013			2012			2011		
FIRE DANGER RATING LEVEL	OWYHEE CANYONLANDS		FIRE DANGER RATING LEVEL	OWYHEE CANYONLANDS		FIRE DANGER RATING LEVEL	OWYHEE CANYONLANDS	
	DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%
LOW	44	27	LOW	12	8	LOW	71	43
MODERATE	54	33	MODERATE	58	35	MODERATE	39	24
HIGH	25	15	HIGH	28	17	HIGH	26	16
VERY HIGH	36	22	VERY HIGH	63	38	VERY HIGH	28	17
EXTREME	5	3	EXTREME	3	2	EXTREME	0	0

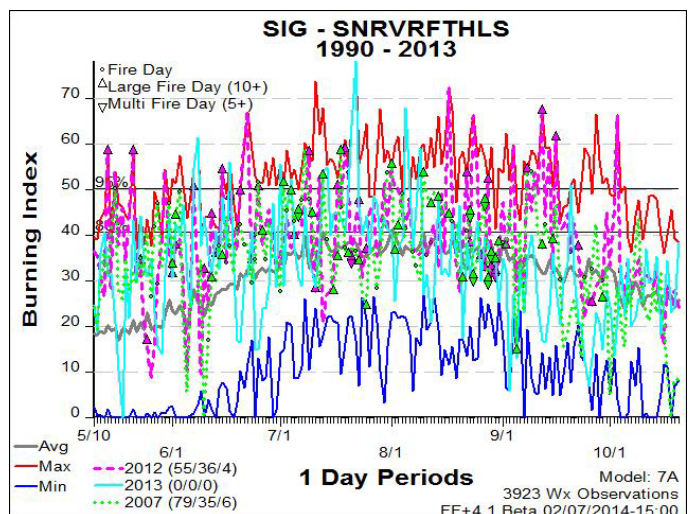
DISPATCH LEVEL	BOISE MOUNTAINS		SNAKE RIVER FOOTHILLS		OWYHEE CANYONLANDS	
	DAYS	%	DAYS	%	DAYS	%
LOW	72	44%	43	26	55	33
MODERATE	47	29%	77	47	68	42
HIGH	45	27%	44	27	41	25
CRITICAL LEVEL	BOISE MOUNTAINS		SNAKE RIVER FOOTHILLS		OWYHEE CANYONLANDS	
	DAYS	%	DAYS	%	DAYS	%
	ABOVE THE 75 TH PERCENTILE		ABOVE THE 80 TH PERCENTILE		ABOVE THE 80 TH PERCENTILE	
	42	26	42	26	53	32

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.



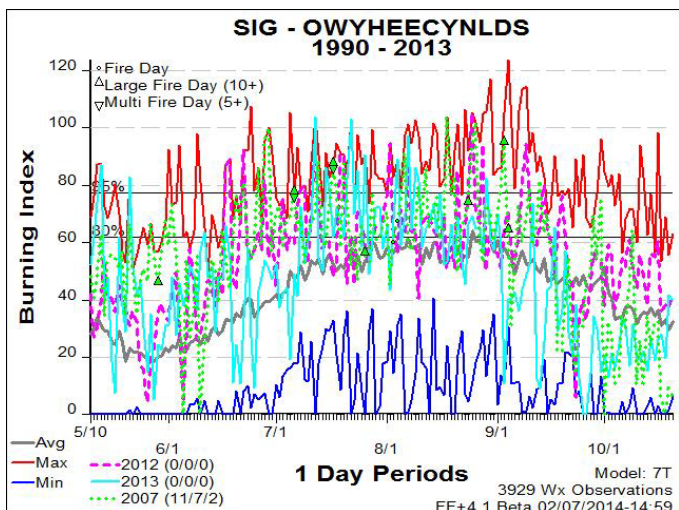
Boise Mountains FDRA

75th Percentile – 25% of the days from 1987-2013 had an ERC above 70. 2013 – 42 Days above 75%.



Snake River Foothills FDRA

80th Percentile – 20% of the days between 1990-2013 had a BI above 39. 2013– 42 Days above 80%.



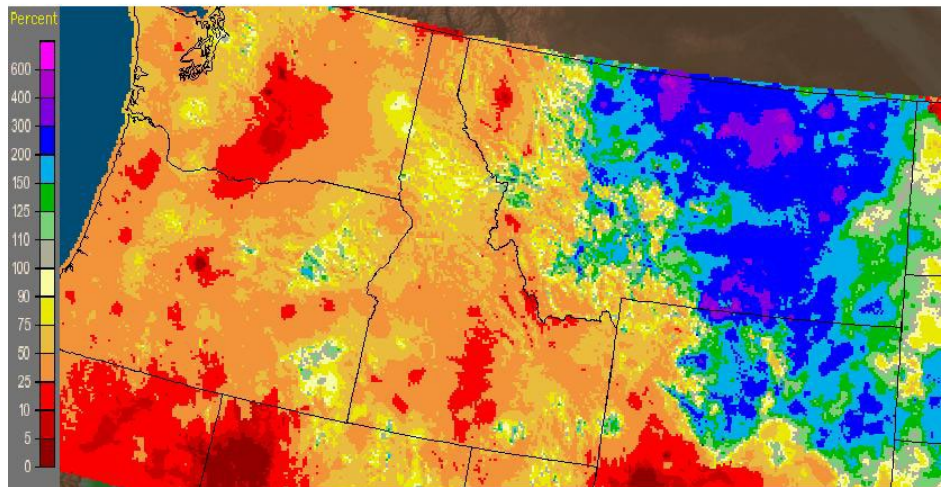
Elk Complex fire camp

WEATHER SUMMARY

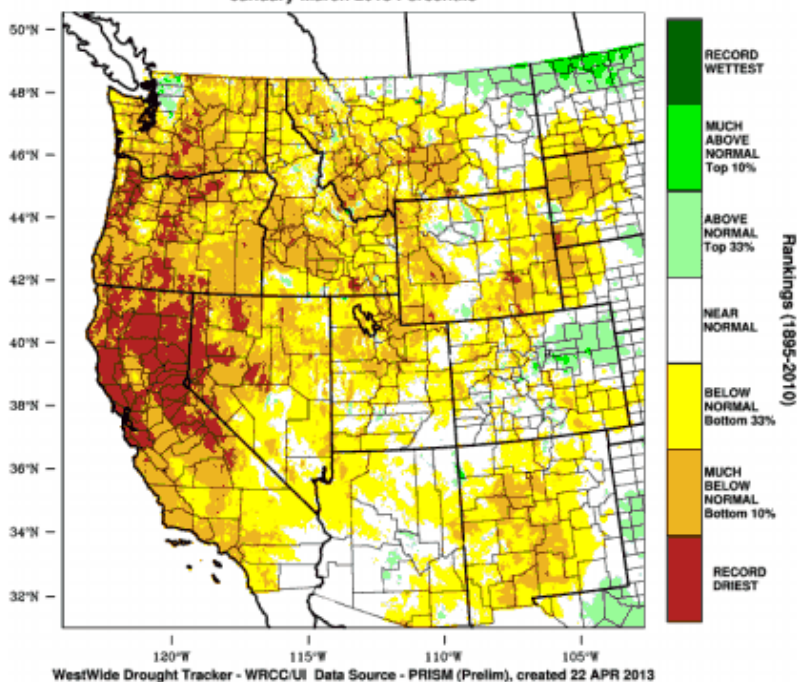
Fall of 2012, which included September thru November, was the second warmest dating back to 1940 with the fifth warmest overall going back to the late 1800s for the Boise/Treasure Valley Area. Boise tied an all-time record high on 12/2 with a high of 62 degrees which was previously set in 1926. Finally winter decided to show up mid-December with several snow events. For the Boise Area/Treasure Valley an inversion settled in starting the

11th and stayed in place until January 23rd. For those areas above 5000 feet, they enjoyed temperatures up to 20 degrees warmer. Due to the stagnant weather pattern only a few frontal systems moved thru the area so precipitation for the month of January was below normal.

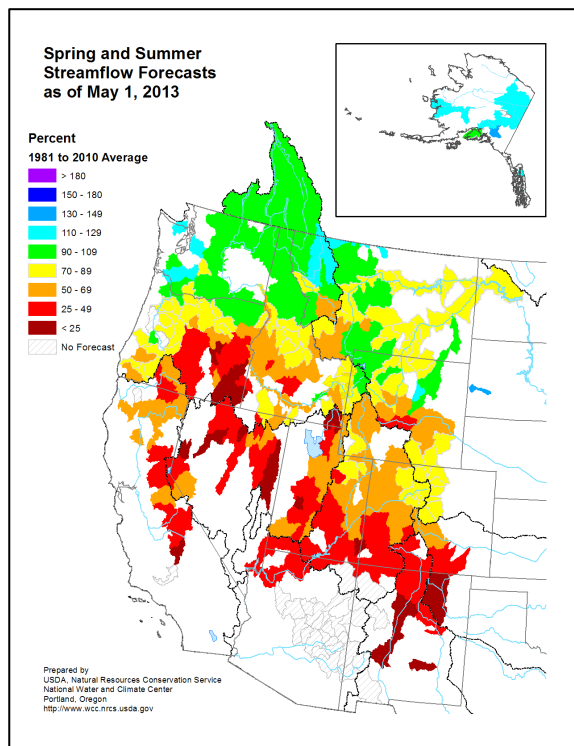
Idaho: January, 2013 Monthly Percent of Normal Precipitation
Valid at 2/1/2013 1200 UTC- Created 2/3/13 21:39 UTC



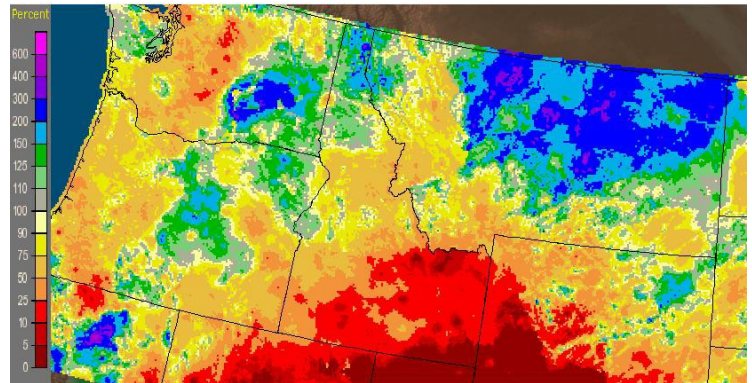
Western United States - Precipitation
January-March 2013 Percentile



For January thru March, precipitation amounts were very poor due to an upper ridge holding strong off the Pacific Northwest coast which pushed most storms to the north of our region. Most areas were *Much Below Normal* which is at or below the 10th percentile and some areas were not much better at or below the 33rd percentile which is *Below Normal*. By the end of March, snowpack ranged from 39% in the Owyhee Mountains and 58% for Boise Basin. Snow melted for many areas below 6000 feet by the first part of April. Mores Creek Summit and Bogus Basin recorded one of the lowest snow water equivalent amounts since the early 1940s.



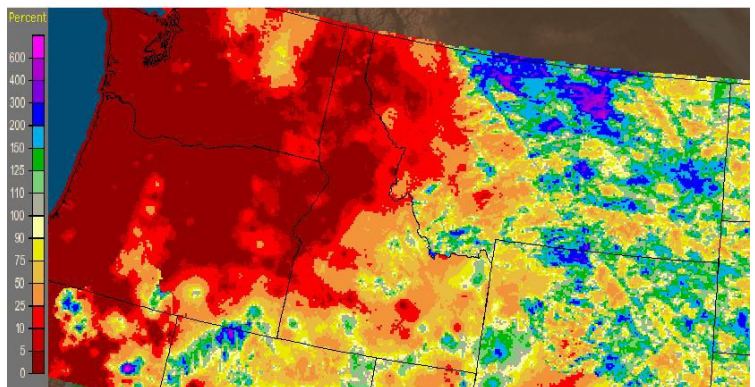
Idaho: June, 2013 Monthly Percent of Normal Precipitation
Valid at 7/1/2013 1200 UTC- Created 7/3/13 21:41 UTC



Mostly dry conditions persisted in spring and early summer. June was primarily dry except for one large frontal system that dropped significant rain on the 24th but then the upper ridge settled back in for a rapid warming. Boise set a new record high temperature on June 30 for 104 degrees.

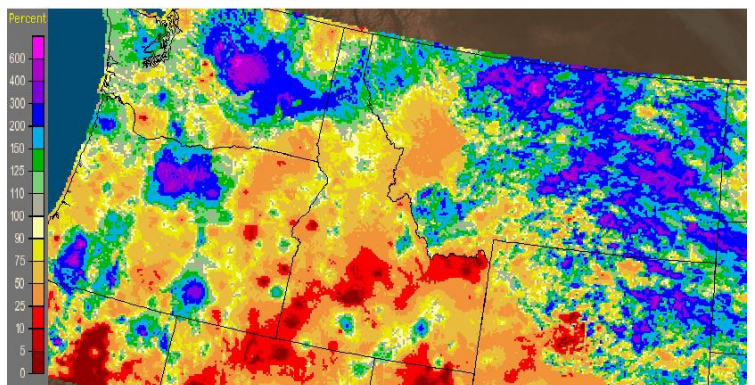
July brought a persistent four corners ridge and surface thermal trough for very warm temperatures. The average monthly temperature was 81.5 which was the second warmest on record. July 1 was the hottest day of the month in Boise for 110 degrees. This was the earliest we had ever seen triple digits. On this day Mountain Home was 112 degrees and Banner Summit which sits at 7000 feet was 90 degrees. By the end of the month, monsoonal moisture finally began to rotate around the ridge bringing showers and thunderstorms to our area.

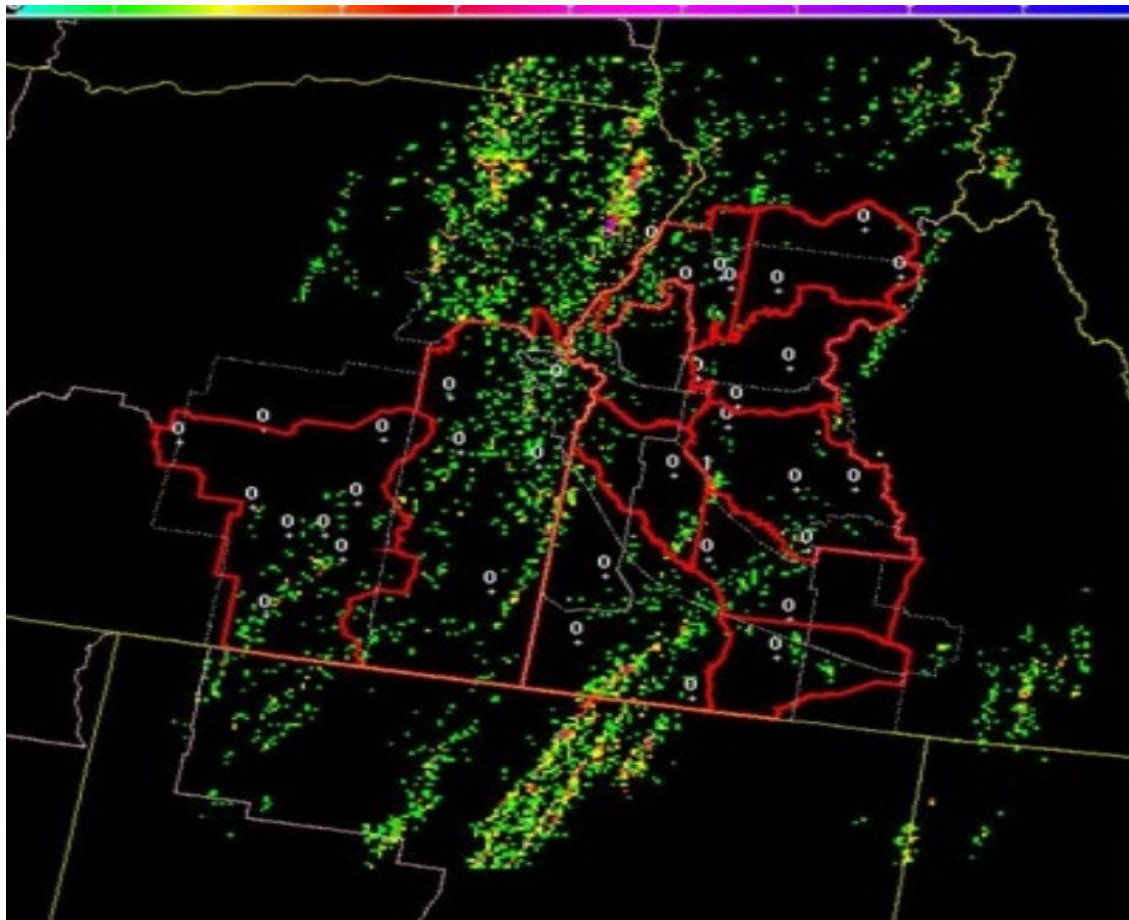
Idaho: July, 2013 Monthly Percent of Normal Precipitation
Valid at 8/1/2013 1200 UTC- Created 8/16/13 5:21 UTC



August remained generally dry with about 50% of average precipitation. Periods of showers and thunderstorms moved through the area with weak troughs rotating around the western periphery of the ridge. Besides the typical smoke filled air that Idaho usually sees, additional smoke flowed in from the Rim Fire in Yosemite.

Idaho: August, 2013 Monthly Percent of Normal Precipitation
Valid at 9/1/2013 1200 UTC- Created 9/3/13 21:38 UTC

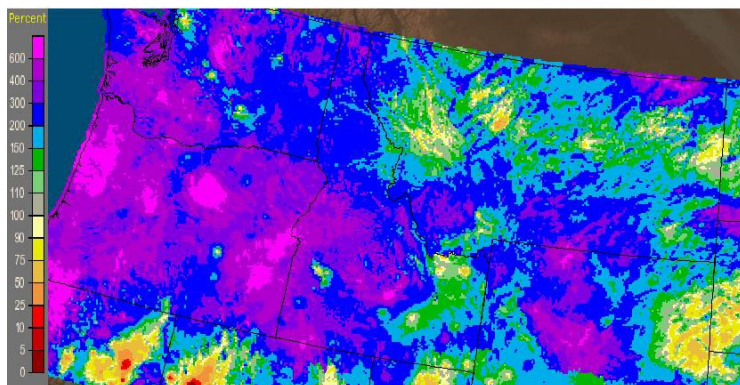




Lightning map for September 5 broken down by weather zones including Burns and Vale to our west, Payette NF to our north, and South Central to our east.

Then came September...which brought wetter weather across much of our area and putting a halt on the fire season. Thanks to several typhoons near Japan, our air pattern changed to bring a moist and dynamic air mass which brought periods heavy rain, large hail and flooding.

Idaho: September, 2013 Monthly Percent of Normal Precipitation
Valid at 10/1/2013 1200 UTC- Created 10/3/13 21:38 UTC



October had mild conditions with abundant sunshine for a majority of the month. For the most part Boise stayed between the 60 and 70 degree range with the warmest day recorded on the 6th for 77 degrees. Other temperatures on that day include 76 at Twin Buttes RAWs and 72 degrees at Town Creek RAWs. But by the end of the month we were in more of a wintery pattern which brought a quick end to the fire season.

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*	429	200	275	NR	114	NR	NR	NR
	PRECIP	168	173	165	179	148	122	105	75
NOVEMBER	SWE	112	94	63	52	85	0	0	45
	PRECIP	105	116	96	77	91	67	78	68
DECEMBER	SWE	140	141	101	58	123	85	76	86
	PRECIP	136	140	122	102	116	104	117	100
JANUARY	SWE	116	106	79	53	92	75	72	97
	PRECIP	111	115	101	86	92	91	106	103
FEBRUARY	SWE	95	92	70	48	76	64	68	104
	PRECIP	94	100	88	77	80	80	96	113
MARCH	SWE	94	84	64	47	74	0	32	94
	PRECIP	89	97	85	74	77	75	88	104
APRIL	SWE	99	96	67	33	80	NR	0	8
	PRECIP	88	96	85	77	78	70	87	96
MAY	SWE	62	0	0	NR	4	NR	NR	NR
	PRECIP	84	91	81	75	75	70	86	89
JUNE	SWE	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	PRECIP	87	91	80	75	75	68	86	83

NR = DATA MAY NOT PROVIDE A VALID MEASURE OF CONDITIONS

The water year runs from October 1 to September 30. Precipitation data totals for 2013 are compared to the historical annual average (1971-2000).

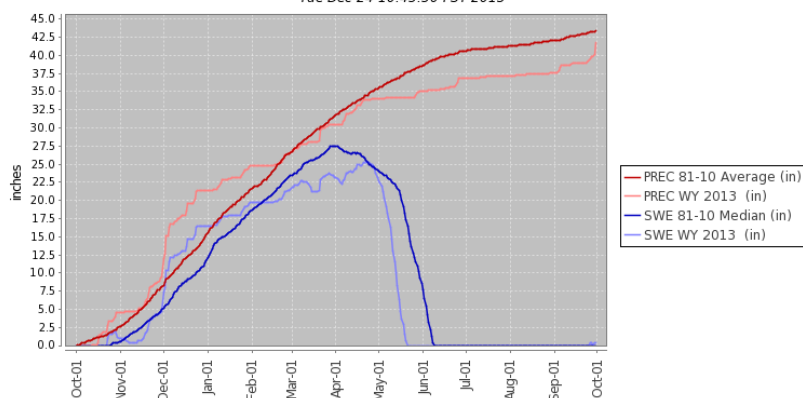
SNOTEL SITE	ELEVATION	2013 WATER YEAR TOTAL INCHES	ANNUAL AVERAGE TOTAL INCHES	% OF AVERAGE
DEADWOOD SUMMIT	6860	54.0	57.3	94
ATLANTA SUMMIT	7580	41.8	43.4	96
JACKSON PEAK	7070	37.9	44.7	85
MORES CREEK SUMMIT	6100	36.0	45.1	80
TRINITY MOUNTAIN	7770	41.5	51.4	81
MUD FLAT	5730	12.4	16.6	75
SOUTH MOUNTAIN	6500	31.0	33.7	92
WILSON CREEK	7120	25.3	27.5	92

The plume dominated Elk Complex fire



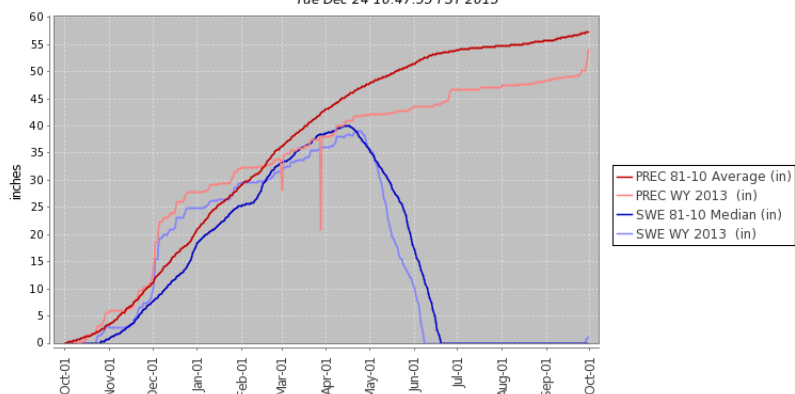
The graphs depict the snow water equivalent and precipitation for the 2013 Water Year.

Station (306) WATERYEAR=2013 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision
Tue Dec 24 10:45:50 PST 2013



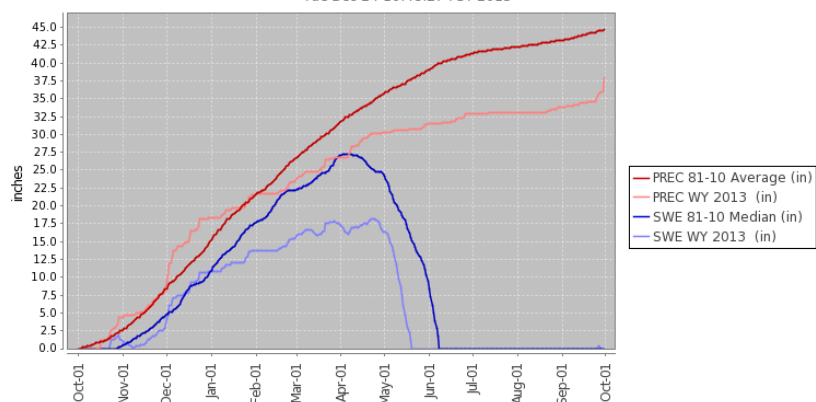
Atlanta Summit
Located: Mountain Home RD, Boise NF
Elevation: 7580 ft
Latitude: 43 45'
Longitude: 115 14'

Station (439) WATERYEAR=2013 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision
Tue Dec 24 10:47:53 PST 2013



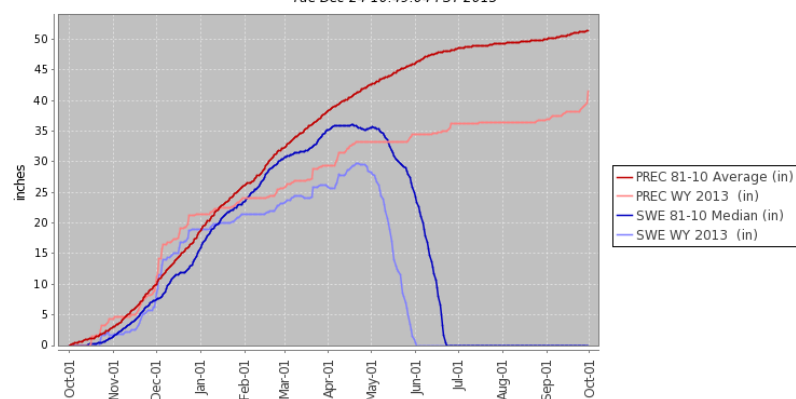
Deadwood Summit
Located: Mountain Home RD, Boise NF
Elevation: 7580 ft
Latitude: 43 45'
Longitude: 115 14'

Station (550) WATERYEAR=2013 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision
Tue Dec 24 10:48:27 PST 2013



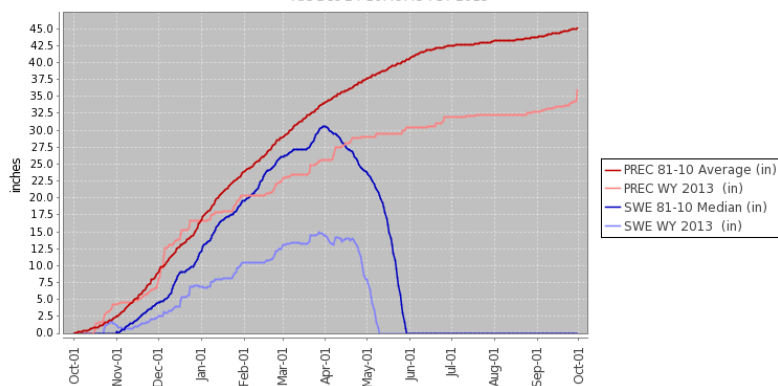
Jackson Peak
Located: Lowman RD, Boise NF
Elevation: 7070 ft
Latitude: 43 03'
Longitude: 115 26'

Station (830) WATERYEAR=2013 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision
Tue Dec 24 10:49:04 PST 2013



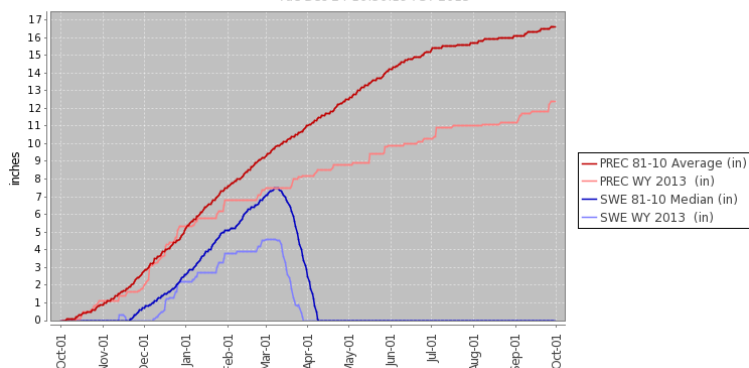
Trinity Mountain
Located: Mountain Home RD, Boise NF
Elevation: 7770 ft
Latitude: 43 37'
Longitude: 115 26'

Station (637) WATERYEAR=2013 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision
Tue Dec 24 10:49:43 PST 2013



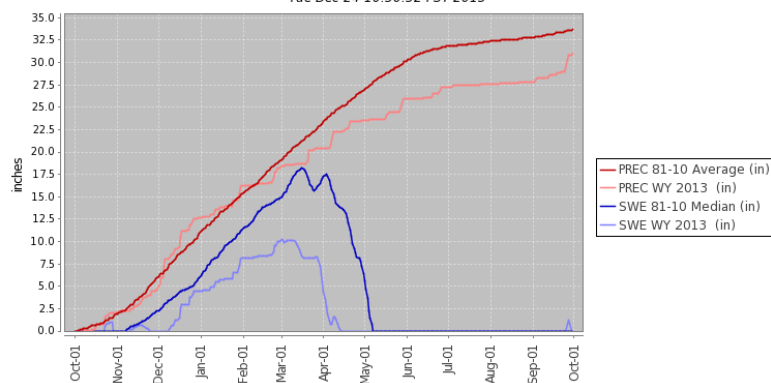
Mores Creek Summit
Located: Idaho City RD, Boise NF
Elevation: 6100 ft
Latitude: 43 55'
Longitude: 115 39'

Station (654) WATERYEAR=2013 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision
Tue Dec 24 10:50:19 PST 2013



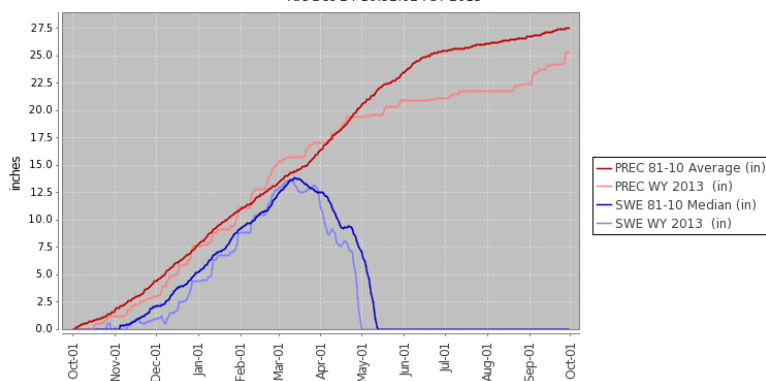
Mud Flat
Located: Bruneau FO, Boise BLM
Elevation: 5730 ft
Latitude: 42 36'
Longitude: 116 33'

Station (774) WATERYEAR=2013 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision
Tue Dec 24 10:50:52 PST 2013



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

Station (871) WATERYEAR=2013 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision
Tue Dec 24 10:52:02 PST 2013



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 called Baseline, occurred on May 6 within the Boise BLM protection area and burned for 21 acres. The first multiple lightning cause fire day was July 3 with three starts for a total of 379 acres. The largest lightning bust occurred August 8-14 with 17 starts for a total of 158,927 acres. Throughout the season the range lands had 56 lightning fires with the largest being the Mudd fire for 135,231 acres which was part of the Pony Complex. The last lightning caused fire was Cherry which burned 1/2 acre on September 16. The ten year average (2004-2013) is 35 for lightning ignited fires within Boise District BLM.

Boise National Forest

The first lightning fire occurred on May 6 on the Emmett RD and burned for 1/10 acre. The earliest lightning bust occurred 7/16-7/20 with 15 starts for a total of 5693 acres. Then on 8/8-8/15 the largest lightning bust occurred that created the Elk Complex. Over the week span 19 lightning fires ignited for a total of 132,888 acres which was 95% of the total acres burned for the season. The largest lightning caused fire started on August 8 which was the Village Fire that burned for 129,730 acres. The last lightning caused fire occurred on September 20 for 1.20 acre. The forest had a total of 115 lightning starts this year compared to the ten year average (2004-2013) of 94 within Boise National Forest protection area.

Idaho Department of Lands

The first lightning fire occurred on May 6 called Hoff and burned for 0.10 acre. Southwest Idaho had a total of 38 lightning caused fires that burned just over 399 acres. The largest multi-lightning start day occurred August 22-26 for eight fires for just over 2.35 acres. There were also two other large multi-start days with seven from September 4-7 and September 13-16. The biggest lightning ignited incident was the Summit fire on July 16 for 370 acres. The last lightning fire was on September 22 for 1/10 acre. The ten year average (2004-2013) is 17 lightning ignited fires within Southwest Idaho Department of Lands protection area.



*August lightning
captured in our area*

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. Blackstone was added as a new fuel moisture site last year and it continued to have very low readings this year as well as last. 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.

	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	222	170	122	102	88	67	75	59	43	NR	76	NR	NR	NR
HAMMETT AVG	245	222	187	175	147	113	106	93	87	80	83	77	84	78
KUNA	181	147	135	141	89	97	52	76	58	NR	125	NR	NR	NR
KUNA AVG	216	210	189	164	146	107	98	84	77	80	73	67	79	72
WILD WEST	178	168	144	105	75	93	77	64	55	NR	93	NR	NR	NR
WILD WEST AVG	219	215	194	154	136	110	91	80	76	74	71	74	82	89
TRIANGLE	152	211	240	218	202	142	118	79	80	NR	84	NR	NR	NR
TRIANGLE AVG	139	141	182	206	207	150	135	125	113	105	88	94	92	83
BLACKSTONE	209	180	166	151	107	77	70	60	48	NR	61	NR	NR	NR
BLACKSTONE AVG	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	68	48	40	55	54	55	57	66	56

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.

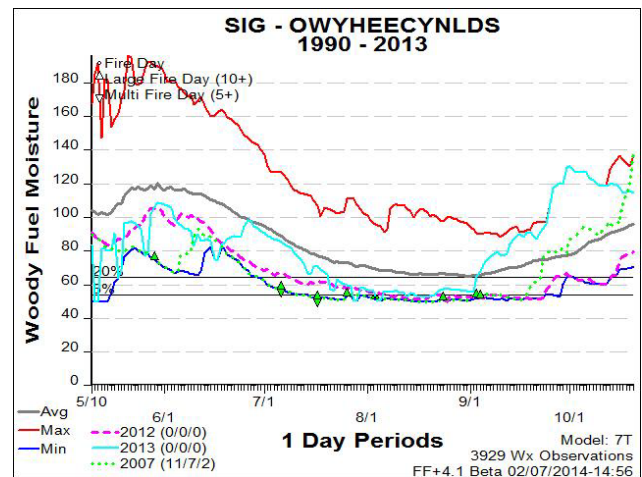
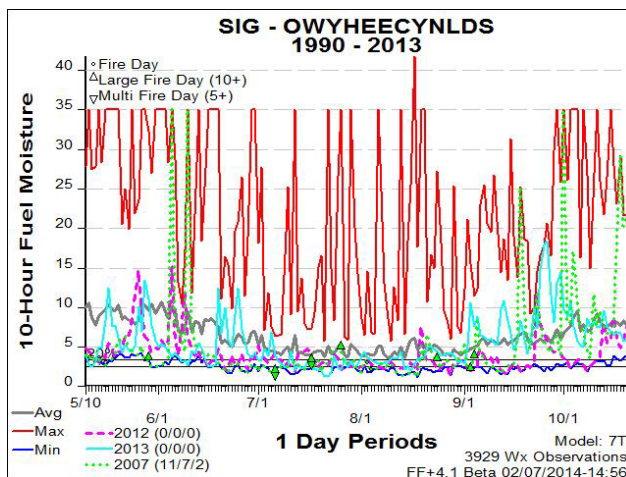
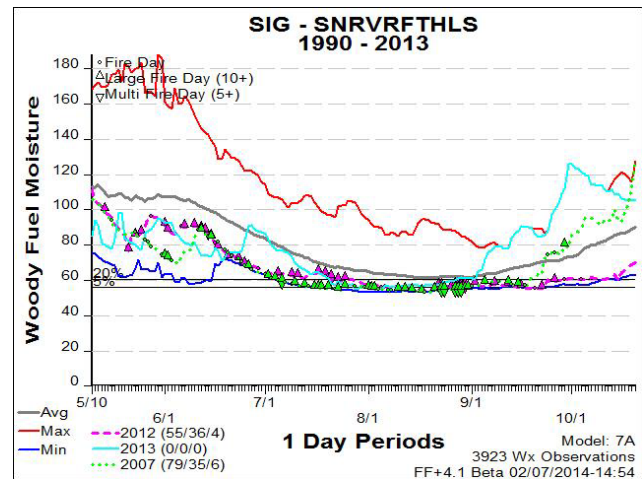
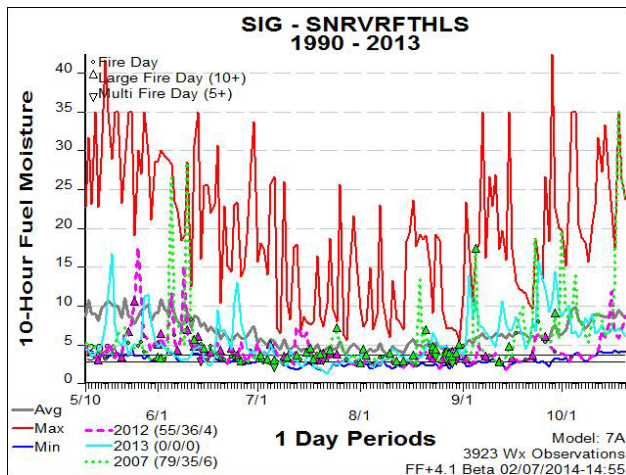
126%-150% - Fires will exhibit **MODERATE FIRE BEHAVIOR** with a fast continuous rate of spread that will consume stem material up to 2 inches in diameter. These fires may be attacked at the head with engines but may require support of dozers and retardant aircraft. Handline will become ineffective at 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.

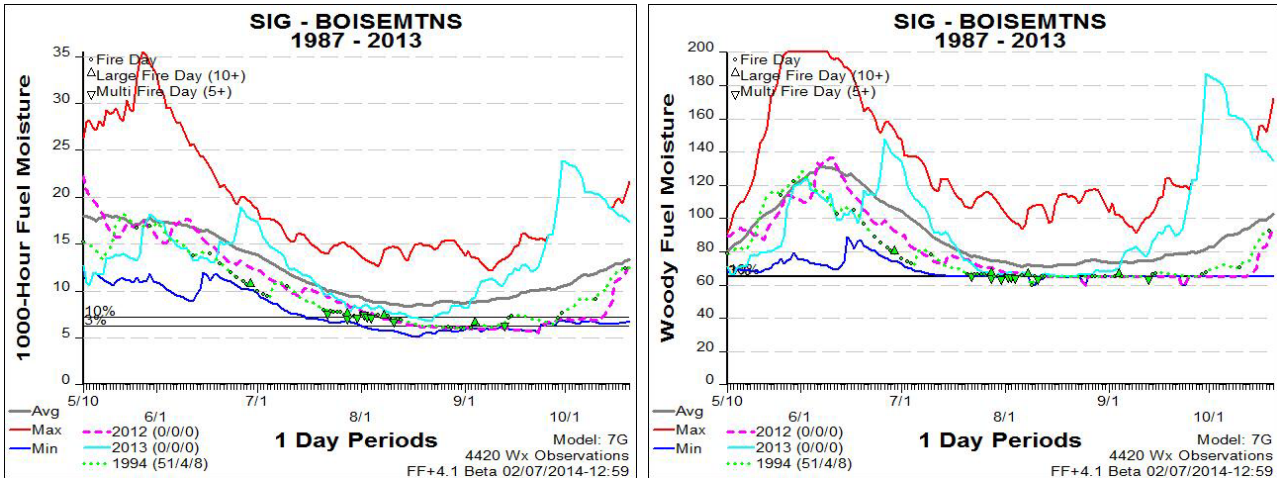


Air Attack over the Chance and a Rural Assist to Murphy-Reynolds

Boise Mountains Area

The RAWS information below on the forest land depicts the below average snowpack in the mountains but also the various precipitation events when had early part of summer. Most of the forest RAWS greened up in May and the northern most RAWS Bearskin the forests northern most RAWS with the elevation of 6,700 feet greened up in June. At the beginning of May, Little Anderson RAWS (4500 ft) the fuels assessment showed the grass growth about 6 inches in height and by the middle of June it was 16-18 inches. The 10,000 hour fuel moistures for this site showed below 20% the beginning of July showing they would consume. The fuels at the Little Anderson site were drier this season than any personnel fuel moisture data collected for the past 14 years and this is also reflected below from the collaboration of RAWS within the Fire Danger Rating Area.

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.



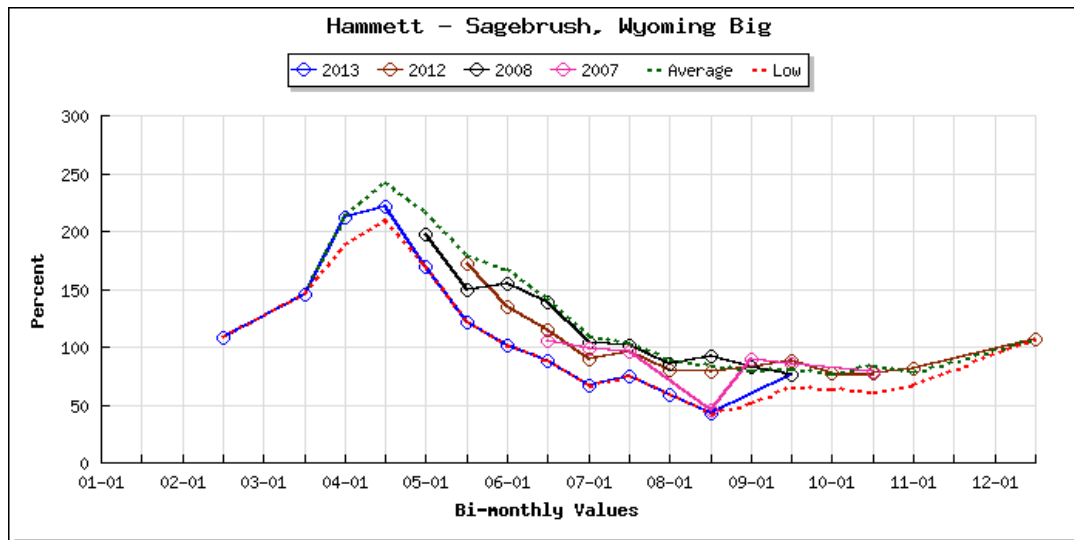
Little Queens Fire that burned on the Sawtooth and Boise NF

FUEL MOISTURE CHARTS

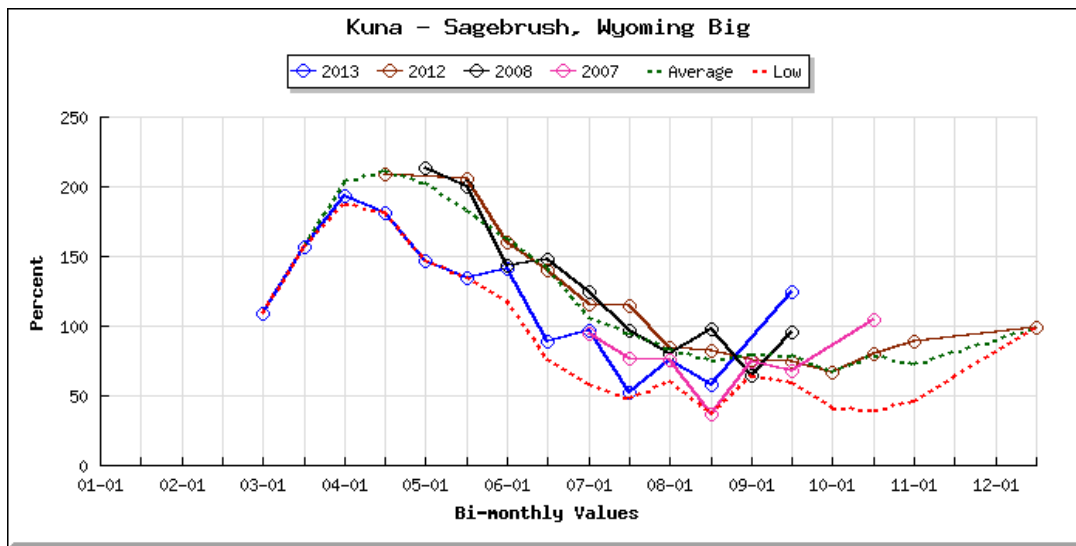
Below is fuel moisture information that is gathered by our local units and then inputted into the National Fuel Moisture Database. This database is used by predictive services to compare years, compile trends and to assist in predicting what type of fire season we might see. Boise District BLM has moistures 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.

Boise District BLM

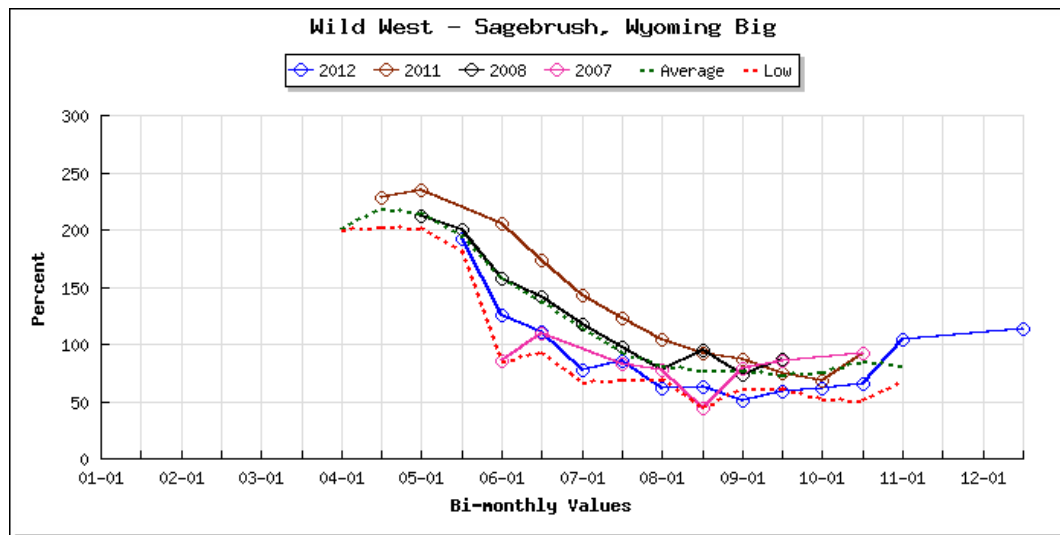
There are five sites that are used to collect sagebrush fuel samples: Hammett to the East, Triangle in the southwest, Blackstone for the most southeastern portion, Kuna in the middle, and Wild West to the north. The following charts show the current year, historical average and the low for the timeframe.



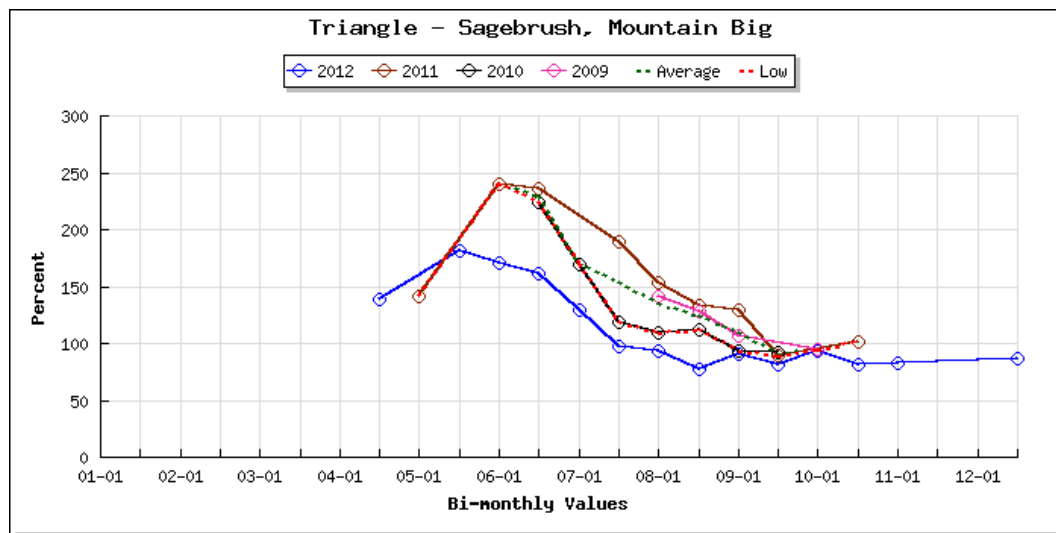
Hammett - Sagebrush, Wyoming Big																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2013				108		145	212	222	170	122	102	88	67	75	59	43		76						
2012									198	150	135	115	90	96	80	79	83	88	78	78	81			107
2008													105	99	96		45	90	85		79			
2007																								
Avg				108		145	213	241	216	179	167	142	109	103	90	84	80	82	77	84	78			107
Low				108		145	188	209	170	122	102	88	67	75	59	43	51	66	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
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
2008									213	200	143	148	125	97	80	98	65	96						
2007													95	77	76	37	74	68		105				
Avg					109	157	203	211	202	182	162	141	106	94	83	76	80	79	67	79	72			99
Low					109	157	188	181	147	135	118	76	58	48	60	37	64	59	41	40	46			99

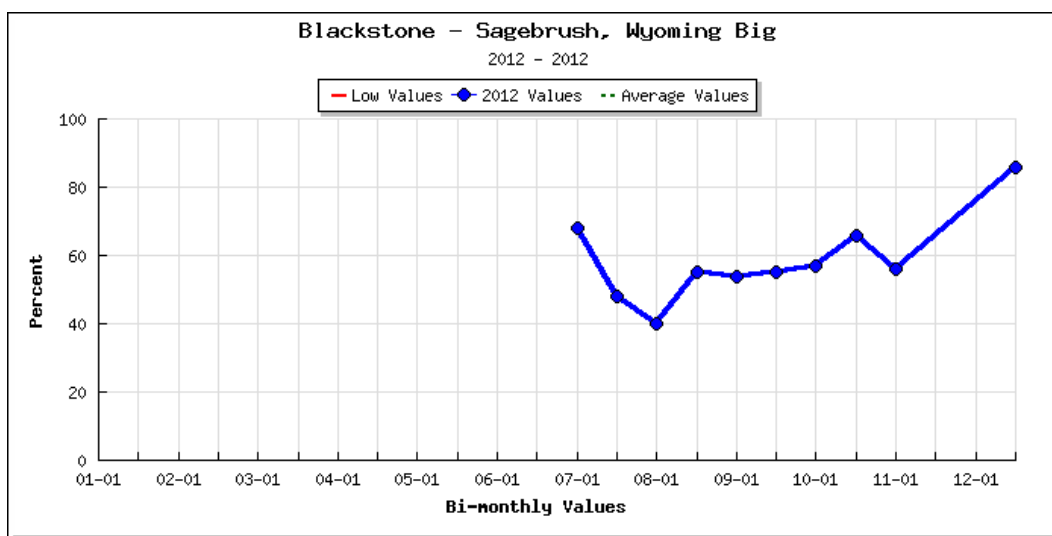


Wild West - Sagebrush, Wyoming Big																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2013					112	138	175	178	168	144	105	75	93	77	64	55		93						
2012										192	126	111	78	86	62	63	51	59	61	66	104			113
2008									212	200	157	142	117	97	77	95	73	87						
2007											85	109		83	78	44	79	86		92				
Avg					112	138	188	213	209	188	148	131	108	90	79	74	74	73	74	82	89			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
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
2010												224	170	119	110	112	94	92						
2009															141	128	107		95					
Avg						110	133	146	176	211	210	206	147	131	115	106	105	87	94	92	83			87
Low						110	133	139	141	182	171	161	129	97	79	77	91	82	93	82	83			87

Fuel Moisture data only available starting in 2009.

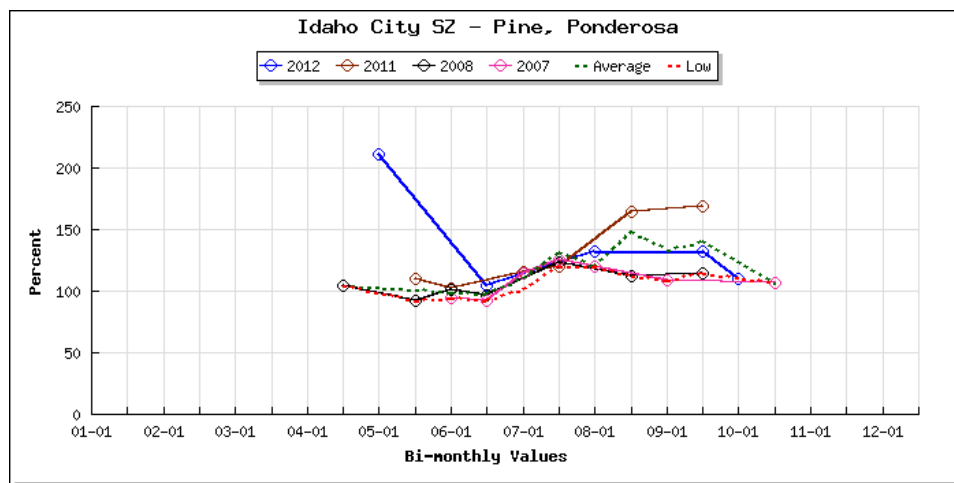
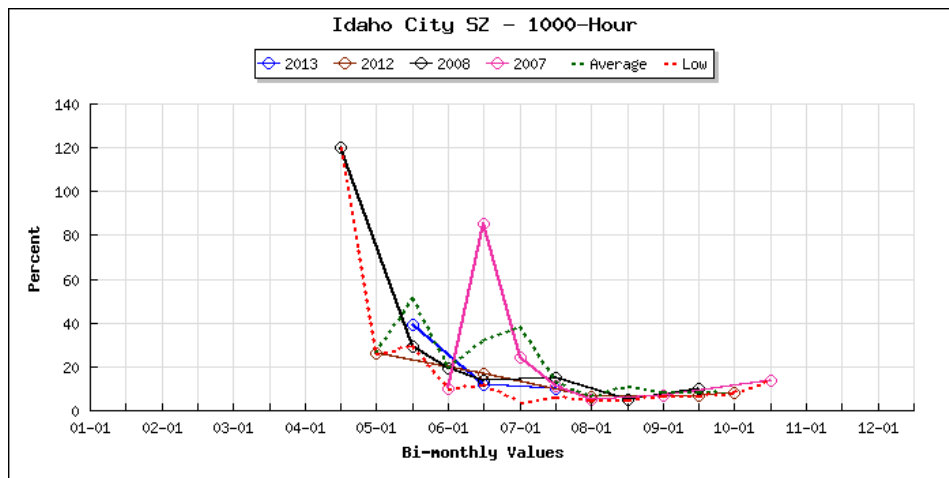


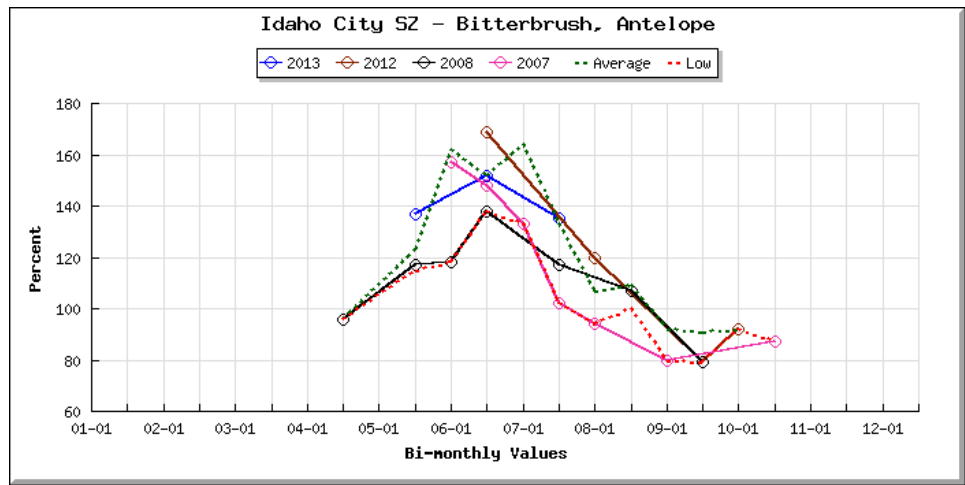
Blackstone - Sagebrush, Wyoming Big																								
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2013				90		103	156	209	180	166	151	107	77	70	60	48		61						
2012													68	48	40	55	54	55	57	66	56			86
Avg				90		103	156	209	180	166	151	107	73	59	50	52	54	58	57	66	56			86
Low				90		103	156	209	180	166	151	107	68	48	40	48	54	55	57	66	56			86

Fuel Moisture data only available starting in 2012

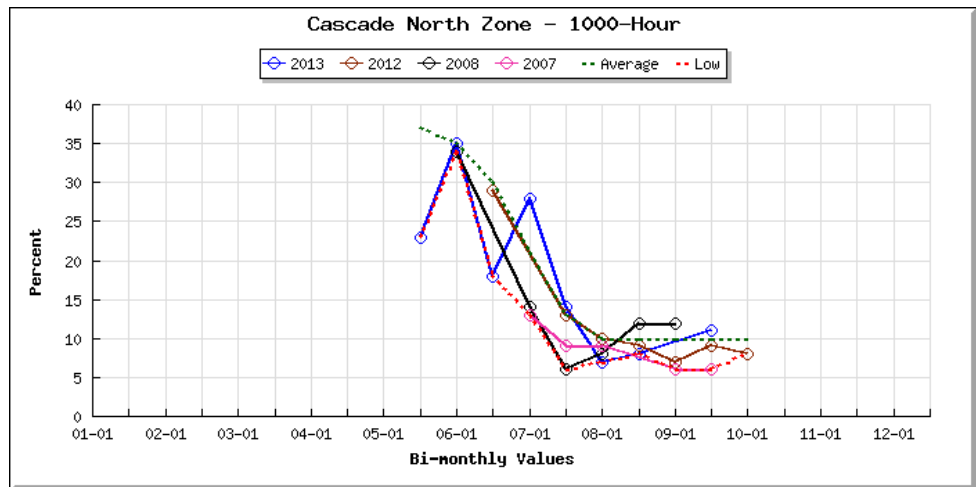
Boise National Forest

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.

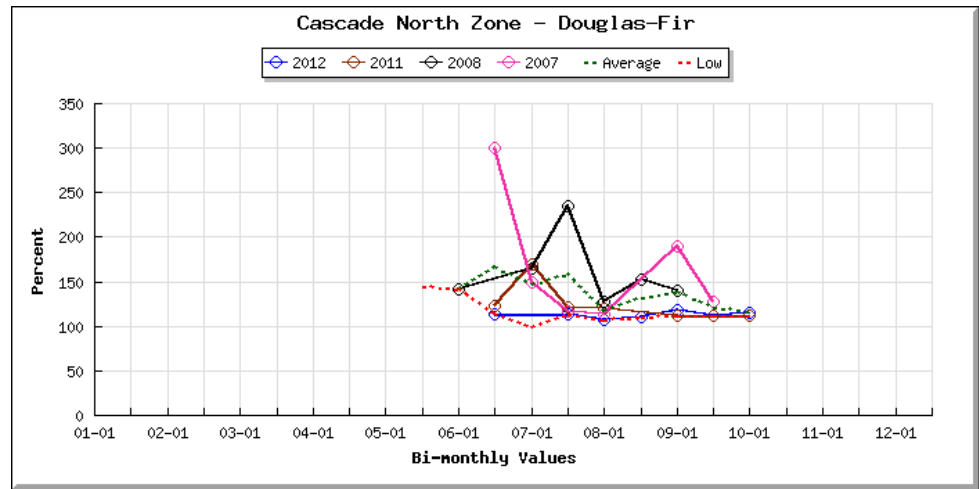




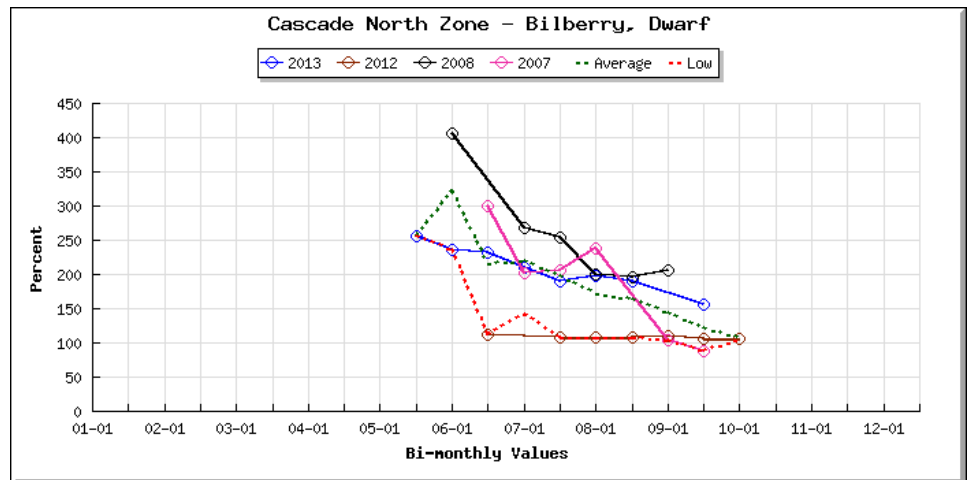
Idaho City SZ - Bitterbrush, Antelope																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2013										137		152		135										
2012												169			120			79	92					
2008								96		117	118	138		117		107		79						
2007											157	148	133	102	94		80			87				
Avg								96		123	162	152	164	133	107	109	92	91	92	87				
Low								96		115	118	138	133	102	94	100	80	79	92	87				



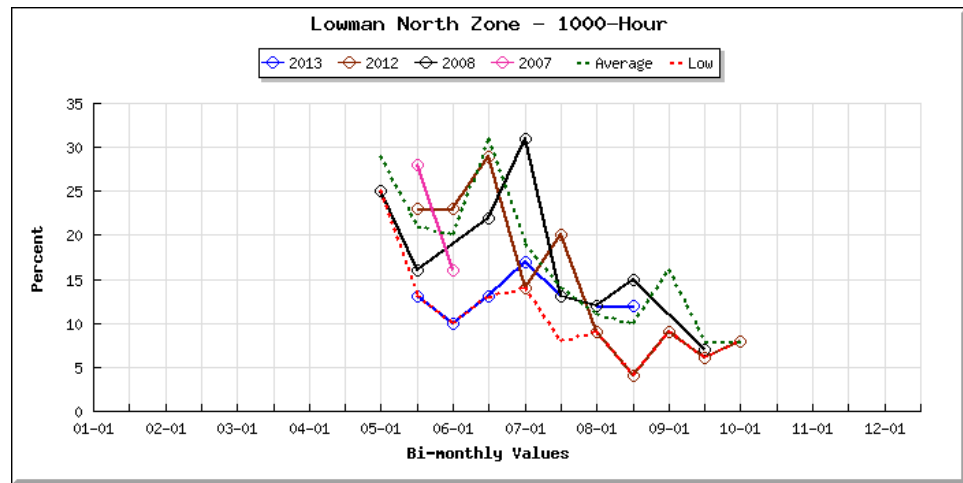
Cascade North Zone - 1000-Hour																								
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2013										23	35	18	28	14	7	8		11						
2012												29		13	10	9	7	9	8					
2008											34		14	6	8	12	12							
2007													13	9	9		6	6						
Avg										37	35	30	21	13	10	10	10	10	10					
Low										23	34	18	13	6	7	8	6	6	8					



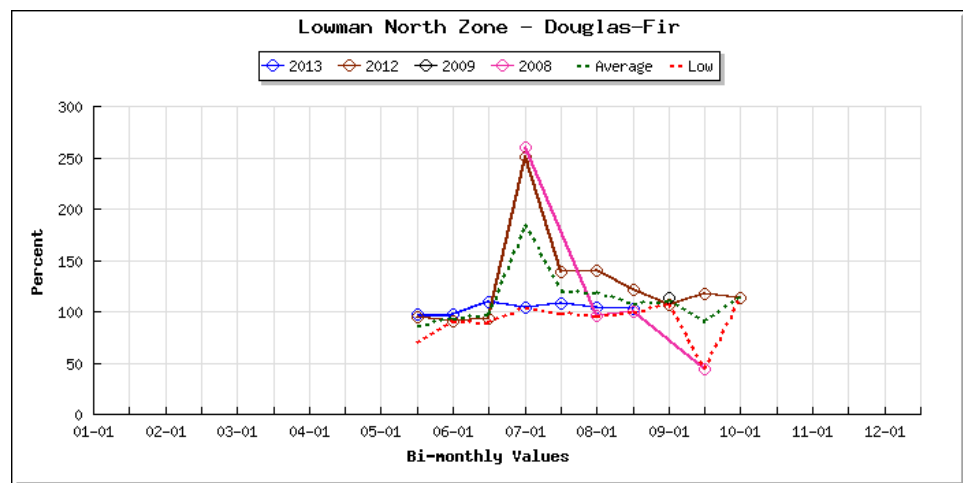
Cascade North Zone - Douglas-Fir																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2013										82	79	201	144	155	155	134		139						
2012												113		114	107	111	118	112	115					
2008											141		165	235	128	152	140							
2007												300	150	117	113		190	127						
Avg										114	110	173	145	159	125	132	138	125	116					
Low										82	79	113	98	114	107	111	112	112	112					



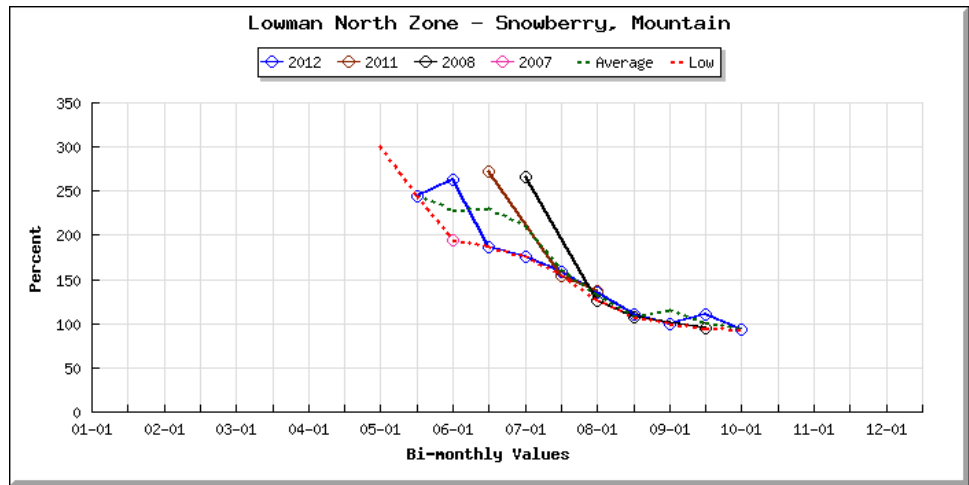
Cascade North Zone - Bilberry, Dwarf																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2013										256	237	232	210	191	199	191		156						
2012												112		108	108	108	110	106	107					
2008											407		269	254	200	196	207							
2007												300	202	206	238		104	89						
Avg										256	322	217	220	198	172	165	145	122	109					
Low										256	237	112	142	108	108	108	104	89	107					



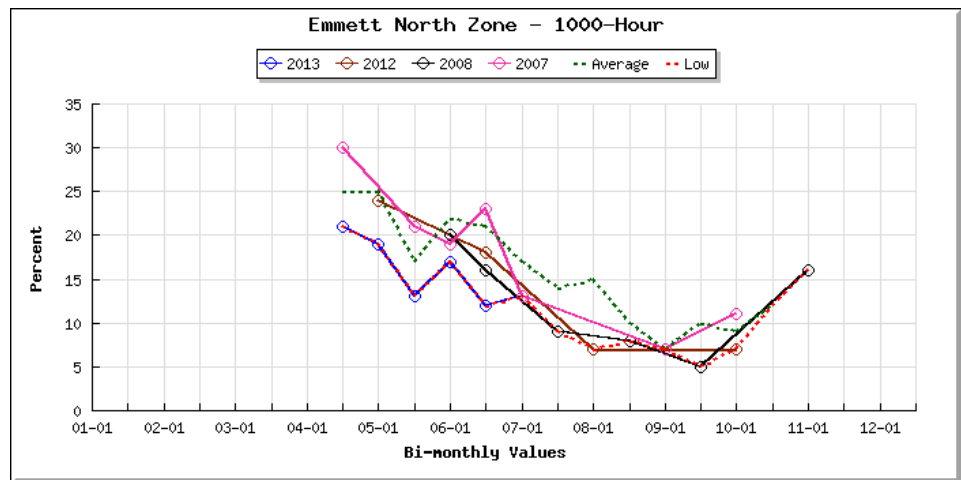
Lowman North Zone - 1000-Hour																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2013										13	10	13	17	13	12	12								
2012										23	23	29	14	20	9	4	9	6	8					
2008									25	16		22	31	13	12	15		7						
2007										28	16													
Avg									29	21	20	31	19	14	11	10	16	8	8					
Low									25	13	10	13	14	8	9	4	9	6	8					



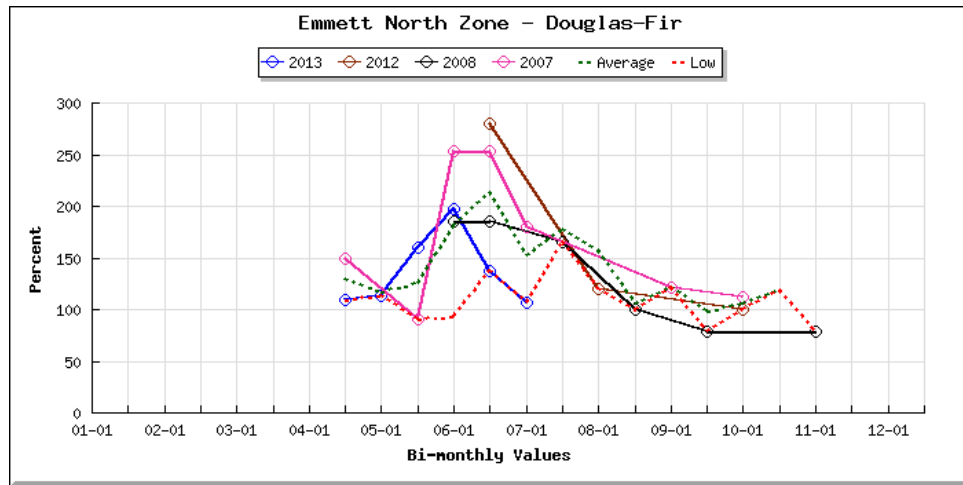
Lowman North Zone - Douglas-Fir																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2013										97	97	110	104	108	104	103								
2012										95	91	93	251	139	140	121	107	117	113					
2009																	114							
2008													260		96	100		44						
Avg										87	94	98	184	120	119	108	111	91	113					
Low										70	91	90	104	99	96	100	107	44	113					



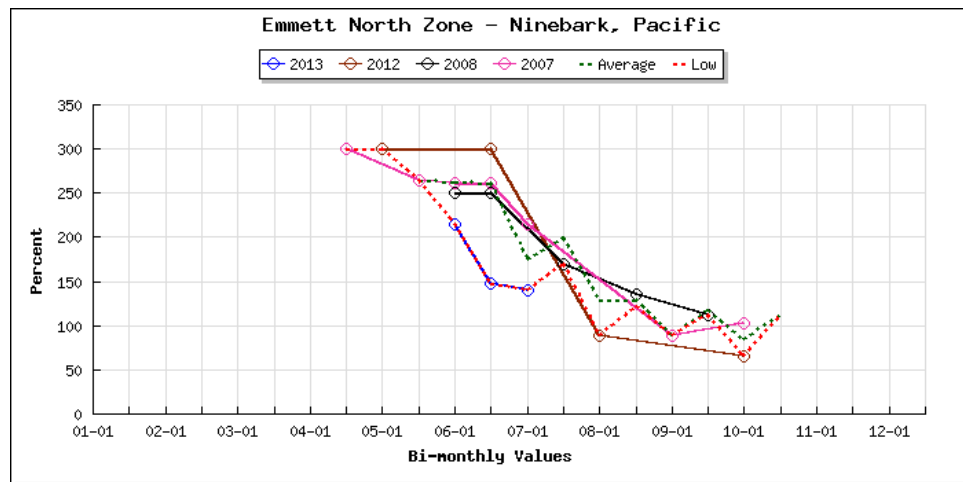
Lowman North Zone - Snowberry, Mountain																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2013										270	204	165	151	131	121	96								
2012										245	263	187	176	159	135	110	100	111	94					
2008													266		126	108		95						
2007											195													
Avg										300	258	221	208	196	154	130	105	115	101	94				
Low										300	245	195	165	151	131	121	96	100	95	94				



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
2013								21	19	13	17	12	13											
2012									24			18			7				7					
2008											20	16		9		8		5			16			
2007								30		21	19	23	13				7		11					
Avg								25	25	17	22	21	17	14	15	10	7	10	9	12	16			
Low								21	19	13	17	12	13	9	7	8	7	5	7	12	16			

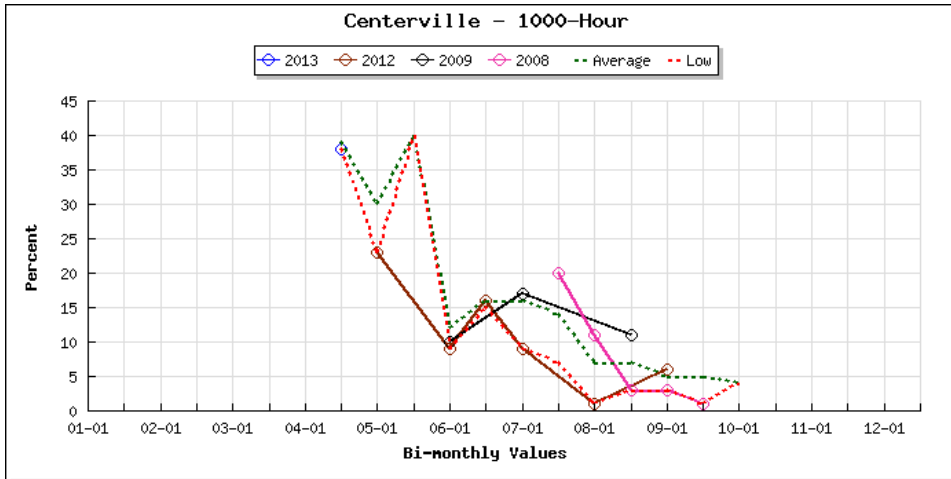


Emmett North Zone - Douglas-Fir																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2013								109	114	160	197	137	107											
2012												280			120				100					
2008											185	185	166		100		79				79			
2007								150		91	253	253	180			121			112					
Avg								130	117	126	182	213	152	177	157	106	121	99	106	119	79			
Low								109	114	91	93	137	107	165	120	100	121	79	100	119	79			



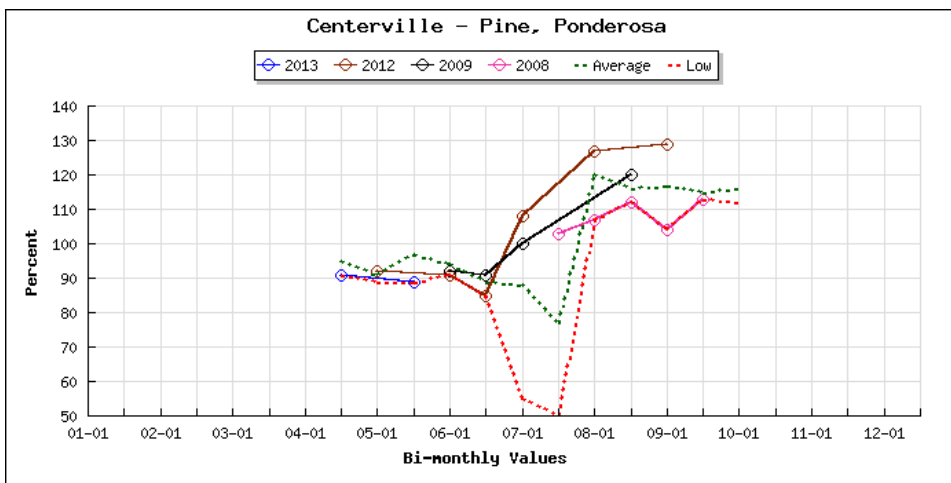
Emmett North Zone - Ninebark, Pacific																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2013											215	148	140											
2012									300			300		89					65					
2008											250	250	169		136		112							
2007								300		264	262	262	215			89			103					
Avg								300	300	264	263	262	175	199	129	129	89	117	84	112				
Low								300	300	264	215	148	140	169	89	122	89	112	65	112				

Idaho Department of Lands

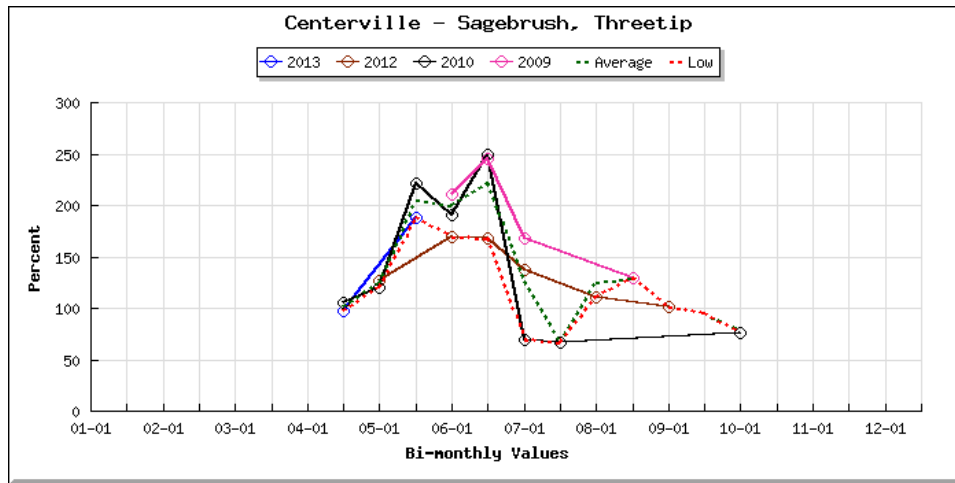


Historically there are two sites that have been used to collect fuel samples: Boise Basin and Centerville. The following charts show only Centerville as it is the only one that has data for the past four years.

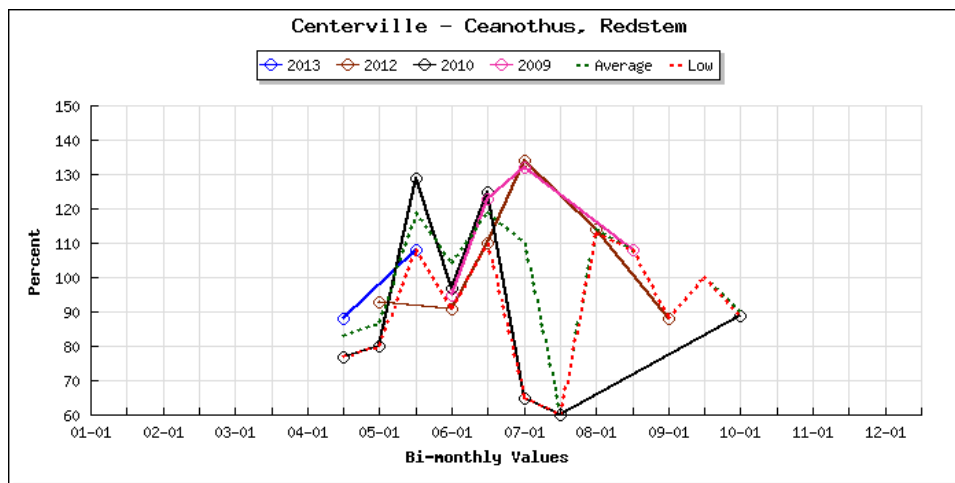
Centerville - 1000-Hour																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2013								38																
2012									23		9	16	9		1		6							
2009											10		17			11								
2008														20	11	3	3	1						
Avg								39	30	40	12	16	16	14	7	7	5	5	4					
Low								38	23	40	9	15	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
2013								91		89														
2012									92		91	85	108		127		129							
2009											92	91	100			120								
2008														103	107	112	104	113						
Avg								95	91	97	94	89	88	77	120	116	117	115	116					
Low								91	89	89	91	85	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
2013								98		188														
2012									127		169	168	138		111		101							
2010								105	120	221	191	250	69	67					76					
2009											211	245	168			129								
Avg								102	124	205	200	221	125	67	126	129	101	95	77					
Low								98	120	188	169	168	69	67	111	129	101	95	76					



Centerville - Ceanothus, Redstem																								
	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
2013								88		108														
2012									93		91	110	134		114		88							
2010								77	80	129	97	125	65	60					89					
2009											95	123	132			108								
Avg								83	87	119	104	119	110	60	114	108	88	100	90					
Low								77	80	108	91	110	65	60	113	108	88	100	89					