

# 2015

## Boise Interagency Dispatch Center



# ANNUAL REPORT

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## AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

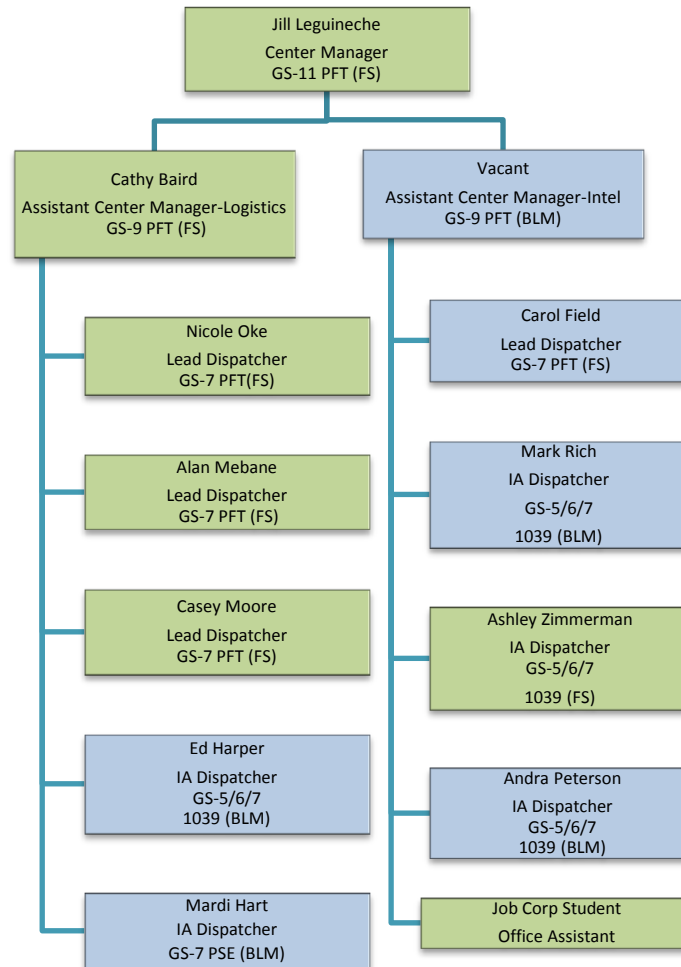
The Boise Interagency Dispatch Center continued its interagency success in providing safe, cost effective service for wildland fires within southwest Idaho for Boise District Bureau of Land Management, Boise National Forest, and Southwest Idaho Department of Lands. Listed below is the total acreage responsibility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



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

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

## 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 the duty officers with the assistant center managers being secondary as needed. The primary duties of the Assistant Center Managers are Logistics and Intelligence. Cathy Baird serves in the Logistics role and the Intelligence role was vacant this year. Of the nine primary IA dispatchers, two are also assigned as aviation dispatchers and one as night dispatcher. Each dispatcher also has an area of responsibility which could include Bureau of Land Management, southern Boise National Forest, northern Boise National Forest or Southwest Idaho Forest Protective District.

There were several personnel changes and movement this year. Kelsey Dehoney one of our IA Dispatchers took an upgrade to the Twin Falls District. We were able to fill behind her in Regional FireHire with Casey Moore from the East Idaho Dispatch office. We had 2 new seasonal dispatchers this year. Andra Peterson from the Boise BLM Helitack crew served as the second Aviation Dispatcher and Ashley Zimmerman from the Idaho City Hotshots. Ed Harper returned to dispatch from the field and worked both the BLM and the State desks. Leigh Ann Hislop took a long term detail to the Boise District training officer position in the spring and her intelligence duties were divided amongst the dispatchers for the remainder of the year. The office assistant position was filled by several Centennial Job Corp students.

Local fire activity as a whole was well below the ten year average. Boise District BLM was well below the average for starts and above average for acres burned. For Boise National Forest, the number of fire starts and acres were both well below the 10 year average. Southwest Idaho Department of Lands was just above average for the number of starts but acres burned was over five times the normal (reference charts on page 8). Logistically, our dispatch workload was busier than normal throughout the year as Nationally we spend a fair amount of time in Planning Level 5 and supported all of California, Oregon and Washington (refer to the charts on page 17). For operations, initial attack started with a busy May and June but a very quiet July. Activity picked up the second week of August with the Soda Fire and then it stayed fairly steady but not overwhelming the entire season. Dispatch went to the seven day coverage on May 17<sup>th</sup> and ended on October 18<sup>th</sup>. The first 24-hour coverage was May 5<sup>th</sup>. The regular night shift started on June 14<sup>th</sup> and ended on September 27<sup>th</sup>. We opened expanded dispatch on August 11<sup>th</sup> and closed October 17<sup>th</sup>. We hosted five Incident Management Teams and two Buying Team this season.



Soda Fire 2015

INCIDENT	IMT TYPE	IMT NAME	TEAM HOME UNIT
SODA COMPLEX	TYPE 1	PECHOTA	ROCKY MTN
SODA COMPLEX	TYPE 2	MARTIN/WHALEN	GREAT BASIN
COUGAR	TYPE 2	ROSENTHAL	GREAT BASIN
COUGAR	TYPE 3	WYATT	NEVADA
WALKER	TYPE 2	DUNFORD	GREAT BASIN
SODA COMPLEX	BUYING TEAM	SHUPLA	GREAT BASIN
WALKER	BUYING TEAM	EARLY	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: Office of Aircraft Services, ROSS Phacil and Project Developers, Irwin and the Fire Reporting Group from DOI, Idaho Power Dispatchers, DOI Secretary Jewel, Austin Texas Fire Department, USDA Under Secretary and CIO's.

## 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	11	22	0
TYPE 1 IHC	0	2	0
TYPE 2 REGULAR IA CREW	0	2	0
TYPE 2 CREW	0	1	1
SMOKE CHASE CREW (5-10 PEOPLE)	0	1	1
SUPER HEAVY ENGINE (TYPE 3)	2	0	0
TYPE 4 ENGINE	12	5	0
TYPE 5/6/7 ENGINE	0	0	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
<b>CONTRACT RESOURCES</b>			
NATIONAL TYPE 2 IA CREW		2	
REGIONAL ENGINES TYPE 4		17	
REGIONAL ENGINES TYPE 6		21	
AIRCRAFT CRASH RESCUE APPARTUS		1	
NATIONAL BUSES – CREW CARRIER		54	
REGIONAL WATER TENDERS - TACTICAL		5	
REGIONAL WATER TENDERS - SUPPORT		26	
CHIPPER		5	
CLERICAL SUPPORT UNIT		1	
DOZERS		26	
EXCAVATORS		12	
FALLER MODULE		8	
ROAD GRADERS		5	
SKIDDER		0	
SKIDGINE		0	
HELICOPTER OPERATIONS SUPPORT TRAILER		2	
TRANSPORTS TRACTOR/TRAILER		50	
MECHANICS/SERVICE TRUCK		6	
REFRIGERATED TRUCK/TRAILER		11	
WEED WASHING UNIT		9	
FUEL TENDER		8	
GRAY WATER TRUCK		12	
POTABLE WATER TRUCK		4	
HANDWASHING STATION – TRAILER MOUNTED		7	

## FIRE ACTIVITY

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center dispatched a total of 253 incidents which includes wildland fires, assists to local cooperators, and UTL/false alarms. Within our response area we dispatched to 183 confirmed incidents for 316,963 acres. Our Southwest Idaho 10 year average (2006-2015) is 236 fires for 185,718 acres.

*Below is a list of 2015 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	
<b>FIRES</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>FIRES</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>FIRES</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>FIRES</b>	<b>183</b>
5 YR AVG	108	5 YR AVG	98	5 YR AVG	29	5 YR AVG	234
% OF 5 YR AVG	82%	% OF 5 YR AVG	67%	% OF 5 YR AVG	96%	% OF 5 YR AVG	78%
10 YR AVG	101	10 YR AVG	108	10 YR AVG	26	10 YR AVG	236
% OF 10 YR AVG	88%	% OF 10 YR AVG	61%	% OF 10 YR AVG	107%	% OF 10 YR AVG	78%
25 YR AVG	102	25 YR AVG	142	25 YR AVG	26	25 YR AVG	270
% OF 25 YR AVG	87%	% OF 25 YR AVG	46%	% OF 25 YR AVG	107%	% OF 25 YR AVG	67%
<b>ACRES</b>	<b>309,046</b>	<b>ACRES</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>ACRES</b>	<b>6,317</b>	<b>ACRES</b>	<b>316,963</b>
5 YR AVG	159,610	5 YR AVG	61,709	5 YR AVG	3,664	5 YR AVG	224,983
% OF 5 YR AVG	193%	% OF 5 YR AVG	02%	% OF 5 YR AVG	172%	% OF 5 YR AVG	140%
10 YR AVG	107,674	10 YR AVG	75,182	10 YR AVG	2,862	10 YR AVG	185,718
% OF 10 YR AVG	287%	% OF 10 YR AVG	02%	% OF 10 YR AVG	221%	% OF 10 YR AVG	170%
25 YR AVG	87,180	25 YR AVG	51,282	25 YR AVG	1,407	25 YR AVG	139,869
% OF 25 YR AVG	354%	% OF 25 YR AVG	03%	% OF 25 YR AVG	449%	% OF 25 YR AVG	227%

*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
2006	128	115,926	202	87,493	30	4,748
2007	122	96,050	113	341,615	24	3,784
2008	65	4885	100	152	10	61
2009	63	3584	87	2197	32	29
2010	98	58,244	89	11,821	24	1,676
2011	118	153,070	105	4,954	21	179
2012	148	156,726	62	153,540	20	802
2013	119	172,027	134	139,282	48	3,201
2014	64	7,179	122	9,170	27	7,823
<b>2015</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>309,046</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6,317</b>
<b>10 YR AVG 2006-2015</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>107,674</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>75,182</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2,862</b>

*Below are charts listing of the first and last fires and monthly breakdown of fires within each agency's protection areas for 2015.*

	FIRST FIRE	ACRES	LAST FIRE	ACRES
BOISE DISTRICT BLM	5/11	0.10	10/17	5.0
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	4/10	0.75	10/20	0.10
SOUTHWEST IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	4/22	3.4	10/10	5,963

**Fires & Acres Burned by Month - Boise District BLM Protection**

	TOTAL # FIRES	HUMAN FIRES	LIGHTNING FIRES	BLM ACRES	PRIVATE ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
FEBRUARY	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARCH	0	0	0	0	0	0
APRIL	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAY	4	3	1	0.2	0	4.7
JUNE	21	17	4	1588.3	10073.5	22987.2
JULY	32	16	16	3084	103.4	3199.4
AUGUST	26	16	10	228,466.3	41,321	282,840.25
SEPTEMBER	4	4	0	5	4.1	9.2
OCTOBER	2	2	0	5.1	0	5.1
NOVEMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	89	58	31	241,567.9	51,501.9	309, 045.8

**Fires & Acres Burned by Month - Boise National Forest Protection**

	TOTAL # FIRES	HUMAN FIRES	LIGHTNING FIRES	USFS ACRES	PRIVATE ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
FEBRUARY	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARCH	0	0	0	0	0	0
APRIL	1	1	0	0	0.75	0.75
MAY	5	2	3	0.3	0.6	0.9
JUNE	12	5	7	5.1	0.25	5.6
JULY	20	4	16	7.1	0.6	7.8
AUGUST	20	3	17	1565.2	12	1580.8
SEPTEMBER	4	3	1	1.6	0	1.7
OCTOBER	4	4	0	0.45	1.5	1.95
NOVEMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	66	22	44	1579.95	16.6	1599.65



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

	TOTAL # FIRES	HUMAN FIRES	LIGHTNING FIRES	IDL ACRES	PRIVATE ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
FEBRUARY	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARCH	0	0	0	0	0	0
APRIL	1	1	0	0.4	3	3.4
MAY	1	1	0	0	2.5	15.6
JUNE	6	5	1	0	294.15	315.75
JULY	13	5	8	3.35	1.65	5.4
AUGUST	3	2	1	0	7.7	12.8
SEPTEMBER	2	1	1	0	0	.45
OCTOBER	2	2	0	465	216.25	5963.25
NOVEMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	28	17	11	468.75	525.25	6316.65



Walker Fire 2015

### AGENCY FIRE ACTIVITY STATISTICS

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

SIZE	BOD	BOF	SWS
A (0 – 0.25)	28	45	15
B (0.26 – 9)	26	16	9
C (10 – 99)	15	3	2
D (100-299)	8	1	1
E (300 – 999)	4	0	0
F (1000 – 4999)	5	1	0
G (5000+)	3	0	1

## FIRE ACTIVITY – BOISE DISTRICT BLM

FIRES SUPPRESSED BY BOD	
ASSISTS TO RURAL FIRE DEPT	10
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	9
HUMAN CAUSED FIRES	58
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	31
BOD PROTECTION TOTAL FIRES	89

TOTAL ACRES SUPPRESSED BY BOD (ALL OWNERS)	
ASSISTS TO RURAL FIRE DEPT	50.7
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	364.5
HUMAN CAUSED ACRES	22,987.4
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	286,058.4
BOD PROTECTION TOTAL ACRES	309,045.8

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	10545.7	231,022.2	50	29	21	241567.9
US FOREST SERVICE	0	0.1	1	0	1	0.1
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	1717.4	13180	4	3	1	14894.4
PRIVATELY OWNED	9802.8	41699.1	33	25	8	51501.9
MILITARY/ARMY CORP OF ENG	0	0	0	0	0	0
US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	924.4	157	1	1	0	1081.4
COMBINED TOTAL	5719.6	1459.2		58	31	
RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSIST	50.7		10	---	---	50.7
FEDERAL AND STATE ASSIST	364.5		9	---	---	364.5

OTHER BOD-BLM OWNED ACRES SUPPRESSED WITHIN OTHER PROTECTION AREAS	9	---	---	43.3
TOTAL BOD FALSE ALARMS	19			

MILITARY ORCHARD TRAINING AREA FIRES WITHIN BLM OWNED GROUND	FIRE SERVICE ORGANIZATION RESPONSE	48	FULL SUPPRESSION STRATEGY	82
FIRES	26	28	MULTIPLE STRATEGY	0
ACRES	42.1	76	MONITOR STRATEGY	7
CAUSE CODE	632	30	BORDER FIRES	6

FIELD OFFICE STATISTICS – BLM OWNED ACRES				
	# FIRES (BY ORIGIN)	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
FOUR RIVERS FO	54	4721.2	2267	6988.2
OWYHEE FO	20	943	226,160	227,103
BRUNEAU FO	6	5.25	2595	2600.25
BIRDS OF PREY NCA	13	4895.1	3	4898.1
OWYHEE MGT AREA	5	0	0.5	0.5

DETECTION METHOD		
DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	%
LOOKOUTS	19	21
AIRCRAFT	2	2
PRIVATE CITIZEN	21	24
AGENCY PERSONNEL	7	8
COUNTY DISPATCH	40	45

## FIRE ACTIVITY – BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

FIRES SUPPRESSED BY BOF	
ASSISTS TO RURAL FIRE DEPT	1
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	17
HUMAN CAUSED FIRES	22
LIGHTNING CAUSED FIRES	44
BOF PROTECTION TOTAL FIRES	66

TOTAL ACRES SUPPRESSED BY BOF (ALL OWNERS)	
ASSISTS TO RURAL FIRE DEPT	0.3
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	14,245.35
HUMAN CAUSED ACRES	7.55
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	1592.1
BOF PROTECTION TOTAL ACRES	1599.65

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	2.8	1577.15	51	14	37	1579.95
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	0	2.5	2	0	2	2.5
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	0.2	0.2	4	2	2	0.4
PRIVATELY OWNED	4.45	12.15	7	5	2	16.6
MILITARY	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	0.1	0.1	2	1	1	0.2
COMBINED TOTAL	7.55	1592.1	66	22	44	1599.65
RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSIST	0.3		1	---	---	0.3
FEDERAL AND STATE ASSIST	14,245.35		16	---	---	9451.35

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

OTHER BOF OWNED ACRES SUPPRESSED WITHIN OTHER PROTECTION AREAS		11	---	---	5303.45	
FULL SUPPRESSION	65	FIRE SERVICE ORGANIZATION RESPONSE		5	FALSE ALARMS	17
MULTIPLE STRATEGY	0	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE		11	UNABLE TO LOCATE	17
MONITOR STRATEGY	1	SUCCESSFUL INITIAL ATTACK FIRES		59	# OF BORDER FIRES	2

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST RANGER DISTRICT STATISTICS				
	FIRES (BY ORIGIN)	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
MOUNTAIN HOME	13	18.3	235.15	253.45
IDAHO CITY	21	5284.15	68.55	5352.7
CASCADE	16	1.75	1240.7	1242.45
LOWMAN	12	0.5	25.55	26.05
EMMETT	20	0.3	585	585.3

DETECTION METHOD		
	TOTAL	%
LOOKOUT	14	21
AIRCRAFT	15	22
AGENCY PERSONNEL	23	35
PRIVATE CITIZEN	7	11
COUNTY DISPATCH	7	11

## FIRE ACTIVITY – SOUTHWEST IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

FIRES SUPPRESSED BY SWS	
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	8
HUMAN CAUSED FIRES	17
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	11
SWS PROTECTION TOTAL FIRES	28

TOTAL ACRES SUPPRESSED BY SWS (ALL OWNERS)	
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	10,959.75
HUMAN CAUSED ACRES	6314.5
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	2.15
SWS PROTECTION TOTAL ACRES	6316.65

*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	468.5	0.25	2	1	1	468.75
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	19.1	0.1	2	1	1	19.2
US FOREST SERVICE	5302.9	0.45	8	5	3	5303.35
PRIVATELY OWNED	523.9	1.35	15	9	6	525.25
FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILITARY	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	0.1	0	1	1	0	0.1
COMBINED TOTAL	6314.5	2.15	28	17	11	6,316.65
FEDERAL AND STATE ASSIST	10,959.75		8	---	---	10,959.75
OTHER SWS OWNED ACRES SUPPRESSED WITHIN OTHER PROTECTION AREAS			13	---	---	14,894.8

DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	%
LOOKOUTS	5	18
AIRCRAFT	2	7
PRIVATE CITIZEN	8	28
AGENCY PERSONNEL	5	18
COUNTY DISPATCH	8	29

FALSE ALARM	2
UNABLE TO LOCATE	3
SUCCESSFUL INITIAL ATTACK	25
FIRE SERVICE ORGANIZATION RESPONSE	12
# OF BORDER FIRES	0
WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE	7

## FIRE ACTIVITY – SIGNIFICANT ACREAGE

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

DATE	NAME	FIRE CODE	FIELD OFFICE	CAUSE	ACRES
6/6/15	Celebration	JR0Z	BOP	H	6,869
6/9/15	Givens	JR48	OFO	H	389
6/12/15	River	JSC9	FRFO	H	1,092
6/13/15	Poison	JSF5	OFO	H	326
6/20/15	Elephant	JS92	OFO	H	169
6/21/15	Tower	JTN4	FRFO	H	318
6/25/15	Griffy	JT70	OFO	H	242
6/25/15	MM43 HWY 52	JT8Q	FRFO	H	10,845
6/27/15	MM107 I84	JUZ2	BOP	H	374
6/29/15	Shirts	JU6D	FRFO	L	2,056
7/6/15	Doyle	JW14	OFO	L	206
7/9/15	Barry	JXD3	FRFO	L	312
7/11/15	Crowbar	JX06	BFO	L	891
7/11/15	Catspaw	JX07	BFO	L	1,616
8/4/15	Cold	J0V1	FRFO	L	1,494
8/5/15	Crane	J0V8	BOP	H	263
8/10/15	Soda	J08B	OFO	L	279,144
8/14/15	Slate	J1MC	FRFO	H	190
8/14/15	Chalky	J1PJ	BOP	H	135
8/17/15	Mann	J169	FFO	H	1,330
8/29/15	Sheep	J2UW	FRFO	L	118



*Night time photo of the Soda fire, taken by a public citizen and posted to social media.*

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

DATE	NAME	INC#	RANGER DISTRICT	CAUSE	ACRES
8/4/15	Mores	819	3	L	66
8/4/15	Grape	821	1	L	230
8/4/15	Grayback	814	3	L	11.9
8/10/15	Wolf	903	5	L	25
8/13/15	Cougar	947	4	L	1,237

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

DATE	NAME	PROTECTION AREA	RANGER DISTRICT	FS ACRES
8/10/15	West Scriver	SIS	6	576
10/10/15	Walker	SWS	3	5,282

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

DATE	NAME	INC#	CAUSE	ACRES
5/5/15	Dead Dog	140	H	15.6
6/21/15	Harris	364	H	99.9
6/28/15	Gardena	426	H	212.9
10/10/15	Walker	1299	H	5,963

## LOGISTICAL ACTIVITY

Boise Dispatch Center mobilizes 1154 personnel representing the following agencies:

AGENCY	BOD	BOF	SWS	BOS	DFR	UT R04	ISO	DC WOI	NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER						
									FCD	FCA	FCF	FCR	FCP	AMDH	AMRO
TOTAL # OF PERSONNEL	168	370	85	6	4	10	31	6	123	21	95	17	31	8	9
ADMINISTRATIVELY DETERMINED	69	108	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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, 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. (Please note – 2015 overhead requests do not include the engine and crew subordinates).

	ALASKA	EASTERN AREA	EASTERN GREAT BASIN	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	NORTHERN ROCKIES	NORTHWEST	ROCKY MOUNTAIN	SOUTHERN AREA	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	SOUTHWEST	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	NATIONAL INTERAGENCY COORDINATION
OVERHEAD	60	3	130	65	72	177	8	13	19	10	0	2	20
CREW	6	0	165	1	8	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
EQUIPMENT	1	0	1129	30	5	24	0	0	2	1	0	0	2
AIRCRAFT	0	0	53	6	24	83	8	3	1	2	0	0	

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center processed 35,739 resource orders for 2015. Below is a chart showing the breakdown of the type of work processed. In comparison, last year we processed 29,403, 49,399 in 2013, 62,173 in 2012; 16,343 in 2011 and 31,229 in 2010. An additional workload is rental vehicles. This year we processed 278 rental vehicle orders

	ENTER	DELETE	PLACE	RETRIEVE	FILL	UNFILL	REASSIGN	RELEASE	CANCEL	CANCEL UTF	UTF
AIRCRAFT	792	1	354	14	706	15	224	466	54	63	40
CREW	253	7	133	15	198	13	70	128	26	37	7
EQUIPMENT	1262	30	205	15	1198	23	168	964	81	38	93
OVERHEAD	4571	32	2699	262	4170	176	1986	2473	137	220	593
SUPPLY	5161	453	2067	8	2572	6	0	311	111	38	0
TOTAL	12039	523	5458	314	8844	233	2448	4342	409	396	733

UTF orders greater than 5 included – IADP, ACDP, EDSD, HEQB, TFLD, HMGB, ENGB, SPUL, GISS, ABRO, PIO2 and PIO1.



## CREWS

The 2015 fire season for the IHC crews started out slow with some local IA. Boise IHC's first off district assignment was to the Sockeye Fire in Alaska in June. Idaho City IHC's first off district assignment was to the Washington Fire in Nevada. Idaho City went to Alaska in July. Other off district assignments for the crews included fires in Idaho, Utah, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming.



*Below is a list of their accomplishments and statistics.*

	DATE OF FIRST FIRE	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
<b>BOISE IHC</b>	3/31	10/11	140	10	15	90	19	4	10	4	15,200	26
<b>IDAHO CITY IHC</b>	5/5	9/24	160	9	18	84	20	4	11	9	30,948	53



*Boise Interagency Hot Shot Crew*



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

	CREW 3	CREW 5	CREW 8	CREW 39	CREW 13A	CREW 13B
AGENCY	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	BOF JOB CORP	SOUTHERN IDAHO CORRECTION INSTITUTE	PATRICK ENVIRONMENTAL INC	PATRICK ENVIRONMENTAL INC
DATE FIRST ASSIGNMENT (ON OR OFF UNIT)	5/5	5/5	5/5	6/21	6/22	6/22
OFF-UNIT ASSIGNMENTS	3	4	2	1	9	4



## ENGINES

Below shows the activity the engine crews received off-unit which includes traveling to California, Oregon, and Utah. These also include assisting neighbors such as Elko, Payette, Salmon-Challis, Sawtooth, Twin Falls, and Vale.

	BLM	USFS	IDL	CONTRACT
STAFFED TYPE 3 ENGINES	3	0	0	0
STAFFED TYPE 4 ENGINES	18	6	0	17
STAFFED TYPE 6 ENGINES	0	0	4	18
TOTAL NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS	239	42	53	40
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFF-UNIT INCIDENT ASSIGNMENTS	24	19	9	32
DATE OF FIRST OFF-UNIT ASSIGNMENT	6/21	7/7	7/21	7/16



*BLM Type 3 “Super Heavy” and a beautiful Boise District sunset.*



## AIRCRAFT

Listed are the helicopters assigned to the Boise Dispatch area with their capabilities and accomplishments for the 2015 season.

AGENCY	BLM	USFS	USFS	USFS
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	N350MW	N864H	N205DY	N526MW
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	AS 350 B3E	BELL 407	BELL 205A1++	KAMAN 1200 K-MAX
CATEGORY TYPE	3	3	2	1
MANDATORY AVAILABILITY PERIOD	100	115	120	120
DAYS ON EXTENTION	13	12	13	6
BASE LOCATION	BOISE	GARDEN VALLEY	LUCKY PEAK	LUCKY PEAK
CREW SIZE	10	11	17	1
TOTAL FLIGHT HOURS	150.7	250.8	297.2	283.8
FIRE MANAGEMENT HOURS	141.2	246.1	285.1	283.8
OTHER HOURS	9.5	4.7	12.1	0
INITIAL ATTACK INCIDENTS	39	20	30	13
LARGE FIRE INCIDENTS	3	10	7	21
PERSON DAYS ON FIRES	792	638	2,016	206
% IA SUPPORTED WITH BUCKET	77%	65%	73%	100%
GALLONS OF WATER	174,540	114,692	340,832	1,428,320
GALLONS OF RETARDANT	N/A	0	0	26,555
PERSONNEL TRANSPORTED	396	894	1,633	NA
OPERATIONAL RAPPELS	N/A	NA	42	NA
FIRES STAFFED BY RAPPELLERS	N/A	NA	1	NA
POUNDS OF INTERNAL CARGO	41,225	48,400	177,978	0
POUNDS OF EXTERNAL CARGO	9,570	65,430	68,044	10750
AERIAL IGNITION HOURS	11.2	7	0	0
HELITACK VEHICLE MILEAGE	7881	NR	NR	NR
DETAILER TOTAL DAYS	231	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL OPERATIONAL COST	\$243,591	\$698,826.04	\$1,402,299.49	\$2,071,315.50



*Left: H0MW Boise BLM exclusive-use ship*

*Right: Boise NF H64H based out of Garden Valley*



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

AGNECY	BLM	USFS
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	N5DT	N531SA
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	AERO COMMANDER 690B	AERO COMMANDER 500S
DAYS UNDER CONTRACT	100	93
BASE LOCATION	BOISE AIRPORT	BOISE AIRPORT
FLIGHT HOURS INITIAL ATTACK	121.7	NR
# OF INCIDENTS	NR	15
DETECTION FLIGHTS	NR	8
TOTAL # OF TRAINEES	5	2
TOTAL TRAINEE HOURS	19.2	NR
TOTAL TRAINEE MISSIONS	9	NR
DAYS USED	112	36
TOTAL FLIGHT TIME	149.9	149.95
TOTAL COST	\$217,700	\$162,216.55

View from inside Air Attack



## MOUNTAIN HOME SEAT BASE

SEATS (Single Engine Air Tankers) are such an asset to our fire fighting force. Mountain Home SEAT Base serviced 12 different SEATS this season for a total cost of \$540,836.02. For comparison in 2014, 9 SEATS were used, and in 2013 17 different SEATS flew out of Mountain Home. The base pumped 99,716 gallons of retardant this year, which was considerably more than the previous year. In 2014 the base pumped 21,760 gallons, in 2013 the base pumped 278,527 gallons of retardant and in 2012 pumped 143,527 gallons.

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

SEAT	WATER LOADS	WATER GALLONS	RETARDANT LOADS	RETARDANT GALLONS	RETARDANT COSTS	FLIGHT TIME	FLIGHT COSTS	ES & OTHER COSTS	TOTAL COST
833	0	0	18	13,545	24,922.80	14.73	41,244.00	3,996.00	\$70,162.80
801	0	0	34	25,029	46,053.36	31.07	85,119.52	6,018.00	\$137,190.88
819	2	1,480	30	21,830	40,167.20	29.26	76,105.26	5,510.00	\$123,262.46
846	0	0	8	6,153	11,321.52	5.49	14,274.00	0.00	\$25,595.52
848	0	0	10	7,355	13,533.20	10.84	28,184.00	436.00	\$42,153.20
845	0	0	4	2,865	5,271.60	9.86	25,636.00	352.00	\$31,259.60
878	0	0	11	7,787	14,328.08	8.34	23,318.64	0.00	\$37,646.72
879	0	0	8	5,474	10,072.16	6.16	19,496.40	0.00	\$29,568.56
809	0	0	7	5,313	9,775.92	4.85	12,610.00	0.00	\$22,385.92
884	0	0	1	715	1,315.60	0.97	3,014.76	0.00	\$4,330.36
850	0	0	3	2,150	3,956.00	2.61	6,264.00	0.00	\$10,220.00
837	0	0	2	1,500	2,760.00	1.50	4,200.00	100.00	\$7,060.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>99,716</b>	<b>183,477.44</b>	<b>125.68</b>	<b>\$339,466.58</b>	<b>16,412.00</b>	<b>\$540,836.02</b>

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

INC NAME	FIRE CODE	UNIT	WATER LOADS	WATER GALLONS	RETARDANT LOADS	RETARDANT GALLONS	FLIGHT TIME	TOTAL COSTS
3 POLE	JZ5W	BOD	0	0	0	0	0.00	\$454.00
ABC. MISC	EKW2	BOF	0	0	0	0	0.00	\$781.00
BARRY	JXD3	BOD	0	0	16	11,932	9.23	\$48,087.41
BDC PREPO	EKR6	BDC	0	0	0	0	4.57	\$26,399.50
BERRY	J1ST	SLD	0	0	0	0	2.99	\$8,075.42
BLM NAT. SEVERITY	D9ES	BOD	2	1,480	0	0	0.41	\$3,758.41
BULL FIRE	EKW3	BTF	0	0	3	2,175	5.47	\$18,737.40
CATSPAW	JX07	BOD	0	0	0	0	0.00	\$579.00
CNC PREPO	EKR6	CNC	0	0	0	0	1.15	\$2,991.15
COLD	J0V1	BOD	0	0	16	11,690	8.62	\$51,439.40
COUGAR	EKW2	BOF	0	0	11	8,015	12.15	\$49,172.30
DIETRICH BUTTE	JVH6	TFD	0	0	1	765	1.07	\$4,957.60
DOYLE	JW14	BOD	0	0	15	10,965	12.02	\$54,576.30
ELDORADO	J14Y	972S	0	0	0	0	0.57	\$1,596.00
FAREWELL BEND	J0SJ	VAD	0	0	2	1,430	2.83	\$10,717.03
GRAPE	EKW2	BOF	0	0	10	7,392	7.54	\$40,630.81
GRAYBACK	EKW2	BOF	0	0	2	1,527	1.79	\$8,333.40
HULL	JZM5	BOD	0	0	2	1,475	0.96	\$5,567.48
JAKES	J2J0	BOD	0	0	3	2,225	2.29	\$11,326.56
LIME HILL	J0W7	VAD	0	0	5	3,425	5.50	\$26,435.59
LUCKY	JWU5	BOD	0	0	1	715	0.33	\$2,559.93
MANN	J169	BOD	0	0	3	2,210	3.53	\$14,725.98
MAPROCK	J0LV	BOD	0	0	2	1,485	1.46	\$6,579.86
MORES	EKW2	BOF	0	0	2	1,450	1.82	\$8,397.61
PARK	JZH5	VAD	0	0	1	750	1.22	\$4,796.00
PINE FIRE	EKW2	BOF	0	0	3	2,175	2.56	\$11,528.69
RADIO TOWER	J2SQ	VAD	0	0	1	700	1.88	\$6,506.88
RAPID	J1MA	SIS	0	0	1	750	1.07	\$4,163.07
ROCK CREEK	JX0L	TWX	0	0	2	1,500	1.55	\$6,791.55
ROYAL	EK1M	STF	0	0	3	2,200	2.89	\$12,714.02
SAGE GROUSE	259	BOD	0	0	0	0	0.00	\$336.00

SEVERITY	D0YJ	FCD	0	0	0	0	0.00	\$302.00
SHOE	J1RU	BOD	0	0	4	2,950	2.07	\$11,133.50
SLATE	J1MC	BOD	0	0	3	2,220	1.50	\$8,529.30
SODA	J08B	BOD	0	0	12	8,740	10.75	\$47,657.85
TEPEE SPRINGS	J1KS	PAF	0	0	4	2,920	4.83	\$18,687.51
TOLL	J2G5	SWS	0	0	0	0	0.00	\$411.00
TRAIL CREEK	JW9N	VAD	0	0	2	1,535	2.68	\$10,267.73
WEBB	JW3K	BOD	0	0	2	1,500	1.83	\$7,698.93
WINDY RIDGE	J1BV	VAD	0	0	2	1,450	2.79	\$10,069.79
TOTAL	---	---	2	1,480	134	98,266	123.92	\$568,472.96



*Retardant drop on the Shirts fire.*

## BOISE TANKER BASE

The Boise Tanker Base was used by 36 different tankers including both large airtankers and SEATS (Single Engine Airtanker). The Boise Airtanker Base supported 16 different large air tankers this season. The first retardant activity in Boise occurred on June 6 and the last day of activity was on October 17. **The Boise Tanker Base supported 90 different incidents and pumped a total of 756 loads for 1,155,851 gallons for a total cost of \$6,146,000.40.** In comparison last year the base supported 72 different incidents for 726,110 gallons of retardant for a total cost of \$3,564,281. The largest number of loads by the tanker base and the most retardant pumped for an incident was for the Soda fire with 180 (202,900gallons) for \$967,084.88.

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

NAME	SODA	TEPEE SPRINGS	ELEVEN MILE	MM43 HWY52	WALKER	RAPID	WEST SCRIVER	COUGAR
UNIT	BOD	PAF	SCF	BOD	SWS	SIS	SIS	BOF
FIRE CODE	J08B	J1KS	EKW8	JT8Q	J4C0	J1MA	J09U	EKW2
LANDING COSTS	16423.91	9404.64	7047.26	7471.79	12309.48	5762.83	5280.78	3629.37
LOADS	180	40	47	75	61	24	22	19
RETARDANT GALLONS	202,900	108,459	87,937	93,505	100,784	62,271	60,246	39,337
RETARDANT COSTS	357,852.34	219,087.18	177,632.74	199,127.55	203,583.68	125,787.42	107,440.08	79,460.74
FLIGHT TIME	157.76	44.18	52.34	51.99	46.12	23.61	13.57	16.59
FLIGHT COSTS	583,244.63	372,863.31	274,575.25	207,243.26	185,306.22	200,428.60	122,983.46	111,647.93
OTHER COSTS	8,244	5,865	2,394	2,799	9,389	3,333	0	1,884
RETARDANT CREW COST	1,320	1,280	1,200	1,400	2,120	1,320	0	0
TOTAL COST	967,084.88	608,500.13	462,849.25	418,041.60	412,708.38	336,631.85	235,704.32	196,622.04





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

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

AIRTANKERS	AIRCRAFT	LOADS	RETARDANT GALLONS	FLIGHT TIME
TOTAL 37	TYPE	756	1,155,351	723.89
T01	Large	62	184,206	53.83
T02	Large	86	253,279	70.11
T05	Large	27	56,283	35.46
T07	Large	23	47,806	20.55
T101	Large	4	14,702	5.13
T105	Large	4	14,941	7.70
T131	Large	28	98,097	24.24
T160	Large	4	11,175	2.92
T161	Large	11	31,279	7.26
T162	Large	11	29,224	7.11
T163	Large	5	14,648	5.67
T40	Large	4	11,810	7.80
T41	Large	8	23,569	7.55
T43	Large	0	0	0.00
T44	Large	5	10,453	10.13
T45	Large	3	6,224	3.33
T801	SEAT	53	39,749	45.22
T802	SEAT	36	27,043	40.89
T809	SEAT	7	5,228	13.25
T811	SEAT	1	738	11.82
T819	SEAT	60	43,444	50.84
T824	SEAT	6	4,383	5.48
T833	SEAT	109	79,375	90.91
T837	SEAT	44	33,713	40.61
T845	SEAT	41	29,141	42.26
T846	SEAT	11	8,306	14.23
T848	SEAT	20	14,790	21.19
T850	SEAT	7	5,276	4.94
T866	SEAT	7	5,176	10.55
T873	SEAT	1	672	1.43
T878	SEAT	16	12,110	16.19
T879	SEAT	21	15,590	16.75
T881	SEAT	20	14,835	16.72
T884	SEAT	2	1,487	1.44
T891	SEAT	2	1,470	2.25
T896	SEAT	3	2,213	3.43
T899	SEAT	4	2,916	4.70

## FUELS MANAGEMENT – Hazardous Fuels Acre Accomplishments

### Boise District BLM

TYPE OF PROJECT	ACRES
PRESCRIBED BURNING	7,890
MECHANICAL TREATMENT	11,660
OTHER FUEL REDUCTION CONTROL	900
TOTAL	20,450

In comparison to 201: 670 acres of prescribed burning, 11,562 mechanical treatment acres, 1,125 of other fuel reduction acres.



Top: Pole Creek RX 2015  
Bottom: South Mountain RX 2015



## Boise National Forest

RANGER DISTRICT	NON-WUI		WUI		TOTAL		
	PRESCRIBED BURN	MECHANICAL	PRESCRIBED BURN	MECHANICAL	PRESCRIBED BURN	MECHANICAL	INTEGRATED MECHANICAL
MOUNTAIN HOME	0	0	149	0	149	0	36
IDAHO CITY	0	0	955	542	955	542	0
CASCADE	59	0	144.3	66.9	203.3	66.9	634
LOWMAN	61	0	1586	20	1647	20	108
EMMETT	2552	0	0	0	2552	0	4386
TOTAL	2672	0	2834.3	625.9	5506.3	625.9	5164

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

In comparison to 2014: 3817 prescribed burn acres, 5450 mechanical treated acres, and 4904 Integrated mechanical acres.

## Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

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

## FIRE PREVENTION & MITIGATION PROGRAM – Boise District BLM

Over the course of the 2015 season, Boise District fire prevention staff facilitated 32 fire prevention, mitigation and education events. These events included: school presentations, community events, National Night Out, the Table Rock Challenge, Smokey Bear's Birthday, and the Caldwell Night Rodeo.

For the 6<sup>th</sup> year in a row, the Boise District partnered with KBOI radio to produce Public Service Announcements (PSAs). 2015 PSAs included topics such as: preparedness, summer recreation, fireworks, prevention, restrictions and sage grouse.

District personnel were able to make significant inroads with several local communities with substantial Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) concerns regarding fuel breaks. Through participation in Home Owners Association meetings in the Columbia Village, Warm Springs Mesa and Surprise Valley communities, we were able to educate homeowners on the risks, challenges and mitigation options regarding WUI. We are working with these communities at risk to develop fuel breaks that could also provide fire equipment access when necessary. Prevention personnel were assisted by investigation staff and fire staff throughout the season.

The Boise District prevention and education program was able to reach 360 elementary students through our education efforts, including 120 students with a focus on wildfire curriculum. The fourth grade wildfire curriculum project is one of the most significant mitigation and education efforts we are currently focusing on and will be refined and expanded in 2016, reaching an even greater number of Treasure Valley students. District personnel will participate in a teacher training event in March, 2016 and will work with educators to ensure that content is at an understandable, age-appropriate level, and will incorporate elements of core standards, such as mathematics.

The 2015 fire season was average for fire starts, and above average for acres burned. Boise District protection total fires: 89 starts that burned 309,261.55 acres, of which 241,589.6 acres were Boise District land. Of the 89 fires, 58 were human caused and 31 were ignited by lightning. The 10-year average is 99 total fires, of which 68 are typically human caused, with 31 lightning starts that burn an average of 82, 270 acres.

The most significant fire of 2015 was the Soda Fire, Northeast of Jordan Valley, OR. This fire constitutes the majority of 2015 acres burned; otherwise 2015 would have been below average in terms of acres burned. The Soda Fire started on August 10, in extreme conditions and rapidly out-paced initial attack efforts, ultimately growing to 279,144 acres. The Soda fire was controlled on August 25.

The Boise District went into Stage 1 fire restrictions on August 21, 2015. Stage 1 restrictions were in effect until they were rescinded on September 11, 2015, after some changes in the weather, including some precipitation. Boise District prevention staff posted restriction notices in a number of popular recreation areas and fielded frequent questions from the public regarding the restrictions.

### **Fire Mitigation Project Highlights - 2015**

- Fourth grade curriculum development project. The purpose of this effort is based on the fact that many people envision the devastating effects of wildland fire and associate all wildfires as bad. Wildfire plays an important role in our ecosystem if managed properly. Fire and fuels management can be used to promote a healthier forest and rangeland environment, influence

sustainable wildlife habitat, and protect communities from the devastating effects of uncontrolled, unwanted wildland fires. By introducing this integrated wildfire history unit to Idaho schools at the fourth grade level, it is our hope to induce a “culture change” from “all fire is bad” to “fire can be good”. This education effort will be expanded to 35 Treasure Valley schools in 2016. We are excited about the potential of this project to reach a great number of students at an early age to explain fire’s natural role in our landscapes.



*Josh Renz helping with the final group activity for the 4th grade fire curriculum test group at Whitney Elementary School.*



*Matchstick forest activity demonstrated at Shadow Hills Elementary School.*

- Surprise Valley Vegetative Fuel Break. This project focused on the southern and eastern sides of Canyon Point, a Surprise Valley subdivision in Southeast Boise. A 50-foot wide fuel break was established through mowing and hand removal of brush. The swath was then seeded with Forage Kochia, a fire tolerant shrub that exhibits low fire behavior in terms of rates of spread, flame length and intensity and once established, can out-compete Cheat Grass. The purpose of this project was to reduce the threat of wildfire to the community, as well as reduce the risk of human-caused starts in the area. The vegetative fuel break will also provide initial attack resources with an anchor point, as well as access for equipment in the event of a wildfire.

## FIRE INVESTIGATION AND TRESPASS – Boise District BLM

The Boise District had an average number of fires caused by human activities this year at 58:

- Campfires = 4
- Escaped burns = 6
- Arson = 2 (1 stolen vehicle and 1 hot set – UTL suspect )
- Equipment = 22(14 vehicle related fires (5 exhaust); 3 powerline equipment; 3 mowing; 2 welding)
- Railroad = 1 (RR tie, no wildland involved)
- Miscellaneous = 23 (5 birds in powerlines, 11 possibly shooting-related including 2 exploding targets, 5 unknown, 1 fireworks, and 1 toilet paper burning incident that made international news)

Eighteen fires were identified as potential fire trespass cases. Sixteen were recommended to go forward with trespass proceedings. A suspect has not been identified for the stolen vehicle arson and negligence could not be determined on a recreational vehicle fire. The five bird related powerline caused fires are still under investigation and review for potential fire trespass. The remaining fires were not pursued due to lack of evidence to prove negligence, the potential responsible party could not be located/identified, or the cause was undetermined. There was an increase in escaped burns, mowing, and bird-related powerline caused fires. Vehicles and shooting continue to be the District's top causes, however, powerlines are a close third. There was a decrease in the number of exploding targets and fireworks caused fires. Future fire prevention efforts will focus on general shooting/target practice and vehicle maintenance.

Fire Investigators also assisted other jurisdictions including Boise National Forest, Idaho Department of Lands, Ada County and Boise Fire Department with seven fire investigations; four may be pursued for cost recovery.



## FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM – Boise National Forest

### 2015 District Prevention Staff

D1 Mountain Home RD	Terry Carrico , Chad Cline, Will Hunt
D3 Idaho City RD	Joe Schindel
D4 Cascade RD	Kim Drake, Matt Parish
D5 Lowman RD	Penny Myers, Chris Knight
D6 Emmett RD	Larry Bolen, Francis White, Kelsey Griffiee

### The 2015 Forest Prevention Numbers

#### District **Abandoned Campfires** Documented

D1 Mountain Home	96
D3 Idaho City	15
D4 Cascade	27
D5 Lowman	112
D6 Emmett	65
<u>Forest Prevention Total</u>	<u><b>315</b></u>

Incident Reports issued	300
Citations Issued	71
Days in Stage 1 Fire Restrictions	21
Days on Fire Suppression Activities	112
Number of off Forest Assignments	31
Days working on Fire Investigations	30
New Prevention Signs installed	19



### The 2015 Forest Prevention Events

#### **February**

25<sup>th</sup> - Boise School District Bingo (70 **attendees**)

26<sup>th</sup> - Idaho Opportunity Conference, Boise (100)

## **March**

28<sup>th</sup> - South Fork Boise River, Fire Recovery Tree Planting Day (45)

## **April**

7<sup>th</sup>-Cascade After school co-op. Leave no trace/ woodsy owl (5)

9<sup>th</sup>- Donnelly Head. Be Bear Aware (15)

14<sup>th</sup>-Cascade Library preschool story time and puppet show (7)

14<sup>th</sup>- South Fork Boise River, Fire Recovery Tree Planting Day (35)

18<sup>th</sup>- Idaho Horse Expo, Nampa (1000)

21<sup>st</sup> - Arbor Day at Home Depoe with KTVB Larry Gilbert with Smokey Bear

23-Cascade pre-kindergarten Smokey story and fire education (28)

24<sup>th</sup> -Arbor Day celebration at Idaho State House with Smokey Bear (100)

25<sup>th</sup> - Robie Creek Fire Department, Firewise (30)

30<sup>th</sup>-Cascade 1-3<sup>rd</sup> graders Fire Safety talk, and intro to Smokey/Woodsy Poster contest

## **May**

1<sup>st</sup> -Cascade School Bicycle Rodeo K-6<sup>th</sup> grades. Smokey Bear (120)

2<sup>nd</sup> -Assessing Wildfire Hazards in the Home ignition Zone Training

4<sup>th</sup> -Horseshoe Bend Outdoor School- Fire education (28)

5<sup>th</sup> - Lowman Volunteer Fire Department meeting to facilitate information sharing

5<sup>th</sup> -Cascade after school co-op. Fire Education (9)

16<sup>th</sup> Centerville First Responder Exercise (250)

20<sup>th</sup>- 5<sup>th</sup> Graders at Sage Hen, Emmett Middle school (100)

22<sup>nd</sup> -Desert Sage Elementary School Visit with Smokey Bear (125)

23<sup>rd</sup> – Silver Creek Plunge campfire talk (100)

23<sup>rd</sup> Placerville VFD Event (100)

28<sup>th</sup> Snake River Elementary Event (100)

28<sup>th</sup>- Prospect Elementary School Visit with Smokey Bear (100)

28<sup>rd</sup>-1-3<sup>rd</sup> grade poster contest winners awarded at end of year awards banquet ~(240)



29<sup>th</sup> Pepper Ridge Elementary Event (100)

29<sup>th</sup> -1<sup>st</sup> grade Donnelly Elementary fire education (22)

29<sup>th</sup>-Eagle Elementary School Visit with Smokey Bear (60)

30-1 Enduro Idaho City(300)

## June

2<sup>nd</sup>- Fire Investigation Procedures Training at Forest Ready Review (600)

3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup>- Project Learning Tree, After the Burn Training (30)

6<sup>th</sup> - Camp ground host meeting, Emmett 6<sup>th</sup> Dagget Crk Prescribed Burn(Private Land owner/contractors) (30)

6<sup>th</sup> Dagget Crk Prescribed Burn(Private Land owner/contractors) (30)

6<sup>th</sup> Clear Creek VFD Event (200)

8<sup>th</sup>- Veteran's Free Fishing Day, Lowman

8<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup>- Fire Investigation Training for PT-22 and PT-12

9<sup>th</sup>- Camp Host Fire Prevention Program Lowman (smoke reports, campfire reports)

11<sup>th</sup> - Hewlett-Packard Sustainability Conference with Smokey Bear (500)

12<sup>th</sup>- Forest Lookout Refresher Training

12<sup>th</sup> - Lowman Community Mtg: Hazardous Fuel Reduction, Homeowners Grants

13<sup>th</sup> Atlanta Event (200)

13<sup>th</sup> - Horseshoe Bend free fishing day (50)

13<sup>th</sup> -Free Fishing Day at Fischer pond w/ Smokey~(120)

14<sup>th</sup>- Idaho Free Fishing Day with Smokey Bear

14<sup>th</sup>-Boise Zoo Celebration with Smokey Bear (500)

15<sup>th</sup>- Pioneer Elementary School Visit with Smokey Bear (120)

17<sup>th</sup> – Garden Valley Summer Reading Program (100)

17<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup>- Emmett Cherry Festival.

18<sup>th</sup> Regional Videographer event (available to all via FS Youtube channel)

20<sup>th</sup>-Boise World Refugee Day on the Grove with Smokey Bear (1000)



19-21<sup>st</sup> - Payette River Games at Kelly's Whitewater Park. Smokey~(2000)

23<sup>rd</sup>-Treasure Valley Fire Prevention and Safety Cooperative Meeting

25<sup>th</sup>- Kids in the Woods Day, Lowman, Lowman School fire Ecology Program (7days)

26<sup>th</sup>- Idaho Frontier Days support

29<sup>th</sup> NPR Interview, Ch. 7 Interview OLS (played throughout South Idaho)

## July

2<sup>nd</sup> Middleton PSA event

4<sup>th</sup> Marsing Event (500)

4<sup>th</sup> Idaho City Event (300)

4<sup>th</sup>- Pine/Featherville Parade with Engine 411 and Smokey Bear (500)

4<sup>th</sup> of July Parade cascade (4000)

9<sup>th</sup>-Elk Flats Forest Environmental Education Day for Kids(40)

10<sup>th</sup>- Nampa Christian Elementary School Visit with Smokey Bear (70)

12<sup>th</sup> Idaho City Burn Bash (300)

23<sup>rd</sup> Canyon County Fair Support (700)

24<sup>th</sup> Home and Property Inspection Firewise (8)

25<sup>th</sup>-4 Summit Bike Race to Landmark~(375)

PSAs. All summer. Patrol 63 started implementing public service announcements in order to inform the Public on local fire prevention messages with Garden Valley Facebook ( 3800 friends)

31<sup>st</sup>-2 Mountain Home Music Festival Fire Prevention Information Booth (15,000)

31<sup>st</sup>-Aug 2<sup>nd</sup>- Yellowpine Harmonica Festival (2000)

## August

8<sup>th</sup>- Smokey Bear Birthday with Treasure Valley Fire Prevention Members(300)

11<sup>th</sup> Firewise Training and Project for W.I.L.D refugee kid program, Lowman

12<sup>th</sup> Assist with shrub planting work by W.I.L.D. refugee kids program

Firewise work around Lowman Ranger Station (remove juniper and ladder fuels)

21<sup>st</sup>- Forest Stage 1 Fire Restriction implementation



## **September**

- 5<sup>th</sup>- Table Rock Challenge a Treasure Valley Fire Prevention Event (60)
- 8<sup>th</sup>- Started the Pine School Boundary Fuels Hazard Removal Project
- 9<sup>th</sup>- Sage School Fire Ecology Program, Lowman
- 12<sup>th</sup>-Mountain Home Air Force Appreciation Parade with Smokey Bear (10,000)
- 12<sup>th</sup> -Gravel Grind Mountain Bike race. Forest Service assist at an aid station
- 22<sup>nd</sup> Firewise work at Warm Spring Rental Cabin by E451

## **October**

- 3<sup>rd</sup>- Eagle Home Depot Safety Day with Smokey Bear (200)
- 5<sup>th</sup>- Lowman School Firewise work day at Lowman One Room School.
- 6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup>- Fire Prevention Week in Schools, Horseshoe Bend, Garden Valley, Shadow Butte, Kenneth Carberry, and Emmett Valley Christian
- 8<sup>th</sup>- Mountain Home City Fire Station Open House with Smokey Bear (1,500)

## **The 2015 Forest Prevention District Summaries**

### **D1 Mountain Home District**

This season the Mountain Home program added new duties as the Lead Forest Prevention contact for the Boise, Treasure Valley area. This work had been covered by Ellen Dunlap at the Forest S.O. until her retirement in 2014. With some minor staffing adjustments and the assistance of many, we continued to invest in our commitment to our Forest Fire Prevention objective of minimizing person-caused fires.

### **D3 Idaho City District**

The intent for this season was to build upon the relationships that were cultivated last season within the community; this was achieved by actively participating in local events as well as placing a higher emphasis on educating the public and local homeowners.

### **D4 Cascade District**

The Cascade Ranger District Fire Prevention organization consists of one permanent 18/8 prevention employee and one 13/13 prevention employee. We also have support from the district Recreation staff with 2 seasonal Recreation technicians. There are campground hosts at French Creek, Rainbow Point, Warm Lake and Shoreline Campgrounds. This summer we had a Severity Patrol Unit from Las Vegas to assist with prevention coverage during fire restrictions for a full 14 day assignment.

### **D5 Lowman District and D6 Emmett District**

No written summary provided, all events and statistics are included in the 2015 Fire Prevention section.

## IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS 2014 FIRE SEASON SUMMARY

The 2015 fire season was one of the biggest on record. Over 75,000 acres were burned across the state, which is 617 percent of the 20 year average. The total number of fires on lands protected by the State of Idaho was 321. State wide, 63 structures and 79 out buildings were lost.



*Southwest Idaho Forest Protective District Crew*

Southwest Idaho Forest Protective District protects over 393,318 acres of private, state and federal lands. The fire fighting force resources include a Fire Warden, two assistant Fire Wardens and fifteen seasonal firefighters. The district operates four light wildland fire engines out of three guard stations. The guard stations are located in High Valley, Centerville and the Southwest Area Office in Boise.

Southwest IDL firefighters responded to 28 fires on lands protected by the Idaho Department of Lands. These fires burned 6,310 acres. Over 60 percent of these fires were human caused.

In addition to district fires, Southwest fire resources assisted IDL districts on several fires in north Idaho. Southwest resources also assisted the Boise National Forest on fires. Several Southwest Area employees participated on IMTs throughout Idaho, California and Alaska in support positions.

### *Walker Fire*

The Walker Fire was the largest fire on the District in 2015. The human-caused 5,963 acre fire started October 10, approximately 8 miles south west of Idaho City. A Great Basin Type 2 Incident Management Team (Dunford) 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 did outstanding work in supporting this incident.



Walker Fire - October 11, 2015 0300hrs.

### *Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) Grants*

In 2015, thirteen volunteer fire departments and Two RFPA's in southwest Idaho received VFA grants totaling \$35,538.00 through the Idaho Department of Lands. The grant money was used to purchase communication equipment, training expenses, 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)*

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

### *Rangeland Fire Protection Associations*

Three Rangeland Fire Protection Associations are active in the Southwest Area: Black Canyon, Mountain Home and Owyhee RFPAs. These three RFPAs provided heavy equipment, engines, water tenders and personnel for several fires on the Boise District. An equivalent total of 95 members assisted on 19 fires including the *Mile Marker 43*, *Slate* and *Soda* fires.

### *Prescribed Fire*

During October and November, Southwest IDL fire crews completed 5,121 acres of *Hazard* (pile) burning in the Prairie and Thorn Cr. Timber Sale Blocks and phase 1 of the Warm Springs Timber sale in the Packer John Unit.

### *Reforestation*

IDL foresters planted a record 1.1 million trees in the spring and fall of 2015, between the Elk Complex and Springs fire timber sale units and Prairie and Packer John units.



## MOBILIZATION CENTER

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

YEAR	PERSONNEL	REMARKS
2015	1188	Mobilized crews, IMT2 to support activity in Alaska. Supported the Australians with meals and rooms for 4 days
2014	40	Mobilized once for FCF NICC Support to bring in two Alaska crews
2013	1403	Geographic Area large fire support: Elk Complex, Beaver Creek, Pony Complex, Tank and Patch Springs
2012	1875	Mainly Geographic Area Support: Mustang Complex, Trinity Ridge, Bull Run Complex and Halstead
2011	377	Southwest Large Fire Preparedness, Hastings, TAD Little Creek, TX Powerline, MN Pagami Creek
2010	1557	Alaska (2), The Boise Complex, Israel
2009	0	Did not open Mob Center in 2009
2008	203	Most in support of CA fires: Type 1 & Type 2 Crews & firefighters from Australia & New Zealand
2007	4637	No International or Military Personnel
2006	3915	Included Australian, New Zealand, and Military, Canadians
2005	500	Mainly Hurricane Support
2004	200	Minimal Fire Activity
2003	3457	Included shuttle recovery support personnel, Australian, New Zealand, and Military
2002	3460	Included Australian, New Zealand, and Military, Canadians
2001	NR	Minimal Fire Activity
2000	3145	Included Australian, New Zealand, and Military

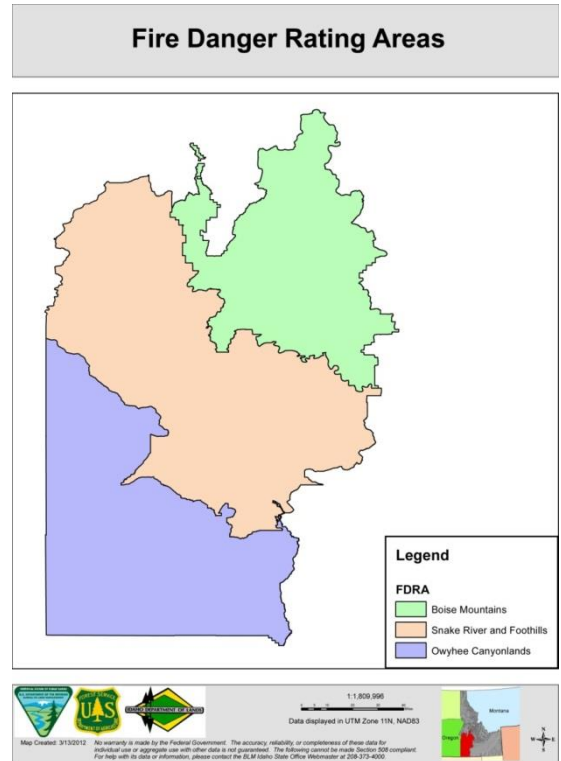
*One of the jets used for crew transport*



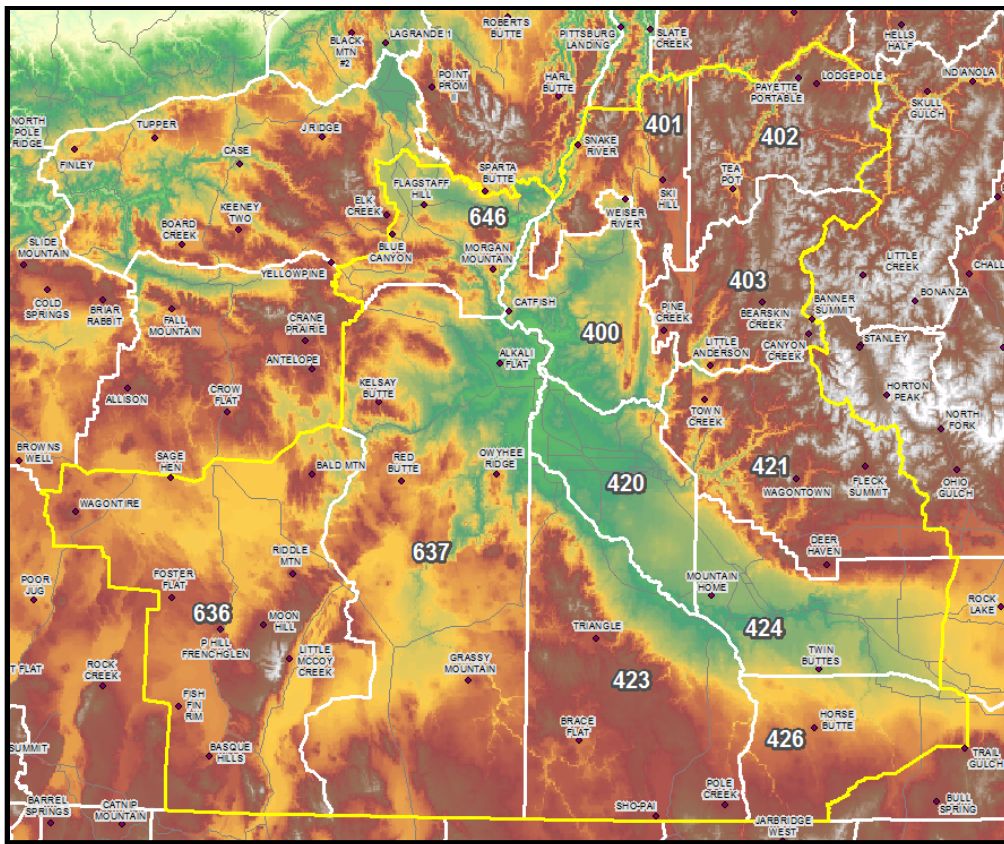
## FIRE DANGER RATING SYSTEM

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

Each FDRA uses RAWs remote automated weather stations to obtain the weather information needed to produce fire danger outputs. Each area uses the weather data compiled with either ERC energy release component (Boise Mountains) or BI burning index (Snake River Foothills and Owyhee Canyonlands) to measure critical burning conditions and set staffing levels. Below is a list of each area with the weather stations used. Some the stations used are not managed by BDC but are used due to completeness of data and overall topographic representation.



STATION NAME	STATION ID	LOCATION	ELEVATION	TYPE OF STATION	OWNER
<b>BOISE MOUNTAINS</b>					
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
<b>SNAKE RIVER FOOTHILLS</b>					
CATFISH	101402	10 MI NW OF WEISER	3570	FTS	BOISE BLM
MOUNTAIN HOME	102709	MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	3350	FTS	BOSE BLM
TWIN BUTTES	103209	18 MI SSE OF GLENNS FERRY	3330	FTS	TWIN FALLS BLM
<b>OWYHEE CANYONLANDS</b>					
BRACE FLAT	103207	29 MI WNW OF RIDDLE	4900	FTS	BOISE BLM
TRIANGLE	103208	13 MI SE OF SILVER CITY	5330	FTS	BOISE BLM
OWYHEE RIDGE	353614	12 MI W OF HOMEDALE	4400	FTS	VALE BLM



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

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

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



## SOUTHWEST IDAHO PREPAREDNESS LEVEL -Fire Danger / Severity Indicators

The tables below indicate the number of days at each preparedness level, fire danger level, and dispatch levels for the fire danger rating areas from May 10 through October 20 (164 days). Also included in the chart are the 2014, 2013, and 2012 days for comparison.

2015		2014		2013		2012	
PREPAREDNESS LEVEL	DAYS	PREPAREDNESS LEVEL	DAYS	PREPAREDNESS LEVEL	DAYS	PREPAREDNESS LEVEL	DAYS
1	86	1	54	1	63	1	29
2	38	2	69	2	31	2	49
3	27	3	38	3	35	3	48
4	13	4	3	4	24	4	30
5	0	5	0	5	11	5	0

2015			2014			2013			2012		
FDR	BOISE MTNS		FDR	BOISE MTNS		FDR	BOISE MTNS		FDR	BOISE MTNS	
	DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%
L	19	14	L	33	20	L	49	30	L	18	11
M	57	41	M	78	48	M	85	52	M	90	55
H	38	27	H	53	32	H	20	12	H	22	13
VH	26	18	VH	0	0	VH	10	6	VH	34	21
E	0	0	E	0	0	E	0	0	E	0	0

2015			2014			2013			2012		
FDR	SNRVR & FTHLS		FDR	SNRVR & FTHLS		FDR	SNRVR & FTHLS		FDR	SNRVR & FTHLS	
	DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%
L	14	10	L	17	10	L	20	12	L	8	5
M	75	53	M	82	50	M	92	56	M	90	55
H	31	22	H	44	27	H	17	11	H	10	6
VH	22	15	VH	21	13	VH	34	21	VH	50	30
E	0	0	E	0	0	E	0	0	E	6	4

2015			2014			2013			2012		
FDR	OWYHEE CYNLDS		FDR	OWYHEE CYNLDS		FDR	OWYHEE CYNLDS		FDR	OWYHEE CYNLDS	
	DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%
L	39	27	L	44	27	L	44	27	L	12	8
M	79	56	M	108	66	M	54	33	M	58	35
H	23	16	H	10	6	H	25	15	H	28	17
VH	2	1	VH	2	1	VH	36	22	VH	63	38
E	0	0	E	0	0	E	5	3	E	3	2

2015			2014			2013			2012		
DISPATCH LEVEL	BOISE MTNS		DISPATCH LEVEL	BOISE MTNS		DISPATCH LEVEL	BOISE MTNS		DISPATCH LEVEL	BOISE MTNS	
	DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%
L	21	13	L	14	8	L	72	44	L	44	27
M	47	29	M	73	45	M	47	29	M	33	20
H	95	58	H	77	47	H	45	27	H	87	53

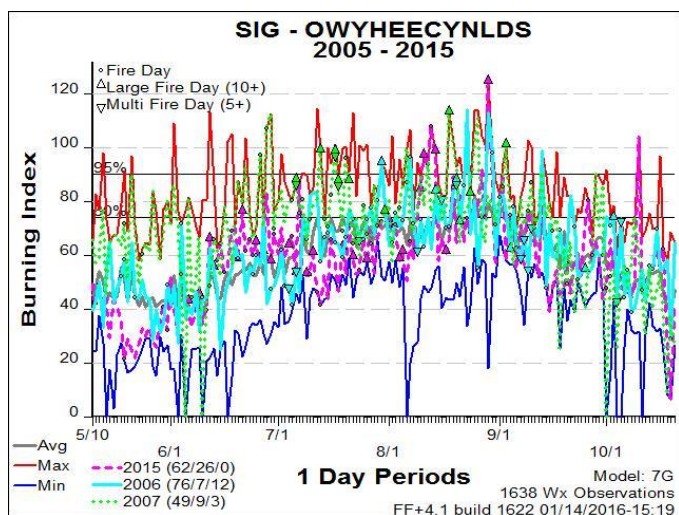
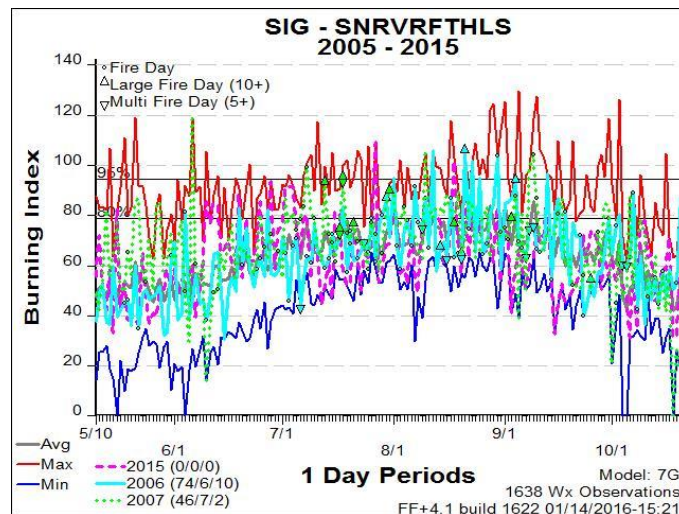
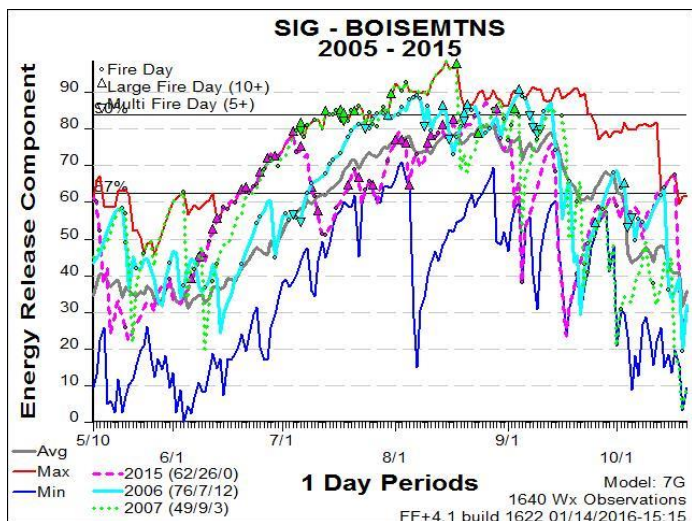
2015			2014			2013			2012		
DISPATCH LEVEL	SNRVR & FTHLS		DISPATCH LEVEL	SNRVR & FTHLS		DISPATCH LEVEL	SNRVR & FTHLS		DISPATCH LEVEL	SNRVR & FTHLS	
	DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%
L	46	28	L	29	18	L	43	26	L	16	10
M	75	46	M	79	48	M	77	47	M	84	51
H	43	26	H	56	34	H	44	27	H	64	39

2015			2014			2013			2012		
DISPATCH LEVEL	OWYHEE CYNLDS		DISPATCH LEVEL	OWYHEE CYNLDS		DISPATCH LEVEL	OWYHEE CYNLDS		DISPATCH LEVEL	OWYHEE CYNLDS	
	DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%
L	73	45	L	50	31	L	55	33	L	27	16
M	72	44	M	99	60	M	68	42	M	83	51
H	19	11	H	15	9	H	41	25	H	54	33

DAYS ABOVE THE CRITICAL PERCENTILE LEVEL	BOISE MTNS			DAYS ABOVE THE CRITICAL PERCENTILE LEVEL	SNRVR & FTHLS			DAYS ABOVE THE CRITICAL PERCENTILE LEVEL	OWYHEE CYNLDS		
	YEAR	DAYS	%		YEAR	DAYS	%		YEAR 2014	DAYS	%
	2015	98	60		2015	44	27		2015	18	11
	2014	87	53		2014	58	35		2014	15	9
	2013	42	26		2013	42	26		2013	53	32
	2012	81	49		2012	66	40		2012	75	57

\*\*22-24 days of Fire Danger Ratings were not recorded for each zone in 2015

Below are outputs produced from each of the FDRA within our area from May 10<sup>th</sup> through October 20<sup>th</sup>. 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.



## WEATHER SUMMARY

Information taken directly from the Boise Weather Service 2015 Fire Weather Annual Report.

Winter 2014-2015 can be best described by the well-known idiom, “In like a lion, out like a lamb.”

November’s roar was most apparent in the Treasure Valley, where a mid-month storm dropped nearly eight inches of snow over Boise proper. This snowfall was preceded by a record setting rain event early in the month, and was quickly followed by an arctic air mass and several cold, dry “inversion days.” Despite a dry ending, November precipitation met or surpassed normal values in Boise, Twin Falls, and McCall; but fell short in Burns, Baker City, and Jerome.

Significant precipitation returned to much of eastern Oregon and southwest Idaho in December (excluding the Magic Valley and areas just north of the Nevada border). Temperatures fluctuated in an active and changeable weather pattern; keeping cold highs at bay by limiting the number of stagnant “inversion days.” By month’s end, all sites had a mean temperature between 7 and 9 degrees above average and Boise had recorded its second warmest December ever. (Only December of 1973 was warmer.)

A broad, nearly-stationary upper level ridge set up over the West Coast in January, forcing the primary storm track well to our north. Snow levels were, on average, quite high during this time frame, and what little precipitation did occur fell more as rain than snow. Rainfall helped increase mid-winter reservoir storage, but this rain-on-snow was detrimental to the season’s snowpack.

This pattern continued into February as temperatures warmed even further. By month’s end, all local climate sites (i.e. ASOS stations with a long-standing observational record) reported well above-normal mean temperatures, with most coming in a whopping 9 to 11 degrees above normal. (Including: Baker City, Burns, McCall, Boise, Ontario, Jerome, and Twin Falls.) Daily high temperature records were set at the Boise Airport, with February 2015 being the warmest since 1940 (when observations started at that location). By mid-month, the persistent upper level ridge had gained significant amplitude—cutting off moisture supplies and limiting any additional precipitation gains. So, winter came in like a lion, but quickly evolved into a late December-February lamb; marked by very warm temperatures, high snow levels and a suffering winter snowpack.

The regional warm spell continued in March. Cool conditions early in the month were quickly edged out by a warmer air mass — a large, nearly stationary upper level ridge over the Pacific Northwest. The ridge remained essentially stagnant through the end of the month, forcing incoming systems to both our north and south. Precipitation totals lagged, with some portions of the forecast area receiving less than twenty percent of their monthly average.

April was similarly dry, with the bulk of eastern Oregon and southwest Idaho receiving less than seventy percent of their monthly average. Boise reported half their typical April precipitation, while the Magic Valley received less than one-quarter of their average. Across the whole forecast area, only the southern third of the Vale BLM managed to approach normal. Mountain snowpack, which typically peaks at the beginning of April, was near or below 25% of normal. Many SNOTEL locations hit record low snow-water equivalent (SWE). Temperatures averaged near to slightly above-normal in this time frame.

The weather pattern became more active in May, as a deep upper level trough migrated southeast from the Gulf of Alaska; deepening and setting up shop over the West for nearly three weeks. The moist, unstable air mass

caused more changeable temperatures and provided intermittent rounds of convective showers, helping boost May's precipitation back toward normal values. This resurgence in precipitation did little for drought recovery, however, and the regional mountain snowpack melted off 4 to 6 weeks ahead of normal.

Record-breaking warmth continued in June. All climate sites averaged between 6° and 10.5° degrees above the monthly normal. Boise had its warmest June ever, with records dating back to 1869. Dry westerly flow aloft dominated the region from the 5th through the 25th, producing little-to-no precipitation. A pattern shift occurred on the 26th, as a strong upper level ridge amplified over the Great Basin. The anomalously strong ridge spurred record-breaking, triple-digit temperatures and supported the northward transport of the monsoon moisture. What little precipitation occurred fell via convection this last week of the month. It wasn't enough to cover the earlier deficit, however, and all sites reported well below- normal precipitation yet again.

July was more changeable overall. The upper level ridge from June held on through the 4th of July, but fell victim to an incoming Pacific trough on the 5th. Intermittent troughs coupled with monsoon moisture; boosting precipitation to above-normal values near and north of the Nevada border.

August was neither as stagnant as June, nor as changeable as July. High pressure dominated much of the month, but proved weaker (and more susceptible to passing upper level troughs) than the upper level ridging seen earlier in the summer. Southcentral Idaho fared the best precipitation-wise, but drought conditions worsened across eastern Oregon. By month's end, the bulk of the Pacific Northwest was listed as being in "extreme drought"; including all of eastern Oregon, and Adams, Washington, and Owyhee counties of Idaho.

An active and unsettled weather pattern brought *minor* relief to local drought conditions, with most of eastern Oregon and western Idaho receiving near or above normal precipitation in September. Temperature fluctuations averaged to near- normal by month's end. Passing fronts spurred thunderstorms, triggering additional fire starts.

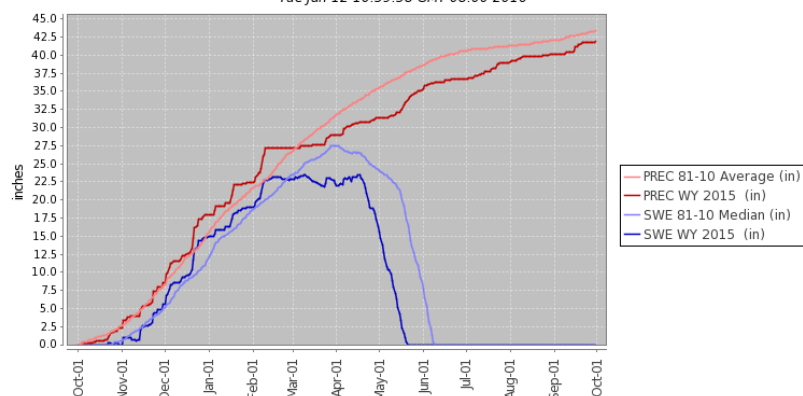
Despite ongoing smoke from local fires hindering afternoon sunshine, the return of high pressure aloft produced yet another month of above-normal temperatures. For Boise, October was the eleventh (eleventh!) month in a row that rang in above-normal. Three separate rounds of light precipitation brought rainfall amounts to above-normal values across much of the area. Burns BLM and the Baker Valley were the exceptions, with precipitation amounts at or below the monthly normal.

November marked a welcomed transition to cooler, wetter weather. It was also the first month of the year with across-the-board below normal temperatures. After three weeks of fall-like weather, an upper level trough moved southeast from the British Columbia coastline, bringing the first significant round of snowfall for lower elevations. Artic air then filtered in behind the storm (from British Columbia and western Montana), causing a shallow temperature inversion. Higher elevations saw a slow increase in temperatures, but lower valleys were entrenched in cold air.

## SEASONAL WEATHER & SEVERITY

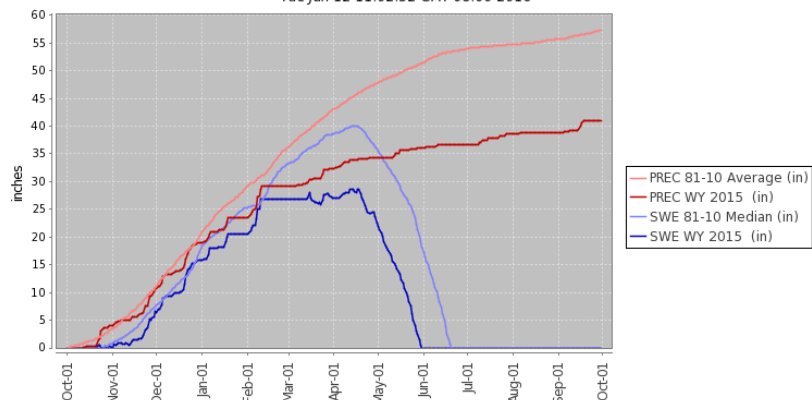
The graphs depict the snow water equivalent and precipitation for the 2015 Water Year.

Station (306) WATERYEAR=2015 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision  
Tue Jan 12 10:59:58 GMT-08:00 2016



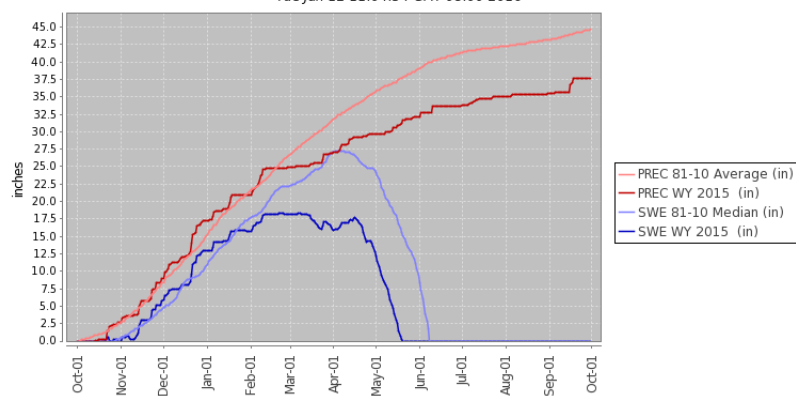
Atlanta Summit  
Located: Mountain Home RD, Boise NF  
Elevation: 7580 ft  
Latitude: 43 45'  
Longitude: 115 14'

Station (439) WATERYEAR=2015 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision  
Tue Jan 12 11:02:32 GMT-08:00 2016



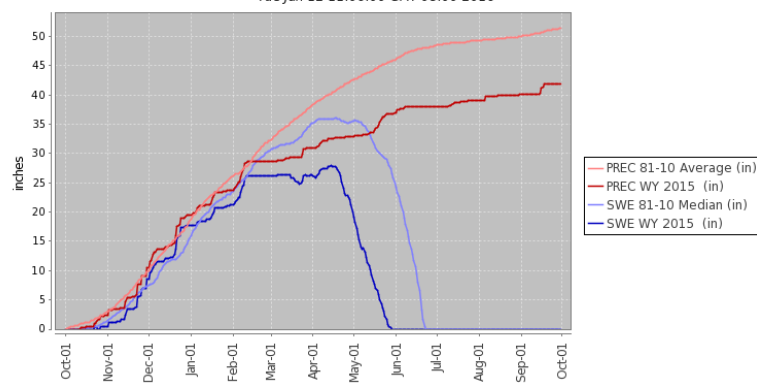
Deadwood Summit  
Located: Mountain Home RD, Boise NF  
Elevation: 7580 ft  
Latitude: 43 45'  
Longitude: 115 14'

Station (550) WATERYEAR=2015 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision  
Tue Jan 12 11:04:34 GMT-08:00 2016



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

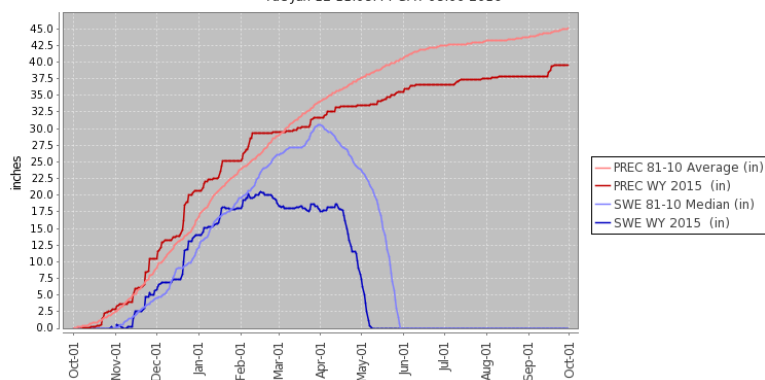
Station (830) WATERYEAR=2015 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision  
Tue Jan 12 11:06:00 GMT-08:00 2016



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

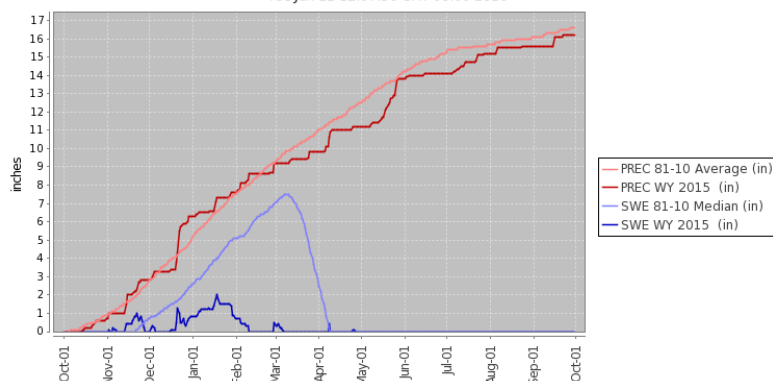


Station (637) WATERYEAR=2015 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision  
Tue Jan 12 11:08:44 GMT-08:00 2016



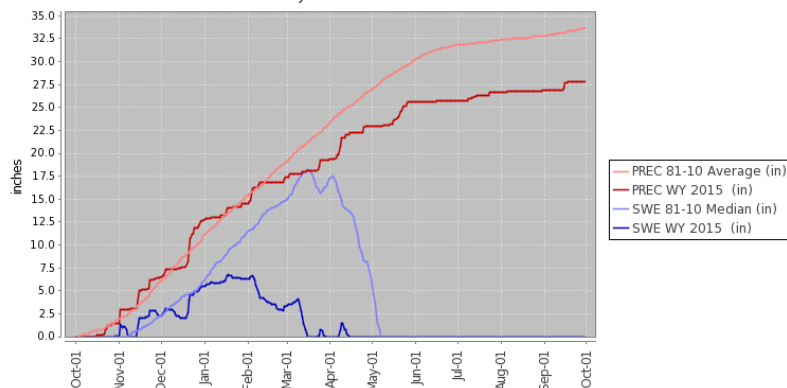
Mores Creek Summit  
Located: Idaho City RD, Boise NF  
Elevation: 6100 ft  
Latitude: 43 55'  
Longitude: 115 39'

Station (654) WATERYEAR=2015 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision  
Tue Jan 12 12:07:36 GMT-08:00 2016



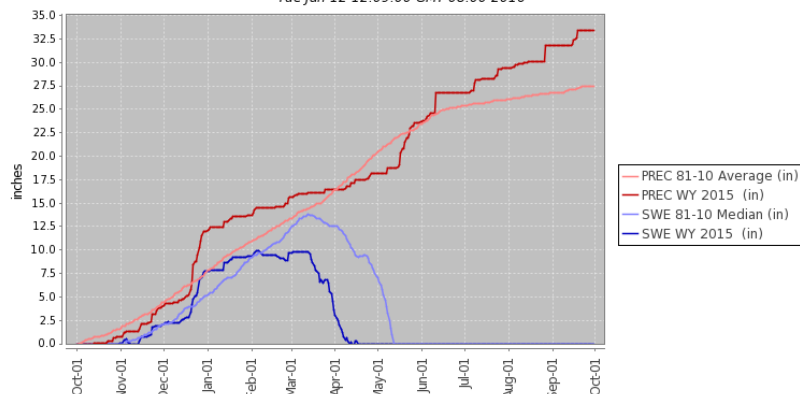
Mud Flat  
Located: Bruneau FO, Boise BLM  
Elevation: 5730 ft  
Latitude: 42 36'  
Longitude: 116 33'

Station (774) WATERYEAR=2015 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision  
Tue Jan 12 12:08:16 GMT-08:00 2016



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

Station (871) WATERYEAR=2015 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision  
Tue Jan 12 12:09:00 GMT-08:00 2016



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

## LIGHTNING SUMMARY

### Boise District BLM

The first lightning fire for Boise District BLM protection occurred May 19<sup>th</sup>, significantly earlier than the first lightning fire in 2014 which was July 22<sup>nd</sup>. It was called Orchard and burned 0.1 acres of Boise National Forest land. The first multiple lightning cause fire day was June 29<sup>th</sup>, with two starts for a total of 2,135 acres. This was the theme for the season, as there was not a hugely impacted day by a multiple lightning fire bust. Throughout the season the BLM had 31 lightning fires. The largest lightning ignited fire was the Soda fire on August 10<sup>th</sup> for 279,144 acres. The number of lightning starts was up compared to the 19 lightning fires in 2014.

### Boise National Forest

The first lightning fire occurred on May 19<sup>th</sup> on the Emmett RD and burned 0.1 acres. The Boise National Forest had the first lightning bust of the year on July 10<sup>th</sup> with 9 fires for just over an acre total. The largest lightning caused fire started on August 13<sup>th</sup> which was the Cougar Fire that burned for 1,237 acres. The last lightning caused fire occurred on September 9 for 0.40 acre. The forest had a total of 44 lightning starts for the season, significantly less than the 101 lightning starts in 2014.

### Idaho Department of Lands

The first lightning fire occurred within IDL protection on June 9<sup>th</sup>, and burned 0.1 acres. Southwest Idaho had a total of 11 lightning caused fires that burned only 2.15 acres. The largest multi-lightning start day occurred July 10<sup>th</sup> for six fires for 1 acre. The 2015 season had fewer lightning caused fires than in 2014, which had 17 lightning fires.



## FUEL MOISTURE

### Snake River & Foothills and Owyhee Canyonlands Areas

The Boise District BLM Fuels program collects the live fuel moisture data at five different locations throughout the district. The following is a chart of their readings which are color coded by expected fire behavior. From the Guidelines for Fire Behavior and Tactics Based on Live Fuel Moisture Values in the Great Basin Fuel Project as described below: Fuel moistures from 101-125% will exhibit high fire behavior with frontal attack with engines and/or dozers would be nearly impossible on large fires. This year the live fuel moistures in Kuna hit this level in June. All other sites hit this level in July, except Triangle. This year most sites remained close to average until September when fuel moistures dipped below average levels.

	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	195	205	191	151	129	106	96	89	87	92	62	100	85	N/A
HAMMETT AVG	240	210	177	162	139	107	101	89	83	80	80	80	86	82
KUNA	219	178	168	140	119	95	95	84	88	69	66	72	71	N/A
KUNA AVG	214	200	180	158	138	105	93	83	75	79	78	69	82	79
WILD WEST	207	186	174	156	131	108	97	80	73	77	60	67	110	N/A
WILD WEST AVG	217	209	187	146	129	107	90	80	74	73	72	75	84	91
TRIANGLE	183	206	220	255	185	129	119	99	88	80	66	87	84	N/A
TRIANGLE AVG	152	179	208	202	197	145	124	114	104	103	85	99	95	96
BLACKSTONE	188	175	161	183	132	83	76	79	72	64	48	92	87	N/A
BLACKSTONE AVG	195	163	161	127	95	72	61	55	78	102	76	98	94	86

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

### FIRE BEHAVIOR AND TACTICS Live Fuel Moisture

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

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

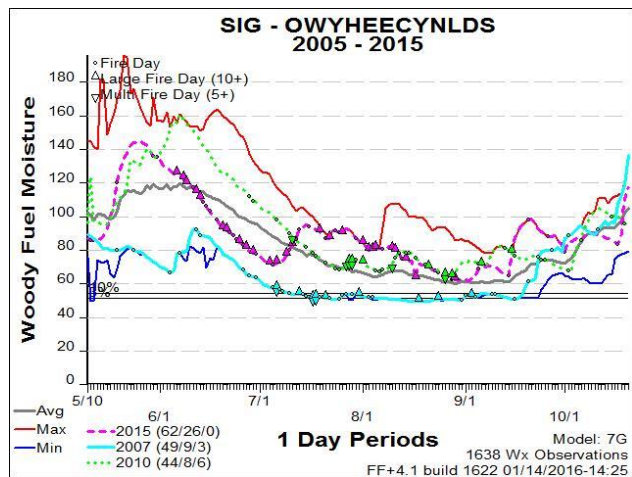
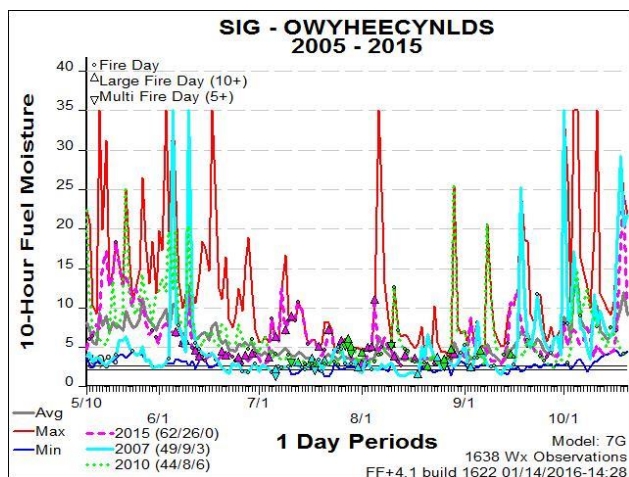
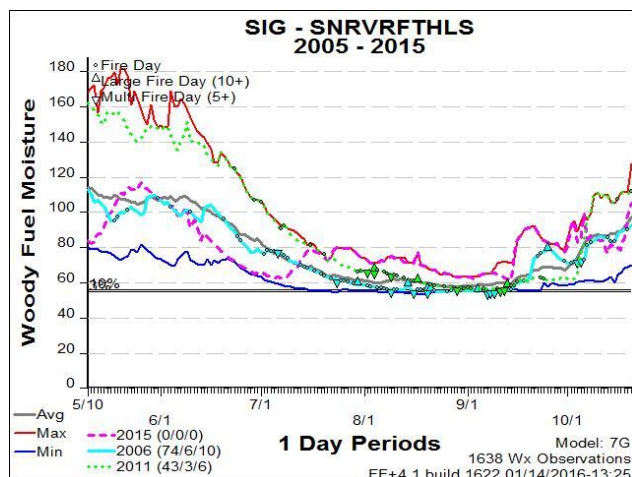
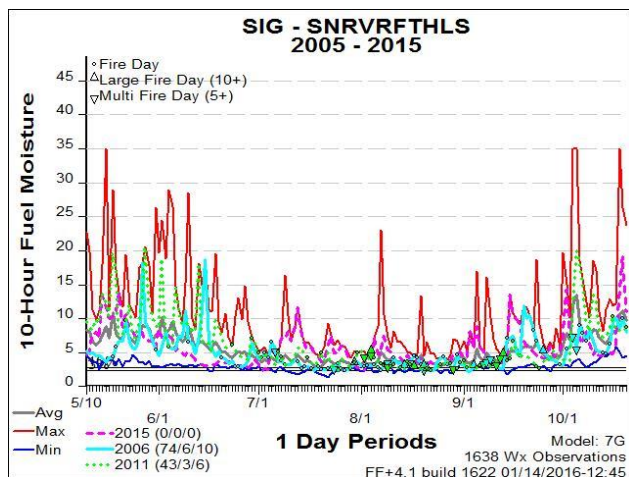
**126%-150%** - Fires will exhibit **MODERATE FIRE BEHAVIOR** with a fast continuous rate of spread that will consume stem material up to 2 inches in diameter. These fires may be attacked at the head with engines but may require support of dozers and retardant aircraft. Handline will become ineffective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

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

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

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

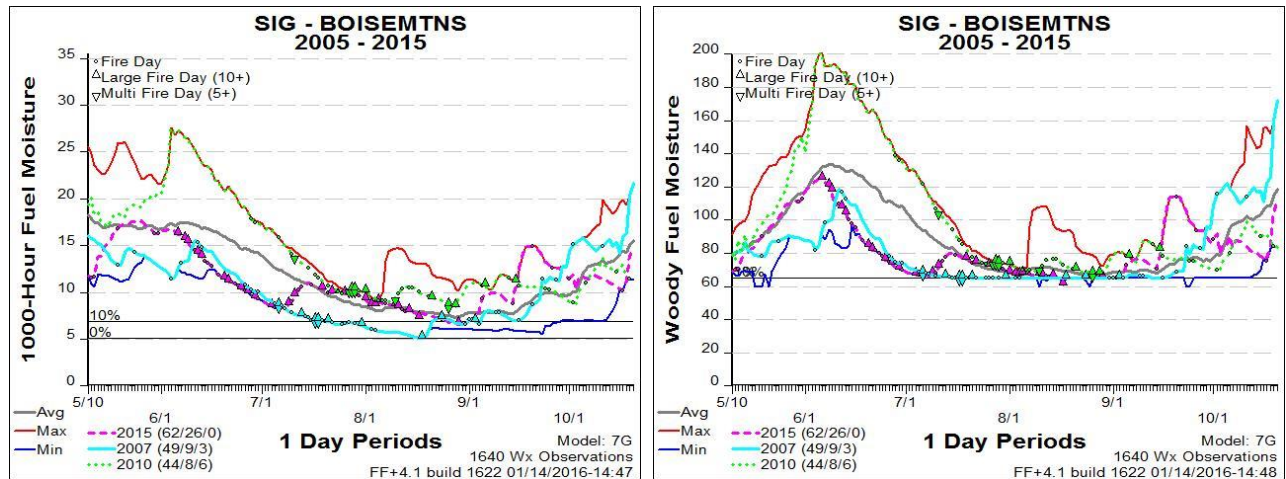
Shown are graphs indicating the 10 hour and woody fuel moisture status for the Snake River & Foothills and Owyhee Canyonlands Fire Danger Rating Areas from May 10 to October 20. They include the historical data, the current previous year highlighted, a previous large fire year and the 5<sup>th</sup>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



## 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. All of the forest RAWS greened up between the middle of May and middle of June.

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



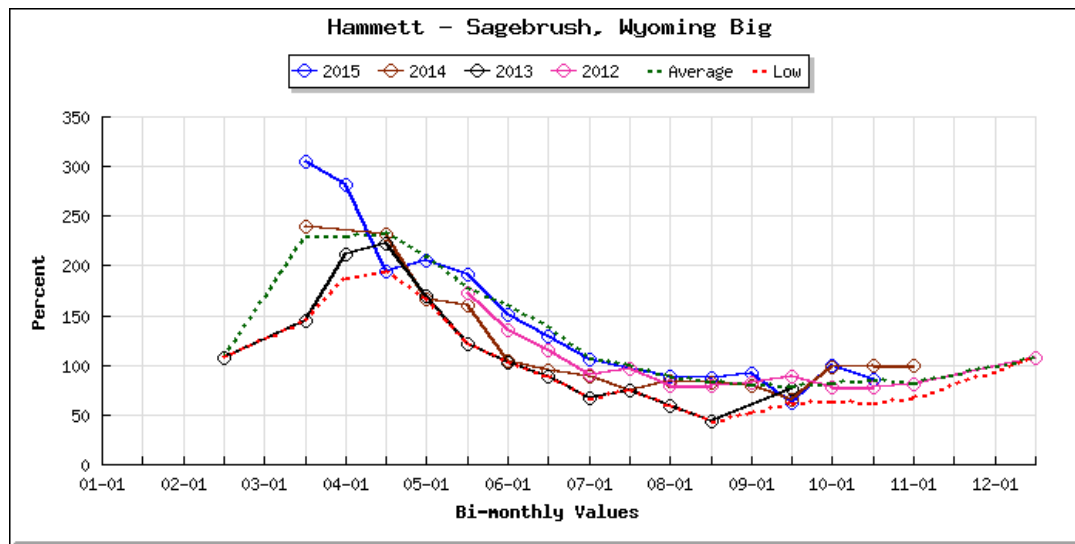


## FUEL MOISTURE CHARTS

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

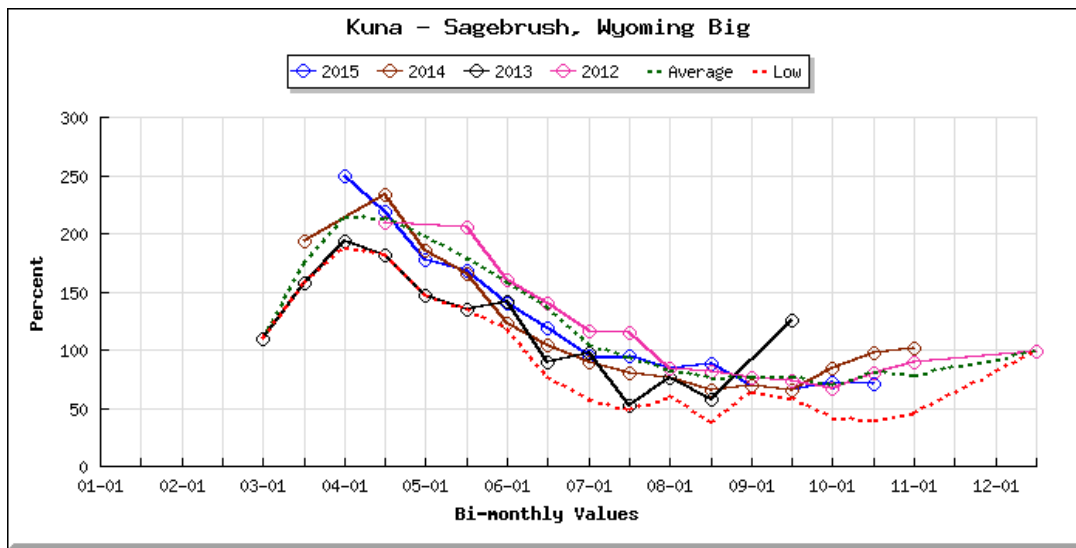
### Boise District BLM

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

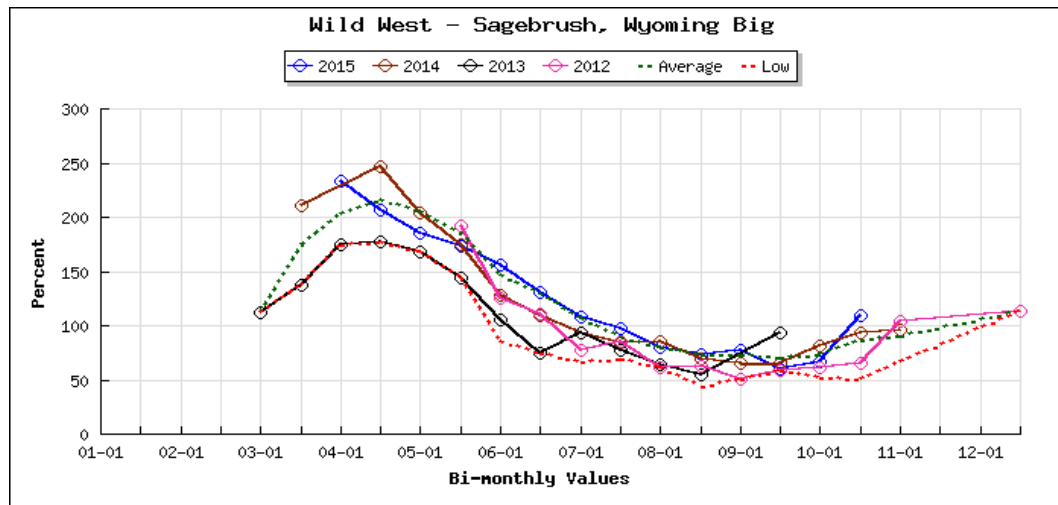


Hammett - Sagebrush, Wyoming Big																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2015						305	282	195	205	191	151	129	106	96	89	87	92	62	100	85				
2014						239		232	167	160	104	95	88	74	84	82	79	65	98	99	99			
2013				108		145	212	222	170	122	102	88	67	75	59	43		76						
2012											172	135	115	90	96	80	79	83	88	78	81			107
Avg				108		230	230	234	210	178	161	138	107	100	89	84	81	79	82	86	82			107
Low				108		145	188	195	167	122	102	88	67	74	59	43	51	62	64	62	67			107

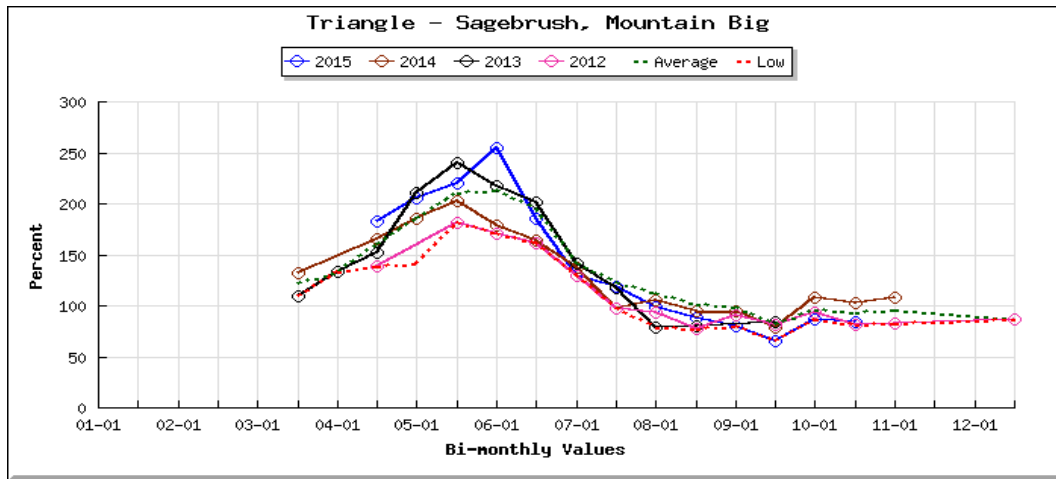




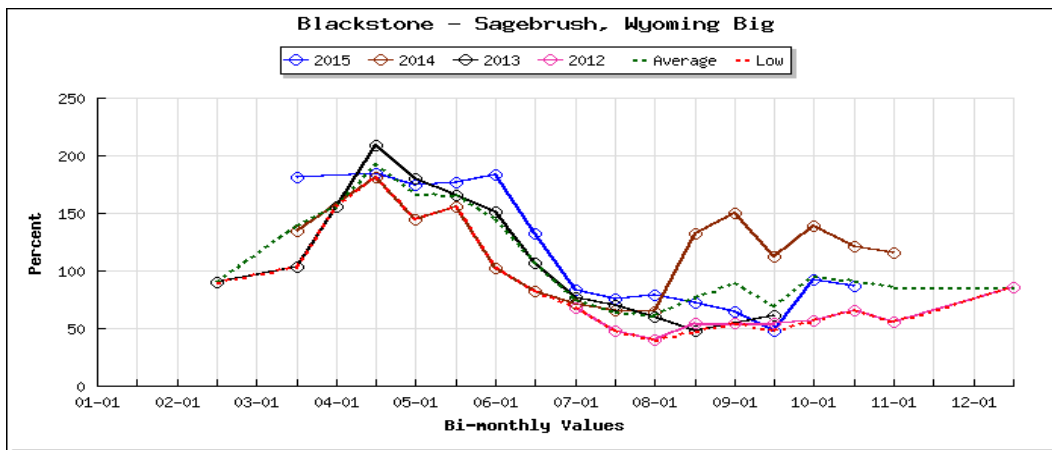
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2015							250	219	178	168	140	119	95	95	84	88	69	66	72	71				
2014						193		233	185	166	123	104	90	80	76	65	69	65	84	98	101			
2013					109	157	193	181	147	135	141	89	97	52	76	58		125						
2012								209			206	160	140	116	115	84	82	76	74	67	80	89		99
Avg					109	175	215	214	198	179	157	136	104	93	83	76	78	77	69	81	79			99
Low					109	157	188	181	147	135	118	76	58	48	60	37	64	59	41	40	46			99



	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
2015							234	207	186	174	156	131	108	97	80	73	77	60	67	110				
2014						211		247	204	175	128	110	94	84	86	69	66	65	82	93	96			
2013					112	138	175	178	168	144	105	75	93	77	64	55		93						
2012											192	126	111	78	86	62	63	51	59	61	66	104		113
Avg					112	175	203	216	206	185	147	129	107	90	80	74	74	71	74	87	91			113
Low					112	138	175	178	168	144	85	75	67	70	62	44	51	59	52	51	67			113



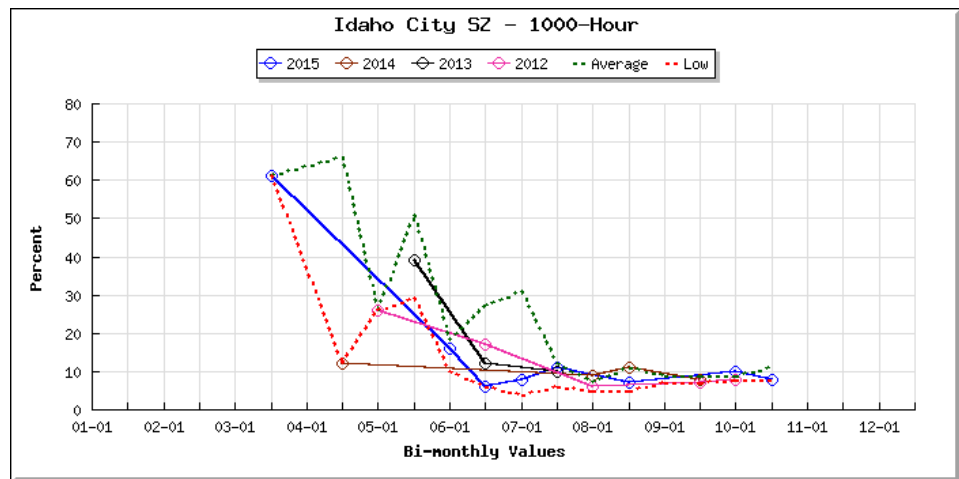
Triangle - Sagebrush, Mountain Big																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2015								183	206	220	255	185	129	119	99	88	80	66	87	84				
2014						132		166	186	203	179	164	137	98	106	95	95	79	108	103	108			
2013					110	133	152	211	240	218	202	142	118	79	80		84							
2012								139		182	171	161	129	97	93	77	91	82	93	82	83			87
Avg					121	133	160	186	211	213	195	141	123	112	102	99	82	96	93	96				87
Low					110	133	139	141	182	171	161	129	97	79	77	80	66	87	82	83				87



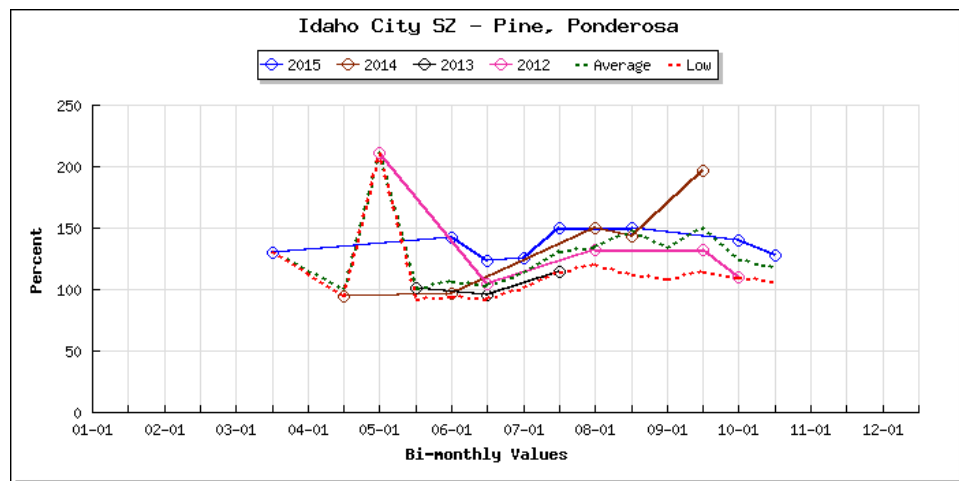
Blackstone - Sagebrush, Wyoming Big																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2015						181		185	175	177	183	132	83	76	79	72	64	48	92	87				
2014						134		181	145	156	102	82	71	66	65	132	150	112	139	121	116			
2013				90	103	156	209	180	166	151	107	77	70	60	48		61							
2012													68	48	40	55	54	55	57	66	56			86
Avg				90	139	156	192	167	166	145	107	75	65	61	77	89	69	96	91	86				86
Low				90	103	156	181	145	156	102	82	68	48	40	48	54	48	57	66	56				86

## Boise National Forest

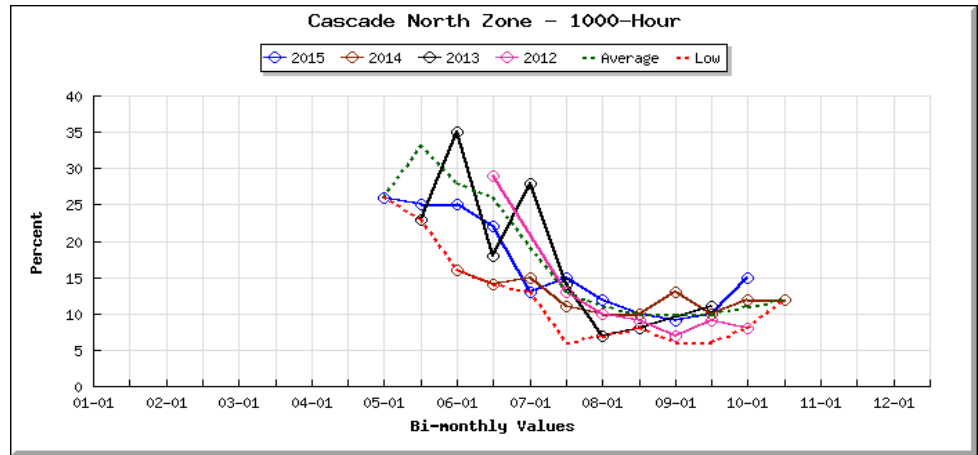
There are four sites that are used to collect fuel samples: Idaho City Ranger District for the southern part of the forest and Cascade, Lowman and Emmett Ranger Districts for the north. The following charts show the current year, historical average and the low for the timeframe.



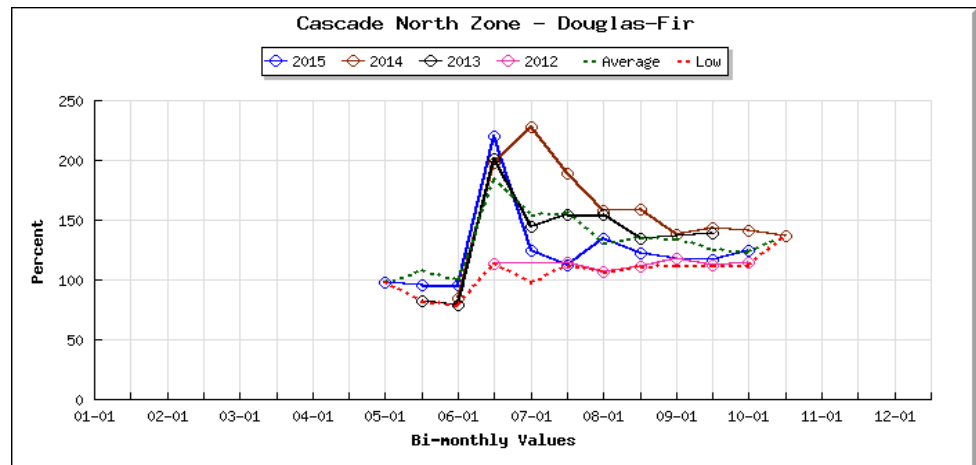
Idaho City SZ - 1000-Hour																								
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2015						61					16	6	8	11		7			10	8				
2014								12							9	11		8						
2013										39		12		10										
2012									26			17			6			7	8					
Avg						61		66	26	51	18	27	31	12	7	11	9	9	9	11				
Low						61		12	26	29	10	6	4	6	5	5	7	7	8	8				



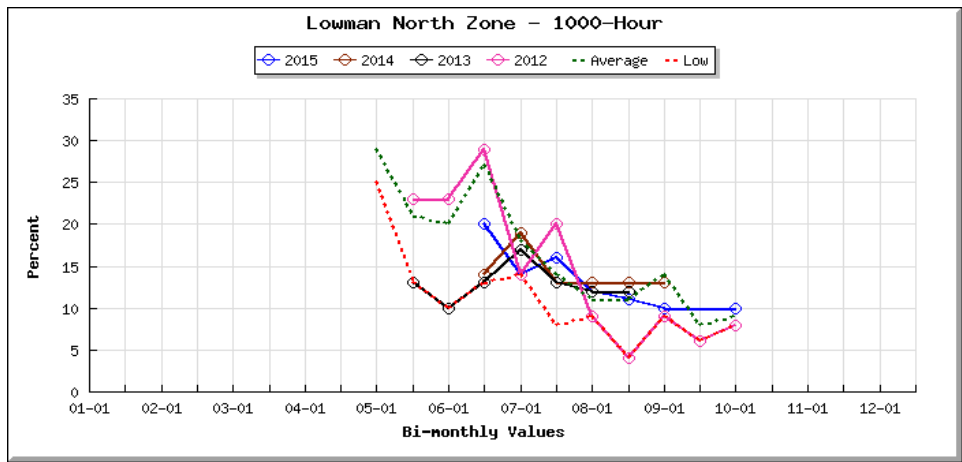
Idaho City SZ - Pine, Ponderosa																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2015						130					142	123	126	150		150			140	128				
2014								95			97				150	143		197						
2013										101		96		115										
2012									211			105			132			132	110					
Avg						130		100	211	101	107	103	113	131	134	148	133	150	125	118				
Low						130		95	211	92	94	92	101	115	120	112	109	114	110	107				



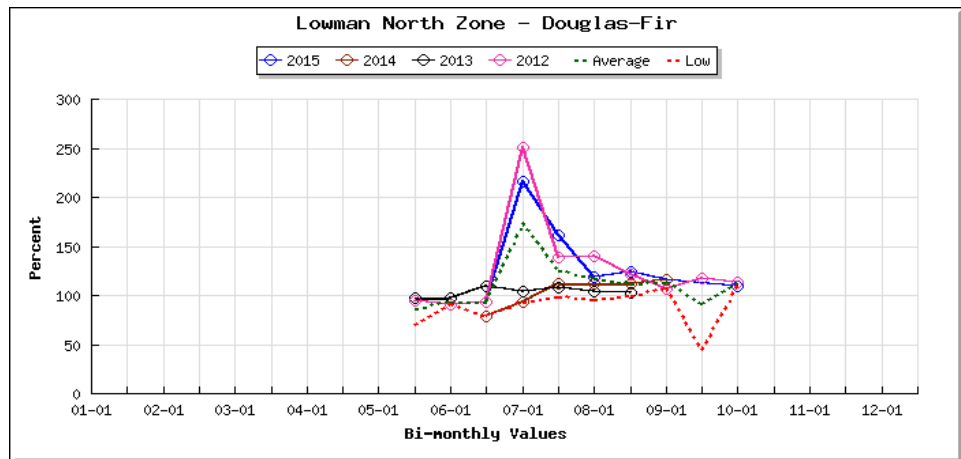
Cascade North Zone - 1000-Hour																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2015									26	25	25	22	13	15	12	10	9	10	15					
2014											16	14	15	11	10	10	13	10	12	12				
2013										23	35	18	28	14	7	8		11						
2012												29		13	10	9	7	9	8					
Avg									26	33	28	26	19	13	11	10	10	10	11	12				
Low									26	23	16	14	13	6	7	8	6	6	8	12				



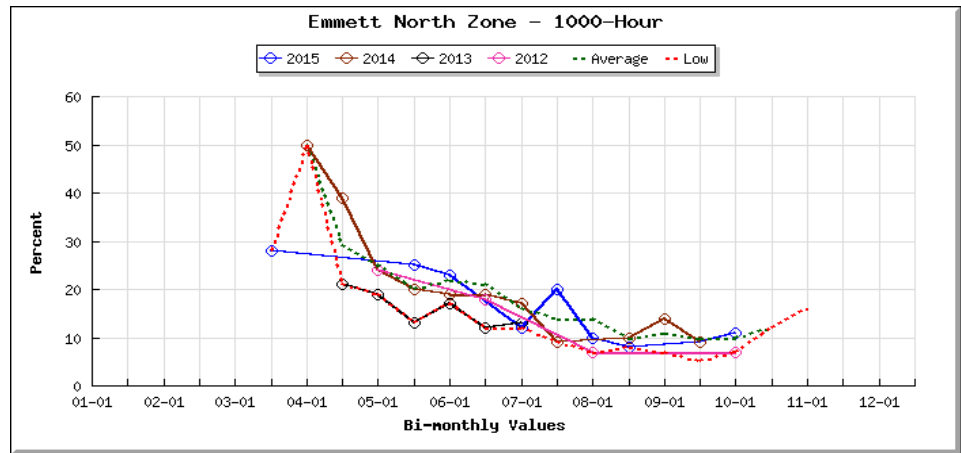
Cascade North Zone - Douglas-Fir																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2015									98	96	96	220	124	112	135	122	118	117	125					
2014											85	198	228	189	158	159	138	143	141	137				
2013										82	79	201	144	155	155	134		139						
2012												113		114	107	111	118	112	115					
Avg									98	108	100	184	154	157	131	136	135	126	123	137				
Low									98	82	79	113	98	112	107	111	112	112	112	137				



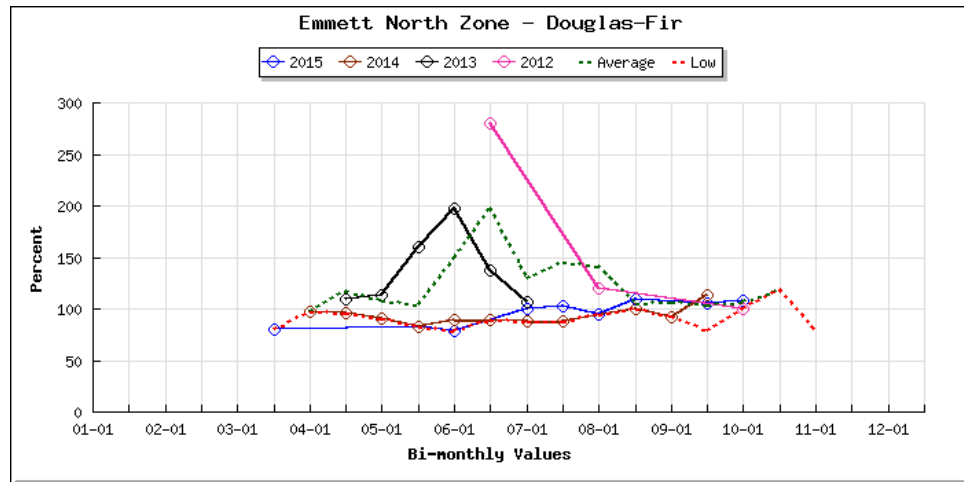
Lowman North Zone - 1000-Hour																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2015												20	14	16	12	11	10		10					
2014												14	19	13	13	13	13							
2013										13	10	13	17	13	12	12								
2012										23	23	29	14	20	9	4	9	6	8					
Avg									29	21	20	27	18	14	11	11	14	8	9					
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
2015												94	216	162	119	124	116		110					
2014												79	93	112	112	112	116							
2013										97	97	110	104	108	104	103								
2012										95	91	93	251	139	140	121	107	117	113					
Avg										87	94	93	174	126	118	112	113	91	112					
Low										70	91	79	93	99	96	100	107	44	110					



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
2015						28				25	23		12	20	10	8		9	11					
2014							50	39	24	20	19	19	17	9		10	14	9						
2013								21	19	13	17	12	13											
2012									24			18			7				7					
Avg						28	50	29	25	20	22	21	16	14	14	10	11	10	10	12	16			
Low						28	50	21	19	13	17	12	12	9	7	8	7	5	7	12	16			

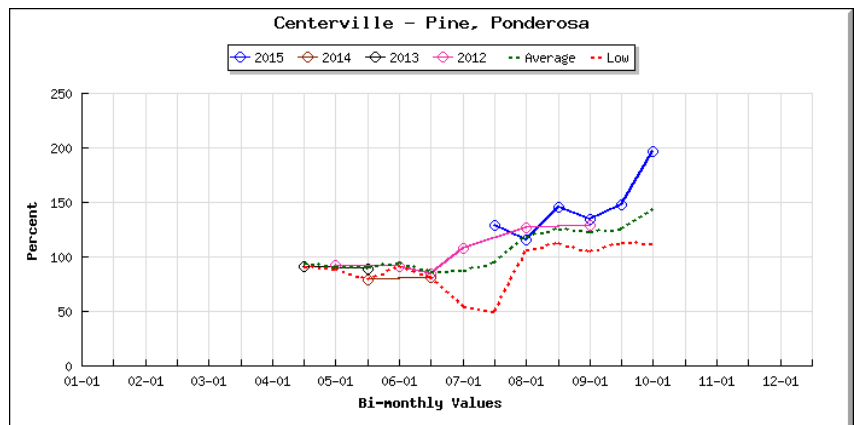
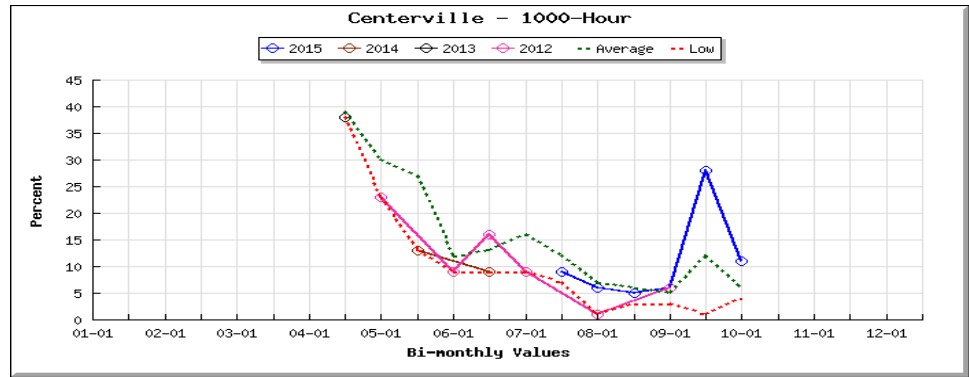


Emmett North Zone - Douglas-Fir																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2015						80				83	79		100	103	95	109		106	108					
2014							97	96	91	83	90	89	88	88		100	92	113						
2013								109	114	160	197	137	107											
2012												280			120				100					
Avg						80	97	118	108	104	150	198	129	145	141	105	107	104	107	119	79			
Low						80	97	96	91	83	79	89	88	88	95	100	92	79	100	119	79			

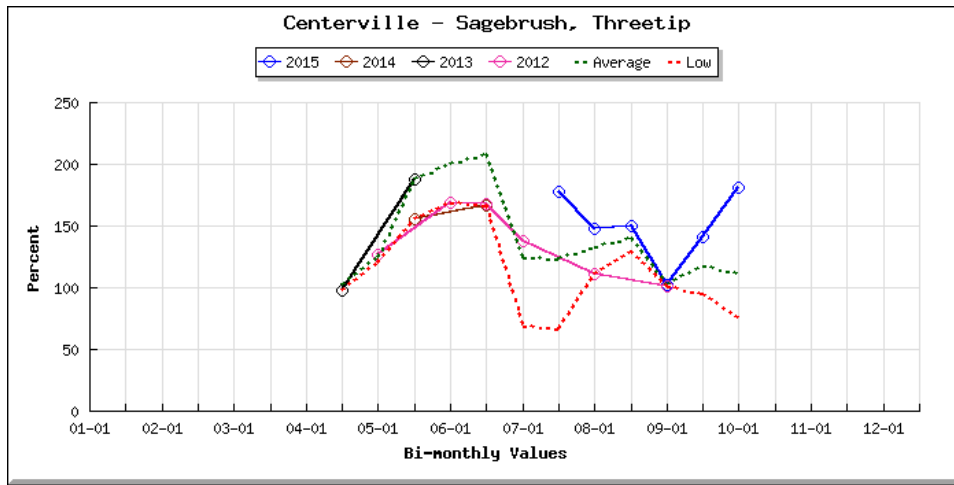


## Idaho Department of Lands

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



Centerville - 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
2015														129	116	146	135	148	197					
2014										79		81												
2013							91			89														
2012								92			91	85	108		127		129							
Avg								95	91	91	94	87	88	94	119	126	123	126	143					
Low								91	89	79	91	81	55	50	107	112	104	113	112					



Centerville - Sagebrush, Threetip																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2015														178	148	150	102	141	181					
2014										156		167												
2013							98			188														
2012									127		169	168	138		111		101							
Avg								102	124	188	200	208	125	123	133	140	102	118	111					
Low								98	120	156	169	167	69	67	111	129	101	95	76					