

2016

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center



ANNUAL REPORT

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center
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AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

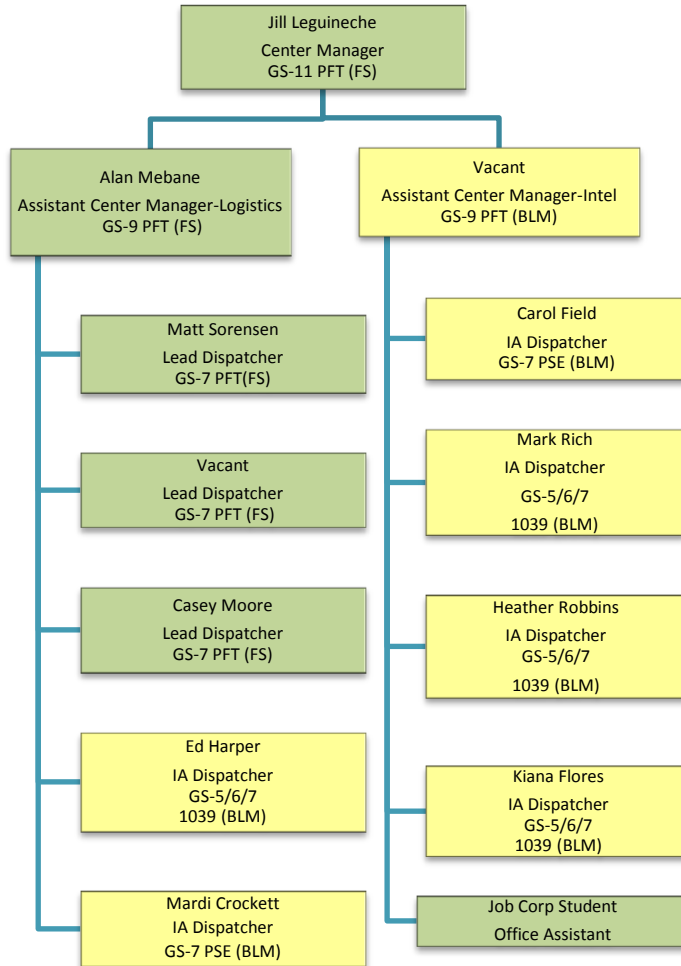
The Boise Interagency Dispatch Center continued its interagency success in providing safe, cost effective service for wildland fires within southwest Idaho for Boise District Bureau of Land Management, Boise National Forest, and Southwest Idaho Department of Lands. Listed below is the total acreage responsibility 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	3,829,288	2,089,564	505,523
PROTECTION ACRES	6,485,221	2,194,202	454,449
BOISE DISPATCH PROTECTION RESPONSIBILITY ACRES			9,133,872

OWNERSHIP ACRES BY PROTECTION AREA			
	BOISE DISTRICT BLM	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	SW IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS
BLM	3,795,155	13,879	20,254
BOR	30,116	54,328	1,395
DOI	11		
HISTORIC WATER	22,958	5,626	942
MILITARY/USACE	13,021	974	978
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	1,392		
PRIVATE	2,185,272	132,077	228,313
STATE	402,015	44,294	59,214
STATE FISH & GAME	20,645	4,269	1,272
STATE PARKS & REC	5,688		
USFS	8,726	1,938,756	142,081
OTHER FEDERAL	221		

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. The primary duties of the Assistant Center Managers are Logistics and Intelligence and also covering the Center Manager duties when needed. Alan Mebane was promoted and serves in the Logistics role and the Intelligence Assistant was vacant this year. Of the nine primary IA dispatchers, two are 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. Cathy Baird moved on to become the Regional Contract Equipment Specialist. Nicole Oke, one of our IA Dispatchers, took an upgrade to NICC/NWCG. We were able to fill behind her in Regional FireHire with Matt Sorensen from the Boise District Helitack. Casey Moore took a long term detail for the summer as the Dillon Assistant Center Manager and later received the East Idaho Assistant Center Manager position. Heather Robbins and Kiana Flores both had worked as Initial Attack Dispatchers elsewhere but were new to Boise Dispatch this year as seasonal employees. Our Intelligence Assistant Center Manager remained vacant until

October and during the fire season the duties were divided amongst the dispatchers. The job was filled by Elise Hawes from the Twin Falls District. 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 both starts and acres burned. For Boise National Forest, the number of fire starts was well below the 10 year average. However, the Boise National Forest had its historical largest single fire which pushed them above average for acreage burned. Southwest Idaho Department of Lands was just below average for the number of starts and burned acres. Logistically, our dispatch workload was busier than normal throughout the year as nationally we spend a fair amount of time in Planning Level 4 and 5 and supporting neighboring geographic areas, including a late season push for Southern Area. Initial attack started steady beginning of June as expected for the BLM and had a few peak days of activity but the Forests large fires kept the office busy late into October. Dispatch went to the seven day coverage on May 1st and ended on October 29th. The first 24-hour coverage was June 5th. The regular night shift started on June 12th and ended on October 15th. We opened expanded dispatch on July 3rd and closed September 30th. We hosted eight Incident Management Teams and seven Buying Teams this season. The dispatch office handled a record number of medical incidents (112) in 2016 and successfully used the Medical Liaison program. The dispatch center hosted 11 Wildland Fire Apprentices each for 2 week assignments in either Initial Attack or Expanded Dispatch.

INCIDENT	IMT TYPE	IMT NAME	TEAM HOME UNIT
BUCK	TYPE 2	CHADWICK	GREAT BASIN
PIONEER	TYPE 2	ROSENTHAL	GREAT BASIN
PIONEER NORTH	TYPE 1	LUND	GREAT BASIN
PIONEER	TYPE 1	WILKINS	SOUTHERN AREA
PIONEER NORTH	TYPE 2	CHADWICK	GREAT BASIN
PIONEER	TYPE 1	LUND	GREAT BASIN
PIONEER	TYPE 1	MARTIN	GREAT BASIN
PIONEER	TYPE 2	BIRD	GREAT BASIN
BUCK	BUYING TEAM	HUSTON	GREAT BASIN
PIONEER	BUYING TEAM	HAYCOCK	GREAT BASIN
PIONEER NORTH	BUYING TEAM	HUSTON	GREAT BASIN
PIONEER	BUYING TEAM	REDDIN	SOUTH OPS
PIONEER NORTH	BUYING TEAM	CAMPBELL	GREAT BASIN
PIONEER	BUYING TEAM	HUSTON	GREAT BASIN
PIONEER	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: ROSS Project Developers, Irwin Testing, DOI Secretary Jewel, DOI Enterprise Group, NIFC Radio technicians, IGNITE Award winners from Puget Sound, 80 Job Corp Student Shadow Day, US AID, OGC – Budget, Norwegian Fire Chiefs, NWCG Video Tour.

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	23	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
CONTRACT RESOURCES			
NATIONAL TYPE 2 IA CREW		2	
REGIONAL ENGINES TYPE 3		1	
REGIONAL ENGINES TYPE 4		21	
REGIONAL ENGINES TYPE 6		26	
AIRCRAFT CRASH RESCUE APPARTUS		1	
NATIONAL BUSES – CREW CARRIER		36	
REGIONAL WATER TENDERS - TACTICAL		3	
REGIONAL WATER TENDERS - SUPPORT		16	
CHIPPER		9	
CLERICAL SUPPORT UNIT		9	
DOZERS		16	
EXCAVATORS		11	
FALLER MODULE		4	
SINGLE FALLER		9	
ROAD GRADERS		3	
SKIDDER		2	
HELICOPTER OPERATIONS SUPPORT TRAILER		9	
TRANSPORTS TRACTOR/TRAILER		22	
MECHANICS/SERVICE TRUCK		6	
REFRIGERATED TRUCK/TRAILER		3	
WEED WASHING UNIT		8	
FUEL TENDER		6	
GRAY WATER TRUCK		11	
POTABLE WATER TRUCK		8	
HANDWASHING STATION – TRAILER MOUNTED		13	
COMMUNICATION TRAILER		3	
GIS TRAILER		8	

FIRE ACTIVITY

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center dispatched a total of 150 incidents which includes wildland fires, assists to local cooperators, and UTL/false alarms. Within our response area we dispatched to 130 confirmed incidents for 207,398 acres. Our Southwest Idaho 10 year average (2007-2016) is 213 fires for 185,641 acres.

Below is a list of 2016 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	71	FIRES	43	FIRES	16	FIRES	130
5 YR AVG	102	5 YR AVG	89	5 YR AVG	27	5 YR AVG	217
% OF 5 YR AVG	70%	% OF 5 YR AVG	48%	% OF 5 YR AVG	60%	% OF 5 YR AVG	60%
10 YR AVG	96	10 YR AVG	92	10 YR AVG	25	10 YR AVG	213
% OF 10 YR AVG	74%	% OF 10 YR AVG	47%	% OF 10 YR AVG	64%	% OF 10 YR AVG	61%
25 YR AVG	102	25 YR AVG	134	25 YR AVG	25	25 YR AVG	261
% OF 25 YR AVG	70%	% OF 25 YR AVG	32%	% OF 25 YR AVG	64%	% OF 25 YR AVG	50%
ACRES	13,123	ACRES	194,232	ACRES	43	ACRES	207,398
5 YR AVG	135,195	5 YR AVG	83,796	5 YR AVG	3,061	5 YR AVG	222,052
% OF 5 YR AVG	10%	% OF 5 YR AVG	232%	% OF 5 YR AVG	1%	% OF 5 YR AVG	93%
10 YR AVG	97,393	10 YR AVG	85,856	10 YR AVG	2,392	10 YR AVG	185,641
% OF 10 YR AVG	13%	% OF 10 YR AVG	226%	% OF 10 YR AVG	2%	% OF 10 YR AVG	112%
25 YR AVG	86,681	25 YR AVG	57,054	25 YR AVG	1,601	25 YR AVG	145,336
% OF 25 YR AVG	15%	% OF 25 YR AVG	340%	% OF 25 YR AVG	3%	% OF 25 YR AVG	143%

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
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
2015	89	309,046	66	1,600	28	6,317
2016	71	13,123	43	194,232	16	43
10 YR AVG 2007-2016	96	97,393	92	85,856	25	2,392

Below are charts listing of the first and last fires and monthly breakdown of fires within each agency's protection areas for 2016

	FIRST FIRE	ACRES	LAST FIRE	ACRES
BOISE DISTRICT BLM	2/29	0.30	11/25	.10
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	5/30	.10	10/16	.10
SOUTHWEST IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	4/03	.10	10/26	.10

Fires & Acres Burned by Month - Boise District BLM Protection

	TOTAL # FIRES	HUMAN FIRES	LIGHTNING FIRES	BLM ACRES	PRIVATE ACRES	OTHER ACRES	ACRES
FEBRUARY	1	1	0	0.3	0	0	0.3
MARCH	2	2	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.2
APRIL	1	1	0	3	0	0	3
MAY	2	2	0	0.2	0	0	0.2
JUNE	30	24	6	1451.1	1829.5	2363	5643.6
JULY	18	17	1	2447.3	1250.1	1755.1	5452.5
AUGUST	6	5	1	209.5	0.3	37.1	246.9
SEPTEMBER	8	7	1	31.4	765.1	867.5	1664
OCTOBER	2	2	0	850.1	533	0	1383.1
NOVEMBER	1	1	0	0	0.1	0	0.1
DECEMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	71	62	9	4993	4378.1	5022.8	14393.9

Fires & Acres Burned by Month - Boise National Forest Protection

	TOTAL # FIRES	HUMAN FIRES	LIGHTNING FIRES	USFS ACRES	PRIVATE ACRES	OTHER ACRES	ACRES
FEBRUARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARCH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APRIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAY	1	1	0	0	0.1	0	0.1
JUNE	5	3	2	7.3	152.6	102.4	262.3
JULY	11	5	6	188837.25	815	41	189693.25
AUGUST	16	5	11	4144.8	0	0.1	4144.9
SEPTEMBER	6	4	2	165.75	0	0	165.75
OCTOBER	4	1	3	1.2	0	0.45	1.65
NOVEMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DECEMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	43	19	24	193156.3	967.7	143.95	194267.85

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

	TOTAL # FIRES	HUMAN FIRES	LIGHTNING FIRES	SWS ACRES	PRIVATE ACRES	OTHER ACRES	ACRES
FEBRUARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARCH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APRIL	1	1	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
MAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JUNE	1	0	1	0	0.6	0	0.6
JULY	5	5	0	0.1	40.3	0	40.4
AUGUST	4	4	0	0.1	1.3	0.2	1.6
SEPTEMBER	4	4	0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.8
OCTOBER	1	0	1	0	0.1	0	0.1
NOVEMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DECEMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	16	14	2	0.7	42.4	0.5	43.6

AGENCY FIRE ACTIVITY STATISTICS

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

SIZE	BOD	BOF	SWS	TOTAL
A (0 – 0.25)	28	29	12	69
B (0.26 – 9)	18	8	3	29
C (10 – 99)	12	1	1	14
D (100-299)	6	2	0	8
E (300 – 999)	2	0	0	2
F (1000 – 4999)	5	2	0	7
G (5000+)	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	71	43	16	130

FIRE ACTIVITY – BOISE DISTRICT BLM

FIRES SUPPRESSED BY BOD		TOTAL ACRES SUPPRESSED BY BOD (ALL OWNERS)	
HUMAN CAUSED FIRES	62	HUMAN CAUSED ACRES	12,054
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	9	LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	2,201
BOD PROTECTION TOTAL FIRES	71	BOD PROTECTION TOTAL ACRES	14,254
ASSISTS TO RURAL FIRE DEPT	11	ASSISTS TO RURAL FIRE DEPT	139
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	4	ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	188,565.3

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	3272.0	1720.5	35	27	8	4992.5
US FOREST SERVICE	33.0	0.0	0	0	0	33.0
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	4778.4	0.0	5	5	0	4778.4
PRIVATELY OWNED	3898.1	480.0	28	27	1	4378.1
MILITARY/ARMY CORP OF ENG	38.0	0.0	0	0	0	38.0
US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE	0.0	0.0	1	1	0	0.0
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	34.1	0.0	3	3	0	34.1
COMBINED TOTAL	12053.6	2200.5	72	63	9	14254.1
RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSIST	139		11	---	---	139
FEDERAL AND STATE ASSIST	188,565.3		4	---	---	188,565.3
OTHER BOD-BLM OWNED ACRES SUPPRESSED WITHIN OTHER PROTECTION AREAS	.5		1	---		.5
BOD FALSE ALARMS	---		13	---		---

MILITARY ORCHARD TRAINING AREA FIRES WITHIN BLM OWNED GROUND	FIRE SERVICE ORGANIZATION RESPONSE		44	FULL SUPPRESSION STRATEGY	71	
FIRES	79	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE		9	MULTIPLE STRATEGY	0
ACRES	103.3	SUCCESSFUL INITIAL ATTACK		68	MONITOR STRATEGY	1
CAUSE CODE	632	FIRES - SAGE GROUSE AREA		12	BORDER FIRES	1

FIELD OFFICE STATISTICS – BLM OWNED ACRES				
	# FIRES	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
FOUR RIVERS	59	2841.9	912.1	3754
BIRDS OF PREY	18	163.5	0	163.5
BRUNEAU	4	12	146	158
OWYHEE	15	8.2	662.4	670.6
OWYHEE MANAGEMENT AREA	0	0	0	0

DETECTION METHOD		
DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	%
LOOKOUTS	6	8%
AIRCRAFT	1	1%
PRIVATE CITIZEN	29	41%
AGENCY PERSONNEL	11	15%
COUNTY DISPATCH	25	35%

FIRE ACTIVITY – BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

FIRES SUPPRESSED BY BOF	
HUMAN CAUSED FIRES	19
LIGHTNING CAUSED FIRES	24
BOF PROTECTION TOTAL FIRES	43
ASSISTS TO RURAL FIRE DEPT	2
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	21

TOTAL ACRES SUPPRESSED BY BOF (ALL OWNERS)	
HUMAN CAUSED ACRES	188820.7
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	5411.75
BOF PROTECTION TOTAL ACRES	194232.5
ASSISTS TO RURAL FIRE DEPT	0.5
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	11346.40

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	187709.25	5411.65	37	14	23	193120.9
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	0.5	0	1	1	0	0.5
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	41	0	1	1	0	41
PRIVATELY OWNED	967.7	0	1	1	0	967.7
MILITARY	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	102.25	0.1	3	2	1	102.35
COMBINED TOTAL	188820.7	5411.75	43	19	24	194232.45
RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSIST	0.5		2	---	---	0.5
FEDERAL AND STATE ASSIST	11,346.4		21	---	---	11,346.4
OTHER BOF OWNED ACRES SUPPRESSED WITHIN OTHER PROTECTION AREAS	35.5		7	---	---	35.5

FULL SUPPRESSION	47	FIRE SERVICE ORGANIZATION RESPONSE	8	FALSE ALARMS	6
MULTIPLE STRATEGY	0	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE	8	UNABLE TO LOCATE	7
MONITOR STRATEGY	0	SUCCESSFUL INITIAL ATTACK FIRES	39	# OF BORDER FIRES	7

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST RANGER DISTRICT STATISTICS				
	FIRES (BY ORIGIN)	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
MOUNTAIN HOME	7	160.1	2	162.1
IDAHO CITY	3	187548.1	0.25	187548.4
CASCADE	13	0.85	1.65	2.5
LOWMAN	11	0.4	5392.9	5393.3
EMMETT	16	0.4	14.85	15.25

DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	%
LOOKOUTS	5	12%
AIRCRAFT	9	21%
PRIVATE CITIZEN	10	23%
AGENCY PERSONNEL	13	30%
COUNTY DISPATCH	6	14%

FIRE ACTIVITY – SOUTHWEST IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

FIRES SUPPRESSED BY SWS	
HUMAN CAUSED FIRES	14
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	2
SWS PROTECTION TOTAL FIRES	16
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	7

TOTAL ACRES SUPPRESSED BY SWS (ALL OWNERS)	
HUMAN CAUSED ACRES	43
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	.7
SWS PROTECTION TOTAL ACRES	43.7
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	196,826

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	0.7	0.1	4	3	1	0.8
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
US FOREST SERVICE	0.5	0	4	4	0	0.5
PRIVATELY OWNED	41.8	0.6	8	7	1	42.4
FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILITARY	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	0	0	1	1	0	0
COMBINED TOTAL	43	0.7	16	14	2	43.7
FEDERAL AND STATE ASSIST	196,826		7	---	---	196,826
OTHER SWS OWNED ACRES SUPPRESSED WITHIN OTHER PROTECTION AREAS			3	---	---	95

DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	%
LOOKOUTS	1	6%
AIRCRAFT	1	6%
PRIVATE CITIZEN	2	13%
AGENCY PERSONNEL	4	25%
COUNTY DISPATCH	8	50%

FALSE ALARM	4
UNABLE TO LOCATE	0
SUCCESSFUL INITIAL ATTACK	16
FIRE SERVICE ORGANIZATION RESPONSE	8
# OF BORDER FIRES	0
WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE	3

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
06/05/16	WEES	J9WE	OFO	H	191
06/05/16	SHOOFLY	J9XA	BFO	L	156
06/06/16	MAPROCK	J9X8	OFO	L	1093
06/10/16	OLD MAN	J969	OFO	L	115
06/18/16	GRAND	KA4S	BOP	H	156
06/18/16	MM 115 I 84	KA49	FRFO	H	150
06/30/16	TABLE ROCK	KC2E	FRFO	H	2361
07/19/16	MM14 HIGHWAY 21	KGM7	FRFO	H	4311
07/20/16	MM52 HWY55	KH6H	FRFO	H	438
07/30/16	RICKERT	KJ1Z	OFO	L	567
08/07/16	CHERRY	KK63	FRFO	L	181
09/24/16	JOSIE	KRG2	OFO	H	1559
10/07/16	CRANE	KR1G	FRFO	H	1383



Photo of the Table Rock fire behind the State Capitol.

The chart below includes all the Boise National Forest protection area over 10 acres.

DATE	NAME	INC#	RANGER DISTRICT	CAUSE	ACRES
06/25/16	BANKS	372	6	H	254.9
07/03/16	BUCK	431	5	L	1255
07/18/16	PIONEER	539	3	H	188404
08/07/16	ROUGH	732	5	L	4134
09/20/16	ARROW	1037	1	H	135
09/20/16	IRISH	1039	1	H	25



Image of the Pioneer fire

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

DATE	NAME	INC#	CAUSE	ACRES
07/19/16	JC	548	H	40

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	245	461	95	8	4	31	34	5	123	21	105	18	27	9	4
ADMINISTRATIVELY DETERMINED	72	50	5	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 – 2016 overhead requests do not include the engine and crew subordinates).

	ALASKA	EASTERN AREA	GREAT BASIN	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	NORTHERN ROCKIES	NORTHWEST	ROCKY MOUNTAIN	SOUTHERN AREA	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	SOUTHWEST	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	NATIONAL INTERAGENCY COORDINATION
OVERHEAD	1	41	2398	52	24	62	234	161	100	290	0	0	11
CREW	0	2	91	1	0	0	2	1	10	4	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	953	1	0	9	12	6	2	2	0	0	0
AIRCRAFT	0	1	340	2	0	24	22	25	4	11	0	0	0

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center processed **48,105** resource orders for 2016. Below is a chart showing the breakdown of the type of work processed. In comparison, last year we processed **35,739** orders, **29,403** in 2014, **49,399** in 2013, **62,173** in 2012, and **16,343** in 2011. An additional workload is rental vehicles. This year we processed **247** rental vehicle orders.

	ENTER	DELETE	PLACE	RETRIEVE	FILL	UNFIL L	REASSIG N	RELEAS E	CANCE L	CANCE L UTF	UT F
AIRCRAFT	833	4	465	41	664	31	191	590	56	52	20
CREW	386	5	275	18	144	9	50	263	31	62	0
EQUIPMEN T	1337	13	360	42	1059	31	119	1250	97	24	53
OVERHEA D	4630	24	1727	149	3994	116	1236	6879	127	152	285
SUPPLY	9625	194	4123	138	4968	8	6	608	497	43	1
TOTAL	16811	240	6950	388	10829	195	1602	9590	808	333	359

UTF orders greater than 5 included – IADP, ACDP, RADO, HEQB, HMGB, ENGB, GISS, ABRO, SEC1 and SEC2.

CREWS

The 2016 fire season for the IHC crews started out slow with some local IA. Boise IHC's first off district assignment was to the Dog Head Fire in New Mexico in June. Idaho City IHC's first off district assignment was to a Preposition assignment in Minnesota. Idaho City went to Utah in June. Other off district assignments for the crews included fires in Idaho, Utah, and Nevada.



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
BOISE IHC	5/03	10/08	133	12.5	15	84	14	5	12	8	18,000	18
IDAHO CITY IHC	5/17	9/22	159	9	12	106	12	6	10	4	51,692	48

Idaho City Interagency Hotshot Crew



Boise Interagency Hotshot 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 Idaho, Utah, Colorado, 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)	6/8	6/16	6/16	7/19	6/17	6/17
OFF-UNIT ASSIGNMENTS	3	1	1	0	5	4

ENGINES

Below shows the activity the engine crews received off-unit which includes traveling to Nevada and Utah. These also include assisting neighbors such as Winnemucca, Sawtooth, Twin Falls, and Vale.

	BLM	USFS	IDL	CONTRACT	COOPERATOR
STAFFED TYPE 3 ENGINES	2	0	0	1	3
STAFFED TYPE 4 ENGINES	15	6	0	21	2
STAFFED TYPE 6 ENGINES	0	0	4	26	10
TOTAL NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS	221	41	15	252	7
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFF-UNIT INCIDENT ASSIGNMENTS	16	5	1	28	1
DATE OF FIRST OFF-UNIT ASSIGNMENT	5/02	6/05	7/17	7/04	7/23



BLM engine working on the MM14 Highway 21 fire

AIRCRAFT

Listed are the helicopters assigned to the Boise Dispatch area with their capabilities and accomplishments for the 2016 season.

AGENCY	BLM	BLM	USFS	USFS	USFS
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	N58HJ	N354SH	N864H	N205DY	N13FH
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	Bell 205++	AS 350 B3	BELL 407	BELL 205A1++	Sikorsky/BHI H60A+
CATEGORY TYPE	2	3	3	2	1
MANDATORY AVAILABILITY PERIOD	120	60	115	120	120
DAYS ON EXTENTION	24	23	22	4	56
BASE LOCATION	BOISE	BOISE	GARDEN VALLEY	LUCKY PEAK	LUCKY PEAK
CREW SIZE	24		11	15	1
TOTAL FLIGHT HOURS	245.1	67.5	202.3	198.3	519.3
FIRE MANAGEMENT HOURS	242.7	66.7	163.9	198.3	519.3
OTHER HOURS	2.4	.8	38.4	0	0
INITIAL ATTACK INCIDENTS	11	17	29	24	15
LARGE FIRE INCIDENTS	25	7	7	3	22
PERSON DAYS ON FIRES	1945		907	NR	NR
% IA SUPPORTED WITH BUCKET	91%	88%	51%	83%	100%
GALLONS OF WATER	224,150	60,120	64,118	252,304	2,716,280
GALLONS OF RETARDANT	N/A	N/A	0	0	102,710
PERSONNEL TRANSPORTED	829	214	779	814	NA
OPERATIONAL RAPPELS	N/A	N/A	NA	26	NA
FIRES STAFFED BY RAPPELLERS	N/A	N/A	NA	5	NA
POUNDS OF INTERNAL CARGO	54,504	25,311	43,670	64,393	0
POUNDS OF EXTERNAL CARGO	67,350	37,596	65,828	21,150	0
AERIAL IGNITION HOURS	0	0	2.7	0	0
HELITACK VEHICLE MILEAGE	59,295		NR	NR	NR
DETAILER TOTAL DAYS	328		NR	NR	NR
TOTAL OPERATIONAL COST	\$1,337,317	\$494,477	\$838,369.26	\$1,147,395.19	\$4,827,944.57



*Left: H4SH Boise BLM Helicopter
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	98
BASE LOCATION	BOISE AIRPORT	BOISE AIRPORT
# OF INCIDENTS	NR	18
DAYS USED	113	NR
TOTAL FLIGHT TIME	95.75	135.43
TOTAL COST	\$130,220	\$158,086

MOUNTAIN HOME SEAT BASE

SEATS (Single Engine Air Tankers) are a critical asset to our fire fighting force. Mountain Home SEAT Base serviced 11 different SEATS this season for a total cost of \$986,512.76. For comparison in 2015, 12 SEATS were used, in 2014, 9 SEATS were used, and in 2013, 17 different SEATS flew out of Mountain Home. The base pumped 145,692 gallons of retardant this year which was more than the previous year. In 2015, 99,716 gallons were pumped, in 2014 the base pumped 21,760 gallons, and in 2013 the base pumped 278,527 gallons of retardant.

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
T830	0	0	0	0	\$0.00	0.43	\$956.32	\$133	\$1,088.82
T820	0	0	1	750	\$1,417.50	2.03	\$4,514.72	\$350	\$6,282.22
T830	0	0	4	2,850	\$5,386.50	4.93	\$13,744.32	\$3,425	\$22,555.82
T833	0	0	65	48,750	\$92,137.50	57.50	\$154,049.14	\$17,398	\$260,159.64
T846	0	0	7	5,306	\$10,028.34	7.03	\$17,392.22	\$0	\$27,420.56
T867	0	0	17	12,595	\$23,804.55	14.52	\$37,374.48	\$175	\$61,354.03
T878	0	0	6	4,438	\$8,387.82	5.12	\$15,014.52	\$161,170	\$23,402.34
T879	1	720	73	52,005	\$98,289.45	66.40	\$210,156.00	\$0	\$469,519.42
T881	0	0	11	7,604	\$14,371.56	10.29	\$31,806.39	\$0	\$46,177.95
T884	0	0	13	9,629	\$18,198.81	11.83	\$36,696.58	\$611	\$54,895.39
T885	0	0	2	1,015	\$1,918.35	1.17	\$4,778.28	\$350	\$7,307.63
TOTAL	1	720	200	145,692	\$275,357.88	183.31	\$531,064.41	\$183,612	986,512.76

SEAT drop on MM14 Highway 21



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
ABC MISC	EKW2	BOF	0	0	0	0	0.00	\$613.00
ARROW	KQ3D	BOF	0	0	1	730	0.45	\$2,761.00
BDC PREPO	E5X1	BDC	0	0	0	0	3.08	\$53,000.15
BISH	KL8X	BOD	0	0	2	1,435	1.67	\$11,937.90
BLISS GRADE	KFG9	GOX	1	720	0	0	0.68	\$4,423.70
BLM SEVERITY	D9ES	FCD	0	0	0	0	0.00	\$1,008.00
BUTTES	KPOO	BOD	0	0	1	750	1.03	\$4,389.72
CASNER	EKW2	BOF	0	0	2	1,415	1.77	\$9,748.55
CHERRY ROAD	KM5A	VAD	0	0	2	1,493	2.52	\$9,758.85
DANI	KP1T	SWS	0	0	1	750	0.00	\$1,417.50
FA 10 BOD	KPU4	BOD	0	0	0	0	0.00	\$218.00
FLECK	KF5V	STF	0	0	17	12,457	15.32	\$72,556.80
GRAPE	KN9B	STF	0	0	3	2,150	2.20	\$12,844.30
I84 MM 239	KND7	TFD	0	0	1	750	1.17	\$5,033.22
MM 14 HIGHWAY 21	KGM7	BOD	0	0	27	20,110	21.32	\$107,022.18
MM 52 HWY 55	KH6H	BOD	0	0	0	0	0.00	\$1,889.50
MOE	EKW2	BOF	0	0	2	1,435	2.46	\$11,783.62
PIONEER	KGG1	BOF	0	0	133	96,363	120.09	\$631,125.01
RAIL	KJ3V	WWF	0	0	0	0	1.02	\$3,828.30
ROCKY	KM4Z	SWS	0	0	1	750	0.52	\$2,807.98
ROUGH	KK6V	BOF	0	0	2	1,430	1.87	\$12,166.53
STEEL	EKW2	BOF	0	0	1	675	0.80	\$3,807.75
STRAWBERRY	KK83	GBP	0	0	0	0	2.03	\$4,514.72
VIENNA	KLL7	STF	0	0	4	2,999	3.31	\$17,856.48
TOTAL			1	720	200	145,692	183.31	\$986,512.76

BOISE TANKER BASE

The Boise Tanker Base was used by 36 different tankers including a VLAT, large airtankers and SEATS. The Boise Airtanker Base supported 19 different large air tankers this season. The first retardant activity in Boise occurred on June 6th and the last day of activity was on October 3rd. **The Boise Tanker Base supported 65 different incidents and pumped a total of 673 loads for 1,251,977 gallons for a total cost of \$6,193,220.** In comparison last year the base supported 90 different incidents for 1,155,851 gallons of retardant for a total cost of \$6,146,000. The largest number of loads by the tanker base and the most retardant pumped for an incident was for the Pioneer fire with 355 (593,951 gallons) for \$2,494,932. *Below is a chart that lists the top ten incidents by cost from the Boise Tanker Base.*

NAME	PIONEER	BUCK	MM14 HIGHWAY 21	DRY CREEK	CHERR Y ROAD	SHEEP ROCK	JENKINS RESERVOI R	SIMMONS GULCH	PETERSO N HOLLOW	FLECK
UNIT	ID-BOF	ID-BOF	ID-BOD	ID-STF	OR-VAD	OR-VAD	OR-VAD	OR-VAD	UT-UWF	ID-STF
FIRE CODE	P4KGG1	P4KDL5	PDKGM7	P4KK3U	PDKM5 A	PDKK6M	PDJ9ZN	PDKK6D	P4KM5U	P4KF5V
LANDING COSTS	\$44,800	\$6284	\$7413	\$5931	\$2084	\$3336	\$824	\$1915	\$0	\$2058
LOADS	355	32	53	20	23	15	12	8	4	9
RETARDAN T GALLONS	593,951	77,388	90,472	62,183	49,910	38,939	11,447	20,536	11,867	23,345
RETARDAN T COSTS	\$1,165,674	\$293,496	\$161,944	\$133,693	\$107,30 6	\$83,718	\$55,289	\$44,152	\$25,514	\$41,787
FLIGHT TIME	245.49	25.06	24.47	16.53	20.58	13.97	16.58	7.75	7.96	6.83
FLIGHT COSTS	\$1,248,915	\$181,185	\$129,951	\$121,895	\$120,208	\$107,188	\$ 57,942	\$64,070	\$76,686	\$54,857
OTHER COSTS	\$28,943	\$2,136	\$2,040	\$1,944	\$0	\$2,499	\$1,230	\$0	\$0	\$1,428
RETARDAN T CREW COST	\$6,600	\$1,360	\$960	\$0	\$1,920	\$840	\$600	\$0	\$160	\$480
TOTAL COST	\$2,494,932	\$484,461	\$302,309.54	\$263,463	\$231,519	\$197,583	\$115,885	\$110,138	\$102,360	\$100,610

Below: VLAT dropping on MM 14 Highway 21



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

In comparison for 2015: 37 Airtankers. 756 loads, 1,155,351 gallons and 723.89flight time.

AIRTANKERS	AIRCRAFT	LOADS	RETARDANT GALLONS	FLIGHT TIME
TOTAL =36	TYPE	673	1,251,477	546.96
M1	LARGE	18	53,350	18.82
M3	LARGE	27	77,359	22.07
M5	LARGE	44	127,928	37.53
T01	LARGE	9	26,547	5.73
T02	LARGE	13	38,670	9.74
T05	LARGE	39	81,209	43.48
T10	LARGE	8	23,202	6.69
T132	LARGE	28	106,103	25.58
T14	LARGE	2	4,191	5.73
T152	LARGE	1	1,993	1.18
T155	LARGE	6	11,945	5.24
T160	LARGE	29	86,410	19.50
T161	LARGE	29	87,011	21.25
T163	LARGE	6	15,105	4.49
T164	LARGE	69	204,258	42.90
T166	LARGE	5	15,018	4.04
T41	LARGE	13	39,750	8.44
T45	LARGE	11	22,908	12.57
T801	SEAT	4	3,048	7.04
T802	SEAT	1	686	1.65
T810	SEAT	6	4,478	6.40
T814	SEAT	1	739	0.88
T818	SEAT	1	726	1.45
T833	SEAT	95	69,841	69.46
T846	SEAT	2	1,539	2.57
T848	SEAT	3	2,224	5.17
T858	SEAT	1	668	1.07
T867	SEAT	15	11,003	13.70
T873	SEAT	4	2,869	4.76
T878	SEAT	14	9,310	11.79
T879	SEAT	70	51,615	51.34
T881	SEAT	48	35,000	32.47
T883	SEAT	4	2,974	3.86
T884	SEAT	35	25,192	27.50
T885	SEAT	11	5,848	8.34
T896	SEAT	1	760	2.53
T911	VLAT	0	0	0.00

FUELS MANAGEMENT – Hazardous Fuels Acre Accomplishments

Boise District BLM

TYPE OF PROJECT	ACRES
PRESCRIBED BURNING	1,285
MECHANICAL TREATMENT	13,099
OTHER FUEL REDUCTION CONTROL	2,475
TOTAL	16,840

In comparison to 2015: 7,890 acres of prescribed burning, 11,660 mechanical treatment acres, 900 of other fuel reduction acres.

Mechanical Treatment: Pole Creek Mechanical Treatment



Other Fuel Reduction Control: Paradigm Fuel Breaks



Boise National Forest

RANGE DISTRICT	NON-WUI			WUI			TOTAL			
	PRESCRIBED BURN	MECHANICAL	WILDLAND FIRE	PRESCRIBED BURN	MECHANICAL	WILDLAND FIRE	PRESCRIBED BURN	MECHANICAL	WILDLAND FIRE	INTEGRATED MECHANICAL
MOUNTAIN HOME	0	0	0	93	0	0	93	0	0	0
IDAHO CITY	0	0	9,995	0	934	2,362	35	934	12,357	275
CASCADE	0	0	0	42	416.5	0	7	416.5	0	478
LOWMAN	0	0	5,609	93	0	6,515	93	0	12,124	344.8
EMMETT	2137	0	1,743	0	0	0	2137	0	1,743	176
TOTAL	2,137	0	17,347	228	1,350.5	8,877	2,365	1,350.5	26,224	1,273.8

These numbers reflect both core (main HZ fuels objectives), integrated (other target along with HZ fuels objectives) and Wildland Fire (wildland fire acres that maintain desired vegetative conditions or move vegetative conditions towards desired condition) targets.

In comparison to 2015: 5,506.3 Prescribed Burn acres, 625.9 Mechanical Treated acres, 1,812.4 Wildland Fire acres, and 5,164 Integrated Mechanical acres.

Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

TYPE OF PROJECT	ACRES
MECHANICAL/PILE BURNING	655
PRESCRIBED BURN –PSEUDOMONAS RESEARCH PLOTS	4
PRESCRIBED BURN-JUNIPER JACKPOT BURNING	415
TOTAL	1074

FIRE PREVENTION & MITIGATION PROGRAM – Boise District BLM

Over the course of the 2016 season, Boise District fire prevention staff facilitated 32 fire prevention, mitigation and education events. These events included: school presentations, community events, teacher trainings, National Night Out, Hawks Fire Prevention Night and the Bruneau Rodeo.

For the 7th year in a row, the Boise District partnered with KBOI radio to produce Public Service Announcements (PSAs). 2016 PSAs covered multiple fire related topics including: being firewise, preparedness, summer recreation, fireworks, prevention and restrictions.

District personnel continued to reach out to local Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) communities, providing information on methods to mitigate wildland fire risks. Through participation in community events in the Columbia Village, Hidden Springs and Mountain Home communities, we were able to educate homeowners on the risks, challenges and mitigation options regarding WUI. In discussions with these at risk communities we continue to encourage the development of fuel brakes that could also provide fire equipment access when necessary. Prevention personnel were assisted by investigation staff and fire staff throughout the season.

The hard work and focus put into the Boise District fourth grade wildfire curriculum project became evident this year as it was hosted by 32 Boise elementary schools, reaching approximately 3,200 students. The integration of core standards and fire education with hands on tasks has been very successful and highly received by both teachers and students. The Boise District fire education program will focus efforts on building upon the fourth grade wildfire curriculum in 2017, looking to expand to schools outside of Boise as well as beginning the development of new curriculum for other grade levels.

The 2016 fire season was below average for fire starts and acres burned. Boise District protection total fires: 69 starts that burned 13,154.8 acres, of which 5,375.1 acres were Boise District land. Of the 69 fires, 62 were human caused and 7 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 2016 was the Table Rock, in the foothills of Boise, ID. This fire received tremendous interest from both the media and public due to its prominent location and cause. The Table Rock fire was caused by fireworks at night and burned around the Warm Springs Mesa neighborhood resulting in multiple structures threatened and ultimately one home lost. The Table Rock fire started on June 30th, growing to 2,361 acres and was controlled on July 3rd.

The Boise District went into Stage 1 fire restrictions on August 1, 2016. Stage 1 restrictions were in effect until they were rescinded on September 15, 2016, after some changes in the weather, including cooler temperatures and 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 - 2016

- Fourth grade curriculum development project. The purpose of this endeavor is based on the fact that many people witness the devastating effects of wildland fire and in turn envision 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 encourage a “culture change” from “all fire is bad” to “fire can be good”. This education effort proved to be fruitful in 2016 as the curriculum was hosted by 32 Treasure Valley schools. We are excited about the prospect of reaching even more students as we move forward in getting more schools involved in 2017.
-



Teachers watch in anticipation as Boise District employees demonstrate a matchstick forest exercise during a train the trainer session for the 4th grade fire curriculum.

- Ada County Soil and Water Conservation Field Days.

Building on the successful integration of the 4th grade fire curriculum into the Boise School District, the Boise District BLM continued to be highly active in youth fire education this year.

The Boise District participated in outdoor hands on instruction during multiple sessions of the Ada County Soil and Water Conservation Field Days. Among other topics, 5th grade students witnessed firsthand fire behavior and how it changes depending on fuel type.

The Boise Districts involvement in education events continues to be paramount as it reinforces the 4th grade fire curriculum already in place and aids in the development and expansion of future fire curriculum for other age groups.



Fire Investigation and Trespass – Boise District BLM 2016

Of the 62 human caused fires on the Boise District this year, Boise District Fire Investigators responded to investigate 48 fires occurring on BLM protected lands. Another 10 human caused fires were investigated for other cooperating agencies. Causes for BLM investigated fires include:

- Campfires = 1
- Escaped burns = 6
- Arson = 3 (1 stolen vehicle and 2 likely hot sets – UTL suspect)
- Equipment = 30 (7 undetermined vehicle related (exhaust, dragging something, etc.); 6 catalytic converters; 5 trailer tires (3 boat); 3 burning vehicles; 2 ball bearing; 2 exhaust; 1 tractor; 1 burning tire/exhaust; 1 lost tire; 1 electrical breaker; 1 mowing)
- Miscellaneous = 17 (4 unknown (arson, vehicle, juveniles, land owner); 2 birds in powerlines; 2 powerline equipment; 1 exploding target; 2 shooting; 1 pos. burning TP; 1 spontaneous combustion; 2 structure; 1 fireworks; 1 pos. exhaust)
- Undetermined = 5 (no investigation sent)

Eleven fires were identified as potential administrative fire trespass cases. One arson case was referred to the Special Agent to pursue as criminal if a suspect could be located. Of the 11 cases identified as potential fire trespass cases, seven were referred to the Solicitors Office for recommendation to proceed or not and four are being reviewed for negligence; two were shooting related and two were vehicle related.

Twenty-five fires occurred on BLM protected lands under other jurisdictions. Nineteen of those fires occurred on private property and did not meet the requirements to pursue cost recovery through civil actions. Two fires occurred at the Deer Flat Wildlife Refuge on Fish and Wildlife Service land and four fires occurred on State land which will be referred back to the respective agencies to process.

The stolen vehicle arson fire was referred to the Ada County Sheriff's Office to follow up with the investigation. The two bird related powerline caused fires were documented and reported to Fish and

Wildlife Service (FWS) who contacted Idaho Power Company to assess the poles for better avian protection. 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.

The other agencies that Fire Investigators assisted included Boise National Forest, the State Idaho Department of Lands, Ada County, Gem County and Boise Fire Department. Two of the fires involving fireworks, Table Rock and RA4 Gem County, are being pursued for cost recovery and possible legal actions. A cooperative effort between the agencies is being formed to review other fire causes that were suspicious in origin.

Vehicles and escaped burns were the District's top causes this year with an increase of trailer tire issues, specifically on boat trailers. There continued to be a decrease in the number of exploding targets, shooting and fireworks caused fires. Future fire prevention efforts will continue to focus on general shooting/target practice and educational efforts will be made to emphasize vehicle maintenance.

FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM – Boise National Forest

2016 District Prevention Staff

Mountain Home D1- PV-11 Terry Carrico, PT-12 Chad Cline, PT-21 Kelsey Griffee and PT-22 Will Hunt

Idaho City D3- PT-32 Joe Schindel and PT-31 Martin Ward

Cascade D4- PT-41 Kim Drake and PT-42 Matt Parrish

Lowman D5- PT-51 Chris Knight and PT-52 Chelsea Rounds (Detail)

Emmett D6- PT-61 Parrish/Cline (Detail), PV-62 Francis White and PT-63 Heidi Youmans (Detail)

The 2016 Forest Prevention Numbers

District Abandoned Campfires Documented

D1 Mountain Home	110
D3 Idaho City	29
D4 Cascade	65
D5 Lowman	81
D6 Emmett	32
<u>Forest Prevention Total</u>	258

Incident Reports issued	239
Citations Issued	61
Days in Stage 1 Fire Restrictions	51
Days on Fire Suppression Activities	273
Wildland Fire Investigations	21
New Prevention Signs installed	4



The 2016 Forest Prevention Events

March

- 1st-Cascade after school co-op. Make Capitol Christmas Tree Ornaments (10)
- 4th- Smokey Bear School Program, Valley View (65)
- 3-5th- Sportsman Show, Boise (1000)
- 22nd- Smokey Bear School Program, Boise Super kids (30)
- 26th- Smokey Bear School Program, Boise (30)

April

- 9 th - Mountain Home District Wildlife Planting (20)
- 12th - Smokey Bear Program, Giraffe Laugh Pre-K, Boise (15)
- 12th-Cascade Library preschool story time and puppet show (12)
- 13-19th - BOI SMJ Refresher Event with NIFC Photographer (100)
- 13th - Smokey Bear Program, Barber Morgan Elementary, Boise (75)
- 16th - Horseman Show, Treasure Valley (500) • 18th - Treasure Valley Fire Prevention Co-op Meeting
- 19th-21st - Great Basin Fire Prevention Workshop, Boise
- 22nd - Channel 7 Arbor Day Segment, Boise
- 29th - Arbor Day at the State Capital, Boise (100)
- 29th - Day of the Child, Caldwell (1500)
- 30th - Boise Kids Fair (600)

May

- 2 nd-Horseshoe Bend Outdoor School- Fire education (25)
- 3 rd-Cascade after school co-op. Fire Education (9)
- 7 th -Wildfire Community Awareness Day (McCall Fire Dept.) (40)
- 10th - Forest Fire Prevention Meeting
- 11-13th -Donnelly Elementary fire trunk education 3rd and 4th graders (40)
- 11th - Cascade 4-6th grade “one less spark” educate and poster contest (60)
- 11th-Cascade pre-school & kindergarten-Smokey Story/Fire Education (35)
- 12th-Cascade 1-3rd graders Fire Safety talk, and intro to Smokey Poster contest (62)
- 14th - Boise County Exercise, Idaho City (300)
- Cascade School Bicycle Rodeo. Smokey Bear/SITPA engine (140)
- 18-19th–Sage Hen Reservoir- Kids in the Woods (125)
- 22-26th - BOF Short Haul, Idaho City (200)
- 24th - Smokey Bear School Program, Mountain View Elementary, Boise (50)
- 27th - Smokey Bear School Program, Sage Elementary, Boise (120)
- 27th - Smokey Bear School Program, Eagle Elementary (40)
- 28-29th - Enduro Race Idaho City (300)

June

- 2nd- Treasure Valley Fire Prevention Co-Op Meeting
- 3rd- poster contest winners awarded at Cascade School Awards Assembly (250)
- 3 rd - Bogus Basin Summer Camp (20)
- 7 th-9th - Fire Investigation Refresher, Boise
- 11th -Free Fishing Day at Fischer pond w/ Smokey, Lowman (100)
- 11th _Free Fishing Day (25), D6
- 11th Phoenix Event, Idaho City (300)
- 14th- Smokey Bear School Program, Meridian (120)
- 13th- Treasure Valley Fire Prevention Co-op Meeting
- 14th- Smokey Bear School Program (50)
- 15th- PT-12 taught at Lookout Refresher
- 15th-16th- Assisted with FPO Training at Lucky Peak

- 15th-18th Emmett-Emmett Cherry Festival (20,000-50,000)
- 18th- Pride Day, Boise (5000)
- 20th- Hawks Baseball, Treasure Valley Co-op Event (1000)
- 25th Atlanta VFD Event, Idaho City (50)
- 27th- Lucky Peak Firewise/Pollinator Garden w/ Refugee Kids (30)

July

- 1 st - Opened Trinity Lookout
- 2nd-Cascade 4th of July Parade (3000+)
- 4 th - Pine, Featherville Parade (500)
- 4th Idaho City Event (300)
- 4th-Of July Parade- Garden Valley (500)
- 5th Centerville VFD Event (300)
- 8 th - Eagle Fun Days (500)
- 11th - Environmental Education Day at Elk Flats CG (20)
- 13th - Firewise Class for the Public, Boise (25)
- 14th - Bogus Basin Firewise Presentation
- 17th - Prairie Fire Department Meeting (40)
- 19th - Treasure Valley Fire Prevention Co-op Meeting
- 28th- The Bull Radio Show Fire safety Interview, Boise
- 29th-30st- Mountain Home Country Music Festival Info Booth in Pine (1000)
- 30th - 4 Summit Challenge Bike Event. Smokey attended the after race celebration in Cascade (275)

August

- 1st- Start of Stage 1 Fire Restrictions (51 days total)
- 2nd- Pine Community Center Meeting (50)
- 2nd- Treasure Valley Fire Prevention Co-op Meeting
- 4th-7th - Yellowpine Harmonica Festival. F.S Table (500+)
- 9th- Smokey Bear's Birthday Party, Treasure Valley Prevention Co-op Event (400)
- 10th-13th-Valley County Fair and Rodeo. F.S Table with handouts, Cascade (400+)
- 13th Donnelly Huckleberry Festival Parade (400+)
- 18th- Firewise Class for the Public, Firewise Gardens (30) June
- 20th- Mountain Home Community Safety Day (500)
- 31st-Horseshoe Bend 5th grade Pioneer Fire ICP & Helibase tour (22)

September

- 1st-Garden Valley 4th &5th grade Pioneer Fire ICP & Helibase tour (47)
- 7th- Firewise Class for the Public, Firewise Gardens (50)
- 10th- Mountain Home Airforce Appreciation Parade w/ E-412 (10,000)
- 10th- Firewise Home Assessment for private property, Clear Creek
- 11th- Cabela's Hunter Fire Prevention Booth, Boise (200)
- 27th- Fire Prevention Day at The Village Meridian, Co-op (75)
- 28th- Smokey Bear School Program, White Pine Elementary, Boise (25)

October

- 1-2nd Idaho City Days (500)
- 4th-Cascade after school co-op. Fire Triangle, match stick forest (11)
- 7th- National Garden Club Smokey Bear Poster Contest, Garden City (100)
- 8th- Cabela's Hunter Fire Prevention Booth, Boise (100)
- 8th- Home Depot Emergency Responder Event, Eagle (75)
- 13th- Mountain Home Fire Station Open House (1500)
- 28th- End of Year Forest Fire Prevention Meeting, Boise
- 30th-Four Boise Prevention/Patrol units to North Carolina for Fire Support

November

- 6th- Capitol Christmas at Cabela's with Smokey Bear (300)
- 7th- Capitol Christmas Tree at State Capital with Smokey Bear (200)
- 14th- Kelsey Griffiee began detail: Pioneer Salvage & Reforestation NEPA Record keeping
- 14th-Joe Schindel began detail: Pioneer Salvage & Reforestation Public Affairs

The 2016 Forest Prevention District Summaries

D1 Mountain Home District

The Mountain Home Ranger District Fire Prevention program reorganized this year. Terry Carrico was hired into the newly created permanent full time prevention position in Mountain Home and Kelsey Griffiee was hired into the Patrol 21 position based out of Lucky Peak. The changes in organization fostered a new dynamic for the Mountain Home Prevention program this year by taking on Treasure Valley prevention responsibilities and fostering a more unified program between Lucky Peak and Mountain Home duty stations. This year also provided multiple opportunities of growth for personnel. Patrol 12, Chad Cline, did a 120 day promotion detail as Patrol 61 for the Emmett Ranger District and Patrol 22, Will Hunt, did a 60 day promotion detail as the AFEO for Engine 412. Patrol 21, Kelsey Griffiee, detailed on the Pioneer Fire Salvage and Reforestation Project to gain NEPA experience. The prevention program was also able to give opportunities for two forest fire personnel to develop prevention/patrol skills. Matt Hernandez from Crew 8 and Max Leidenfrost from Engine 411 assisted in patrols, fire restriction enforcement, and prevention events during the fire season all of which was greatly appreciated. Additional support from Linda Steinhaus, Brian Witt, and JoElla Bollar from the Forest Supervisor's Office must be recognized. Without their help social media efforts would not have materialized, much needed hands would not have been present, and many prevention events would not have had a dancing Smokey Bear. This season had one replacement type-7 patrol truck placed into service at Lucky Peak.

D3 Idaho City District

The 2016 fire season had a serious impact on our district, program, and statistics based on the magnitude, duration, and complexity of the Pioneer Fire. Due to the many closure orders and revisions, we

experienced a lack of recreationists in historically high concentration areas for the time of year. The recreationists we did observe concentrated in “other” areas that were less impacted by the fire. This fact is important in terms of detecting potential human-caused fires in the future. To proactively approach this phenomena, we utilized our Avenza mapping tool to identify “new” areas of frequent use as well as routes that can be displayed and easily shared to new and incoming resources to expedite fire prevention, detection, and suppression efforts.

This season in particular was a significant period of growth and development for our district; in professional endeavors and new skillsets, cultivating new partnerships and coalitions, and providing for the future of our module.

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

The Lowman Fire Prevention program consists of two prevention employees; Christopher Knight and Chelsea Rounds.

D6 Emmett District

This season the Emmett Ranger District filled their GS-6 with two separate 120 day details. We also continued to invest in our community and to the Forest Fire Prevention program to minimizing human-caused fires.

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS 2016 FIRE SEASON SUMMARY

The 2016 fire season was a fairly quiet season for the Idaho Department of Lands. Just over 1,500 acres were burned on state protection, which is 8 percent of the 20 year average. The total number of fires on lands protected by the State of Idaho was 168, 55 percent of the 20 year average.



Southwest Idaho Forest Protective District Crew

Southwest Idaho Forest Protective District protects 454,201 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 16 fires on lands protected by the Idaho Department of Lands (67 percent of the ten year average). These fires burned 43.7 acres (3 percent of the ten year average). Over 80 percent of these fires were human caused.

In addition to district fires, Southwest fire resources provided assistance on several federal fires. Southwest IDL resources on the Pioneer fire included rotating five engines through fourteen day assignments as well as support personnel including investigations, fireline overhead, ground support and supply. In addition to the Pioneer fire, Southwest resources assisted on fires in California, Wyoming and Virginia.

Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) Grants

In 2016, thirteen volunteer fire departments in southwest Idaho received VFA grants totaling \$75,300.00 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. Six departments acquired an additional eight FFP vehicles this year.



Atlanta FFP acquisition and future tender

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 50

members assisted on 9 fires. Owyhee RFPA provided assistance on six fires including Jackie's Butten (Vale BLM), Cherry Road (Vale BLM) and Josie (Boise BLM/IDL). Black Canyon RFPA assisted the Boise BLM on the Cherry and Bish fires while Saylor Creek RFPA assisted Twin Falls District on the Magic Waters fire. In April 2016, Southwest played host to three RFPAs where they took delivery of four Type 6 engines and five slip-ins built by the IDL shop in Coeur d' Alene.

Prescribed Fire

During October and November, Southwest IDL fire crews completed 1,074 acres burning. Including 655 acres of slash pile burning on Packer John Mountain, 415 acres of juniper jackpot burning on South mountain and two, two acre burns assisting a USGS research project involving pseudomonas cheat grass control.



Howell Creek Burn on South Mountain

MOBILIZATION CENTER

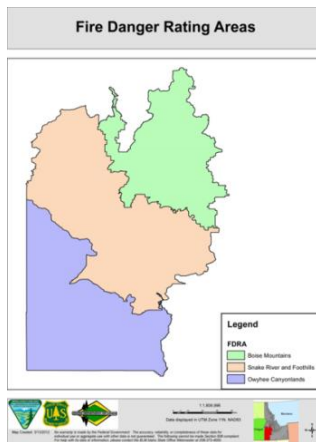
Below is a comparison list by year of the Mobilization Center activity

YEAR	PERSONNEL	REMARKS
2016	3273	Initial activation in May to support Alberta, Canada with crews. Provided ongoing logistical support for the Pioneer and Rail fires. Fall activity consisted of supporting the Southern Area with crews for their unusually active Fall fire season.
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

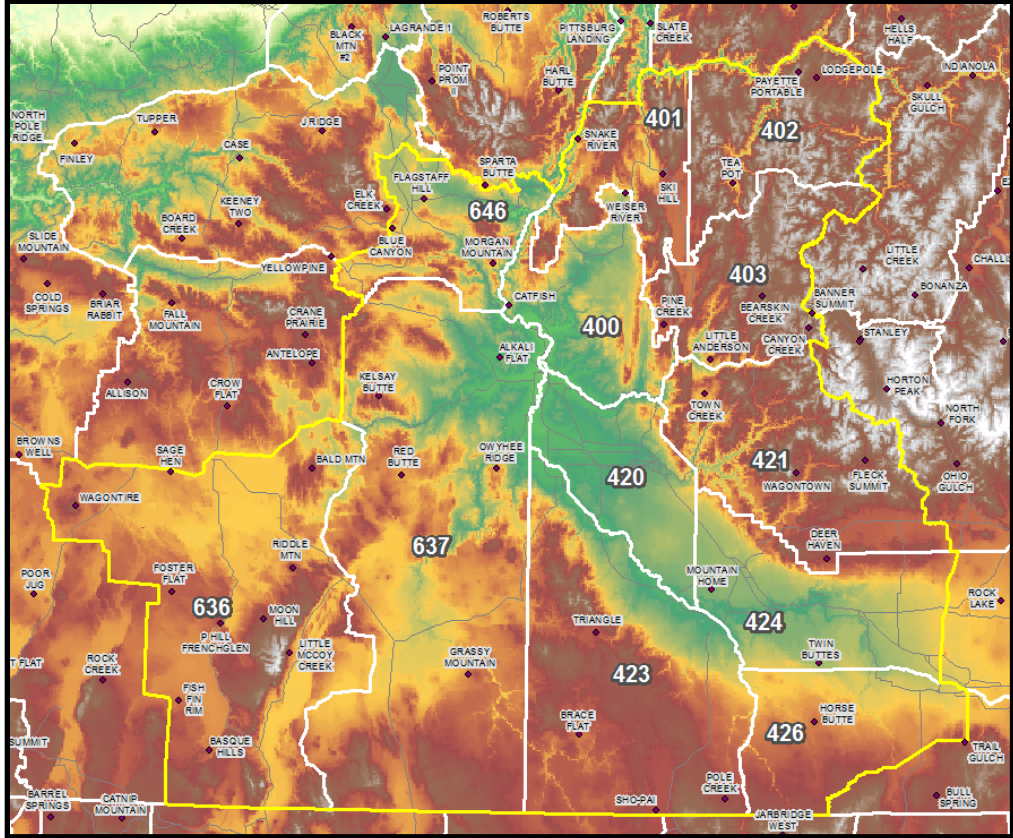
FIRE DANGER RATING SYSTEM

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

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



STATION NAME	STATION ID	LOCATION	ELEVATION	TYPE OF STATION	OWNER
BOISE MOUNTAINS					
PINE CREEK	101222	6 MI SW OF SMITH'S FERRY	5600	FTS	BOISE NF
TOWN CREEK	101708	2 MI E OF PLACERVILLE	4500	FTS	BOISE NF
LITTLE ANDERSON	101710	2 MI NE OF GARDEN VALLEY	4560	FTS	BOISE NF
WAGONTOWN	102712	3 MI SW OF FEATHERVILLE	6200	FTS	BOISE NF
TEAPOT	101220	18 MI E OF MCCALL	5152	FTS	PAYETTE NF
SNAKE RIVER FOOTHILLS					
CATFISH	101402	10 MI NW OF WEISER	3570	FTS	BOISE BLM
MOUNTAIN HOME	102709	MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	3350	FTS	BOISE BLM
HORSE BUTTE	103205	37 MI SE OF GLENNS FERRY	5000	FTS	TWIN FALLS BLM
OWYHEE CANYONLANDS					
BRACE FLAT	103207	29 MI WNW OF RIDDLE	4900	FTS	BOISE BLM
TRIANGLE	103208	13 MI SE OF SILVER CITY	5330	FTS	BOISE BLM
OWYHEE RIDGE	353614	12 MI W OF HOMEDALE	4400	FTS	VALE BLM



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

STATION NAME	STATION ID	LOCATION	ELEVATION	AGENCY
BOISE MANUAL	102601	NWS – BOISE	2838	BLM
CATFISH	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	5270	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 two Quick-Deploy F6 Forest Technology System portable weather stations available to use for wildfires or prescribed burns.

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 2015, 2014, and 2013 days for comparison.

2016		2015		2014		2013	
PREPAREDNESS LEVEL	DAYS	PREPAREDNESS LEVEL	DAYS	PREPAREDNESS LEVEL	DAYS	PREPAREDNESS LEVEL	DAYS
1	36	1	86	1	54	1	63
2	37	2	38	2	69	2	31
3	59	3	27	3	38	3	35
4	7	4	13	4	3	4	24
5	0	5	0	5	0	5	11

2016			2015			2014			2013		
FDR	BOISE MTNS		FDR	BOISE MTNS		FDR	BOISE MTNS		FDR	BOISE MTNS	
	DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%
L	27	18	L	19	14	L	33	20	L	49	30
M	73	48	M	57	41	M	78	48	M	85	52
H	28	18	H	38	27	H	53	32	H	20	12
VH	25	16	VH	26	18	VH	0	0	VH	10	6
E	0	0	E	0	0	E	0	0	E	0	0

2016			2015			2014			2013		
FDR	SNRVR & FTHLS		FDR	SNRVR & FTHLS		FDR	SNRVR & FTHLS		FDR	SNRVR & FTHLS	
	DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%
L	11	8	L	14	10	L	17	10	L	20	12
M	56	40	M	75	53	M	82	50	M	92	56
H	33	23	H	31	22	H	44	27	H	17	11
VH	39	28	VH	22	15	VH	21	13	VH	34	21
E	1	1	E	0	0	E	0	0	E	0	0

2016			2015			2014			2013		
FDR	OWYHEE CYNLDS		FDR	OWYHEE CYNLDS		FDR	OWYHEE CYNLDS		FDR	OWYHEE CYNLDS	
	DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%
L	14	10	L	39	27	L	44	27	L	44	27
M	76	56	M	79	56	M	108	66	M	54	33
H	22	16	H	23	16	H	10	6	H	25	15
VH	23	17	VH	2	1	VH	2	1	VH	36	22
E	0	0	E	0	0	E	0	0	E	5	3

2016			2015			2014			2013		
DISPATCH LEVEL	BOISE MTNS		DISPATCH LEVEL	BOISE MTNS		DISPATCH LEVEL	BOISE MTNS		DISPATCH LEVEL	BOISE MTNS	
	DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%
L	38	24	L	21	13	L	14	8	L	72	44
M	88	56	M	47	29	M	73	45	M	47	29
H	32	20	H	95	58	H	77	47	H	45	27

2016			2015			2014			2013		
DISPATCH LEVEL	SNRVR & FTHLS		DISPATCH LEVEL	SNRVR & FTHLS		DISPATCH LEVEL	SNRVR & FTHLS		DISPATCH LEVEL	SNRVR & FTHLS	
	DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%
L	31	19	L	46	28	L	29	18	L	43	26
M	107	68	M	75	46	M	79	48	M	77	47
H	20	13	H	43	26	H	56	34	H	44	27

2016			2015			2014			2013		
DISPATCH LEVEL	OWYHEE CYNLDS		DISPATCH LEVEL	OWYHEE CYNLDS		DISPATCH LEVEL	OWYHEE CYNLDS		DISPATCH LEVEL	OWYHEE CYNLDS	
	DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%		DAYS	%
L	30	20	L	73	45	L	50	31	L	55	33
M	77	50	M	72	44	M	99	60	M	68	42
H	45	30	H	19	11	H	15	9	H	41	25

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	%
	2016	86	54		2016	51	32		2016	87	57
	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

19-28 days of Fire Danger Ratings were not recorded for each zone in 2016

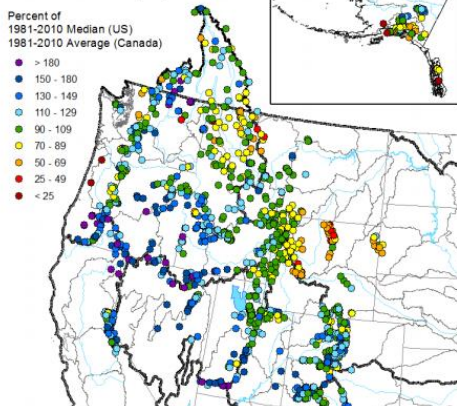
WEATHER SUMMARY

Information taken directly from the Boise Weather Service 2016 Fire Weather Annual Report.

The months of November through February were a weather roller coaster and had something for everyone in terms of temperature and precipitation. Near to slightly above normal temperatures were observed during November, as the flow pushing into the West Coast split with a majority of the energy and cold temperatures headed north into Canada. The southern branch brought storms into southwest Oregon, then dove south into northern Nevada. This storm path allowed heavy rain and snows to fall north and south of the region, bypassing much of the area. One such storm gathered strength as it moved across the Gulf of Alaska on the 23rd of November, threatening holiday travel plans. It intensified further as it moved into the coast of Washington, then plummeted down the coast into southwest Oregon and Northern California. By the time it had moved across northern Nevada, several inches of new snow fell across the region including 2 inches of wet snow in Boise (0.67 inches of snow water eq.) and 0.76 inches of liquid water in Burns, Ore. Lesser amounts of precipitation were recorded in the Twin Falls region. A series of "what seemed like an endless series of Pacific storms" pushed into the Pacific North-west coast in December. Precipitation amounts of 4.15 inches fell in the McCall region for the first two weeks along with 1.53 inches in the Burns, Ore area. Across the West Central Mountains of Idaho, several feet of new snow were recorded by area SNOTELS along with several inches across the BLM lands in Oregon and Idaho. The weather pattern shifted to a northwest flow, which allowed colder air to move into the region after Christmas bringing on the onset of frigid valley inversions. This inversion episode tended to be brief as weak weather systems slowly eroded the area inversions. Although weak, these systems had enough dynamics and moisture to bring light precipitation amounts across the BLM lands in Ore/Id with roughly an inch of liquid water in the McCall area by the middle of the month. After a brief respite in the weather, active weather returned towards the end of January allowing widespread rain and mountain snow to spread over the region.

So up to this point in the winter there was no long term stagnant weather pattern bringing dry and warm weather to the region. Precipitation tended to be near normal to well above normal. For instance, McCall precipitation amount ranged from 100-200% of normal for Jan/Feb. and amounts across the Twin Falls and Burns area also ranged from 100-200+%. The figure below shows the snowpack through the end of January.

Mountain Snowpack as of February 1, 2016



An upper ridge dominated the weather pattern through a majority of the month of February. Warm conditions made area golfers think more of hitting the greens instead of the ski slopes! The average maximum temperature across the BLM land ranged from 6 degrees in the Boise area and 4 to 5 degrees elsewhere. As a matter of fact, the temperatures at the Boise Airport were warm enough to put it in the top 15% of all Februarys.

Warm and unsettled conditions prevailed through the month of March, due to a progressive weather pattern as several weak features pushed through the area. Although weak, features did bring almost daily light precipitation to the area. The weather became more interesting the last few days of the month as a mixture of snow, rain, hail, wind, and chilly conditions was observed. Several systems moved through the fore-cast area, but the strongest storm moved in on the 28th and 29th into a split flow, and drove into Southwest Oregon and northern Nevada. The storm picked up abundant moisture as it moved into Nevada, dropping 3-6 inches of new snow across the Magic Valley in South-central Idaho.

The split flow, which began the end of March, continued for the first several days of April as the northern branch of the jet rode into Canada and the southern branch into southern California. Occasionally a storm would break through the split bringing precipitation to the region. This flow also brought well above normal temperatures to the NWS Boise forecast area including 6 degrees to the Boise area ; +5 to the Burns Oregon region; and a whopping +8 to the McCall region . April temperatures were the second warmest on record since 1895 for the West Central Mountains. These conditions were devastating the near normal to above normal snowpack. By estimations, the snow pack in the Boise and Payette NF dropped 5 feet alone in April!

“Abnormal” is a word that comes to mind in describing the summer weather across the Pacific Northwest and northern Great Basin. Before fire sea-son starting ramping up, the Buck Fire broke out in early July in the Boise NF, well ahead of what is normal for the Boise NF. This fire only lasted a few days but it was a telling sign of what may lie ahead for the Boise NF. A cold early summer storm pushed into the region on July 10th, bringing the only rainy and cold day to the region. Generally, rainfall amounts of 0.25-0.70 inches were observed across the region, with the exception of higher amounts across the Payette NF (McCall registered 1.32 inches on the day alone!). Marble-size hail was reported on the fireline of the Buck Fire along with the town of Lowman as it pushed across the area. High elevation light snow was also observed north of Low-man. Summer then moved in with a vengeance, as triple digit heat pushed into the area as large upper ridge dominated the weather pattern the last 2 weeks of July.

Typically, the summer monsoons begin to trickle into the northern portions of the Great Basin by the end of July and then plagued the region through August. Figure 5 shows what a typical monsoon pattern would look like as a ridge develops over the four corners area. This southerly flow brings moisture rich air around the periphery of the ridge into the Great Basin. Figure 6 shows what occurred this year. A strong westerly flow pushed into the Pacific Northwest and West Coast, which suppressed the ridge along with pushing it farther east. This kept monsoon moisture at bay through the summer months, due to a more westerly to southwesterly flow aloft. Matter of fact, for the first time in several years, NWS Boise issued more Red Flags for wind/RH and High Haines Indices than thunderstorms. This more westerly flow reversed the above normal temperatures that had been recorded over a majority of the last 15 summers.

SEASONAL WEATHER & SEVERITY

LIGHTNING SUMMARY

Boise District BLM

The first Boise District lightning fire was on June 5th, a little later than the first lightning fire in 2015, which occurred on May 19th. The Deadman fire burned 1.4 acres of BLM land. June 5th was a multiple lightning day as well, with 3 starts on BLM protected land, burning 147.5 acres. June 6th was the only other multiple fire day for 2016 with 2 starts for 787 acres. There were a total of 9 lightning starts for the season. The largest lightning fire was the Maprock fire that burned 731 acres. In comparison to last year the amount of lightning ignitions was down considerably from 31 to 9.

Boise National Forest

The first lightning fire occurred on June 6th on the Emmett RD and burned 4.5 acres. The first and only lightning bust was on August 7th with 9 starts that day burning 4,141.8 acres. The largest lightning fire started on August 7th, the Rough fire burned 4,134 acres. The last lightning start on Forest protected land started on October 16th and burned .1 acres. There were 24 lightning starts on the forest which is less than the 44 starts last year and considerably less than the 101 starts in 2014.

Idaho Department of Lands

There were two lightning fires on IDL protected land, the first started on June 30th and burnt .6 acres, and the second happened on October 26th and burnt .1 acres. For comparison there were 11 lightning caused fires in 2015.



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 at all sites hit this level in July. The beginning of August showed levels below average for most of the sites, which continued through the summer. Kuna had advanced numbers from mid-June until October.

	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	234	191	177	159	126	114	93	58	89	76	84	81	83	N/A
HAMMETT AVG	234	210	178	161	138	107	100	89	84	81	79	82	86	82
KUNA	190	161	152	128	100	83	79	60	68	65	62	70	74	N/A
KUNA AVG	214	198	179	157	136	104	93	83	76	78	77	69	81	79
WILD WEST	248	183	186	156	144	109	111	62	79	113	103	125	N/A	N/A
WILD WEST AVG	206	198	205	221	155	121	128	93	115	111	74	125	115	139
TRIANGLE	N/A	212	208	186	167	120	110	74	82	86	83	81	86	N/A
TRIANGLE AVG	160	186	211	213	195	141	123	112	102	99	82	96	83	96
BLACKSTONE	225	229	208	192	140	85	77	58	46	53	84	95	85	N/A
BLACKSTONE AVG	192	167	166	145	107	75	65	61	77	89	69	96	91	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.