

2022

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center

ANNUAL REPORT



Boise Interagency Dispatch Center
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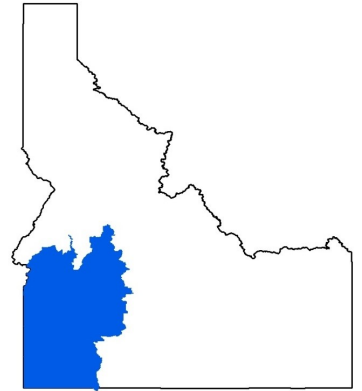
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AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

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.



	OWNERSHIP ACRES	PROTECTION ACRES
BOISE DISTRICT BLM	3,813,276	6,479,227
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	2,079,171	2,192,754
SOUTHWEST AREA IDL	516,623	454,291
BOISE DISPATCH TOTAL	6,409,070	9,126,272

OWNERSHIP ACRES BY PROTECTION AREA			
	BOISE DISTRICT BLM	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	SOUTHWEST AREA IDL
BLM	3,779,239	13,795	20,242
BOR	29,374	63,660	1,423
HISTORIC WATER	23,008	5,365	892
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	38,536	141	2,465
MILITARY/ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	13,013	968	971
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	11,328	0	0
PRIVATE	2,135,744	131,790	225,652
STATE - DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	413,314	44,183	59,127
STATE - FISH & GAME	20,943	4,233	1,725
STATE - PARKS & REC	5,736	0	0
USFS	8,758	1,928,619	141,795
OTHER FEDERAL*	233	0	0

*includes parcels managed by DOI, FHA (Federal Housing Administration) and the GSA

DISPATCH

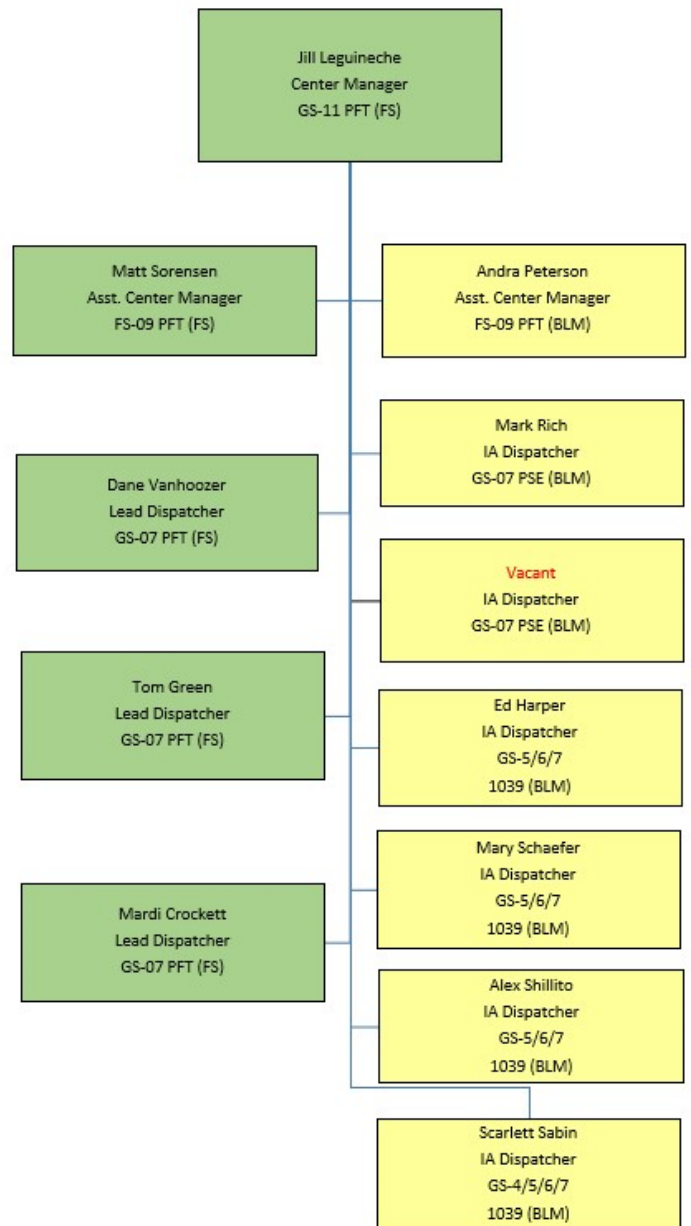
Boise Interagency Dispatch Center staffing consists of one Center Manager, two Assistant Center Managers, and nine Initial Attack Dispatchers. The Center Manager position serves as the primary floor supervisor and liaison with the duty officers. The primary duties of the Assistant Center Managers are Logistics, Intelligence, and covering the Center Manager duties when needed. Matt Sorensen serves in the Logistics Assistant position and Andra Peterson is the Intelligence Assistant. 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 a few additions to Boise Dispatch for 2022. Three new seasonal dispatchers were hired, Alex Shillito, Scarlett Sabin, and Mary Schaefer. Returning this season was Ed Harper. Tom Green and Dane Vanhoozer worked the Aircraft desk. Matt accepted a 120-day detail to assist the Washington Office, Fire and Aviation working with the VIPR program. We were able to fill behind him with two, 60-day details. Those were filled with Mardi Crockett and Brian McClain. Jill Leguineche also took a 120-day detail to NIFC and Matt Hampton from the NICC covered behind her. BLM seasonal hiring and FS FireHire were completed in February and March. Dane Vanhoozer switched from a BLM Career Seasonal position to a USFS, PFT during the FireHire process. Long time seasonal Eddie Harper retired in October. All the interagency partners, field going employees and dispatch will feel the impact of his retirement. In the years going forward we will miss him, his leadership, local knowledge of the landscape, and calm demeanor.

The 2022 fire season had moderate activity nationwide, while the Boise Dispatch area was well under the normal number of ignitions and acres burned, we were down considerably from our historical averages. Boise Dispatch had a moderate logistical workload and never engaged a full expanded dispatch. Boise Dispatch supported 1 Mobilization Center Activation in 2022. The zone had weekly calls for Fire Restrictions but did not enter restrictions.

The 2022 fire season had moderate activity nationwide, while the Boise Dispatch area was well under the normal number of ignitions and acres burned, we were down considerably from our historical averages. Boise Dispatch had a moderate logistical workload and never engaged a full expanded dispatch. Boise Dispatch supported 1 Mobilization Center Activation in 2022. The zone had weekly calls for Fire Restrictions but did not enter restrictions.

In May, the office moved to 7-day staffing and did not go back to 5-day staffing until the end of October. Dispatchers assisted with the Boise County Exercise in May that was hosted by the Idaho Department of Lands. Night shift started at the end of July, Mardi Crockett filled that slot for the office. Dispatchers assisted with Logistical functions in Initial Attack allowing for wider learning of IROC. The staff stayed busy supporting outside of our dispatch zone with a large uptick in activity early supporting the Southwest fire season.



DISPATCH

Boise Dispatch hosted one, Wildland Fire Apprentice in 2022. MAFFS were activated for a short period of time out of Boise this year. Boise Dispatch facilitated 8 official tours of the office. Tours included: USFS Chief Information Officer and staff, Weather Service, Office of Aircraft Services, BLM - National Operations Center, USFS Assistant Director of Human Resource Management, Office of Inspector General, USFS Human Resource Classifiers, and a Greek Delegation of Fire Managers. Tom Green also represented Boise Dispatch as well as the National Dispatch System by participating in an off-site visit (NIFC) and a round table discussion with the Secretary of Agriculture, Under Secretary, and the Chief of the Forest Service.

Dispatchers took on additional duties to assist the national effort throughout the year. Listed are a few of those highlights from 2022. Andra Peterson joined the Great Basin Dispatch Steering Committee along with attending the Gettysburg Staff Ride in the fall. Matt Sorensen assisted the Wildland Fire Apprentice Academy as an instructor for D-110 in the Spring. Matt also assisted a task group working on electronic records and archiving. The work this group is doing will set standards for how we do business in the future. Tom Green continues to assist Aviation by being part of the NASTA cadre. Tom also assisted with the D-311/312 course. The Boise Dispatch, Aviation desk (Dane and Tom) were a large part of the Boise Smokejumper spring training, MAFFS Training and Activation, Lead Plane and Airtanker training, which occurs in Boise annually. Jill Leguineche participated in the Dispatch Efficiency Working Group, the Great Basin Incident Business Committee, and was part of the D-510 Cadre. Boise Dispatch hosted zero IMTs in 2022, but did support the Four Corners Incident on the Payette NF with a Buying Team and Transportation Unit in Boise.

INCIDENT	INCIDENT HOST	IMT TYPE	IMT NAME	TEAM HOME UNIT



(From left to right) Clif Hall, Cary Cada, Ed Harper and Kathi Lecertua at Ed’s retirement party.



Mardi and Mark during BBQ time!



Ed fixing the birdbath.

DISPATCH

Administrative Tracking for 2022

BOISE DISPATCH	
MONTH	REQUESTS
January	1
February	0
March	0
April	3
May	15
June	17
July	28
August	30
September	22
October	11
November	1
December	0
TOTAL	128

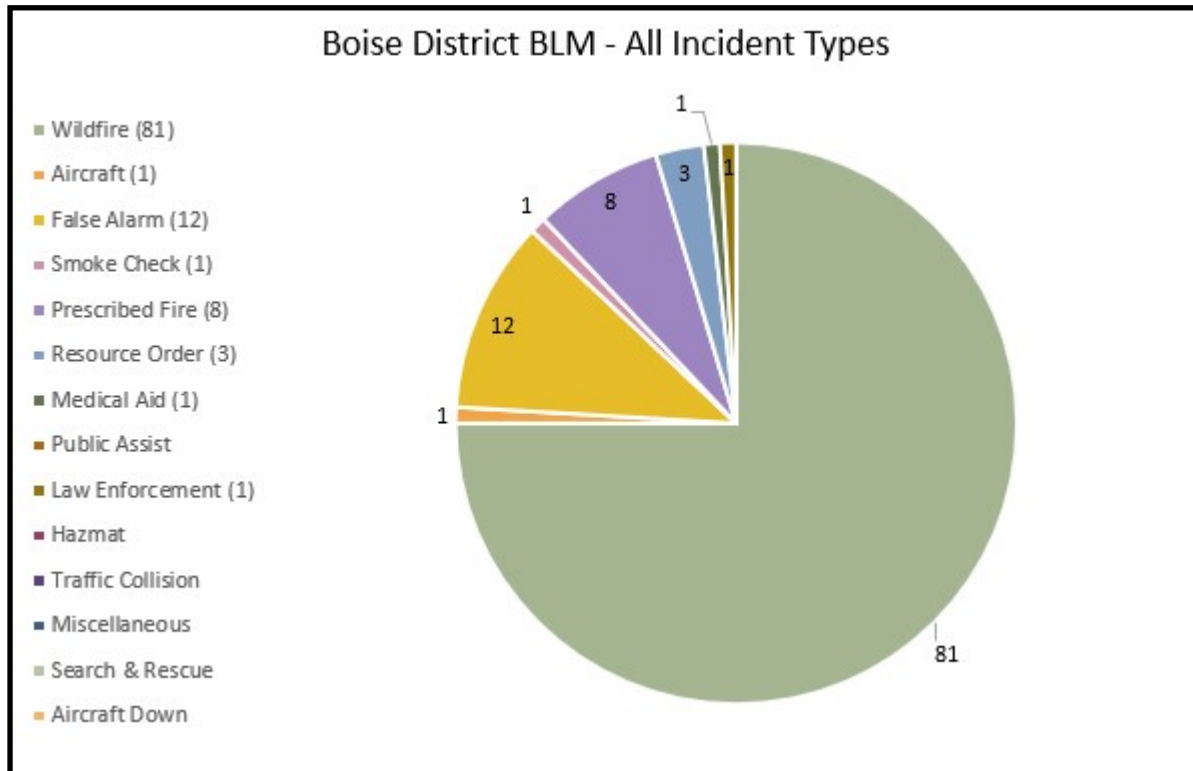
BOISE DISTRICT BLM	
FIELD OFFICE	REQUESTS
Bruneau Field Office	0
Owyhee Field Office	0
BOD Fuels Crew	0
TOTAL	0

Administrative Tracking is when Boise Dispatch tracks non-fire employees. With the changes that we made for 2021 with a Google form, the information assisted Boise Dispatch by having current information readily available when looking for resources that missed their check-in time. Dispatch uses WildCAD to document overdue employees; there were 11 instances of overdue employees in 2022, which is down from 19 in 2021. Boise Dispatch spent roughly 5 hours attempting to locate these individuals, which was about the same for 2022. Requests for tracking was down considerably from 2021, which was 510 but runs about the same for 2020 (142).

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	
DISTRICT	REQUESTS
Boise S.O.	71
Mountain Home RD	5
Idaho City RD	21
Cascade RD	10
Lowman RD	13
Emmett RD	2
Miscellaneous (NZ, SZ, etc..)	6
TOTAL	128

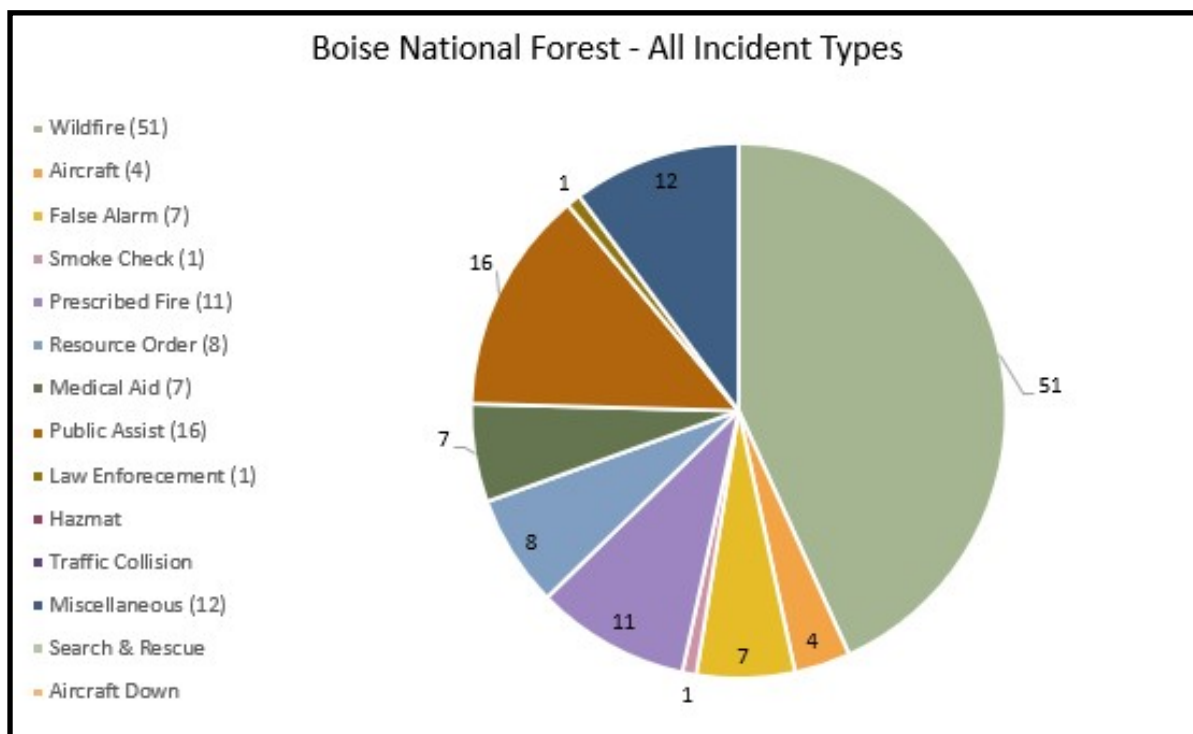
WildCAD WORKLOAD REPORTS

Boise District BLM– All Incident Types



As the chart to the left shows, Wildfire (81) was the largest workload for the BLM. False Alarms (12) came in at second.

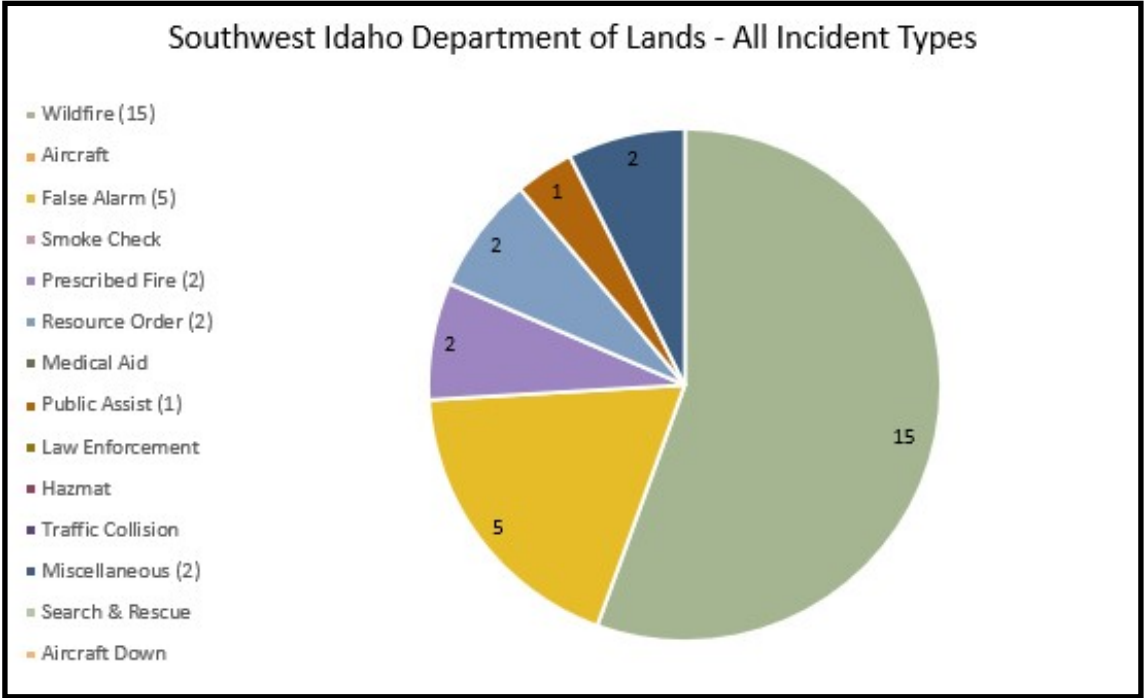
Boise National Forest– All Incident Types



This pie chart and data show that Wildfire (51) and Public Assists (16) accounted for much of the workload for the Forest Service.

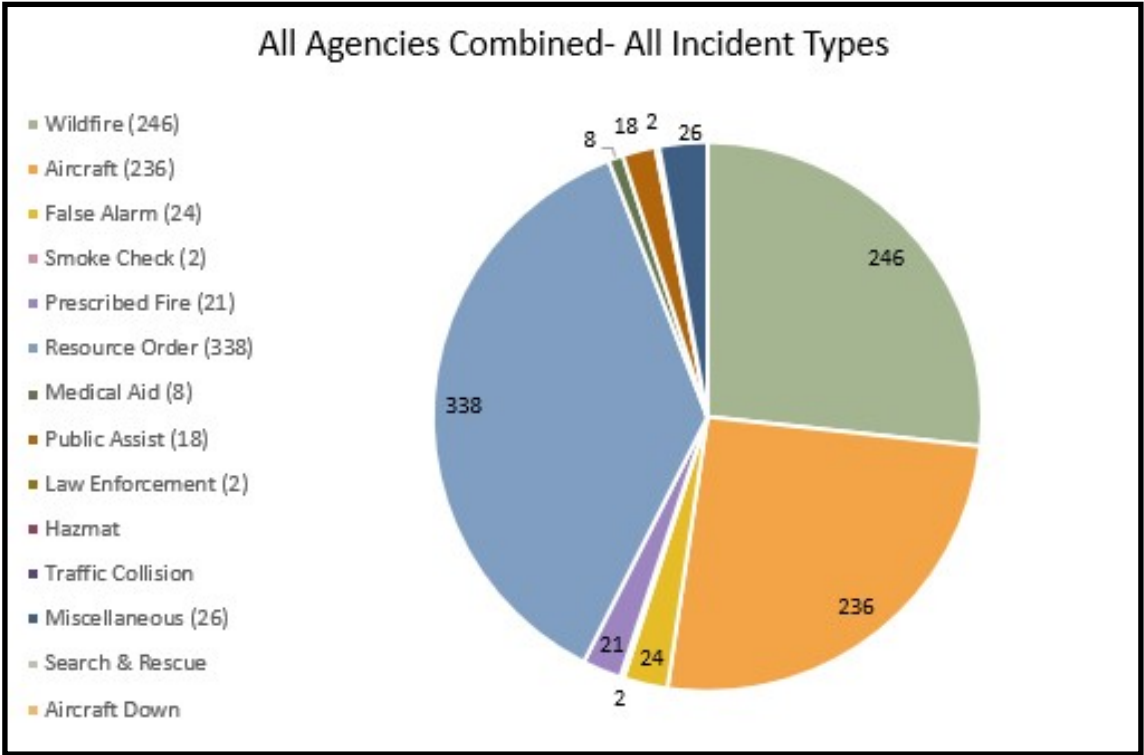
WildCAD WORKLOAD REPORTS

Southwest Idaho Department of Lands– All Incident Types



Wildfire (15) was the biggest workload for IDL, False Alarms (5) being the 2nd most created incident.

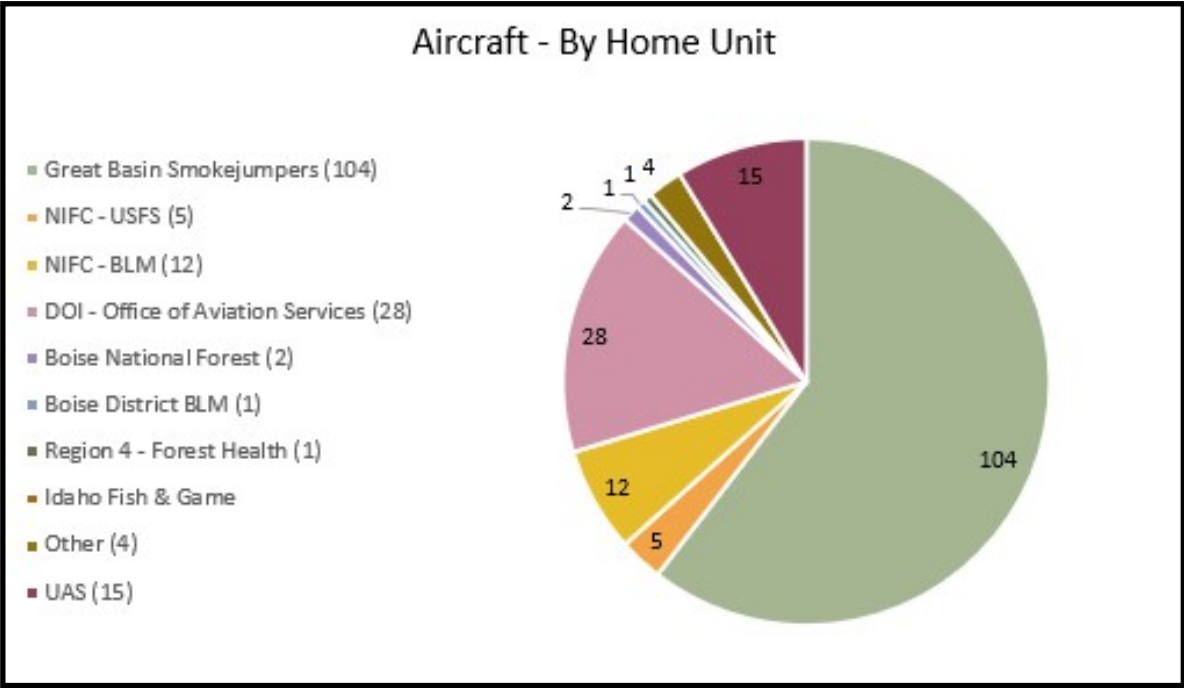
All Agencies Combined– All Incident Types



Resource Order (338) was the biggest workload, down over 100 from 2021. Aircraft (236) was also down over 100 from 2021. Wildfire (246) came in second, down only 51 from 2021. We went from 130 OTR fires in 2021, to 90 in 2022.

WildCAD WORKLOAD REPORTS

Aircraft



The chart above shows Boise Dispatch’s workload for Aircraft. The biggest workload was for the Boise Smokejumpers (104). A majority of this tracking was done during the spring, due to training and proficiency jumps that prepare them for the fire season. Our second largest Aircraft workload was the Office of Aviation Services (28) doing proficiency training with their helicopter pilots. Last year there were 60 OAS incidents created.

Orchard Training Range

Orchard Training Range (OTR) is located 18 miles South of Boise, ID and is 143,000 acres. OTR leases land from the Boise District BLM, so any fire that occurs within their protection area must be recorded in the Interagency Fire Occurrence Reporting Modules (InFORM) because it burnt BLM owned land. This data is input by dispatch. In 2022, there was a slight decrease from 130 fires to 90 fires but a significant increase in acres burned, 248 acres in 2022 with just 55 acres in 2021. These were all human starts caused by military training activities.



FIRE ACTIVITY

HISTORICAL COMPARISONS - ALL AGENCIES

In 2022, Boise Interagency Dispatch Center dispatched a total of 145 wildland fire incidents for 27,286 acres. The number of fires is 78% of the 10 year average while the acres account for 20% of the 10 year average. Comparing the 5-year, 10-year and 25-year average data, the number of ignitions and acres burned has steadily decreased over time.

The table below shows this year's number of fires and acres broken out by protection agency, and also Southwest Idaho as a whole, and compares them to the 5 year (2017-2021), 10 year (2012-2021), and 25 year(1998-2021) averages.

	BOISE DISTRICT BLM		BOISE NATIONAL FOREST		SW IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS		BDC- SW IDAHO	
	FIRES	ACRES	FIRES	ACRES	FIRES	ACRES	FIRES	ACRES
2022	81	18,085	49	9,136	15	65	145	27,286
5 YR AVG	89	20,887	53	8,283	20	1,190	162	30,359
% OF 5 YR AVG	91 %	87 %	92 %	110 %	77 %	5 %	89 %	90 %
10 YR AVG	94	77,621	69	55,835	24	2,414	187	135,869
% OF 10 YR AVG	86 %	23 %	71 %	16 %	63 %	3 %	78 %	20 %
25 YR AVG	98	65,417	108	42,831	23	1,414	229	109,662
% OF 25 YR AVG	83 %	28 %	45 %	21 %	65 %	5 %	63 %	25 %

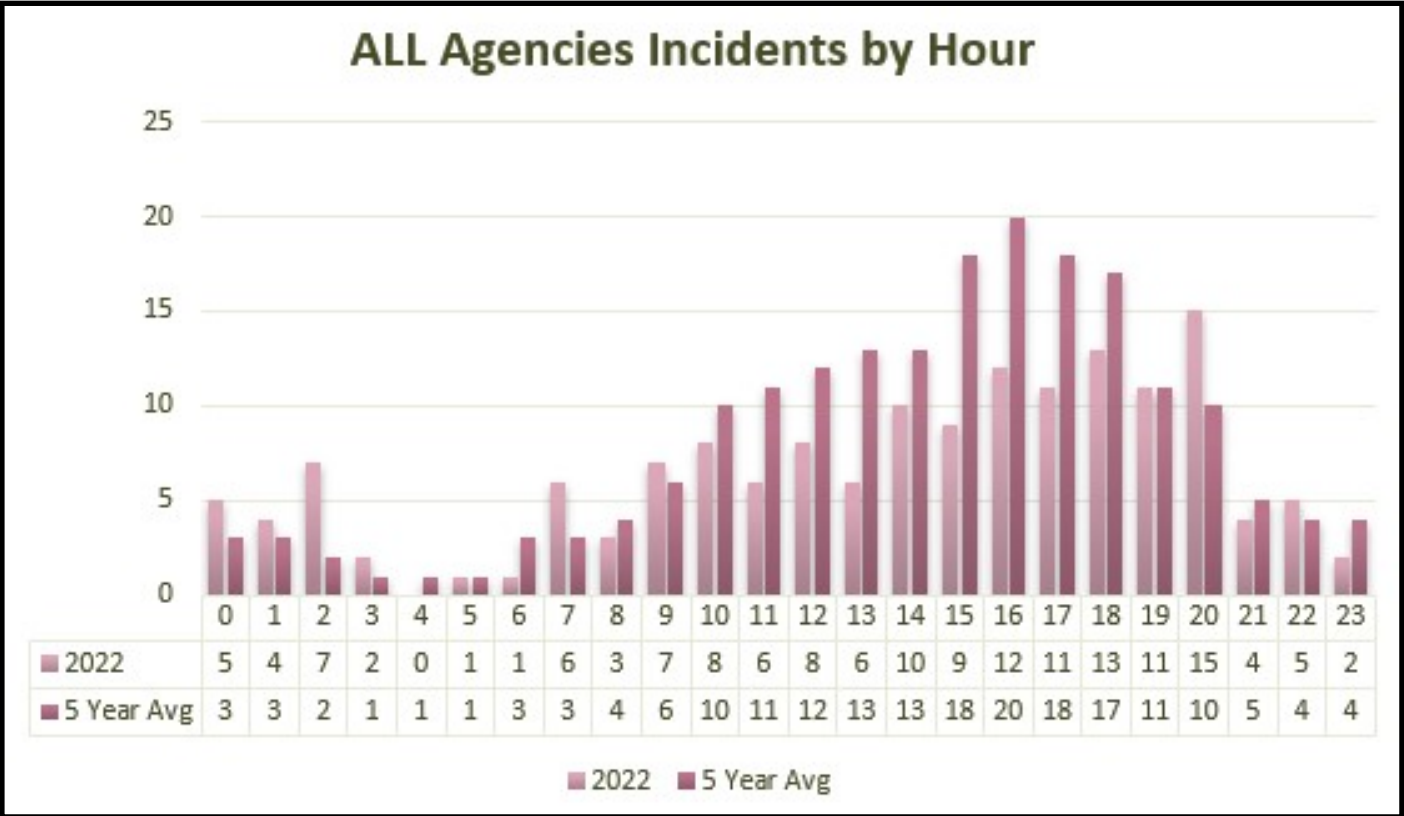
Looking at the individual agencies in the above table compared to the 10-year average: The Boise District BLM was at 86% of ignitions and only burned 23% of the average acres. The Boise National Forest was at 71% of ignitions and only 16% of acres burnt. The Southwest Idaho Department of Lands had 63% of ignitions and only 3% of acres burnt.

The following table shows the last 10 years of fire data by protection agency compared to the 10 year average.

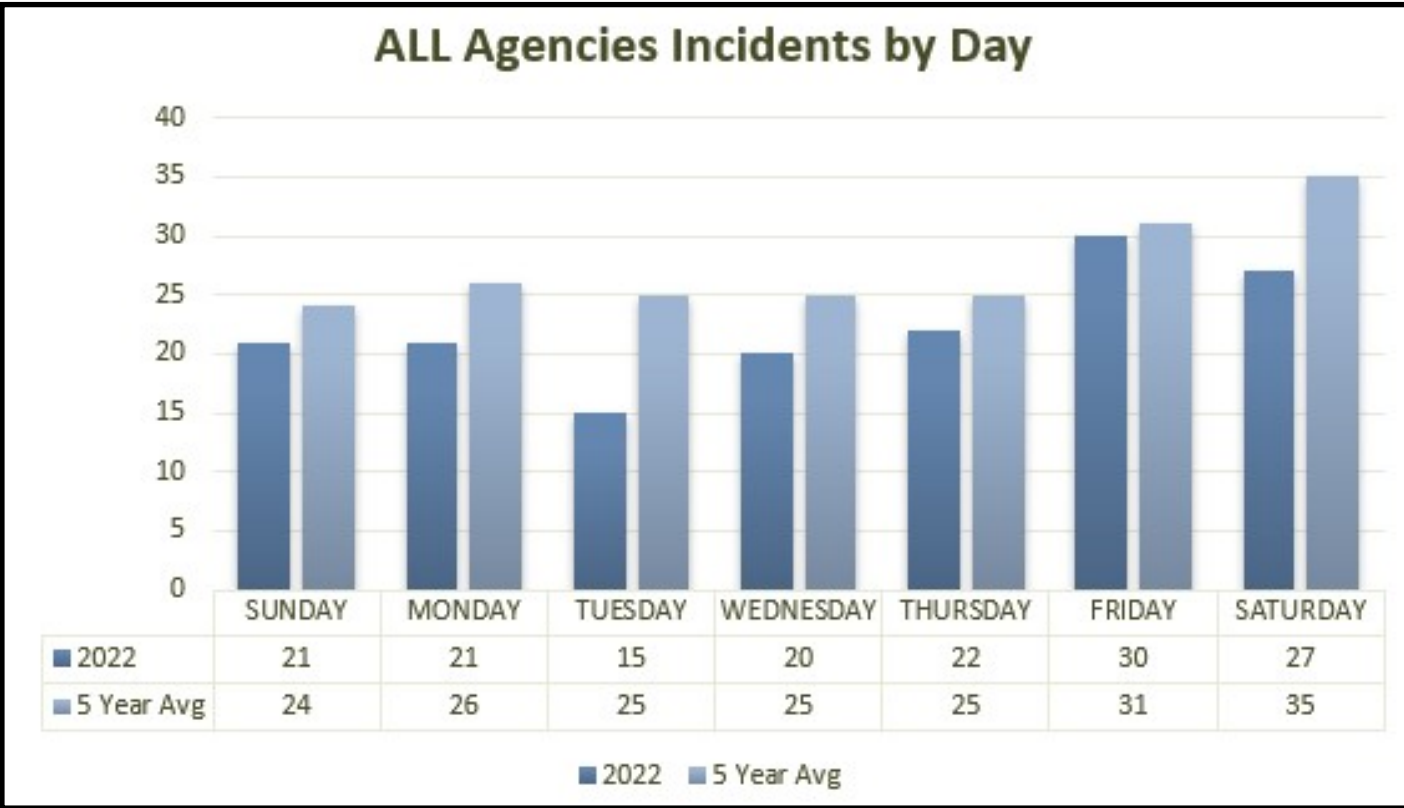
YEAR	BOISE DISTRICT BLM		BOISE NATIONAL FOREST		IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	
	# OF FIRES	TOTAL ACRES	# OF FIRES	TOTAL ACRES	# OF FIRES	TOTAL ACRES
10 YR AVG	94	77,621	69	55,835	24	2,414
2022	81	18,085	49	9,135	15	65
2021	71	2,087	69	1,328	23	57
2020	68	7,150	51	23,908	20	497
2019	89	8,109	84	623	22	6
2018	100	69,003	31	6,419	16	5,184
2017	119	31,756	31	28,246	17	205
2016	71	13,123	43	194,232	16	43
2015	89	309,046	66	1,600	28	6,317
2014	64	7,179	122	9,170	27	7,823
2013	119	172,027	134	139,282	48	3,201
2012	148	156,726	62	153,540	20	802

HISTORICAL COMPARISONS– ALL AGENCIES

The chart below compares occurrences of ignitions in 2022, by time of day, compared to the 5 year average for all agencies.



The chart below compares occurrences of ignitions in 2022, by day, compared to the 5 year average for all agencies.



FIRE ACTIVITY

BY PROTECTION AGENCY– Boise District BLM

BOD PROTECTION TOTAL FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
HUMAN CAUSED	64	6,169.95
LIGHTNING CAUSED	17	11,914.8
TOTAL	81	18,084.75

BOD PROTECTION ASSIST FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
FEDERAL AND STATE ASSISTS	3	N/A
RURAL FIRE COUNTY	7	181.1

BOD PROTECTION FIRES & ACRES BY LAND OWNERSHIP						
LAND OWNERSHIP	HUMAN CAUSED	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING CAUSED	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL FIRES	TOTAL ACRES
BLM-ID-BOD	28	3,217.95	11	10,270.9	39	13,488.85
USFS-ID-BOF	2	0.6	0	0	2	0.6
IDL-ID-SWS	5	150.2	2	462.9	7	613.1
PRIVATE	25	2,729.2	4	1,181	29	3,910.2
FWS-ID-DFR	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILITARY-ID-MHQ	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILITARY-ID-LPE	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOR-ID-SRL	4	72	0	0	4	72
OTHER*	---	0	---	0	---	0
COMBINED TOTALS	64	6,169.95	17	11,914.8	81	18,084.75

**Other includes land that is protected by another dispatch area that a fire that started on BOD protection burned onto.*

BY PROTECTION AGENCY– Boise District BLM

The table below shows how many fires started and how many acres burned in each field office. *Note acres burned are only BLM land ownership acres.*

FIELD OFFICE STATISTICS - BLM OWNED ACRES				
	# FIRES	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
BIRDS OF PREY	11	170.6	73.4	244
BRUNEAU	3	6.8	0	6.8
FOUR RIVERS	56	5,801.75	11,718.2	17,519.95
OWYHEE	10	190.7	123.2	313.9

The table below shows how many fires burned in areas of concern and also how many times certain tactics were used to suppress fire.

MANAGEMENT STATISTICS - BOD PROTECTION	
AREA OF CONCERN OR STRATEGY	TOTAL OCCURANCES
DOZER LINE USED	26
LEPA AREA	15
RETARDANT USED	14
RFD RESPONSE	43
RFPA RESPONSE	19
SAGE-GROUSE	21
WILDERNESS/JMSFMA	4
WUI	4

This table shows how fires were reported to ID-BDC. It gives the total number by method and the percentage of reports in relation to the total number of fires.

FIRE DETECTION - BOD PROTECTION		
DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
AGENCY PERSONNEL	16	19.75 %
AIRCRAFT	2	2.47 %
COUNTY DISPATCH	52	64.20 %
LOOKOUTS	2	2.47 %
PRIVATE CITIZEN	9	11.11 %

FIRE SIZE OCCURANCE - BOD PROTECTION	
A (0-.25 acres)	25
B (.26-9 acres)	25
C (10-99 acres)	19
D (100-299 acres)	4
E (300-999 acres)	3
F (1000-4999 acres)	4
G (5000+ acres)	1
TOTAL	81



Border fire, this was one of six lightning fires that occurred within ID-BOD protection late September 28th and in the early hours of September 29, 2022.

BY PROTECTION AGENCY - Boise District BLM

SIGNIFICANT ACREAGE

The following chart includes all the Boise District BLM protection area fires that burned 300 acres or more.

ID-BOD PROTECTION FIRES OVER 300 ACRES					
DATE	NAME	FIRE CODE	FILED OFFICE	CAUSE	ACRES
07/15	BLACKS	PVF4	FRFO	H	1,980.8
07/27	FAVRE	PXU4	FRFO	H	2,429.4
08/22	DOUBLETAPP	P0XQ	FRFO	H	709.5
09/28	FLAT	P2YU	FRFO	L	890.3
09/28	BORDER	P2YV	FRFO	L	8,025.9
09/29	HOG	P2YW	FRFO	L	1,285
09/29	JAKES	P2YX	FRFO	L	1,000.5
09/29	SHEEP	P2ZF	FRFO	L	506.5

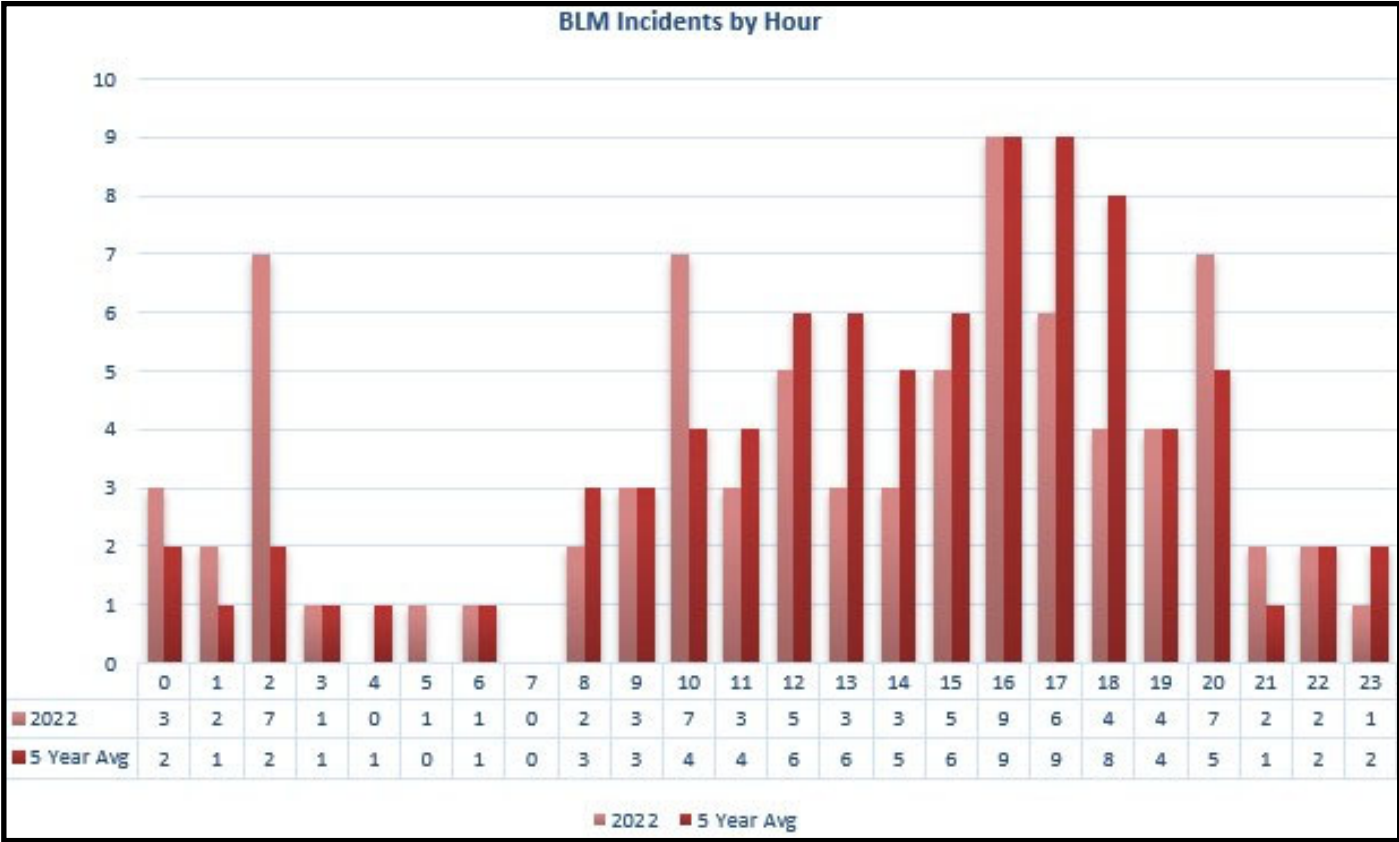


ID-BOD PROTECTION FIRES & ACRES BY MONTH				
	TOTAL # FIRES	HUMAN FIRES	LIGHTNING FIRES	ACRES
JANUARY	0	0	0	0
FEBRUARY	0	0	0	0
MARCH	2	2	0	1.5
APRIL	2	1	1	6.1
MAY	1	1	0	2
JUNE	7	7	0	109.45
JULY	19	18	1	4,992.55
AUGUST	25	21	4	925.25
SEPTEMBER	20	9	11	12,017.7
OCTOBER	5	5	0	30.2
NOVEMBER	0	0	0	0
DECEMBER	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	81	64	17	18,084.75

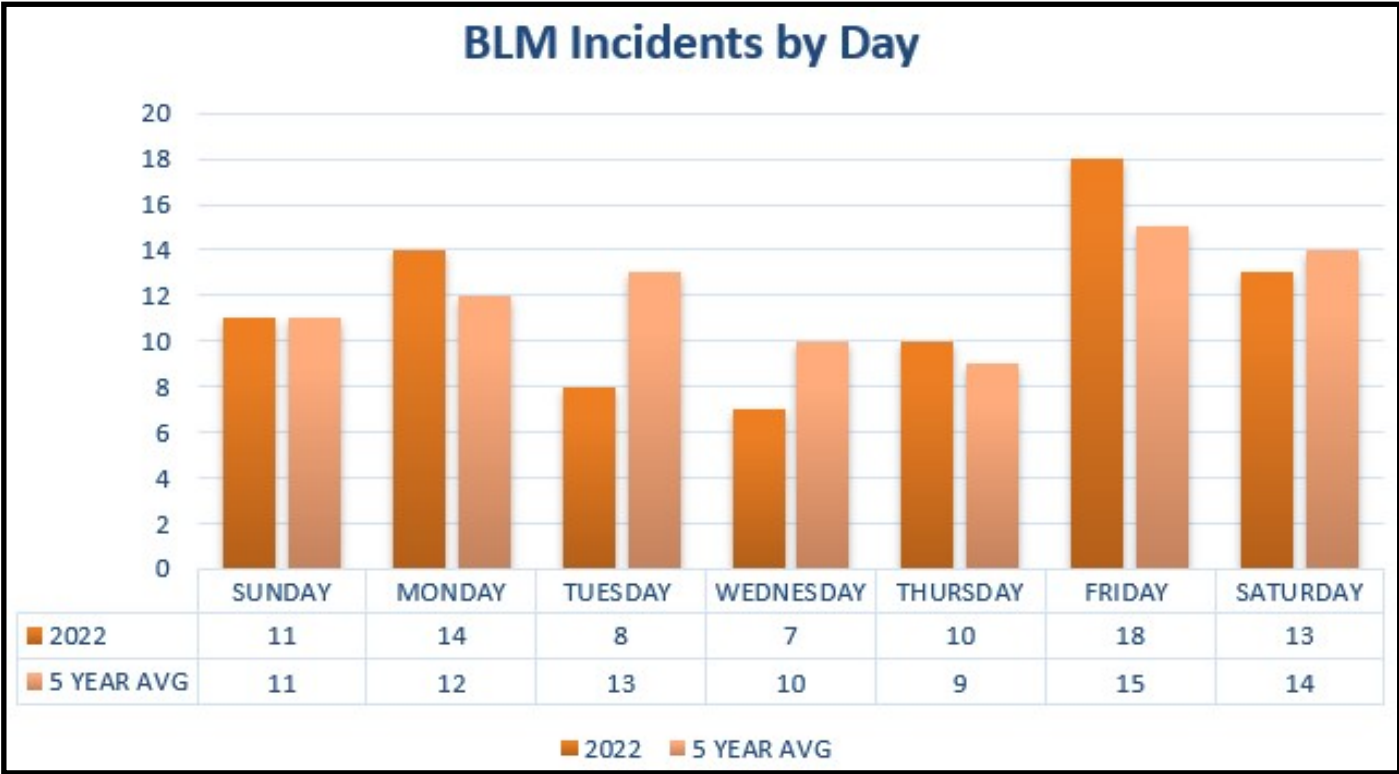
BY PROTECTION AGENCY– Boise District BLM

WildCAD REPORTS

The chart below compares occurrences of ignition in 2022, by time of day, as compared to the 5 year average for the Boise District BLM.



The chart below compares occurrences of ignition in 2022, by day, as compared to the 5 year average for the Boise District BLM.



BY PROTECTION AGENCY - Boise National Forest

BOF PROTECTION TOTAL FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
HUMAN CAUSED	18	9,089.65
LIGHTNING CAUSED	31	46.3
TOTAL	49	9,135.95

BOF PROTECTION ASSIST FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
FEDERAL AND STATE ASSISTS	11	—
RURAL FIRE COUNTY	1	0.1

BOF PROTECTION FIRES & ACRES BY LAND OWNERSHIP						
LAND OWNERSHIP	HUMAN CAUSED	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING CAUSED	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL FIRES	TOTAL ACRES
USFS-ID-BOF	11	67.75	29	40.8	40	108.55
BLM-ID-BOD	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDL-ID-SWS	2	7.9	0	0	2	7.9
PRIVATE	2	200.6	1	5.4	3	206
MILITARY-ID-LPE	1	4.4	0	0	1	4.4
BOR-ID-SRL	2	0.35	1	0.1	3	0.45
OTHER	—	8808.65	—	0	—	0
COMBINED TOTALS	18	9089.65	31	46.3	49	9135.95

**Other includes land that is protected by another dispatch area that a fire that started on BOF protection burned onto.*

BY PROTECTION AGENCY– Boise National Forest

The table below shows how many fires started and how many acres burned in each district. **Note: acres burned are only USFS land ownership acres, but this does include fires protected by other agencies that started on USFS land**

DISTRICT OFFICE STATISTICS - USFS OWNED ACRES				
	# FIRES	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
MOUNTAIN HOME	10	9,025.6	5.7	9,031.3
IDAHO CITY	12	7.75	1.4	9.15
CASCADE	7	7.7	0.75	8.45
LOWMAN	11	48.5	13.15	61.65
EMMETT	9	0	25.3	25.3

The table below shows how many fires burned in areas of concern and also how many times certain tactics were used to suppress fire.

MANAGEMENT STATISTICS - USFS PROTECTION	
AREA OF CONCERN OR STRATEGY	TOTAL OCCURANCES
RETARDANT USED	4
RFD RESPONSE	3
WUI	1

This table shows how fires were reported to ID-BDC. It gives the total number by method and the percentage of reports in relation to the total number of fires.

FIRE DETECTION - USFS PROTECTION		
DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
AGENCY PERSONNEL	14	28.57 %
AIRCRAFT	10	20.41 %
COUNTY DISPATCH	11	22.45 %
LOOKOUTS	10	20.41 %
PRIVATE CITIZEN	4	8.16 %

FIRE SIZE OCCURANCE - USFS PROTECTION	
A (0-.25 acres)	30
B (.26-9 acres)	12
C (10-99 acres)	5
D (100-299 acres)	1
E (300-999 acres)	0
F (1000-4999 acres)	0
G (5000+ acres)	1
TOTAL	49

BY PROTECTION AGENCY - Boise National Forest

The following chart includes all the Boise National Forest protection area fires that burned 10 acres or more.

ID-BOF PROTECTION FIRES OVER 10 ACRES					
DATE	NAME	FIRE CODE	DISTRICT	CAUSE	ACRES
08/05	SPRING	PY1X	D1	H	10.8
08/19	WET	EKW2	D6	L	11
08/21	OXTAIL	EKW2	D6	L	13
08/22	CANYON	EKW2	D5	L	10
09/02	RUBY	P1K9	D1	H	129.8
09/04	WILDHORSE	P1Q6	D1	H	8,881.95
10/16	TENNER	P3N0	D5	H	48.4

A scooper dropping water on the Oxtail fire.

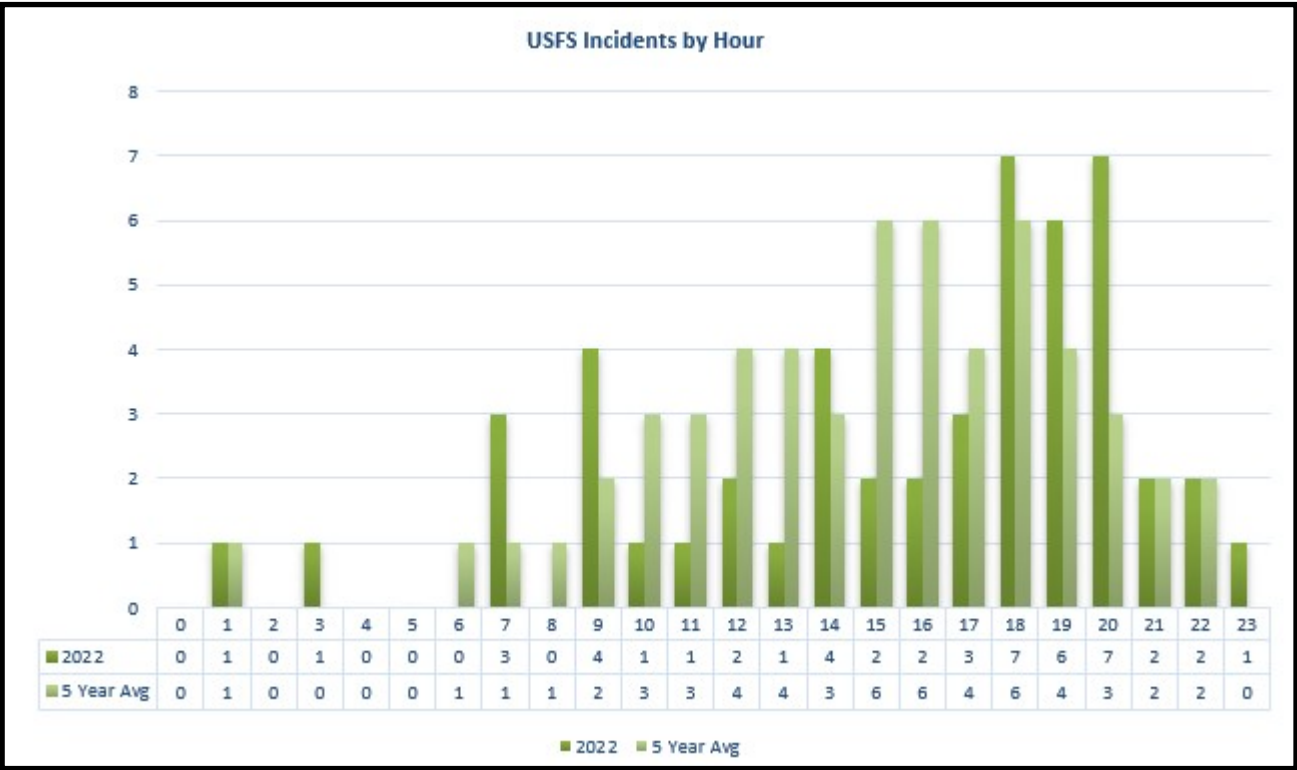


ID-BOF PROTECTION FIRES & ACRES BY MONTH				
	TOTAL # FIRES	HUMAN FIRES	LIGHTNING FIRES	ACRES
JANUARY	0	0	0	0
FEBRUARY	0	0	0	0
MARCH	0	0	0	0
APRIL	0	0	0	0
MAY	0	0	0	0
JUNE	2	0	2	0.2
JULY	3	2	1	7.85
AUGUST	20	2	18	50.6
SEPTEMBER	13	4	9	9,020.45
OCTOBER	11	10	1	56.85
NOVEMBER	0	0	0	0
DECEMBER	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	49	18	31	9,135.95

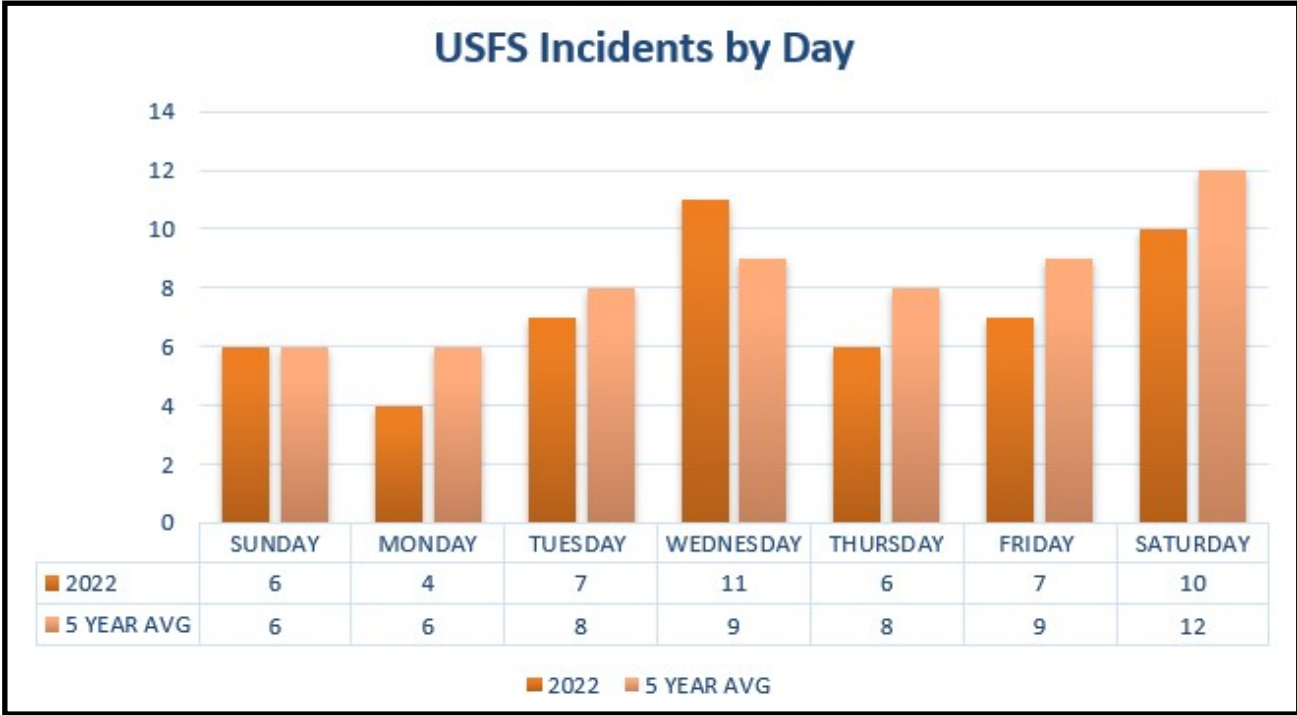
BY PROTECTION AGENCY - Boise National Forest

WildCAD Reports

The chart below compares occurrences of ignition in 2022, by time of day, as compared to the 5 year average for the Boise National Forest.



The chart below compares occurrences of ignition in 2022, by day, as compared to the 5 year average for the Boise National Forest.



BY PROTECTION AGENCY - Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

SWS PROTECTION TOTAL FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
HUMAN CAUSED	8	13.2
LIGHTNING CAUSED	7	51.65
TOTAL	15	64.85

SWS PROTECTION ASSIST FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
FEDERAL ASSISTS	17	—
RURAL FIRE COUNTY	3	5.35



The Annie fire was a 122.6 acre fire that burned all on State land in ID-BOD protection. 19 days after it was found, it was called out.

SWS PROTECTION FIRES & ACRES BY LAND OWNERSHIP						
LAND OWNERSHIP	HUMAN CAUSED	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING CAUSED	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL FIRES	TOTAL ACRES
IDL-ID-SWS	0	0.02	3	1.2	3	1.22
USFS-ID-BOF	1	0.6	1	19.2	2	19.8
BLM-ID-BOD	0	0	0	3.5	0	3.5
PRIVATE	6	12.48	3	27.75	9	40.23
MILITARY-ID-LPE	1	0.1	0	0	1	0.1
BOR-ID-SRL	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMBINED TOTALS	8	13.2	7	51.65	15	64.85

BY PROTECTION AGENCY– Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

The table below shows how many fires burned in areas of concern and also how many times certain tactics were used to suppress fire.

MANAGEMENT STATISTICS - IDL PROTECTION	
AREA OF CONCERN OR STRATEGY USED	TOTAL OCCURANCES
RETARDANT USED	0
RFD RESPONSE	8
WUI	0



This table shows how fires were reported to ID-BDC. It gives the total number by method and the percentage of reports in relation to the total number of fires.

FIRE DETECTION - IDL PROTECTION		
DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
AGENCY PERSONNEL	3	20 %
AIRCRAFT	2	13.33 %
COUNTY DISPATCH	7	46.67 %
LOOKOUTS	1	6.67 %
PRIVATE CITIZEN	2	13.33 %

The Midnight fire was 1 of 9 lightning caused fires that started in the same general area on September 28th & 29th, 2022.

FIRE SIZE OCCURANCE - IDL PROTECTION	
A (0-.25 acres)	10
B (.26-9 acres)	4
C (10-99 acres)	1
D (100-299 acres)	0
E (300-999 acres)	0
F (1000-4999 acres)	0
G (5000+ acres)	0
TOTAL	15

BY PROTECTION AGENCY - Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

The following chart includes all the Southwest Idaho Department of Lands protection area fires that burned more than 10 acres.

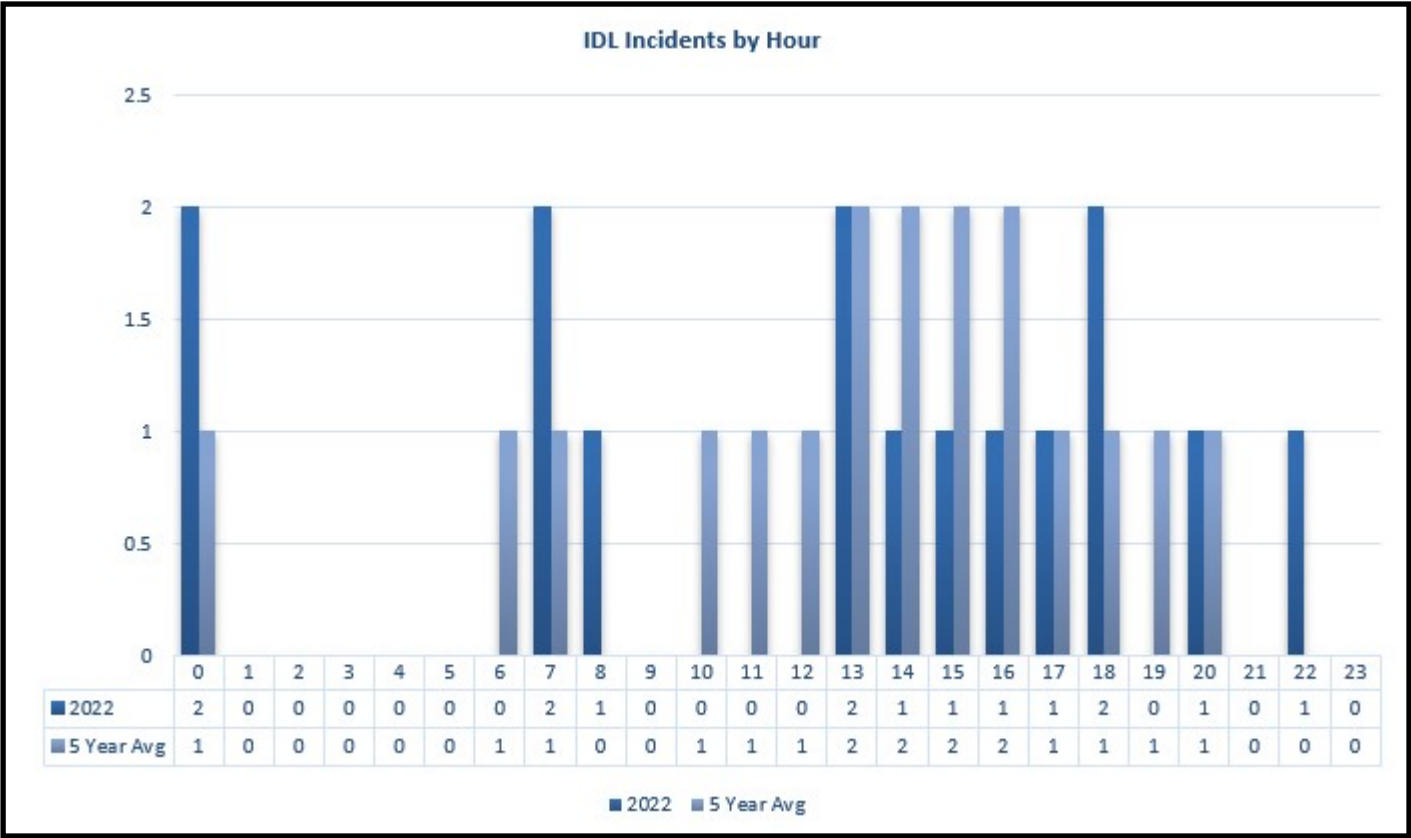
ID-SWS PROTECTION FIRES OVER 10 ACRES				
DATE	NAME	FIRE CODE	CAUSE	ACRES
09/28	MIDNIGHT	P2YY	L	50

ID-SWS PROTECTION FIRES & ACRES BY MONTH				
	TOTAL # FIRES	HUMAN FIRES	LIGHTNING FIRES	ACRES
JANUARY	0	0	0	0
FEBRUARY	0	0	0	0
MARCH	1	1	0	6
APRIL	0	0	0	0
MAY	0	0	0	0
JUNE	0	0	0	0
JULY	3	3	0	6.2
AUGUST	6	2	4	1.65
SEPTEMBER	5	2	3	51
OCTOBER	0	0	0	0
NOVEMBER	0	0	0	0
DECEMBER	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	15	8	7	64.85

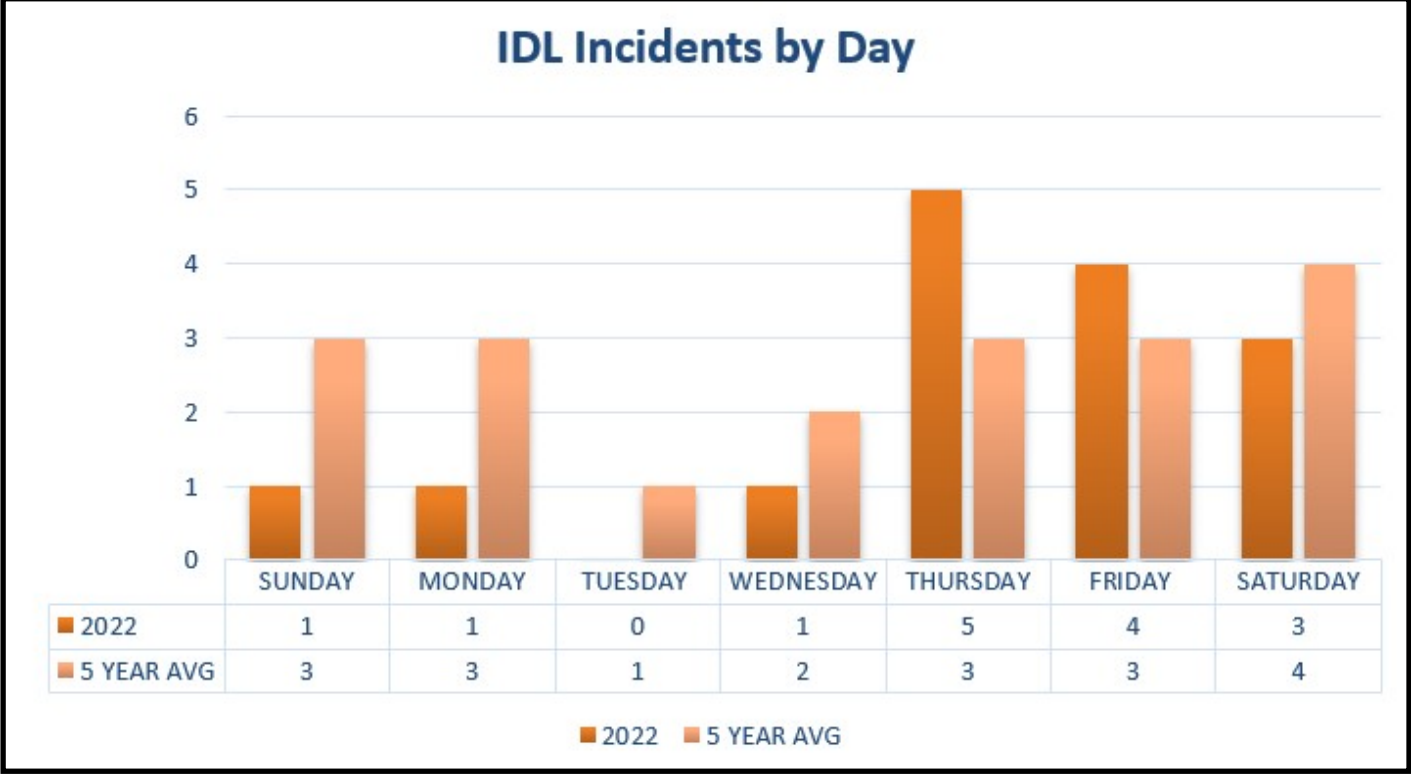
BY PROTECTION AGENCY - Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

WildCAD Reports

The chart below compares occurrences of ignition in 2022, by time of day, as compared to the 5 year average for the Southwest Area Idaho Department of Lands.



The chart below compares occurrences of ignition in 2022, by day, as compared to the 5 year average for the Southwest Area Idaho Department of Lands.



LOGISTICAL ACTIVITY

Boise Dispatch Center mobilizes 1,271 personnel representing the following agencies:

AGENCY	BOD	BOF	SWS	BOS	DFR	ISO	DC WOI	OTHER	NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER					
									FCD	FCA	FCF	FCR	FCP	AMDH
CAREER	60	132	218	12	8	33	9	19	114	20	78	16	22	12
CAREER SEA- SONAL	40	82	7	0	0	3	0	1	13	1	3	0	0	1
CASUAL HIRE	96	38	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0
INTERMITTENT	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	78	119	1	0	0	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	0
VOLUNTEER	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

BOD – Boise District BLM, **BOF** – Boise National Forest, **SWS** – Southwest Idaho Department of Lands, **BOS** – Boise Staff Office Idaho Department of Lands, **DFR** – Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge, **ISO** – Idaho State Office BLM, **DCWOI** – Office of Wildland Fire Coordination, **OTHER** – (National Operations Center, Eagle Fire Department, Intermountain Regional Office, Etc.), **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

MOBILIZATION

The chart below shows how many resources with home dispatch of Boise supported each geographic area (excluding Boise Dispatch incidents).

	ALASKA	EASTERN AREA	GREAT BASIN	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	NORTHERN ROCKIES	NORTHWEST	ROCKY MOUNTAIN	SOUTHERN AREA	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	SOUTHWEST	NICC
AIRCRAFT	3	0	266	9	22	38	13	5	5	12	2
CREW	0	0	33	2	1	2	3	5	2	60	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	287	15	2	15	4	12	11	158	0
OVERHEAD	50	15	521	53	51	144	43	109	14	219	35

WORKLOAD

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center processed **6,460** resource orders in 2022. Below is a chart showing the breakdown of the type of work processed. In comparison, last year we processed **6,580** orders. The five year average (2018-2022) is **13,170** orders processed.

	Cancelled UTF	FILL/ CLOSE	CANCELLED	REASSIGNED	CLOSED	COMPLETE
AIRCRAFT	17	4	29	142	96	446
CREW	3	0	11	36	33	93
EQUIPMENT	24	0	77	79	274	594
OVERHEAD	100	0	103	698	260	2,303
SUPPLY	7	930	43	0	3	55
TOTAL	151	934	263	955	666	3,491
				OVERALL TOTAL		6,460

LOGISTICAL ACTIVITY

Rental Vehicles

While not as drastic as in 2021, the 2022 fire season continued to see a national shortage of rental vehicles. To help solve the issue, the region secured an agreement with a company called Flex Fleet. This allowed over three hundred heavy duty trucks to be distributed throughout the Great Basin. Local dispatch centers then checked out the vehicles to resources to support fires locally and nationally. Boise Dispatch received 17 Flex Fleet trucks as opposed to the 61 trucks received last year. We continued to use NERV to supplement our pool of rentals as well.

Mob Center

The Boise Mob Center was activated 1 time in 2022. The activation was on August 12th to bring Chena and the Midnight Sun IHCs down to the lower 48 from Alaska. We secured 2 rental trucks, one for each crew while they were here.



Preseason Warehouse Inspection Set Up

Warehouse Activity

The Boise National Forest fire warehouse plays a large role in logistics for Boise Dispatch . They conducted pre-season inspections for new VIPR contracts and throughout the season they performed pre-use inspections on VIPR equipment. They managed a pool of NERV and Flex Fleet rental vehicles for local & non-local incidents. In 2022 they assisted Payette Dispatch by running supplies from Boise to the Four Corners Fire. Both the USFS and BLM Fire Cache supported local incidents with supplies and ordering.

Flex Fleet HD rental trucks.

BOF WAREHOUSE STATISTICS		
YEAR	INSPECTIONS	HD TRUCK RENTALS
2022	292	37
2021	259	73
2020	243	23
2019	25	12
4 YEAR AVERAGE	205	36



LOGISTICAL ACTIVITY

Logistical and Expanded Dispatch Activity

Spring was busy logistically for Boise Dispatch sending resources to the Southwest, and dispatching 21 Type 2 national contract hand crews. Our last order for one of them was on June 26th when the National Interagency Coordination Center took over dispatching all national contract Type 2 hand crew resources. Boise Dispatch has 267 VIPR resources that can be dispatched and we will often deplete our VIPR Dispatch Priority Lists when busy nationally.

MAFFS

Boise was home to an early season MAFFS training exercise. From April 24th to April 30th National Guard and agency personnel got a chance to run water drops with agency lead planes. On September 8th, two National Guard MAFFS units were activated to operate out of Boise and support the national effort. They were released on September 16th.



FIRE SUPPRESSION RESOURCES

Below is a list of local resources and resources dispatched through BDC.

AGENCY	BLM	USFS	IDL
AIR ATTACK PLATFORM	1	1	0
UNIT IDENTIFICATION	ID-BOD	ID-BOF	ID-SWS
TYPE 1 HELICOPTER	1	1	0
TYPE 2 HELICOPTER	0	1	0
TYPE 3 HELICOPTER	0	1	0
TYPE 1 IHC	0	2	0
TYPE 2 AGENCY IA CREW	0	2	0
WILDLAND FIRE MODULE	0	1	0
SUPPRESSION MODULE	0	1	0
TYPE 3 ENGINE	2	1	0
TYPE 4 ENGINE	13	7	0
TYPE 5/6/7 ENGINE	0	0	3
TYPE 5/6/7 PATROL/PREVENTION	0	12	0
WATER TENDER	3	0	0
DOZER	5	0	0
FUEL TRUCK	1	0	0
MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS TRAILER	1	0	0
MOBILE CACHE/COMMAND TRAILER	1	2	0

LOCAL RESOURCE ACTIVITY

CREWS - IHC

Change defined the 2022 fire season for the hotshots. The IHC community received direction from the WO to fill two GS-06 Lead Positions, increase the PSE's tour of duty, and to experiment with crew size and structure. The opportunity came early. The "early-fire assignment" has become a well-established phenomena for the hotshots the past few years: 2022 proved to be no exception. Upon completing their critical training in early May, both Boise and Idaho City responded to escaped RX fires, the Left Fork in southern Utah and the Calf Canyon in northern New Mexico, respectively. Unlike the first rolls of years past, which usually involved staging, these assignments required the laser focus and intensity typical of the heart of fire season.

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center	DATE OF FIRST FIRE	DATE OF LAST ASSIGNMENT	DAYS CREW ASSEMBLED	DAYS IN TRAVEL STATUS	DAYS PROJECT WORK	DAYS - COMMITTED	DAYS UNPAID	14 DAY TOURS	LARGE FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	IA FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	MILES TRAVELED	TRAINEE ASSIGNMENTS
BOISE IHC	05/10	10/6	166	18	10	140	10	8	8	4	41,500	17
IDAHO CITY IHC	05/6	10/7	170	19	8	141	9	8	11	10	66,044	50



CREWS - Type 2 IA/Wildland Fire Use Module

The Boise National Forest hosts two Type 2 Initial Attack crews and one Wildland Fire Use Module. With an emphasis on local incidents, Crew 3, Crew 5, and the Cascade WFU Module (stationed in Idaho City, ID, Lowman, ID, and Cascade, ID respectively) form the backbone of the forest's initial attack capability. Annually, these crews respond to numerous local incidents and to incidents "off-forest," which provides ample opportunity for training assignments and career development. The center also dispatches two of PatRick's nationally contracted Type 2 Initial Attack crews stationed in Boise, ID. In aggregate, these five crews form an essential component of BDC's fire organization and remain crucial to BDC's success in initial attack.

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center	CREW 3	CREW 5	CREW 41
AGENCY	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST
DATE FIRST ASSIGNMENT	June 9th, 2022	July 3rd, 2022	June 1st, 2022
OFF-UNIT ASSIGNMENTS	4	3	5

ENGINES

Below shows the activity the engine crews received off-unit, which included traveling to the Twin Falls District, Sawtooth National Forest, Payette National Forest, Salmon-Challis National Forest, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, Elko District and Vale District. Besides providing support to our neighbors, our engine crews were also dispatched to the Caribou-Targhee National Forest, UT, CA, NE, OR, NM, and WA.

	BLM	USFS	IDL	CONTRACT
TYPE 3 ENGINES	2	1	0	4
TYPE 4 ENGINES	13	7	0	6
TYPE 5 ENGINES	0	0	0	4
TYPE 6 ENGINES	0	0	3	9
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFF-UNIT INCIDENT ASSIGNMENTS	50	46	9	157
DATE OF FIRST OFF-UNIT ASSIGNMENT	05/13	06/11	07/26	06/07



This is a picture of the Calf Canyon fire. It was taken by the Idaho City Hotshots. We received 23 engine requests for this incident.

The Moose fire is where a majority of our engine requests came from. We received 39 requests for engines. This picture was taken by one of our casual hires, Mike McMillan.



AIRCRAFT

HELICOPTERS

The USFS had a new Type 1 EXU helicopter at Lucky Peak this year. HB-603CK (Sikorsky UH-60A+).

	BLM	USFS	USFS	USFS
TAIL NUMBER	N17FH	N205BD	N603CK	N864H
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	Sikorsky UH-60A+	Bell 205A-1++	Sikorsky UH-60A+	Bell 407
CATEGORY TYPE	1	2	1	3
MANDATORY AVAILABILITY PERIOD	120	120	120	115
DAYS ON EXTENSION	5	2	0	20
BASE LOCATION	Boise, ID (BOI)	Lucky Peak Helibase	Lucky Peak Helibase	Garden Valley, ID (U88)
CREW SIZE	24	11	1	10
TOTAL FLIGHT HOURS	260.2	201.8	130.5	217.7
FIRE MANAGEMENT HOURS	259.0	201.8	129.9	175.4
OTHER HOURS	1.2	0	0.6	42.3
INITIAL ATTACK INCIDENTS	25	13	2	12
LARGE FIRE INCIDENTS	14	9	7	4
PERSON DAYS ON FIRES		378	109	582
% IA SUPPORTED WITH BUCKET	76%	70%	100%	42%
GALLONS OF WATER	1,024,210	97,272	441,200	19,156
GALLONS OF RETARDANT	N/A	N/A	7,200	N/A
PERSONNEL TRANSPORTED	539	672	N/A	787
OPERATIONAL RAPPELS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FIRES STAFFED BY RAPPELLERS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
POUNDS OF INTERNAL CARGO	89,785	79,535	0	78,689
POUNDS OF EXTERNAL CARGO	24,785	119,500	0	132,030
AERIAL IGNITION HOURS	0	0	N/A	6.9
HELITACK VEHICLE MILEAGE	59,857	13,384 — 4 Vehicles	12,500	28,031
DETAILER TOTAL DAYS	284	0	0	99
TOTAL OPERATIONAL COST	\$2,739,421.63	\$1,523,813.67	\$2,810,310.81	\$814,325.76



Lucky Peak Type 1 Helicopter.



H-64H —Bucket work on the Wildhorse Fire.

AIRCRAFT

FIXED WING— EXU AIR ATTACK PLATFORMS

	BLM	USFS
TAIL NUMBER	N425DT	N711PB
TYPE OF AIR-CRAFT	AERO COMMANDER 690B	AERO COMMANDER 690B
CONTRACT DAYS	91	199
BASE LOCATION	BOI	BOI
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	40	59
DAYS USED	90	199
TOTAL FLIGHT TIME	209.8	309.4
TOTAL COST	\$ 479,388.00	\$ 812,359.80



AA-5DT with retardant work on the Ruby Fire — Mt. Home Ranger District

MT. HOME SEAT BASE—(U76) - BLM

Base Operational Dates	6/15—09/30/2022
Water (Total Gal.)	1,400
Retardant (Total Gal.)	100,054
# of Loads	142
# of Aircraft Support	6
Total Flight Time	141.69
# Fires Supported	34
Retardant Cost	\$595,242.46
Aircraft Cost (FT, EP, etc.)	\$ 388,487.45
Misc. Cost	\$4,950.00
Gallons by User	
ID-BDC dispatch area	55,784
Outside of ID-BDC dispatch area	44,270
ID-BOD	15,355
ID-BOF	30,283
ID-SWS	0
DOD	0
1st Load Out	
June 24th, 2022 <i>MEDLEY</i> — ID-CAX-000078— South ID	
Last Load Out	
Sept. 10th, 2022 — <i>DEEP CREEK</i> — NV-ECFX-10258 — Central NV	
One Day Record	
4-WAY TIE: <i>RUBY, BLACKBURN, ROSS FORK, BRAY</i> — 14 LOADS	
Personnel	
# Gov personnel assigned	2
# detailers / temp support	10



T-848 staging at the Mountain Home SEAT base.

AIRCRAFT

BOISE TANKER BASE– USFS

Base Operational Dates	06/01/2022 — 10/03/2021
Water (Total Gal.)	11,000
Retardant (Total Gal.)	752,058
# of Loads	260
# of Aircraft Support	27
Total Flight Time	269
# Fires Supported	55
Retardant Cost	\$2,736,914.88
Aircraft Cost (FT)	\$1,961,602.72
1st Load Out	
ANNIE ID-BOD-000380 July 8th, 2022	
Last Load Out	
BOVEE NE-NBF-220792 October 2, 2022	
One Day Record	
09/29/2022 2 FIRES 25 LOADS 73,975 GALLONS BORDER ID-BOD-000802 and COTTONWOOD OR-WWF-000400	



T-101 — BOI ATB

FUELS MANAGEMENT

BOISE DISTRICT BLM

BOD FUELS ACCOMPLISHMENTS*		
TYPE OF PROJECT	2021 ACRES	2022 ACRES
PRESCRIBED BURNING	3,446	4,603
MECHANICAL TREATMENT	15,833	80,199
OTHER FUEL REDUCTION CONTROL	14,987	14,874
TOTAL	34,266	99,676

*Numbers are reported by fiscal year



ID-BOD CJ Strike Rx, 46 acre wetland enhancement.

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST



Lowman Piles, Lick Creek Unit.

BOF FUELS ACCOMPLISHMENTS*		
TYPE OF PROJECT	2021 ACRES	2022 ACRES
PRESCRIBED BURNING	1,461	490
MECHANICAL TREATMENT	5,643	5,739
TOTAL	7,104	6,229

*Numbers are reported by fiscal year

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

SWS FUELS ACCOMPLISHMENTS		
TYPE OF PROJECT	2021 ACRES	2022 ACRES
Prescribed Fire	1,735	525
TOTAL	1,735	525



260 acre Soldier Creek Rx.

Fire Prevention and Mitigation Program

2022 Summary

BOISE DISTRICT BLM FIRE&AVIATION

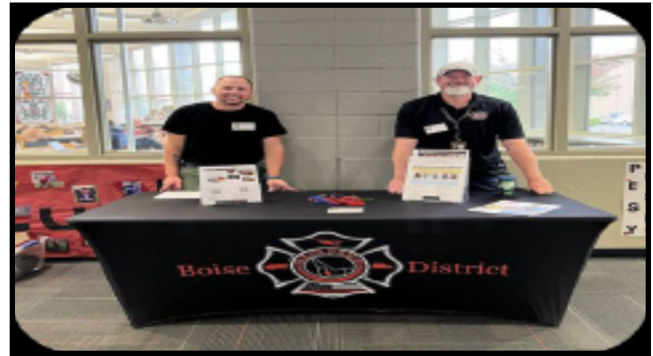
Events

- Emmett Career Fair
- Adam School Visit
- Outdoorsman Sports Show
- Idaho Museum Facing the Inferno Exhibition
- Idaho Museum History Happy Hour
- Celebration Park
- Frank Church High School Wildfire Recruitment
- McMillian Grade School Visit
- Hidden Springs
- Pleasant View School Visit
- Weiser Fire Open House
- Outdoor Camping Student event
- Caldwell YMCA
- Smokey School Visit
- Mountain Home Fire Open House
- Bruneau Rodeo Mutton Busting event
- Cole Valley School Visit

The Boise District Fire and Aviation participated in 19 fire prevention, mitigation, and education events during the 2022 fire season including school presentations and community events. This continued outreach allowed the Boise BLM to engage with local communities, emphasizing the importance of fire prevention and mitigation. Highlights included fire recruitment at the Hispanic Youth Career Fair and spreading fire prevention messages at the Bruneau Rodeo Mutton Busting event.

Emphasis on fire education continues to be a priority and the Boise District worked closely with students at Cole Valley Christian School to develop innovative methods and solutions addressing a wide array of wildfire mitigation concepts.

The Boise District continues to build relationships across



true

South-west Idaho through the implementation of meaningful wildfire mitigation projects aimed at protecting communities.

The most significant fires of 2022 season were the nine initial attack fires throughout the Treasure Valley on August 5th, 2022, and the Doubletapp fire, August 22nd, 2022, located off I-84 near Simco Road.

These fires received high interest from both media and public due to their proximity to Boise, Idaho.

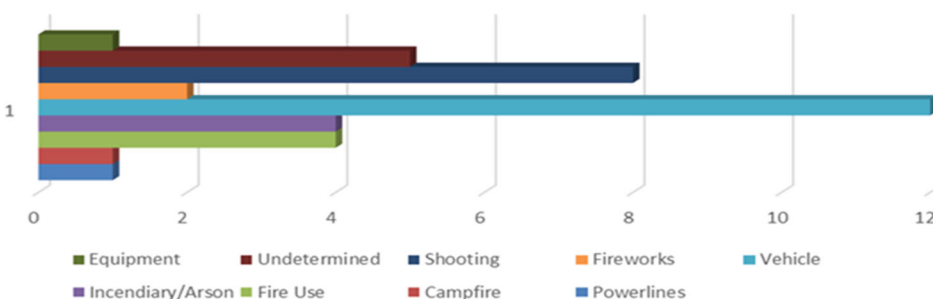
The nine initial attack fires located throughout the Treasure Valley were quickly and successfully contained shortly after being reported, demonstrating a

districtwide effort. The Doubletapp fire grew to 710 acres. Fuel breaks located in the Doubletapp fire area aided in fire suppression efforts.

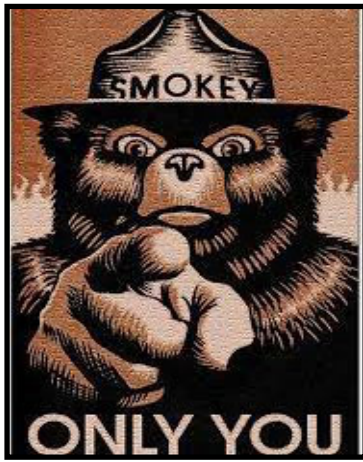
Boise District Fire Investigators responded to 38 human caused fires on BLM managed lands. Investigators also assisted on 24 fires for other jurisdictions including Bureau of Reclamation, Army Corps of Engineers, Idaho Department of Lands, and Ada County.

Overall, the Boise District BLM experienced an increase of human caused fires this season from 49 to 62, including total number of assists.

Boise District Human Caused Fires 2022



Category	2022
Powerlines	1
Campfire	1
Fire Use	4
Incendiary/Arson	4
Vehicle	12
Fireworks	2
Shooting	8
Undetermined	5
Equipment	1
TOTAL	38



Forest Prevention Organization 2022

The mission of the Boise National Forest Fire Prevention, Education and Mitigation Committee (BOF-FPEMC) is to reduce the frequency, size, and cost associated with unwanted wildfires through education, engineering, and enforcement by adhering to our natural resource management principles.

Mountain Home Ranger District (D1)

The Mountain Home Ranger District Fire Prevention/Patrol organization consists of four positions, staffing two Fire Stations. Mountain Home is the largest of the 5 Forest Districts, covering 650,000 acres. The District's challenges include lands on the Boise front country that are adjacent to a large Metro area of 670,000 people and a wide variety of vegetation types due to the elevation changes and proximity to the Snake River/Boise Mountain borderlands. This rangeland interface creates potentially longer exposure to unplanned human wildfires. The Mountain Home Fire Prevention group provides programs and events to the greater Treasure Valley communities and the rural areas of Pine, Featherville and Prairie.



Idaho City Ranger District (D3)

The 2021 Idaho City Ranger District Fire Prevention organization consists of two permanent seasonal employees, both of which are vacant. PT-31 was staffed by a detailer from June into October.

Cascade Ranger District (D4)

The Cascade Ranger District Fire Prevention organization consists of two permanent seasonal Prevention Technicians. The district is also supported by permanent seasonal and temporary seasonal Recreation Technicians. There are campground hosts at French Creek, Rainbow Point, Warm Lake, Shoreline Campground, and Landmark Guard Station. This year Cascade hosted 4 patrols from the Nez Perce Clearwater NF, Tonto NF, Apache-Sitgreaves NF, and Coconino NF. They assisted with patrolling, fire investigations, fire support for the Four Corners fire and provided initial attack fire response for the district. We were not able to fill a detailer into the Patrol 42 position when it was outreached in July, therefore, we utilized fire support and ABC Misc. for additional prevention support. Boise NF Engine 441 and several other engines also assisted in patrol duties on the district.



Lowman Ranger District (D5)

The Lowman Fire Prevention Program consists of two permanent seasonal Prevention Technicians. Both Prevention Technicians have gone unfilled since 2020. Patrols were performed by recreation staff and Engine 451 as possible.



Emmett Ranger District (D6)

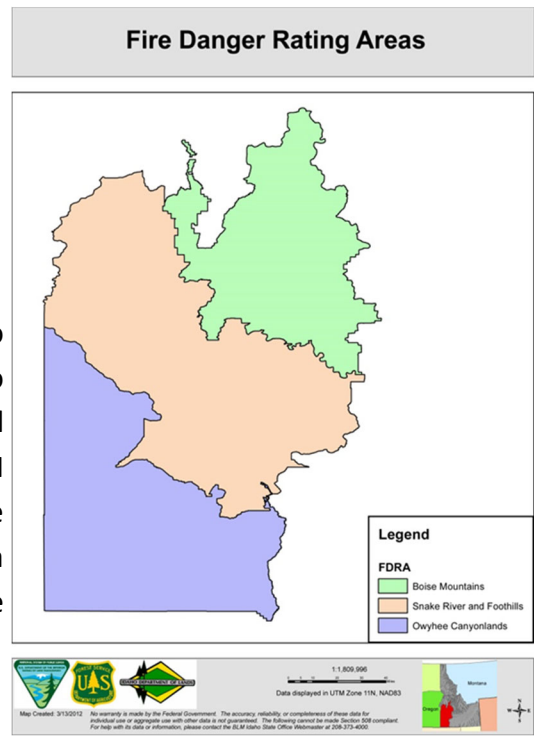
The Emmett Ranger District Fire Prevention organization consists of 3 permanent seasonal positions, one GS-7 and two GS-6s. All three prevention positions were staffed for the 2022 season: Patrol 61, Patrol 62, and Patrol 63. 62 and 63 were stationed out of Garden Valley, and 61 was out of Emmett. Patrol 61 covered the west side of the district primarily, while Patrol 63 and 62 patrolled the middle and south forks of the Payette with the occasional assistance of Engine 361. The Emmett prevention program increased the staffed events compared to 2021 and assisted the forest PAO in prevention-related messaging, as well as responsible recreation messaging. An increase in abandoned campfires and human-caused fires was observed over the 2022 season.



FIRE DANGER RATING AREAS

A Fire Danger Rating Area (FDRA) is defined as a large geographic area relatively homogenous with respect to climate, vegetation and topography. After these environmental factors were considered, the draft FDRAs for Boise Dispatch were edge-matched to existing administrative boundaries using Response Areas.

Each FDRA uses RAWS (remote automated weather stations) combined into a SIG (special interest group) 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 SIG used. Some of the stations are not managed by BDC but are used due to completeness of data and overall topographic representation.



*2022:

This was our 2nd fire season utilizing the NFDRS16 fuel models; X (Shrub) for Boise Mountains and Owyhee Canyonlands, and Y (Timber) for Snake River Foothills. Adjective level and response level breakpoints remained the same as 2021 for all FDRAs. Adjective levels were calculated by ERC breakpoints only and no longer used in conjunction with Ignition Component. We continued to run the adjective level daily, but only posted to the website on Sunday.

RAWS STATIONS USED FOR EACH FDRA					
STATION NAME	STATION ID	LOCATION	ELEVATION	TYPE OF STATION	OWNER
BOISE MOUNTAINS FDRA RAWS STATIONS					
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
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 FDRA RAWS					
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 GLENN'S FERRY	5000	FTS	TWIN FALLS BLM
OWYHEE CANYONLANDS FDRA RAWS					
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

PREPAREDNESS LEVELS - FIRE DANGER LEVELS - DISPATCH LEVELS

Southwest Idaho

PREPAREDNESS LEVEL	2022	5 YR AVG
	DAYS	DAYS
1	59	70
2	36	45
3	37	22
4	11	5
5	0	0

Boise Mountains FDRA

BOISE MOUNTAINS FDRA	2022	5 YR AVG
FIRE DANGER RATING	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	6	25
MODERATE	48	46
HIGH	53	47
VERY HIGH	17	17
EXTREME	19	7

BOISE MOUNTAINS FDRA	2022	5 YR AVG
DISPATCH LEVEL	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	38	41
MODERATE	79	70
HIGH	46	35

Snake River Foothills FDRA

SNAKE RIVER FOOTHILLS FDRA	2022	5 YR AVG
FIRE DANGER RATING	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	13	15
MODERATE	13	43
HIGH	66	49
VERY HIGH	34	27
EXTREME	17	8

SNAKE RIVER FOOTHILLS FDRA	2022	5 YR AVG
DISPATCH LEVEL	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	43	30
MODERATE	79	87
HIGH	41	29

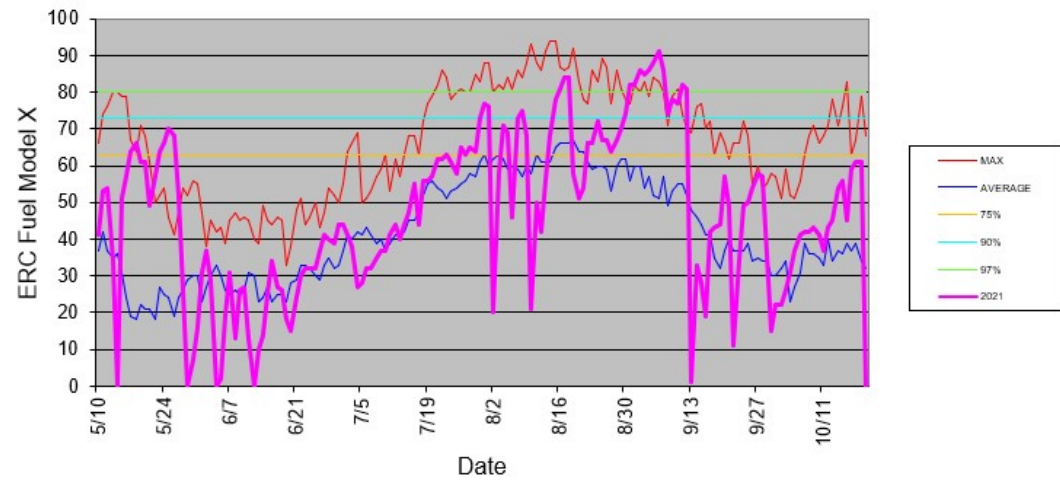
Owyhee Canyonlands FDRA

OWHYEE CANYONLANDS FDRA	2022	5 YR AVG
FIRE DANGER RATING	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	1	18
MODERATE	29	53
HIGH	56	37
VERY HIGH	41	26
EXTREME	16	6

OWHYEE CANYONLANDS FDRA	2022	5 YR AVG
DISPATCH LEVEL	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	12	29
MODERATE	72	68
HIGH	79	48

OUTPUTS

Boise Mountains FDRA



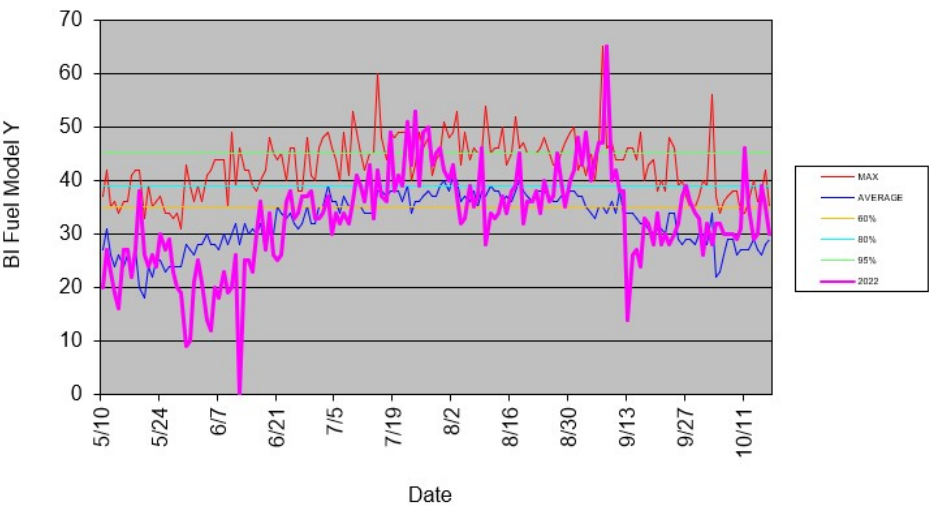
Boise Mountains FDRA

The chart to the left shows 2022’s ERC levels for the Boise Mountains FDRA compared to certain various percentages and also the average and max ERC levels determined from the Fire Danger Operating Plan.

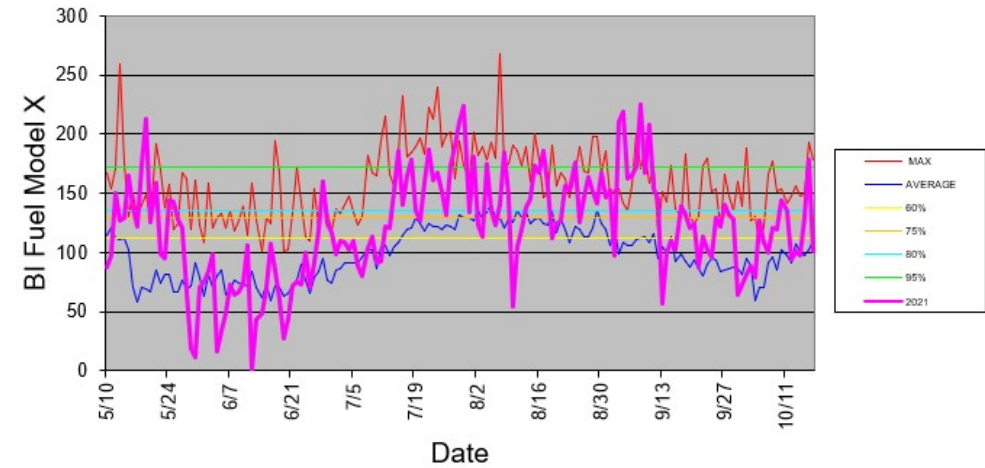
Snake River & Foothills FDRA

The chart to the right shows 2022’s BI levels for the Snake River Foothills FDRA compared to various threshold percentages and also the average and max BI levels determined from the Fire Danger Operating Plan.

Snake River & Foothills FDRA



Owyhee Canyonlands FDRA



Owyhee Canyonlands FDRA

The chart to the left shows 2022’s BI levels for the Owyhee Canyonlands FDRA compared to various threshold percentages. It also shows the average and max BI levels determined from the Fire Danger Operating Plan.

WEATHER

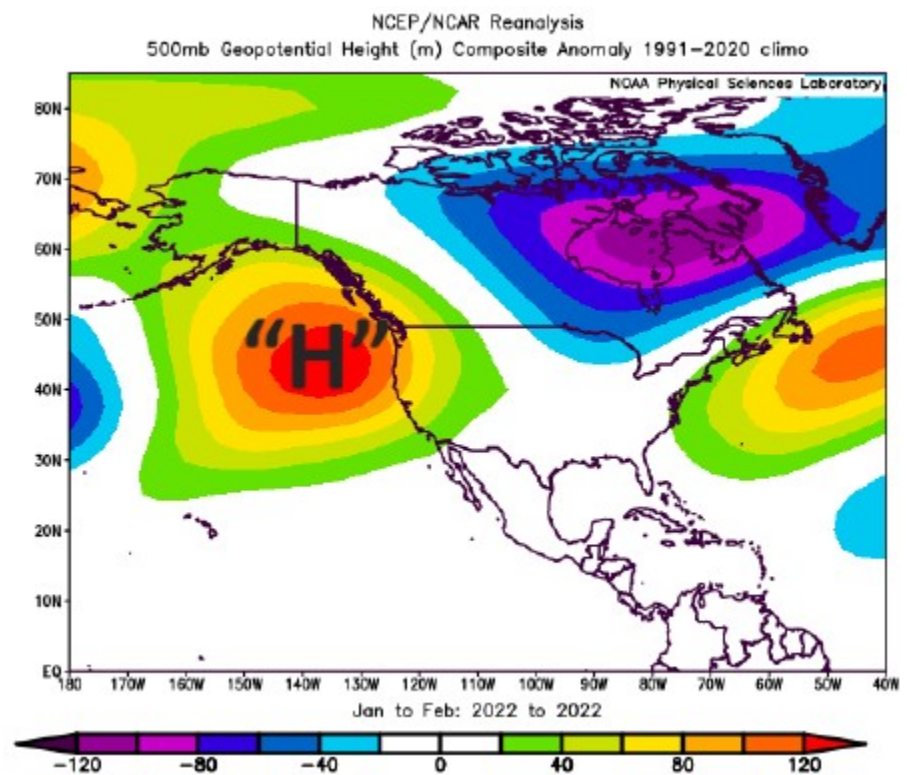
Boise National Weather Service

Information taken directly from the Boise Weather Service 2022 Fire Weather Annual Report

Prior to the start of the New Year, December 2021 ended being very wet and white across the region. For instance, a total of 15.0 inches of snow fell in Boise. This ranked 7th for most snow in the month of December going back to 1898! A majority of that snow came after the 22nd, with only small storms prior to that date. A total of 50 inches was observed in McCall Idaho for the month! This was due to a large upper ridge that was stationary between the Aleutian Islands and Hawaii with an upper trough over the west and western portions of Canada. Very La Nina-like weather pattern compared to what typically occurs.

The 2022 Winter Drought. A few storms moved through the region during the first several days of January bringing an additional light amount of snow to the region. By the 9th, a strong upper ridge parked itself near the West Coast bringing not only inverted conditions to the region, but dry as well. Low stratus across the lower elevations but sunny skies to the skiers who visited the mountain regions.

This ridge persisted through the month of February (Fig 1) bringing several records to the Boise area. For instance, the coldest month on record going back to 1993 with an average temperature of 33 degrees. This was almost 5 degrees below normal. It was also the 2nd driest month going back 145 yrs. with only 0.08 inches of precipitation being observed. Lucky Peak in Idaho was well over an inch below normal for February. Elsewhere, McCall Idaho was over 3 degrees below average and over 1.5 inches below normal for precipitation. Baker City Oregon was almost 8 degrees below normal and Owyhee Dam was about 6 degrees colder than normal and about 0.25 inches below normal.



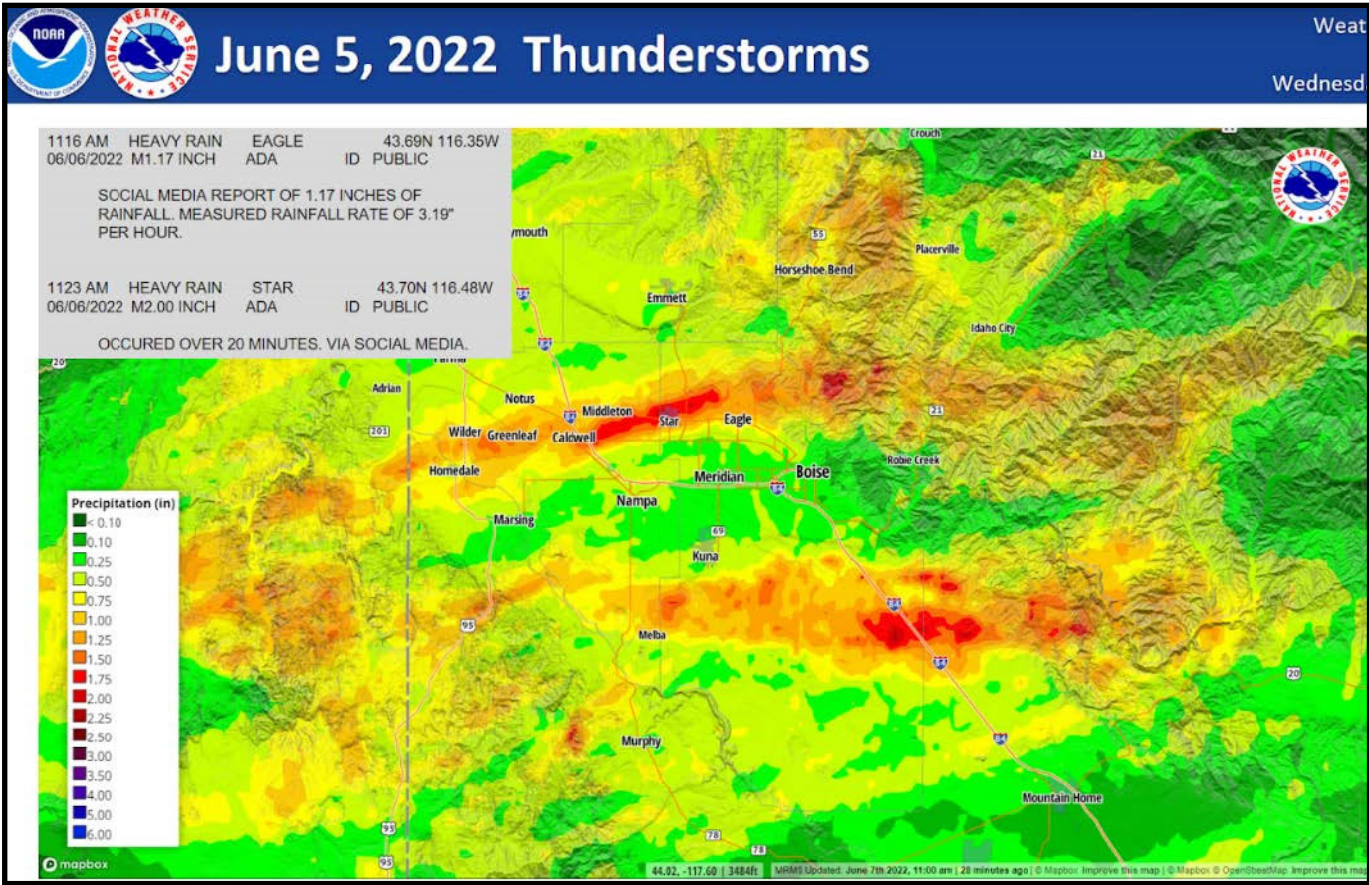
January and February 500mb height anomaly showing above normal heights off the coast indicating an upper ridge off the PacNW Coast. Fig1.

Record amounts of Precipitation? Not Quite! “All this precipitation this spring is going to eliminate any fire concerns in the mountains but boy it's going to be busy across the BLM! “ These were the thoughts of a certain fire weather forecaster this past spring! The dry conditions of January and February continued into the first half of March as the upper ridge remained over the region. The weather pattern changed by mid March when a series of upper troughs pushed into the Pacific NW and Intermountain region. One system that moved through the region on the 15th dropped as much as 0.33 inches of rain to the Boise Airport, which was the most since the end of January. Areas across the Boise and Payette NF recorded 0.50-1.00 inches for that same time period. The remainder of March ended with yet another ridge over the region bringing a return to dry conditions but looking back, this was just the beginning of what initially appeared as a very wet Spring.

Cold conditions along with an active weather pattern continued during the Month of April across the region. Average temperatures for portions of SW Idaho were among the top 20 percent coldest Aprils on record. For instance, the Boise Airport recorded a daytime high of 43 degrees on the 13th. Cold enough to break a record that had been standing since 1878! During the month, a series of systems moved through the forecast area bringing periods of rain or snow to the area. It wasn't until a wet thunderstorm moved into the Boise area that a near normal month's worth of precipitation was observed. Elsewhere in Idaho, both McCall and Jerome were well above normal. McCall recorded 3.21 inches and Jerome 1.73. Normals are 2.12 and 1.03 respectively. Burns Oregon although recorded 0.76 inches of precipitation which was below normal by around a quarter of an inch

Active weather continued across the region throughout the Month of May, especially during the latter half of the month. Precipitation for the Boise region was almost 2.46 inches, well above the normal 1.45 inches for the month of May. Even though it seemed to be a very wet period, a near normal precipitation was recorded.

Conditions began to moderate across the area during the month of June as warmer conditions prevailed, but precipitation amounts varied over the area. For instance, Boise reported 1.03 inches (+0.28 above normal), Rome Oregon was near normal. Both McCall and Burns were well below normal with Burns about 0.50 short and McCall over an inch below normal. There were periods of brief heavy rains reported across the region. One such event occurred on June 5th, where bands of heavy rain moved through the Treasure Valley and into the Boise NF. See image below.



The Heat is On! Summer came into the region with a vengeance as an upper ridge built over the region. There were periods of light showers as monsoonal moisture moved into the region along with weak frontal passages, but overall for the months of summer (June-August) most regions were at or near normal for precipitation. Although most of that rain fell early during June. For instance, Burns Oregon recorded 1.46 inches (normal 1.27”), Jerome 0.91 (1.00” normal) and Boise 1.12 (1.13 normal). Over 90 percent of that Summer rain fell during the month of June as on June 12th, 0.80 inches fell at the Boise airport and 0.37” at the Burns Airport.

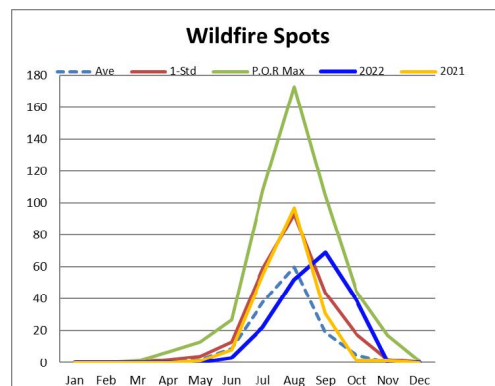
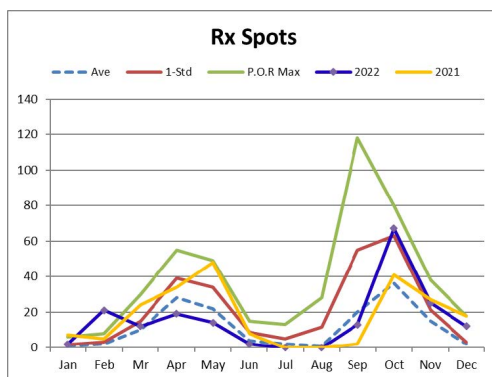
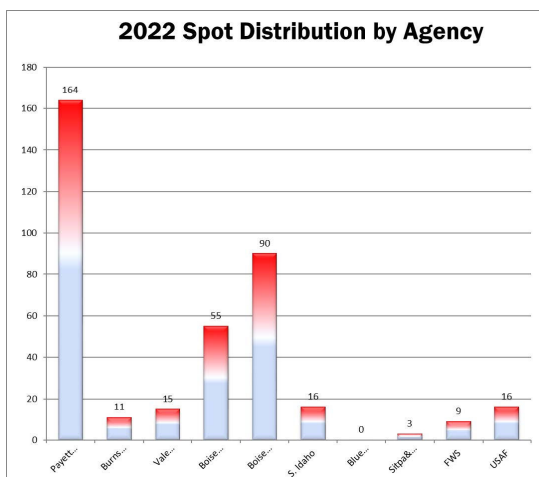
The month of July 2022 tied with July 1960 as the eighth hottest July on record going back to 1877. The average max temperature was almost 97 degrees in the Boise area. This included 13 days that recorded temperatures above 100 degrees, well above the average of 6 days. Elsewhere around the region it was near 87 (+5.4F) in McCall and near 94 (+7.5F) in Burns Oregon. Observed high temperatures observed across the region were generally 90-100 across the NF lands and 90s-108 across the BLM. Across the Upper Treasure Valley alone they ranged from 100-108!

The month of August was equally impressive in regards to the heat for the region. For the Boise area, August was the hottest on record with an average daily temperature of nearly 82 degrees. The average max temperature was almost 97 degrees. The McCall area tied the record for the hottest Summer Months on record with an average max temperature of 81.0 degrees. Other places such as Burns Oregon recorded an average high of 85.5. This ranked 3rd warmest behind an 87 back in 1939. Both August and September set records for max temperatures in the Burns area of 103 and 102 degrees in each month.

The upper ridge, which contributed to the second warmest summer on record in the Boise area where an average temperature of 78.0 was recorded (Record was set in 2021 with an average temperature of 78.1. 2022 also set the record for the hottest 3 month period ending in September at 93.3) continued through the month of September. Some records that were broken included a 104 in Boise, which shattered the previous record of 97 set back in 1955. There were periods of “troughiness” that brought some precipitation, wind and cooler conditions to the region. During the Labor Day weekend, strong winds helped stoke the Ross Fork Fire out of control lines and threaten areas south and east of Stanley. During the middle of the month, there were several fronts that affected the region bringing widespread precipitation to the region. The IMET on the Ross Fork Fire (near Stanley Idaho) recorded widespread wetting rains across the fire during this period from the 13th through the 18th.

Above normal temperatures and dry conditions continued through the first half of October, but changed by the latter half of the month as the weather pattern became active once again with wetting rains affecting the forecast area. One storm that moved into the Treasure Valley and Boise BLM dropped almost an inch of rain on the 21st and 22nd.

Spot Forecasts:



Red Flag Warnings:

NWS-Boise issued 24 Red Flag Warnings (RFWs) for the 2022 fire season. Of these warnings, 15 verified and 9 had no verification. With these numbers in mind, this gave us a Probability of Detection (POD) of 1.00 and a False Alarm Rate (FAR) of 0.35. Our average lead time was 21.3 hours.

LIGHTNING SUMMARY

Boise District BLM

The Boise District BLM had 17 fires caused by lightning this year. Those fires burned 11,915 acres. Which is an increase of 11,120 acres from 2021 lightning caused fires. The first lightning fire for the BLM started April 29th. The last lightning fires of the year for the BLM occurred late on September 28th and into the early morning hours of September 29th. Altogether, including ID-PAC protected lands, those fires burned approximately 14,300 acres. Those were the only two days with multiple ignitions on BLM Lands. The largest BLM Lightning fire in 2022 was Border, burning 8,026 acres.

Boise National Forest

The Boise National Forest had 31 lightning ignitions in 2022, down 13 from 2021. The first day with multiple lightning ignitions was August 19th. The forest had 6 days with multiple ignitions on FS land. From August 19th - 22nd, there were 16 fires! The largest lightning fire was the Oxtail fire that started on August 21st and burned 13 acres.

Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

Southwest Idaho Department of Lands had 7 lightning fires this year, up 2 from 2021. The first occurred on August 19th. The last ignition was on September 28th. August 20th was the only day with multiple ignitions with 2. The Midnight fire was the largest and last IDL lightning ignition, which burned 50 acres.



The Ram and Ewe fires. Two of five lightning ignitions that started on September 21st.