

2024

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center

ANNUAL REPORT



Boise Interagency Dispatch Center
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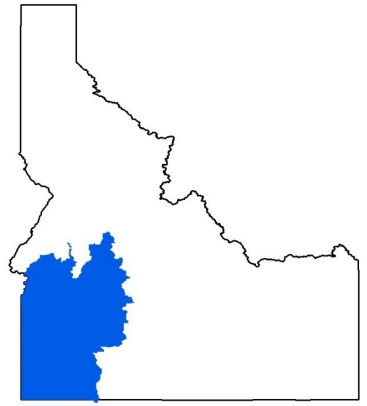
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AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

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. In the table below, legal authority acres are represented by acreage shown in columns and determined by Unit ID. Ownership acreage is represented by acreage shown across rows and is determined by the Surface Management Agency. There were changes in some acreage totals from 2023. Mapping rule sets are continually validated for accuracy and adherence to the Master Agreement.



	OWNERSHIP ACRES	LEGAL AUTHORITY (RESPONSIBILITY) ACRES
BOISE DISTRICT BLM	3,816,235	3,798,128
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	2,136,814	2,083,625
SOUTHWEST AREA IDL	518,575	978,634
BOISE DISPATCH LEGAL AUTHORITY (RESPONSIBILITY) ACRES		9,150,431

ACRES BY LEGAL AUTHORITY (RESPONSIBILITY)					
	BOISE DISTRICT BLM	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	IDAHO NATIONAL GUARD	PRIVATE	SOUTHWEST AREA IDL
BLM	3,737,565	---	51,039	---	27,630
BOR	34,019	89,687	---	---	---
MILITARY/USACE	14,958	---	---	---	---
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	11,352	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE	---	5,310	---	2,236,416	248,635
STATE - DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	---	51	2,589	---	515,934
STATE - FISH & GAME	---	24	---	---	32,436
STATE - PARKS & REC	---	---	---	---	5,737
USFS	---	1,988,553	---	---	148,261
OTHER FEDERAL*	233	---	---	---	---

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

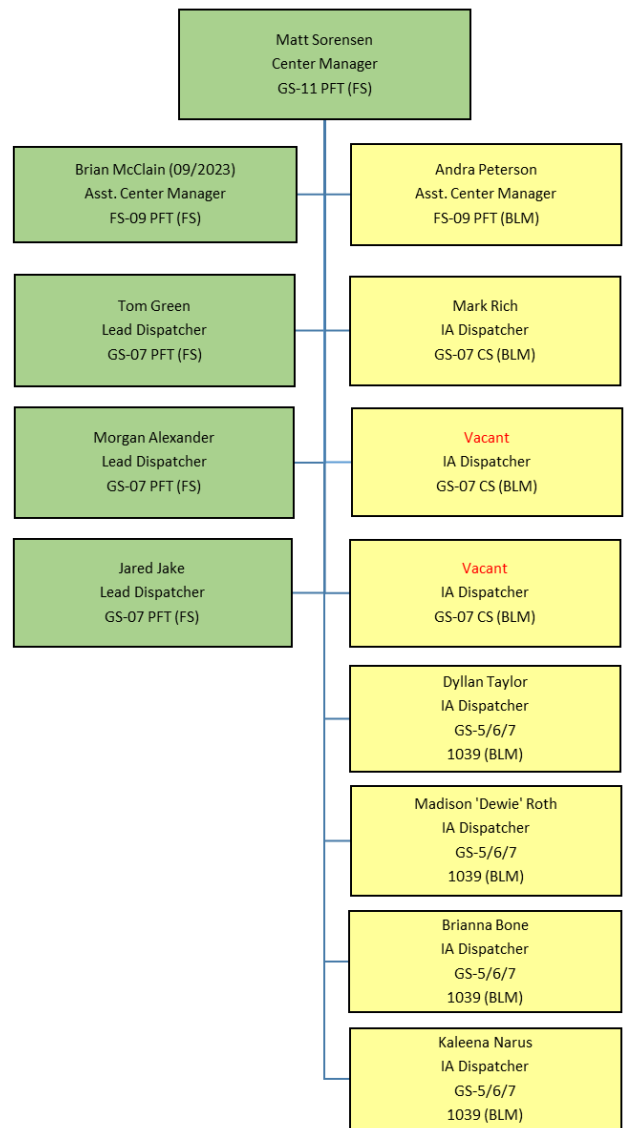
DISPATCH

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center staffing consists of one Center Manager, two Assistant Center Managers, and ten 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. Brian McClain serves in the Logistics Assistant position and Andra Peterson is in the Intelligence position. Of the ten 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 IDL Southwest Area.

On March 10th Darcey Doyle accepted a position across the street at NICC leaving us with two vacant BLM Lead Dispatch positions. Fortunately, we were able to pick up two USFS Lead Dispatch Positions through fire hire. Morgan Alexander came to us from South Idaho Dispatch and Jared Jake started his Dispatch career after several years off from various fire crews. The vacant 1039 positions were all filled in 2024 bringing us four brand new Dispatchers; Dyllan Taylor, Dewie Roth, Brianna Bone, and Kaleena Narus. Tom Green lead the Aircraft Desk with Morgan Alexander assisting as ACDP trainee. Mark Rich primarily worked the BLM and IDL Initial Attack Desks, but also functioned as assistant to the Intelligence Desk. Jared, Dyllan, Kaleena, and Brianna were the primary North and South USFS Initial Attack Desk Dispatchers. The Mountain Home District from the Forest provided us a fire fighter to help out and we accepted Miguel Ramirez to our ranks for a few months in the start of the fire season and an additional few weeks at the end. We did not assign one of our regular staff as night dispatcher this year and we all pitched in to handle that until we got hit with lighting in July. Ed Harper and Leigh Ann Hislop (Boise Dispatch alumni), both stepped up to the plate and took on night dispatch for the remainder of the 2024 season.

The 2024 season was extremely active with the number of fires above the 10 year average and acres burned well above the 25 year average. Expanded Dispatch was opened on July 17th and remained open until October 31st. Boise Dispatch supported an impressive 16 Complex Incident Management Teams, 1 National Incident Management Organization, 10 Buying Teams (plus 2 that were on orders for neighboring fires), 5 organized Type 3 Incident Management Teams, and several additional ad-hoc Type 3 IMTs built from local personnel. Dispatch supported six Boise Mob Center Activations. The Intel Desk coordinated weekly communications for fire restrictions and we locally went into stage 1 restrictions on August 1st, the order being rescinded on September 20th. Boise Dispatch also supported a 30 day military activation.

On June 1st, the office moved to 7-day staffing and didn't move back to 5-day staffing until November 4th. We participated in local preparedness reviews by both the BLM and USFS.



DISPATCH

The spring was busy with an above average RX season with burning starting in April and continuing through June. Late season pile burns began in November.

Boise Dispatch hosted two Wildland Fire Apprentices and three Job Corps student in 2024. Boise Dispatch facilitated 7 tours of the office. Tours included: group of students from D-110, a group from Idaho OEM, a group put together to discuss the wildland fire series, a group of developers from EGP, a group of local Range Techs, a group of fire fighters from Georgia, and a student interested in Dispatch as a career.

The Boise Dispatch staff often take on additional roles and duties to assist the team and our partners in the wildland fire community. Matt Sorensen and Brian McClain put on a D-110 course early in the spring. Andra Peterson continued her role in the Great Basin Dispatch Steering Committee. Before leaving for his new job, Darcey Doyle assisted as "Role Player" in L-381. Tom Green assisted the Boise Smoke Jumpers with their refresher training. Morgan Alexander went to Albuquerque for an assignment as IADP. Andra went to Texas and North Carolina as ACDP. Matt Sorensen took an assignment as EDSP (t) in Utah and was signed off. Brian McClain attended D-510 in Tucson and received the best EDSP (t) experience you can get by helping to manage an extremely busy Expanded Dispatch under the tutelage of Cathy Baird and Lani Williams. Mark Rich and Tom ran point on training up our new Dispatchers.



Smokey Bear's head broke early this spring. Morgan came to the rescue with cotton balls, epoxy and know-how to put our famous Smokey back together.



Jared and Miguel hard at work!

This year Mark and Andra befriended a squirrel, she often knocked on the door to ask for treats!



The following two pages are a spreadsheet highlighting the team activity that Boise Dispatch hosted in 2024. Excluded from the spreadsheet are the local ad-hoc T3 IMTs.

INCIDENT	INCIDENT HOST	IMT TYPE	IMT NAME	TEAM HOME UNIT
Boulder/Bulltrout/Wapiti/Wolf Creek (ID-PAF)	Boise NF	CIMT	GB Team 7—Johnston	GBCC
Boulder/Dollar/Snag/Wolf Creek (ID-PAF) /Goat	Boise NF	CIMT	GB Team 2—DeMasters	GBCC
Boulder/Dollar/Snag/Wolf Creek (ID-PAF) /Goat	Boise NF	CIMT	RM Team 2—Hohn	RMCC
Boulder/Dollar/Snag/Goat	Boise NF	CIMT	RM Team 3—Waln	RMCC
Middle Fork Complex/Bulltrout/Wapiti	Boise NF	CIMT	NR Team 5—Sampson	NRCC
Middle Fork Complex	Boise NF	CIMT	GB Team 3—Waters	GBCC
Middle Fork Complex	Boise NF	CIMT	GB Team 5—Ingram	GBCC
Middle Fork Complex/Snag/Goat	Boise NF	CIMT	GB Team 2—DeMasters	GBCC
Middle Fork Complex/Snag/Goat	Boise NF	CIMT	GB Team 6—McFarland	GBCC
Wapiti/Bulltrout	Boise NF	CIMT	RM Team 1—Dallas	RMCC
Wapiti	Boise NF	CIMT	GB Team 7—Johnston	GBCC
Wapiti/Frog (ID-STF)	Boise NF	CIMT	GB Team 4—Shaw	GBCC
Wapiti/Frog (ID-STF)	Boise NF	CIMT	GB Team 3—Rohrer	GBCC
2024 Military Activation	Boise NF	NIMO	NIMO Team 2—Cunningham	NICC
Paddock	Boise District BLM	IMT3	NV Team 3—Bertelson	GBCC
Flat	IDL Southwest Supervisory Area	IMT3	Northern Idaho Gold Team—Rogers	NRCC
Flat	IDL Southwest Supervisory Area	CIMT	GB Team 6—McFarland	GBCC

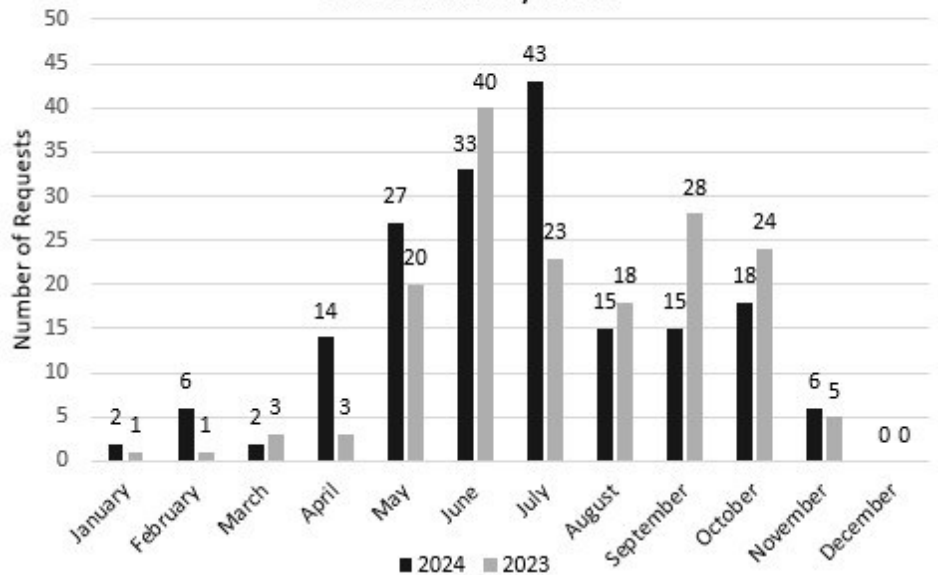
INCIDENT	INCIDENT HOST	IMT TYPE	IMT NAME	TEAM HOME UNIT
Lava	Boise NF	IMT3	WY Team 6— Erickson	GBCC
Lava	Boise NF	CIMT	SA Red Team— Parrish	SACC
Lava	Boise NF	CIMT	RM Team 2—Hohn	RMCC
Lava	Boise NF	IMT3	NV Team 1—Powell	GBCC
Valley	IDL Southwest Supervisory Area	IMT3	NV Team 2—Kitchen	GBCC
Boulder/Bulltrout/Wapiti/Wolf Creek (ID-PAF)/Middle Fork Com- plex/Dollar/Snag/Goat	Boise NF	Buying Team	GB Team 2—Haycock	GBCC
Boulder/Bulltrout/Wapiti/Wolf Creek (ID-PAF)/Middle Fork Com- plex/Dollar/Snag/Goat	Boise NF	Buying Team	GB Team 3— Pitchford	GBCC
Middle Fork Complex/Wapiti	Boise NF	Buying Team	SW Team 2—Tovar	SWCC
Boulder/Dollar/Snag/Goat/Lava	Boise NF	Buying Team	GB Team 2—Haycock	GBCC
Boulder/Snag/Dollar/Goat	Boise NF	Buying Team	GB Team 1— Wharton	GBCC
Middle Fork/Wapiti	Boise NF	Buying Team	GB Team 3— Pitchford	GBCC
Paddock	Boise District BLM	Buying Team	GB Team 1— Wharton	GBCC
Flat	IDL Southwest Supervisory Area	Buying Team	GB Team 4—Beck	GBCC
Wapiti/Frog (ID-STF)/Corral (ID-STF)	Sawtooth NF	Buying Team	SW Team 2—Tovar	SWCC
Lava/Middle Fork Complex/Snag/ Goat	Boise NF	Buying Team	GB Team 2—Haycock	GBCC
Lava	Boise NF	Buying Team	RM Team—Freer/ Sadler	RMCC
Wapiti/Frog (ID-STF)/Red Rock (ID- SCF)/Black Eagle (ID-SCF)	Boise NF	Buying Team	GB Team 4—Aslett	GBCC

DISPATCH Administrative Tracking for 2024

BOISE DISPATCH	
MONTH	REQUESTS
January	2
February	6
March	2
April	14
May	27
June	33
July	43
August	15
September	15
October	18
November	6
December	0
TOTAL	181

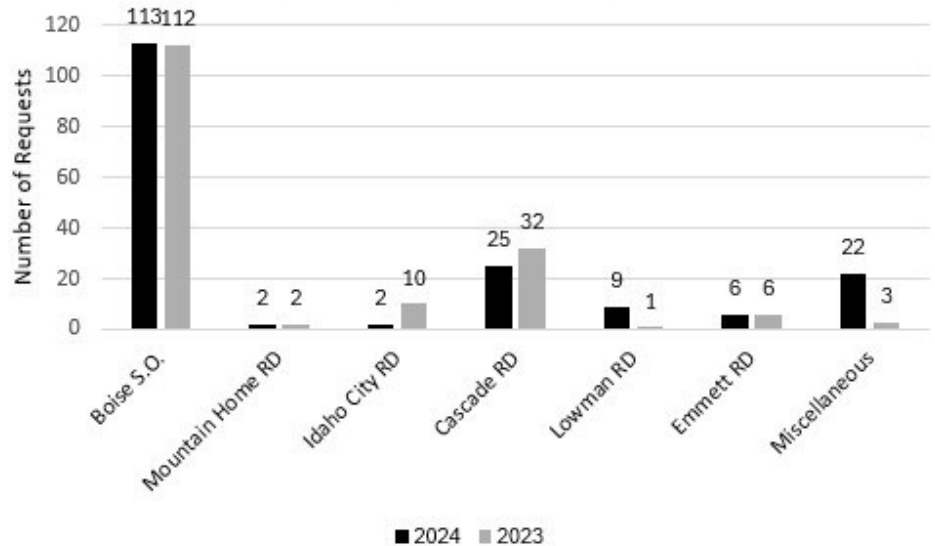
Administrative Tracking is when Boise Dispatch tracks non-fire employees. Project work information provided to Boise Dispatch by individual resources and groups allows the center to receive current information that is readily available when looking for resources that missed their check-in time.

Boise Dispatch Administrative Tracking Requests by Month 2023 / 2024



BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	
DISTRICT	REQUESTS
Boise S.O.	113
Mountain Home RD	2
Idaho City RD	2
Cascade RD	25
Lowman RD	9
Emmett RD	6
Miscellaneous (NZ, SZ, etc..)	22
TOTAL	179

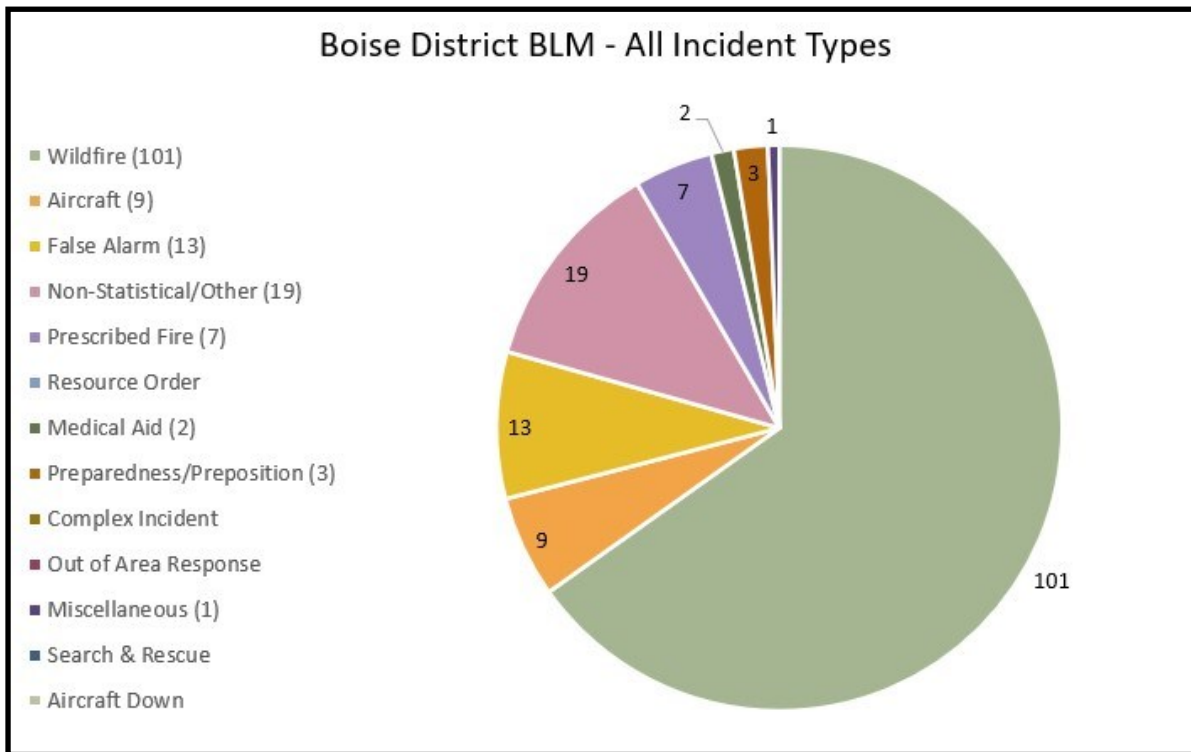
Boise National Forest Administrative Tracking Requests by District 2023 / 2024



BOISE DISTRICT BLM	
FIELD OFFICE	REQUESTS
Bruneau Field Office	0
Owyhee Field Office	0
BOD Fuels Crew	2
TOTAL	2

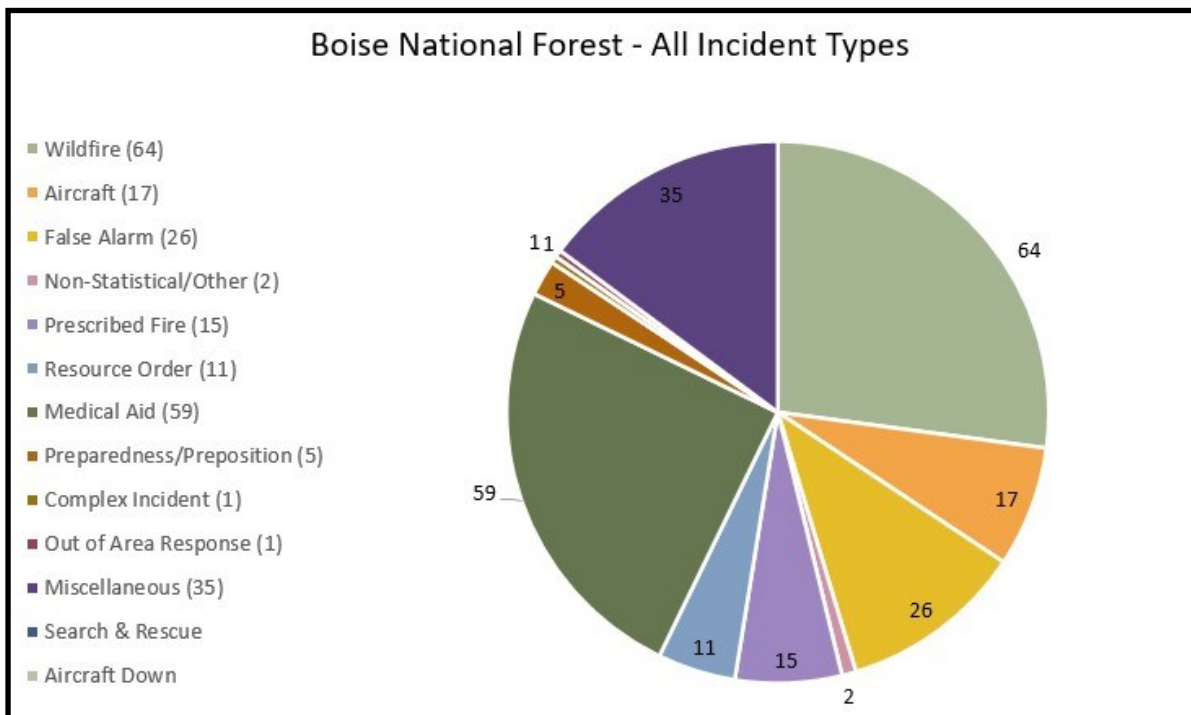
WildCADE WORKLOAD REPORTS

Boise District BLM– All Incident Types



As the chart to the left shows, Wildfire (101) was the largest workload for the BLM. Non-Statistical/Other (19) came in at second.

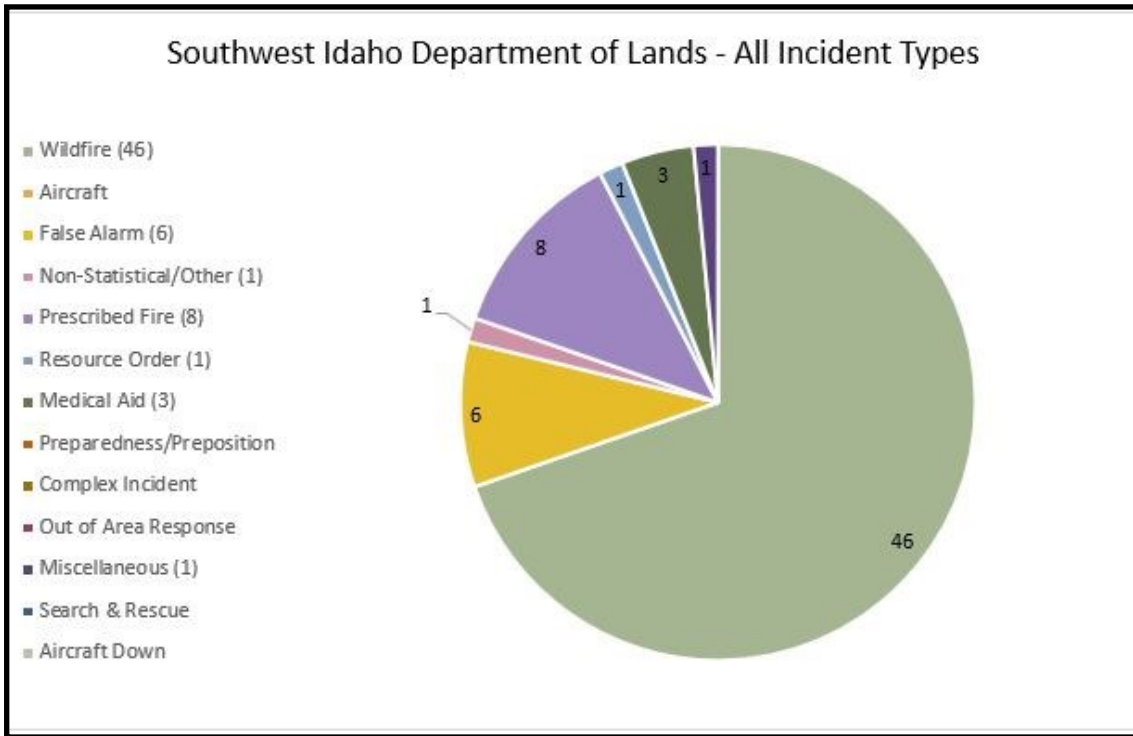
Boise National Forest– All Incident Types



This pie chart and data show that Wildfire (64) and Medical Aid (59) accounted for much of the workload for the Forest Service.

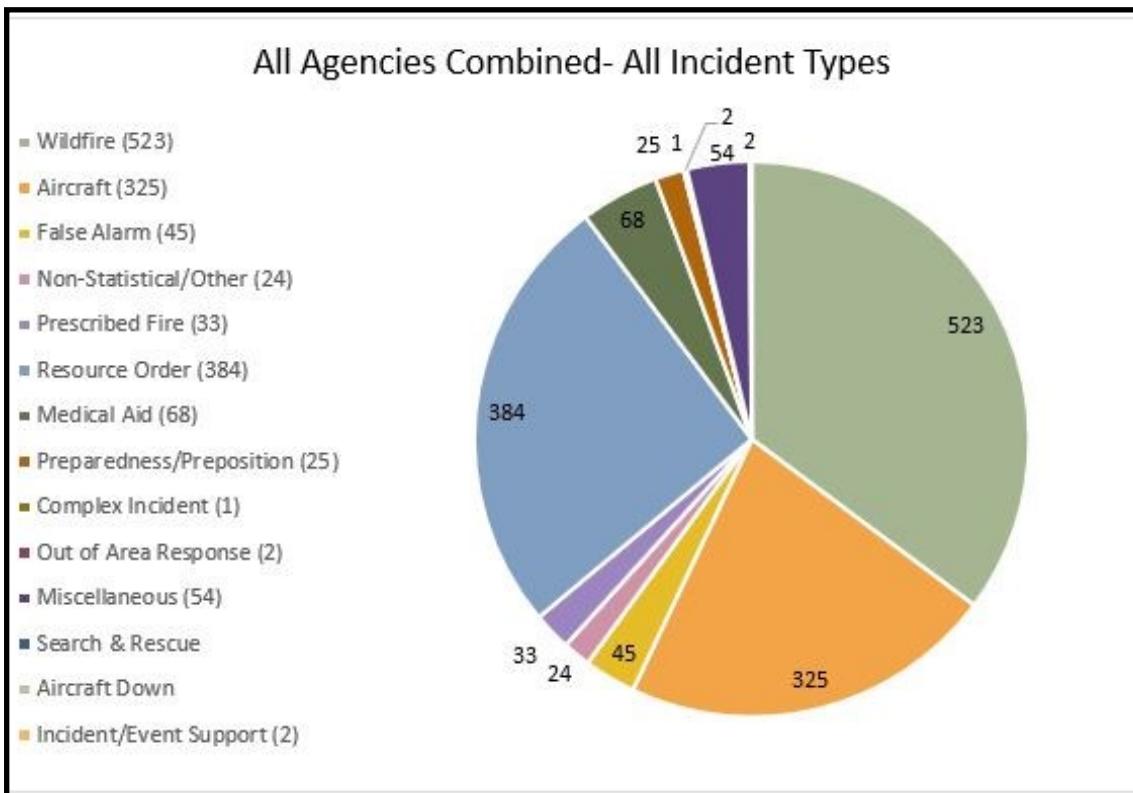
WildCAD WORKLOAD REPORTS

Southwest Idaho Department of Lands– All Incident Types



Wildfire (46) was the biggest workload for IDL. Prescribed Fire (8) being the 2nd most created incident.

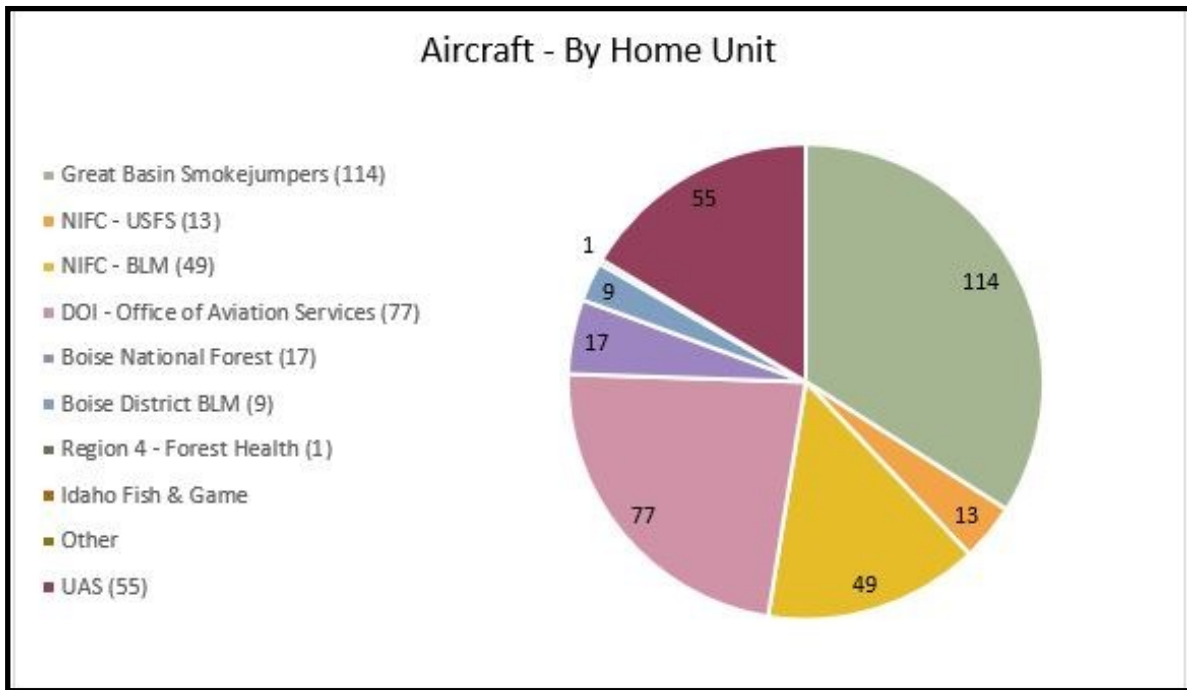
All Agencies Combined– All Incident Types



Wildfire (523) was the biggest workload, 299 of those fires occurred on the Orchard Training Range. Resource Orders (384) came in second.

WildCAD WORKLOAD REPORTS

Aircraft



The chart above shows Boise Dispatch's workload for Aircraft. The biggest workload was for the Boise Smokejumpers (114) up from 95 in 2023. 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 (77) up from 38 in 2023 doing proficiency training with their helicopter pilots. UAS (55) saw an increase this year, up from 28 last year.

Orchard Training Range

Orchard Training Range (OTR) is located 18 miles South of Boise, ID and is 173,000 acres. OTR leases land from the Boise District BLM, so any fire that occurs within their operations 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 2024, there was an increase from 172 fires to 299, and significant increase in acres burned, from 1,026 acres in 2023 to 19,589 in 2024. These were all human starts caused by military training activities.



FIRE ACTIVITY

HISTORICAL COMPARISONS - ALL AGENCIES

In 2024, Boise Interagency Dispatch Center dispatched a total of 212 wildland fire incidents for 663,168 acres. The number of fires is 130% of the 10 year average while the acres account for 858% of the 10 year average. Below are the 5-year, 10-year and 25-year average data.

The table below shows this year's number of fires and acres broken out by agency, and also Southwest Idaho as a whole, and compares them to the 5 year (2019-2023), 10 year (2014-2023), and 25 year(1999-2023) averages.

	BOISE DISTRICT BLM		BOISE NATIONAL FOREST		SW IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS		BDC - SW IDAHO	
	FIRES	ACRES	FIRES	ACRES	FIRES	ACRES	FIRES	ACRES
2024	101	240,725	65	370,853	46	51,590	212	663,168
25 YR AVG	98	65,510	104	42,895	24	1,465	225	109,870
% OF 25 YR AVG	103%	367%	63%	865%	193%	3522%	94%	604%
10 YR AVG	83	47,350	59	27,799	22	2,149	163	77,298
% OF 10 YR AVG	122%	508%	111%	1334%	214%	2401%	130%	858%
5 YR AVG	77	9,879	59	7,665	22	383	158	17,926
% OF 5 YR AVG	131%	2437%	110%	4839%	207%	13476%	134%	3699%

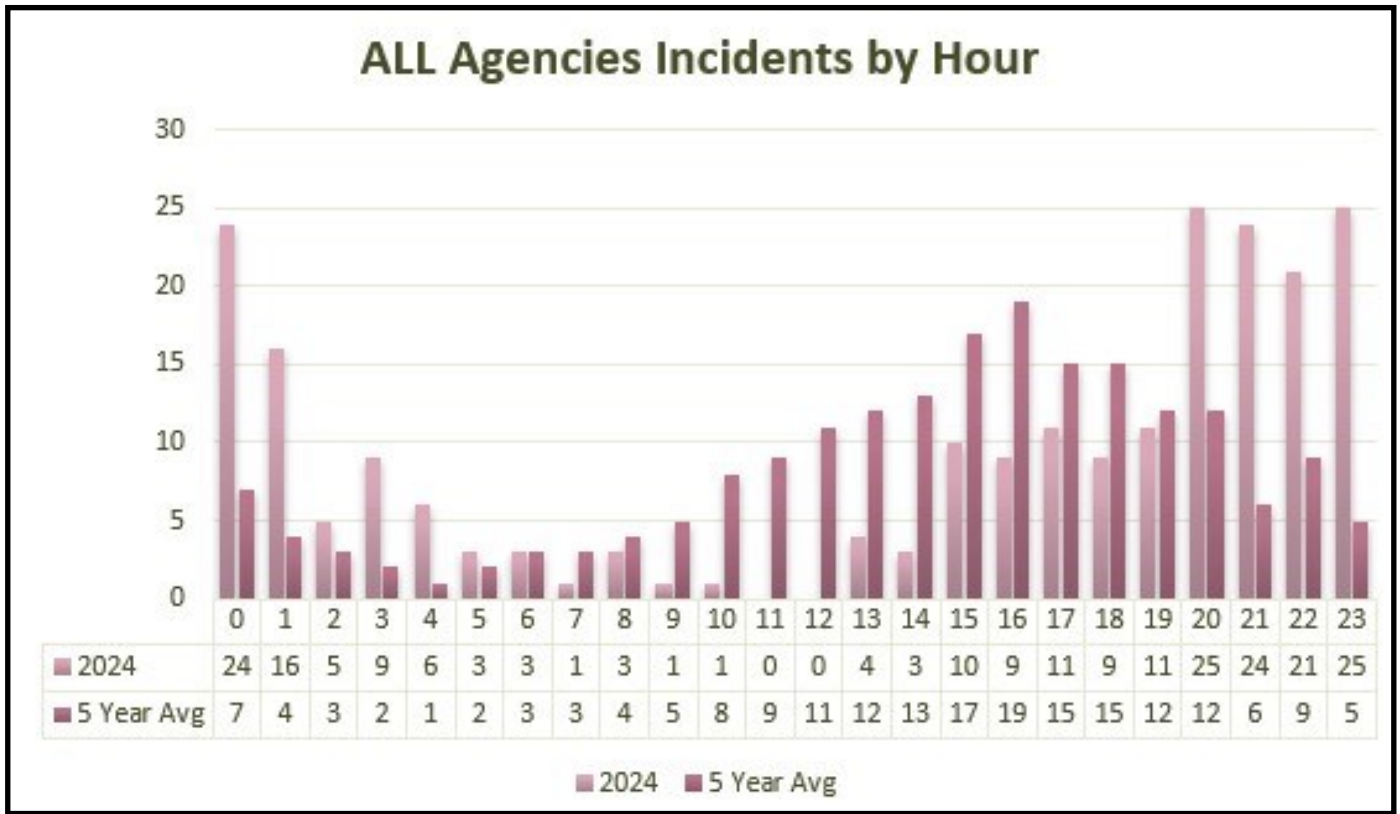
Looking at the individual agencies in the above table compared to the 10-year average: The Boise District BLM was at 122% of ignitions and burned 508% of the average acres. The Boise National Forest was at 111% of ignitions and 1334% of acres burnt! The Southwest Idaho Department of Lands had 214% of ignitions and 2401% of acres burnt!!

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

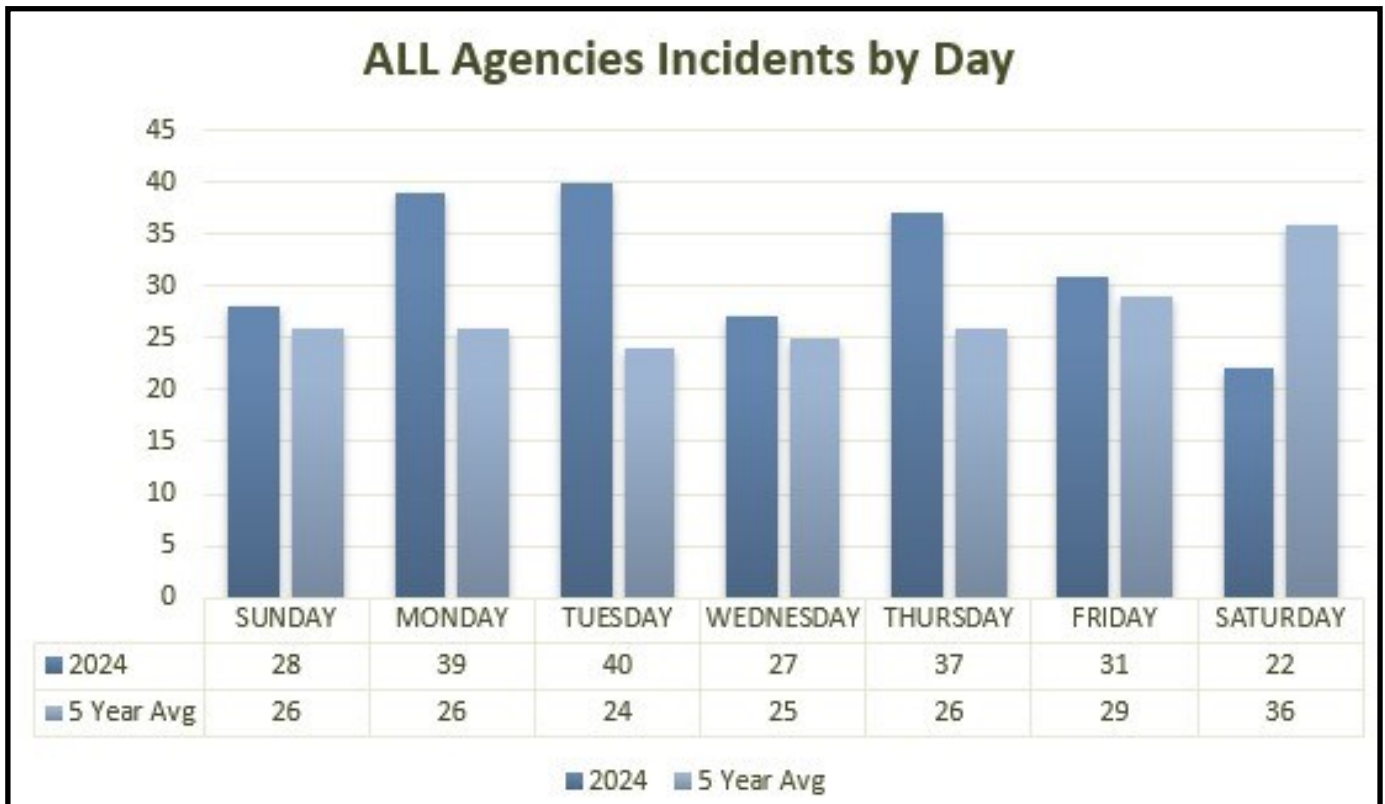
YEAR	BOISE DISTRICT BLM		BOISE NATIONAL FOREST		IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	
	# OF FIRES	TOTAL ACRES	# OF FIRES	TOTAL ACRES	# OF FIRES	TOTAL ACRES
10 YR AVG	83	47,350	59	27,799	22	2,149
2024	101	240,725	65	370,853	46	51,590
2023	76	13,963	42	3,328	31	1,289
2022	81	18,085	49	9135.95	15	64.85
2021	71	2087	69	1328	23	57
2020	68	7,150	51	23,908	20	497
2019	89	8,109	84	623	22	6
2018	100	63,003	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

HISTORICAL COMPARISONS– ALL AGENCIES

The chart below compares occurrences of ignitions in 2024, by time of day, compared to the 5 year average for all agencies.



The chart below compares occurrences of ignitions in 2024, by day, compared to the 5 year average for all agencies.



FIRE ACTIVITY

BY AGENCY– Boise District BLM

BOD TOTAL FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
HUMAN CAUSED	66	11,557.65
LIGHTNING CAUSED	35	229,166.9
TOTAL	101	240,724.55

BOD ASSIST FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
FEDERAL AND STATE	28	---
COUNTY	12	1,039.55

BOD FIRES & ACRES BY LAND OWNERSHIP						
LAND OWNERSHIP	HUMAN CAUSED	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING CAUSED	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL FIRES	TOTAL ACRES
BLM-ID-BOD	66	8,905.84	35	144,531.8	101	153,437.64
USFS-ID-BOF	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDL-ID-SWS	0	831.3	0	19,435.9	0	20,267.2
PRIVATE	0	1,478.21	0	65,057.9	0	66,536.11
FWS-ID-DFR	0	2.5	0	0	0	2.5
MILITARY-ID-MHQ	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILITARY-ID-LPE	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOR-ID-SRL	0	332.8	0	141.3	0	474.1
OTHER*	---	0	---	0	---	0
COMBINED TOTALS	66	11,557.65	35	229,166.9	101	240,724.55

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

BY 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	31	2,747.9	945.3	3,693.2
BRUNEAU	12	9.1	8,019	8,028.1
FOUR RIVERS	45	8,538.15	202,312.8	210,851
OWYHEE	13	262.5	17,889.8	18,152.3

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 - BOD	
AREA OF CONCERN OR STRATEGY USED	TOTAL OCCURANCES
DOZER LINE USED	45
LEPA AREA	10
RETARDANT USED	14
RFD RESPONSE	57
RFPA RESPONSE	19
SAGE-GROUSE	26
WILDERNESS/JMSFMA	3
WUI	5

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		
DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
AGENCY PERSONNEL	23	22.77%
AIRCRAFT	0	0.00%
COUNTY DISPATCH	66	65.35%
LOOKOUTS	0	0.00%
PRIVATE CITIZEN	12	11.88%

FIRE SIZE OCCURANCE - BOD	
A (0-.25 acres)	20
B (.26-9 acres)	32
C (10-99 acres)	22
D (100-299 acres)	10
E (300-999 acres)	8
F (1000-4999 acres)	3
G (5000+ acres)	6
TOTAL	101



A BLM engine responds to the PLEX fire that started 09/04/2024 by fireworks. It burned 538 acres.

BY AGENCY - Boise District BLM

SIGNIFICANT ACREAGE

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

ID-BOD FIRES OVER 300 ACRES					
DATE	NAME	FIRE CODE	FILED OFFICE	CAUSE	ACRES
06/18/2024	PERI	R0Y4	BOP	H	494.8
06/26/2024	WARREN	R1M4	BOP	L	314.2
07/06/2024	SWANY	R2N5	BOP	H	1,153
07/08/2024	MM97 I84	R2YZ	FRFO	H	6,332.9
07/13/2024	MARY	R3EF	BFO	L	6,226.6
07/24/2025	SAYLOR	R4K2	FRFO	L	611.9
08/05/2024	MM74 HWY51	R5M9	BOP	H	545
08/05/2024	JUMP	R5NK	OFO	L	17,859
08/05/2024	OREANA	R5NZ	BFO	L	1,217.9
08/05/2024	PADDOCK	R5QN	FRFO	L	187,185
09/02/2024	SYRUP	R7MU	FRFO	L	5,129.1
09/02/2024	LOVER	R7MV	BOP	L	549
09/02/2024	BIGFLAT	R7NX	FRFO	L	3,660.7
09/02/2024	TRIPLE	R7NY	BFO	L	442.5
09/02/2024	BERRY	R7QA	FRFO	L	5,289.7
09/04/2024	PLEX	R7VL	FRFO	H	537.9
10/30/2024	LEEDS	SB0M	FRFO	H	355



MM97 I84 fire.

BY AGENCY - Boise District BLM



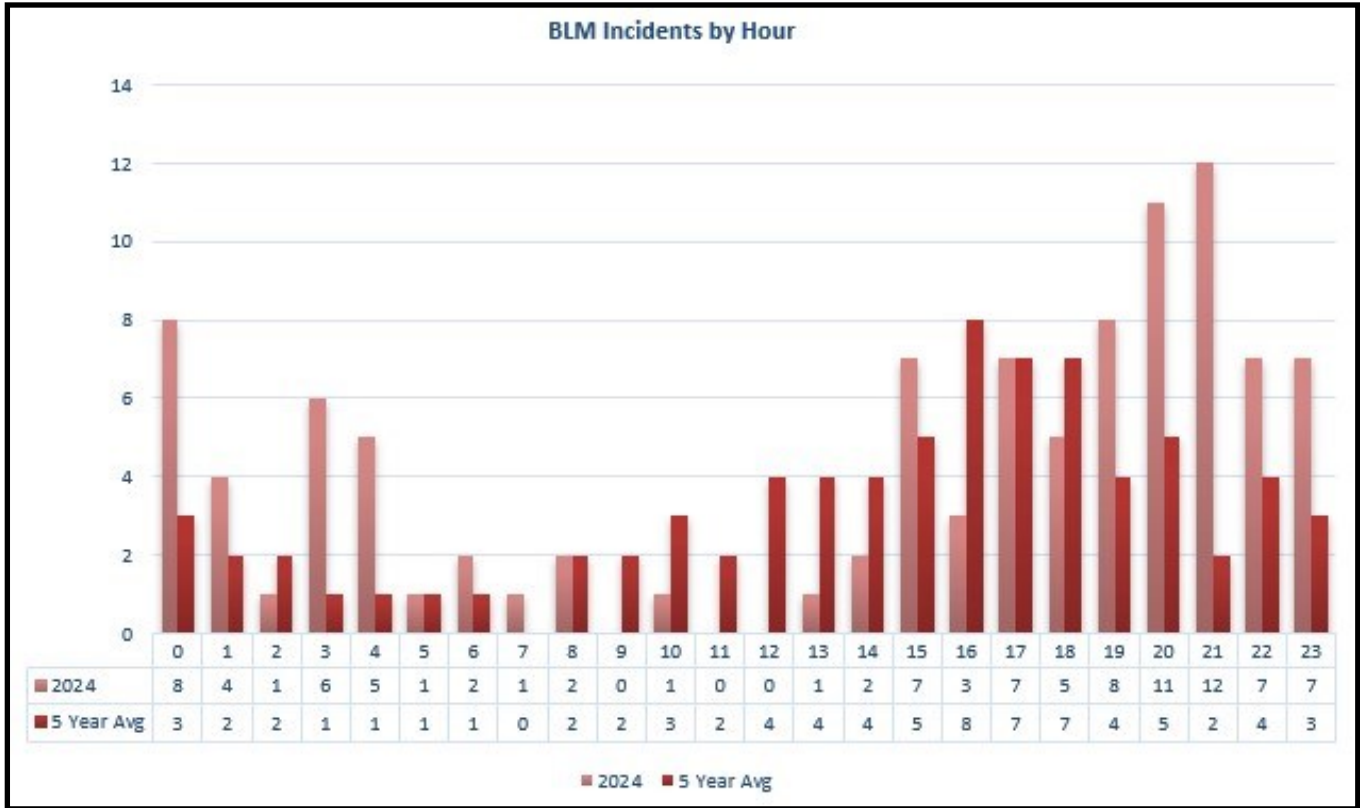
Burnout operations on the PADDOCK fire. PADDOCK was just 1 of 20 new fires that started on August 5th, 2024 in ID-BDC's dispatch area, 11 BOF, 7 BOD & 2 SWS. Those 20 fires ended up burning 298,426 acres.

ID-BOD 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	2.5
APRIL	3	3	0	1.2
MAY	5	3	2	399.95
JUNE	25	21	4	1,600.85
JULY	18	12	6	14,840.15
AUGUST	18	11	7	207,485.6
SEPTEMBER	19	3	16	15,860.1
OCTOBER	11	11	0	533.2
NOVEMBER	1	1	0	1
DECEMBER	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	101	66	35	240,724.55

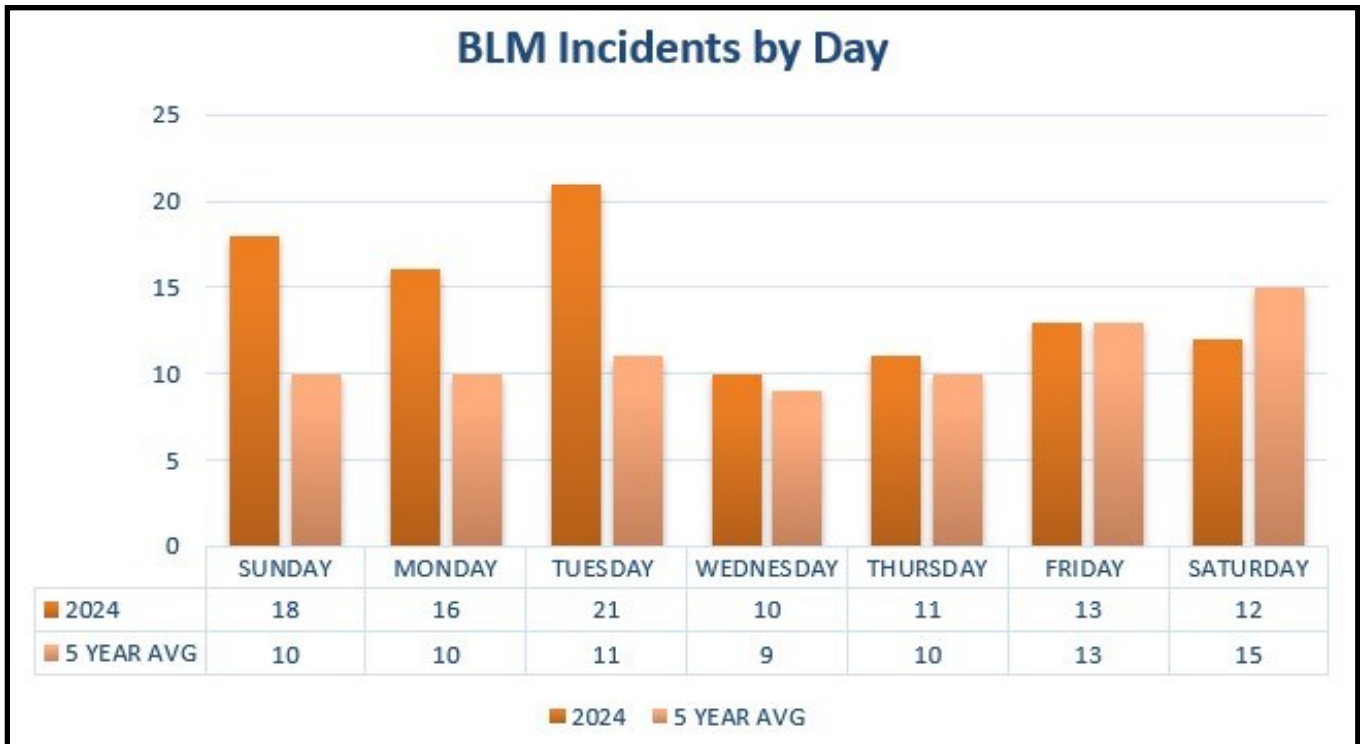
BY AGENCY– Boise District BLM

WildCAD REPORTS

The chart below compares occurrences of ignition in 2023, by time of day, as compared to the 5 year average for the Boise District BLM.



The chart below compares occurrences of ignition in 2023, by day, as compared to the 5 year average for the Boise District BLM.



BY AGENCY - Boise National Forest

BOF TOTAL FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
HUMAN CAUSED	10	53.95
LIGHTNING CAUSED	54	370,799.05
TOTAL	64	370,853

BOF ASSIST FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
FEDERAL AND STATE	26	---
COUNTY	0	0

BOF FIRES & ACRES BY LAND OWNERSHIP						
LAND	HUMAN CAUSED	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING CAUSED	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL FIRES	TOTAL ACRES
USFS-ID-BOF	10	41.4	54	244,915.35	64	244,956.75
BLM-ID-BOD	0	0	0	9,954	0	9,954
IDL-ID-SWS	0	0	0	2,368	0	2,368
PRIVATE	0	0.7	0	5,100.1	0	5,100.8
MILITARY-ID-LPE	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOR-ID-SRL	0	11.85	0	0	0	11.85
OTHER	---	0	---	0	---	0
COMBINED TOTALS	10	53.95	54	370,799.05	64	370,853

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

BY 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 by other agencies that started on USFS land*

DISTRICT OFFICE STATISTICS - USFS OWNED ACRES				
	# FIRES	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
MOUNTAIN HOME	8	11.4	117.65	129.05
IDAHO CITY	9	9.9	847.05	856.95
CASCADE	10	0.7	78,648.85	78,649.55
LOWMAN	21	22.2	179,427.4	179,449.6
EMMETT	16	0	111,758.2	111,758.2

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	
AREA OF CONCERN OR STRATEGY	TOTAL OCCURANCES
RETARDANT USED	6
RFD RESPONSE	4
WUI	6

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		
DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
AGENCY PERSONNEL	20	31.25%
AIRCRAFT	5	7.81%
COUNTY DISPATCH	11	17.19%
LOOKOUTS	20	31.25%
PRIVATE CITIZEN	8	12.50%

FIRE SIZE OCCURANCE - USFS	
A (0-.25 acres)	30
B (.26-9 acres)	19
C (10-99 acres)	3
D (100-299 acres)	2
E (300-999 acres)	1
F (1000-4999 acres)	3
G (5000+ acres)	6
TOTAL	64

BY AGENCY - Boise National Forest

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

* Indicates fires included in the MIDDLE FORK COMPLEX

ID-BOF FIRES OVER 10 ACRES					
DATE	NAME	FIRE CODE	DISTRICT	CAUSE	ACRES
07/23/24	SUNSET	EKW2	D3	L	23.7
07/24/24	BOULDER	R4UZ	D4	L	4,127.9
07/24/24	WAPITI	R4VV	D5	L	129,062.7
07/25/24	BULLTROUT	R4U9	D5	L	271
08/05/24	ANDERSON*	R5YH	D6	L	1,877
08/05/24	BULLDOG*	R5UN	D6	L	11,423.2
08/05/24	SNAG	R5RU	D4	L	33,433
08/05/24	GRANITE	R53J	D3	L	59.8
08/05/24	GOAT	R53H	D4	L	36,722
08/05/24	DOLLAR	R5UL	D4	L	4,360
08/06/24	NELLIE*	R5UM	D5	L	50,072.6
09/02/24	BENDER	EKW2	D1	L	112.1
09/02/24	LAVA	R7TH	D6	L	98,451
09/03/24	SHEEP	R7TG	D3	L	762.9
09/06/24	MILLER	R70E	D5	H	22.1



The LAVA fire on 09/08/2024.

BY AGENCY - Boise National Forest



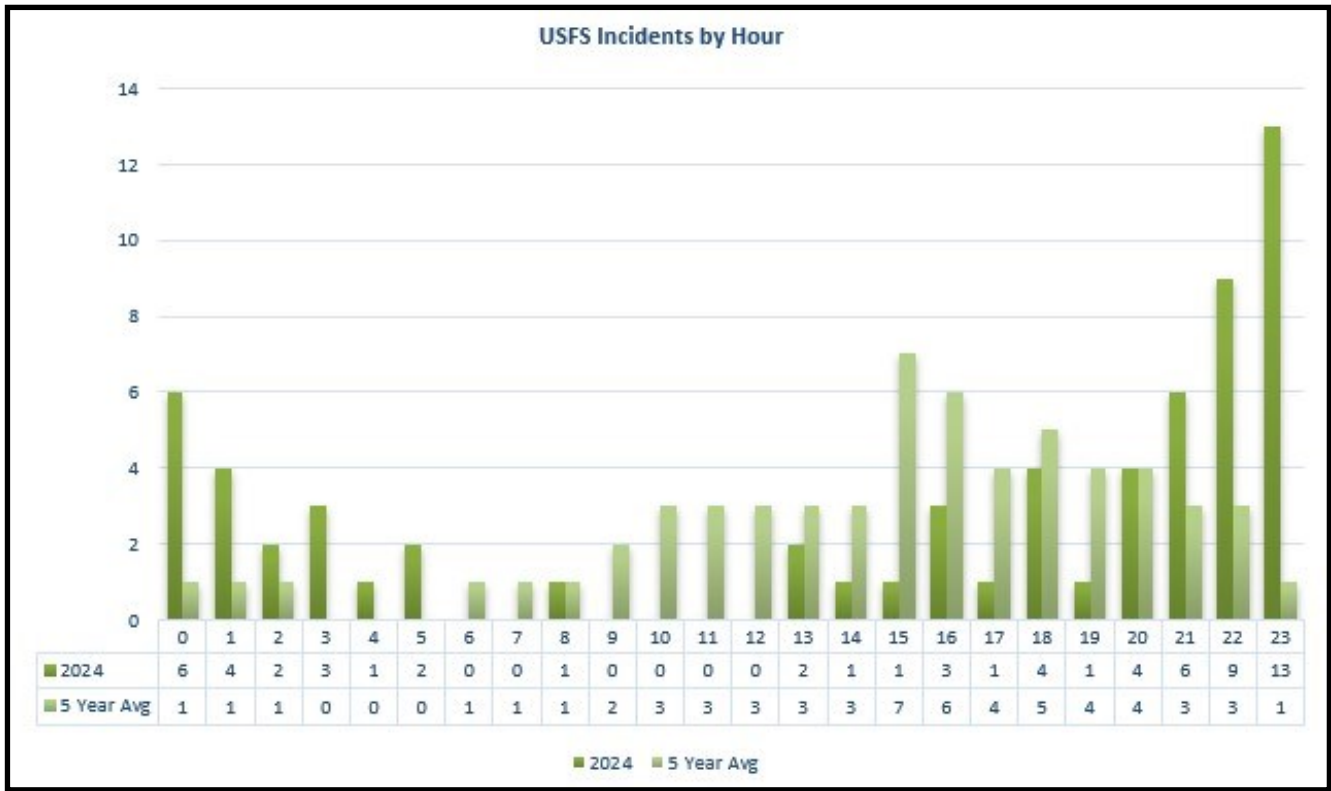
The WAPITI fire on 08/19/2024. WAPITI was caused by lightning on 07/24/24.

ID-BOF 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	1	1	0	0.1
MAY	2	0	2	0.5
JUNE	9	3	6	11.8
JULY	14	2	12	133,514.45
AUGUST	22	3	19	137,970.75
SEPTEMBER	15	1	14	99,354.5
OCTOBER	1	0	1	0.9
NOVEMBER	0	0	0	0
DECEMBER	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	64	10	54	370,853

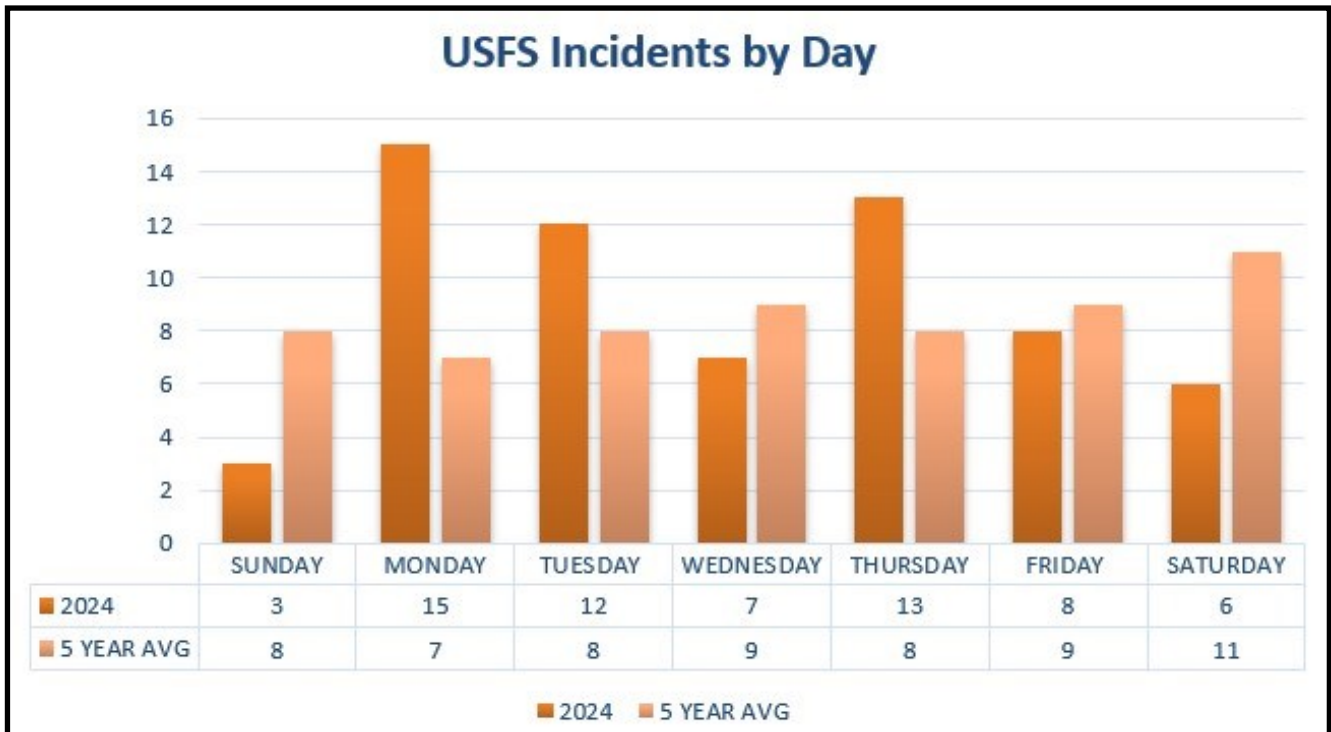
BY AGENCY - Boise National Forest

WildCAD Reports

The chart below compares occurrences of ignition in 2024, by time of day, as compared to the 5 year average for the Boise National Forest.



The chart below compares occurrences of ignition in 2024, by day, as compared to the 5 year average for the Boise National Forest.



BY AGENCY - Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

SWS TOTAL FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
HUMAN CAUSED	20	16,432.62
LIGHTNING CAUSED	26	35,157.75
TOTAL	46	51,590.37

SWS ASSIST FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
FEDERAL ASSISTS	7	---
COUNTY ASSISTS	0	0



The VALLEY fire was reported to Boise Dispatch at 03:29 am on October 4th, 2024.

SWS FIRES & ACRES BY LAND OWNERSHIP						
LAND OWNERSHIP	HUMAN CAUSED	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING CAUSED	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL FIRES	TOTAL ACRES
IDL-ID-SWS	20	12,268.75	26	6,777.3	46	19,046.05
USFS-ID-BOF	0	517.4	0	2,791.05	0	3,308.45
BLM-ID-BOD	0	2,785.6	0	24,587.1	0	27,372.7
PRIVATE	0	860.87	0	1,002.3	0	1,863.17
MILITARY-ID-LPE	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOR-ID-SRL	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMBINED TOTALS	20	16,432.62	26	35,157.75	46	51,590.37

BY 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	
AREA OF CONCERN OR STRATEGY USED	TOTAL OCCURANCES
RETARDANT USED	7
RFD RESPONSE	20
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 - IDL		
DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
AGENCY PERSONNEL	13	28.26%
AIRCRAFT	1	2.17%
COUNTY DISPATCH	27	58.70%
LOOKOUTS	1	2.17%
PRIVATE CITIZEN	4	8.70%



The VALLEY fire threatened up to 250 primary residences.

FIRE SIZE OCCURANCE - IDL	
A (0-.25 acres)	22
B (.26-9 acres)	13
C (10-99 acres)	5
D (100-299 acres)	0
E (300-999 acres)	1
F (1000-4999 acres)	1
G (5000+ acres)	4
TOTAL	46

BY AGENCY - Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

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

ID-SWS FIRES OVER 10 ACRES				
DATE	NAME	FIRE CODE	CAUSE	ACRES
06/20/24	BYSTRIP	R03K	H	85.1
07/24/24	SUGAR	R4HS	L	13,733.8
07/24/24	BACH	R4KJ	L	73.9
08/05/24	FLAT	R5SJ	L	3,734
08/10/24	RILE	R55J	L	51.8
09/01/24	BLACKS	R7LM	H	36.7
09/02/24	LONG	R7M3	L	54.2
09/08/24	TABLE	R72B	L	17,496.6
09/22/24	THREEPOINT	R8UH	H	762.1
09/30/24	ROSIE	R9B0	H	5,628
10/04/24	VALLEY	R9E6	H	9,905



A view of the THREEPOINT fire from Boise, ID.

BY AGENCY - Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

A view of the VALLEY fire from South of Boise, ID.

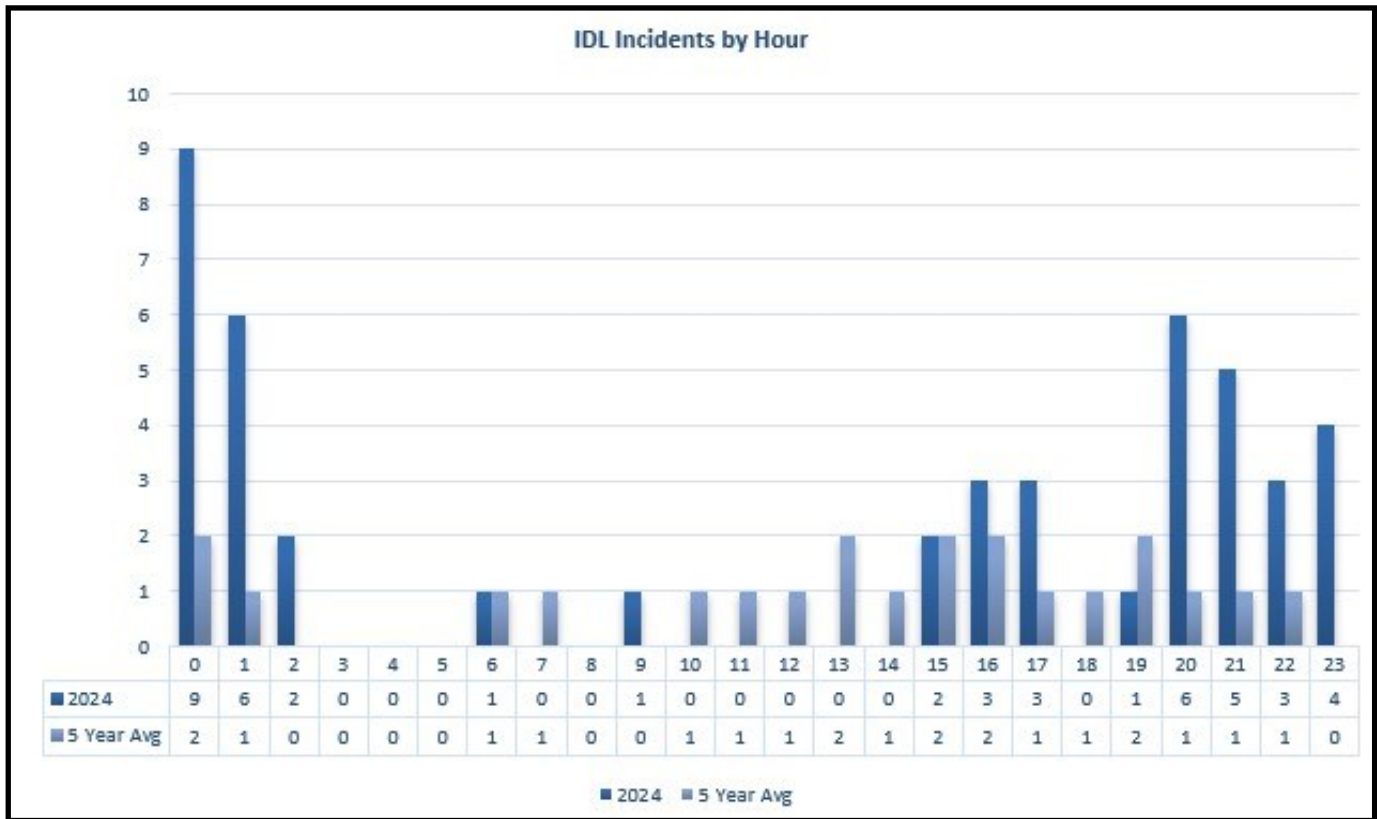


ID-SWS FIRES & ACRES BY MONTH				
	TOTAL # FIRES	HUMAN FIRES	LIGHTNING FIRES	ACRES
JANUARY	0	0	0	0
FEBRUARY	0	0	0	0
MARCH	0	0	0	0
APRIL	1	1	0	0.4
MAY	5	1	4	1.9
JUNE	8	7	1	93.87
JULY	10	2	8	13,822.6
AUGUST	6	1	5	3,786.45
SEPTEMBER	12	4	8	23,978.55
OCTOBER	4	4	0	9,906.6
NOVEMBER	0	0	0	0
DECEMBER	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	46	20	26	51,590.37

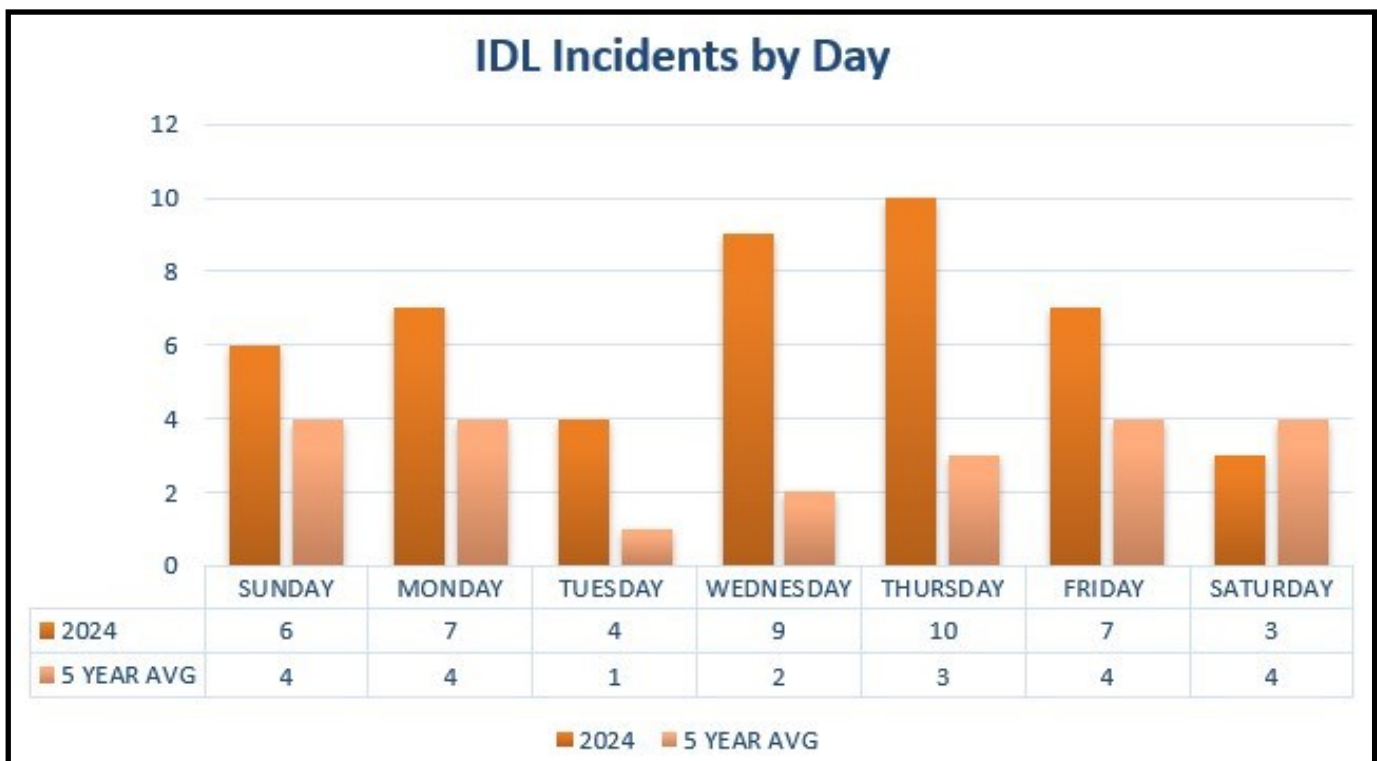
BY AGENCY - Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

WildCAD Reports

The chart below compares occurrences of ignition in 2024, 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 2024, by day, as compared to the 5 year average for the Southwest Area Idaho Department of Lands.



LOGISTICAL ACTIVITY

Boise Dispatch Center mobilizes 1,319 personnel representing the following agencies:

AGENCY	BOD	BOF	SWS	BOS	DFR	ISO	OTHER	NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER				
								FCD	FCA	FCF	FCR	AMDH
CAREER	59	128	220	14	10	25	46	134	21	77	15	11
CAREER SEASONAL	37	95	9	0	0	2	1	17	1	3	0	1
CASUAL HIRE	71	47	5	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
INTERMITTENT	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	63	141	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0
VOLUNTEER	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

BOD – Boise District BLM, **BOF** – Boise National Forest, **SWS** – Southwest Idaho Department of Lands (includes cooperators), **BOS** – Boise Staff Office Idaho Department of Lands, **DFR** – Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge, **ISO** – Idaho State Office BLM, **OTHER** - (National Operations Center, Eagle Fire Department, Intermountain Regional Office, Office of Aviation Services Western Region, 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, **FNP** – 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	2	0	291	7	12	100	22	8	28	5	6
CREW	0	0	50	4	1	0	4	3	1	0	4
EQUIPMENT	0	2	436	10	8	93	11	3	27	2	0
OVERHEAD	34	9	6,756	56	39	261	47	154	70	76	80

WORKLOAD

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center processed **37,731** resource orders in 2024. Below is a chart showing the breakdown of the type of work processed. In comparison, last year we processed **7,443** orders. The five year average (2020-2024) is **16,572** orders processed.

	Cancelled UTF	FILL/ CLOSE	CANCELLED	REASSIGNED	COMPLETE
AIRCRAFT	152	0	128	353	408
CREW	150	0	86	138	149
EQUIPMENT	120	0	280	547	1,121
OVERHEAD	1,407	0	624	4,373	4,985
SUPPLY	71	11,369	656	10	406
TOTAL	1,900	11,369	1,744	5,421	7,069
				OVERALL TOTAL	37,731

LOGISTICAL ACTIVITY

Rental Vehicles

Flex Fleet was used once again in 2024 to supplement the availability of HD truck rentals to support incidents locally and nationally. Boise Dispatch received 20 Flex Fleet trucks as opposed to the 30 trucks received in 2023. Of these 20 trucks 2 were not up to standard to receive. 2 additional were ordered to replace those. 1 additional truck had a mechanical breakdown and an additional truck was exchanged for it. 10 NERV pool vehicles were ordered to supplement our fleet during the ramp up of the Boulder incident.

Mob Center

The Boise Mob Center was activated 6 times in 2024. The first activation was to mobilize a crew from Puerto Rico, the second activation was for an Eastern Area CIMT to assist with fires in Oregon. The third activation was for a team from Australia/New Zealand to support the Bullfrog incident. The fourth activation was for another crew from Puerto Rico. The 5th activation was to help with the mobilization of a NIMO team for the Military. The 6th activation was to receive the NERV vehicles from the Australian/New Zealand team returning home.



The Boise Mob Center is located just outside the main entrance to NIFC.

Warehouse Activity

The Boise National Forest fire warehouse plays a large role in logistics for Boise Dispatch . They conducted pre-season inspections for VIPR contracts and throughout the season they performed 462 pre-use inspections on VIPR equipment. Dispatch managed the HD truck rental program this year, and managed 20 HD Truck rental vehicles for local & non-local incidents. Both the USFS and BLM Fire Cache supported local incidents with supplies and ordering.

BOF WAREHOUSE STATISTICS		
YEAR	INSPECTIONS	HD TRUCK RENTALS
2024	462	72
2023	107	23
2022	292	37
2021	259	73
2020	243	23
5 YEAR AVERAGE	273	46

Logistical and Expanded Dispatch Activity

The Boise NF and Boise District BLM assembled Fuels Modules and Boise Dispatch used them to fill resource orders to the Southern and Eastern areas throughout the winter and spring. Spring was busy logistically for Boise Dispatch assigning resources for the RX burning efforts for the Boise National Forest.

The 2024 fire season was particularly demanding, with Expanded Dispatch operating continuously from June 15 to October 31 to support numerous large incidents in the region. During this period, 53 different dispatchers were hosted, including 22 trainees, 4 Expanded Dispatch Recorders (EDRC), 12 Expanded Dispatch Support Dispatchers (EDSD), 3 Expanded Dispatch Supervisors (EDSP), and 2 Coordinators (CORD). Among the trainees, 2 EDRC, 5 EDSD, and 2 EDSP successfully completed their qualifications. Additionally, the dispatch center supported the professional development of 2 Forest apprentices and 2 Job Corps participants. Operationally, the center provided critical support to 1 National Incident Management Organization (NIMO) team, 16 Complex Incident Management Teams (CIMT), 5 Type 3 Incident Management Teams (IMT3), and 12 Buying Teams (BUYT). This robust level of support highlights the team’s exceptional capacity to manage both high operational demands and significant training efforts.

Boise Dispatch has 322 VIPR resources that can be dispatched and we will often deplete our VIPR Dispatch Priority Lists when busy nationally.



FIRE SUPPRESSION RESOURCES

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	2	0
TYPE 4 ENGINE	15	7	0
TYPE 5/6/7 ENGINE	0	0	5
TYPE 5/6/7 PATROL/PREVENTION	0	12	0
WATER TENDER	3	0	0
DOZER	4	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

The two IHCs on the Boise started their spring with prescribed fire projects that led into a busy summer and ended with a wildfire here at home. Hiring went well and crews were fully staffed. The flexibility of the organizational structures allowed leadership to detail into other training positions and still maintain their type 1 status. Having fully staffed crews permitted a better work/life balance, crucial given the abnormally high fire season.

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center	DATE CREW ASSEMBLED	DATE OF FIRST FIRE	DATE OF LAST ASSIGNMENT	DAYS OF TRAVEL	DAYS OF PROJECT WORK	DAYS COMMITTED	DAYS UNPAID	14 DAY TOURS	LARGE FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	IA FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	MILES TRAVELLED	TRAINEE ASSIGNMENTS
Boise IHC	05/06	05/30	10/10	25	17	100	11	7	12	6	13,299	47
Idaho City IHC	04/21	06/07	10/04	15	22	105	12	7	11	4	55,900	22



CREWS - Type 2 IA/Wildland Fire Use Module

The Boise National Forest hosts two Type 2 Initial Attack crews and two Wildland Fire Modules. These hand crews specialize in initial attack fires and are strategically located throughout the Boise National Forest. Annually, the crews respond to numerous local incidents and “off-forest” incidents to provide ample opportunity for career development and training assignments. Aside from providing valuable individual opportunities, this serves the Forest and National Incident Management teams by providing technical and operational expertise. Boise dispatch is also responsible for two PatRick type 2 contract initial attack crews.

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center	CREW 11 WFM2	CREW 3 CR2I	CREW 5 CR2I	CREW 41 WFM1
AGENCY	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST
DATE OF FIRST ASSIGNMENT	5/10/24	4/26/24	6/14/24	4/12/24
OFF-UNIT ASSIGNMENTS	0	3	1	4

ENGINES

Below shows a breakdown of the engine program and their activity. The engines provide Initial Attack responsibilities for the district. The 2024 fire season saw multiple large fires on district in the Boise National Forest. These modules also helped neighboring forests and multiple geographic areas with their incidents, some fires being the number one incidents in the nation. Some modules were able to go off district before the lightning strikes that saw the fire season all the way till December.

	BLM	USFS	IDL	CONTRACT
TYPE 3 ENGINES	2	2	0	5
TYPE 4 ENGINES	13	6	0	8
TYPE 5 ENGINES	0	0	4	4
TYPE 6 ENGINES	0	0	1	11
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFF-UNIT INCIDENT ASSIGNMENTS	21	14	0	28
DATE OF FIRST OFF-UNIT ASSIGNMENT	06/04	05/30	0	07/08



The Dollar fire showing group torching near deadwood reservoir in the Cascade District.

ID-BOD engine,
photo taken by Sean
Burke, ID-BOD Fuels.



AIRCRAFT

HELICOPTERS

The Boise Forest had new vendors for the Type 2 (Firehawk) and 3 (Idaho Helicopters) EU programs. The Type 1 EU program was once again filled with a CWN aircraft.

	BLM	USFS	USFS	USFS
TAIL NUMBER	N17FH	N205LM	N32BH	N107MW
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	UH-60 A	Bell 205A-1++	AS350B3	K1200
CATEGORY TYPE	1	2	3	1
MANDATORY AVAILABILITY PERIOD	120	120	115	CWN
DAYS ON EXTENSION	14	6	34	121 TOTAL DAYS
BASE LOCATION	Boise	Lucky Peak Helibase	Garden Valley (U88)	Lucky Peak Helibase
CREW SIZE	22	12	13	1
TOTAL FLIGHT HOURS	371	294	308	331
FIRE MANAGEMENT HOURS	369	294	299.9	331
OTHER HOURS	2.0	6.3	8	0
INITIAL ATTACK INCIDENTS	21	28	24	10
LARGE FIRE INCIDENTS	8	3	12	10
PERSON DAYS ON FIRES	1608	1190	44 (IA) 2522 (Extended Attack)	0
% IA SUPPORTED WITH BUCKET	95%	80%	66%	100%
GALLONS OF WATER	2,312,470	398,547	141,397	2,060,925
GALLONS OF RETARDANT	0	0	0	0
PERSONNEL TRANSPORTED	249	1,356	948	0
OPERATIONAL RAPPELS	0	34	0	0
FIRES STAFFED BY RAPPELLERS	0	9	0	0
POUNDS OF INTERNAL CARGO	76,605	163,301	71,110	0
POUNDS OF EXTERNAL CARGO	63,065	132,448	82,010	37400
AERIAL IGNITION HOURS	0	0	10.2	0
HELITACK VEHICLE MILEAGE	30,172	40,800, 5 vehicles	24,860	0
DETAILER TOTAL DAYS	93	89	154	0
TOTAL OPERATIONAL COST	\$3,324,250	\$1,818,916	\$1,139,389	\$3,093,411



Garden Valley Helitack N132BH.



Lucky Peak Rappel H-205LM

AIRCRAFT

FIXED WING— EU AIR ATTACK PLATFORMS

	BLM	USFS
TAIL NUMBER	N231AV	N711PB
TYPE OF AIR-CRAFT	AERO COMMANDER 690B	AERO COMMANDER 690B
CONTRACT DAYS	90	120
BASE LOCATION	BOI	BOI
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	44	55
DAYS USED	109	82
TOTAL FLIGHT TIME	319	353
TOTAL COST	\$ 1,281,000	\$ 1,374,004



AA-1AV with retardant work

MT. HOME SEAT BASE — (U76) - BLM

Base Operational Dates	6/22—09/30/2024
Water (Total Gal.)	0
Retardant (Total Gal.)	204,055
# of Loads	285
# of Aircraft Support	18
Total Flight Time	290
# Fires Supported	54
Retardant Cost	\$978,140
Aircraft Cost (FT, EP, etc.)	\$1,310,666
Misc. Cost	\$58,240
Gallons by User	
ID-BDC dispatch area	142,230
Outside of ID-BDC dispatch area	61,825
ID-BOD	57,514
ID-BOF	23,261
ID-SWS	61,455
DOD	0
1st Load Out	
June 25th, SIMCO ID-BOD-000457	
Last Load Out	
Sept. 1728th, PACK TRAIL WY-BTF-002439	
One Day Record	
July 8th 34 LOADS TABLE ID-SWS-001111	
Personnel	
# Gov personnel assigned	5
# detailers / temp support	6

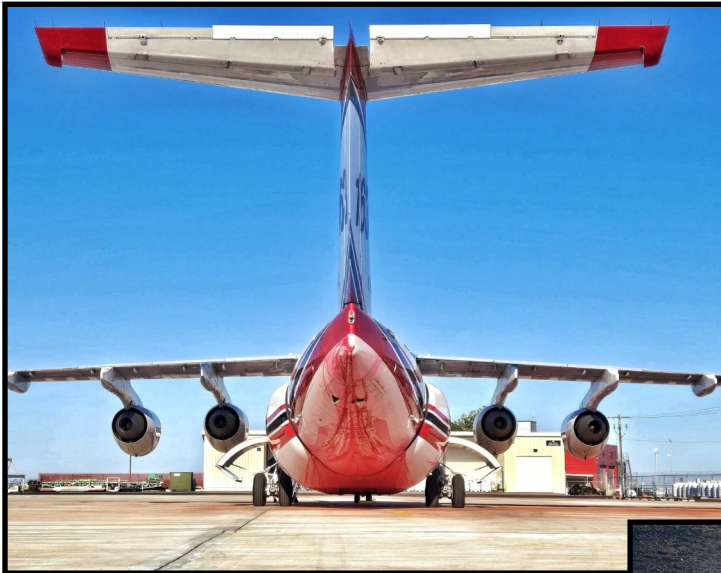


T-806 Load and Return to MM97-I84.

AIRCRAFT

BOISE TANKER BASE– USFS

Base Operational Dates	06/01/2024 — 10/06/2024
Water (Total Gal.)	1400
Retardant (Total Gal.)	1,300,729
# of Loads	444
# of Aircraft Support	34
Total Flight Time	427
# Fires Supported	77
Retardant Cost	6,208,175
Aircraft Cost (FT)	3,830,374
1st Load Out	
06/21/2023	
Last Load Out	
10/06/2023	
One Day Record	
08/7/2023 43 LOADS 116,836 GALLONS	



T-163 — BOI ATB

S-286 ON THE VALLEY FIRE



FUELS MANAGEMENT

BOISE DISTRICT BLM

BOD FUELS ACCOMPLISHMENTS*		
TYPE OF PROJECT	2023 ACRES	2024 ACRES
PRESCRIBED BURNING	5,010	17,258
MECHANICAL TREATMENT	60,720	69,355
OTHER FUEL REDUCTION CONTROL	25,135	11,894
TOTAL	90,865	98,507



Pile burning on the BOSH Rx this winter.

**Numbers are reported by fiscal year*

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST



Local Forest Service fuel technician during a broadcast burn.

BOF FUELS ACCOMPLISHMENTS*		
TYPE OF PROJECT	2023 ACRES	2024 ACRES
PRESCRIBED BURNING	3,572	6,449
MECHANICAL TREATMENT	7,900	14,711
TOTAL	11,472	21,160

**Numbers reported by fiscal year*

Idaho Department of Lands

SWS FUELS ACCOMPLISHMENTS		
TYPE OF PROJECT	2023 ACRES	2024 ACRES
Prescribed Fire	0	1,098
TOTAL	0	1,098



FY 2024

EVENTS

- Kuna High School Sage Brush Steppe
- Idaho Department of Education Conference
- Swanfalls High School Sage Brush Steppe
- Dallas Harris/Riverside Campus
- Global Ties Idaho
- Pierce Park Elementary School Science Fair
- Hawthorne Elementary Invasive Species in Wildfire
- Idaho Sportsmen's Show
- West Ada Career Fair
- North Junior High
- All About Me Creative Learning
- Pleasant View Elementary
- Jefferson Elementary STEM Night
- Frank Church High School
- Mosaics Public School
- NWWFD Fireline 5K
- Outdoor FUNdamentals at Lucky Peak State Park
- Boise Hawks
- Smokey's 80th Birthday Idaho Museum
- Caldwell Night Rodeo
- Smokey's 8th Birthday Boise Hawks
- Spirit of Boise Balloon Classic
- Meridian FFA Workshop
- Bruneau Rodeo Swag
- Outdoor FUNdamentals at Lucky Peak State Park

Fire Prevention and Mitigation Program

FY 2024 Summary

BOISE DISTRICT BLM FIRE & AVIATION

The Boise BLM Fire Prevention and Mitigation Program participated in 25 fire prevention, recruitment and education events during the 2024 fire season. These events included school visits and community events such as Caldwell Night Rodeo and the Spirit of Boise Balloon Classic.

These opportunities for Boise BLM to interact with the public are invaluable for spreading awareness about wildfire prevention and the steps that individuals can take to reduce the risk of wildfire.

As part of mitigation efforts, the Boise District worked with SW Idaho RC&D to utilize CA grant funds in per-



form hazardous fuel reduction work in Warm Springs Mesa and other neighborhoods. We also worked with Boise City Fire to utilize CA grant funds to purchase a chipper to be used in hazardous fuel reduction efforts.

The most significant fire of the 2024 season was the Paddock Fire, which began amidst a series of lightning-caused fires on August 5th and reached 187,185 acres before being successfully suppressed by firefighters.



Other notable fires included the Sugar (7/24), Plex (9/4), Threepoint (9/22), MM97 184 (7/8), and the Jump fires (8/5). These fires all drew interest from the public and the media due to their proximity to Boise.

Overall, the Boise District BLM experienced an increase of human-caused fires from 42 to 47 from last year, although the number of shooting-caused fires decreased from 21 last year to 13 this year, vehicle fires increased from 6 to 13. After multiple early season shooting fires, signage was checked, extra patrols conducted by law enforcement, media interviews conducted, and social media postings increased to bring awareness. In addition to the shooting awareness, vehicle caused ignitions were addressed on social media in order to make people more cognizant of maintaining their vehicles and equipment.

Category	2024
Shooting	12
Campfire	0
Vehicle/Equip	13
Fireworks	4
Undetermined/ Misc.	7
Powerline	4
Railroad	2
Smoking	0

PREVENTION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **47,920 Public Contacts Made**
- **111 Special Events and Programs Held**
- **301 Days of Local Wildfire Support**
- **293 Incidents entered into LEIRS**
- **103 Abandoned Campfires Extinguished**
- **113 Days Supporting Local Prescribed Fire Implementation**
- **46 Days spent in Fire Restrictions**

2024 BOF FIRE PREVENTION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The primary objective of the Boise National Forest Fire Prevention and Education Program is to reduce the number of human-caused wildfires while increasing public and cooperators understanding about the role of fire in resource management. The program seeks to modify human behavior and change attitudes related to wildland fire held by visitors to the Forest as well as homeowners who live in the surrounding wildland urban interface and inter-mix areas.

Despite a tremendously busy wildfire year where the prevention program had a combined 301 days supporting wildfire operations across the forest, the program also managed to have 113 days supporting local prescribed fires. In addition to supporting these fire operations the prevention program also accumulated 47,920 public contacts between patrols and participation at 111 events and programs, essentially doubling the previous year totals in both contacts and events.

Some of the resounding successes from this season were the continued fostering of interagency partnerships with the Bureau of Land Management, Idaho Department of Lands, NIFC and rural fire protection districts through participation in the Valley County Fire Working Group and the Boise County Fire Chiefs Association. This cooperation through team teaching, event participation including hosting the national Smokey Bear Balloon along with fire prevention campaign development has afforded each agency more engagement opportunities and further credibility with the communities we serve and continues to be instrumental in the success of our programs.

Mountain Home Ranger District (D1)

The Mountain Home Ranger District Fire Prevention and Patrol organization consists of two positions staffed at one fire station, covering three duty locations: Lucky Peak, Lester Creek, and Mountain Home. A response zone of 650,000 acres poses unique challenges, boasting a wide variety of fuel types ranging from high desert grasslands to alpine timber stands. The proximity to a growing metropolitan area, with a



population over 800,000 in 2024, increases the threat of human caused ignitions. As a gateway to the mountains a wide variety of user groups are present throughout the year. Multiple areas of wildland urban interface pose additional risk, requiring additional prevention and patrol efforts. Due to the district's size, three patrol zones were developed to provide reasonable coverage with limited prevention staff. Regional reorganization mandates and a loss of district prevention staff further increases the challenges caused by these complexities.

The Mountain Home Ranger District Fire Prevention program provides a diversity of functions including: suppression, fire investigation, education, enforcement, engineering, administration, and support for other district programs. Patrolling provides early detection of wildfires, public engagement, messaging through signage, policy enforcement Forest Protection Officer actions, and forest condition intel for the duty officer. Educational events are produced for the greater Treasure Valley communities and the rural areas of Pine, Featherville, and Prairie. Patrols also provide staffing for other modules and prescribed burns throughout the season. The program strives to be flexible and fulfill any need the district may have.

With the resignation of Patrol 12 at Lester Creek and Patrol 21 accepting a detail for a large part of the summer, the Mountain Home Prevention program faced challenges in FY2024 yet had several notable successes including participating in over 24 special events or programs from a total of 9 the year before. Through these engagements they were able to increase their public contacts by over 6,650 people from the previous year. Additionally, all Mountain Home Ranger District prevention signs were collected in Survey 123 and are viewable in Arc GIS collector. All this was accomplished while still supporting district and forest wildfire and prescribed fire operations, assisting with the logistical support of two fire lookouts, and several other duties.

Idaho City Ranger District (D3)

The Idaho City Ranger District Fire Prevention organization consists of two permanent seasonal 18/8 employees. Fiscal year 2024 was a busy year for the Idaho City patrols, both patrols got to take October assignments in 2023 to other regions to work on taskbooks, including a prevention/fire investigator trainee assignment to West Virginia and an engine boss trainee assignment to Louisiana.

The 2024 fire season was very busy supporting wildfire and prescribed fire operations both locally and nationally with several opportunities to develop and work on existing taskbooks. The Idaho City prevention program was able to increase its overall public contacts through patrol efforts from 1500 contacts in FY 2023 to over 2400 this year. This was accomplished even with some of their major events being canceled due to weather or wildfire priorities. Additional successes were both patrol vehicles were replaced and equipment including pumps received much needed maintenance and repair. Several programmatic needs were identified this year including an updated district signage plan, and budget management experience.

Fire Prevention and Mitigation Summary 2024

Due to turnover and reorganization of leadership the patrols have been without direct supervision for much of their first two seasons. However, with the onboarding of a new district assistant fire management officer we are anticipating even bigger gains in fire prevention accomplishments from the district.

Cascade Ranger District (D4)

In FY 2024 the Cascade Ranger District Fire Prevention organization was officially reduced to one Prevention Technician. In November of 2023 PT41 was able to take an assignment to West Virginia on a Prevention



assignment as a qualified fire investigator providing much needed training to another patrol. While in West Virginia they were able to assist the forest with providing a Christmas tree to the northeast quadrant of the Ellipse near the White House in Washington DC. Deputy Chief of the Forest Service Chris French greeted the small team of individuals helping with this task in the early morning hours, and it was an honor to be asked by the MOF Forest Management Officer to help with this event.

The winter and spring months included attending many cooperators meetings with Valley County Fire Working Group, trainings, and being the lead instructor for multiple Fire Investigation classes for the Wildland Firefighter Apprenticeship Program in Sacramento California. Also, for the first time in many years a regional spring fire prevention workshop was held in Utah, where several patrols and regional prevention representatives came together to share ideas and foster relationships.

Fire season really took off for the Cascade Ranger District when several rounds of lightning storms came through the area in July and August and sparked dozens of fires across the forest. The Boulder, Snag, Dollar, Lava, and Goat fires would be the few fires on the district that were not caught small resulting in multiple incident management teams rotating through for several months. Those fires resulted in evacuations and road closures that would last into the next fiscal year FY2025.

Despite the huge wildfire workload this season there were many accomplishments achieved by the Cascade Fire Prevention Program including continued collaboration with the Valley County Fire Working Group (VCFWG), representing the district as a member of the forest Work Environment Committee (WEC), entering all district fire prevention signs into Survey 123 as well as participating in over 22 programs and special events making over 8100 public contacts. Efforts also included locating and extinguishing 59 abandoned campfires, entering in all public engagement activities into the Nature Watch Interpretation and Conservation Education (NICE) database, reaching nearly 15,000 people between multiple informational posts through Valley County

Fire Working Group and continuing to mentor other patrols across the forest.

Lowman Ranger District (D5)

In FY 2024 the Lowman Ranger District Fire Prevention organization was officially reduced to one Prevention Technician. The 2024 fire season was very busy with Patrol 51 supporting wildfire and prescribed fire operations locally on the Lowman Ranger District with several opportunities to develop and work on existing taskbooks including Public Information Officer and Wildland Fire Investigator with four fires investigated. While still continuing frequent patrols across the



district Patrol 51 was also able to become more engaged in the community of Lowman and the surrounding

Fire Prevention and Mitigation Summary 2024

communities of Garden Valley, and Emmett increasing participation into six events and increasing total public contacts to 1480. Another notable accomplishment was Patrol 51 was able to complete her first off forest assignment as a fire prevention patrol to the Deschutes National Forest.

Emmett Ranger District (D6)

The Boise National Forest's Emmett Ranger District has two Prevention positions. Patrol 62 is stationed at the Garden Valley Work Center, and Patrol 61 is out of the Emmett Ranger District Office.



2024 was a year of record public contacts, significant local fire suppression, great event participation, and great collaboration with the Visitor's Services Department. Highlights include Patrol 61 and BC-6 assisting the Wood for Life program, conducting faller evaluations. The participants are members of the Sho-Pai Tribe from Duck Valley and provide firewood on the reservation for those that are unable to procure themselves. Stephanie Patota from the Visitor's Service's department coordinated and delivered multiple community educational events and initiated a Jr. Ranger program at the Garden Valley School. She also guided Patrol 51 on how to create a similar program for the Lowman RD. Stephanie has bolstered the capabilities of our Prevention program significantly, and has been invaluable with her ideas, work ethic, and coordination.

Other notable accomplishments include refurbish or replace 75% of the district prevention signs, along with updating both our SOG's and our Patrol Plan, to more accurately reflect the current program.

Boise National Forest Supervisors Office

FY 2024 saw an unprecedented level of public engagement throughout the treasure valley as the forest prevention mitigation specialist, and the forest conservation education specialist dramatically increased our community engagement, education and event participation. Utilizing team teaching and fostering interagency partnerships allowed for participating in 49 specific educational programs or special events related to wildfire. This participation resulted in an additional 23,980 contacts. Event and program highlights include spearheading the interagency coordination of the national Smokey Bear Balloon to attend the Spirit of Boise Hot Air Balloon Classic, Open Streets Boise, multiple STEM of Wildfire programs at schools and libraries, Canyon County Kids Expo, CASA Kids Carnival, multiple outdoor career day programs, Idaho Sportsmans Expo, and Idaho State Parks Outdoor FUNDamentals among others.



In addition to the significant increase in public engagement other notable accomplishments include being the IC for the 30 acre Sam's fire for 7 days, assisting the Forest Duty Officer with briefing, orientating and assigning incoming off forest resources to the various incidents across the forest for 2 weeks, serving as representative on several interagency and regional committees including the Great Basin Prevention and Mitigation Committee and the R4 WPCMC to coordinate the R4 Prevention Roundup in April 2024, along with assisting the public affairs officer with wildfire and prescribed fire informational messaging.

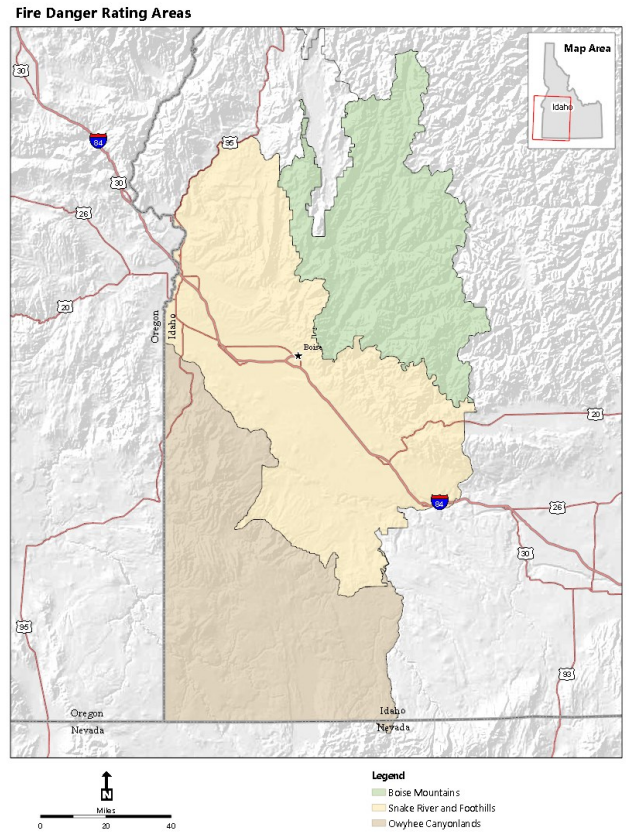
Fire Prevention and Mitigation Summary 2024

	2022	2023	2024		2022	2023	2024
	Totals	Totals	Totals		Totals	Totals	Totals
Abandoned Campfire				Mission Tracking/Support			
Forest Wide	171	251	103*	Fire Investigations (including trainee)	9	15	19
Public Contacts and Events				Days on Off Forest assignment	152	192	204**
Total People Contacted	14,930	24,500	47,920	Prescribed Fire Support Locally (days)	28	196	113
Total Events Held	31	56	111	Wildfire Support Locally (days)			301
Forest Protection Officer Duties							
Incident Reports	141	308	250	Red Lights and Sirens			
Warnings	23	36	43	Roadside and Code 3	1	0	0
Citations	8	8	0	Injuries and Accidents			
Public Assist	31	27	17	Number of non-injury incidents	1	0	3
Training				Number of injury accidents	0	0	0
Classroom training (days)	55	103	75	Number of injury accidents that required medical attention (no lost time)	0	0	0
Classroom instructor (days)	22	67	26	Number of injury accidents that required medical attention (lost time)	0	0	0
Number of trainee opportunities (days)	66	125	135	Additional Information			
Task books initiated	8	14	3	Days in Fire Restrictions	N/A	N/A	46
Task books completed	5	8	3	# of illegal fires during restrictions	N/A	N/A	47
*lower numbers of A/C due to fire restrictions and overall fire activity prevented further patrol **Majority of these off-forest assignment days were fall of 2023 to WV and spring 2024 Rx trips.				Firewise Assessments	39	106	43
				Outfitter/Guide Inspections	3	2	2
				Miles Driven	53,128	83,617	82,577

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 automatic 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.



*2024:

This was our 3rd fire season utilizing the NFDRS16 fuel models; X (Shrub) for Snake River & Foothills along with Owyhee Canyonlands, Y (Timber) for Boise Mountains. Adjective level and response level breakpoints were adjusted for all FDRAs per our updated Fire Danger Operating Plan (updated March 2022). 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	ELEV.	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	2024	5 YR AVG
	DAYS	DAYS
1	54	78
2	24	35
3	89	19
4	0	4
5	0	0

Boise Mountains FDRA

BOISE MOUNTAINS FDRA	2024	5 YR AVG
FIRE DANGER RATING	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	1	27
MODERATE	22	46
HIGH	60	49
VERY HIGH	71	14
EXTREME	13	7

BOISE MOUNTAINS FDRA	2024	5 YR AVG
DISPATCH LEVEL	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	38	57
MODERATE	127	71
HIGH	2	24

Snake River Foothills FDRA

SNAKE RIVER FOOTHILLS FDRA	2024	5 YR AVG
FIRE DANGER RATING	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	21	15
MODERATE	23	44
HIGH	60	51
VERY HIGH	62	25
EXTREME	1	7

SNAKE RIVER FOOTHILLS FDRA	2024	5 YR AVG
DISPATCH LEVEL	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	53	42
MODERATE	98	85
HIGH	16	25

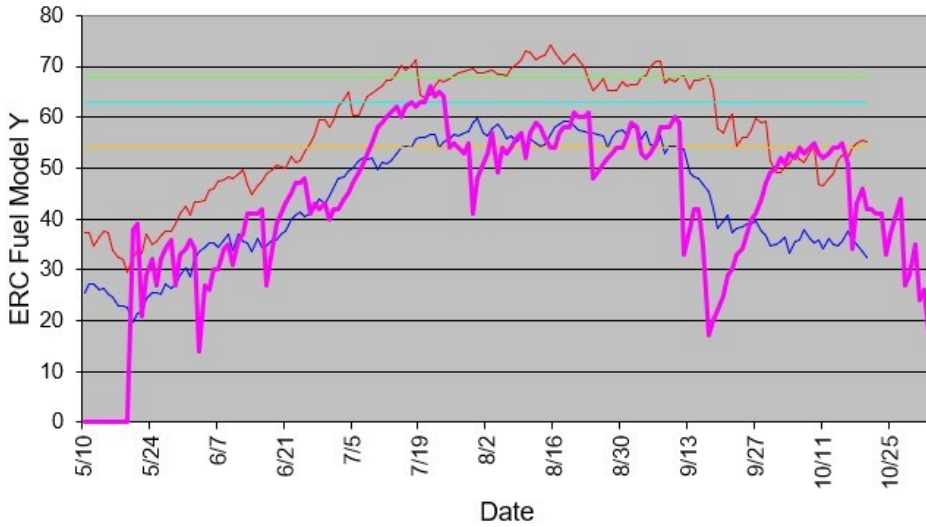
Owyhee Canyonlands FDRA

OWYHEE CANYONLANDS FDRA	2024	5 YR AVG
FIRE DANGER RATING	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	2	19
MODERATE	28	55
HIGH	81	40
VERY HIGH	50	22
EXTREME	6	6

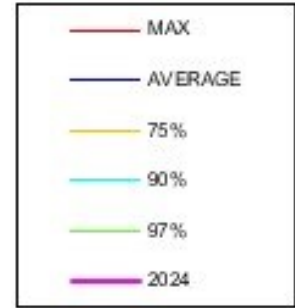
OWYHEE CANYONLANDS FDRA	2024	5 YR AVG
DISPATCH LEVEL	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	14	33
MODERATE	136	77
HIGH	17	42

OUTPUTS

Boise Mountains FDRA

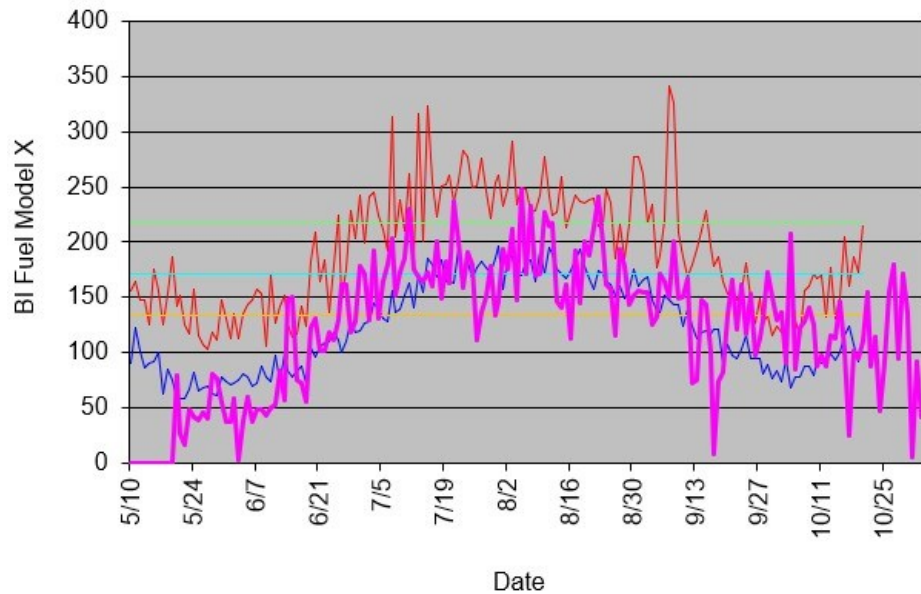


The chart to the left shows 2024's ERC levels for the Boise Mountains FDRA compared to certain various percentages and also the average and max ERC levels determined from the Fire Danger Operating Plan.

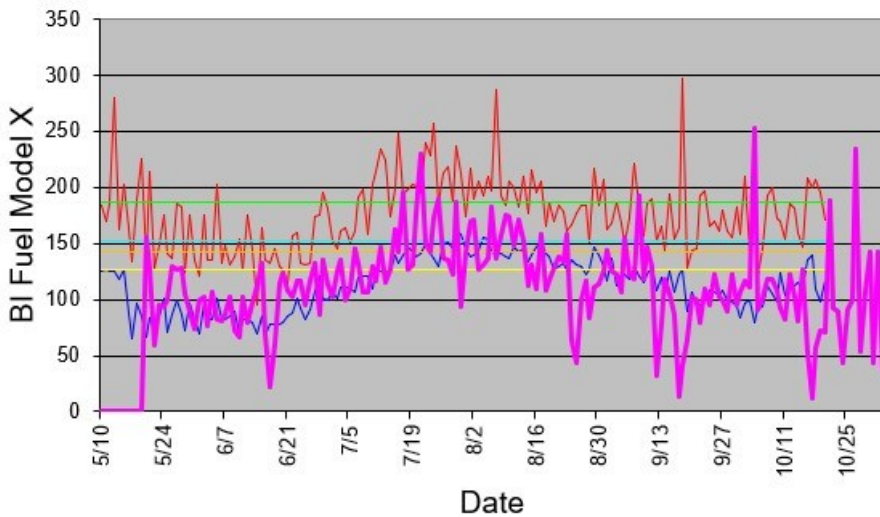


Snake River & Foothills FDRA

The chart to the right shows 2024'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.



Owyhee Canyonlands FDRA



The chart to the left shows 2024'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 2024 Fire Weather Annual Report

The 2024 fire season in the Boise CWA (County Warning Area) was one for the record books. Total acreage burned was nearly **1.64 million** acres, about 5.18% of the CWA (See Figure 1.1). We had a near record number of IMETs in our CWA on assigned fires, with 27 total IMET missions utilized on various fires throughout the region. Only 2006 and 2007 exceeded 2024, with 28 and 30 IMET missions in those years respectively. At some points, our office was concurrently coordinating with 10-15 IMETs, including IMET trainees.

Winter 2023-2024

During the winter of 2023-2024, we had a moderately strong El Niño event, with temperatures peaking in the Central Pacific about 2.0 degrees above normal during November-January. In Boise, the 2023-2024 winter was the 11th warmest on record and it was the 17th wettest winter on record, indicating well above normal low-elevation precipitation. A notable event in January brought abundant low-elevation snow, including 22 inches of snow in about 2 weeks in downtown Boise. However, the mountains were not nearly as wet compared to normal. McCall had its 18th warmest winter on record and the 65th wettest winter on record. Many SNOTELs reported below average total snow for the year, only reaching 75-90% of normal seasonal precipitation totals. The average pattern over the winter featured low pressure off the California coast and high pressure over the Northern Plains, leading to the transport of mild air across the area and storms tending to move to our south (see Figure 1). November and December were quite dry in the region as an anomalous ridge set up over the region for multiple weeks in late November. However, several systems moved through the region in January and February with near to slightly above normal precipitation.

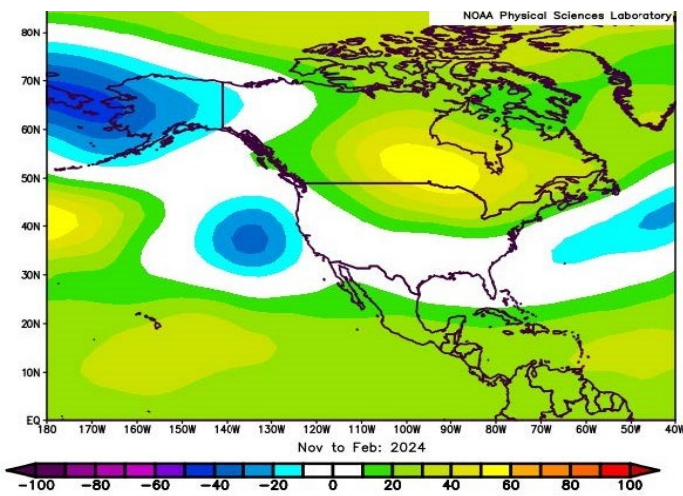


Figure: 1

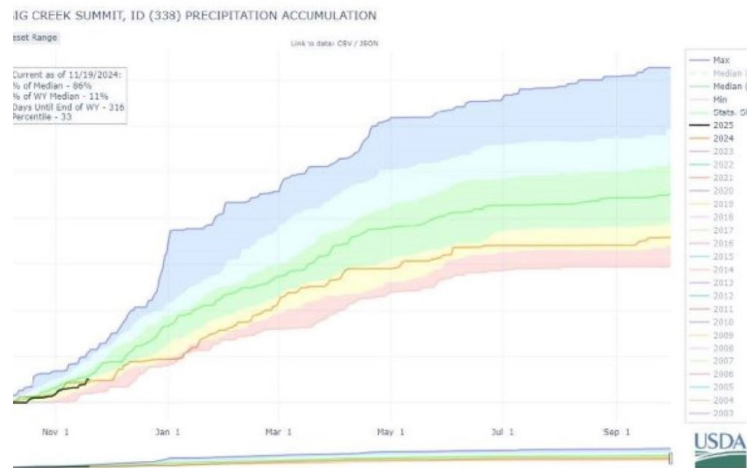


Figure: 2 Big Creek Summit SNOTEL precipitation accumulation (2024 in yellow below the median accumulation line in green)

Month	Pattern	Significant Events
November	A few weak longwave troughs brought light precipitation to the region. One event brought significant snow banding to the Magic Valley, otherwise precipitation was widely below normal. A long lasting upper level ridge brought inverted conditions to the region towards the end of the month.	<p>11/23/2024: An upslope enhanced snow band set up over the Magic Valley and Eastern Idaho due to a closed low to the southeast, which created heavy snowfall mainly over the Interstate 84 corridor.</p> <p>11/26/2023-11/30/2023: Air Stagnation Event</p>
December	The beginning of the month saw several shortwaves move through, bringing light snow to the region.	<p>12/1/2023: A deep upper level trough brought two strong storms in short progression</p>

December (cont'd)	A ridge built in the middle of the month, bringing a return to dry and inverted conditions for the region through the holidays. Light precipitation came again towards the end of the month with successive weak troughs.	<p>over a two day period in the beginning of December.</p> <p>12/10-12/13/2023: Heavy Snow in Mountains</p>
January	A very active pattern of successive long wave troughs brought blizzard conditions and the bulk of the snowpack to the region in the middle of the month. A brief period of ridging occurred towards the end of the month ahead of another long period of wet and cool weather in early February. The ridge brought record high temperatures to the area, with Boise hitting 66 degrees on the last day of the month, breaking the all-time January record high. This month saw well above normal precipitation for most locations with well below normal temperatures for the region.	<p>1/6/2024: A Gulf of Alaska storm moved through the region bringing moderate snow and breezy conditions to the region.</p> <p>1/8/2024-1/12/2024: A deep upper level trough brought several frontal passages which brought several days of blizzard like conditions and widespread heavy snow. Thunderstorms and snow squalls with heavy winds caused power outages in Mountain Home.</p> <p>1/13/2024-1/14/2024: Several heavy bands of snow dropped upwards of 8-12 inches in the Snake River Valley.</p> <p>1/17/2024: Heavy snow fell throughout the region.</p>
February	Several successive short wave troughs brought small amounts of snow and rain to the region, with lower elevations seeing a shift to rain by the end of the month. One system brought significant heavy wet snow to the mountains towards the end of the month. This month saw slightly above normal precipitation for most locations with near normal temperatures for the region.	<p>2/16/2024: A deep upper level low brought impactful winter weather from orographic snow showers to the central Idaho mountains.</p> <p>2/29/2024: Prefrontal winds ahead of a cold front brought widespread high gusts and impacts to the higher elevation summits and the Snake River Valley.</p>

Spring 2024

The spring of 2024 was wetter than normal in lower elevations, especially across southeast Oregon and far southwest Idaho, but near to slightly drier than normal across the mountains, with temperatures averaging near normal. This was aided by a weak troughing pattern that brought several cold fronts through the region and periods of rain (see *Figure 3.1*). Above normal spring precipitation in the lower elevations continued the trend from the winter which allowed for above normal fine fuel growth during the spring. This led to outlooks for above normal Significant Wildland Fire Potential across the BLM districts in the summer (see *Figure 3.2*). Several rounds of severe thunderstorms moved through the region too, which is common during this time of year, especially in southern portions of the Vale and Burns BLM.

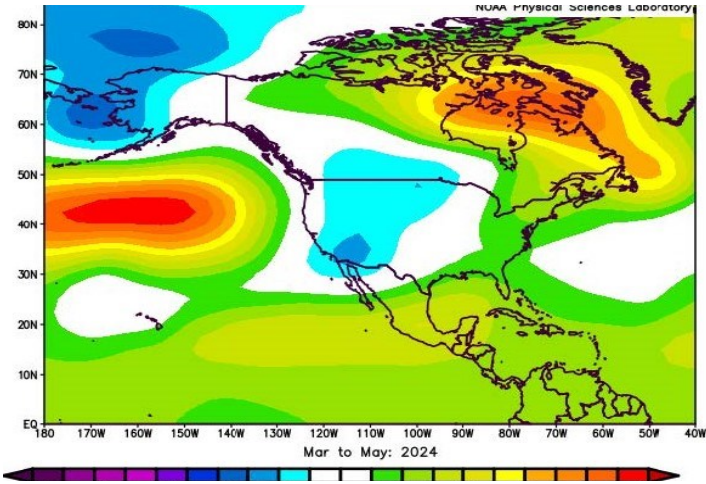


Figure 3.1



Figure 3.2: Predictive Services outlook of Significant Wildland Fire Potential for July 2024, issued May 2024.

Month	Pattern	Significant Events
March	The month started off as cooler than normal, with a period of below normal temperatures and widespread mountain snow and valley rain. By the middle of the month, a ridge built in, bringing dry conditions with a period of above normal temperatures lasting towards the end of the month, until another longwave trough moved in, bringing another push of mountain snow and valley rain at the tail end of the month. Generally, this month saw below normal temperatures by a few degrees and around a half to an inch of more precipitation than normal.	<p>3/2/2024: A deep upper level trough brought a cold frontal passage which brought very strong winds to southwestern Idaho.</p> <p>3/5/2024-3/6/2024: An upper level trough brought a cold front through the region, bringing several consecutive days of snow showers to the region. This brought several days of heavy snowfall to mountains and one day of moderate snowfall to the Treasure Valley.</p>

<p>April</p>	<p>The general pattern in April was very back and forth. Several weak systems interspersed with longer periods of warmer and dry weather influenced the region and allowed for several successive systems of light precipitation over primarily southeast Oregon (Vale and Burns BLM) as well as Boise BLM-South Central Dispatch zones near the Nevada border. Overall, this month was near normal for temperatures with the Treasure Valley and Owyhee Mountains seeing slightly above normal precipitation and everywhere else seeing slightly below normal precipitation.</p>	<p>4/03/2024: A cold front moved into the region, bringing severe thunderstorms that brought large hail, gusty winds, and heavy rain to the region.</p> <p>4/05/2024: Mesoscale low pressure systems brought several impulses of heavy snow to southeast Oregon, mainly over Jordan Valley, OR.</p> <p>4/06/2024: A low pressure system brought wraparound snow showers to the Boise Mountains and the Upper Treasure Valley, bringing heavy, wet, snow to many cities. This caused road delays and fallen trees on major thoroughfares in the mountains.</p> <p>4/29/2024: An upper level ridge brought a cold front to the region that allowed for severe thunderstorms to form near Ontario, OR-Emmett, ID and brought blowing dust that impeded visibility in Caldwell, ID.</p>
<p>May</p>	<p>May experienced a dry start with a few weak cold frontal passages bringing some weak thunderstorms to eastern Oregon through the middle of the month. From about May 15-20, several strong cold fronts moved through, bringing widespread strong thunderstorms and periods of cooling. Towards the end of the month, ridging took over, bringing warmer and drier conditions to the region. Generally, the region saw near to slightly above normal temperatures and precipitation for the month of May, but ended up drier than normal across the South Idaho Dispatch area.</p>	<p>5/04/2024: A deep upper level low brought wraparound rainfall (0.7-1.0 inches of rain) to the Blue Mountain Dispatch area and Burns BLM.</p> <p>5/28/24: Several strong thunderstorms from a fast moving cold front brought heavy rain (~0.75 inches of rain) and strong winds to the Treasure Valley and Boise Mountains.</p>

Fire Season (Summer-Fall) 2024

The weather pattern during the fire season started off somewhat slow, with a mostly east to west flow pattern during the month of June, with a few rain events that held off the extreme drying we saw in July. June precipitation was near to slightly below normal, and (*Figure 4.1*) shows that near to below normal precipitation for the region in June can lead to a higher percentage of acreage burned, while well above normal precipitation in June tends to limit total acreage burned. This year’s June precipitation and total acreage burned turned out to be similar to 2012 and 2007.

A strong and hot upper level ridge built across the West during the first few weeks of July (see Figure 4.2), which then led to a few dry cold frontal passages that caused numerous fire starts and rapid fire growth from a combination of high based thunderstorms and strong winds. The very hot and dry conditions from late June through mid to late July allowed fuels to dry rapidly, leading to numerous large wildfire starts in the BLM districts by mid July, and across the national forest districts by late July and early August.

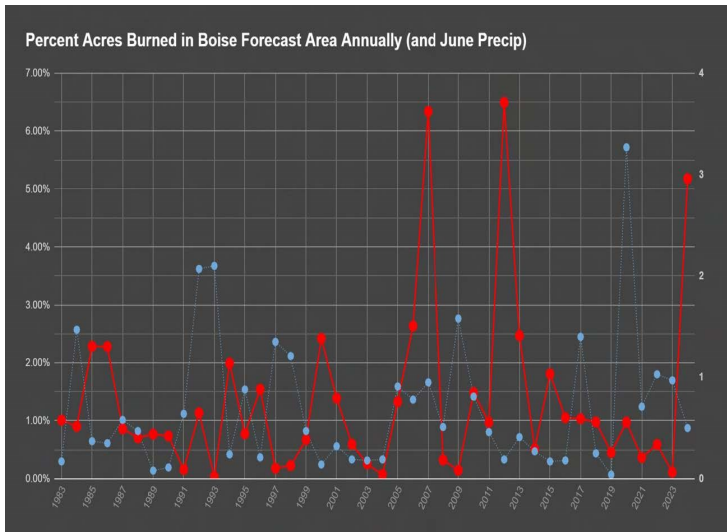


Figure 4.1: Percent of Acres Burned in BOI Forecast Area (red) and June Precipitation in Boise (blue). Years span 1983-2024.

Weak ridging was the dominant pattern through August and September (see Figure 4.), continuing the fire season through the fall with temperatures averaging above normal. This pattern was interspersed with a cooler and wetter pattern in mid August and again in mid September, which temporarily reduced fire activity. However, several rounds of widespread thunderstorms started new fires, and periods of hot, dry, windy, and unstable conditions ahead of upper level troughs led to extreme fire behavior.

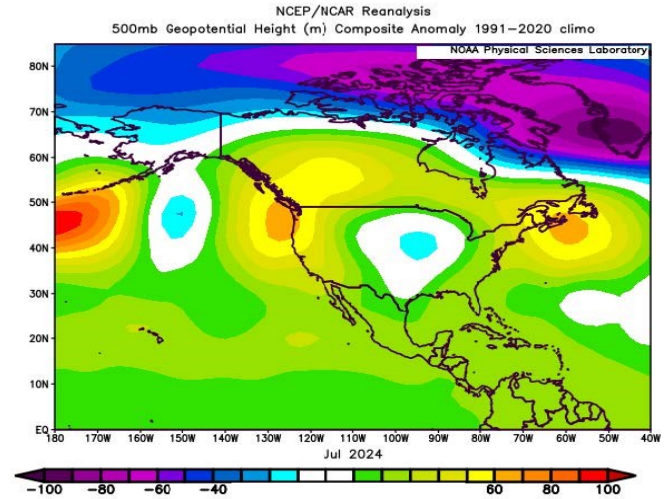


Figure 4.2

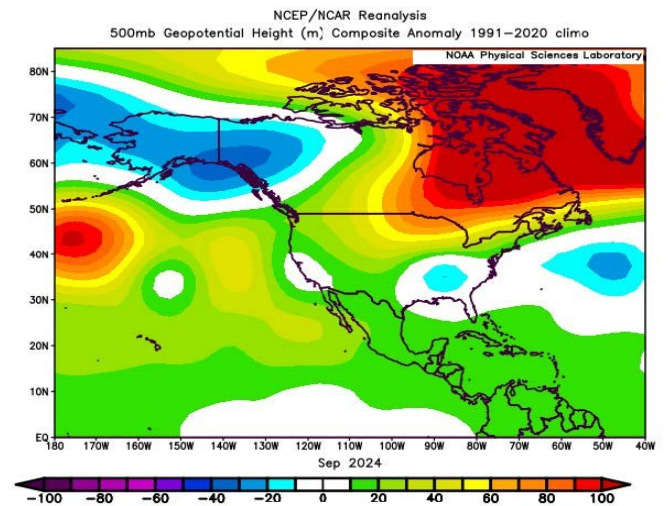


Figure 4

Unfortunately, season ending events didn't come until late October and early November. Early October was extremely dry, with a ridge over much of the CONUS (see Figure 4.4). The pattern did begin to shift by the end of October, when the upper level trough over the Eastern Pacific began to shift eastward. This brought a cooler and wetter pattern, which combined with a lower sun angle and longer nights, allowed for persistent relative humidity recoveries which eventually allowed wildfires to be extinguished across the region. With additional significant new fire starts or growth highly unlikely, fire season was declared over by early November, with staffing of the fire desk ceasing on November 1, 2024 after a long season. An upper level trough dominated the West during November (see Figure 4.5), bringing near to above normal precipitation and near to slightly below normal temperatures, further eliminating any minor wildfire concerns.

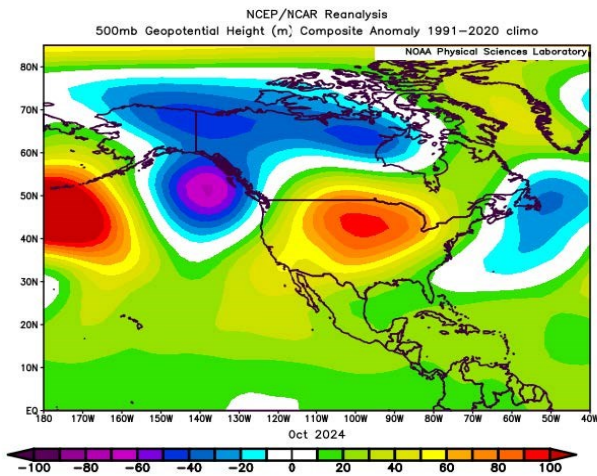


Figure 4.4

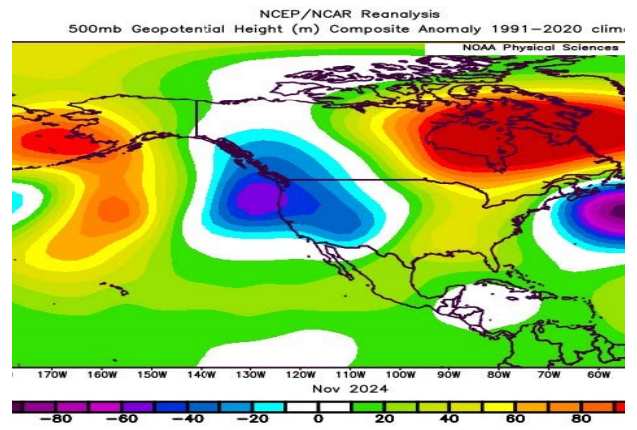


Figure 4.5

Month	Pattern	Significant Events
June	<p>Several consecutive shortwave troughs brought periods of rain and thunderstorms to the region through the middle of the month. None of this was record breaking rainfall, but combined with abundant winter and spring precipitation, it allowed for fine fuels to grow tremendously during the month. A period of extended drying occurred late in the month, with hot temperatures and dry conditions. Even with the periods of wet conditions, every area saw below normal precipitation and above normal temperatures, paving the way for an above normal fire season after a wet spring.</p>	<p>06/26/2024: A cold front moved through, bringing widespread hail with a supercell thunderstorm and gusty winds. Wind damage affected areas in Idaho and Oregon from a microburst that occurred in Nyssa, OR.</p>
July	<p>A weak shortwave trough moved out of the region in early July, as a long lasting and anomalous ridge moved over the West Coast through nearly the end of the month, bringing very hot and dry conditions. A few pushes of monsoonal moisture brought some scattered thunderstorms to the region, with dry thunderstorms starting several fires in the Vale/Burns BLM districts.</p> <p>Two deep upper level troughs moved in at the end of the month, bringing a strong cold front with widespread thunderstorms and localized heavy rainfall, leading to small mudslides and debris flows on active fires in the Vale/Blue Mountain zones (Durkee/Cow Valley/Huntington Fires). Temperatures in July were near record highs with much below normal precipitation. This dominant ridging pattern started the trend for the extremely active fire season in the grasslands and timber zones over the summer and fall.</p>	<p>7/23/2024-7/24/2024: A shortwave trough brought a cold front through the region. This cold front brought a significant shift in the dry and hot weather with high based thunderstorms and associated winds being observed in all districts. This exacerbated and started several wildfires in the region.</p> <p>7/25/2024: Isolated to scattered thunderstorms formed along a surface convergence zone in the afternoon of July 25th. One of the the storms near Glens Ferry, Idaho spun up a brief surface based circulation into a brief land spout tornado which produced damage in Glens Ferry.</p>

<p>August</p>	<p>August saw the largest number of thunderstorms, with several monsoonal pushes thanks to a persistent pattern with a high centered over Canada, south of Alaska, and over the Plains along with a weak trough along the coast, allowing for monsoonal moisture to move into our area. Most of these storms were quite dry, with many starting or amplifying current wildfires.</p> <p>By the middle to end of the month, several weak upper level lows started moving through the region, bringing only light precipitation, strong winds, and unstable conditions. This combination helped continue active wildfires and allowed for several instances of extreme fire behavior, including spotting and some plume dominated fire days with pyrocumulonimbus, leading to fire blow ups on several of the fires.</p> <p>At the very end of the month, an upper level ridge built over the region, leading to a period of warm and dry weather that would eventually culminate in several days of extreme fire behavior.</p>	<p>8/05/2024: The upper level ridge that brought widespread heat and dry conditions began to break down the day before this event. All districts observed scattered lightning which started several large fires. Thunderstorms north of Mountain Home dissipated which brought strong winds to the Upper Treasure Valley.</p> <p>8/18/2024: A series of thunderstorms from a slow moving upper trough brought heavy rain and localized flooding to the Magic Valley.</p>
<p>September</p>	<p>An upper level ridge built over the region in the early days of the month; however, unstable conditions aided plume dominated fire behavior over the national forest districts for several days. Pyrocumulonimbus was likely aided by mid level moisture streaming in from the southwest. September 8th was a notable day with extreme fire behavior, as seen on the cover page of this report.</p> <p>A season slowing event occurred in the middle of the month with a deep upper level low. Unfortunately, heavy rainfall from thunderstorms associated with this low led to several debris flows on the Wapiti Fire. This precipitation was not enough to end the fire season for the region, with several larger wildfires continuing through the precipitation and regaining strength thanks to a period of warm and dry weather at the end of the month</p>	<p>9/02/2024: A shortwave trough brought strong thunderstorms with high winds to the West Central Mountains and Treasure Valley. Scattered lightning was observed in all districts.</p> <p>9/08/2024: Extreme fire weather day with plume dominated fire growth and unstable conditions leading to several pyrocumulonimbi on the Middle Fork Complex and Lava/Boulder Fires.</p> <p>9/16/2024: Heavy rain fell on burn scars from wildfires in the West Central Mountains causing debris flows on US Forest Service roads in the Payette National Forest</p> <p>9/25/2024: Heavy rain ranging from 0.75-1.00 inches caused debris flows on the Wapiti wildfire burn scar, creating structural damage and impacting fire fighting operations.</p>

October	<p>The beginning of October saw a brief ridge building ahead of a low moving in, bringing strong winds and dry conditions to the area. This led us to issuing one of the latest Red Flag Warnings in recent memory. After that event in the early portion of the month, warm weather and dry conditions persisted through the middle of the month, allowing for lingering wildfires to continue to burn through the end of our typical fire season. A cold front and upper level trough brought precipitation and cooler temperatures by October 16th with fire activity decreasing through the end of the month as additional troughs moved through the area. These systems were very beneficial, but not individually strong enough to end the fire season as not all locations observed wetting rains.</p> <p>Between systems, dry and warm conditions briefly returned. A last gasp of fire season occurred near Boise at the end of the month, with a small fire starting near Lucky Peak as gusty winds ahead of a cold front combined with locally dry fuels.</p>
November	<p>A longwave trough was forecast to develop through early November and bring widespread precipitation and below normal temperatures, which ultimately occurred. Combined with the cooler and wetter end of October and rapid decrease in ERCs, this allowed the forecast office to discontinue the fire weather desk and associated fire weather products on November 1st, after a long 5 month period of specialized staffing. Widespread cool temperatures and precipitation at the beginning of the month put an end to any fires which may have still been smoldering.</p> <p>Periodic precipitation continued through most of November, further cementing the end of fire season. An upper level ridge then built back in over the Thanksgiving holiday, bringing stagnant air over the region and dry conditions through the end of the month. This may have prevented some needed prescribed burning activity from occurring due to air pollution concerns.</p>

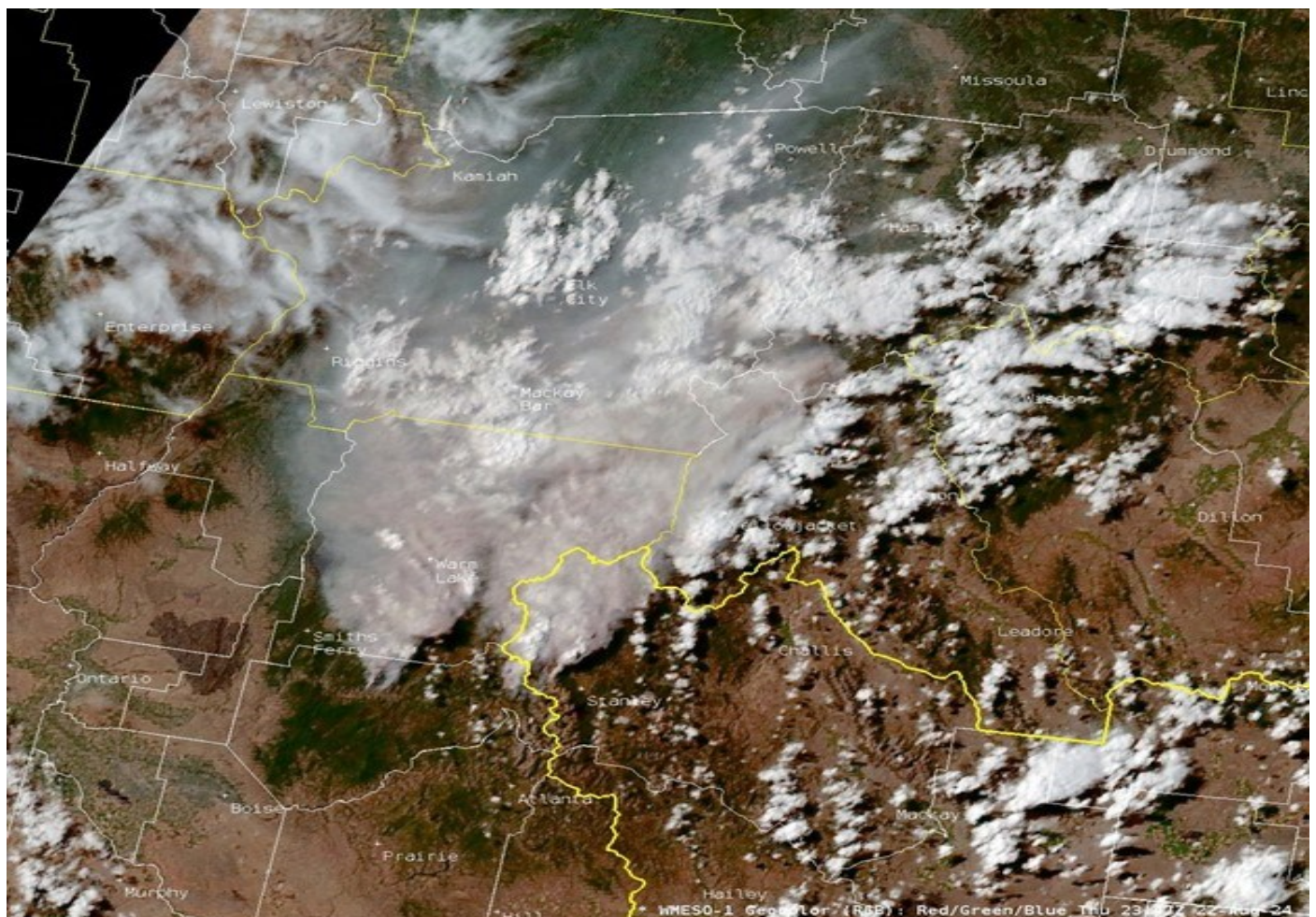
Spot Weather and Red Flag

This year, 615 spot forecasts were completed. This broke the record of 502 spot forecasts, set just last year. There were 257 spot forecasts for prescribed burns and 352 for wildfires. The total of 352 wildfire spot forecasts was just 3 short of the record of 355 set in 1988. Monthly records for prescribed fire spot forecasts were broken in April and November, with 55 and 62 completed respectively. Monthly records for wildfire spot forecasts were broken in September and October, with 125 and 83 completed respectively.

Spot Forecasts by Type and Month												
Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rx	6	8	7	55	70	6	0	0	8	21	62	14
WF	0	0	0	0	2	12	51	79	125	83	0	0
SAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTH	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	6	8	7	58	74	18	51	80	133	104	62	14

A total of 22 Red Flag Warnings were issued from June to October, the latest issuance in recent memory being completed on October 4th. Of the 22 Red Flag Warnings, 16 were issued due to the threat of dry lightning and 7 were issued for dry, windy, and unstable conditions. We issued 129 Red Flag Warning segments for individual zones, with 103 verifying and 26 being considered “false alarms.” We also missed 33 Red Flag events for individual zones.

All Red Flag Warnings by Zone													
Zone	400	401	402	403	420	421	423	424	426	636	637	646	Total
Warnings	7	10	13	11	6	8	13	10	13	16	15	7	129
Verified Warnings	4	8	11	8	4	8	10	9	10	14	11	6	103
False Alarms	3	2	2	3	2	0	3	1	3	2	4	1	26
Missed Warnings	1	2	2	1	1	4	2	3	3	5	6	3	33
Total Events	5	10	13	9	5	12	12	12	13	19	17	9	136
Warning Lead Time (hrs)	16	17	19	21	17	25	17	19	20	17	18	19	19
Watches	5	6	7	6	4	6	9	5	9	11	11	5	84
Watches Upgraded to Warning	4	5	6	6	3	6	9	3	8	11	11	4	76



Satellite Photo of smoke plumes from the Wapiti and Middle Fork Complex Wildfires in late August

LIGHTNING SUMMARY

Boise District BLM

The Boise District BLM had 35 fires caused by lightning this year. Those fires burned 229,167 acres. Which is an increase of 215,204 acres from 2023 lightning caused fires. The first lightning fire for the BLM started May 28th. The last lightning fires of the year for the BLM occurred on September 19th. The largest BLM Lightning fire in 2024 was Paddock, burning 187,185 acres.

Boise National Forest

The Boise National Forest had 54 lightning ignitions in 2024, up 25 from 29 in 2023. The first day with multiple lightning ignitions occurred May 29th, that is 66 days earlier than the first day with multiple starts in 2023. The forest had only 3 days with multiple ignitions on FS land in 2023, in 2024 there were 12 days with multiple ignitions. In the month of August alone, there were 19 lightning fires! The largest lightning fire was Wapiti, it started on July 24th and burned 129,063 acres on 3 different national forests (Boise, Sawtooth & Salmon-Challis).

Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

Southwest Idaho Department of Lands had 26 lightning fires this year, up 6 from 2023. The first occurred on May 13th. The last lightning ignition was the Wildgoat fire on September 18th. There were 4 multiple lightning start days. The Table fire was the largest IDL lightning ignition, it burned 17,497 acres.



The Wapiti fire as it approaches Highway 21 North of Stanley, ID.



Taken by Roger Lockwood from Jackson Peak lookout, the Wapiti fire.