2025

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center

ANNUAL REPORT

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center
3948 South Development Avenue
Boise, Idaho 83705 208.384.3398

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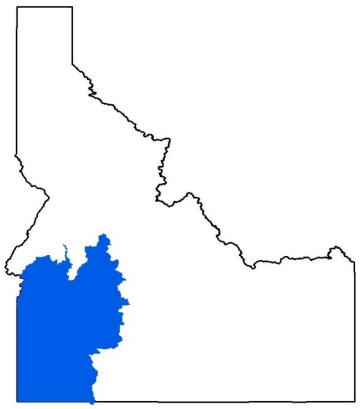
AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY



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 2024. Mapping rule sets are continually validated for accuracy and adherence to the Master Agreement.

	OWNERSHIP ACRES	LEGAL AUTHORITY (RESPONSIBILITY) ACRES
BOISE DISTRICT BLM	3,885,306	3,866,262
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	2,134,258	2,080,482
SOUTHWEST AREA IDL	517,030	1,029,042
BOISE DISPATCH LEGAL AUTHORITY (RESPONSIBILITY) ACRES		**9,214,638**

ACRES BY LEGAL AUTHORITY (RESPONSIBILITY)

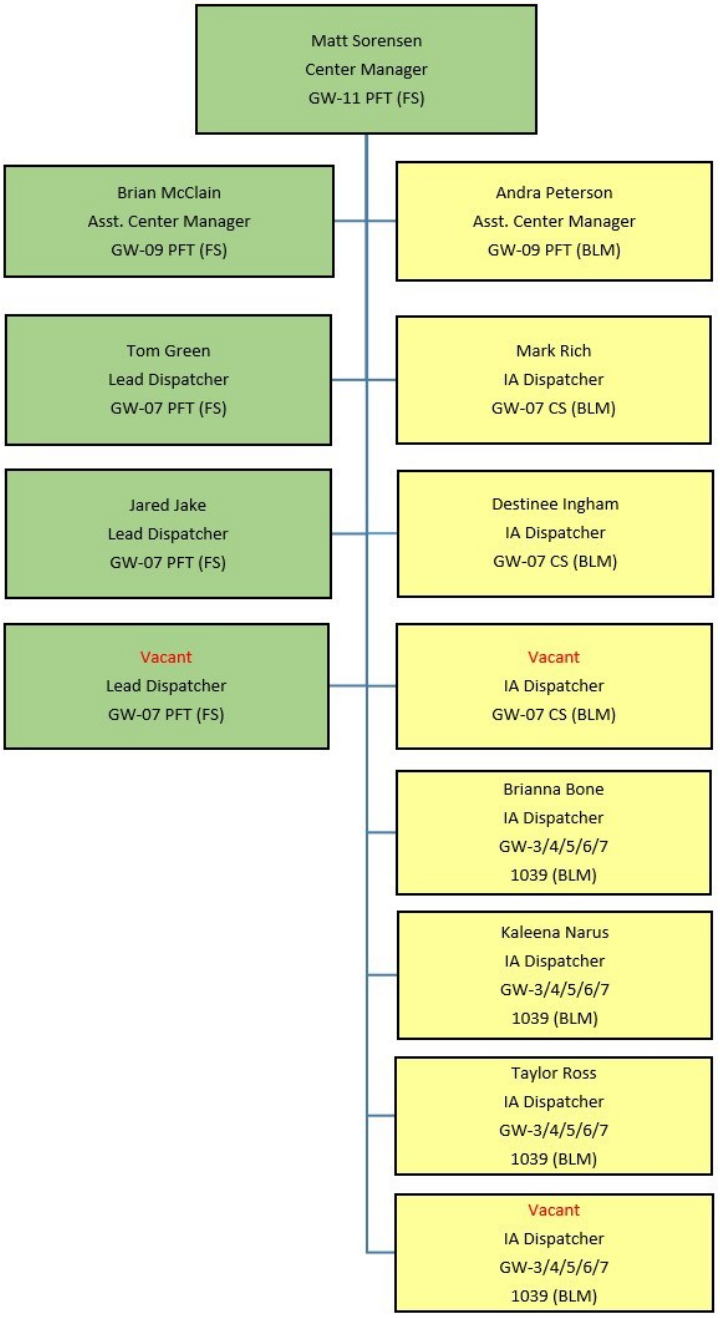
	BOISE DISTRICT BLM	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	IDAHO NATIONAL GUARD	PRIVATE	SOUTHWEST AREA IDL
BLM	3,805,571	—	51,039	—	28,696
BOR	34,330	89,348	—	—	—
MILITARY/USACE	14,776	—	—	—	—
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	11,352	—	—	—	—
PRIVATE	—	5,310	—	2,185,222	299,204
STATE - DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	—	51	2,589	—	514,389
STATE - FISH & GAME	—	24	—	—	32,507
STATE - PARKS & REC	—	—	—	—	5,737
USFS	—	1,985,749	—	—	148,509
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 duty officers. The primary duties of the Assistant Center Mangers 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 Assistant 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 7th Morgan Alexander accepted a position across the street at NICC. Destinee Ingham joined us from Payette Dispatch in one of the BLM Lead Dispatch positions. This left us with one vacant BLM Lead Dispatch position, and one vacant USFS Lead Dispatch position. Fortunately, we were able to pick up two USFS detailers: Savanah Buckley and Julia Marks. Savanah came to us from Lucky Peak Helitack and Julia came from Boise IHC after a skiing injury. Brianna Bone and Kaleena Narus both came back to us for the 2025 fire season. We hired Taylor Ross for his first year in Dispatch leaving us with one vacant 1039 position for the season.



Tom Green lead the Aircraft Desk with Brianna Bone assisting as ACDP trainee. Mark Rich primarily worked as BLM and IDL Initial Attack Dispatcher, but also functioned as assistant to the Intelligence Desk. Jared, Savanah, Julia, and Kaleena were the primary North and South USFS Initial Attack Dispatchers.

Savanah accepted a position with Payette Dispatch mid July and Kaleena went back to school in August. Julia healed up and headed to the USFS fuels program towards the end of August leaving us with 9 total Dispatchers for the rest of the season.

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 lightning 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 2025 season.

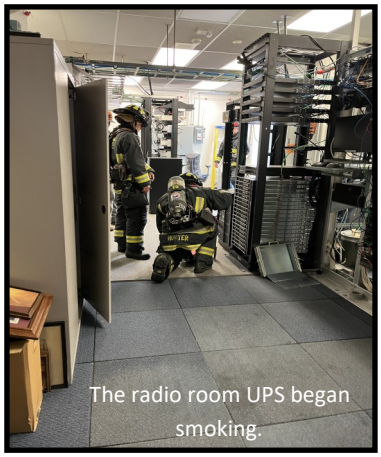
Expanded Dispatch was opened on July 20th and remained open until September 30th. Boise Dispatch supported 1 Complex Incident Management Teams, 2 Buying Teams, 2 organized Type 3 Incident Management Teams, and several additional ad-hoc Type 3 IMTs built from local personnel. Dispatch supported two Boise Mob Center Activations. The Intel Desk coordinated weekly communications for fire restrictions but we did not go into fire restrictions for the 2025 season.

On June 15th, the office moved to 7-day staffing and didn't move back to 5-day staffing until October 19th. We participated in local preparedness reviews by both the BLM and USFS.

DISPATCH

The year began with RX pile burning in January; broadcast RX burning began towards the end of April and was wrapped up by the end of May. Late season pile burns began in October and continued into December.

Boise Dispatch facilitated 7 tours of the office. Tours included: 13 member delegation from the US State Department International Visitor Leadership Program: Brazil, the Boise Weather Service with Sophia and Spencer, 5 members from OEM to talk about Dispatch and issues with retention, 2 folks from Ramp Services, a group from IDL Engine 6151, a group from USFS Engine 361, and a large group from Pano.


The radio room UPS began smoking.

Boise Dispatch staff often take on additional roles and duties to assist the team and our partners in the wildland fire community. Mark, Jared, and Matt gave presentations for RT-130 refresher trainings this spring for both the BLM and USFS. Jared and Morgan assisted a revamp of NWCG's FFT1/ICT5 class by simulating a fire dispatch over radio while being recorded. They also assisted a group of Bruneau Field Office staff by training them on radio etiquette. Tom was in high demand this spring and was called upon to present and perform as cadre during RT-372, S-372, S-375 and S-470. He also helped out with an Aviation (HECM/ATB/Air Attack) and Smoke Jumper refresher, and other Boise Smoke Jumper trainings. Matt and Jared attended D-310 in Boise, Matt as coach and Jared as student. Bri and Jared also both attended D-311 in SLC. Mark and Tom both ran point on training our new and returning Dispatchers. We hosted one Wildland Fire Apprentice this fire season.

Brianna took an assignment this year to Silver City, NM and got her IADP task book signed off. Julia was able to get out on assignment with GB Team 4 as a GISS trainee. In November Tom picked up a detail with the Great Basin Training Unit.

On September 15th WIMS officially kicked the bucket and the nation switched to using FEMS to pull daily weather indices.

The season was relatively mild in 2025. Boise Dispatch supported just two Mobilization Center activations, one to support a Heavy Equipment Task Force and one to support a Yukon Type 2 Crew.

The following table breaks down the team activity for the 2025 fire season:

INCIDENT	INCIDENT HOST	IMT TYPE	IMT NAME	TEAM HOME UNIT
Rock	Boise NF	CIMT	GB Team 6– McFarland (Kiesling)	GBCC
Rock	Boise NF	IMT3	NV Team 3	GBCC
Box	Boise District BLM	IMT3	ID Team 1	GBCC
Rock	Boise NF	BUYT	GB Team 2-Aslett	GBCC
Rock	Boise NF	BUYT	GB Team 1-Wharton	GBCC

Mark Rich gives a tour to a group from Brazil.


Boise Dispatch activates CoOP after the radio room shut down.

DISPATCH

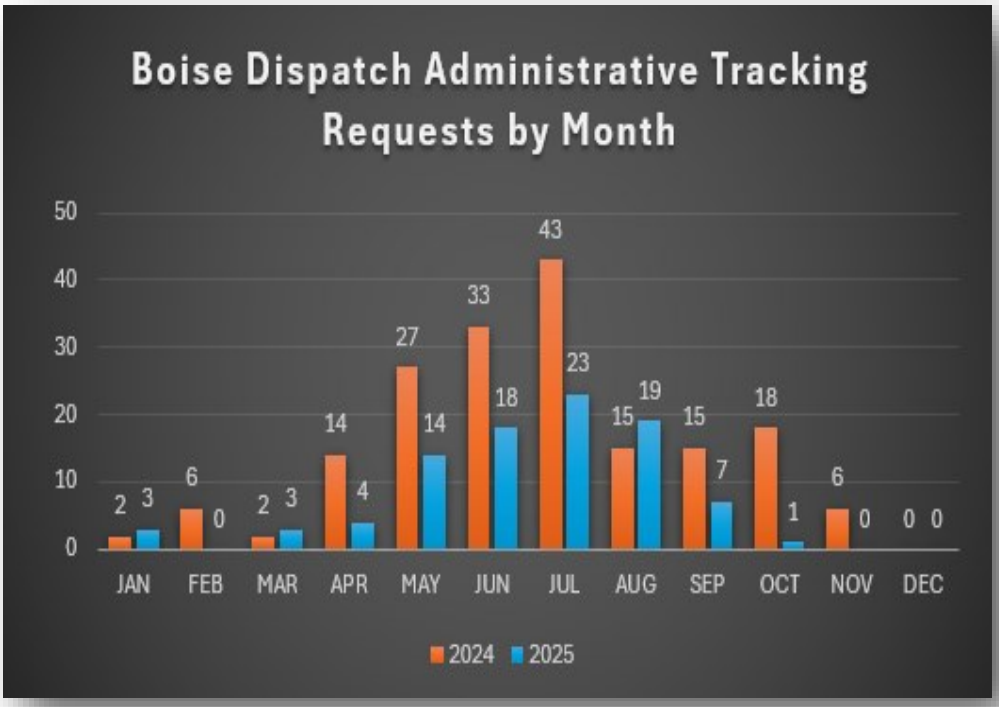
Administrative Tracking

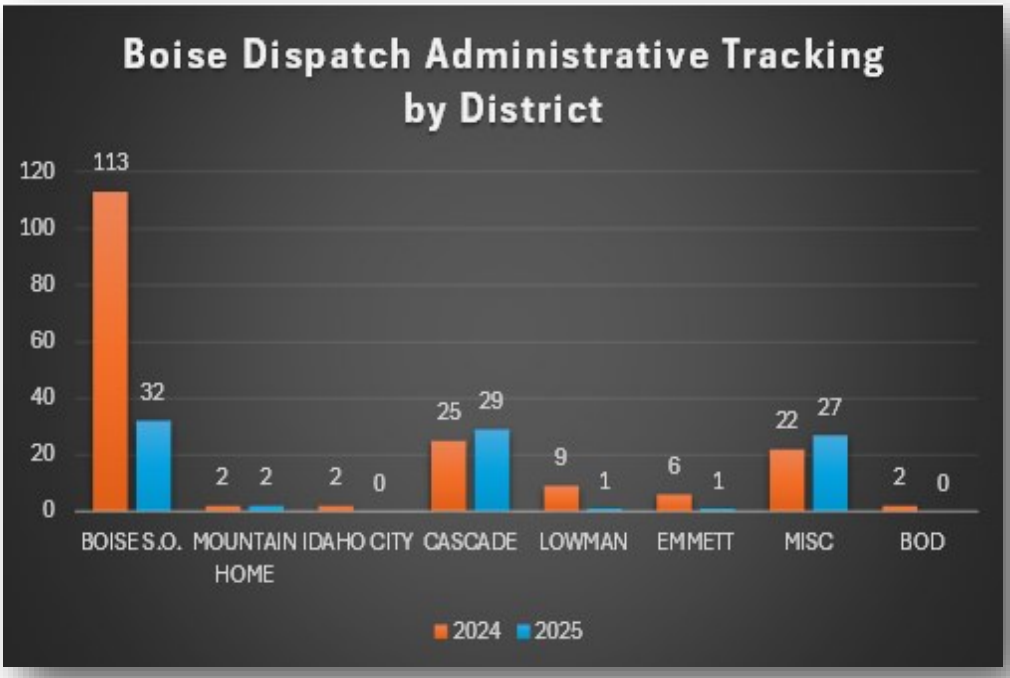
BOISE DISPATCH	
MONTH	**REQUESTS**
January	3
February	0
March	3
April	4
May	14
June	18
July	23
August	19
September	7
October	1
November	0
December	0
TOTAL	**92**

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	
DISTRICT	**REQUESTS**
Boise S.O.	32
Mountain Home RD	2
Idaho City RD	0
Cascade RD	29
Lowman RD	1
Emmett RD	1
Miscellaneous *(NZ, SZ, etc..)*	27
TOTAL	**92**

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

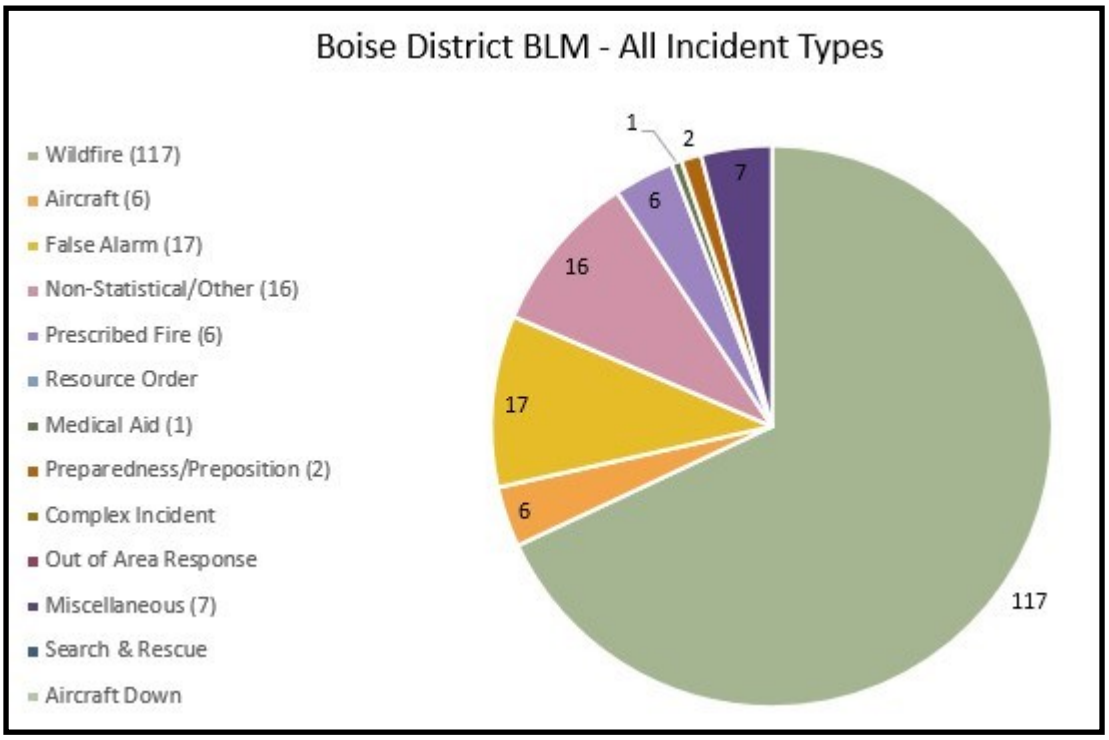
Administrative Tracking is when Boise Dispatch tracks non-fire employees. Project work information provided to Boise Dispatch by individual resources and groups allows the center to receive current information that is readily available when looking for resources that missed their check-in time.





WildCADe WORKLOAD REPORTS

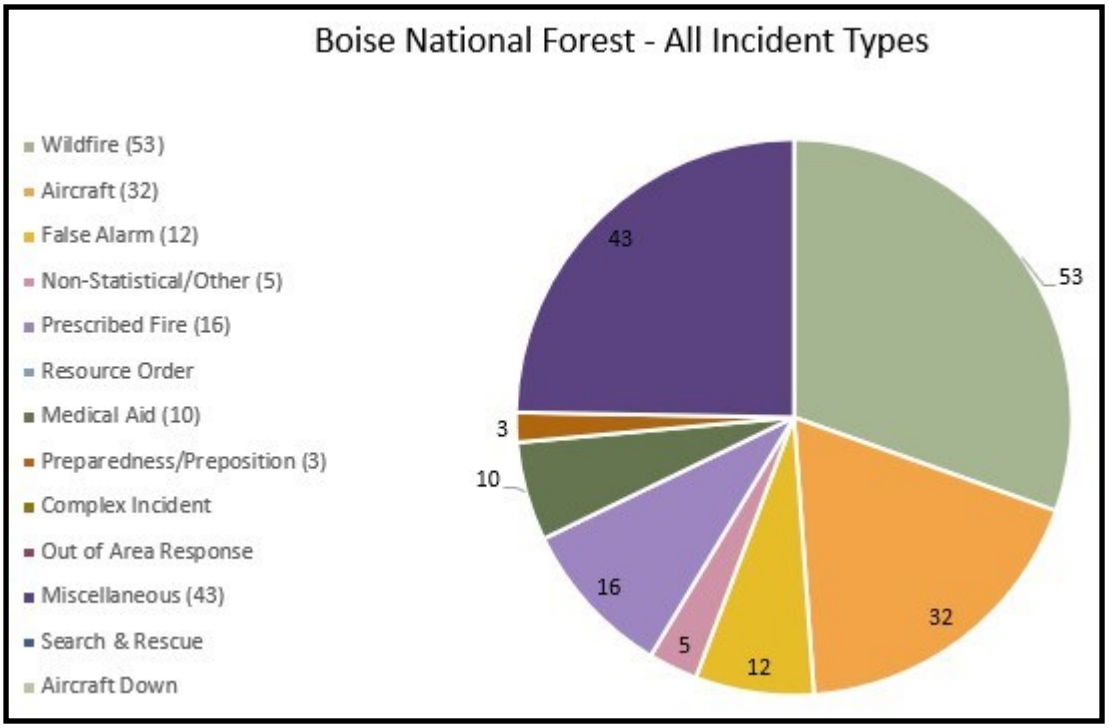
Boise District BLM– All Incident Types



As the chart to the left shows, Wildfire (117) was the largest workload for the BLM.

Non-Statistical/Other (16) came in at second.

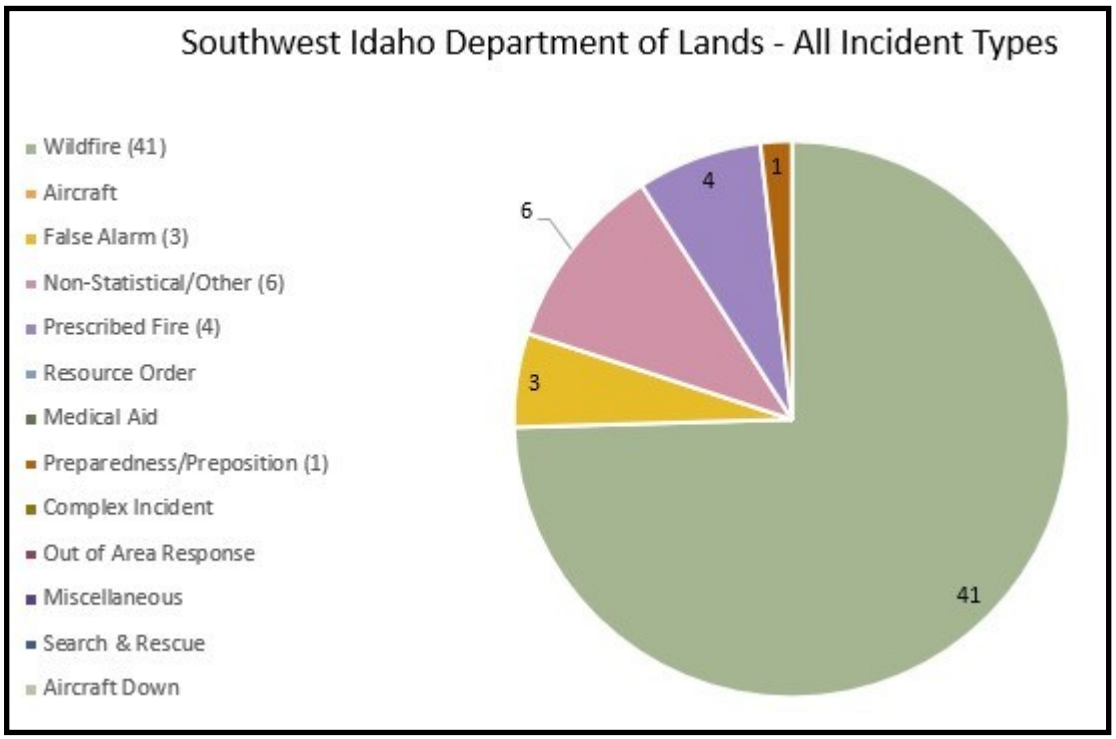
Boise National Forest– All Incident Types



This pie chart and data show that Wildfire (53) and Miscellaneous (43) accounted for much of the workload for the Forest Service. The miscellaneous incidents are comprised of project work, tow/disabled vehicle assistance, public & agency assistance, training, etc.

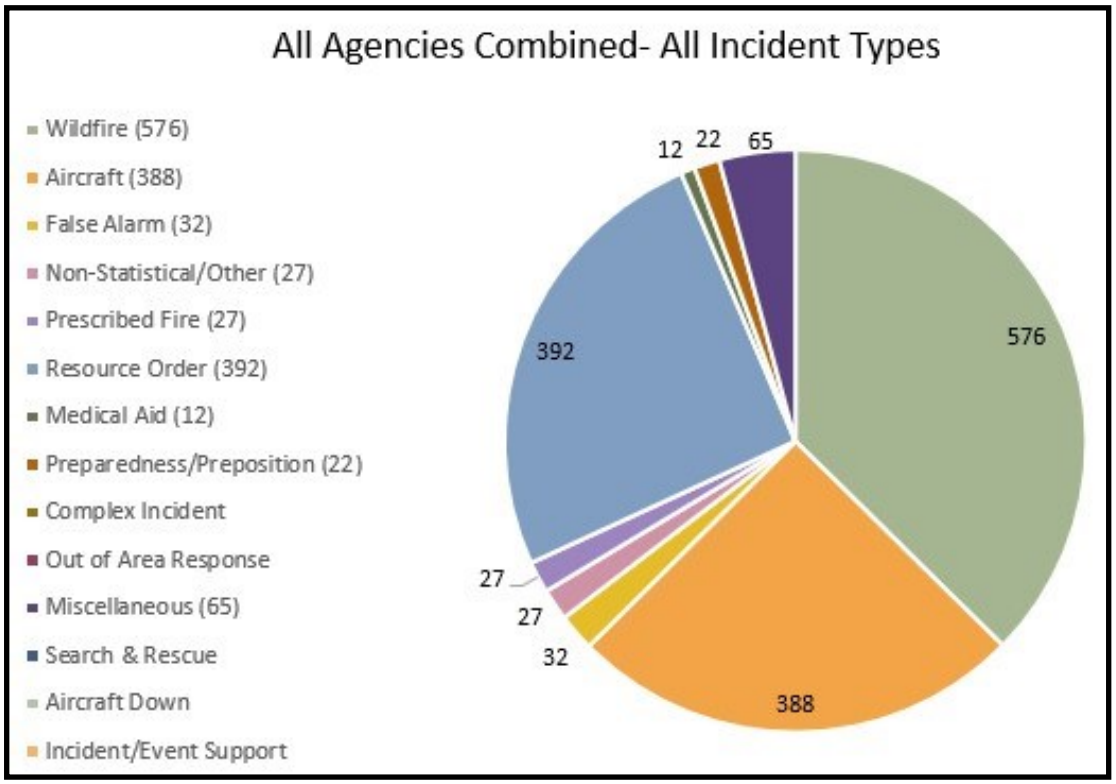
WildCADe WORKLOAD REPORTS

Southwest Idaho Department of Lands– All Incident Types



Wildfire (41) was the biggest workload for IDL. Non-Statistical/Other (6) being the 2nd most created incident.

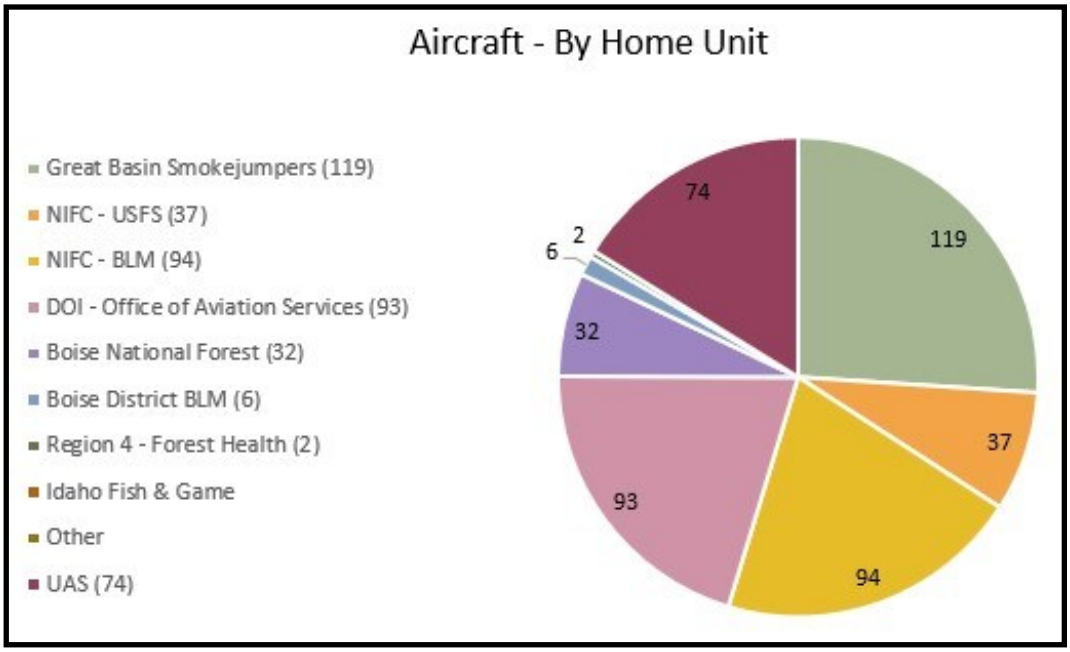
All Agencies Combined– All Incident Types



Wildfire (576) was the biggest workload, 348 of those fires occurred on the Orchard Combat Training Range. Resource Orders (392) came in second. A much less active fire season lead to Medical Aids going from 68 in 2024 to just 12 in 2025.

WildCADe WORKLOAD REPORTS

Aircraft



The chart above shows Boise Dispatch's workload for Aircraft incidents. The biggest workload was for the Boise Smokejumpers (119). A majority of these incidents were created 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 (93) up from 77 in 2024 doing proficiency training with their helicopter & fixed-wing pilots. UAS (74) includes all home units. UAS has steadily increased each year. There were 55 UAS incidents in 2024, and 28 in 2023.

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 burned BLM owned land. This data is input by dispatch. In 2025, there was an increase from 299 fires to 348, and significant increase in acres burned, from 19,589 acres in 2024 to 30,868 in 2025. These were all human starts caused by military training activities.

120mm Sabot Training Round.

FIRE ACTIVITY

HISTORICAL COMPARISONS - ALL AGENCIES

In 2025, Boise Interagency Dispatch Center dispatched a total of 211 wildland fire incidents for 53,195 acres. The number of fires is 129% of the 10 year average while the acres account for just 38% 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 (2020-2024), 10 year (2015-2024), and 25 year (2000-2024) averages.

	BOISE DISTRICT BLM		BOISE NATIONAL FOREST		SW IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS		BDC - SW IDAHO	
	FIRES	ACRES	FIRES	ACRES	FIRES	ACRES	FIRES	ACRES
2025	117	49,890	53	2,925	41	379	211	53,195
25 YR AVG	96	71,178	100	57,720	25	3,527	221	132,424
% OF 25 YR AVG	122%	70%	53%	5%	164%	11%	96%	40%
10 YR AVG	87	70,705	53	63,967	23	6,525	163	141,197
% OF 10 YR AVG	135%	71%	100%	5%	175%	6%	129%	38%
5 YR AVG	79	56,402	55	81,711	27	10,700	162	148,812
% OF 5 YR AVG	147%	88%	96%	4%	152%	4%	131%	36%

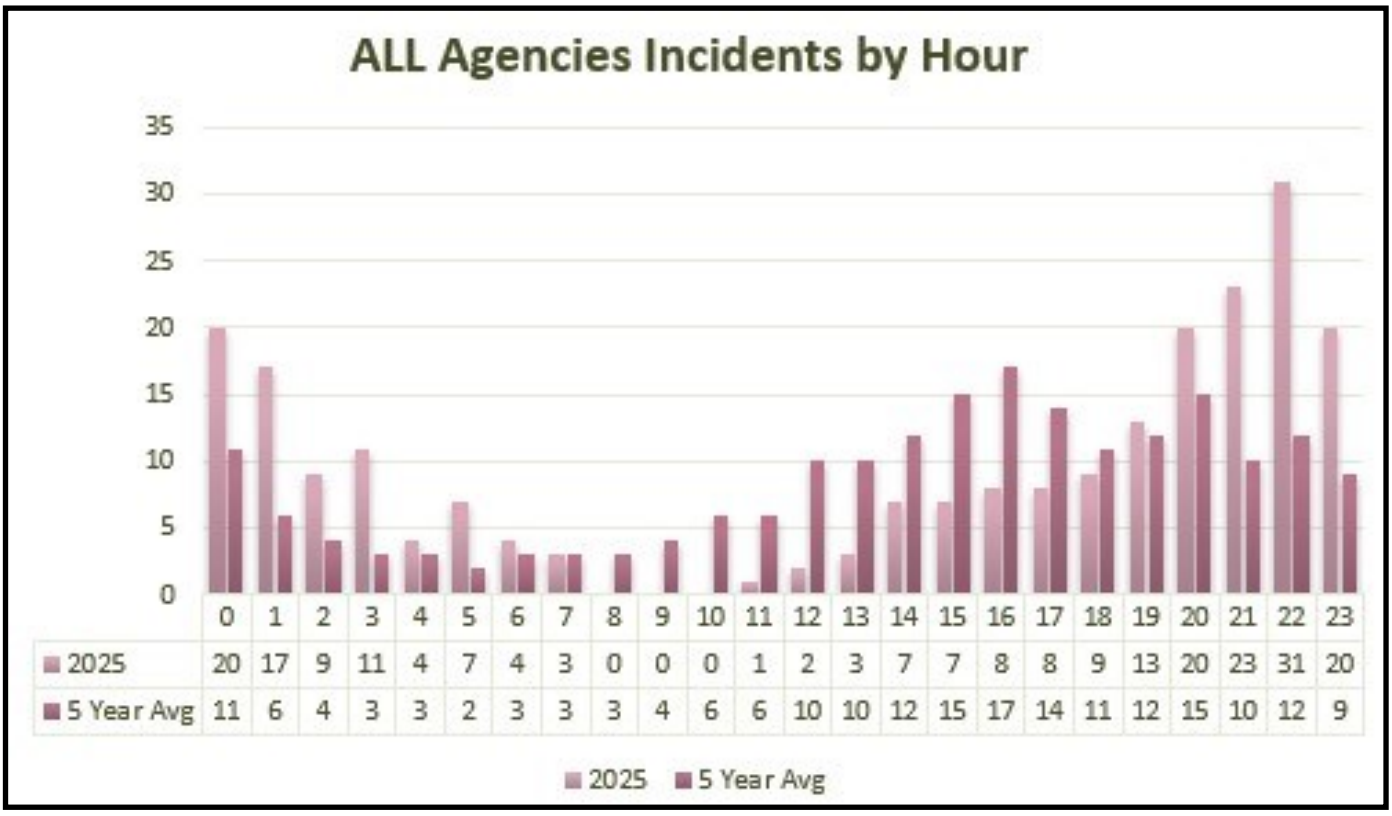
Looking at the individual agencies in the above table compared to the 10-year average: The Boise District BLM was at 135% of ignitions and burned 71% of the average acres. The Boise National Forest was at 100% of ignitions and just 5% of acres burned. The Southwest Idaho Department of Lands had 175% of ignitions and only 6% of acres burned.

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

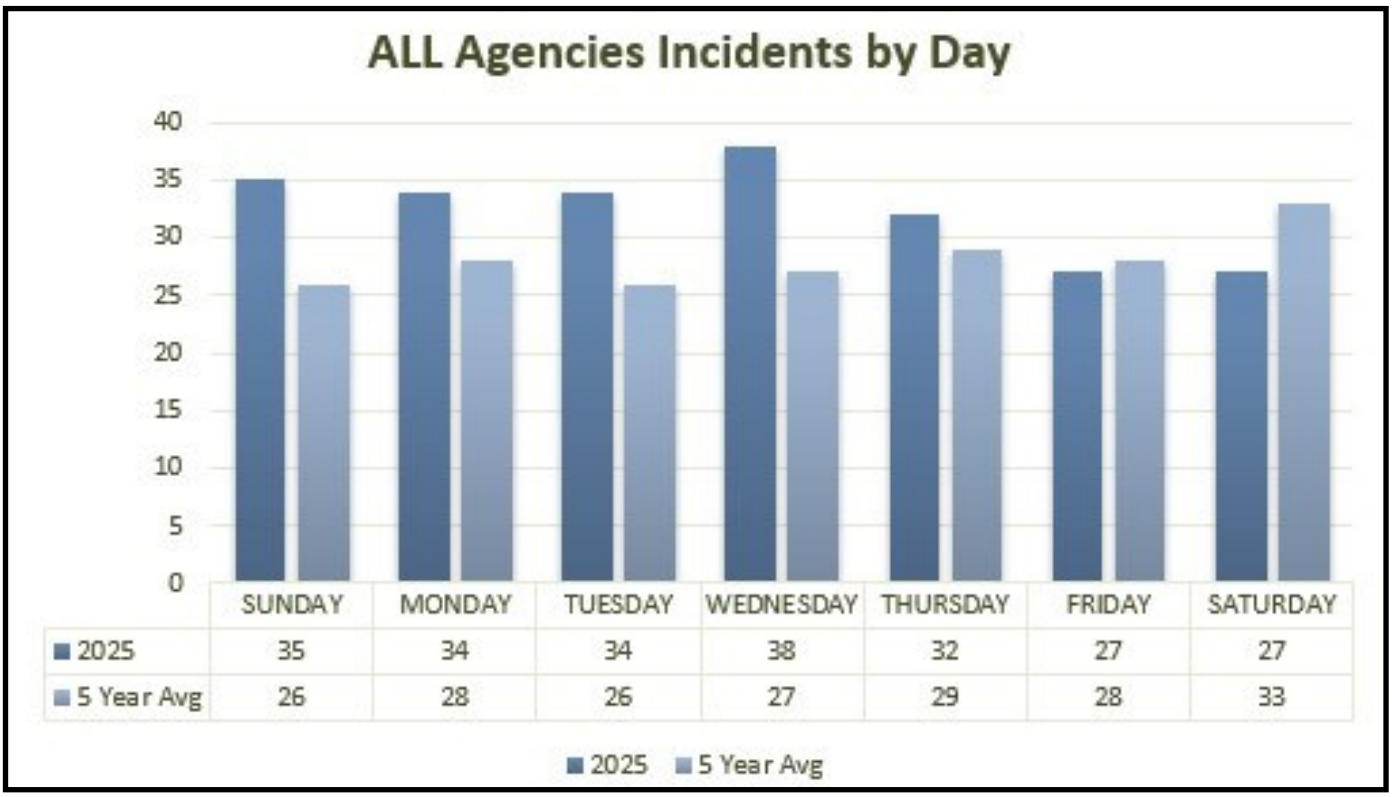
	BOISE DISTRICT BLM		BOISE NATIONAL FOREST		IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	
YEAR	# OF FIRES	TOTAL ACRES	# OF FIRES	TOTAL ACRES	# OF FIRES	TOTAL ACRES
10 YR AVG	87	70,705	53	63,967	23	6,525
2025	117	49,890	53	2,925	41	379
2024	101	240,725	65	370,853	46	51,590
2023	76	13,963	42	3,328	31	1,289
2022	81	18,085	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

HISTORICAL COMPARISONS– ALL AGENCIES

The chart below compares occurrences of ignitions in 2025, by time of day, compared to the 5 year average for all agencies.



The chart below compares occurrences of ignitions in 2025, by day, compared to the 5 year average for all agencies.



FIRE ACTIVITY

WUI Layer Addition: In 2025, our Board of Directors implemented a new Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) layer to our WildCADe map. This addition substantially increased the reported number of WUI fires (wildfire within a half-mile buffer zone around known buildings) compared to previous years.

Before the introduction of the WUI layer, the determination of WUI fires was inconsistent and lacked clear definitions.

BY AGENCY– Boise District BLM

BOD TOTAL FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
HUMAN CAUSED	90	15,697.5
LIGHTNING CAUSED	27	34,192.9
TOTAL	**117**	**49,890.4**

BOD ASSIST FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
FEDERAL AND STATE	6	——
COUNTY	15	2,746.6

BOD FIRES & ACRES BY LAND OWNERSHIP						
LAND OWNERSHIP	HUMAN CAUSED	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING CAUSED	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL FIRES	TOTAL ACRES
BLM-ID-BOD	90	9,902.9	27	32,827.75	117	42,730.65
USFS-ID-BOF	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDL-ID-SWS	0	797.7	0	874.5	0	1,672.2
PRIVATE	0	4,647.7	0	390.45	0	5,038.15
FWS-ID-DFR	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1
MILITARY-ID-MHQ	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILITARY-ID-LPE	0	1.7	0	0	0	1.7
BOR-ID-SRL	0	347.4	0	0	0	347.4
OTHER*	—-	0	—-	262.9	—-	262.9
COMBINED TOTALS	**90**	**15,697.5**	**27**	**34,192.9**	**117**	

** Other includes land protected by another dispatch area that was burned by a fire originating on BOD responsible acres.*

BY AGENCY– Boise District BLM

The table below shows how fires started and how many acres burned in each field office.

Note: acres are only BLM land ownership acres.

FIELD OFFICE STATISTICS - BLM OWNED ACRES				
	# FIRES	**HUMAN ACRES**	**LIGHTNING ACRES**	**TOTAL ACRES**
BIRDS OF PREY	32	5,267.1	5,927.8	11,194.9
BRUNEAU	6	1	21,928.5	21,929.5
FOUR RIVERS	50	10,190.9	217	10,407.9
OWYHEE	28	238.4	6,119.6	6,358

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	12	10 %
AIRCRAFT	2	2 %
COUNTY DISPATCH	85	72 %
LOOKOUTS	2	2 %
PRIVATE CITIZEN	16	14 %

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	39
LEPA AREA	11
RETARDANT USED	12
RFD RESPONSE	67
RFPA RESPONSE	15
SAGE-GROUSE	27
WILDERNESS/JMSFMA	5
WUI	41

FIRE SIZE OCCURANCE - BOD	
A (0-.25 acres)	33
B (.26-9 acres)	41
C (10-99 acres)	22
D (100-299 acres)	8
E (300-999 acres)	8
F (1000-4999 acres)	2
G (5000+ acres)	3
TOTAL	**117**

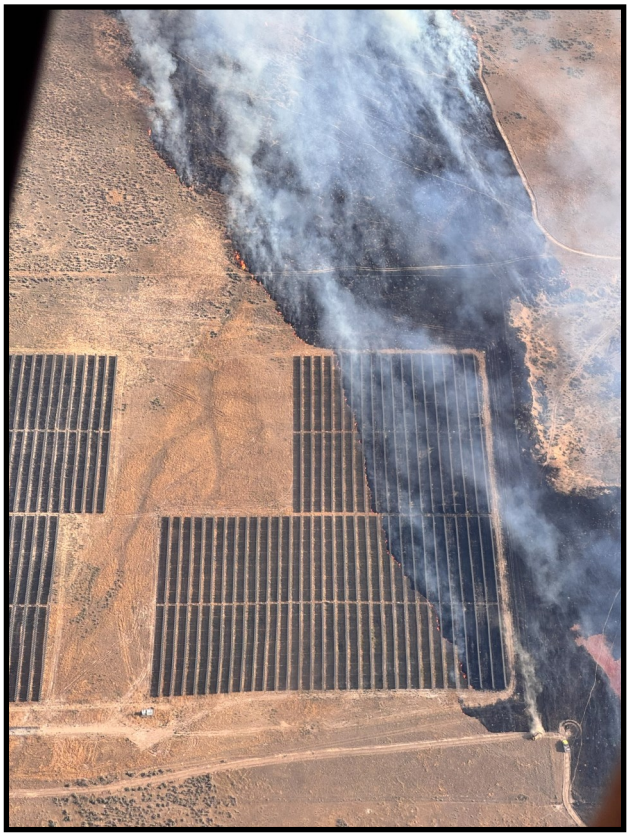
The Tindall fire started at approximately 1600 on July 15, 2025. It was sparked by powerlines and grew to 1,697 acres.

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**
05/30/2025	SMORE	S1Y0	BOP	H	796.1
06/09/2025	CINDER	S2EU	BOP	H	337.4
06/28/2025	HOMER	S3SP	FRFO	H	366
07/15/2025	TINDALL	S5K2	BOP	H	1,697.7
07/19/2025	MM65 I84	S5TP	FRFO	H	8,898.3
07/24/2025	LILHORSE	S65P	FRFO	L	890.3
07/28/2025	SUCCOR	S6D3	OFO	L	390.4
07/29/2025	BLACKSTONE	S6JM	BFO	L	21,896.6
07/29/2025	EASTHORSE	S6K9	OFO	L	411.1
07/31/2025	STRIKER	S6NM	BOP	L	5,791.7
08/02/2025	VICTORY	S6Y3	BOP	H	916.8
08/13/2025	BOX	S7QZ	OFO	L	4,316.2



Solar farm and retardant drops on the MM65 I84 fire.

BY AGENCY - Boise District BLM

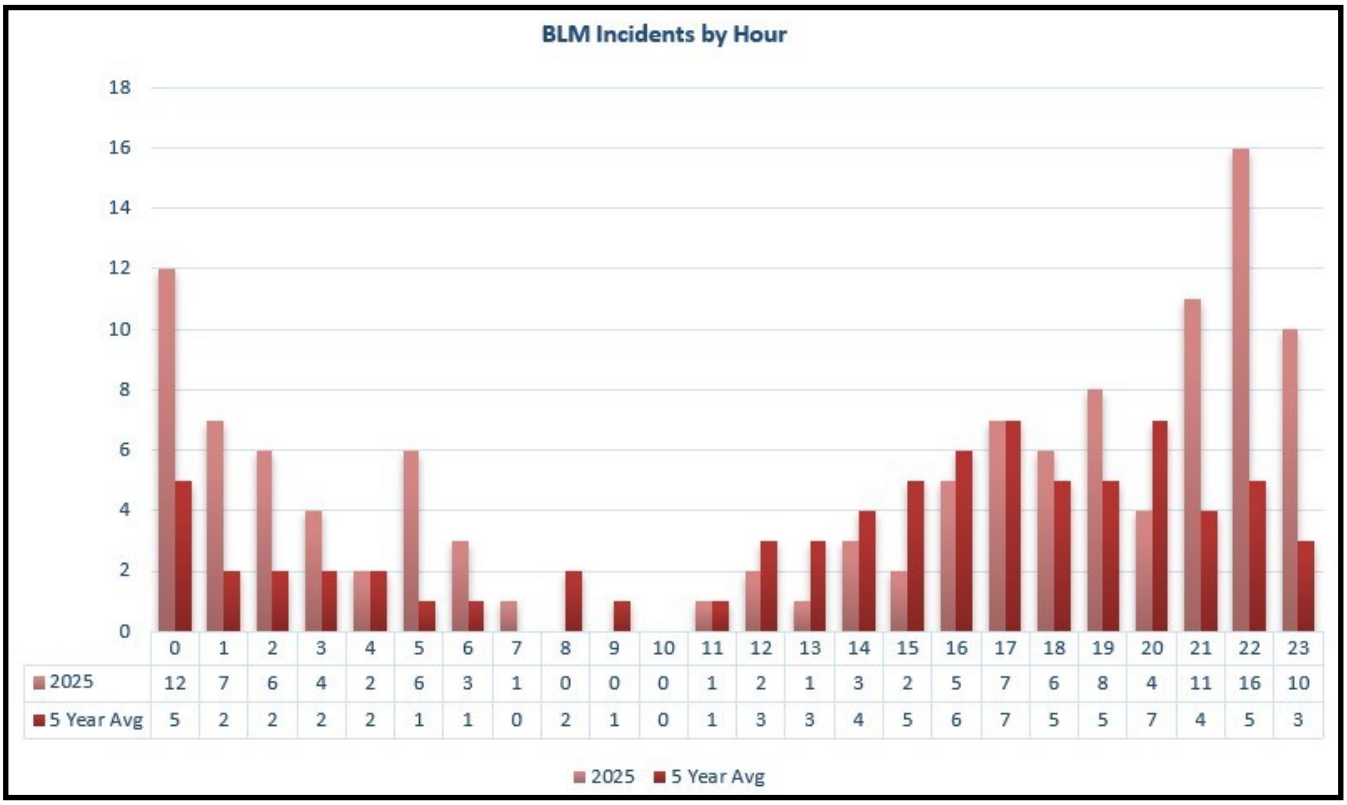
Boise Dispatch was notified by an IAA (Incident Awareness and Assessment) flight of 3 new detections in the Owyhee Mountains on August 13, 2025. One of those ended up being the BOX fire. It would get an IMT3 assigned and grow to 4,316 acres.

ID-BOD FIRES & ACRES BY MONTH				
	TOTAL # FIRES	HUMAN FIRES	LIGHTNING FIRES	ACRES
JANUARY	1	1	0	0.1
FEBRUARY	0	0	0	0
MARCH	2	2	0	217
APRIL	3	3	0	1.2
MAY	9	9	0	840.6
JUNE	26	26	0	1,520.75
JULY	40	24	16	4,1011
AUGUST	22	12	10	5,899.4
SEPTEMBER	11	10	1	275.15
OCTOBER	2	2	0	28.3
NOVEMBER	1	1	0	0.1
DECEMBER	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**117**	**90**	**27**	**49,793.6**

BY AGENCY– Boise District BLM

WildCADe REPORTS

The chart below compares occurrences of ignition in 2025, by time of day, as compared to the 5 year average for the Boise District BLM.



	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2025	12	7	6	4	2	6	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	2	5	7	6	8	4	11	16	10
5 Year Avg	5	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	3	3	4	5	6	7	5	5	7	4	5	3

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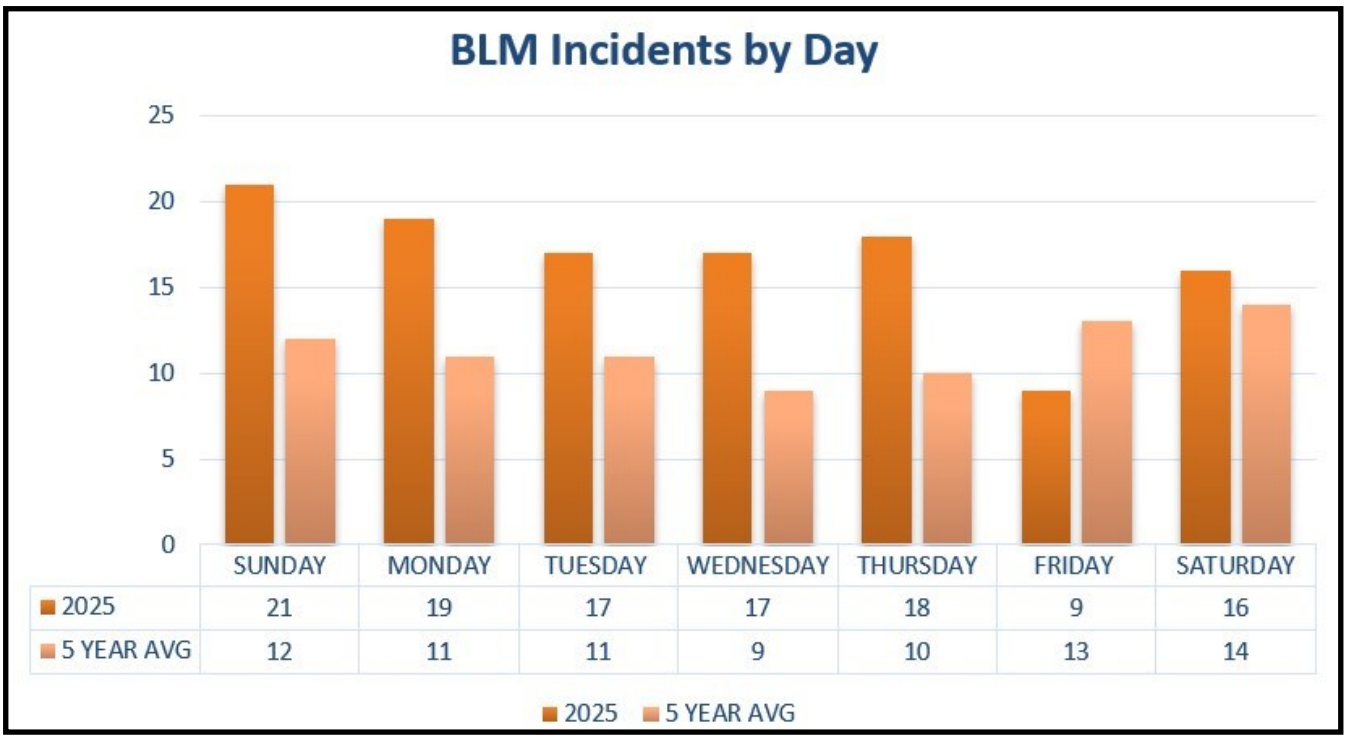


	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
2025	21	19	17	17	18	9	16
5 YEAR AVG	12	11	11	9	10	13	14

FIRE ACTIVITY

BY AGENCY– Boise National Forest

BOF TOTAL FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
HUMAN CAUSED	6	2.5
LIGHTNING CAUSED	47	2,922.35
TOTAL	**53**	**2,924.85**

BOF ASSIST FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
FEDERAL AND STATE	34	——
COUNTY	4	465.1

BOF FIRES & ACRES BY LAND OWNERSHIP						
LAND	HUMAN CAUSED	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING CAUSED	LIGHTNING ACRES	**TOTAL FIRES**	**TOTAL ACRES**
USFS-ID-BOF	6	0.2	47	1,912.45	53	1,912.65
BLM-ID-BOD	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDL-ID-SWS	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRIVATE	0	0	0	2.8	0	2.8
MILITARY-ID-LPE	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOR-ID-SRL	0	2.3	0	0.1	0	2.4
OTHER	——	0	——	1,007	——	1,007
COMBINED TOTALS	**6**	**2.5**	**47**	**2,922.35**	**53**	**2,924.85**

**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	6	0.3	90.1	90.4
IDAHO CITY	8	0	4.25	4.25
CASCADE	17	0	2,808.95	2,808.95
LOWMAN	11	0.1	1	1.1
EMMETT	11	0	18.05	18.05

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 STRAGEGY USED	**TOTAL OCCURANCES**
RETARDANT USED	2
RFD RESPONSE	5
WUI	9

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	19	36%
AIRCRAFT	8	15%
COUNTY DISPATCH	8	15%
LOOKOUTS	10	19%
PRIVATE CITIZEN	8	15%

FIRE SIZE OCCURANCE - USFS	
A (0-.25 acres)	37
B (.26-9 acres)	13
C (10-99 acres)	2
D (100-299 acres)	0
E (300-999 acres)	0
F (1000-4999 acres)	1
G (5000+ acres)	0
TOTAL	**53**

BY AGENCY - Boise National Forest

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

ID-BOF FIRES OVER 10 ACRES					
DATE	**NAME**	**FIRE CODE**	**DISTRICT**	**CAUSE**	**ACRES**
07/29/2025	TRAIL	EKW2	D1	L	76.6
07/30/2025	ANDERSON	EKW2	D6	L	16
08/13/2025	ROCK	S7RE	D4	L	2,796

The ROCK fire on 08/15/2025.

BY AGENCY - Boise National Forest

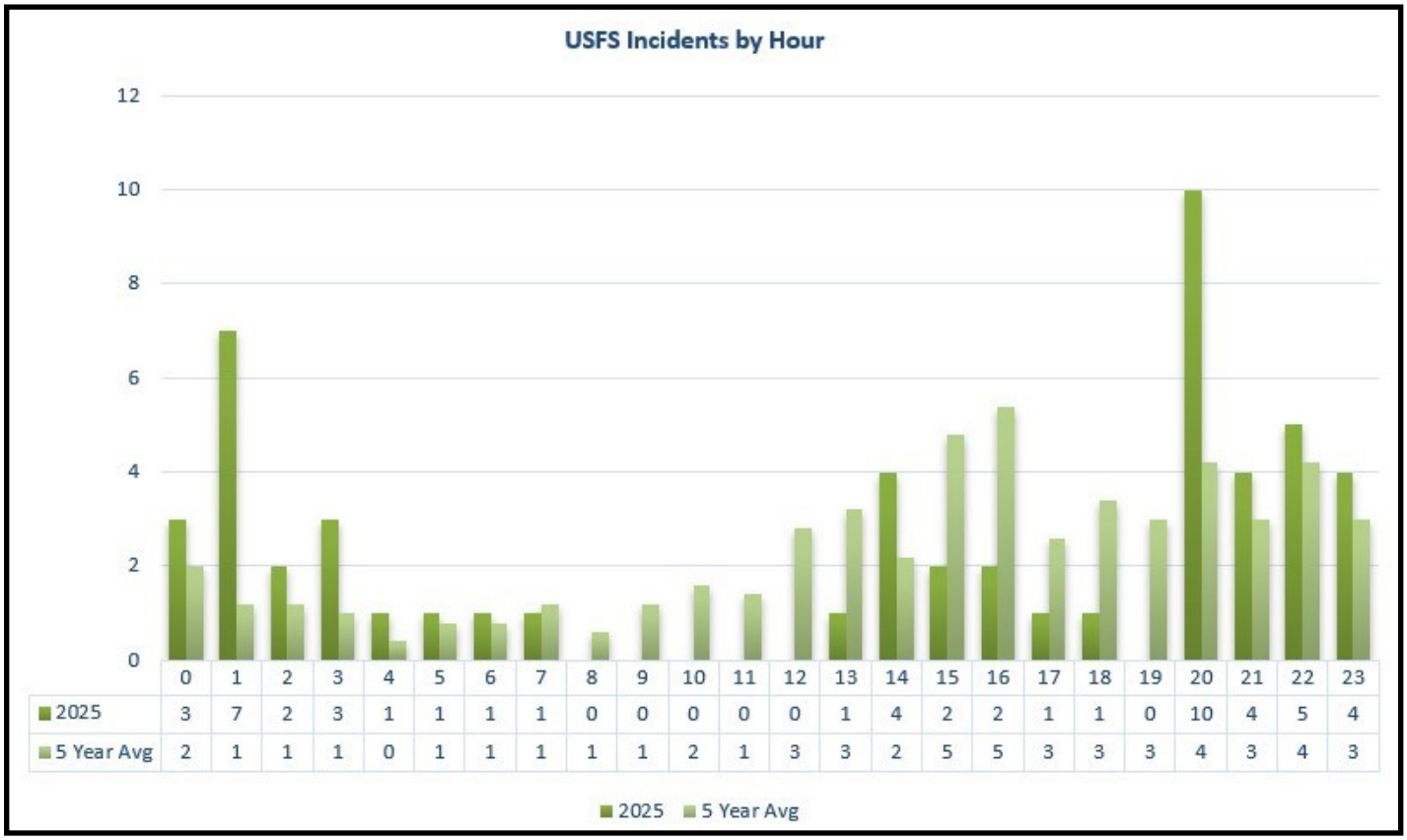
Jackson Peak lookout with a dusting of snow on June 21, 2025.

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	0	0	0	0
MAY	0	0	0	0
JUNE	7	2	5	0.7
JULY	21	1	20	99.15
AUGUST	20	2	18	2,822.6
SEPTEMBER	4	0	4	2.3
OCTOBER	1	1	0	0.1
NOVEMBER	0	0	0	0
DECEMBER	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**53**	**6**	**47**	**2,924.85**

BY AGENCY - Boise National Forest

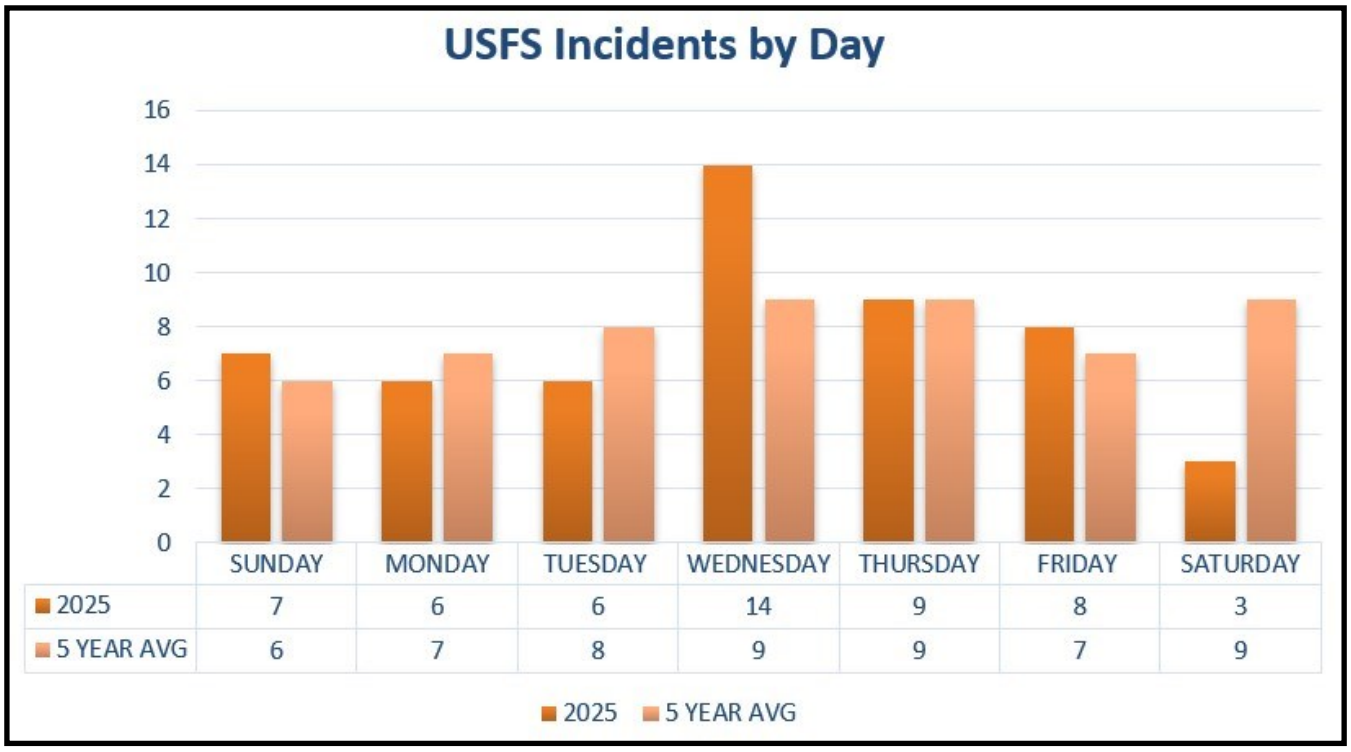
WildCADe Reports

The chart below compares occurrences of ignition in 2025, by time of day, as compared to the 5 year average for the Boise National Forest.



	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2025	3	7	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	2	1	1	0	10	4	5	4
5 Year Avg	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	5	5	3	3	3	4	3	4	3

The chart below compares occurrences of ignition in 2025, by day, as compared to the 5 year average for the Boise National Forest.



	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
2025	7	6	6	14	9	8	3
5 YEAR AVG	6	7	8	9	9	7	9

BY AGENCY - Southwest Area Idaho Department of Lands

SWS TOTAL FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
HUMAN CAUSED	18	195.2
LIGHTNING CAUSED	23	184.25
TOTAL	**41**	**379.45**

SWS ASSIST FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
FEDERAL ASSISTS	9	——
COUNTY ASSISTS	4	391

The SPANISH fire was caused by lightning and reported to Boise Dispatch by H-7TD at 1417 on August 2nd, 2025.

SWS FIRES & ACRES BY LAND OWNERSHIP						
LAND OWNERSHIP	HUMAN CAUSED	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING CAUSED	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL FIRES	TOTAL ACRES
IDL-ID-SWS	18	124.05	23	5	41	129.05
USFS-ID-BOF	0	0.6	0	28.45	0	29.05
BLM-ID-BOD	0	0	0	6	0	6
PRIVATE	0	70.55	0	144.8	0	215.35
MILITARY-ID-LPE	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOR-ID-SRL	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMBINED TOTALS	**18**	**195.2**	**23**	**184.25**	**41**	**379.45**

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 STRAGEGY USED	**TOTAL OCCURANCES**
RETARDANT USED	1
RFD RESPONSE	21
WUI	22

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	10	25%
AIRCRAFT	0	0%
COUNTY DISPATCH	26	65%
LOOKOUTS	0	0%
PRIVATE CITIZEN	4	10%

The HILL fire started March 7th, 2025. It was a human start and mutual aid was requested by Wilderness Ranch. Both SWS and BOF resources responded. The fire was contained that same evening at 3.9 acres.

FIRE SIZE OCCURANCE - IDL	
A (0-.25 acres)	18
B (.26-9 acres)	19
C (10-99 acres)	2
D (100-299 acres)	2
E (300-999 acres)	0
F (1000-4999 acres)	0
G (5000+ acres)	0
TOTAL	**41**

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**
06/23/2025	TENPEN	S3F7	H	113.9
07/09/2025	SECOND	S54S	L	140.2
07/29/2025	WAIDE	S6GB	L	26.8
08/12/2025	ROBIE	S7NK	H	57.9

The ROBIE fire started August 12, 2025. It was reported by Boise County to Boise Dispatch at 1633. SWS, BOD and BOF provided suppression efforts, along with multiple county and volunteer resources. Containment was achieved the next day at 1500.

BY AGENCY - Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

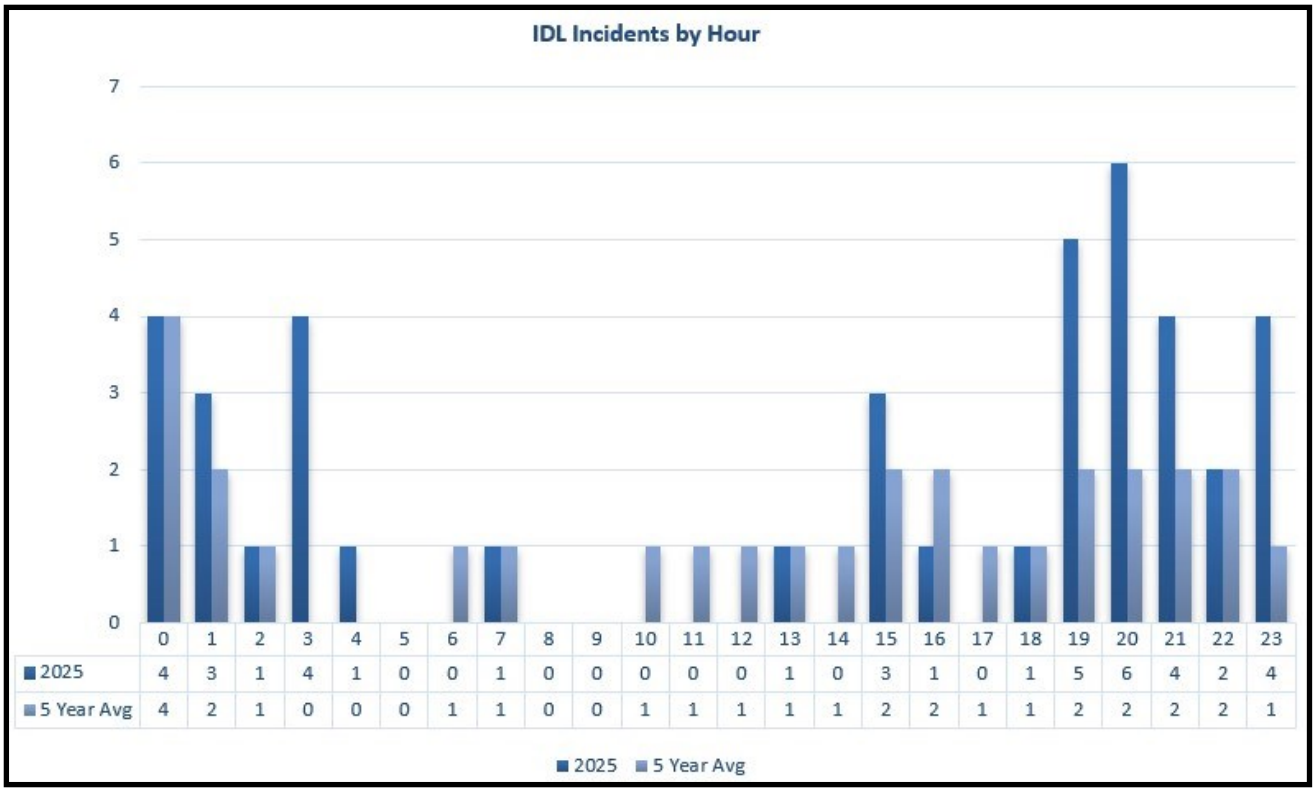
The TENPEN fire was reported by Idaho State Correctional Institution to Ada County. It was sparked by welding and grew to almost 114 acres.

ID-SWS 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	9.5
APRIL	2	2	0	0.85
MAY	2	2	0	1.9
JUNE	6	4	2	122.65
JULY	10	2	8	174.65
AUGUST	15	4	11	69.35
SEPTEMBER	1	0	1	0.1
OCTOBER	2	1	1	0.35
NOVEMBER	1	1	0	0.1
DECEMBER	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**41**	**18**	**23**	**379.45**

BY AGENCY - Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

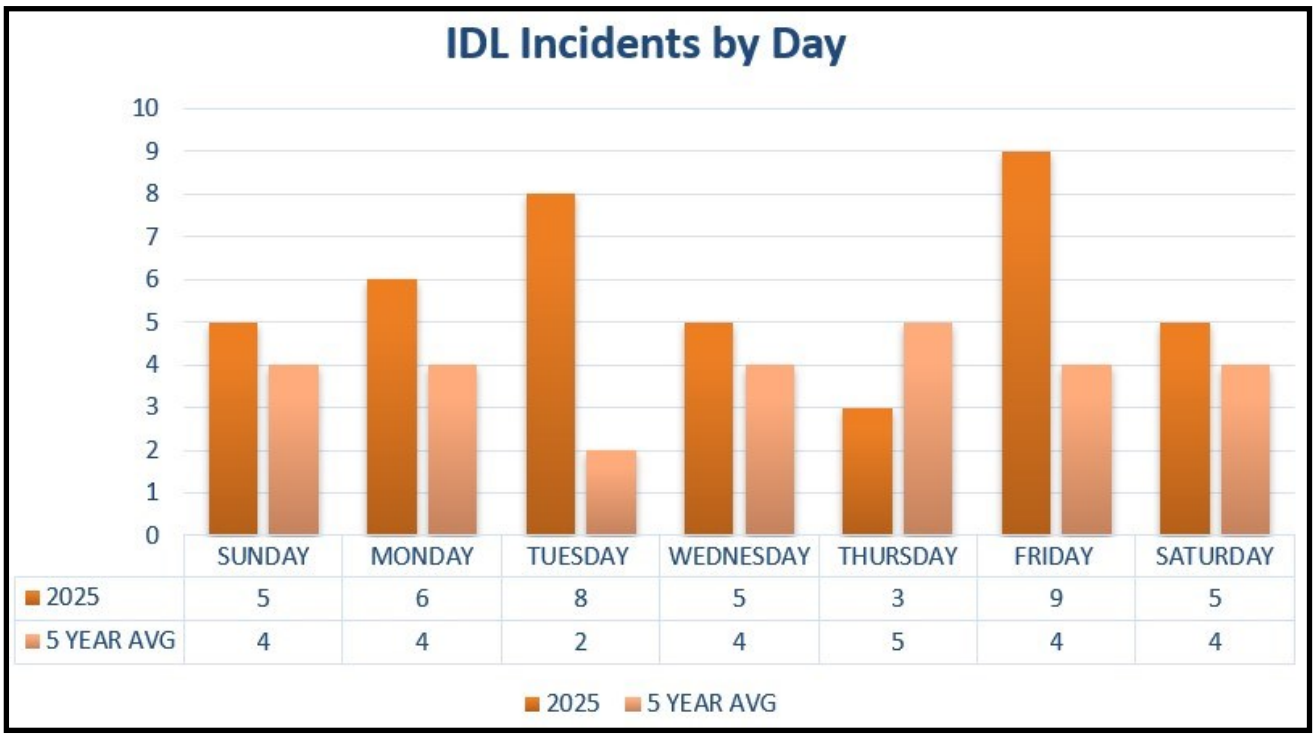
WildCAD Reports

The chart below compares occurrences of ignition in 2025, by time of day, as compared to the 5 year average for the Southwest Area Idaho Department of Lands.



	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2025	4	3	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	1	5	6	4	2	4
5 Year Avg	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1

The chart below compares occurrences of ignition in 2025, by day, as compared to the 5 year average for the Southwest Area Idaho Department of Lands.



	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
2025	5	6	8	5	3	9	5
5 YEAR AVG	4	4	2	4	5	4	4

LOGISTICAL ACTIVITY

Boise Dispatch Center mobilizes 1,439 personnel representing the following agencies:

AGENCY	BOD	BOF	SWS	BOS	DFR	ISO	OTHER	NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER					
								FCD	FCA	FCF	FCR	FCP	AMDH
CAREER	81	132	256	17	23	33	63	142	23	64	18	26	14
CAREER SEASONAL	23	86	15	2	0	3	1	17	1	3	1	0	1
CASUAL HIRE	65	55	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
INTERMITTENT	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	71	120	0	0	0	2	2	10	0	0	0	1	0
VOLUNTEER	0	0	32	0	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, **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	230	13	20	54	17	15	20	15	5
CREW	0	0	25	1	1	4	0	3	4	6	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	263	11	8	20	45	7	31	24	0
OVERHEAD	58	9	1,448	93	63	201	64	128	86	113	77

WORKLOAD

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center processed **11,683** resource orders in 2025. Below is a chart showing the breakdown of the type of work processed. In comparison, last year we processed **37,731** orders. The five year average (2021-2025) is **13,980** orders processed.

	Cancelled UTF	FILL/ CLOSE	CANCELLED	REASSIGNED	COMPLETE
AIRCRAFT	27	0	67	296	288
CREW	7	0	19	35	70
EQUIPMENT	16	0	50	152	1,372
OVERHEAD	119	0	186	1,537	2,775
SUPPLY	14	1,874	71	0	121
TOTAL	**183**	**1,874**	**393**	**2,000**	**3,774**
				OVERALL TOTAL	**11,683**

LOGISTICAL ACTIVITY

Rental Vehicles

Flex Fleet was used once again in 2025 to supplement the availability of HD truck rentals to support incidents locally and nationally. Boise Dispatch received 10 Flex Fleet trucks as opposed to the 20 trucks received in 2024. One truck had a mechanical breakdown and was not replaced. Eleven renters took trucks on assignment. Three of the ten trucks were never utilized.

Mob Center

The Boise Mob Center was activated twice in 2025. The first activation was to facilitate coordination for 2025 NICC NATIONAL TASK FORCE. The second activation was to bring down a Yukon type 2 IA crew and order equipment for use.

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. This year they did not conduct pre-season inspections for VIPR contracts. During the season they performed 280 pre-use inspections on VIPR equipment.

BOF WAREHOUSE STATISTICS		
YEAR	INSPECTIONS	HD TRUCK RENTALS
2025	280	11
2024	462	72
2023	107	23
2022	292	37
2021	259	73
5 YEAR AVERAGE	280	43

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 RX burning efforts for the Boise National Forest.

The 2025 fire season was moderately busy, with Expanded Dispatch operating continuously from June 15 to September 30. We entertained 3 teams on fires, 1 CIMT and 2 Type 3 teams. We hosted 7 EDSD's and 3 EDSP's during the season, at its peak we had 7 personnel in expanded.

Boise Dispatch has 485 VIPR resources that can be dispatched and we will often deplete our VIPR Dispatch Priority Lists when busy nationally. This year we filled 260 VIPR resources to 56 different incidents.

Crews chipping dozer line on the ROCK fire.

VIPR equipment rehabbing dozer line on the ROCK fire.

FIRE SUPPRESSION RESOURCES

Below is a list of local 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	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 Boise National Forest is home to two Type 1 Hotshot crews located in Garden Valley and Idaho City. These crews are nationally available and provide the nation with expertise in all aspects of wildfire. Due to high demand and our below average fire season, these crews were not available locally but did help with projects pre and post season. This year Deon Berner retired after 35 years of service with many of those as the Boise IHC superintendent.

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	5/5	5/23	10/7	15	9	103	10	7	6	4	63319	30
Idaho City IHC	4/21	4/29	9/30	20	10	101	9	8	10	6	98012	21

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 handcrews 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 also dispatches 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	06/09/2025	06/19/2025	06/13/2025	04/30/2025
OFF-UNIT ASSIGNMENTS	2	4	2	3

ENGINES

Below shows a breakdown of the engine program by their module types. The engines' main responsibility is Initial Attack for their districts, or zones, but also have the capability and skills to manage large fires. These modules helped local and neighboring dispatch areas in fire suppression and prescribed burns. Our center also dispatches contract engines and cooperators (AKA local fire departments).

	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	34	17	1	28
DATE OF FIRST OFF-UNIT ASSIGNMENT	01/09	01/08	09/08	07/08

The Striker fire (ID-BOD). Reported by Owyhee County on July 31st just before 2 AM. It was located approximately 4 miles ENE of Murphy, ID and grew to almost 5,800 acres.

Boise Dispatch sent 41 local resources to the Monroe Canyon fire (Fishlake National Forest) in Utah.

AIRCRAFT

HELICOPTERS

The Boise Forest Exclusive Use helicopter program vendors were Idaho Helicopters for the Type 2, and Firehawk for the Type 3. The Type 1 Exclusive Use program vendor was Capitol Helicopters LLC.

	BLM	USFS	USFS	USFS
TAIL NUMBER	**N17FH**	**N205LM**	**N32BH**	**N603NC**
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	UH-60	Bell 205A-1++	AS-350B3	UH60A
CATEGORY TYPE	1	2	3	1
MANDATORY AVAILABILITY PERIOD	120	120	115	120
DAYS ON EXTENSION	15	14	15	13
BASE LOCATION	Boise	Lucky Peak Helibase	Garden Valley (U88)	Lucky Peak Helibase
CREW SIZE	24	13	13	1
TOTAL FLIGHT HOURS	238.7	199	194.6	312.5
FIRE MANAGEMENT HOURS	238.7	199	11	312.5
OTHER HOURS	0	0	183.6	0
INITIAL ATTACK INCIDENTS	48	72	37	10
LARGE FIRE INCIDENTS	3	12	2	8
PERSON DAYS ON FIRES	1,232	1,264	84 (IA)	125
% IA SUPPORTED WITH BUCKET	95%	66%	70%	100%
GALLONS OF WATER	1,008,726	78,620	101,819	1,707,700
GALLONS OF RETARDANT	0	0	0	0
PERSONNEL TRANSPORTED	413	814	571	0
OPERATIONAL RAPPELS	N/A	81	N/A	N/A
FIRES STAFFED BY RAPPELLERS	N/A	28	N/A	N/A
POUNDS OF INTERNAL CARGO	101,807	76,405	53,890	N/A
POUNDS OF EXTERNAL CARGO	3,270	71,745	42,495	6,100
AERIAL IGNITION HOURS	0	0	2.9	0
HELITACK VEHICLE MILEAGE	69,610	58,600	22,500	19,656
DETAILER TOTAL DAYS	264	72	287	56
TOTAL OPERATIONAL COST	$3,000,878.16	$1,335,159	$871,916.69	$3,794,866

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	45	121
BASE LOCA-TION	BOI	BOI
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	17	38
DAYS USED	34	111
TOTAL FLIGHT TIME	79.1	157.7
TOTAL COST	$ 429,085.36	$ 682,827.20

Air attack platform N711PB.

MT. HOME SEAT BASE — (U76) - BLM

Base Operational Dates	6/23—09/24/2025
Retardant (Total Gal.)	111,693
Water (Total Gal.)	0
# of Loads	165
# of Aircraft Support	10
Total Flight Time	181.2
# Fires Supported	35
Retardant Cost	$563,709.50
Aircraft Cost (FT, EP, etc.)	$849,074.96
Misc. Cost	$114,225.83
Gallons by User	
ID-BDC dispatch area	70,454
Outside of ID-BDC dispatch area	47,592
ID-BOD	63,584
ID-BOF	4,132
ID-SWS	1,366
DOD	2,815
1st Load Out	
June 29th, N FORK OWYHEE OR-VAD-250099	
Last Load Out	
September 9th, RA 14 WASHINGTON CO ID-1WX-001132	
One Day Record	
July 19th, 29 LOADS, MM65 I-84 ID-BOD-000800	
Personnel	
# Gov personnel assigned	4
# detailers / temp support	6

U76 ramp and a S.E.A.T. being loaded with retardant.

AIRCRAFT

BOISE AIRTANKER BASE– USFS

Base Operational Dates	06/01/2025 — 09/30/2025
Water (Total Gal.)	0
Retardant (Total Gal.)	688,649
# of Loads	219
# of Aircraft Support	35
Total Flight Time	264.84
# Fires Supported	69
Retardant Cost	3,131,718.78
Aircraft Cost (FT)	2,526,383.54
1st Load Out	
06/03/2025	
Last Load Out	
09/28/2025	
One Day Record	
08/13/2025 23 LOADS 70,776 GALLONS	

FUELS MANAGEMENT

BOISE DISTRICT BLM

BOD FUELS ACCOMPLISHMENTS*		
TYPE OF PROJECT	**2024 ACRES**	**2025 ACRES**
PRESCRIBED BURNING	17,258	5,331
MECHANICAL TREATMENT	69,355	35,829
OTHER FUEL REDUCTION CONTROL	11,894	15,285
TOTAL	**98,507**	**56,445**

**Numbers are reported by fiscal year*

Tri-state fuel break, 45 Ranch Rd.

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

BOF Fawn Tussock prescribed fire unit.

BOF FUELS ACCOMPLISHMENTS*		
TYPE OF PROJECT	**2024 ACRES**	**2025 ACRES**
PRESCRIBED BURNING	6,449	6,944
MECHANICAL TREATMENT	14,711	10,588
TOTAL	**21,160**	**17,532**

**Numbers reported by fiscal year*

Idaho Department of Lands

SWS FUELS ACCOMPLISHMENTS		
TYPE OF PROJECT	**2024 ACRES**	**2025 ACRES**
PRESCRIBED BURNING	1,098	395
TOTAL	**1,098**	**395**

BOSH Rx

FY 2025

EVENTS

- Woman in the Church
- Renaissance School Fire Program
- Hawthorne Elementary
- Idaho Sportsmen's Show
- Willow Tree Learning Center
- Rigged Idaho
- White Pine Elementary
- Whittier Elementary
- Whitney Elementary
- Kids Survival Camp BC Krav Maga
- Sawtooth Sockeyes Baseball First Responders
- The Ranch Podcast
- National Night Out Columbia Village
- Caldwell Rodeo
- Dennis Technical Education Center
- Ada County LEPC
- BSU Soccor Firest Responders Night
- Bruneau Rodeo
- Smokey's 81th Birthday Idaho
- Meridian FFA Workshop
- Renaissance School Fire Program
- Renaissance School Fire Program
- Renaissance School Fire Program
- Sawtooth Sockeyes Baseball First Responders

Fire Prevention and Mitigation Program

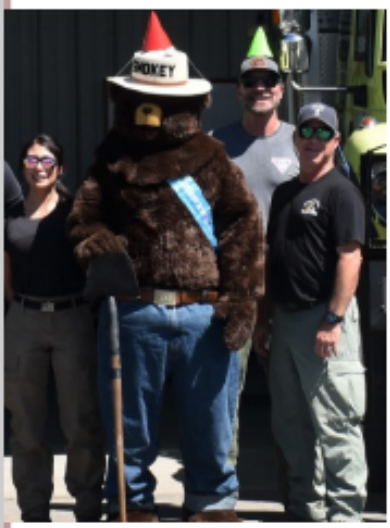
FY 2025 Summary

BOISE DISTRICT BLM FIRE & AVIATION

The Boise BLM Fire Prevention and Mitigation Program participated in 24 fire prevention, recruitment and education events during the 2025 fire season. These events included school visits and community events such as Caldwell Night Rodeo and the First Responders Night BSU Woman's Soccer Team.

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 perform hazardous fuel reduction work in multiple foothills neighborhoods. Our CA grant work with Boise City Fire also continued to aid communities via their free wood chipping program which removed hazardous fuels from numerous neighborhoods.



The most significant fire of the 2025 season was the Range Fire, burning 22,683.4 acres that included BLM managed public land on July 31st. The Blackstone fire was the second largest fire on the BLM Boise district which began amidst a series of lightning-caused fires on July 29th and reached 21,022 acres before being successfully suppressed by firefighters.

Other notable fires included the MM65 184 (7/19), Striker (7/31), Victory (8/2), Hooker (8/16). These fires all drew interest from the public and the media due to their proximity to Boise.

Boise District Fire Investigators responded to 88 human-caused fires on BLM managed lands. Investigators also assisted on 11 fires for other agencies.

Overall, the Boise District BLM experienced an increase of human-caused fires from 66 in 2024 to 88 in 2025 , with the number of shooting-caused fires increased from 12 last year to 31 this year, vehicle fires increased from 13 to 28. 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	2025
Shooting	30
Campfire	4
Vehicle/Equip	28
Fireworks	8
Undetermined/ Misc.	4
Powerline	6
Railroad	2
Smoking	0

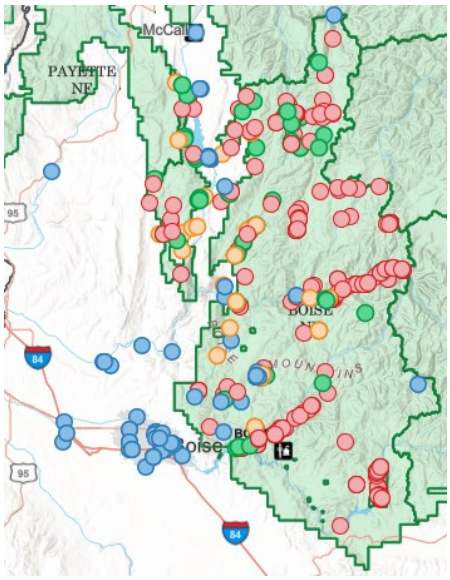
2025 Boise National Forest Fire Prevention and Mitigation Summary

The Boise National Forest Fire Prevention and Mitigation Program had another great year in 2025. In addition to the normal job duties of supporting initial attack, large fire support and supporting prescribed fire operations, the prevention staff continued to educate the public about wildfire and how to better protect their properties from its impacts.

This year saw the arrival and rollout of a new fire prevention accomplishment tracking tool. Through analysis of the accomplishments the program participated in 77 different educational programs, festivals and outreach events generating at least 40,293 public contacts. Prevention staff also found and extinguished over 313 abandoned campfires before they had the chance to escape. This new tracker tool not only helps us keep track of the number of accomplishments, but it also has a spatial aspect that shows us where problem areas are and can further inform our decision making.

Total Records: 506

	Total	Percentage
Wildfire Prevention	330	65.2%
Rx/Mitigation/Inspections/Signs	36	7.1%
Forest Protection Officer	63	12.5%
Community Outreach/Education	77	15.2%



Post fire recovery work from the wildfires of 2024 also took a large amount of time and energy this season. This work included hazard tree removal operations as well as the revamping of prevention plans with several prevention staff having to redo entire prevention signage plans and install new signs due to damage from wildfires from the previous year.

Another area where the program continues to shine is the continued development and fostering of key interagency relationships including the Valley County Fire Working Group, Boise District BLM, Idaho Department of Lands, Boise County, City of Boise Public Libraries, Garden Valley Fire Department, Basin public schools in Idaho City and a growing relationship with the DTEC wildfire and Renaissance High School fire programs to name a few.

Other noteworthy accomplishments include the creation of a new Know Before You Go visitor pamphlet, which provides important forest information and will lead to more responsible recreation by the public. Participation in a new Forest Service YouTube Channel video on Post Fire Hazard Tree Removal. Prevention staff also continue to provide leadership within their districts and programs, including serving 44 days as zone duty officer. While it is still too early to make a direct causal relationship the forest has seen another dramatic decrease in human caused wildfires for 3 years in a row. This speaks to the great work and dedication that the fire prevention staff have been doing across the forest.

Human vs. Lightning Caused Fires (2015-2025)

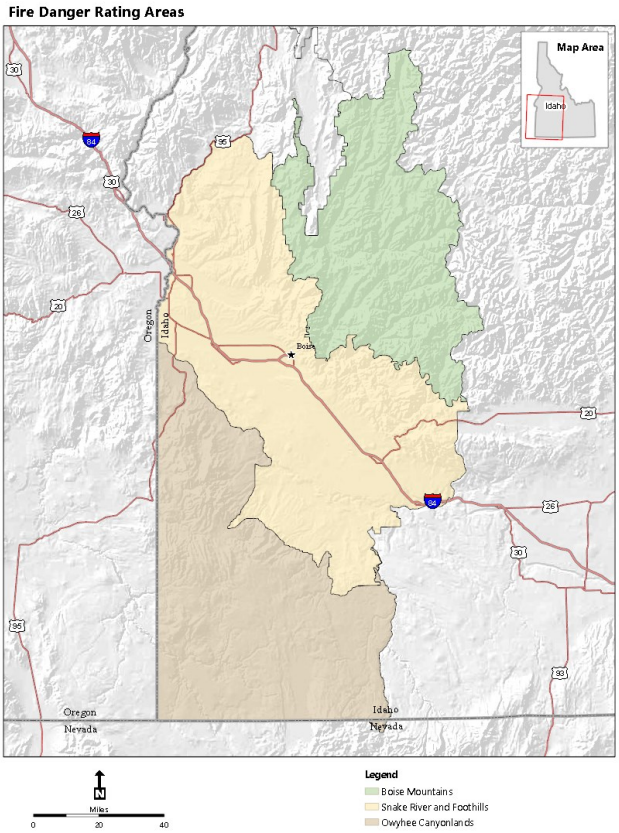
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
HUMAN	22	19	13	18	31	28	25	18	**13**	**10**	**6**
LIGHTNING	46	24	18	13	53	23	44	31	29	55	48
% HUMAN	32%	44%	42%	58%	37%	55%	36%	37%	**31%**	**15%**	**11%**
% LIGHTNING	68%	56%	58%	42%	63%	45%	64%	63%	69%	85%	89%

**** Last 3 years have been the lowest amount of human caused fires in the past 11 years****

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.



*2025:

This was our 4th 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 GLENNS 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

PREPARDENESS LEVELS - FIRE DANGER LEVELS - DISPATCH LEVELS

Southwest Idaho

PREPAREDNESS LEVEL	2025	5 YR AVG
	DAYS	DAYS
1	70	71
2	69	35
3	22	37
4	0	4
5	0	0

Boise Mountains FDRA

BOISE MOUNTAINS FDRA	2025	5 YR AVG
FIRE DANGER RATING	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	30	15
MODERATE	16	39
HIGH	59	56
VERY HIGH	53	27
EXTREME	3	10

BOISE MOUNTAINS FDRA	2025	5 YR AVG
DISPATCH LEVEL	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	57	53
MODERATE	102	81
HIGH	2	23

Snake River Foothills FDRA

SNAKE RIVER FOOTHILLS FDRA	2025	5 YR AVG
FIRE DANGER RATING	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	18	13
MODERATE	33	33
HIGH	53	58
VERY HIGH	57	36
EXTREME	0	7

SNAKE RIVER FOOTHILLS FDRA	2025	5 YR AVG
DISPATCH LEVEL	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	42	43
MODERATE	104	86
HIGH	15	27

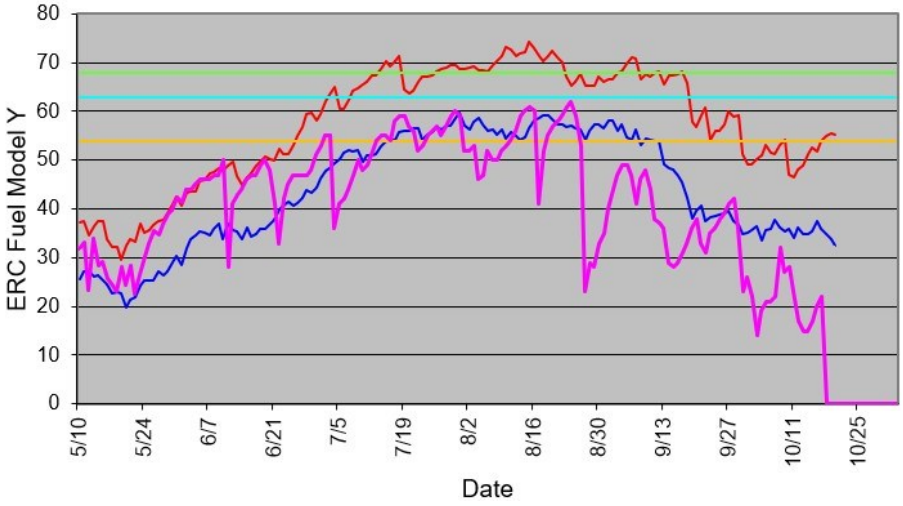
Owyhee Canyonlands FDRA

OWYHEE CANYONLANDS FDRA	2025	5 YR AVG
FIRE DANGER RATING	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	6	10
MODERATE	38	44
HIGH	106	54
VERY HIGH	11	32
EXTREME	0	7

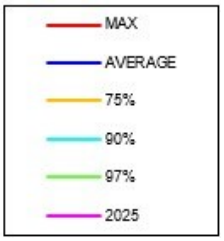
OWYHEE CANYONLANDS FDRA	2025	5 YR AVG
DISPATCH LEVEL	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	17	25
MODERATE	142	89
HIGH	2	42

OUTPUTS

Boise Mountains FDRA

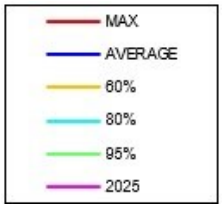


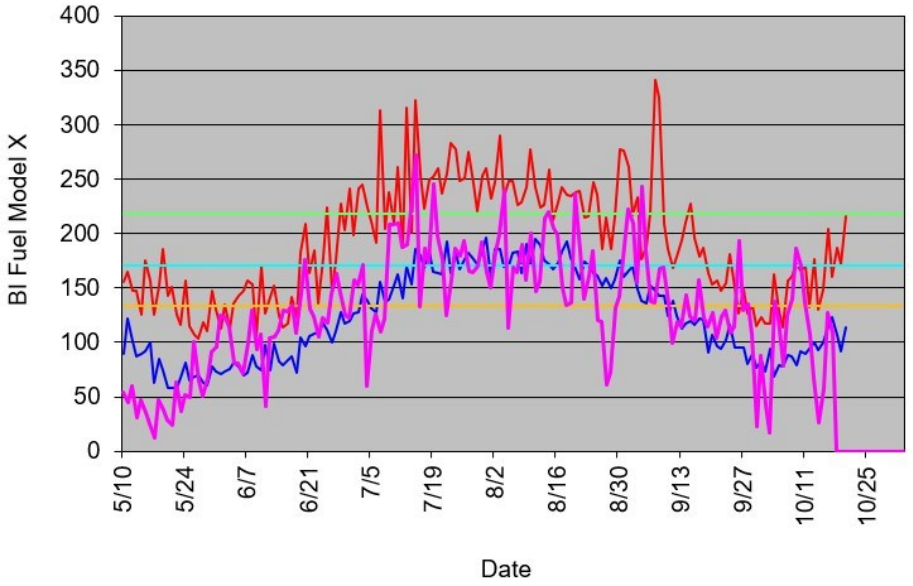
The chart to the left shows 2025's ERC levels for the Boise Mountains FDRA compared to certain various percentages and also the average and max ERC levels determined from the Fire Danger Operating Plan (FDOP).



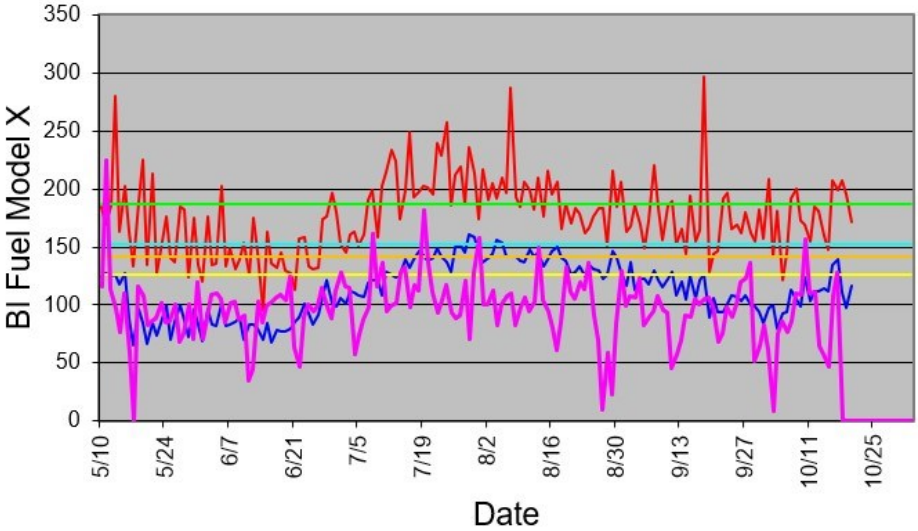
Snake River & Foothills FDRA

The chart to the right shows 2025'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 FDOP.

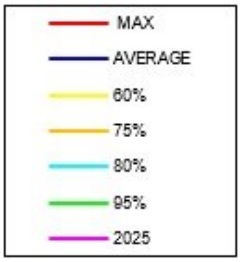




Owyhee Canyonlands FDRA



The chart to the left shows 2025'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 FDOP.



WEATHER

Boise National Weather Service

Information taken directly from the Boise Weather Service 2025 Fire Weather Annual Report

The 2025 fire season was notably quieter compared to last year, however, there were multiple severe fire weather days with several lightning events. Only one CIMT was deployed to our County Warning Area to the Rock Fire near Tamarack Ski Resort in Donnelly, Idaho. There were several large fires in southern Vale BLM and Boise BLM, but none were close to populated areas. Long stretches of very hot and dry conditions were avoided, and precipitation occasionally developed and typically accompanied thunderstorms. Some periods of dry and breezy conditions developed, but extreme conditions were generally not observed. This combined with the ample winter snowpack and several wet systems over late July and mid-August helped to reduce fire potential leading to a relatively quiet season.

Winter 2024-2025

During the winter of 2024-2025, temperatures were primarily above normal with above normal precipitation (especially in southeast Oregon). A weak La Nina was observed over the Central Pacific, with January observed sea surface temperatures only 0.5 to 0.6°C below normal. A wet winter led to a robust snowpack across the mountains. This record snowpack eventually led to widespread lower elevation flooding near Burns, OR, with water overtaking much of the town levee system. Ponding and water in low lying fields persisted through the month of April.

The average pattern over the winter featured weak low pressure off the Pacific Northwest coast and high pressure over the Hudson Bay and Central Canada, leading to the transport of mild air across the area and storms tending to move inland over Washington and Oregon and weakening by the time they reached the Intermountain West (*see Figure 2.5*).

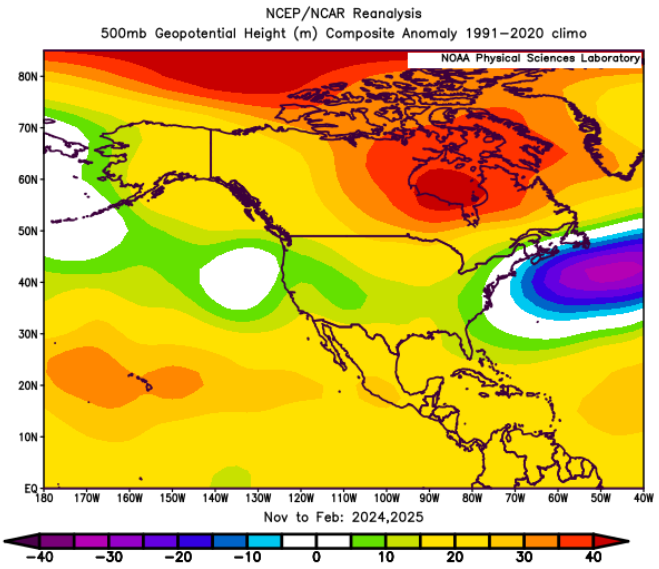


Figure: 2.5

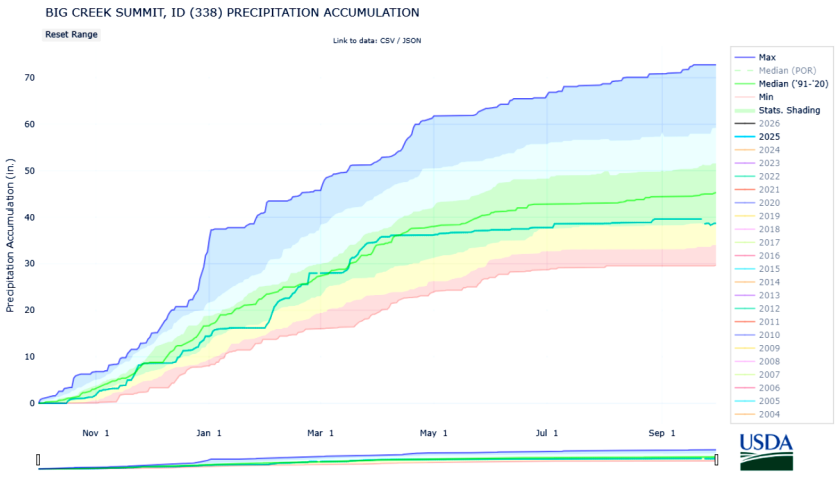


Figure: 2 *Big Creek Summit SNOTEL precipitation accumulation (2025 in teal near the median accumulation line in green)*

Spring 2025

The spring of 2025 was drier than normal in most lower elevations, with temperatures averaging 2-4 degrees above normal. April saw well below normal precipitation by nearly an inch at most locations in southwest Idaho and southeast Oregon. Daytime highs and overnight lows were significantly above normal in southeast Oregon, which allowed for the record snowpack to melt rapidly and create widespread flooding across the region.

Warm and dry conditions developed in April and continued through June. The 3-month total precipitation April-June in McCall was only around 50% of normal. Temperatures were near normal in April, then increased to around 2 degrees above normal in May. Mild temperatures combined with increased sunshine caused the heavy snowpack to melt more quickly than normal, and by the end of May the remaining snowpack was slightly below normal. Temperatures climbed to 3 degrees above normal in June.

A few weak systems moved into our region, but the primary pattern was ridging as seen in the composite height anomaly below (see Figure 3.1). While the ridging pattern was overall comparatively weak, the length of this warming and drying period led to extensive drying across the region, and a steady melt of the snowpack over southwest Idaho. Predictions were favoring a significant fire season in the Pacific Northwest and northern Great Basin by July (see Figure 3.2). Drought indices were still favorable for most of the region thanks to the abundant winter precipitation and widespread lower elevation snowpack, with a total drought recovery in Oregon thanks to the record snowfall (See Figure 3.3).

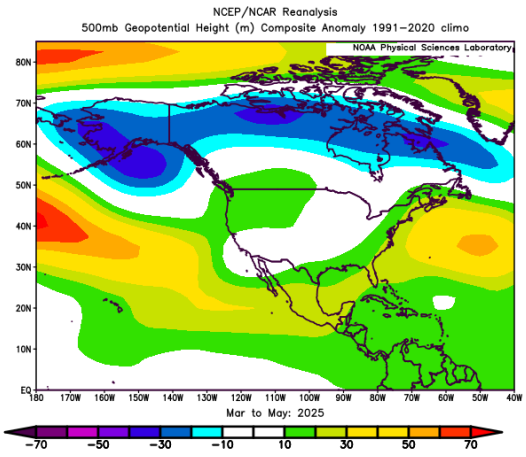


Figure 3.1 *500mb Geopotential Height Composite Anomaly for March to May 2025*

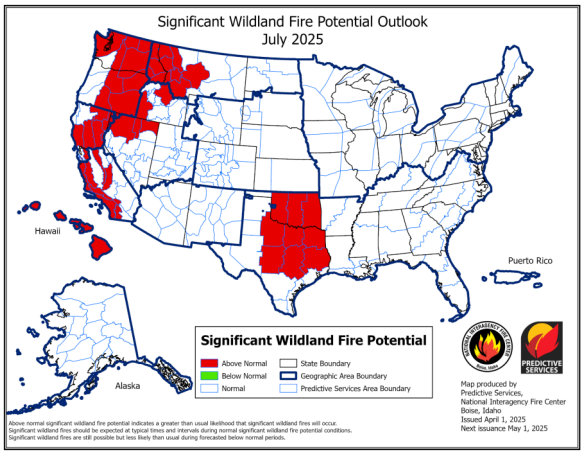


Figure 3.2: Predictive Services outlook of Significant Wildland Fire Potential for July 2025, issued April 2025.

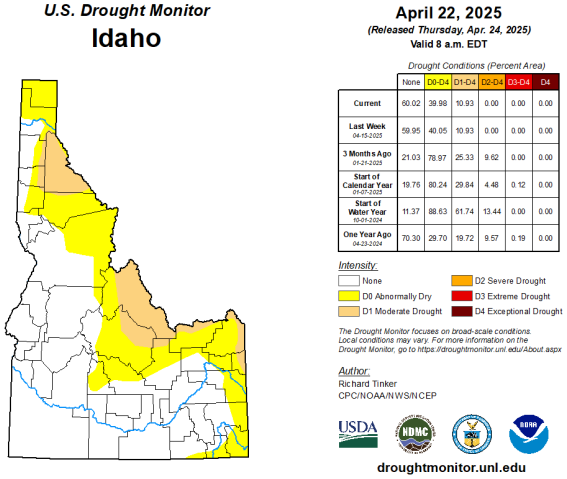


Figure 3.3: U.S. Drought Monitor outlook of Oregon and Idaho, issued April 2025.

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. A brief period of high pressure followed the wet weather by the middle of the month, with another unsettled period of light valley rain with widespread mountain snow by the middle to end of the month. Above normal temperatures returned for the end of the month, which led to beginning of the snowpack melt driven flooding in southeast Oregon. A push of several robust shortwave troughs towards the end of the month led to several days of afternoon thunderstorms and cooling by the 31st. Above normal precipitation fell in mountainous regions, with McCall nearly doubling the monthly precipitation average, however below normal precipitation was observed in most lower elevations.	● 3/16/2025-3/17/2025: A trough brought widespread mountain snow with up to 18 inches reported above 6000 feet at many locations and gusty winds in lower elevations. ● 3/22/2025-3/26/2025: An upper level ridge brought record high temperatures near 80F to the lower elevation valleys. Successive shortwave trough passages in the days after the above normal temperatures brought gusty winds and widespread melting of low elevation snow to the region.
April	The first of the month brought widespread light snow and cool temperatures to the region, then a long lasting ridge built in over the region through the middle of the month, with above normal temperatures and dry conditions observed through about April 20th. A couple of quick moving weather systems moved through the region in between long periods of warming, bringing brief periods of cooler and wetter weather. A brief rain on snow event in Harney County led to increased flooding in low lying elevations near Burns in the middle of the month. Overall, this month saw above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation across the region.	● Snowmelt flooding observed in Harney County throughout March and April ● 4/1/2025- Around 1-3 inches of snow were reported around the Boise area, with higher elevations in the foothills seeing up to 8 inches of snow.
May	May experienced a very warm and dry start with temperatures about 15-20 degrees above normal through the first third of the month. A brief system brought a few days of cooler temperatures with mountain snow during the middle of the month, along with some strong thunderstorms at lower elevations. From the middle of the month to May 25th, several weather systems moved through, bringing afternoon thunderstorms and periods of cooling. At the end of the month, ridging returned, bringing warmer and drier conditions to the region. Generally, the region saw above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation for the month of May, with lower elevations seeing the largest difference from normal.	● 5/10/2025-5/13/2025: Several days of strong thunderstorms brought gusty outflow winds to southern Oregon and near the Idaho-Nevada border.

Fire Season (Summer-Fall) 2025

The weather pattern during the fire season was characterized by several intermittent periods of warming and drying paired with intense but brief cooler and wetter periods. Several days of flash flooding and heavy rain helped to stave off extreme warming and drying. This was in contrast to the 2024 fire season which featured several long stretches of very hot temperatures and frequent thunderstorms that produced lightning but little rainfall, and more frequent hot/dry/breezy/unstable days.

Weak ridging was the dominant pattern through June and July. This ridge of high pressure started to build over the Eastern Pacific and kept us in warm and dry southwest flow for most of June (see Figure 4.2). June precipitation was below normal for most locations, and Figure 4.1 shows that near to below normal precipitation for the region in June can generally lead to a higher percentage of acreage burned, while well above normal precipitation in June tends to limit total acreage burned. This is not always the case, since many factors are related to the relationship between winter and spring weather trends and fire activity, in addition to the strength and frequency of critical fire weather patterns during the summer. This year's June precipitation and total acreage burned turned out to be similar to 2019 and 2003, where we had a dry June but remarkably low acreage burned.

Multiple shortwave troughs moved in during early and late July, with a brief warming period during the middle of the month. The Fourth of July saw very active weather with heavy rain, widespread lightning, and flash flooding across the Boise and West Central Mountains. A brief period of warming and drying occurred in the second to last week of July. By the last several days of July, we saw a return to an unsettled pattern with weak cut off lows and shortwave troughs bringing ample Pacific moisture into the region. This led to multiple days of wet/dry thunderstorms, heavy rain, isolated flash flooding, and elevated winds across the region. A few lightning strikes caused wildfires with strong outflow gusts allowing for initial rapid spread in the Owyhee Mountains in the Boise BLM and Southern Grasslands in the Vale BLM, but a return to wet conditions hindered overall fire growth.

A strong upper level ridge built across north central Canada during August and September (see Figure 4.3), which led to warm and dry southwest flow over the region. A thunderstorm developed in the evening of the hottest day of the month, August 12th, producing numerous strikes with little rainfall in the vicinity of West Mountain / Tamarack Ski Resort. These strikes started several fires that merged into the Rock Fire, aided by dry and breezy conditions the following day. This fire was the only fire in our forecast area that eventually was passed up to a CIMT. A mix of wet/dry thunderstorms developed mid-month, and then a surge of monsoonal moisture arrived late in the month. This system brought areas of heavy rainfall and flash flooding, primarily over Baker County and near the Boise National Forest. Boise's average temperature of 77.4°F observed across July and August was only slightly above normal, and was around 2.5°F cooler than the same months in 2024.

Near record highs redeveloped at the end of August and early September. Cooler and wetter conditions developed September 11-15th. Temperatures were mostly above normal the 16th through the 28th, before a cool and wet system arrived to close out the month. Temperatures averaged 2-4 degrees above normal across the month, but precipitation was around 150% of normal in the mountains of southwest Idaho, with over half of it coming the last 2 days of the month.

October saw several pushes of shortwave troughs, allowing the mean anomaly of upper level pressure to be below normal (See Figure 4.6); however, it was still quite warm in the Boise area (the 2nd warmest Fall on record!). Several days in the beginning of the month brought heavy precipitation with flash flood concerns. A brief period of warming and drying occurred in the middle and again at the end of the month. Cold frontal passages bringing isolated showers and pockets of colder air occurred between October 14th-October 20th in between the periods of ridging and above normal temperatures. Due to widespread cooler and wetter conditions and decreasing fire danger, Fire Weather Planning Forecasts and briefings ended on October 16th. While we didn't get one season ending event, the instances of cooler temperatures and showers and thunderstorms at the end of September and early October combined to bring increasingly low fire risk.

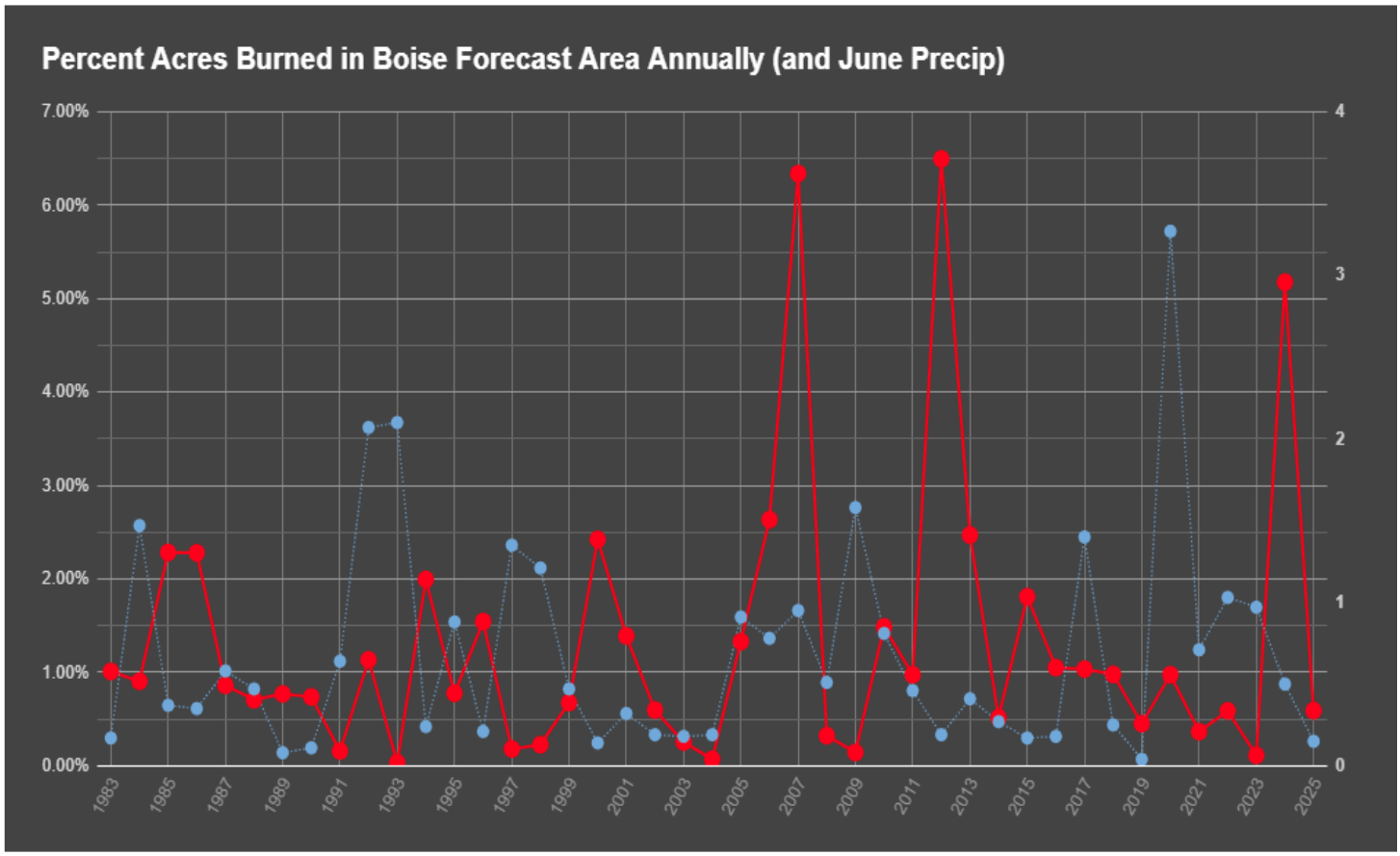
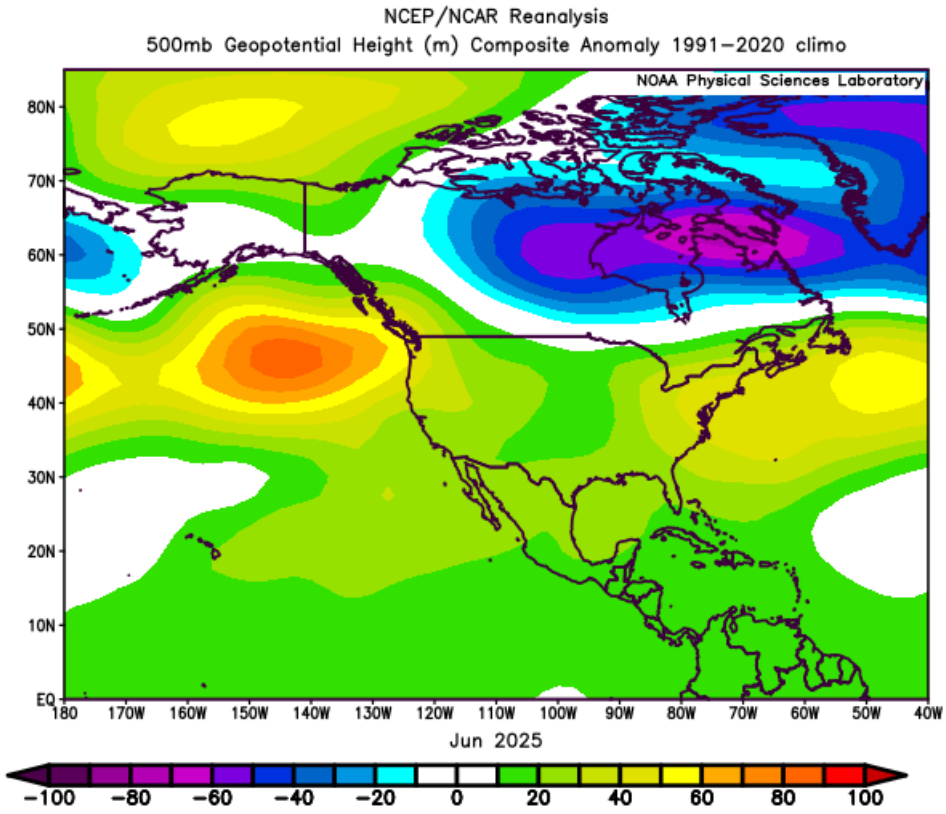
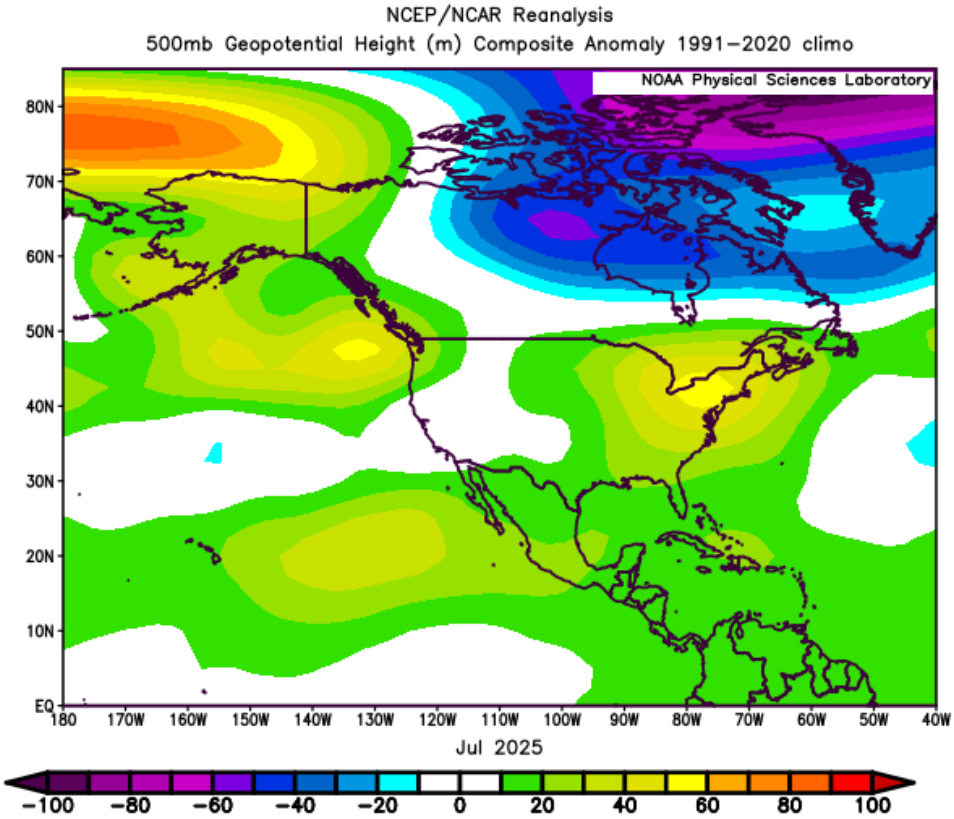
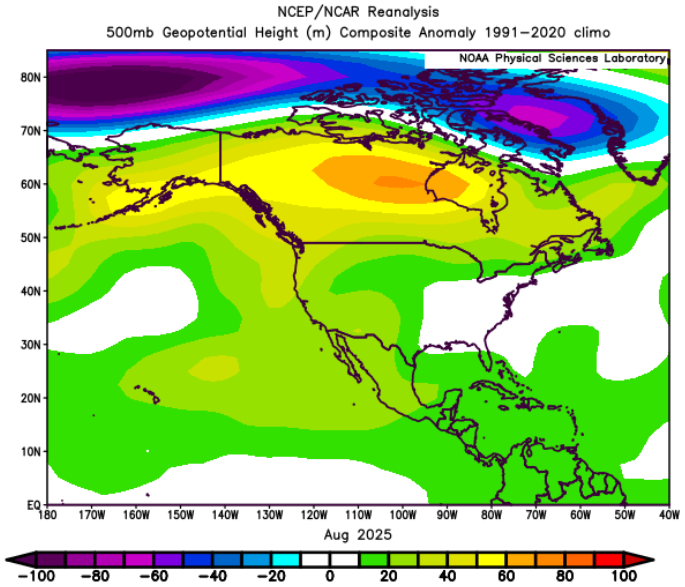


Figure 4.1: *Percent of Acres Burned in BOI Forecast Area (red) and June Precipitation in Boise (blue). Years span 1983-2025.*

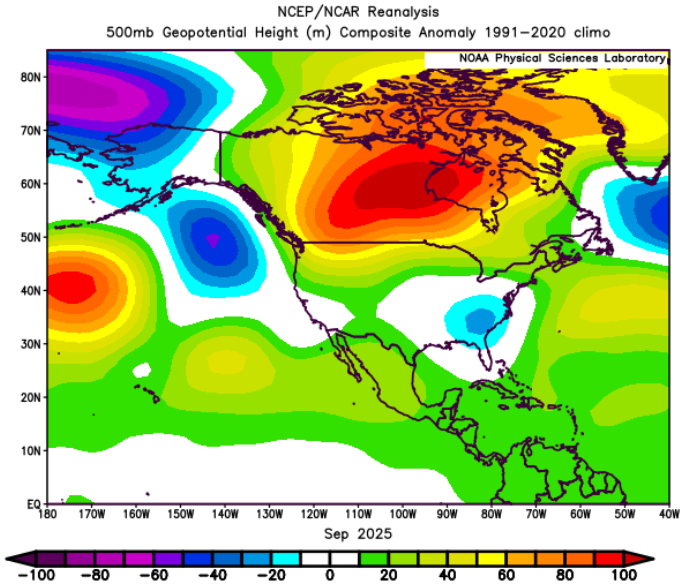




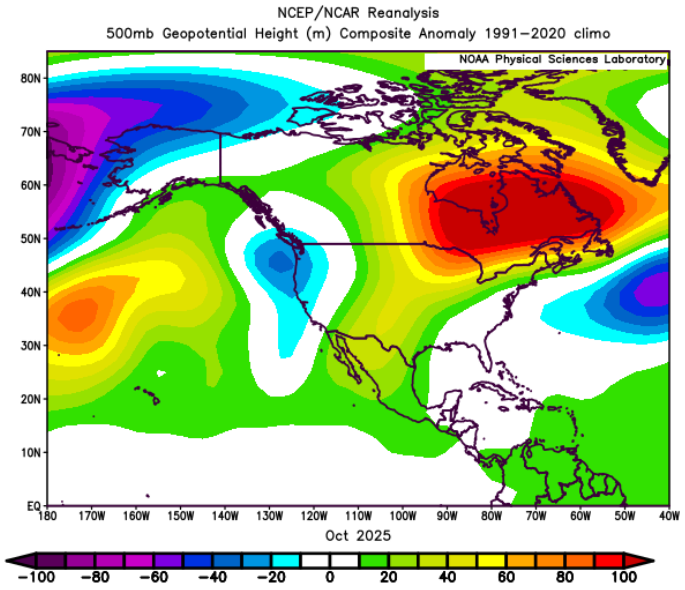
Figures 4.2 & 4.3: *500mb Geopotential Height Composite Anomaly for June and July 2025*



Figures 4.4: *500mb Geopotential Height Composite Anomaly for August 2025*



Figures 4.5: *500mb Geopotential Height Composite Anomaly for September 2025*



Figures 4.6: *500mb Geopotential Height Composite Anomaly for October 2025*

Month	Pattern	Significant Events
June	In June, the pattern favored above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation. While the periods of ridging were longer than a few days, there were enough pattern shifts throughout the month to prevent a long term warm and dry period. This aided in keeping fire weather conditions at bay early in the season.	● 6/11-6/12/2025: A wet cold front moved through, bringing gusty winds, small hail, heavy rain, and isolated areas of flash flooding in the mountains. A Forest Service Road washed out from the flooding.
July	Anomalous moisture in the atmosphere (record high precipitable water values) combined with several monsoonal pushes brought several days of flooding and heavy rain to the area in July. A few periods of warm and dry weather combined with some dry thunderstorms allowed for a few fire starts across the area, but impacts were reduced by several days of wetting rains across the region.	● 7/2/2025: Gusty outflow winds brought power outages from thunderstorms and a few fire starts were observed in southeast Oregon. ● 7/4/2025: Heavy rain caused widespread ponding on roads with a few road washouts and isolated debris flows near burn scars in central Idaho. Gusty outflow winds and a funnel cloud were observed near Mountain Home, Idaho. ● 7/9/2025: Debris flow reported in Baker Valley with several training thunderstorms over high terrain in the Blue Mountains. ● 7/22/2025: Debris flows occurred near Brogan from the Durkee Burn Scar after yet another day of training thunderstorms. ● 7/26/2025: Gusty winds around 60-70 mph near Caldwell brought tree damage to private homes. Wetting rains fell with most of these thunderstorms, but outflow winds were observed as well. ● 7/31/2025: Another debris flow was observed from the Durkee Burn Scar with heavy rains from a thunderstorm. Gusty outflow winds accompanied these thunderstorms in the Treasure Valley causing over 3000 customers to lose power.

Month	Pattern	Significant Events
August	August saw another period of unsettled weather, with the largest number of drier 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 a few starting wildfires in the Boise/Payette National Forests (Rock and Chimney Fires). A few of these days brought additional wetter thunderstorms, with the strongest occurring at the end of the month. This led to several impacts across the region, but widespread wetting rain, including areas of rain amounts over 1-2 inches led to a significant decrease in fire activity across the region.	● 8/3/2025: Another debris flow occurred near Brogan from the Durkee Burn Scar after heavy thunderstorms. This closed US26 for a couple of days. ● 8/26/2025: A series of thunderstorms from a slow moving upper trough brought heavy rain over the Wapiti Burn Scar. Debris flows resulted in a major closure on SH-21 in both directions from Grandjean Rd to Banner Summit. Over 1.41 inches of rain fell near Grandjean. Several mudslides were reported near the Valley Fire Burn Scar in Boise as well.
September	In the beginning of September, the pattern again favored record high temperatures and below normal precipitation. While the periods of ridging were longer than a few days, there were enough pattern shifts throughout the month to prevent a long term warm and dry period. This aided in keeping fire weather conditions at bay early in the season. Several pushes of moisture brought enough wetting rain to keep fire activity low across the region, with the most significant occurring at the end of the month.	
October	An active pattern brought cool and wet conditions for the first week of October. The second week saw a brief ridge building ahead of a low moving in, bringing strong winds, above normal temperatures, and dry conditions to the area. A cold front and upper level trough brought precipitation and cooler temperatures by October 11th with fire activity continuing to decrease 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 with each system. However, sustained cooler and wetter conditions combined with wet conditions observed at the end of September and early October brought an end to fire season by the middle of the month.	

Red Flag Verification

A total of 15 Red Flag Warnings were issued during fire season. Of the 15 Red Flag Warnings, 13 were issued due to the threat of scattered lightning and 2 were issued for dry and windy conditions. We issued 58 Red Flag Warning segments for individual zones, with 47 verifying and 11 being considered "false alarms." We also missed 25 Red Flag Warning segments for individual zones.

All Red Flag Warning Segments by Zone

Zone	400	401	402	403	420	421	423	424	426	670	671	672	673	674	675	Total
Warnings Issued	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	3	5	9	1	11	8	8	4	58
Warnings Verified	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	2	2	7	1	10	7	6	4	47
False Alarms	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	1	2	0	11
Warnings Missed	4	0	3	1	1	0	2	1	0	4	0	2	4	1	2	25
Total Events	5	0	3	1	3	0	7	3	2	11	1	12	11	7	6	72
Lead Time (hrs)	25	-	-	-	25	-	14	19	14	15	0	13	12	12	9	14
Watches	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	10
Watches Upgraded	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	10
POD	0.20	-	0.00	0.00	0.67	-	0.71	0.67	1.00	0.64	1.00	0.83	0.64	0.86	0.67	0.65
FAR	0.50	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.33	0.60	0.22	0.00	0.09	0.13	0.25	0.00	0.19
CSI	0.17	-	0.00	0.00	0.67	-	0.71	0.50	0.40	0.54	1.00	0.77	0.58	0.67	0.67	0.57

Spot Forecasts

This year, as of December 12th, 503 spot forecasts were completed, which is the 2nd most completed in any year. There were 299 spot forecasts for prescribed burns, 162 for wildfires, and 42 for other. A monthly record for prescribed fire spot forecasts was broken in December, with 29 completed so far. Overall, the lower wildfire spot count and higher prescribed fire spot count than last year reflect the slower fire season this year.

Spot Forecast by Type and Month													
Type	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Total**
Rx	3	3	13	27	82	13	7	0	43	63	16	29	**299**
WF	0	0	0	0	5	2	60	66	29	0	0	0	**162**
SAR	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
HAZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
OTH	0	0	16	5	1	0	0	1	0	10	9	0	**41**
Total	**3**	**3**	**29**	**33**	**88**	**15**	**67**	**66**	**72**	**73**	**25**	**29**	**503**

The Rock Fire on August 18th. Taken from the summit of Tamarack Resort looking south.

LIGHTNING SUMMARY

Boise District BLM

The Boise District BLM had 27 fires caused by lightning this year. Those fires burned 34,096 acres. Which is a decrease of 195,071 acres from 2024 lightning caused fires. The first lightning fire for the BLM wasn't started until July 1st (FORK fire). The last lightning fire of the year for the BLM occurred on September 21st (TWENTY fire). The largest BLM Lightning fire in 2025 was the BLACKSTONE fire, burning 21,897 acres.

Boise National Forest

The Boise National Forest had 47 lightning ignitions in 2025, down 7 from 2024. The first day with multiple lighting ignitions occurred June 11th, that is 13 days later than the first day with multiple starts in 2024. The forest had 12 days with multiple lightning ignitions on FS land in 2025, that is the exact number of days 2024 had! In the month of July, there were 20 lightning fires! The largest lighting fire was the ROCK fire, it started on August 13th and burned 2,796 acres. That is a 126,267 acre difference from the biggest lightning fire on the Boise Forest from 2024 (WAPITI fire: 129,063 acres on 3 different national forests, Boise, Sawtooth & Salmon-Challis).

Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

Southwest Idaho Department of Lands had 23 lightning fires this year, down 3 from 2024. The first occurred on the same day that the Boise National Forest had multiple starts, June 11th. The last lightning ignition was the BANKS fire on October 26th. There were 4 multiple lightning start days, same amount as the 2024 fire season. The SECOND fire was the largest IDL lightning fire, it burned 140 acres. That is a 17,357 acre difference from their biggest lightning fire in 2024 (TABLE fire, 17,497 acres).

The BOX fire as J-07 arrives. The BOX fire was caused by lightning and reported to Boise Dispatch by an IAA platform, N874EB.

Image taken from a Tamarack Resort webcam of the ROCK fire.