

# Annual Activity Report

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# Boise Interagency Coordination Center Annual Activity Report 2001

## ***Introduction***

### **Highlights of the Year 2001**

#### **Personnel**

Boise Dispatch Center operated most of the 2001 season with one or more positions vacant. The Forest Service had vacancies in their Seasonal Dispatch and Lead Dispatch positions early in the season. These positions were filled late in June and July, respectively. In late July the Forest Service Logistics Coordinator position was vacated. Carol Field who had filled the vacant BLM Lead Dispatch position in April, filled in as an acting F.S. Logistics Coordinator until the position was filled in November. Tammy Wodarczak filled this position and will be a valuable addition to the staff here at BDC along with the other new faces, Hope Spriggs and Stacy Lensing. The State also had a vacancy that was filled off and on by a couple of individuals during the course of the season. With any luck we will make it through the 2002 season with no further vacancies.

The 2001 fire season offered some unique opportunities for the employees of BDC despite the fact that several positions were vacant for portions of the summer (see *Dispatch Support From BDC*). The vacancies also provided opportunities for details within BDC. The following local individuals detailed as Forest Service IADP=s: Howard Crist (BOF), Robin Brooks (BOF), Kelly DeMasters(BOF), and Elena Miller(BOF). Christine Keavy (BOD) detailed into the Intelligence position for 120 days.

Expanded opportunities within BDC was very limited this season. We only went expanded twice and both occasions were very short duration. Rough Diamonds (BOD) provided a good opportunity to work expanded for several local individuals for about a week.

Expanded Dispatch Recorder (D-110) and Initial Attack Dispatch courses were presented again in the spring of 2001. Both courses were very successful. The success of these courses were made possible by a number of individuals. The staff at BDC being the principle contributors with help from Kristy Felty (ISO), Donna

Dreineseck (FCD), Mark Barbo (FCD), Kathy Ramirez (BOF), Kelly DeMasters (BOF), Rick Ochoa (NWS), Randy Eardley (BOD), Tim Blake (FCD), and Dane Lee (BOF). The plan is to present both these courses again during the spring of 2002.

### **Interagency Successes**

The Boise Interagency Logistics Center continues to provide safe, cost effective utilization of the closest interagency resources on wildfires in our jurisdictional area.. BOF, LSRD BLM, and IDL commonly exchange resources to meet agency wildland suppression goals. The Forest Service and BLM helitack crews freely exchanged personnel for better coverage and utilization. Additionally, the BLM helitack provided cross-training opportunities for Rural Fire department personnel, plus provided major support to the Shoshone BLM Helitack crew for the entire 2001 season. The Forest and BLM continued to share an Interagency Aviation Officer position who provides aviation management expertise for both agencies.

The local Interagency Type III Overhead Team is comprised of individuals representing the BOF, IDL, LSRD BLM , NIFC, and local cooperators. An interagency board of directors provides support and oversight for these teams. This mix of interagency personnel has been instrumental in managing incidents that exceeds the capabilities of local initial attack resources. This team saw action on 4 incidents this year(3 BOD and 1 IDL).

Local fire training through the Southwest Idaho Interagency Fire Training (SWIFT) partnership provided fire training to more than 1,802 federal, state and local firefighters during 2001. Included within this total is 350 people that attended Fire Fighter Refreshers and 830 people that attended the classes included within the Basic 32 (S-110, S130, S190 and I-100). The Lower Snake River District participated in numerous educational projects in cooperation with rural and city fire departments, as well as local schools. The Ada County Exercise drew participation from BLM, F.S., and IDL this season.

### **Seasonal Weather and Severity**

#### ***Summary***

The weather in southwest Idaho during 2001 can be characterized as very dry and warm. The drought continued to persist in southwest Idaho, and was very high along the Idaho, Oregon and Nevada tri-state border, and moderate to high in the north zone of the Lower Snake River District and the Boise National Forest for most of the summer.

Average temperatures through the summer were several degrees above normal. May, June, July, and August all averaged more than two degrees above the norm, with August registering 5.5 degrees above average. The rise in temperatures contributed to low fuel moisture levels throughout the area. During the summer 1,000 hour dead fuel moisture levels on the Boise Forest remained 2%-6% below normal with lowest fuel moisture hitting 6-7% in late August and early September for the Boise National Forest. Live fuel moisture levels were also below normal, and some vegetation exhibited fall dormancy as early as late August, most likely due to drought induced stress. For graphical illustrations, refer to the graphs in the appendices.

**Winter Snowpack Summary**

Using April 23 as a benchmark date for comparing snowpack water content levels for 2001 with 2000, the following table shows water content levels as compared to the long term average. North of the Snake River water content in the snowpack was markedly lower than last year. However, south of the Snake River water content in the snowpack remained roughly the same for each of the previous two years.

<u>Drainage</u>	<u>2000 Water Year</u>	<u>2001 Water Year</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>		Boise 95% 64%
<input type="checkbox"/>		Weiser/Payette 95% 59%
<input type="checkbox"/>		Bruneau 78% 74%
<input type="checkbox"/>		Owyhee 80% 83%

**WIMS Indices/Components**

The agencies represented by BDC use the Burning Index to set dispatch response levels. This NFDRS scale is used to determine difficulty of containment, as it is based upon the flame length (a number related to the contribution of fire behavior to the effort of containing a fire; derived from a combination of Spread and Energy Release Components). Each agency has several RAWs and manual stations grouped together into Special Interest Groups (SIGS) in the Weather Information Management System (WIMS).

<b>BOF SIG: FDR1</b>	<b>BOF SIG: FDR2</b>	<b>BOD SIG: BOD1</b>	<b>BOD SIG: BOD2</b>
Ski Hill (101223)	Pine Creek (101222)	Dead Indian (101402)	Horse Butte (103205)
McCall (101209)	Town Creek (101708)	Boise South (102601)	Triangle (103208)
Bearskin (101221)	Fleck Summit (102802)	Mountain Home (102709)	Pole Creek (103210)
Pine Creek (101222)	North Fork RS (102903)	Brace Flat (103207)	
		Twin Butte (103209)	

#### FDR1 Narrative:

Burn indices of the upper elevation locations on the Boise National Forest, which are represented by FDR1, were above the ten year average (1990-2000) for 2001. From the middle of August until early October, the BI=s shot up to 60 and beyond, well above the ten year average. Burn indices reached the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile (BI of 68) on 14 occasions, some lasting several days, and the 97<sup>th</sup> percentile (BI of 77) on 4 occasions. During the same period BI=s exceeded the 70 mark on 6 occasions. Rain events between May through October dropped the BI=s down to zero 5 times. For a graphical illustration see the FDR1 Burn Index graph in the appendices.

#### FDR2 Narrative:

The Burn Indices of the lower elevations of the Boise National Forest, which are represented by FDR2, were also below the ten-year average (1990-2000) for 2001. On June 23<sup>rd</sup> through September 20<sup>th</sup>, the BI=s peaked above the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile (BI of 70) on 11 occasions. During the period from July 23<sup>rd</sup> through September 20<sup>th</sup>, the BI=s stayed above the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile consistently and reached above the 97<sup>th</sup> percentile (BI of 77) on 4 occasions, some lasting several days. During May through October, rain events occurred dropping BI=s down to zero 6 times. For a graphical illustration see the FDR2 graph at the appendices.

#### BOD1 Narrative:

BOD1 represents lower elevation grasslands (below 5,000 feet elevation) of the Lower Snake River District. Burn Indices during May through June were above the 10 year average. For May through October, BI=s reached the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile on 15 occasions, often lasting several days. Between late May and early October, BI=s peaked over the 97<sup>th</sup> percentile on 11 occasions, some lasting several days. In late July, BI=s peaked

over the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile and into the 97<sup>th</sup> percentile consistently for nearly two weeks. During the summer, rain events occurred dropping BI=s to zero. For graphical illustrations, see the BOD1 graph at the appendices.

#### BOD2 Narrative:

BOD2 represents higher elevation grasslands (above 5,000 feet elevation) of the Lower Snake River District BLM. Burn indices during May through October went through a series of peaks and valleys. The period between May 31<sup>st</sup> through October 10<sup>th</sup> indices peaked over the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile 17 times and over the 97<sup>th</sup> percentile 9 times, with the highest being 77 on August 18<sup>th</sup>. During May through October, rain events occurred dropping the BI=s to zero 5 times. For a graphical illustration see the BOD2 graph at the appendices.

#### ***Fuel Loading***

Fuel loading on the Lower Snake River District was well below the 6-year average. Cheatgrass fuel loading for the LSRD during 2001 was 995 pounds per acre, 897 pounds below the 6-year average of 1,892 pounds per acre.

#### ***Severity Funding***

Severity funding was limited for 2001. During August, the LSRD received severity for extended staffing of aircraft, and the hire of a transport for hauling an additional District dozer. BOF received severity funding to extend the air tanker contracts. During August they also received severity money for extended hours and weekend staffing of fire personnel.

## ***Fire Activity***

### **Overview**

Drought conditions persisted over most of southwest Idaho throughout the year (see Seasonal Weather and Severity). Below normal precipitation and above normal temperatures lead to a slightly above normal fire occurrence year in southwest Idaho in 2001. The acreage total for the season was well below normal, however, probably due to the lack of fine fuels. Southwest Idaho entered into Stage I Fire Restrictions on August 30<sup>th</sup>. Restrictions were rescinded on September 7<sup>th</sup>.

A breakdown of first and last fires for the three agencies represented by Boise Dispatch are as follows.

- Lower Snake River District (BOD) experienced its first fire of the season on April 17 (27 acres), and its last fire on October 9<sup>th</sup> (657 acres).
- Boise National Forest (BOF) experienced its first fire of the season on May 6<sup>th</sup> (0.5 acre), and its last fire on October 19 (0.1 acre).
- Idaho Department of Lands experienced its first fire on May 28 (0.1 acre), and its last fire on October 19 (0.1 acre).

The first lightning caused fires occurred on July 4<sup>th</sup> on the Lower Snake River District (3,281 acres), July 10<sup>th</sup> on the Boise National Forest (0.10 acre), and July 16<sup>th</sup> for Idaho Department of Lands, Southwest Area (0.25 acre).

### Interagency Large Fire Statistics

<b>Boise National Forest (fires over 10 acres)</b>				
<b>Name</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>Control date</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Comments</b>
200 Mile	7/15		17	
Shadows	8/30		25	

<b>Idaho Department of Lands (fires over 10 acres)</b>				
<b>Name</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>Control date</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Fleming Creek	7/27		350	Type 2 Team

<b>Lower Snake River District BLM (fires over 1,000 acres.)</b>				
<b>Name</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>Control Date</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Comments</b>
North Can	7/4	7/20	3,281	
Notch Butte	7/4	7/5	11,198	
Sand Hollow	7/14	7/15	2,173	
Big Knob	7/15	7/17	8,767	
North Slater	7/17	7/18	4,282	
Doe Flat	7/27	8/2	6,263	

Cold Springs	8/12	8/13	1,369	
Milepost 47 Hwy 51	8/12	8/13	5,928	
Chapped Willow	8/12	8/13	2,465	
South Spring	8/15	8/15	1,366	
Rough Diamond	8/26	9/5	8,904	Type 2 Team
Cove Road	9/10	9/12	1,975	Type 3 Team

In addition, the Lower Snake River District utilized the local Type 3 Team to manage the Frozen Dog 1, 2 and 3 fires (totaling 856 acres) that occurred during a lightning bust in July. Twelve other fires that started the same day were handled by local resources.

### Fire Cause Statistics

The BLM Lower Snake River District suppressed a total of 138 fires for 71,768 acres burned (50,050 acres were BLM). Lightning caused 47 fires for 39,701 acres burned. Human caused starts numbered 91 fires for 32,067 acres burned. The LSRD rolled on 21 false alarms which were largely the result of private land owners burning vegetation or trash.

The Boise National Forest had a total of 196 fires for 114.55 acres burned (68.15 acres were USFS ownership). Lightning caused 142 fires for 71.0 acres burned. Human starts numbered 54 for a total of 43.55 acres burned. Occurrences of non-statistical, abandoned camp fires totaled 164 for the Forest. The Forest received 23 false alarm and unable-to-locate calls in which crews took some sort of action.

The Idaho Department of Lands had a total of 36 fires for a total of 443.05 acres (128.25 acres State ownership burned). Twenty-four fires were lightning caused, for a total of 18.2 acres burned. Human caused fires numbered 12 for a total of 424.85 acres burned.

See the following graphs located in the appendices: A2001 Boise Dispatch Total Wildland Fires (by Agency)@, A2001 Boise Dispatch Burned Acres (by Agency)@, and A2001 Boise Dispatch False Alarms and UTLs@.

### Fire Assist Information

**Assists among Boise Dispatch=s supporting agencies:**

- § BOD provided fire suppression assistance to the Forest on 13 incidents, 19 incidents for rural fire departments, and 4 incidents for IDL.
- § BOF assisted BOD on 61 incidents and 17 incidents for IDL (which includes use of the air tankers and lead plane) .
- § IDL assisted BOF on 15 incidents.

For an graphical illustration see A2001 BDC Assists to Cooperators@ in the appendices.

**BDC dispatched the following local resources to provide initial attack and support assistance to adjacent forests and districts:**

- § Vale District BLM (VAD):
  - < Two helicopter with module.
  - < Twelve engines.
  - < Two overhead personnel.
  - < Sixteen air tankers (does not include multiple sorties by a single ship on one incident).
  - < Two lead planes.
  - < Assistance with providing meals on three fires.
- § Central Idaho Dispatch (CIC):
  - < Two Type-1 crew.
  - < One Type-2 crews.
  - < Twenty-six overhead personnel.
  - < Three air tankers (does not include multiple sorties by a single ship on one incident).
  - < Two lead planes.
- § East Idaho Dispatch (EIC):
  - < Four engines.
  - < Ten overhead.
  - < Two Type-2 crews.
  - < Eight air tankers and six MAFFS Units (does not include multiple sorties by a single ship on one incident).
  - < Six lead planes.
  - < Three Helicopters ( 2 with modules and 1 without).

- § Payette National Forest (PAF):
  - < Six helicopter with module.
  - < Four air tankers (does not include multiple sorties by a single ship on one incident).
  - < Seven overhead personnel.
  - < Three Type-1 crews.
  - < Assistance with meals and lodging on one incident.
  
- § National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC):
  - < Sixteen overhead personnel (primarily dispatch support to NICC).
  
- § Southern Idaho Dispatch (SID):
  - < Six Agency engines and Seventeen Contract engines.
  - < Two dozers.
  - < Two helicopters with modules.
  - < Twenty-eight air tankers and twelve MAFFS Units (does not include multiple sorties by a single ship on one incident).
  - < Eleven lead planes.
  - < Thirty-four overhead personnel.
  - < One Type-1 crew.
  - < Four Type-2 crews.
  - < HEMG support from BOD to the Shoshone Helitack crew for the duration of their helicopter=s contract.
  
- § Sawtooth National Forest (STF):
  - < Five air tankers (does not include multiple sorties by a single ship on one incident).
  - < One lead plane.
  - < Two air attack.
  - < One overhead personnel.

## *Prescribed Burning and Smoke Management*

### **Overview**

The Boise National Forest's prescribed fire accomplishments were less than the two prior years for a variety of reasons. Favorable conditions for burning did not occur until mid-October. Airshed management restrictions and unseasonably warm temperatures affected operation on several days. The final Forest accomplishment was 37 burns for a total of 3,216 acres. In addition, the Forest had over 1,000 acres of mechanical treatment of various types to reduce hazardous fuels in the wildland urban interface.

The Idaho Department of Lands, Southwest Area Office completed their spring burns as planned. This fall they burned 12 projects between Boise and Council representing approximately 667 acres. The smoke management restrictions affected operations on several days, but did not prevent them from completing the majority of burning.

The Lower Snake River District prescribed fire program accomplished 37 acres in the spring on the Fenceline project. Due to a legal question, the District was not able to do the railroad right of way burn in 2001. Two aerial spraying projects using the herbicide OUST were accomplished for a total of 4,206 acres using fuels restoration monies. More acreage was planned for OUST herbicide but a moratorium was placed on using OUST due to some issues surrounding failed crops in the Pocatello area.

For the second year the three represented agencies have complied with prescribed fire smoke and airshed management policies established by the Montana/Idaho State Airshed Coordinating Group. The procedures adopted provide burn information to the Montana Monitoring Unit in compliance with DEQ Smoke Management Guidelines. Smoke restrictions shut down planned burn operations for one day only during the 2001 Fall burning season.

### **2001 Statistics (as of 12/01)**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Numbers of Burns</b>	<b>Acres Accomplished</b>	<b>Type</b>
Lower Snake River District	2	37	Prescribed Fire
Lower Snake River District	0	0	WFURB
Boise National Forest	37	3,216	Prescribed Fire

Boise National Forest	0	0	WFURB
Idaho Department of Lands	12	667	Prescribed Fire
Idaho Department of Lands	0	0	WFURB

## *Logistical Activity Statistics*

### **BDC Operational Periods**

Boise Dispatch Center had a designated Night Dispatcher position for the 2001 season. The office started its 24 hour coverage June 24<sup>th</sup> and ended August 24<sup>th</sup>, when the summer temporary employee returned to teaching school. Outside of that window we had 37 other days where we had the office open 24 hours. The combined total for 24 hour shifts in dispatch for 2001 was 97 days. The night shift proved to be very beneficial for the well being of the other dispatchers as it was no longer necessary for people that had been on duty all day to then take the cell phone home at night. It also alleviated the need to find someone to work the night shift when needed, saving a great deal of time and relieving stress. The office shifted to seven day coverage June 10<sup>th</sup> due to early fire activity. On October 21<sup>st</sup>, dispatch shifted back to a Monday through Friday schedule.

The BDC Expanded Dispatch organization was not operational for much of the 2001 season. During the Rough Diamonds incident, expanded was operational for five days. Other activations of expanded dispatch lasted only a couple of days each and occurred for Fleming Creek on IDL and Cove Road on BLM.

### **Boise Mobilization Center**

The Boise Mobilization Center was utilized off and on throughout the 2001 fire season. The first activation of the Boise Mob Center was on June 2<sup>nd</sup> to provide lunches and transport crews to Texas. The last activation took place November 19<sup>th</sup> in support of fire activity in Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina. There were fifteen requests by NICC for activation of the Mob Center. For three weeks in August the Mob Center was open continuously due to the activation of the Military by NICC.

### **Resource Mobilized to and from Boise Interagency Logistics Center**

#### **Number of resource orders processed:**

Boise Interagency Dispatch processed a total of 646 orders. Of the 646 orders 224 of these orders were from outside the Great Basin. Each order usually has multiple requests. The total number of individual overhead requests that BDC processes during the 2001 fire season was 1,180. This includes the unable to fills and cancelled requests

as well as filled requests. The total number of requests received dropped due to the slower fire season both in Idaho and nationally. For a graphical representation of the percentages of all filled, UTF, and cancelled requests (both Qualified and Trainee), see [A2001 Overhead Requests to BDC by Status Type](#) in the appendices.

Resource Type	Resources Coming In	Resources Going Out	Total
Aircraft	51	100	151
Overhead	15	268	283
Crews	22	29	51
Equipment	35	26	61
Supplies	84	16	100

## Overhead

### **Smokejumpers:**

Smokejumpers were ordered on seven occasions during the 2001 season. They were used exclusively by the Boise National Forest. There was also some use of smokejumpers to assist with prescribed burn projects on the Forest.

### **Fill Statistics:**

The 2001 season was somewhat slower for overhead requests than was the 2000 season. In 2000 BDC processed a total of 1,446 overhead requests as compared to 1,184 requests for 2001. The chart "[2001 Overhead Requests by Geographic Area](#)" shows the percent of Overhead requests for all positions that we processed geographically. Graphs [A2001 Qualified Overhead Requests to BDC \(excluding GB\)](#) and [A2001 Qualified Requests to BDC from Great Basin Area](#) shows the total number of requests for fully qualified positions and compares the numbers of filled, UTF=ed, and Cancelled positions. Processing resource orders requires that the dispatcher complete the resource order, run a query on available resources, and make the appropriate contacts inquiring on that resource. Regardless if the request is actually filled or not, this process can take anywhere from five minutes to one hour for each request. If the request is filled, the dispatcher must set up travel and communicate the commitment of the resource to the appropriate dispatch center. In 2001 the bulk of the requests were from within the Geographic Area with BDC filling over 62 requests for Nevada, 58 requests for Utah, and 51 for Wyoming (the Bridger-Teton).

The graph "[2001 Trainee Requests to BDC by State](#)" shows the number of Overhead requests for trainee positions that were processed and compares it to the ability to fill

requests in 2001. The processing of resource orders for trainees is the same as the one for fully qualified positions outlined above. Again the bulk of the requests for 2001 came from within the Great Basin Geographic Area, with 23 requests from Utah, 4 from Nevada, and 7 from Wyoming (See *2001 Trainee Requests to BDC by State* in the appendices). For detailed information for Idaho, see *2001 Mobilization for ICS Positions in Idaho (non-local)* in the appendices.

### ***Positions that BDC filled:***

BDC was able to fill 47% of the fully qualified positions that were received for a total of 501 positions. Trainee positions that BDC was able to fill was 58% of the total received for a total of 67 positions. The percentage of fully qualified positions that BDC filled was down in comparison to the last couple of seasons, with 2000 being 51% and 1999 being 53%. It appears that the number of trainee positions that are being filled is dropping rapidly. The percentage of trainee positions has dropped from 73% in 1999 to 70% in 2000 and down again in 2001 to 58%. The additional drop in 2001 might be partially attributable to the addition of all the new positions in the fire program which necessitating hiring of more rookies. This diluted the existing workforce as a large number of the old hands got new positions and more supervision and training of the rookies by old hands left this group less available than in past seasons.

AD/EFF folks are playing a greater and greater role in filling requests, especially in the fully qualified category. Of the 501 filled requests for 2001, 62 of those requests were filled with AD/EFF personnel. This amounts to 12% of all filled requests.

The table below highlights some of the ICS positions that BDC was able to fill. These numbers include requests filled for local incidents as well as geographically and nationally. For complete details on the positions requested, see the graphs *Qualified Positions Filled by BDC* and *Trainee Positions Filled by BDC* in the appendices. There are additional graphs which show the ICS positions that were UTF=ed (Unable to Fill) and Cancelled for both qualified position requests and trainee position requests in the appendices.

<b>ICS Positions</b>	<b>Number of Requests</b>	<b>Number of Trainee Requests</b>
Air Support Group Supervisor	9	4
Air Tactical Group Supervisor	5	3
Helicopter Manager	24	3
Helicopter Crew Member	15	5
Expanded Dispatch Recorder	11	4
Expanded Dispatch Support Dispatcher	9	2
Incident Commander Type 2	9	0
Operation Section Chief Type 2	15	1
Division Supervisor	44	12
Dozer Boss	10	2
Safety Officer Type 2	7	3
Situation Unit Leader	4	6
Field Observer	12	0
Logistics Section Chief Type 2	8	4
Equipment Manager	2	1
Base Camp Manager	9	0
Medical Unit Leader	9	0
Emergency Medical Technicians	12	0
Time Unit Leader	16	0
Buying Team Member	9	0
Information Officer Type 2	11	1
Information Officer Type 3	6	1
Technical Specialists	33	2
Infrared Interpreter	6	0

**Hardest to Fill Positions:**

The BDC turned back a total of 534 requests for overhead during the 2001 season. Thirty-three of those requests were for trainee positions. In the table below is a synopsis of the positions that were turned back the most often. The qualified positions listed below account for 37% of all the qualified positions and the trainee positions listed account for 52% of the trainee positions that were turned back as Unable to Fill. For further illustration, see the graphs [Qualified Unable to Fill Positions](#) and [Trainee Unable to Fill Positions](#) in the appendices.

<b>ICS Position</b>	<b>Number of Requests Qualified</b>	<b>Number of Requests Trainee</b>
Air Support Group Supervisor	7	3
Air Tactical Group Supervisor	9	1
Helicopter Crew Member	12	0
Helicopter Manager	12	0
Helibase Manager	10	1
Expanded Dispatch Support Dispatcher	17	2
Expanded Dispatch Supervisor Dispatcher	7	1
Initial Attack Dispatcher	8	0
Demob Unit Leader	9	0
Safety Officer Type 2	6	0
Division Supervisor	14	5
Strike Team Leaders (all)	17	2
Dozer Boss	16	0
Information Officer Type 2	14	2
Training Specialist	12	0

<b>Table Totals:</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>17</b>
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### **Dispatch Support From BDC:**

The Center Manager had no off unit fire assignments in 2001. He did supervise the BDC Expanded Dispatch operations during two Type II Overhead Team mobilizations for Fleming Creek and Rough Diamonds fires, and one Type II Overhead Team staged in Boise. In addition, he served as the MAC group coordinator for those incidents as well as miscellaneous ABC Misc. fires.

Due to the large number of vacancies that BDC experienced over the summer, none of the regular dispatch employees got opportunities to go on fire assignments outside the local area this season. A couple of individuals assisted NICC for short periods and Charlie Leonard detailed to the NICC Intelligence position for 120 days at the end of the season. Dispatch positions that were filled from other local talent were a total of four Coordinators to Colorado, Montana, Oregon, and Utah, one Expanded Supervisory Dispatchers (EDSP) to Utah and one trainee to Nevada. Expanded Support Dispatchers (EDSD) were sent to Virginia and a trainee went to Shoshone, Idaho. Expanded operations within the BDC provided experience for three EDSP=s, two EDSD=s and one trainee, and six Expanded Dispatch Recorders (EDRC) and three trainees. The National Coordination Center also provided experiences for one EDSP, three EDSD=s, and seven EDRC=s and one EDRC trainee. Oregon and South Carolina had Initial Attack Dispatchers (IADP) from the local pool do assignments.

### **BDC Participation Statistics:**

The Resource Manager Database compiles all individuals mobilized by BDC regardless of agency affiliation. We currently have 982 fire participants within this database. This includes not only red carded individuals, but also individuals that work as drivers, receptionists, etc. Listed below are the approximate participation rates for each agency represented by BDC. This information is compiled based on the number of assignments in 2001 that were filled by each agency as a percentage of the total number of red carded individuals that each agency has in the database. This is **ONLY** individual overhead requests and does not include assignments on handcrews, engine crews, or BDC contract helicopter and fixed wing aircraft. Multiple assignments by a single individual are counted as another assignment and add to the percentage figures. These percentages include both local and out-of-area participation.

Unit	Total Redcarded Personnel	Total Assignments	Participation Rate (Percentage)
Bureau of Indian Affairs, NIFC (FCA)	18	20	100%
Forest Service, NIFC (FCF)	11	15	100%
National Park Service, NIFC (FCP)	19	20	100%
Bureau of Land Management, NIFC (FCD)	86	71	82%
Office of Aircraft Services (OAS)	4	3	75%
Fish & Wildlife Service, NIFC (FCR)	3	2	67%
Idaho Department of Lands (IDS)	77*	38	49%
Bureau of Land Management-State Office	35	16	46%
Lower Snake River District BLM (BOD)	242	109	45%
Boise National Forest (BOF)	466	203	44%

*\*Includes both SW Area and Downtown Office Personnel*

## Crews

### Type I Crew Mobilizations:

The Boise National Forest added another hotshot crew in 2001. The new Idaho City Hotshot Crew functioned in a trainee status for all of 2001. Both crews were gone most of the summer. Both Hotshot crews were utilized as contingency crews for Rx Burns on three occasions. Both crews traveled to Oregon, South Dakota, Virginia, and Wyoming. Other states that they traveled to independently were Arizona, California, Montana, and Nevada.

### **Boise Hotshots**

Statistics for the 2001 fire season:

- 148 Days in Pay Status
- 28 Days in Travel Status
- 16 Days Off
- 17 Large Fire Assignments

- 5 Initial Attack Fire Assignments

### ***Idaho City Hotshots***

Statistics for the 2001 fire season:

- 142 Days in Pay Status
- 24 Days in Travel Status
- 15 Days Off
- 13 Large fire assignments
- 6 Initial Attack Fire Assignments

### **Type II Crew Mobilizations:**

#### ***Boise Regular Crews***

Due to additional funding in 2001, the BRC #3 and BRC #5 crews were brought back up to full staffing. BRC #1 was a put together crew from the two squads on the Forest and miscellaneous other personnel. The Type II crews were dispatched to a total of four incidents off unit to California, Idaho, Nevada, and Wyoming. Locally, they were utilized once by each agency and served several times as Smokechaser/IA units.

#### ***SICI Crews***

The Southern Idaho Correctional Institution kept two of their Type II crews based out of Boise this season. The Renegade Crew opted to work out of the Salmon Dispatch office. Between the two crews here at Boise, they had two off unit Idaho fires, and were dispatched to Nevada, and Wyoming once. They were also used heavily locally with eight assignments to the Lower Snake River District, four assignments to the Boise National Forest, and three assignments to Idaho Department of Lands. They were also utilized as contingency resources on Rx Burns five times by Boise Forest.

#### ***Job Corps***

The Nampa Job Corps provided the Blue Goose type II crew which was mobilized once off unit to Wyoming. They were also utilized locally five times by Boise national Forest and once to the Lower Snake River BLM.

#### ***Contract Crews***

The Boise National Forest sponsored a contract crew this season. The Grayback Crew was mobilized a total of five times. They were mobilized to California twice, Georgia, Idaho, and Wyoming. They were not used locally on any fires. There were a couple of occassions during the season when contract crews filled requests for fires on the units but this was down considerably from the previous season. This was due in large part to it being a less active fire season.

### **AD Crew**

Forty-two individuals were trained in 2001 for use as a pickup AD/EFF handcrew. They were mobilized to a Lower Snake River District Fire as a training fire but were never utilized again as a handcrew. A camp crew was put together using these individuals later in the season for Rough Diamonds when the Type II Overhead team was in place.

### **Equipment**

During the 2001 fire season BDC ordered 199 pieces of equipment for local use. A total of 60 requests were filled for outside of the BDC dispatch area. Sixty two percent of the equipment orders for local fires were filled with contractors and 34% of the outside area orders were filled with contractors.

<b>Equipment Used</b>	<b>Number of Requests Coming In</b>		<b>Number of Requests Going Out</b>	
	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Contract</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Contract</b>
Engines	64	35	38	20
Dozers	6	37	2	0
Water Tenders	5	42	0	0
Buses	0	10	0	0

## Aircraft Activity

A BDC dispatchers must monitor flight operations during any flights that involve agency personnel and occur within the area that BDC represents. Even if the operation is doing their flight following locally, someone has to be in dispatch for safety reasons. The significance of this to BDC is in staffing. There must be at least one dispatcher who constantly monitors radio traffic, maintains the 15 minute check in rule, and knows how to handle aircraft issues (late, overdue, downed, etc).

### Helicopter Usage

BDC had three exclusive use helicopters at their disposal, one Type III for BOD, one Type III for BOF and a Type II for BOF. The table below illustrates the number of flight hours that occurred during 2001.

#### **Exclusive Use Helicopters**

Unit	Helicopter Make	Fire Mgt. Flight Hours	Hours flown for Aother@	Hours flown on unit*	Hours flown off unit	Cargo Internal & External	Gallons of Retardant/ Water delivered
BOD	AS 350 B2	237.1	12.3	155.5	62.3	54,028 lbs.	288,635 gal.
BOF-GV	Bell 407	224.9	27.2	157.7	94.4	203,608 lbs.	155,912 gal.
BOF-LP	Bell 212 HP	223.5	5.8	114.0	115.3	127,702 lbs.	354,268 gal.

\* Unit refers to the contracted agency.

Exclusive Use helicopters performed various missions in support of wildland fire suppression: Initial Attack, Initial Attack/Rappel, Bucket Support, Demobilization of Resources. The statistics for the 2001 fire season are listed below.

Agency	Helicopter Make/Model	Initial Attack Fires	Number of Operational Rappels	IA fires supported w/bucket	IA fires demobed w/helicopter	Number of Large Fires*
BOD	AS 350 B2	27	N/A	24	27	7
BOF-GV	Bell 407	51	15	49	47	5
BOF-LP	Bell 212 HP	41	12	26	25	8

\* BOF Large Fires are 10 acres or larger; BOD Large Fires are 300 acres or larger.

BOD assisted local fire departments five times with the helicopters and BOF assisted twice during 2001. All of these fires were initial attack fires.

### ***Call When Needed Helicopters***

The use of CWN helicopters dropped substantially during 2001 due to the reduction in fire activity. During the 2000 season a total of 45 helicopters were hired and only 25 were hired during 2001. In order for our unit to utilize CWN helicopters, the dispatchers at BDC must follow specific ordering protocols. The amount of time it takes to complete this task can range from 15 minutes to several days depending upon the type and the availability. The table below illustrates the number of requests, types of helicopters that were hired, and in what capacity.

<b>Type of Helo</b>	<b>Local IA</b>	<b>Local Large Fires</b>	<b>Other Units</b>
Type I	3	1	0
Type II Standard	2	3	0
Type II Restricted	2	2	0
Type III	8	2	1

### **Fixed Wing Usage**

BDC uses fixed-winged aircraft for air attack, lead planes, air tankers, and overhead mobilization missions. Aerial reconnaissance is another major use of the fixed wing aircraft that are hired by this office. Fire is the main use in this category as well but there are also flights for wildlife and vegetation reconnaissance as part of resource management.

### ***Air Attack Platforms***

The Air Attack Platform contracted by the Lower Snake River District flew a total of 153.3 hours during the 2001 season. The breakdown in the agency use of this aircraft is as follows:

\$	Lower Snake River Distric	101.9 hours	
\$	Boise National Forest		38.6 h
\$	Sawtooth National Forest	6.6 hours	
\$	Humbolt National Forest	2.9 hours	
\$	Vale District BLM	1.7 hours	
\$	Misc. other USFS	1.6 hours	

This was the last year of the three year contract with Great Western Aviation for the Cessna 182TRG (tail number N756VS). The 2002 season will see a new contract and aircraft. Typically when a smoke is reported on the Lower Snake River District (BOD), the air attack aircraft is mobilized. Increasingly, the Boise National Forest is utilizing the *eye in the sky* for early size up and monitoring of fire behavior and fire suppression activities. If the fire situation allows, the BOF can request the services of the BOD contract air attack platform which is indicated by the number of flight hours mentioned

above. Frequently it is not available however, so either a dispatcher or the aviation officer must hire a fixed-winged aircraft. Like the helicopters, the processing time of hiring a fixed-wing aircraft can take from 15 minutes to several hours. Again, this depends upon the availability of aircraft. The table below illustrates the number of requests and for whom (in some cases, aircraft were utilized for multiple requests and for several days).

<b>Aircraft</b>	<b>Rentals (OAS &amp; FS)</b>	<b>Exclusive Use</b>
<b>Boise National Forest</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Lower Snake Rv. District</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Idaho Department of Lands</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

### ***Lead Planes***

BDC was host to a USFS R-4 lead plane again in 2001. As a result of the need for additional air tankers, four MAFFS unit were mobilized in August and eventually moved to Boise. During this time additional Lead Planes were stationed at Boise due to the requirement for a MAFFS qualified lead to be dispatched along with the MAFFS tankers. The table below illustrates the volume of lead plane requests into and out of BDC.

<b>Unit / State</b>	<b>Number of Requests</b>	<b>Cancelled Requests</b>
Lower Snake Rv. District	10	2
Boise National Forest	3	1
Idaho Department of Lands	1	0
Other Idaho Units	20	2
Oregon	8	3
Utah	8	0
Nevada	2	0

### ***Airtanker Retardant and Foam Usage***

The Boise Air Tanker Base pumped a total of 900,388 gallons of retardant in 2001. Below is a break down of the retardant used. These figures are for retardant from the Boise Base ONLY and do not take into account any retardant that came from other bases.

Unit	Boise Tanker Base	MAFF=s	SEAT=s*
Lower Snake Rv. District	264,517	80,719	62,800
Boise National Forest	50,273	0	0
Idaho Department of Lands	32,150	0	0
Other BLM	445,317	170,974	0
Other USFS	92,065	43,867	0
Other State	16,066	0	0
Totals:	900,388	295,560	62,800

*\*Not all gallons came from the Boise Tanker Base.*

The table below show the number of requests for Airtankers that BDC processed. As a rough percentage, the agencies that BDC supports accounted for only 39% of the use of these ships. The bulk of the remainder were in support of other Idaho units (59 requests), Oregon (32 requests), and Utah (23 requests).

Requesting Unit	Local Tankers	Out of Area Tankers	MAFFS Units	SEAT=s	Cancelled Requests
Lower Snake Rv. District	16	21	9	14	8
Boise National Forest	7	11	0	0	2
Idaho Depart. Of Lands	2	4	0	0	0
Other Idaho Units	23	15	18	0	3
Outside Idaho	36	27	12	0	15

### **Interagency Annual Aircraft Use Summary**

For the 2001 season, the total aircraft flight hours (both fixed wing and rotor wing) was 2,169.1 hours. This includes ALL the hours flown by the various exclusive use contract ships and any CWN and rental aircraft that were used by the agencies represented by BDC in all mission categories (fire suppression, recon, rehab, resource flights, etc.). These figures may not be exact as it is very difficult to get the hours on some of the CWN and contract helicopters that are brought in. An added problem is that the agency the ship is hired under may not be the same as the jurisdiction the fire belongs to, thus skewing the numbers one way or the other on the agency totals. The purpose of the table is to indicate the fact this office has a very complex aviation program.

<b>Type of Aircraft</b>	<b>Agency Missions</b>	<b>Total Flight Hours</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
<b>Helicopters (exclusive use)</b>	<b>BOD</b>	<b>249.6</b>	<b>\$350,000.00</b>
<b>Helicopters &amp; Fixed Wing (Rental &amp; CWN)</b>	<b>BOD</b>	<b>317.0</b>	<b>\$188,000.00</b>
<b>Helicopters (exclusive use)</b>	<b>BOF</b>	<b>481.4</b>	<b>\$1,009,721.22</b>
<b>Helicopters (CWN &amp; Rental)</b>	<b>BOF</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>\$282,004.05</b>
<b>Fixed Wing (exclusive use)</b>	<b>BOD</b>	<b>153.3</b>	<b>\$41,400.00</b>
<b>Fixed Wing (Rental)</b>	<b>BOF</b>	<b>381.7</b>	<b>\$107,469.92</b>
<b>Retardant Aircraft</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>479.8</b>	<b>\$1,607,070.44</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>2,169.1</b>	<b>\$3,585,665.50</b>

## ***Miscellaneous Office Activities***

### **Radio Activity**

The radio consoles located at BDC have 15 different frequencies and 29 tones for the Lower Snake River District; Boise National Forest; and Idaho Department of Lands , Southwest Office. In addition to fire traffic, the dispatcher=s spend a portion of their time monitoring miscellaneous radio traffic such as: tracking of non-fire personnel as they complete their projects, medical and other emergencies (for government personnel as well as private citizens), and aircraft tracking. The table below gives a very rough approximation of the amount of time spent on various aircraft activities (*also see A2001 BDC Aircraft Flight Following Radio Traffic in the appendices*). The hours are taken

from the radio logs at each console. The fire figures are missing a large percentage of time due to the fact that most of the aircraft tracking is done on the incident cards, which are not included here. Therefore the figures below largely represent either non-fire flights or flights for other agencies that are outside of the BDC jurisdiction (F&G, NIFC, OAS, R-4, etc.).

Type of Aircraft Radio Activity	2001 Hours	Dispatcher Shifts (One dispatcher working an eight-hour day)	2000 Hours	1999 Hours
Fire	1,050:13	131:16	1,530:16	1,414:05
Courtesy Flight Following	139:06	17:23	*692:34	282:50
Rehabilitation	41:53	5:11	*214:18	2:49
Aerial Surveys	191:34	23:55	*145:12	27:40
Reconnaissance/Detection	1,105:13	138:08	144:50	157:18
Mapping	51:22	6:40	66:13	15:36
Prescribed Fire	0:00	0:00	37:27	29:07
Photography	0:00	0:00	18:24	24:05
Proficiency	34:40	4:18	27:13	8:19
Training	257:38	32:10	34:05	75:17
Other	13:22	1:39	5:59	20:04

\* Note: The significant increase in activity between 1999 and 2000 is due in part to improved record keeping in 2000.

The categories of aircraft radio traffic are:

- § Courtesy: Flight following for aircraft that are flying into or out of our area on missions for other offices that BDC is not responsible for; not requested from BDC.
- § Fire: Aircraft working on fire missions.
- § Mapping: Aircraft utilized to map fires in the BDC response area.
- § Photo: Non-Fire aerial photography.
- § Reconnaissance: Aircraft utilized for reconnaissance of the BDC response

- area (fixed and rotor wing).
- § Prescribed Fire: Aircraft utilized to complete prescribed fire operations.
- § Proficiency: Proficiency and training operations that are affiliated with BDC.
- § Rehabilitation: Aircraft utilized to complete rehabilitation efforts.
- § Survey: Non-fire related aerial surveys (snow pack, Big Horn Sheep, etc.)
- § Training: Flight following of aircraft not affiliated with the agencies under BDC.
- § Other: All other miscellaneous flights.

The Courtesy and Training categories that are listed are services rendered to agencies that are not included as those in which BDC serves. This includes, but is not limited to, the various offices at NIFC and the Boise Smokejumpers. The significance of this to BDC is the fact that there is no funding provided for the services that are rendered and the added workload on dispatchers.

### **Intelligence Activity**

The intelligence position in 2001 primarily dealt with accumulating, managing, and disseminating fire information, weather activity, and statistical fire reports. Among the data and reports generated by the intelligence dispatcher were: monthly potential assessment reports, daily fire weather reports, Weather Information Management System data (RAWS and manual weather stations), fire news briefs to the media, daily situation reports to Eastern Great Basin Coordination Center, fire statistical data, and other information.

Intelligence was responsible for archiving a wide variety of fire related data and information, including aircraft statistics, weather reports, situation reports, lightning data, fire statistics, prescribed fire, and airshed data.

The Boise Dispatch web site, published in 2000 was updated daily by the Intelligence Officer. The site provided useful information to the public, media, and fire organizations on wildfire and prescribed fire activity, fire danger ratings, burn indices, press releases, fire restrictions and closures, photo gallery, hiring, frequently asked questions, contact information, GIS fire maps, and information about Boise Dispatch. The site received thousands of hits during the fire season.

The Intelligence position was responsible for the daily reporting of prescribed burns to the Idaho/Montana Airshed Group. Intelligence was the primary intermediary between local burners and the Airshed Monitoring Group, and assisted burners with questions and problems associated with smoke management.

In addition, the intelligence dispatcher assisted dispatchers with initial attack

dispatching and processing resource orders for local and national incidents.

## **Receptionist Activity**

This position proved, once again, to be a valuable one for not only the overall daily operations, but also for end of the year processes. This position relieves the workload on the dispatchers by answering routine questions from the public and agency individuals. The position is still under the SECEP program sponsored by the Forest Service and has restrictions on the number of hours worked in a year. Due to these restrictions this is only a part time position. The hours issue affects the statistics for phone traffic that is referenced later in this document.

### **Telephone Load**

Dispatch continues to receive a large volume of telephone calls, both dispatch related and non-dispatch related. A total of 15,228 calls were handled by the receptionist alone in from January through November, 2001. Of those 10,534 calls were dispatch related and 4,694 were non-dispatch related. This total does not include the calls that the dispatchers answer either due to the receptionist already being on the phone or not working at the time (after hours and weekends). For a visual on the phone work load by month see the "ABDC Telephone Load for 2001" chart in the appendices. Calls inquiring about jobs and vendors looking for fire assignments were particularly heavy this summer. Providing fire information to the public and media was a heavier workload this summer due to the lack of a full time fire information officer at dispatch.

### **Customer Service**

In addition to answering the telephone, the receptionist position was responsible for typing, filing, data input, recording burn permits, processing e-mail, creating and updating Red Card files, and updating Forest Service manuals as materials were provided. Providing information to staff and the public concerning phone numbers and locations of Forest Service, Lower Snake River District BLM and Law Enforcement personnel and equipment, as well as other duties as assigned were also part of the receptionist's duties. This year our receptionist was further able to assist with the basic logistical functions of the office as she completed additional ICS courses in business and dispatching.

### **Walk in Traffic**

During the 2001 fire season there was an almost constant flow of people walking into the Dispatch Office, including pilots, firefighters, people looking for job applications, and vendors looking for any possible work. We also had tours, media people, and people who simply wanted

to visit.

### **Public Information Assistance**

The receptionist provides a valuable service in providing interagency information to employees and the general public. Fire restrictions proved to be a major workload for the receptionist this year.

### **Miscellaneous Projects**

#### **Center Manager**

##### ***Steve Waters:***

- § Smoke Management Coordinator for the Montana Airshed Group.
- § Coordinated GB Dispatchers Workshop
- § Review team member for Southern Idaho Dispatch Preparedness Review.
- § Review team member for Minden BLM Fire Preparedness Review.
- § D-110 Dispatch Recorder instructor for 2001
- § Committee member for BLM Dispatcher/Firefighter standards requirements.
- § Participated in Ada County Interagency Wildfire Simulation exercise.

#### **Coordinator Projects**

##### ***Bonnie Barcus:***

- § BOD Redcard committee member and program input
- § ROSS Partner team member
- § Attended ROSS system administrator training session
- § Lead for WildCad Implementation
- § Arcview mapping for Fire Reports and WildCad
- § D-110 course coordinator and instructor for 2001
- § Initial Attack Dispatcher course instructor for 2001
- § Assisted with a Workforce Analysis for Salmon Dispatch

##### ***Tammy Wodarczak:***

- \$ Detailed to North Ops for the season as Logistics Coordinator. Supervised and trained numerous detailers in all Dispatch Functions and in the use of MIRPS.
- \$ Rogue River National Forest Red Card Committee Member
- \$ Detailed to the Cleveland National Forest for 60 days last spring.
- \$ D-110 Instructor for 2001 to numerous Local Fire District and Federal Employees
- \$ Revised and updated the mobilization guide for the Medford Interagency Fire Center.
- \$ Created an Operational Guide for the Initial Attack Dispatch position at the MICC

### **Dispatcher Projects**

#### **Charlie Leonard:**

- \$ Maintained the Boise Dispatch Center website containing fire and dispatch related information.
- \$ Instructed three eight-hour GPS classes for SWIFT.
- \$ Taught one first aid class to LSRD personnel and fire fighters.
- \$ Instructed Maps section of 2001 BDC Initial Attack Dispatcher course. Assisted in developing the Intelligence section of the same course.
- \$ Assisted the National Park Service in developing and instructing a 36 hour national level GPS Specialist course.
- \$ Served as primary contact and interface between Smoke & Airshed Coordinating Group and prescribed fire burners in SW Idaho.
- \$ Created Excel spreadsheets for tracking year 2001 wildfires, prescribed fires, and smoke/airshed data.
- \$ Continued work on a detailed instruction manual for the BDC Intelligence position.
- \$ Completed four month detail on Intelligence desk at National Interagency Coordination Center.

#### **Carol Field:**

- \$ D-110 course instructor.
- \$ Initial Attack Dispatcher course instructor
- \$ Served as acting Logistics Coordinator for the Forest Service for 120

days.

- § Assisted in on-the-job training of detailers and new personnel.
- § Assisted the Radio Shop in repair and maintenance of repeater sites.

***Stacy Lensing:***

- § D-110 course coach
- § BOF Red Card program input
- § ROSS Partner
- § ROSS System Administration Instructor
- § Trained and supervised dispatchers at NICC and BILC
- § Production of the ANICC Detailer=s Handbook@
- § Input of all national resources and contracts into ROSS

***Hope Spriggs:***

- § Assisted with Redcard data entry for BOF
- § Assisted with FireStat entry for BOF

***Mark Rich:***

- § Updated and renovated the fire boards in dispatch.
- § Acted as the BLM Coordinator trainee on several occasions..
- § Coached Initial Attack Dispatcher trainees during on-the-job training.

***Pat Shanafelt:***

- § Updated and renovated fire boards in Dispatch.
- § Coached Initial attack dispatcher trainees during fire season.

***Jack Brinkerhoff***

- § Worked as the designated night shift for the summer. This was the first season that we had someone assigned to night shift.
- § ATGS assignment to Alaska

**Receptionist**

***Ann Rutledge:***

- § Updated the BDC Receptionist Handbook and Detailer guide.
- § Assisted with Resource Orders in Dispatch when short handed.

- \$ Put together the AD hire packets.
- \$ Coached detailers on local processes including how to use the Resource Manager Database.
- \$ Maintained supply levels for BDC.
- \$ Translated all radio logs for BDC to categorical spreadsheets for statistical purposes (BILC annual report).
- \$ Tracked phone calls to BDC
- \$ Attended PTRC and EQTC training

# Appendices