Boise Interagency Logistics Center

2004

ANNUAL REPORT

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Introduction

Highlights of the Year 2004

PERSONNEL

There has been quite a turnover in dispatch the last few years. This past season two vacancies were filled, Logistics Coordinator and Initial Attack Dispatcher. Charlie Leonard, the long time Intelligence Dispatcher accepted an Intel Coordinator at NICC. There are three vacant positions to be filled this winter, IA Dispatcher, Logistics Assistant, and Intelligence Dispatcher. Those positions were filled by detailers or seasonal employees this past summer. Due some reorganization some current dispatchers were placed in more specific roles like aircraft dispatcher. The office began 24-hour coverage on June 27 and maintained that coverage through the month of August.

PERSONNEL	POSITION	SPONSOR AGENCY
STEVE WATERS	CENTER MANAGER	FOREST SERVICE
LANI WILLIAM	LOGISTICS COORDINATOR	BUREAU OF LAND MGT
CATHY BAIRD	LOGISTICS COORDINATOR	FOREST SERVICE
CAROL FIELD	AIRCRAFT DISPATCHER	BUREAU OF LAND MGT
LEIGH ANN HISLOP	INTEL DISPATCHER (DETAIL)	FOREST SERVICE
PAT SHANAFELT	IA/AIRCRAFT DISPATCHER	BUREAU OF LAND MGT
MARK RICH	IA DISPATCHER	BUREAU OF LAND MGT
ROBIN BROOKS	IA DISPATCHER	FOREST SERVICE
CHRIS MILLER	IA DISPATCHER	IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS
KEVIN MASON	NIGHT DISPATCHER	BUREAU OF LAND MGT
CINDY CADA	LOGISTICAL ASSISTANT	BUREAU OF LAND MGT
IVAN KUCHERENKO	DISPATCHER (DETAIL)	FOREST SERVICE
KATRINA FERGUSON	DISPATCHER (DETAIL)	FOREST SERVICE

INTERAGENCY SUCCESS

The Boise Interagency Logistics Center continues to provide safe, cost effective utilization of the closest interagency resources on wildfires in our jurisdictional area. Boise National Forest, Lower Snake River District BLM, and Southwest Idaho State Department of Lands commonly exchange resources to meet wildland suppression goals. For example, the Forest Service and BLM helitack crews freely exchanged personnel for better coverage and utilization. This past season each of the helitack crews also provided personnel to staff a NMAC helicopter in Colorado. Additionally, the BLM helitack provided cross-training opportunities for rural fire department personnel. The Forest and BLM continued to share an Interagency Aviation Officer, Dane Lee, who provides aviation management expertise for both agencies. Also the Forest Service hot shot crews regularly detail the local BLM firefighters during the season to assist in their development and provide them the type 1 crew experience. The three agencies also worked together with Boise State University to provide the Southwest Idaho Fire Training classes for agency and non-agency personnel with the opportunity for college credits.

Local fire training through the Southwest Idaho Interagency Fire Training SWIFT partnership provided fire training to hundreds of federal, state and local firefighters during 2004. Numerous other agencies took part in the training including Eagle Fire, National Park Service, National Guard, NIFC, Fish and Wildlife, and other local rural and city fire departments. The Boise National Forest and Lower Snake River District BLM participated in numerous educational projects in cooperation with rural and city fire departments and local schools, including the Boise State University Fire Academy, which filled 420 fire training slots. The annual Ada County Wildland Fire Steering Committee held a joint exercise which concentrates on interagency incident communication and drew participation from local emergency response agencies, the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, and Idaho Department of Lands.

One good example of the interagency cooperation with training would be the dispatch courses that are coordinated through our dispatch center. The Dispatch Recorder D-110 was presented in the spring of 2004, producing good candidates for the summer expanded operation and future initial attack dispatchers. The success of these courses was made possible by a number of individuals. The dispatch staff is the major contributor with help from Deena Weber ISO, Christine Keavy BOD, Dave Henderson FCD, Carrie Bilbao BOD, Lisa Derrick BOD, and Matt McCoy BOD. For the spring of 2005, our localized Dispatcher Recorder will be offered along with D-311 IA Dispatcher through the SWIFT program.

There are two local Interagency Type 3 Overhead Teams are comprised of individuals representing the Boise National Forest, Idaho Department of Lands, Lower Snake River BLM, and the National Interagency Fire Center. An interagency board of directors provides support and oversight for these teams. This mix of interagency personnel has been instrumental in managing incidents that exceed the capabilities of local initial attack resources. The team was mobilized once this season for a Southwest Idaho Timber Protection Agency jurisdiction fire that incorporated Forest Service lands.

SEASONAL WEATHER & SEVERITY

The multi-year drought continued overall in southwest Idaho this year despite some areas of improvement in precipitation in 2004 (using the Natural Resources Conservation Service snow water equivalent data). As of May 1 most SNOTEL sites on the Boise National Forest recorded below average snowfall amounts, for example the Deadwood Summit site is about 80% of normal. The SNOTEL measurements on the forest lands showed some record snowmelt rates and melt out dates. The Atlanta Summit and Jackson Peak sites usually experience similar rates because they are in the same basin and 25 miles apart. Atlanta Summit melted out nearly two months earlier than the 30 year average and significantly more rapid than the Jackson Peak site. In April both sites held approximately 25 inches of snow water but by May 1st Atlanta was down to 6.4 inches with Jackson Peak still retained 15.2 inches. Some of this is explained by the higher temperatures we experience this spring but also there have been large fires in the Atlanta area in recent years. These melt down rates were slow enough for the water to infiltrate into the soils but did have an impact on the streams and rivers for future use. SNOTEL measurements on the Lower Snake River District recorded close to normal values for annual average snow water equivalent. Mud Flat recorded 3 inches above average annual snowpack, South Mountain recorded 33.2 inches which is 99% of normal. Drought conditions on the Boise Forest ranged from moderate to severe again this year, and the Lower Snake River District was moderate to extreme. The amount of moisture needed to return southwest Idaho to normal water levels was three to six inches in the mountains, and six to nine inches in the deserts. The Palmer Drought Index in September 2004 showed that southern Idaho remains under moderate to extreme drought conditions.

The Lower Snake River District experienced what looked to be an early summer in March and most of April. In May all of the RAWS showed considerable amounts of rain ranging from 0.95-2.4 inches. Overall precipitation amounts for the desert areas of southwest Idaho, from April 1 to October 1, were close to or slightly above normal but did little to ease the effects of the drought. Snowpack and precipitation measurements overall were about normal for the desert areas of southwest Idaho (the period from April 1 to October 1). The Boise manual weather station registered 5.15 inches of precipitation during this period.

Temperatures in southwest Idaho averaged about normal through most of the summer. Lower Snake River District and Boise National Forest RAWS stations recorded the highest temperatures from July13 - August 14 in which the majority of the ranges were over or near 90th percentile. The highest temperature recorded for a BLM RAWS in 2004 was 107 degrees on July 15, registered at the Mountain Home RAWS (located at Mountain Home Air Force Base). Mountain Home also had 6 straight days of above 100 degrees from July 13-18. Boise highest temperature this season was 102 degrees. Boise also recorded 3 blocks of 4 consecutive days over the 90th percentile (97 degrees). Horse Butte RAWS registered 21 days over 91 degrees which is 90th percentile. The Forest recorded its highest temperature, 101 degrees on August 14 at Town Creek RAWS. Bearskin RAWS highest temperature was 88 degrees on July 15, Wagontown RAWS also recorded its highest temperature of 94 degrees on July 15, and on August 2 Pine Creek registered 95 degrees as a high. Overall the forest averaged 20 days over the 90th percentile for maximum temperature.
The continuing drought in southwest Idaho produced another year with on average slightly below

normal fuel moistures. The season brought some mid-summer moisture and temperatures not reaching record highs so the 1000 hour fuel moisture reached the records lows for a short period of time. Bearskin, the most northern RAWS and highest in elevation of 6,700 feet, started the season with below the 10th percentile for 1000-hour fuel moistures in May and then jumped to 26% by June 1st. With the steady decline, the fuel moistures reached below the 10th percentile of 8% for 15 days the entire season with the majority happening from the beginning of August through the middle of the month. By the beginning of September the 1000-hour fuel moisture returned to average. Pine Creek RAWS began the season at with a 1000-hour fuel moisture level of 24% in late May and gradually dropped to below the 10th percentile of 9% by late July. By mid August levels started to increase and moderated to near normal levels at the end of August. Town Creek RAWS, the most southerly and lowest in elevation of 4,500 feet on the forest began the season near historic high levels of 23% versus 19% for an average. 1000-hour moisture levels didn't drop below 10th percentile until late July and remained there through mid-August, where levels moderated to near normal.

LIVE FUEL MOISTURE

Below are the live fuel moisture readings taken by each agency throughout the season.

AGENCY	SAMPLE AREA	TYPE	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	IDAHO CITY	CONIFER	103%	150%	159%	110%
		CEANOTHUS	176%	113%	116%	109%
	CASCADE	CONIFER	162%	NR	118-130%	NR
		HUCKLEBERRY	277%	NR	151%	NR
	LOWMAN	CONIFER	120-139%	NR	133-165%	NR
		RIBES	231%	NR	210-216%	NR
	EMMETT	CONIFER	105-115%	102-110%	65-85%	63-84%
		DECIDUOUS	260%	168%	125%	121%
LSRD-BLM	WILD WEST	SAGEBRUSH	105%	85%	69%	89%
	KUNA	SAGEBRUSH	NR	85%	71%	71%
	HAMMETT	SAGEBRUSH	137%	105%	83%	77%
	THREE CREEK	SAGEBRUSH	NR	NR	NR	NR

WINTER SNOWPACK ACTIVITY

The water year runs from October 1 to September 30. Snowpack water content levels for 2004 are compared to the historic annual average (1971-2000).

SNOTEL SITE	2004 WATER YEAR TOTAL INCHES	ANNUAL AVERAGE TOTAL INCHES	% OF AVERAGE
ATLANTA SUMMIT	41.0	45.71	90%
DEADWOOD SUMMIT	56.8	61.29	92%
COZY COVE	32.0	34.99	92%
TRINITY MTN	45.6	53.62	85%
MUD FLAT	20.39	17.61	116%
SOUTH MTN	33.2	33.41	99%
MORES CREEK SUMMIT	46.8	46.61	101%

WIMS INDICIES

This National Fire Danger Rating System NFDRS scale is used to determine difficulty of fire containment, as it is largely based upon flame length. The Lower Snake River District BLM relies on the burn index BI because it is also partially reliant on wind measurements and can be a primary determiner of the lighter fuel (grass and brush) fire potential to spread. LSRD-BLM has seven Remote Automated Weather Stations RAWS and one manual weather station in which they rely on for daily outputs of weather to determine the BI and fire danger levels.

NAME	STATION ID	LOCATION	ELEVATION
BOISE	102601	NWS - NIFC	2838
DEAD INDIAN RIDGE	101402	10 MI NW OF WEISER	3570
MTN HOME	102709	MTN HOME AFB	3350
HORSE BUTTE	103205	18 MI WSW OF CASTLEFORD	5000
BRACE FLAT	103207	29 MI WNW OF RIDDLE	4900
TRIANGLE	103208	13 MI SE OF SILVER CITY	5330
TWIN BUTTE	103209	15 MI SW OF HAGERMAN	3330
POLE CREEK	103210	DUCK VALLEY INDIAN RES	5660

The Boise National Forest uses the Energy Release Component ERC, burning index BI, and spread component SC to measure critical burning conditions and set staffing levels. ERC provides is a good early indicator of a potentially busy fire season. It is derived from a combination of fuel type, fuel loading, and dead and live fuel moisture samples, and is a good model to use in heavier fueled forest lands. The Boise Forest has several RAWS stations grouped together into Special Interest Groups SIG in the Weather Information Management System WIMS to provide broader scale averages of NFDRS indices on the Boise National Forest. From the RAWS stations, WIMS produces the staffing level component and the fire danger rating level that are used by the forest.

FDR1 SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP

Upper elevation locations on the Boise National Forest are represented by FDR1 SIG comprised of three RAWS stations located on the Boise and Payette National Forests. This group best represents conditions on the North Zone of the Boise National Forest.

FDR2 SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP

Lower elevation locations on the Boise National Forest are represented by FDR2 SIG comprised of five RAWS stations located on the Boise and Sawtooth National Forests. This group best represents conditions on the South Zone of the Boise National Forest.

NAME	STATION ID	LOCATION	ELEVATION
BOF SIG: FDR1			
BEARSKIN	101221	5 MI NE OF DEADWOOD RESERVOIR	6700
PINE CREEK	101222	6 MI SW OF SMITH'S FERRY	5600
SKI HILL	101223	PAYETTE NF	5600
BOF SIG: FDR2			
PINE CREEK	101222	6 MI SW OF SMITH'S FERRY	5600
TOWN CREEK	101708	2 MI E OF PLACERVILLE	4500
WAGONTOWN	102712	3 MI SSW OF FEATHERVILLE	6200
FLECK SUMMIT	102802	SAWTOOTH NF 11 MI E OF ATLANTA	7100
NORTH FORK RS	102903	SAWTOOTH NF NORTH FORK RS	6290

The tables below show the number of days Boise National Forest Energy Release Component ERC and Burn Index BI indices exceeded critical breakpoints of 90 & 97th percentiles in 2004:

RAWS STATION	ENERGY RELEASE COMPONENT		BURNING INDEX	
	90%	97%	90%	97%
BEARSKIN	24	13	22	14
PINE CREEK	26	11	28	11
TOWN CREEK	24	12	23	15
LITTLE ANDERSON	25	13	26	15
WAGONTOWN	27	12	21	14

The table below shows the number of days the Lower Snake River District Burn Index exceeded the critical breakpoints of 80 & 95th percentiles in 2004:

RAWS STATION	BURNING INDEX	
	80%	95%
BOISE	30	12
DEAD INDIAN RIDGE	45	18
MTN HOME	53	18
HORSE BUTTE	56	18
BRACE FLAT	53	19
TRIANGLE	61	18
TWIN BUTTE	54	18
POLE CREEK	52	18

FUEL LOADING

Fuel loading on the Lower Snake River District is calculated from the Orchard Research Area. It is calculated in pounds per acre of burnable fuels which are predominately cheatgrass. This year the sample was taken on July 23 and was well below the eight year average of 4503 lbs/acre.

FUEL TYPE LBS/ACRE	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
CHEATGRASS	1700	2222	2200	2245	1990	995	1333	X	**1811**
LITTER	1500	2447	1350	3377	4182	1922	3971	X	**1198**
FORBS	300	250	463	30	83	30	0	X	**37**
TOTAL	3500	4919	4013	5652	6255	2946	5304	3436	**3046**

Cheatgrass = this years production, standing
Litter = material on the ground surface (previous years accumulation of cheatgrass)
Forbs = annual forbs standing, not litter

Fire Activity

OVERVIEW

Overall southwest Idaho experienced below average number of fire starts in 2004. Boise Interagency Logistics center dispatched for a total of 221 wildland fires.

AGENCY	FIRES	% OF 10 AVG	ACRES	% OF 10 AVG
LOWER SNAKE RIVER DISTRICT BLM	66	59%	4734	6%
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	138	86%	844	3%
SOUTHWEST IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS	17	77%	8	1 ½%

Breakdown of first and last fires in 2004 for each agency:

AGENCY	FIRST FIRE	ACRES	LAST FIRE	ACRES
LOWER SNAKE RIVER DISTRICT BLM	04/25/2004	0.10	10/25/2004	0.10
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	05/06/2004	0.25	09/27/2004	0.10
SOUTHWEST IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS	06/27/2004	0.20	10/13/2004	0.35

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

The Boise Forest had 15 fires on August 15, the most reports in one day for the year. The Forest had only one significant fire during the year that utilized our Local Type 3 Team and Suwyn's Type 2 Incident Management Team. The chart below includes all fires over 1 acre.

INC#	NAME	CAUSE	START DATE	ACRES	COMMENTS
93	DOLLAR	L	7/14	801	LOCAL TYPE III TEAM & SUWYN TYPE II INCIDENT MGT TEAM UTILIZED
181	SCOTT CREEK 2	L	8/15	11	UTILIZED A LOCAL TYPE III IC
182	HABIT CREEK	L	8/15	1	
199	SCRIVER	L	8/17	3	SITPA PROTECTION
226	COLD SPRING	H	9/9	1	

IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS

IDL experienced only 3 multiple fire days this year with 2 fires each day. The chart below includes all fires over 1 acre.

INC#	NAME	CAUSE	START DATE	ACRES	COMMENTS
4010	HAY	L	7/19	5	

LOWER SNAKE RIVER DISTRICT

The BLM experienced its busiest fire day on August 1 with three large fires that totaled 1716 acres. The chart below includes all fires over 200 acres.

INC#	NAME	CAUSE	START DATE	ACRES	COMMENTS
2028	SIMERR	H	6/23	537	UTILIZED A LOCAL TYPE III IC
2046	MORROW	H	7/6	266	
2057	VEE	L	7/21	293	MANAGED FOR RESOURCE BENEFIT
2070	KUMQUAT	L	8/1	264	
2071	SOUTH POT	L	8/1	1086	UTILIZED A LOCAL TYPE III IC
2073	BIG SPUR	L	8/1	366	
2084	CRAB FEED	H	8/11	200	
2094	RATTLE TOM	H	8/19	817	

BILC FIRE CAUSE STATISTICS

AGENCY		# OF FIRES		TOTAL ACREAGE		AGENCY OWNED ACRES	FALSE ALARM - UNABLE TO LOCATE	ABANDONED CAMPFIRES
		PERSON	LIGHTNING	PERSON	LIGHTNING			
BLM	FOUR RIVERS FIELD OFFICE	36	8	2235	64		2	
	OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE	6	3	246	300		0	
	JARBRIDGE FIELD OFFICE	7	6	28	1806		1	
	BIRDS OF PREY AREA	0	0	0	0		0	
	LOWER SNAKE RIVER DISTRICT	**49**	**17**	**2564**	**2170**	**3661**	**3**	
FS	MTN HOME RANGER DISTRICT	5	8	2	1		2	83
	IDAHO CITY RANGER DISTRICT	5	16	1	3		7	15
	CASCADE RANGER DISTRICT	1	42	0	809		13	31
	LOWMAN RANGER DISTRICT	0	37	0	21		10	34
	EMMETT RANGER DISTRICT	3	21	1	6		12	50
	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	**14**	**124**	**4**	**840**	**843**	**44**	**213**
IDL	**SOUTHWEST IDAHO**	**3**	**14**	**1**	**7**	**1**	**2**	
TOTAL BILC		**66**	**155**	**5586**		**4505**	**49**	**213**

HISTORICAL FIRE DATA

The following table provides a comparison of this year's fires and acres by agency with data from the previous ten years. Acres shown are total acres, not solely agency acres.

YEAR	LSRD FIRES	LSRD ACRES	BOF FIRES	BOF ACRES	IDL FIRES	IDL ACRES
1994	86	35,842	148	198,885		
1995	121	186,506	279	1,736		
1996	159	234,592	108	16,264	18	3,016
1997	116	24,380	134	164	12	75
1998	85	11,642	160	1,726	11	3
1999	145	92,102	120	171	17	48
2000	117	142,058	93	35,848	15	4
2001	138	71,768	196	115	36	443
2002	101	42,875	260	1,756	45	57
2003	79	10,594	145	39,956	28	111
2004	66	4734	138	844	17	8
11 YR AVG 1994-2004	**110**	**77,918**	**162**	**27,042**	**22**	**418**

FIRE ASSIST INFORMATION

AGENCY	ASSIST	# OF INCIDENTS
LOWER SNAKE RIVER DISTRICT	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	9
	IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS	1
	RURAL & CITY FIRE DEPARTMENTS	11
	OTHER ADJOINING AGENCIES	19
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	LOWER SNAKE RIVER DISTRICT	7
	IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS	3
	RURAL & CITY FIRE DEPARTMENTS	2
	OTHER ADJOINING AGENCIES	13
IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	6

BILC dispatched the following local resources to provide initial attack and support assistance to the following adjacent areas:

DISPATCH	AIRTANKERS	SEATS	HELICOPTERS	AIR ATTACK	LEAD PLANE	ENGINES	OVERHEAD	TYPE 1 CREW	TYPE 2 CREW
CENTRAL IDAHO	0	0	2	2	2	7	68	1	1
PAYETTE	2	2	11	2	1	5	53	0	2
SOUTHERN IDAHO	0	1	4	3	0	5	19	0	1
VALE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

EASTERN IDAHO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fuels

SMOKE MANAGEMENT

Once again this year the three primary land management agencies in SW Idaho have complied with prescribed fire smoke/airshed management policies established by the Montana-Idaho States Airshed Coordinating Group. The procedures adopted provide burn information to the Montana Monitoring Unit in compliance with DEQ Smoke Management Guidelines. Boise Dispatch, through the Intelligence desk, continues to provide technical support and regulatory guidance, as well as reporting assistance for burners as needed. Boise Dispatch remains the primary liaison between the burning community and the Airshed Coordinating Group for problems and dispute resolution.

FUELS REDUCTION STATISTICS

AGENCY	# OF PROJECTS	ACRES ACCOMPLISHED	TYPE OF PROJECT
LOWER SNAKE RIVER DISTRICT	3	1750	PRESCRIBED FIRE
	0	0	WILDLAND FIRE USE
	2	16,000	HAZARDOUS REDUCTION
	1	192	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	37	4631	PRESCRIBED FIRE
	0	0	WILDLAND FIRE USE
	7	1515	HAZARDOUS REDUCTION
	0	0	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS SOUTHWEST	34	3196	PRESCRIBED FIRE
	0	0	WILDLAND FIRE USE
	0	0	HAZARDOUS REDUCTION
	0	0	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE

Logistical Activity Statistics

BILC RESOURCES

BILC represents the Boise National Forest, Lower Snake River District BLM and the Southwest Area of the Idaho Department of Lands for dispatch services involving aviation, fire, administrative and disaster services. The three agencies include about 12 million acres of land with fire suppression responsibilities for 9 million acres. Our 10 year average is 294 fires annually that burn over 100,000 acres. BILC also is responsible for dispatching other resources from the National Fire Center, Idaho State Office BLM, Administratively Determined Employees, and Contract Equipment.

BILC mobilizes 1,293 personnel from the representing the following agencies:

AGENCY	BOD	BOF	SWS	ISO	NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER							AD
					FCD	FCA	FCF	FCR	FCP	WXW	OAZ	
# OF PERSONNEL	265	472	37	45	161	38	55	32	33	3	13	139

FIRE SUPPRESSION RESOURCES

AGENCY	BLM	FS	IDL
UNIT IDENTIFICATION	**ID-BOD**	**ID-BOF**	**ID-SWS**
AIR ATTACK	1	1	0
SEAT	2	0	0
TYPE 2 HELICOPTER	0	1	0
TYPE 3 HELICOPTER	1	1	0
HELITACK PERSONNEL	12	24	0
TYPE 1 IHC	0	2	0
TYPE 2 REGULAR IA CREW	0	2	0
TYPE 2 CONTRACT IA CREW	0	2	0
TYPE 2 INMATE CREW	0	2	1
TYPE 4 ENGINE	25	5	1
TYPE 6 OR 7 ENGINE	1	6	3
TYPE 4 CONTRACT ENGINE	0	2	0
WATER TENDER	3	0	0
DOZERS	3	0	1
FUEL TRUCK	1	0	0
MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS TRAILER	1	0	0
MOBILE COMMAND TRAILER	1	0	0
MOBILE CACHE	0	2	0
REGIONAL EERA ENGINES	80		
REGIONAL EERA BUSSES	167		
REGIONAL EERA WATER TENDERS	48		

OVERHEAD

SMOKEJUMPERS

The only jumpers used this season were the McCall Smokejumpers. They were utilized on two incidents on the Boise National Forest. The smokejumpers also assisted with some prescribed burn projects on the Forest.

FILL STATISTICS

In 2004 BILC processed a total of 699 overhead requests as compared to 1,532 requests for 2003. The majority of the requests were from within the Geographic Area or Alaska. AD/EFF individuals are playing a greater and greater role in filling positions in the fire organization. Boise Dispatch Center dispatches 139 AD personnel who filled 118 overhead requests this season, 80 of those were assignments out of the state.

AGENCY	BOD	BOF	SWS	ISO	NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER							AD
					FCD	FCA	FCF	FCR	FCP	WXW	OAZ	
# REQUESTS FILLED	142	250	12	37	134	26	36	9	40	5	8	118

CREWS

TYPE 1 CREW MOBILIZATIONS

Even with the less that average fire season across the west both of the Boise National Forest Interagency Hot Shot Crews were on assignment most of the summer. They traveled to Utah, California, Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Alaska, and Idaho.

CREW	DAYS IN PAY STATUS	DAYS IN TRAVEL STATUS	DAYS OFF	LARGE FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	IA FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	MILES TRAVELED
BOISE IHC	124	26	16	11	1	13,288
IDAHO CITY IHC	127	34	7	14	13	14,000

OTHER CREW MOBILIZATIONS

Boise Regular Type 2 Crews had 5 assignments outside the local area. Those assignments were to Nevada, Payette National Forest, California, and Central Idaho.

SICI Crews had four total assignments this season: two on the Boise National Forest, one each on the Sawtooth NF, Salmon/Challis NF, and SITPA.

The two National Contract Type 2 Crews were mobilized for seven assignments in Idaho.

This year the Forest and BLM sponsored two AD camp crews, one in the Boise area and the other out of Garden Valley. When the crews were ordered there were specified individuals from each agency that would serve as crew leaders. These crews were utilized three times on the Boise NF, Payette NF, and Idaho Dept of Lands this season.

ENGINES

BLM throughout Idaho joined together to make a strike team of engines available the entire season. A rotation of engines and strike team leaders were maintained by a Fire Operations Supervisor and this information was relayed to BILC, who was the designated dispatch center for the strike team. The strike team was dispatched a total of three times, twice to the Salmon-Challis NF and once to the Dixie NF.

AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY

HELICOPTER USE

The Lower Snake River District and Boise Forest had three exclusive use helicopters at their disposal, one Type 3 contracted by LSRD, and a Type 3 and Type 2 contracted by BOF.

AGENCY	BLM	FS	FS
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	912KW	CGYAA	212KA
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	ASTAR-350	BELL 407	BELL 212 HP
DAYS UNDER CONTRACT	115	132	110
BASE LOCATION	BOISE AIRPORT	GARDEN VALLEY	LUCKY PEAK
FLIGHT HOURS	144.2	299.7	154.3
FIRE MGT HOURS	135.1	295.1	147.2
OTHER HOURS	8.5	4.6	7.1
OFF-UNIT HOURS	73.1	64.0	54.7
# OF IA FIRES	48	58	18
GALLONS OF WATER	115,741	69,864	188,684
PERSONNEL TRANSPORTED	534	864	1556
OPERATIONAL RAPPELS		46	18
LBS. OF CARGO	31,052	96,045	112,015
OPERATIONAL COST	$305,677.32	$446,950.42	$509,923.19

CALL-WHEN-NEEDED HELICOPTERS

Call when needed helicopters are routinely utilized by the Lower Snake River District and Boise National Forest not only for fire but also for resource use. These include wildlife surveys such as the Sage Grouse, Eagle, and Bull Trout surveys. Wild horse and burro round-ups, tree planting, aerial seeding, and radio work are among the other common uses. Local vendors were used on various ABCD Miscellaneous fires on the Boise National Forest and were also sent to assist neighboring forests on prescribed burn projects.

FIXED WING USE

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

AIR ATTACK PLATFORMS

AGENCY	BLM	FS
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	32SA	1GE
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	AERO COMMANDER	CESSNA 210
DAYS UNDER CONTRACT	100	90
BASE LOCATION	BOISE AIRPORT	BOISE AIRPORT
FLIGHT HOURS	182.01	220.46
OFF-UNIT ASSIGNMENTS	4	0
OPERATIONAL COST	$164,429.17	$71,964.73

SINGLE ENGINE AIRTANKERS

This year there was addition of two SEAT's under a Lower Snake River District BLM contract stationed in Boise with substations established in Mtn Home, Weiser, and Cascade. The Lower Snake River District and Boise National Forest both utilized these aircraft for numerous fire suppression missions. For five fires in our dispatch area other SEAT's from the Upper Snake River District and Vale District BLM were used.

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	T-487	T-188
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	802 Turbine	802 Turbine
DAYS UNDER CONTRACT	62	49
BASE LOCATION	BOISE AIRPORT	BOISE AIRPORT
FLIGHT HOURS	46.3	39.98
GALLONS OF RETARDANT	33,347	28,057
GALLONS OF WATER	0	1350
TOTAL # OF FIRES	20	15
OPERATIONAL COST	$342,712.31	

HEAVY AIRTANKER RETARDANT USE

Two air tankers were officially assigned to the Boise Tanker Base during the 2004 fire season, a Neptune P2V,Tanker 48 and Neptune SP2H,Tanker 01. Due to the limited amount of large air tankers available nationwide T48 was only here a couple of days the entire summer and did not fly on any of our local incidents. T01 was one of the airtankers that was grounded this past season. Below are the heavy airtanker costs from the Boise Tanker Base

	FLIGHT HOURS	FLIGHT COST	RETARDANT GALLONS	RETARDANT COST	OTHER COSTS
AGENCY					
T-26, T-22	9.07	$33,010.87	22,465	$23,459.18	$1, 458.20
MAFFS					
M2, M5	35.12	NOT TRACKED	56, 086	$51, 679.58	
TOTAL	44.19	$34, 469.07	78, 551	$ 75, 138.76	

Miscellaneous Office Activities

RADIO ACTIVITY

The Boise Interagency Logistics Center utilizes 18 different frequencies and 24 separate tones for the Lower Snake River District, Boise National Forest, and Idaho Department of Lands Southwest Office. In addition to fire traffic, dispatcher's spend a portion of their time monitoring miscellaneous radio traffic such as tracking of personnel in the field, medical and other emergencies, and aircraft tracking. Flight following with aircraft has taken a primary role in our office due to it's importance and tremendous amount of time that is dedicated. Radio traffic at Boise Dispatch continues to increase with continuing additional demands placed on the Center especially from non-primary offices and agencies. This includes adjoining agency/office resources, the National Interagency Fire Center, local fire departments, contractors, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, BLM Idaho State Office, Great Basin Smokejumpers, and civilian aircraft.

INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY

The intelligence position in 2004 is being filled by a detailer from June until present. The primary duties deal with accumulating, managing, and disseminating fire information, weather activity, and statistical fire reports. Among the data and reports generated by the intelligence dispatcher are: monthly potential assessment reports, daily fire weather reports, Weather Information Management System WIMS data, RAWS and manual weather stations, daily situation reports to Eastern Great Basin Coordination Center, fire statistical data, prescribed fire data, and other information. Due to personnel changes this year other duties included management of the Boise National Forest Firestat Reports, Abandoned Campfire statistics, and account manager for the forest personnel incident qualification system.

The Boise Interagency Logistics Center internet site is updated daily by the Intelligence Officer during the fire season. The site provides 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 dispatch.

The Intelligence Officer is the primary intermediary between local burners and the Montana-Idaho States Airshed Coordinating Group, and assists burners with questions and problems associated with smoke management. The Intelligence Officer is the primary subject matter expert for solving website problems and instructing burners in reporting procedures. She is also the primary contact between the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality DEQ air quality office and local burners for issuances of burning restrictions issued by the DEQ.

LOGISTICAL COORDINATORS

The Forest Service Logistics Coordinator position was filled in early 2004, this allowed for specialization in operations and logistics in an interagency atmosphere. The duties of Logistics Coordinator and Operations Coordinator were rotated each pay period. The possibility of a longer rotation is being considered for the future.

The Operations Coordinator supervised the Initial Attack Dispatchers and coordinated staffing needs with the FMO's or Duty Officers, briefing them on changes in activity or conditions. The Logistics Coordinator supervised Expanded Dispatch and served as the liaison between Initial Attack and Expanded. They were also responsible for coordinating logistical support to local and nonlocal incidents.

Rewriting and updating the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) were also a focus for the Logistics Coordinators this year. This underscores an effort to standardize procedures in an interagency dispatch center. This process is still ongoing.

ROSS Implementation continued and several new programs were added in 2004, including: FireCode and Automated Flight Following AFF. Administration of these systems as well as WildCAD is the responsibility of the Logistics Coordinators. Incident Qualification and Certification System IQCS was also implemented in 2004, administration of this system is shared with other individuals in training and with Fire Management Officers.

The staffing of two Logistics Coordinators allows for off unit assignments and while the 2004 season could be classified as below average, one off unit assignment was filled.

LOGISTICAL ASSISTANT

The logistical assistant position remains a valuable asset to the overall daily operations of dispatch. This position relieves the workload on the dispatchers by answering routine questions from the public and agency individuals. In the past this was the receptionist position under the SECEP program sponsored by the Forest Service but this year it was decided to fill the position by a summer seasonal as an entry level dispatcher. The duties now include more of the logistical support needed in dispatch, such as ROSS orders, expanded dispatch coverage, answering the phone, and administrative duties.

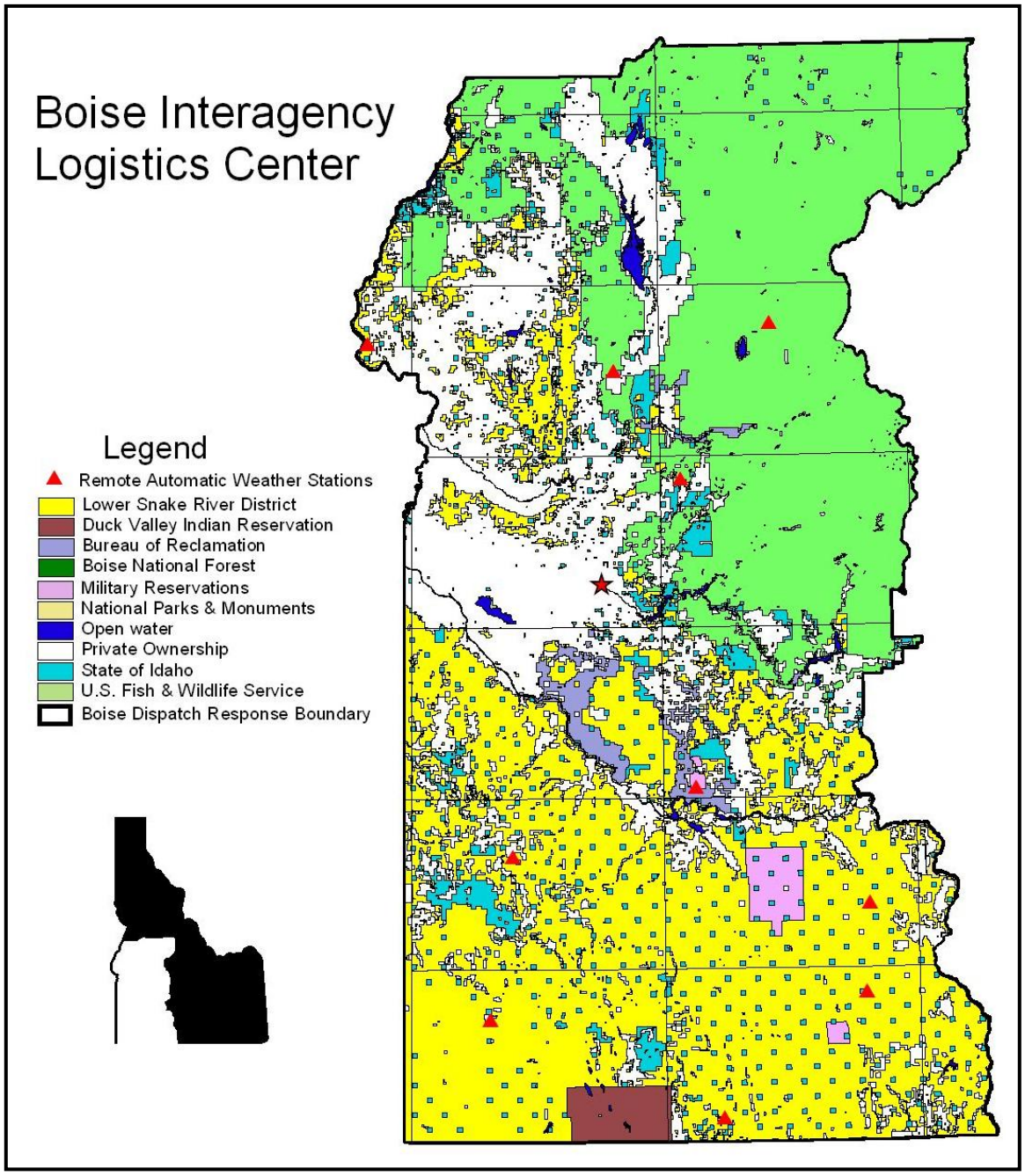
AVIATION DISPATCHER

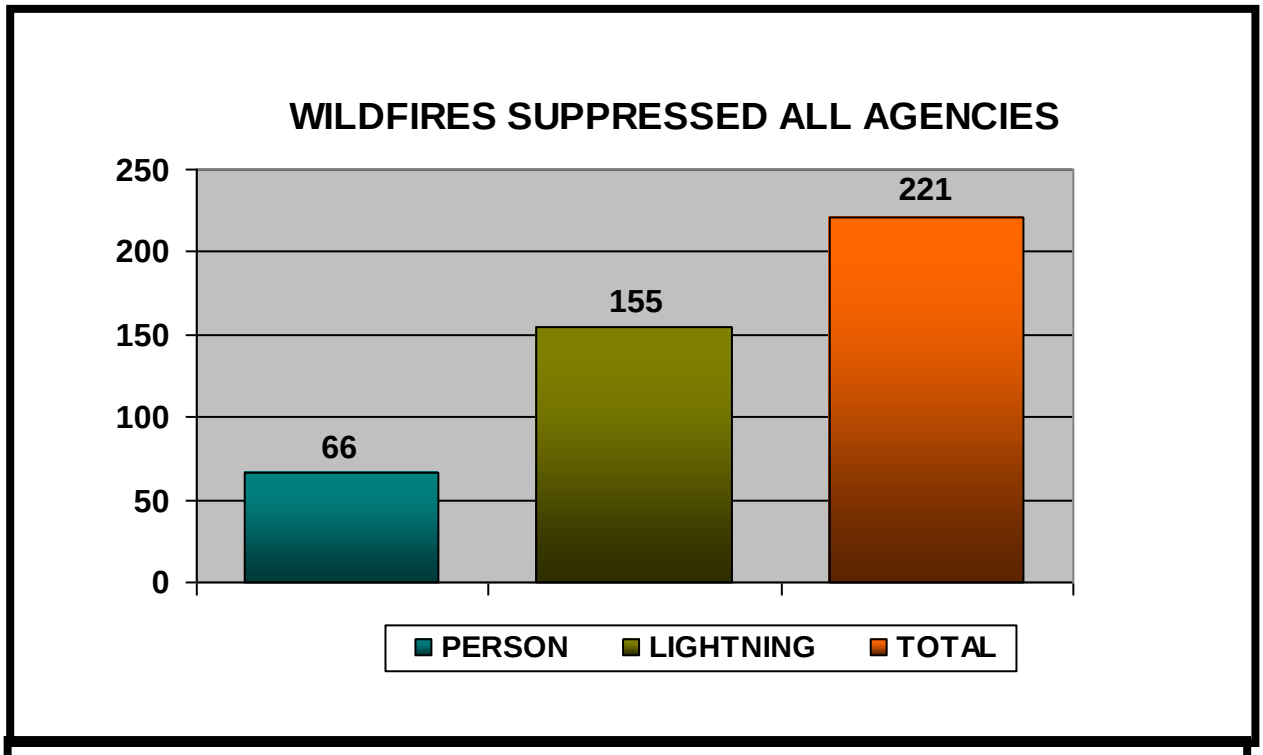
The aircraft dispatcher position was formally implemented during the summer of 2004. The aircraft dispatcher is responsible for coordinating all flights for Boise District BLM, Boise National Forest, and State Dept Lands, under the guidance of the Unit/Forest Aviation Officer, for both fire and special use projects. Boise is a busy place for flights of all kinds ranging from fire to fish surveys. Boise Dispatch regularly provides courtesy flight following for Bureau of Reclamation Bull Trout surveys on the Boise River and it's subsidiaries throughout the year. We also regularly provide flight following to the BLM smokejumpers for their training in the spring as well as throughout the season as they move from one area to another. Other regular users are the Forest Health Survey folks tracking insect infestations and status of overall tree health in the region. Numerous other surveys such as eagle surveys, sage grouse and power line surveys are common here. In addition, OAS pilots routinely check in with us when doing training and proficiency flights. The aircraft desk has provided a single contact point for flight following and information concerning aviation users in the area.

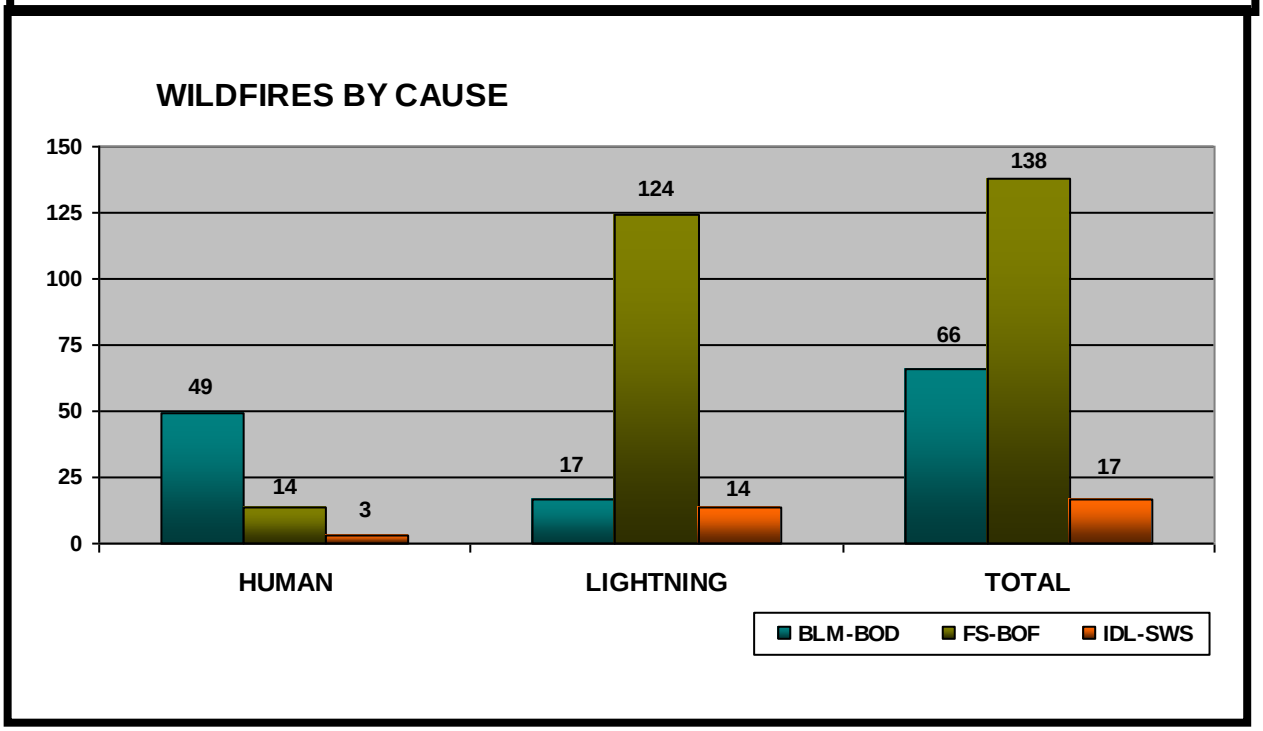
Despite a fairly quiet fire season, Boise ATB continued to be a hub for airtanker activity. The MAFFS (Modular Airborn Fire Fighting Systems) which have trained here in previous years and often worked out of Boise, re-loaded out of the Boise base for about three days in August for the Bear Springs fire on the Salmon Challis. T-48, a P2V, was again assigned to the Boise ATB for 2004. The heavy airtanker flew fires mostly in Arizona and California. Although it spent only a few days here, the flight time and costs are all tracked from Boise. T-01, an SP2H stationed in Boise the last couple seasons, was one of the heavy airtankers that was grounded this past year. Due to the lack of heavy airtankers, two SEATS (single engine airtankers) were stationed in Boise. The AT 802's from Aero Tech were capable of carrying approximately 800 gallons of retardant per load. They flew several missions on the Forest as well as on the BLM and other adjacent agencies. Helicopter activity was minimal because of the slower fire season. Due to lightning fires on the North Zone of the forest, the Garden Valley Type 3 helicopter had the most activity of the three local ships. A Type 1, H81661 an S61A with Carson Helicopters, was stationed in Boise by NMAC during July and August. This helicopter was moved to Cascade and used on the Dollar Fire and other north zone fires. Another Type 1, 718HT a CH54B with Helicopter Transport, was stationed at Lucky Peak by the NMAC, however shortly thereafter was re-positioned to Cedar City Utah.

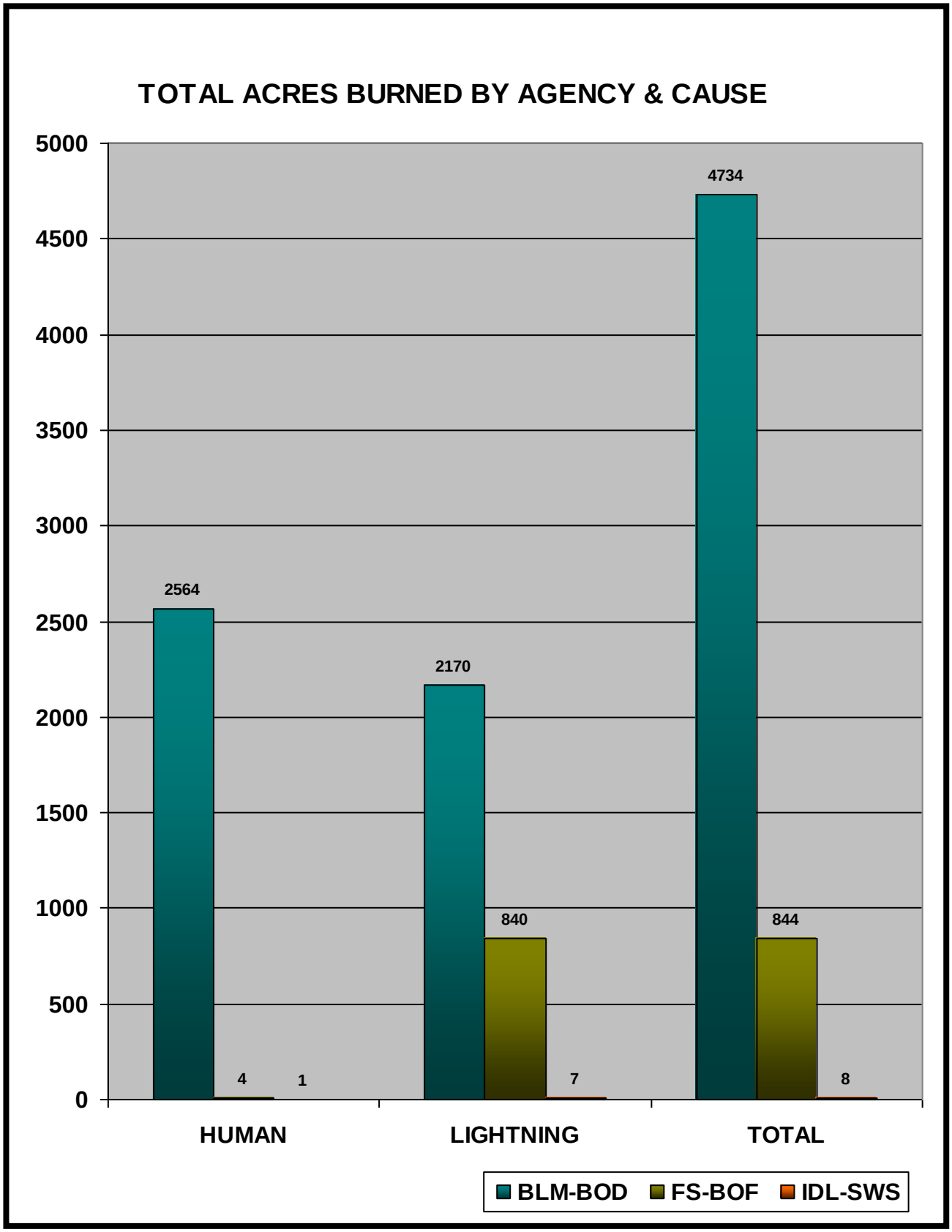
The Aircraft desk has AFF (Automated Flight Following) capability. The use of this program enhances radio flight following protocol and is a welcome addition to our tools for coordinating airspace both with cooperators and agency resources. We look forward to this technology being available on more contract aircraft next season. Boise has good rapport with the neighboring agencies and continually strives for prompt and efficient communications in the area of aviation to promote safe and successful missions.

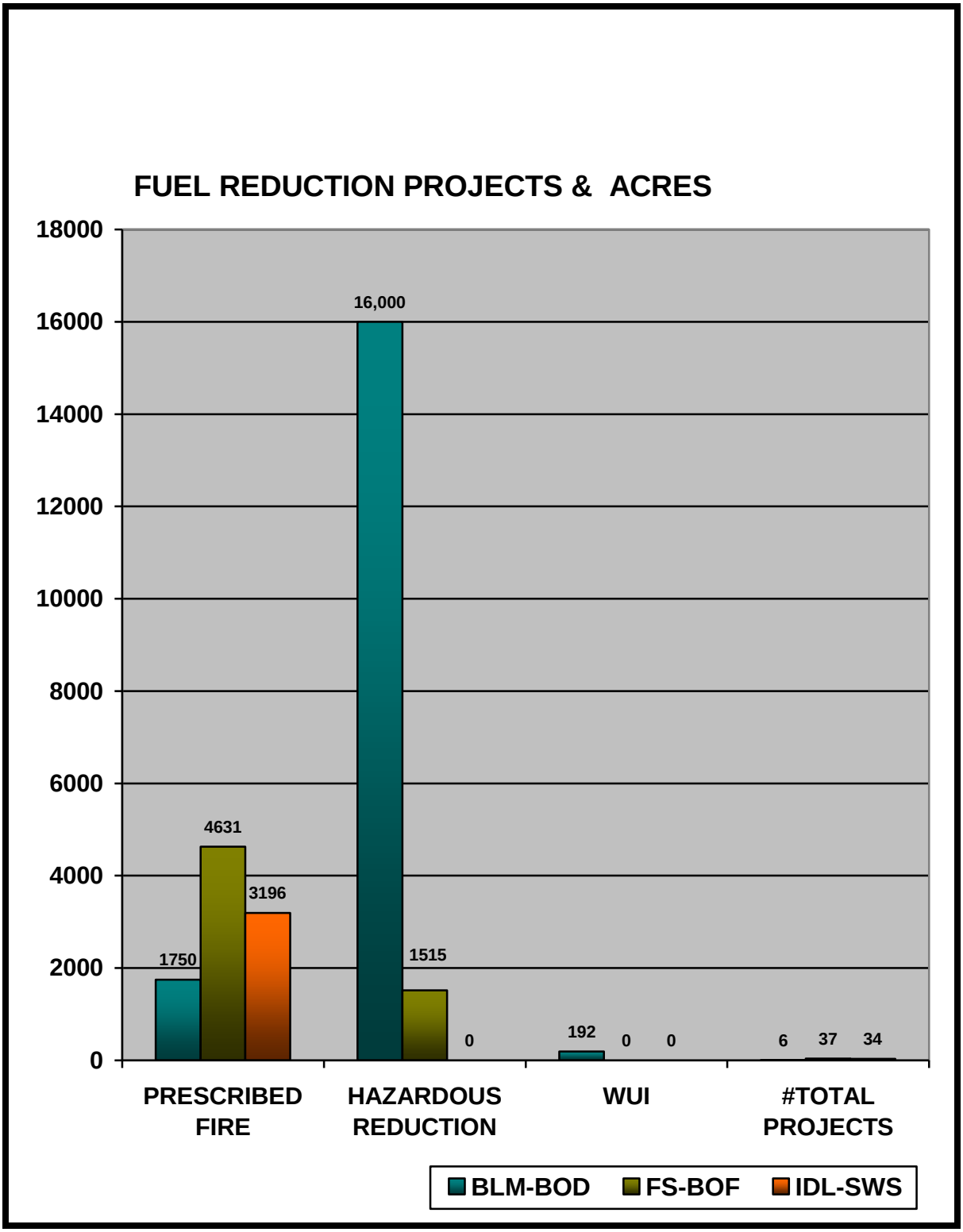
Appendices


Boise Interagency
Logistics Center
Legend
Remote Automatic Weather Stations
Lower Snake River District
Duck Valley Indian Reservation
Bureau of Reclamation
Boise National Forest
Military Reservations
National Parks & Monuments
Open water
Private Ownership
State of Idaho
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Boise Dispatch Response Boundary


WILDFIRES SUPPRESSED ALL AGENCIES
250
200
150
100
50
0
66
155
221
PERSON
LIGHTNING
TOTAL


WILDFIRES BY CAUSE
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
49
14
3
17
124
14
66
138
17
HUMAN
LIGHTNING
TOTAL
BLM-BOD
FS-BOF
IDL-SWS


TOTAL ACRES BURNED BY AGENCY & CAUSE
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
2564
4
1
2170
840
7
4734
844
8
HUMAN
LIGHTNING
TOTAL
BLM-BOD
FS-BOF
IDL-SWS


FUEL REDUCTION PROJECTS & ACRES
18000
16000
14000
12000
10000
8000
6000
4000
2000
0
16,000
4631
3196
1750
1515
0
192
0
0
6
37
34
PRESCRIBED FIRE
HAZARDOUS REDUCTION
WUI
#TOTAL PROJECTS
BLM-BOD
FS-BOF
IDL-SWS

END