

Boise Interagency Logistics Center

2005

ANNUAL REPORT



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Boise Interagency Logistics Center

ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT

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Boise Interagency Logistics Center ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT 2005

Introduction

Highlights of the Year 2005

PERSONNEL

The 2005 fire season offered some unique challenges and opportunities in dispatch.

There were a few personnel changes this year. Steve Waters the Center Manager took a detail in the contracting office and Cheryl Dickson from the Southwest Area filled in the position for a 120 day detail. The vacant career-seasonal Forest Service dispatch positions were filled by Ivan Kucherenko and Taylor Barkley. The vacant permanent full-time Bureau of Land Management position is still vacant and will now be filled as a career seasonal sometime this winter. Due to the flow of resource orders for National Interagency Fire Center personnel through our dispatch center, we were able to fund a detailer for the summer. Katrina Telleria filled this position and was huge asset as she also could assist with personnel actions. The positions of Logistics Coordinator now have the official titles of Assistant Center Manager which matches up with Interagency Fire Program Management standards. With the many different folks the have been in the career positions the last several years, the seasonal workforce has remained consistent and vital to the daily fire operations.

Along with changing titles the entire office was reorganized into two functionalities: Logistics and Operations. With any new system, details were being worked and reworked the entire season to try to make the best organization. A new section of dispatch was added for the logistical support which enabled dispatchers to send personnel out of the area through their resource orders without adding too much activity to the initial attack area. This also worked out well when we transitioned to expanded dispatch the one time for one week during the Gregory Incident on the Boise National Forest. The operational side of Boise Dispatch center also went through some changes as personnel were rotated through the three agencies to help all dispatchers become familiar with the different agencies, personnel, and locations.

The first 24-hour coverage was needed on June 14 for the Brown Dune Fire on the Boise District BLM and then it was maintained through August. Then night coverage was on an as need basis.

BILC ORGANIZATION

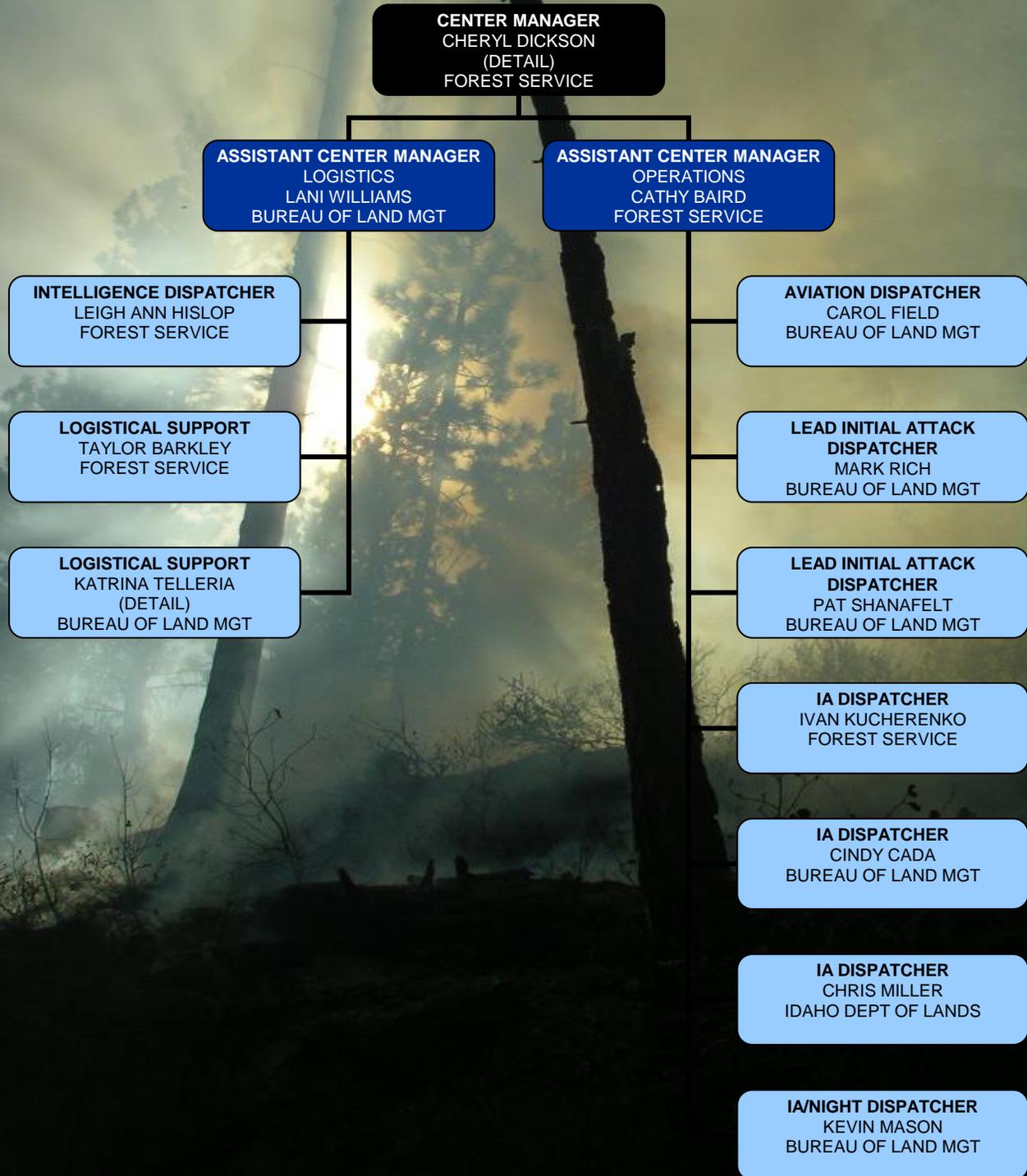


Photo taken on the Chaney-Clouder Prescribed Burn which was a cooperative effort between Boise National Forest and Boise District BLM

INTERAGENCY SUCCESS

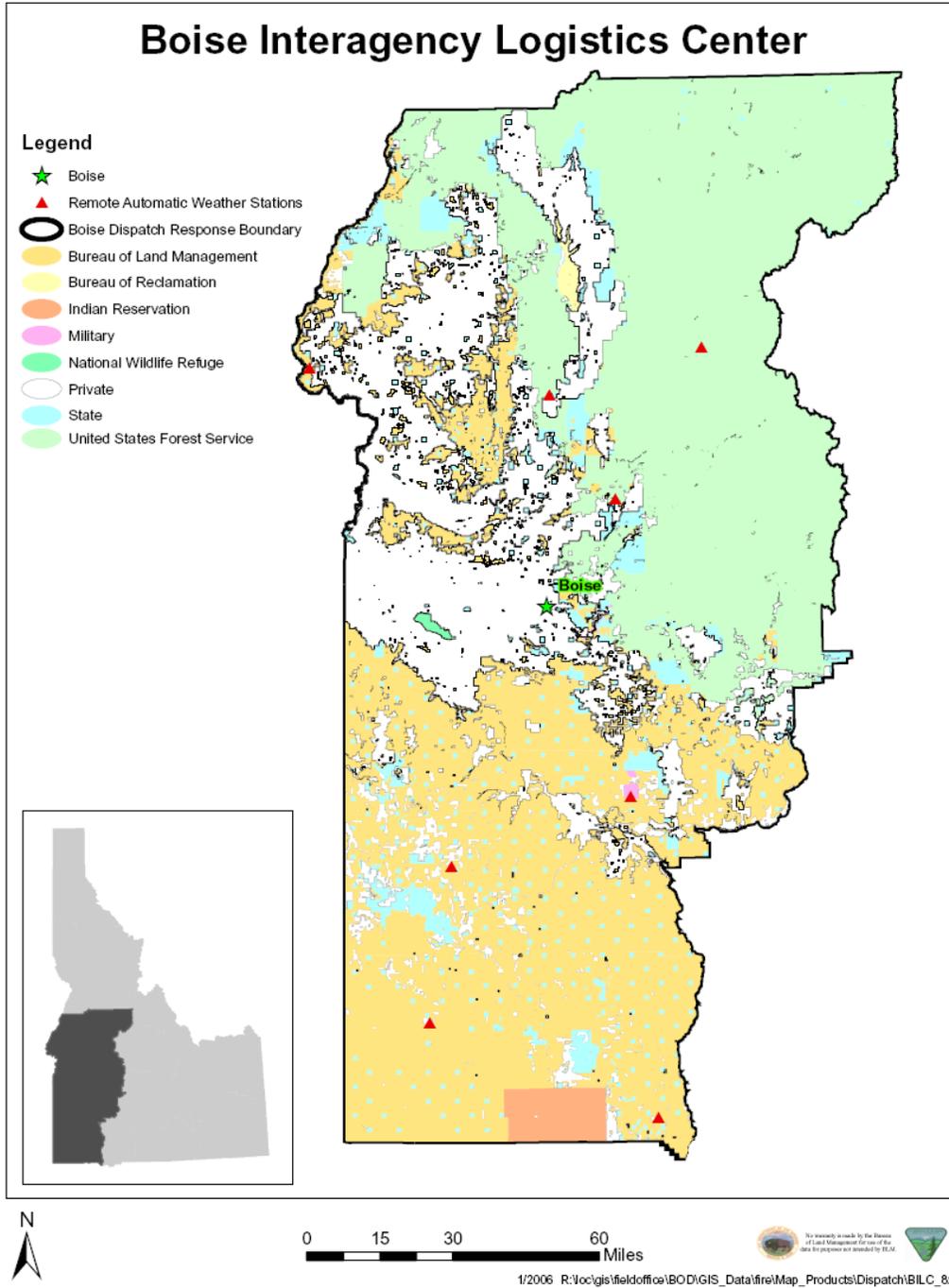
The Boise Interagency Logistics Center continues to provide safe, cost effective utilization of the closest interagency resources on wildfires in our jurisdictional area. Boise National Forest, Lower Snake River District BLM, and Southwest Idaho State Department of Lands commonly exchange resources to meet wildland suppression goals. For example, the Forest Service and BLM crews freely exchange personnel for better coverage and utilization. Additionally, all helitack crews provide cross-training opportunities for personnel on other crews and our cooperators. 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 type 1 crew experience. The three agencies 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 2005. 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 cooperative educational projects with rural and city fire departments and local schools, including the Boise State University Fire Academy, which filled 400 fire training slots. The annual Ada County Wildland Fire Steering Committee held a joint exercise concentrating on interagency incident communication and drew participation from local emergency response agencies, the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, and Idaho Department of Lands. This year the annual exercise focused on specific areas within a unified command structure for the sand table training. For three days in May engine captains and engine module leaders were briefed on the functions and responsibilities of the Staging Area Manager and the Division Supervisor position within the Type 3 organization. After classroom discussion,



participants then spent several hours practicing the practical elements of the position through sand table exercises and after action reviews within their peer groups. All parties involved felt these smaller more position specific trainings were very beneficial, and should be continued for this upcoming season's training. During the 2005 fire season agencies within Ada County responded to several high profile complex fires, most notably the Homestead fire. These fires were successfully managed in many ways, most apparent was the ease at which different agencies came together to form a Type 3 organization, a direct result of these types of training.

The following map of southwest Idaho depicts the response area for BILC which includes the Boise District BLM, Boise National Forest, and Southwest Idaho Department of Lands.



Another good example of the interagency cooperation with training would be the dispatch course that is coordinated through our dispatch center. The Dispatch Recorder D-110 was presented in May of 2005, producing good candidates for the summer expanded operation, future initial attack dispatchers, and firefighters who wanted a better understanding of the dispatch world. The success of this course was made possible by a number of individuals. Our dispatch staff is the major contributor with help from Deena Weber(Idaho State Office BLM), Christine Keavy (Boise District BLM), Chuck Wamack (National Interagency Coordination Center), Bill Powlishen (Boise National Forest), and Will Worthwine (Boise District BLM). For the spring of 2006, Dispatch Recorder will be offered along with D-311 IA Dispatcher through the SWIFT program.

There are two local Interagency Type 3 Incident Management Organizations which are comprised of individuals representing the Boise National Forest, Idaho Department of Lands, Boise District BLM, and local fire departments. An interagency board of directors provides support and oversight for the organizations. This mix of interagency personnel has been instrumental in managing incidents that exceed the capabilities of local initial attack resources. Each Type 3 Organization was mobilized once this season (Ford: Nichol's Gulch & Houston: Gregory) for fires on the Boise National Forest.

SEASONAL WEATHER & SEVERITY

The multi-year drought continued overall in southwest Idaho this year (using the Natural Resources Conservation Service snow water equivalent data).

For the Boise National Forest the water year (SWE) started off very well with the October rains and then slowed way down with the lack of winter snow. In March we received some much welcomed late snow and cooler temperatures in the spring along with some good May precipitation. As of May 1 the west central mountains of Idaho, Weiser, Payette and Boise River Basins, were only at 78% of average for precipitation and snowpacks are only about half of average. The snow level on the peaks were much lower than even last year and even with the cooler and wet weather we had this spring which kept some of the snowpack, the drought continued. The SNOTEL sites on the Boise National Forest recorded below average snowfall amounts. Listed are the forest sites with the percent of average snow water equivalent and percentage of average total precipitation:

FIRST OF THE MONTH	PCT OF AVG	DEADWOOD SUMMIT	ATLANTA SUMMIT	JACKSON PEAK	MORES CREEK SUMMIT	TRINITY MTN
NOVEMBER	SWE	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	PRECIP	105%	104%	137%	127%	120%
DECEMBER	SWE	48%	37%	43%	48%	51%
	PRECIP	47%	44%	57%	49%	49%
JANUARY	SWE	70%	75%	67%	73%	84%
	PRECIP	69%	71%	72%	68%	78%
FEBRUARY	SWE	59%	65%	54%	54%	68%
	PRECIP	61%	64%	62%	54%	66%
MARCH	SWE	50%	56%	48%	46%	58%
	PRECIP	54%	56%	54%	48%	58%
APRIL	SWE	59%	62%	55%	53%	65%
	PRECIP	63%	65%	64%	56%	66%
MAY	SWE	56%	53%	56%	44%	64%
	PRECIP	63%	66%	68%	57%	66%
JUNE	SWE	29%	0%	0%	0%	48%
	PRECIP	71%	81%	79%	65%	81%

Drought conditions on the Boise Forest were severe again this year, and the Boise District was moderate to extreme except for the very southern part of the area. The biggest change has been in the Owyhee Mountains which has seen much improvement. The amount of moisture needed to return southwest Idaho to normal water levels was three to six inches in the mountains, and three to nine inches in the deserts. The Palmer Drought Index in September 2005 showed that most of southern Idaho remains under moderate to severe drought conditions.

The Boise District experienced a cool and wet spring that allowed the fine fuels to grow to record levels. In May alone all of the Remote Automated Weather Stations showed considerable amounts of rain ranging from 2.73 to 3.93 inches. Overall precipitation amounts for the desert areas of southwest Idaho, from April 1 to October 1, were slightly above normal and it did ease the effects of the drought. The Boise manual weather station registered 5.7 inches of precipitation from May 1 to October 1. Snowpack levels were below average but with above average rainfall so the measurements overall was about normal for the desert areas of southwest Idaho. Listed below are the snow water equivalent levels and total precipitation percentages for the Boise District:

FIRST OF THE MONTH	PCT OF AVG	MUD FLAT	SOUTH MTN	POLE CREEK
NOVEMBER	SWE	NR	NR	NR
	PRECIP	182%	205%	114%
DECEMBER	SWE	50%	38%	119%
	PRECIP	100%	97%	85%
JANUARY	SWE	56%	66%	103%
	PRECIP	105%	106%	100%
FEBRUARY	SWE	56%	55%	93%
	PRECIP	85%	83%	105%
MARCH	SWE	51%	51%	77%
	PRECIP	76%	74%	91%
APRIL	SWE	18%	45%	80%
	PRECIP	84%	81%	89%
MAY	SWE	0%	12%	98%
	PRECIP	89%	86%	97%
JUNE	SWE	0%	112%	16%
	PRECIP	0%	107%	104%

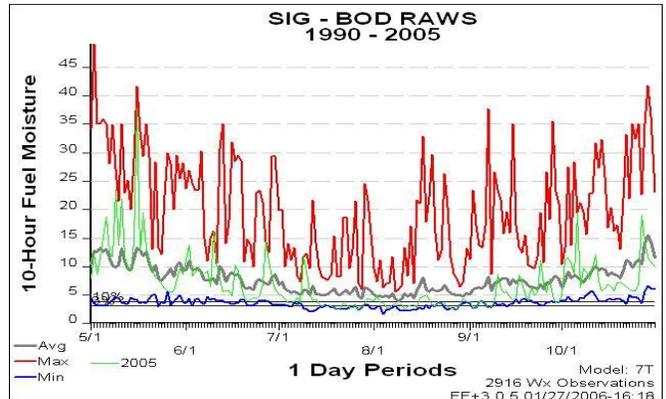
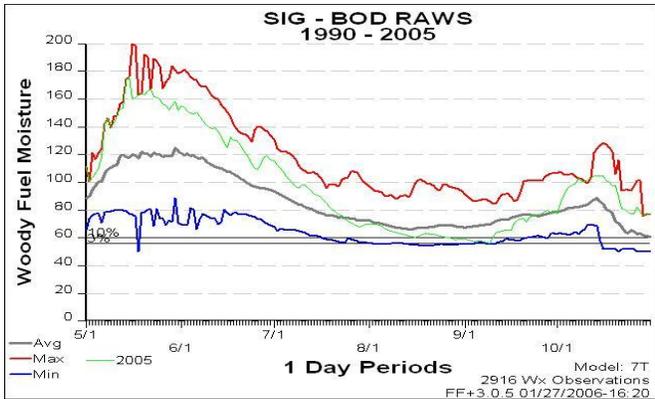
Temperatures in southwest Idaho averaged about normal through most of the summer. Boise District and Boise National Forest RAWS stations recorded the highest temperatures from July 6 - August 11 with the majority of the ranges over or near 90th percentile. The highest temperature recorded for a BLM RAWS in 2005 was 110 degrees on July 13, registered at the Mountain Home RAWS. Mountain Home also had six consecutive days of above 100 degrees from August 5-10. Boise highest temperature this season was 107 degrees. Boise recorded 18 days over the 90th percentile (99 degrees). The Forest recorded its highest temperature, 102 degrees on July 21 at Town Creek RAWS. Bearskin RAWS highest temperature was 87 degrees on July 27, Wagontown RAWS also recorded its highest temperature of 96 degrees on July 27 and August 8, and on August 6 Pine Creek registered 96 degrees as a high. Overall the forest averaged 21 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. Bearskin, the most northern RAWS and highest in elevation of 6,700 feet, hit the highest level for 1000-hour fuel moistures on May 23rd and then slowly but steadily dropped to below 10% average in mid-August. The 1000-hour fuel moisture did not return to average until the end of October. Pine Creek RAWS began the season at with a 1000-hour fuel moisture level of 19% in early May and gradually dropped to below the 10th percentile of 7% in August. Besides one short period, the moistures stayed below average until the end of October. 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 26% on May 21st. Although the 1000-hour moisture levels did not drop below 10th percentile until mid-August and only remained there through mid-September, the moisture stayed below average from mid-July through November.

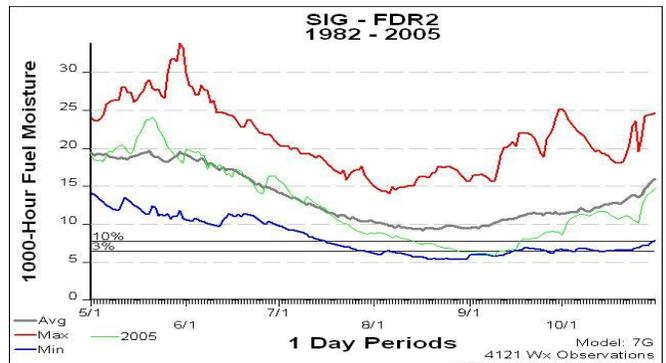
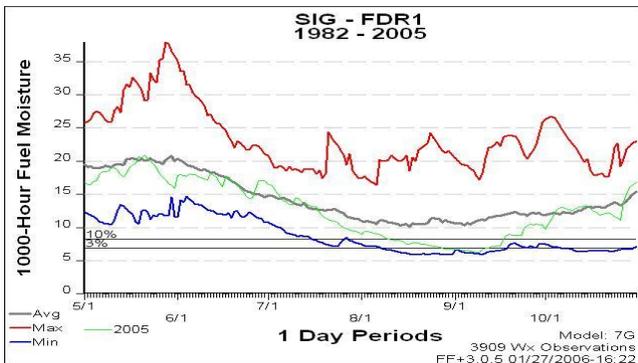
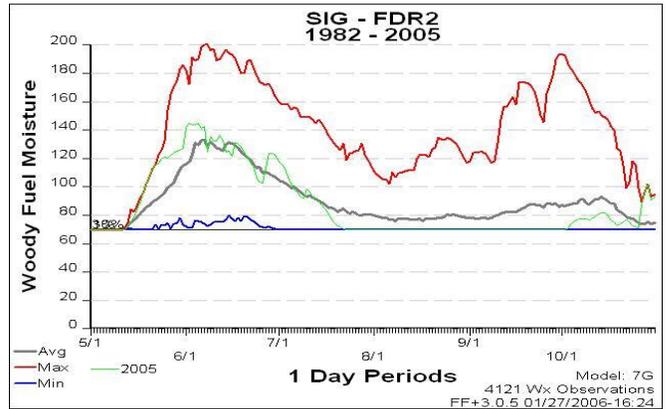
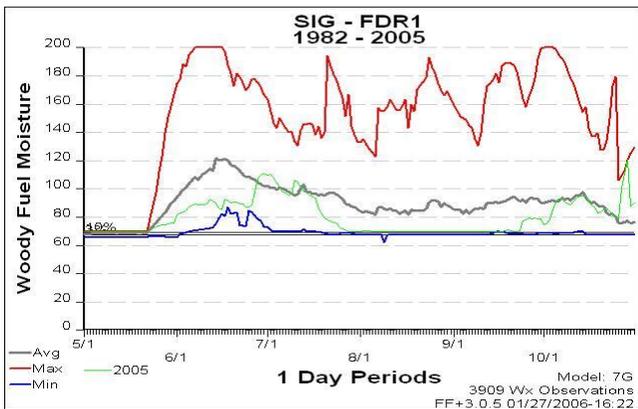
LIVE FUEL MOISTURE

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

AGENCY	SAMPLE AREA	TYPE	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	IDAHO CITY	10 HR DEAD FM	52	NR	7	NR	NR
		100 HR DEAD FM	87	NR	6	NR	NR
		1000 HR DEAD FM	NR	NR	NR	NR	13%
		CONIFER	92%	NR	117	NR	96%
		CEANOTHUS	102%	NR	161	NR	111%
		BITTERBRUSH	151%	NR	166	NR	98%
	CASCADE	10 HR DEAD FM	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
		100 HR DEAD FM	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
		1000 HR DEAD FM	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
		CONIFER	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
		HUCKLEBERRY	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	LOWMAN	10 HR DEAD FM	19%	12%	9%	5%	<5%
		100 HR DEAD FM	24%	16%	10%	5-8%	5-6%
		1000 HR DEAD FM	26%	22%	25-27%	10-22%	5-6%
		CONIFER	110%	126%	128-140%	164-219%	146%
		SERVICE BERRY/RIBES	247%	212%	190-233%	164-200%	92%
	EMMETT	10 HR DEAD FM	30+%	7%	7%	6%	<5%
		100 HR DEAD FM	30+%	12%	8%	7%	6-7%
		1000 HR DEAD FM	25+%	28%	23%	17%	7-9%
		CONIFER	184-264%	173-226%	140-190%	136-168%	125-140%
SHRUB		200-215%	165-171%	112-164%	110-137%	55-90%	
BOD-BLM	WILD WEST	SAGEBRUSH	203%	172%	97%	69%	69%
	KUNA	SAGEBRUSH	206%	173%	NR	74%	64%
	HAMMETT	SAGEBRUSH	227%	166%	105%	78%	51%
	THREE CREEK	SAGEBRUSH	230%	242%	216%	NR	103%
IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS	SOUTHWEST IDAHO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	DRY GRASS	NR	213%	136%	155%	84%
		DRY SHRUB	NR	142%	183%	111%	93%
		DRY CONIFER	NR	87%	92%	102%	95%
		MEDIUM GRASS	NR	230%	183%	183%	98%
		MEDIUM SHRUB	NR	142%	211%	133%	104%
		MEDIUM CONIFER	NR	83%	94%	106%	97%
		WET GRASS	NR	200%	213%	126%	51%
		WET SHRUB	NR	144%	186%	133%	98%
WET CONIFER	NR	79%	107%	113%	112%		



Shown above are charts produced from the BLM weather station data on the rangeland for the live woody and dead 10-hour fuel moistures from May 1 to October 31. It includes the historical data, the current previous year highlighted, and the 3 & 10 percentile.



Shown above are charts produced from RAWs weather data on the forest lands for the live woody and dead 1000-hour fuel moistures from May 1 to October 31. It includes the historical data, the current previous year highlighted, and the 3 & 10 percentile.

PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

The water year runs from October 1 to September 30. Precipitation data totals for 2005 are compared to the historic annual average (1971-2000).

SNOTEL SITE	2005 WATER YEAR TOTAL INCHES	ANNUAL AVERAGE TOTAL INCHES	% OF AVERAGE
ATLANTA SUMMIT	36.8	45.71	81%
DEADWOOD SUMMIT	44.6	61.29	73%
COZY COVE	24.3	34.99	69%
TRINITY MTN	42.4	53.62	79%
MUD FLAT	19.7	17.61	112%
SOUTH MTN	34.9	33.41	104%
MORES CREEK SUMMIT	32.3	46.61	69%

WIMS INDICIES

This National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) assists in determining the difficulty in containment of fire. The Boise 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. BOD-BLM has five 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. Boise is the manual weather station in which the Boise Weather Service conducts the observations and then relays to our center. Due to the restructuring of the Boise and Shoshone Districts two of our previously owned stations, Horse Butte and Twin Butte, are now being managed by Shoshone.

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
BRACE FLAT	103207	29 MI WNW OF RIDDLE	4900
TRIANGLE	103208	13 MI SE OF SILVER CITY	5330
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. The National Fire Danger Rating System utilizes the WIMS processor to manipulate weather data stored in the NIFMID database to produce the fire danger ratings for the corresponding weather stations (RAWS) on the forest.

FDR1 SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP

The Northern Zone of the Boise National Forest is represented by FDR1 SIG and is comprised of three RAWS stations located on the Boise and Payette National Forests. This group best represents the overall conditions on the North Zone of the Boise National Forest.

FDR2 SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP

The Southern Zone of the Boise National Forest is represented by FDR2 SIG and is comprised of five RAWS stations located on the Boise and Sawtooth National Forests. This group best represents the overall 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

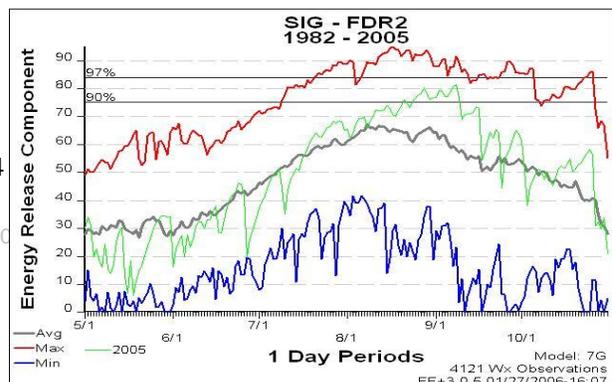
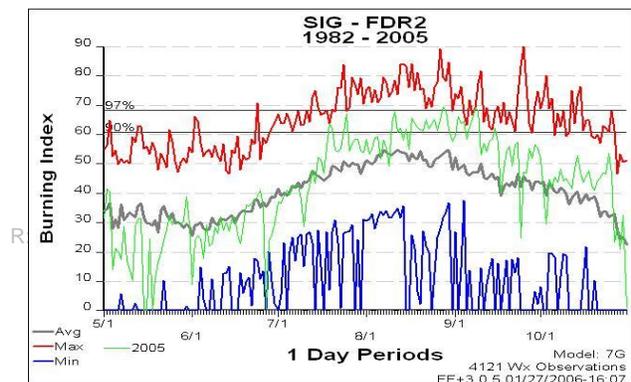
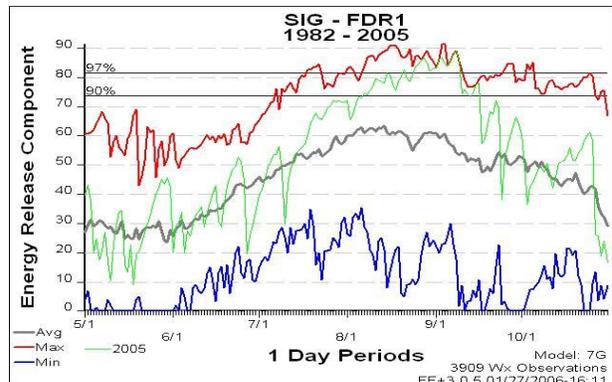
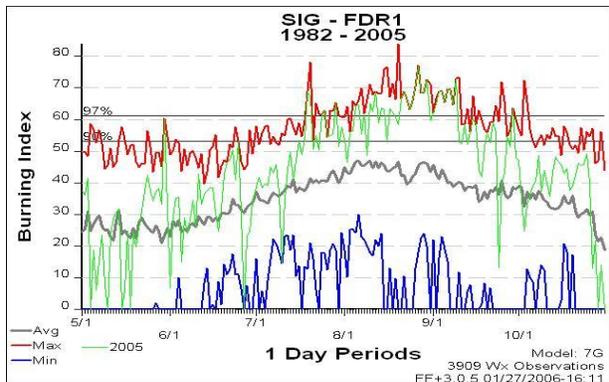
The chart below indicates the number of days at each fire danger level for each zone on the Boise National Forest in 2005:

NORTH ZONE – BOISE NF		SOUTH ZONE – BOISE NF	
FIRE DANGER RATING LEVEL	DAYS	FIRE DANGER RATING LEVEL	DAYS
LOW	27	LOW	24
MODERATE	59	MODERATE	68
HIGH	43	HIGH	27
VERY HIGH	19	VERY HIGH	29
EXTREME	0	EXTREME	1

The chart below indicates the total number of days the Energy Release Component ERC and Burn Index BI indices exceeded critical breakpoints of 90 & 97th percentiles for each zone of the Boise National Forest in 2005:

NORTH ZONE – BOISE NF		SOUTH ZONE – BOISE NF	
BURNING INDEX		BURNING INDEX	
# OF DAYS ABOVE 90 TH PERCENTILE	47	# OF DAYS ABOVE 90 TH PERCENTILE	36
# OF DAYS ABOVE 97 TH PERCENTILE	18	# OF DAYS ABOVE 97 TH PERCENTILE	2
ENERGY RELEASE COMPONENT		ENERGY RELEASE COMPONENT	
# OF DAYS ABOVE 90 TH PERCENTILE	34	# OF DAYS ABOVE 90 TH PERCENTILE	36
# OF DAYS ABOVE 97 TH PERCENTILE	17	# OF DAYS ABOVE 97 TH PERCENTILE	13

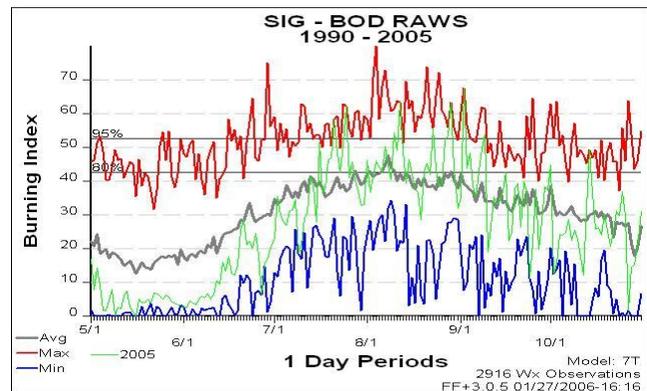
Below are outputs produced from the weather stations on the forest for BI and ERC from May 1 to October 31. These charts include the historical data, the current previous year highlighted, and the 90 & 97th percentile labeled.



The table below shows the number of days each RAWS station on the Boise District Burn Index exceeded the critical breakpoints of 80 & 95th percentiles in 2005:

BOISE DISTRICT BLM			
FIRE DANGER RATING LEVEL	DAYS	BURNING INDEX	
LOW	20		
MODERATE	62	# OF DAYS ABOVE 80 TH PERCENTILE	78
HIGH	56		
VERY HIGH	9	# OF DAYS ABOVE 95 TH PERCENTILE	44
EXTREME	0		

This chart is produced from the BLM weather stations on the rangeland for the BI from May 1 to October 31. It includes the historical data, the current previous year highlighted, and the 80 & 95th percentile labeled. As shown, the BI was primarily above average from mid-July through mid-September.



FUEL LOADING

Fuel loading on the Boise 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 in the middle of July and more than tripled the nine year average of 4341 lbs/acre.

FUEL TYPE LBS/ACRE	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
CHEATGRASS	1700	2222	2200	2245	1990	995	1333	X	1811	X
LITTER	1500	2447	1350	3377	4182	1922	3971	X	1198	X
FORBS	300	250	463	30	83	30	0	X	37	X
TOTAL	3500	4919	4013	5652	6255	2946	5304	3436	3046	17590

Cheatgrass = this years production, standing

Litter = material on the ground surface (previous years accumulation of cheatgrass)

Forbs = annual forbs standing, not litter

The Boise District has added two new sites for calculating the fuel loading: Lucky Peak and Sand Hollow. Here are the overall results for 2005:

BOISE DISTRICT BLM	LBS/ACRE	TONS/ACRE
ORCHARD SITE	17590	8.8
LUCKY PEAK SITE	17140	8.6
SAND HOLLOW SITE	9570	4.8

Fire Activity

OVERVIEW

Overall southwest Idaho experienced average number of fire starts in 2005. Boise Interagency Logistics Center dispatched a total of 281 incidents which include wildland fires, assists to local cooperators, and false alarms.

AGENCY	FIRES	% OF 10 AVG	ACRES	% OF 10 AVG
BOISE DISTRICT BLM	106	95%	32,670	50%
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	114	78%	1350	14%
SOUTHWEST IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS	15	71%	5	1%

Breakdown of first and last fires in 2005 for each agency:

AGENCY	FIRST FIRE	ACRES	LAST FIRE	ACRES
BOISE DISTRICT BLM	04/27/2005	2.00	10/25/2005	0.10
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	05/19/2005	0.10	11/23/2005	0.10
SOUTHWEST IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS	05/28/2005	0.10	9/7/2005	0.10

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

The Boise Forest had a long fire season as the first fire was May 19 and the last occurred on November 23. The busiest day of the year was August 8 in which we had 13 fires. The forest utilized the local Type 3 Organization twice and a Type 2 Incident Management Team (Suwyn) once for large fires.

2005 Boise National Forest Cumulative Wildfire Suppression Totals

TOTAL INCIDENTS SUPPRESSED BY BOF		
	FIRES	ACRES
Assists to Other Agencies:	6	---
Person Caused Fires:	32	1,221.0
Lightning Caused Fires:	82	128.6
COMBINED TOTAL:	120	1,349.5

The total number of fires suppressed by BOF, regardless of land status or ownership.

ACRES SUPPRESSED BOF JURISDICTION						
	PERSON	LIGHTNING	#FIRES BY OWNERSHIP @ ORIGIN			TOTAL ACRES BY OWNERSHIP
			TOTAL	PERSON	LIGHTNING	
USFS Land:	1,200.55	11.45	106	27	79	1,312.00
BLM Land:	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Idaho Dept of Lands:	0.00	15.00	1	0	1	15.00
Privately Owned Land:	20.40	2.10	7	5	2	22.50
SITPA Land:	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Other Federal Land:	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
All Other Acres:	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
COMBINED TOTAL:	1,220.95	128.55	114	32	82	1,349.50

Total acres suppressed and burned by BOF ownership.

BOF Assists to Cooperators		
BLM BOD:	2	Fires
State IDL:	0	Fires
Rural Fire Dept:	4	Fires
SITPA:	0	Fires
COMBINED TOTAL:	6	Fires

Other BOF statistical data.

Fires & Acres by District		
	FIRES	ACRES
D-1 MTN HOME:	19	143
D-3 IDAHO CITY:	17	1,147
D-4 CASCADE:	38	29
D-5 LOWMAN:	26	14
D-6 EMMETT:	14	14

All acres burned within district

BOF False Alarms:	5
Unable To Locate:	10

The chart below includes all fires on the forest over ten acres.

INC#	NAME	CAUSE	START DATE	ACRES	COMMENTS
57	NICHOL'S GULCH	L	7/25	15	UTILIZED A LOCAL TYPE III TEAM
2124	DUTCH ROCK	L	8/9	64	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
126	SHEEP	P	8/12	12	
129	LOOSUM CREEK	P	8/21	10	
139	GREGORY	P	9/3	1,132	LOCAL TYPE III TEAM & SUWYN TYPE II INCIDENT MGT TEAM UTILIZED
8	LODGEPOLE CREEK	L	9/3	12	
1	AG	P	10/6	15	
6	WOOD GULCH	P	10/16	40	

IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS

IDL experienced it's busiest day on August 8 as they accumulated six fires. Even though the state had a fairly slow year with fires in their own protection area, they did assist other local agencies on numerous occasions. The chart below includes all fires over one acre.

INC#	NAME	CAUSE	START DATE	ACRES	COMMENTS
4006	CLAY CREEK	L	6/22	2	
4012	GRIMES CREEK	P	7/18	1	

2005 Idaho Department of Lands Cumulative Wildfire Suppression Totals

TOTAL INCIDENTS SUPPRESSED BY IDL		
	FIRES	ACRES
Assists to Other Agencies:	9	---
Person Caused Fires:	5	1.7
Lightning Caused Fires:	10	3.15
COMBINED TOTAL:	24	4.85

The total number of fires suppressed by IDL, regardless of land status or ownership

ACRES SUPPRESSED IDL JURISDICTION						
	PERSON	LIGHTNING	#FIRES BY OWNERSHIP @ ORIGIN			TOTAL ACRES BY OWNERSHIP
			TOTAL	PERSON	LIGHTNING	
Idaho Dept of Lands:	1.20	0.00	2	0	2	1.2
BLM Land:	0.00	0.10	1	1	0	0.10
USFS Land:	0.00	2.85	6	6	0	2.85
Privately Owned Land:	0.50	0.20	4	2	2	0.70
SITPA Land:	0.00	0.00	1	1	0	0.00
Other Federal Land:	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
All Other Acres:	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
COMBINED TOTAL:	1.70	3.15	14	10	4	4.85

Total acres suppressed and burned by IDL ownership.

Assists to Cooperators	
	FIRES
BOD-BLM:	2
USFS BOF:	5
SITPA:	0
Rural Fire Departments:	2
COMBINED TOTAL:	9

IDL False Alarms:	4
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Non-IDL Acres Person:	1.70
Non-IDL Acres Lightning:	3.15

BOISE DISTRICT BLM

The BLM experienced its first fire on April 27 and last fire on October 25. BLM experienced an unusual year as far as having a large number of fires but all were kept under 10,000 acres. Also there was a high number of lightning caused fires this year which could be attributed to the large fuel loading of grass. The first large fire of the year burned 9134 acres on June 14. Their busiest fire day was on June 21 with a total of eight fires, three of them large that totaled 4572 acres.

The chart below includes all BLM fires over 300 acres.

INC#	NAME	CAUSE	START DATE	ACRES	COMMENTS
2027	BROWN DUNE	L	6/14	9134	UTILIZED A LOCAL TYPE III IC
2036	NORTH HAM	L	6/21	3147	UTILIZED A LOCAL TYPE III IC
2037	EAST HORSE	L	6/21	1240	UTILIZED A LOCAL TYPE III IC
2041	EMICRANE	P	6/22	489	
2054	GOTCH CANYON	P	7/2	968	UTILIZED A LOCAL TYPE III IC
2080	BASE	P	7/16	652	
2094	BLAIR	L	7/22	1406	UTILIZED A LOCAL TYPE III IC
0059	HOMESTEAD	P	7/26	1220	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
2120	TOE JAM	L	8/8	1256	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
2144	SOUTH BLACK	P	8/23	8347	UTILIZED A LOCAL TYPE III IC
2167	BOWN'S ROOST	P	9/16	3900	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
2003	SURRUP	P	10/15	948	UTILIZED A LOCAL TYPE III IC

2005 Boise District BLM Cumulative Wildfire Suppression Totals

TOTAL INCIDENTS SUPPRESSED BY IDL		
	FIRES	ACRES
Assists to Other Agencies:	14	---
Person Caused Fires:	75	19,280
Lightning Caused Fires:	31	13,391
COMBINED TOTAL:	120	32,670

The total number of fires suppressed by BLM, regardless of land status or ownership

ACRES SUPPRESSED IDL JURISDICTION						
	PERSON	LIGHTNING	#FIRES BY OWNERSHIP @ ORIGIN			TOTAL ACRES BY OWNERSHIP
			TOTAL	PERSON	LIGHTNING	
BLM Land:	6,503	10,756	50	17	33	17,259
USFS Land:	12.00	0	2	0	2	12
Idaho Dept of Lands:	0.00	2.85	6	6	0	2.85
Privately Owned Land:	0.50	0.20	4	2	2	0.70
SITPA Land:	0.00	0.00	1	1	0	0.00
Other Federal Land:	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
All Other Acres:	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
COMBINED TOTAL:	1.70	3.15	14	10	4	4.85

Total acres suppressed and burned by BLM ownership.

Resource Area STATS	TOTAL # OF FIRES	LIGHTNING CAUSED	PERSON CAUSED	LIGHTNING ACRES	PERSON ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
Four Rivers FO:	80	18	62	4,535	6,011.1	10,546.1
Owyhee FO:	5	3	2	379	274	653
Bruneau FO:	9	6	3	1,574.1	11	1,585.1
Birds of Prey NCA:	13	4	9	4,267	207.5	4,474.5

Total acres burned on each resource area on BLM land

False Alarms:	24
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BILC FIRE CAUSE STATISTICS

AGENCY		# OF FIRES		TOTAL ACREAGE		AGENCY OWNED ACRES	FALSE ALARM - UNABLE TO LOCATE	ABANDONED CAMPFIRE
		PERSON	LIGHTNING	PERSON	LIGHTNING			
BLM	FOUR RIVERS FIELD OFFICE	62	18	6011	4535			
	OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE	2	3	274	379			
	BRUNEAU FIELD OFFICE	3	6	11	1574			
	BIRDS OF PREY AREA	9	4	208	4267			
	BOISE DISTRICT	76	31	19,280	13,391	17,259	25	
FS	MTN HOME RANGER DISTRICT	6	13	61	85		4	93
	IDAHO CITY RANGER DISTRICT	5	12	1,134	13		4	11
	CASCADE RANGER DISTRICT	15	23	13	16		3	27
	LOWMAN RANGER DISTRICT	2	24	0	14		3	26
	EMMETT RANGER DISTRICT	4	10	13	1		3	58
	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	32	82	1,312	129	1,312	17	215
IDL	SOUTHWEST IDAHO	5	10	2	3	1	4	
TOTAL BILC		113	123	34,117		18,572	46	215

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	BOD FIRES	BOD ACRES	BOF FIRES	BOF ACRES	IDL FIRES	IDL ACRES
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
2005	106	32,670	114	1,350	15	5
10 YR AVG 1996-2005	111	66,742	147	9,819	21	377

FIRE ASSIST INFORMATION

Below are the assists our agencies made to our neighboring cooperators:

AGENCY	ASSIST	# OF INCIDENTS
BOISE DISTRICT	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	10
	IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS	1
	RURAL & CITY FIRE DEPARTMENTS	14
	OTHER ADJOINING AGENCIES	13
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	BOISE DISTRICT BLM	4
	IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS	2
	RURAL & CITY FIRE DEPARTMENTS	4
	OTHER ADJOINING AGENCIES	13
IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	5
	BOISE DISTRICT BLM	2
	OTHER ADJOINING AGENCIES	2

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

DISPATCH	AIRTANKERS & MAFFS	SEATS	HELICOPTERS	AIR ATTACK	EQUIPMENT	TYPE 1 CREW	TYPE 2 CREW
CENTRAL & EASTERN IDAHO	21	2	5	3	2	7	0
PAYETTE & SITPA	10	6	7	3	4	2	1
SOUTHERN IDAHO	49	19	13	10	10	0	0
EASTERN OREGON	36	1	2	4	1	0	0
ELKO	29	0	2	1	3	1	0
UTAH	14	0	2	0	11	10	4

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 any disputes.

FUELS REDUCTION STATISTICS

AGENCY	# OF PROJECTS	ACRES ACCOMPLISHED	TYPE OF PROJECT
BOISE DISTRICT	1	1200	PRESCRIBED FIRE
	0	0	WILDLAND FIRE USE
	2	2800	HAZARDOUS REDUCTION
	1	180	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	27	11,172	PRESCRIBED FIRE
	0	0	WILDLAND FIRE USE
	NR	NR	HAZARDOUS REDUCTION
	NR	NR	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS SOUTHWEST	15	2870	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, Boise 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 10.8 million acres of land with fire suppression responsibilities for eight million acres. Our ten year average is 123 fires annually and burns over 38,000 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 1,195 personnel representing the following agencies:

AGENCY	BOD	BOF	SWS	ISO	NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER						
					FCD	FCA	FCF	FCR	FCP	WXW	OAZ
# OF PERSONNEL	322	416	41	42	183	41	60	33	36	4	17

FIRE SUPPRESSION RESOURCES

Listed below is the breakdown of fire resources dispatched from BILC:

AGENCY	BLM	FS	IDL
UNIT IDENTIFICATION	ID-BOD	ID-BOF	ID-SWS
AIR ATTACK	1	1	0
SEAT	1	0	0
TYPE 2 HELICOPTER	0	1	0
TYPE 3 HELICOPTER	1	1	0
HELITACK PERSONNEL	12	27	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	0	3
TYPE 4 ENGINE	21	5	1
TYPE 6 OR 7 ENGINE	1	6	3
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 CONTRACT EQUIPMENT	TOTAL		
REGIONAL EERA ENGINES	44		
REGIONAL EERA BUSES	88		
REGIONAL EERA TACTICAL WATER TENDERS	8		

MOBILIZATIONS

OVERHEAD

SMOKEJUMPERS

Due to availability and location of the incidents, the only jumpers used this season were the McCall Smokejumpers. They were utilized on eight fires on the Boise National Forest deploying a total of 27 jumpers.

FILL STATISTICS

In 2005 BILC processed a total of 1962 overhead requests as compared to 699 requests for 2004. All different types of requests were filled such as preparedness, wildfire, prescribed fire, wildland fire use, hurricane, BAER, and other support. Incident Management Teams with overhead in our area were mobilized a total of 23 times and our Buying Team was dispatched for three incidents. With the widespread type of incidents across the nation we dispatched overhead to every region. Administratively Determined/Emergency Firefighter (AD/EFF) individuals are playing a greater and greater role in filling positions in the fire organization. Boise Dispatch Center dispatches 232 AD personnel who filled 196 overhead requests this season, 114 assignments were out of the state.

Below are the filled overhead orders broken down by agency:

AGENCY	BOD	BOF	SWS	ISO	NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER							AD
					FCD	FCA	FCF	FCR	FCP	WXW	OAZ	
# REQUESTS FILLED	117	172	33	50	241	44	70	9	39	8	17	196

Listed is the total number of orders processed at BILC:

TYPE OF RESOURCE	FILLED	UTF	CXL	TOTAL
OVERHEAD	1551	99	162	1812
CREWS	141	1	14	156
EQUIPMENT	667	1	0	668
ENGINES	247	12	0	259
FIXED WING AIRCRAFT	154	0	0	154
TYPE 1 HELICOPTERS	50	0	0	50
TYPE 2 HELICOPTERS	68	0	0	68
TYPE 3 HELICOPTERS	38	0	0	38
HEAVY AIR TANKERS	201	0	0	201
SEATS	49	0	0	49
TOTAL	3,166	113	176	3,455

Listed below is the Unable To Fill list shown by position which was UTF'd more than twice:

COST – 7	EMTI – 3	ATGS – 3	RXCM - 6
ENGB – 4	CTSP – 5	DIVS – 5	BCMG - 5
OSC2 – 3	THSP – 4	LTAN - 4	

CREWS



TYPE 1 CREW MOBILIZATIONS

Both of the Boise National Forest Interagency Hot Shot Crews were on assignment most of the summer. Besides wildfires they also worked on wildland fire use and hurricane incidents. They traveled to Arizona, Montana, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wyoming and Idaho.



CREW	DAYS AVAILABLE	DAYS IN TRAVEL STATUS	DAYS OFF	LARGE FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	IA FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	MILES TRAVELED
BOISE IHC	147	43	15	10	1	18,215
IDAHO CITY IHC	128	21	17	20	1	14,000

OTHER CREW MOBILIZATIONS

The Boise Regular Type 2 Crews had a total of 14 assignments on large incidents. Those assignments were to Nevada, Southern Idaho, Payette National Forest, Utah, Montana and Central Idaho.

SICI Crews had 17 total assignments this season: four on the Boise National Forest, five for the Boise District BLM, one for the Payette National Forest and seven out-of-state incidents in Utah and Nevada.

The two National Contract Type 2 Crews were mobilized for 22 assignments in Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and throughout Idaho.

The BLM sponsored one AD camp crew this year. These crews were utilized once for the Gregory Fire on the Boise National Forest and once for a fire in Arizona.

EQUIPMENT

ENGINES



The BLM throughout Idaho continued its joint effort in making 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 four times; Nevada, South Dakota, Payette National Forest and Salmon-Challis National Forest.

Other BLM Type 4 Engines also assisted our neighbors the Twin Falls District BLM, Idaho Department of Lands, and Vale District BLM on seven incidents.

The Boise National Forest engines were assigned to a total of 14 off-forest incidents which included traveling to Arizona, Boise District BLM, Clearwater National Forest, Twin Falls District BLM, Nevada, and Utah.

The regional contract engines in our area filled 128 orders for Type 4-6 engines this season. They traveled all over Eastern and Western Great Basins.

DOZERS

The Boise District BLM has three dedicated fire dozers that are a vital part of their firefighting force.

This year they were also used to assist their neighbors on the Boise National Forest for the Gregory Fire and on the Payette National Forest for the Monroe Creek Incident.

FUEL TRUCK

The best kept secret is out. The Boise BLM has a new very nice fuel truck. It assisted the Twin Falls BLM District and also ventured down to Elko for a three week tour.

TACTICAL WATER TENDERS

This was an unusual year as tactical water tenders were in demand, primarily for hurricane support. Regional contract tenders were assigned sixteen times and nine of those were for the Southern Area. BLM water tenders assisted the state and forest on two incidents.

OTHER EQUIPMENT

Other equipment used includes the Boise National Forest Cache Van out of Idaho City which was used for two incidents, the Loosum Creek Fire on the Cascade Ranger District and the Gregory Fire on the Idaho City Ranger District. Also the Boise District BLM has a Communications Trailer that was used on the Nichol's Gulch and Gregory Incidents.



AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY

HELICOPTER USE

The Boise District BLM and Boise Forest had three exclusive use helicopters at their disposal, one Type 3 contracted by BOD, and a Type 3 and Type 2 contracted by BOF. Also we were fortunate to host a National Type 1 Helicopter. Due to the strategic placing of this helicopter at Lucky Peak Helibase, it was able to quickly maneuver to the numerous foothill fires this summer.

AGENCY	BLM	FS	FS	FS
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	N863H	CGYAA	212KA	719HT
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	BELL 206 L4	BELL 407	BELL 212 HP	SIKORSKY CH 54B
DAYS UNDER CONTRACT	115	133	119	90
BASE LOCATION	BOISE AIRPORT	GARDEN VALLEY	LUCKY PEAK	LUCKY PEAK
TOTAL FLIGHT HOURS	192.5	341.3	257.2	294.5
FIRE MGT HOURS	189.4	203.3	176.5	294.5
OTHER HOURS	3.1	6.1	7.1	0
OFF-UNIT HOURS	116.6	109.7	104.9	228.4
# OF IA FIRES	43	47	19	19
GALLONS OF WATER	205,605	66,343	298,077	2,058,120
PERSONNEL TRANSPORTED	671	1015	1334	0
OPERATIONAL RAPPELS		22	14	0
LBS. OF CARGO	36,616	228,530	1,270,135	0
OPERATIONAL COST	\$387,055	\$533,108.94	\$733,876.84	\$3,081,980.64

CALL-WHEN-NEEDED HELICOPTERS

Call when needed helicopters are routinely utilized by the Boise District BLM 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 utilized for eight CWN ships on various fires for the BLM and forest lands.

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. There were 14 different Lead Planes/ASM located in Boise at one time or another this season.

AIR ATTACK PLATFORMS

Both air attack platforms had new contracts for their planes this year. Spur Aviation was awarded the BLM contract and Eagle Cap Aviation for the Forest Service. Both air attacks had a busy year at home. The BLM platform was also able to assist on four off-unit assignments in Arizona, Colorado, Oregon and Southern Idaho. They were also able to host three Airtanker Group Supervisor trainees throughout the summer.

AGENCY	BLM	FS	CWN
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	34SA	39RR	53U/534SA
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	AERO COMMANDER	CESSNA 337T	C-206/AERO COMMANDER
DAYS UNDER CONTRACT	100	90	NR
BASE LOCATION	BOISE AIRPORT	BOISE AIRPORT	BOISE AIRPORT
TOTAL FLIGHT HOURS	284	235.39	19.2
OFF-UNIT ASSIGNMENTS	4	0	0

SINGLE ENGINE AIRTANKERS



SEATS (single engine airtankers) have become a crucial and popular firefighting force. The AT 802's from Aero Tech are capable of carrying approximately 800 gallons of retardant per load. Due to the MAFFS being stationed out of Boise the SEAT base was moved to Mountain Home Municipal Airport. Boise BLM had one exclusive use which was shared with BIA New Mexico so it started on July 11. A second SEAT was granted on a severity contract and stationed in Mountain Home on July 29. Due to the local activity, there were also five other SEATS that worked local fires and used the base. The Mountain Home SEAT base dispensed a total of 101,200 gallons of retardant.

The following chart depicts the aircraft use for LOCAL incidents:

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	T-487/488	T-415	T-417	T-184	T-458	T-445	T-441
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	802A	802A	802A	802F	802A	802A	802A
BASE LOCATION	MTN HOME	MTN HOME	MTN HOME	MTN HOME	MTN HOME	MTN HOME	MTN HOME
FLIGHT HOURS	40.3	20.5	20.4	5.6	1	6.3	1.8
GALLONS OF RETARDANT	35,125	11,800	11,700	3800	700	3700	800
TOTAL # OF FIRES	26	9	9	4	1	4	1

HEAVY AIRTANKER RETARDANT USE



This was a moderately busy fire season locally, but Boise Air Tanker Base continued to be a hub for airtanker activity. The base distributed a total of 1,011,465 gallons of retardant this season. The MAFFS (Modular Airborne Fire Fighting Systems) was stationed in Boise starting July 20 through September 9. MAFFS 1 and 3 were based out of Wyoming and MAFFS 7 and 8 were from North Carolina. These aircraft flew a total of 32 days, 189 sorties, and dropped a total of 501,258 gallons over 27 different incidents. There were five other heavy airtankers (T27, T20, T10, T55, T44) that dropped a total of 47,000 gallons of retardant on local incidents.

The following chart depicts the aircraft use for LOCAL incidents:

AIRTANKERS	FLIGHT HOURS	RETARDANT GALLONS	MAFFS	FLIGHT HOURS	RETARDANT GALLONS
T-27	6.6	10,000	M1	23	127,600
T-20	7.6	5000	M2	6	26,400
T-10	3.6	4000	M3	19.5	108,000
T-55	1.2	4000	M5	5.2	26,000
T-44	6	16,000	M7	7.8	48,600
T-44	4	8000 H2O	M8	8.2	49,200
TOTAL	29	47,000	TOTAL	48.7	385,800

MOBILIZATION CENTER

The mobilization center was activated a total of 19 times. Fourteen of which were in support of the hurricanes in the Southern Area in order to organize incident management teams and crews.

Miscellaneous Office Activities

RADIO ACTIVITY

The Boise Interagency Logistics Center utilizes 18 different frequencies and 24 separate tones for the Boise District BLM, 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 its 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 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. Other duties included management of the Boise National Forest Abandoned Campfire statistics, account manager for the forest personnel incident qualification system, assisting with the management of the FireStat fire reporting system, and also assisting with the Forest Service OIG Audit preparation of the qualification files.

The Boise Interagency Logistics Center internet site is updated daily by the Intelligence Officer during the fire season. The site provides 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. Due to uncontrollable circumstances, the website was unfortunately not accessible by the public for most of the year.

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 Idaho Department of Environmental Quality DEQ air quality office and local burners for issuances of burning restrictions issued by the DEQ.

ASSISTANT CENTER MANAGERS

Along with the many other changes the Logistics Coordinator title is now officially called the Assistant Center Manager. The two assistants are then broken out by area: Operations and Logistics. The Operations Coordinator supervised the Initial Attack Dispatchers and coordinated staffing needs with the Fire Management Officers 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 non-local incidents.

With the evolution of computers in dispatch, there is a high responsibility for managing these systems. These programs include Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS), WildCAD, Automated Flight Following (AFF), Incident Qualification and Certification System (IQCS), FireCode, FireStat, and the BLM 1202 Fire Reporting System. Administration of these systems is primarily the responsibility of the Assistant Center Managers.

LOGISTICAL ASSISTANT

In the past this position was filled by a summer seasonal who worked the front desk on the main floor in dispatch answering the phones, filling ROSS orders and administrative duties. This season the forest decided to fill it as a career-seasonal position who would work as an entry level dispatcher. Creating the entry-level position will allow management to train this dispatcher in the different areas of dispatch and then place them where needed.

AVIATION DISPATCHER

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 and the BLM seeding projects. Numerous other surveys such as eagle surveys, sage grouse and power line surveys are common here. In addition, National Business Center Aviation Management 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.

The Aircraft desk used AFF (Automated Flight Following) extensively this year. 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. 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.

OTHER STAFF ACTIVITIES

The staff of Boise Dispatch was able to participate in a total of ten off-unit assignments. They ranged from severity in the Southwest to Hurricane Support in Texas and Mississippi.

The staff continued to support training and fire program efforts both in the Great Basin on for the National Office. Carol Field assisted with Incident Leadership L-381 as a role player. She also participated in the BLM National Review of Dispatch Operations in Arizona. Leigh Ann Hislop assisted in instructing Facilitative Instructor M-410 as well as several IQCS Training sessions both locally and off-unit. She also assisted at the Wildland Fire Apprenticeship Program. Lani Williams was appointed as a member of the ROSS Change Board. She has also served as notetaker for National Predictive Service Meetings and National Coordinator Meetings.

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