

BOISE INTERAGENCY DISPATCH CENTER

2012

ANNUAL REPORT



Boise Interagency Dispatch Center
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Area of Responsibility	2
DISPATCH	3
Fire Suppression Resources	5
Fire Activity Historical Comparisons	6
Fire Activity Statistics by Agency	7
Fire Activity Boise District BLM	8
Fire Activity Boise National Forest	9
Fire Activity Idaho Department of Lands Southwest	10
Fire Activity Significant Acreage	11
Logistical Activity	13
Local Resources Activity - Crews	14
Local Resources Activity – Engines	15
Local Resources Activity – Aircraft	16
Local Resources Activity – Tanker Base	18
Fuels Management	20
Boise BLM Mitigation. Prevention. Investigation	22
Range Fire Protection Districts	25
Boise National Forest Prevention	26
Idaho Department of Lands Summary	29
Mobilization Center	32
Fire Danger Rating Areas and Map	33
Remote Automated Weather Stations	34
Fire Danger Rating Seasonal Outputs	35
Weather Summary	37
Seasonal Weather and Severity – SNOTEL Information	39
Lightning Summary	42
Fuel Moisture	43
Fuel Moisture Charts	46

Inc # Fire #	Date	Station Fuel Oil	Name	Legal	IC	Acre	Resources
410 G1BT	7/8	OFO	FLOW	6S2E10	Callan	1	
413 G1VC	7/8	FRFO	Long	1n6E10	Simon	3	Simon
414 G1W	7/8	FRFO	Wood	2n5E2	Bader	0.10	USA
417 G1RY	7/8	FRFO	Crank	2n6E3	Tilden	0.10	USA
419 G1Y	7/8	OFT	Flint	6S4W2	FRFO	138	
427 G1ME	7/9	OFO	CHIMNEY	7S3W28	CO-MA	100	
428 G1MH	7/9	OFO	BIG B	7S4W5		1/10	
430 G1MJ	7/9	BOP	SOUTH INDIAN	6S7E4	Schellenberg	±5000	
431 G1MK	7/9	BFO	JACKS	9S2E22	FELLSWERT	±6000	
432 G1MC	7/9	FRFO	BENWALK	4S10E18	RENE	12,000+	
433 G1ML	7/9	OFO	MH43 Hwy78	4S1W13	FAT 50	±500	
445 G1PB	7/10	FRFO	DYNAMITE	1N2E20	BAT 41	±300	

AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

The Boise Dispatch Center continued its interagency success in providing safe, cost effective service for wildland fires within southwest Idaho for Boise District Bureau of Land Management, Boise National Forest, and Southwest Idaho Department of Lands. Listed below is the total acreage responsibility of Boise Interagency Dispatch Center and each agency's ownership and protection areas.



	BOISE DISTRICT BLM	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	SOUTHWEST IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS
OWNERSHIP ACRES	3,826,570	2,083,162	501,392
PROTECTION ACRES	6,603,037	2,124,842	393,056
BOISE DISPATCH PROTECTION RESPONSIBILITY ACRES			9,120,935

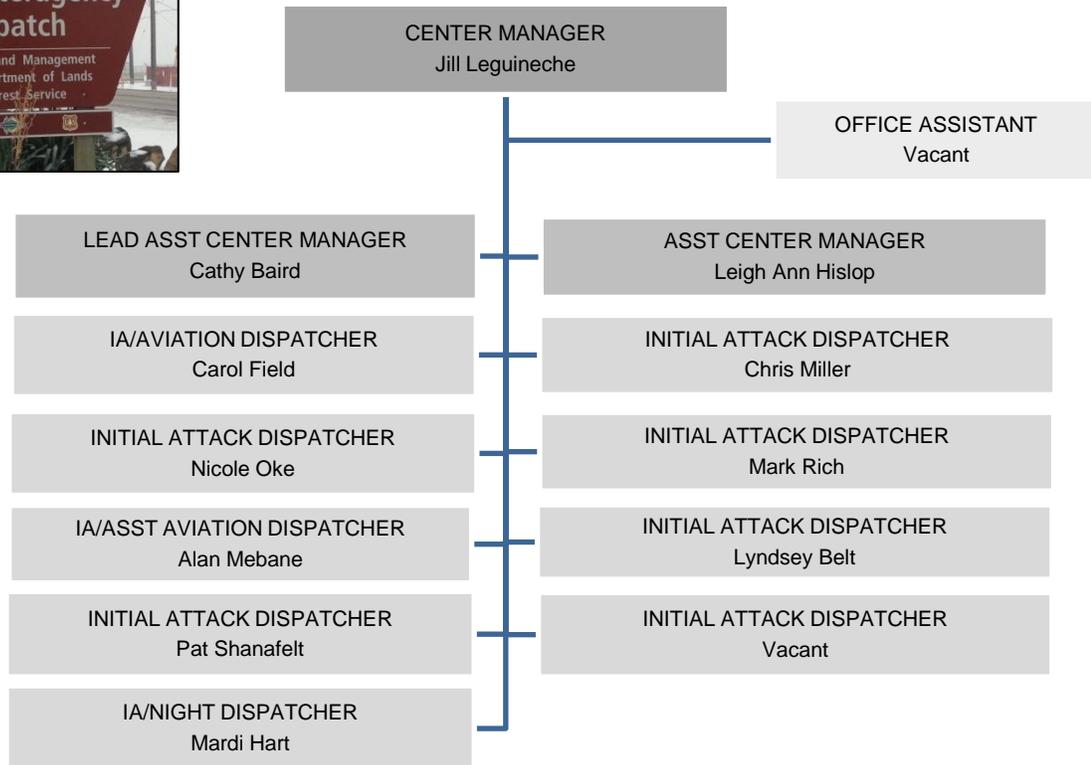
OWNERSHIP ACRES BY PROTECTION AREA			
	BOISE DISTRICT BLM	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	SW IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS
BLM	3,790,687	16,540	19,343
BOR	34,598	49,141	1,386
HISTORIC WATER	23,490	5,375	722
MILITARY	10,311	805	104
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	1,185	0	0
PRIVATE	2,215,866	138,737	193,556
STATE	418,927	46,694	35,771
STATE FISH & GAME	18,708	5,596	432
STATE OTHER	4,094	0	0
STATE PARKS & REC	5,687	0	0
USFS	79,464	1,861,954	141,743
USGS	18	0	0



Springs fire started on August 5 and burned 6146 acres of Forest, BLM, Bureau of Reclamation, Idaho State, and private lands. It was contained on August 19.



DISPATCH PERSONNEL



The Boise Dispatch Center is normally operated with thirteen personnel: one center manager, two assistant center managers, nine initial attack dispatchers, and one office assistant. The center manager position serves as the primary floor supervisor and liaison with duty officers with the Assistant Center Managers secondary as needed. The primary duties of the Assistant Center Managers are Logistics and Intelligence. Cathy Baird who is the lead assistant serves in the Logistics Manager role and Leigh Ann Hislop serves in the Intel Manager role. Of the nine primary IA dispatchers, three are also assigned as aviation dispatcher, assistant aviation dispatcher and night dispatcher. Each dispatcher also has an area of responsibility which could include Bureau of Land Management, southern Boise National Forest, northern Boise National Forest or Southwest Idaho Forest Protective District.

There were several personnel changes this year. Nicole Oke from South Central Idaho Dispatch filled the vacant permanent position. With the next Fire Hire another permanent Initial Attack Dispatcher will be filled. Also the Office Assistant position was left vacant this last year. Due to the open vacancies we were lucky to have several two week detailers throughout the summer to help assist with the workload.

Trinity Ridge fire, on the Boise National Forest near the town Featherville, was a human start on August 3 and burned for 144,835 acres. It was 100% contained on October 15.



Besides normal dispatch duties, the staff also completed other assignments which included:

- Jill Leguineche: Great Basin Incident Business Committee Dispatch Representative. Fire assignment to Wyoming
- Cathy Baird: EDSP fire assignment Arizona, Primary Expanded Dispatch Supervisor locally from July 1 through the middle of October, FireStat Coordinator, WildCAD representative, Member of the Forest Safety Committee, Member of the Dispatch Steering Committee
- Leigh Ann Hislop: 209/SitRpt Test Group. RAWS Coordinator. An IQCS Account Manager. Lead Instructor for IQCS. Instructor for WIMS. DI-1202 Report Coordinator.
- Nicole Oke: Lead Instructor for D110. Instructor for D312. Fire assignment to Colorado.
- Carol Field: Lead Instructor for D312. Instructor for Helicopter Manager Course.
- Alan Mebane: Fire assignment to Arizona. Fall/Winter detail to the BLM Great Basin Seed Warehouse.

Local fire activity as a whole was below the ten year average. For BLM Protection fires it was overwhelming above average for starts. The Forest was significantly below average and the State Protection areas were just below average. The acreage burned in our area was approximately three times the 10 year average with BLM and the Forest significantly above and the State just below average (Reference chart on Page 6). Operationally our dispatch workload started in early spring with logistical support to other areas. Also initial attack started abnormally early in the lower elevations with our first fire in February and numerous starts in April and May. Dispatch went to the seven day coverage on May 6th and ended on October 13th. This was the longest period of time that dispatch was on the regular seven day staffing. As we have done in the past one person was assigned to cover the night shift for the season. The first 24-hour coverage was needed on May 13. The regular night shift started on July 1st and ended on October 13th. We opened expanded dispatch on July 1st and closed it in the middle of October. We had a total of 35 dispatchers that filled our expanded dispatch this season. Some of these dispatchers even completed more than one tour. Four trainees had their taskbooks completed for EDSP, EDSD, and EDRC positions. We also hosted nine Incident Management Teams, one Area Command and four Buying Teams.

INCIDENT	IMT TYPE	IMT NAME	TEAM HOME UNIT
TRINITY RIDGE	TYPE 1	LUND	EAST BASIN
TRINITY RIDGE	TYPE 1	HARVEY	EAST BASIN
TRINITY RIDGE	TYPE 2	SUWYN	EAST BASIN
TRINITY RIDGE	BUYING	HUETHER	ROCKY MOUNTAIN
TRINITY RIDGE	BUYING	PAUL	NORTHWEST
TRINITY RIDGE WEST	TYPE 1	KURTH	ALASKA
TRINITY RIDGE WEST	TYPE 1	QUESINBERRY	SOUTHERN
TRINITY RIDGE WEST	BUYING	SCHILZ	NORTHERN ROCKIES
KARNEY	TYPE 2	WILDE	WEST BASIN
KARNEY	BUYING	OWEN	NORTHWEST
ISO 2012 SUPPORT	TYPE 2	LEITCH	NORTHWEST
SPRINGS	TYPE 1	HAHNENBERG	ROCKY MOUNTAIN
AVELENE	TYPE 1	LUND	EAST BASIN
EGB PREPOSITION	AREA COMMAND	WHITNEY	NATIONAL

Due to our dispatch location being in close proximity to the National Interagency Fire Center, we were honored to have numerous tours from many different offices and countries that included: Morocco, Russia, Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Interior Under-Secretary Office, ROSS Group, IRWIN Group, and BLM-CIO.

FIRE SUPPRESSION RESOURCES

Below is the list of resources that are dispatched through BDC.

AGENCY	BLM	USFS	IDL
<i>UNIT IDENTIFICATION</i>	<i>ID-BOD</i>	<i>ID-BOF</i>	<i>ID-SWS</i>
AIR ATTACK	1	1	0
TYPE 1 HELICOPTER	0	1	0
TYPE 2 HELICOPTER	1	1	0
TYPE 3 HELICOPTER	0	1	0
HELITACK PERSONNEL	12	22	0
TYPE 1 IHC	0	2	0
TYPE 2 REGULAR IA CREW	0	2	0
TYPE 2 CWN CREW	0	1	2
SMOKE CHASE CREW (5-10 PEOPLE)	0	2	1
TYPE 4 ENGINE	18	5	0
TYPE 5/6/7 ENGINE	0	1	4
TYPE 5/6/7 PATROL/PREVENTION	0	8	0
WATER TENDER	3	0	0
DOZER	3	0	0
FUEL TRUCK	1	0	0
MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS TRAILER	1	0	0
MOBILE CACHE	0	1	0
TERRA TORCH	1	1	1
CONTRACT RESOURCES			
NATIONAL TYPE 2 IA CREW			2
REGIONAL ENGINES TYPE 4			17
REGIONAL ENGINES TYPE 6			23
AIRCRAFT RESCUE FIREFIGHTING APPARATUS			1
NATIONAL BUSES – CREW CARRIER			45
REGIONAL WATER TENDERS - TACTICAL			6
REGIONAL WATER TENDERS - SUPPORT			24
CHIPPER			5
CLERICAL SUPPORT UNIT			1
DOZERS			24
EXCAVATORS			14
FALLER MODULE			3
SINGLE FALLER			3
FELLER BUNCHER			1
RETARDANT PLANT, PORTABLE			1
ROAD GRADERS			4
HELICOPTER OPERATIONS SUPPORT TRAILER			1
TRANSPORTS TRACTOR/TRAILER			33
MECHANICS/SERVICE TRUCK			11
REFRIGERATED TRUCK			1
WEED WASHING UNIT			5
FUEL TENDER			1
GRAY WATER TRUCK			11
POTABLE WATER TRUCK			4
HANDWASHING STATION – TRAILER MOUNTED			7

We also hosted the Chena Interagency Hotshot Crew from Alaska through the BLM Idaho State Office from the end of July through the end of September.

FIRE ACTIVITY

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center dispatched a total of 284 incidents which includes wildland fires, assists to local cooperators, and false alarms. Within our response area we dispatched to 230 confirmed incidents for 311,068 acres. Our Southwest Idaho 10 year average is 255 fires for 97,670 acres.

Below is a list of 2012 fires and acres that belong to each wildland protection agency with averages and percent of averages (calculated through 2011).

BOISE DISTRICT BLM		BOISE NATIONAL FOREST		SW IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS		BDC – SW IDAHO	
FIRES	148	FIRES	62	FIRES	20	FIRES	230
5 YR AVG	97	5 YR AVG	99	5 YR AVG	22	5 YR AVG	217
% OF 5 YR AVG	153%	% OF 5 YR AVG	67%	% OF 5 YR AVG	91%	% OF 5 YR AVG	106%
10 YR AVG	95	10 YR AVG	135	10 YR AVG	24	10 YR AVG	254
% OF 10 YR AVG	156%	% OF 10 YR AVG	46%	% OF 10 YR AVG	83%	% OF 10 YR AVG	91%
25 YR AVG	104	25 YR AVG	155	25 YR AVG	26	25 YR AVG	285
% OF 25 YR AVG	142%	% OF 25 YR AVG	40%	% OF 25 YR AVG	77%	% OF 25 YR AVG	81%
ACRES	156,726	ACRES	153,540	ACRES	802	ACRES	311,068
5 YR AVG	57,767	5 YR AVG	73,110	5 YR AVG	1183	5 YR AVG	132,059
% OF 5 YR AVG	271%	% OF 5 YR AVG	210%	% OF 5 YR AVG	68%	% OF 5 YR AVG	236%
10 YR AVG	49,563	10 YR AVG	47,018	10 YR AVG	1089	10 YR AVG	97,670
% OF 10 YR AVG	316%	% OF 10 YR AVG	327%	% OF 10 YR AVG	74%	% OF 10 YR AVG	318%
25 YR AVG	70,341	25 YR AVG	43,942	25 YR AVG	1211	25 YR AVG	115,495
% OF 25 YR AVG	223%	% OF 25 YR AVG	349%	% OF 25 YR AVG	66%	% OF 25 YR AVG	269%

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 protection acres, not solely agency acres.

YEAR	BOD FIRES	BOD ACRES	BOF FIRES	BOF ACRES	IDL FIRES	IDL ACRES
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
2006	146	115,926	202	87,493	30	4,748
2007	139	96,050	113	346,513	24	3,784
2008	65	4885	100	152	10	61
2009	63	3584	87	2256	32	29
2010	98	58243	91	11676	22	1858
2011	118	153,070	105	4954	21	179
10 YR AVG 2002-2011	96	49,563	135	47,018	24	1089

Below is a breakdown of the first and last fires in 2012 within each agency's protection area. The first fire of the year was on BLM in February and then spring and early June were fairly active with all agencies having some activity.

	FIRST FIRE	ACRES	LAST FIRE	ACRES
BOISE DISTRICT BLM	2/06	3	12/2	497
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	4/11	122	11/5	0.25
SOUTHWEST IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	5/13	7	9/28	16

AGENCY FIRE ACTIVITY STATISTICS

Below is acres burned for each field office/ranger district/protective district. It is sorted by agency owned acres that burned regardless of protection or dispatch response area.

AGENCY		AGENCY OWNED ACRES		TOTAL AGENCY ACRES	FALSE ALARMS - UTL	ABANDONED CAMPFIRES
		PERSON	LIGHTNING			
BOD	FOUR RIVERS	5512	10,230	15,742		
	OWYHEE	2331	1637	3968		
	BRUNEAU	235	8712	8947		
	BIRDS OF PREY	10,682	0	10,682		
	OWYHEE MGT AREA - WILDERNESS	0	49,196	49,196		
	BOISE DISTRICT	18,760	69,775	88,534	18	
BOF	MOUNTAIN HOME	145,382	63.50	145,445.50		
	IDAHO CITY	2.75	6.65	9.40		
	CASCADE	0	111.45	111.45		
	LOWMAN	0.10	104.50	104.60		
	EMMETT	914.90	0.60	915.50		
	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	146,299.75	286.70	146,586.45	4	228
SWS	SOUTHWEST	0	0.10	0.10	1	

The Karney fire started on September 17 and burned for 440 acres in and around the Wilderness Ranch subdivision within Idaho Department of Lands protection area



FIRE ACTIVITY – BOISE DISTRICT BLM

FIRES SUPPRESSED BY BOD	
ASSISTS TO RURAL FIRE DEPT	19
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	8
HUMAN CAUSED FIRES	109
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	39
COMBINED TOTAL	175
BOD PROTECTION TOTAL FIRES	148

TOTAL ACRES SUPPRESSED BY BOD (ALL OWNERS)	
ASSISTS TO RURAL FIRE DEPT	914
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	154,045
HUMAN CAUSED ACRES	40,551
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	116,175
COMBINED TOTAL ACRES	311,685
BOD PROTECTION TOTAL ACRES	156,726

The total number of fires suppressed by BOD, and acres burned, regardless of land status or ownership.

INCIDENTS SUPPRESSED WITHIN BOD PROTECTION						
	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	FIRES BY OWNERSHIP @ ORIGIN			TOTAL ACRES BY OWNERSHIP
			TOTAL	HUMAN	LIGHTNING	
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	26,999	99,397	90	63	27	126,396
US FOREST SERVICE	0	44	2	0	2	44
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	1911	10,166	13	9	4	12,077
PRIVATELY OWNED	9903	6569	38	32	6	16,471
MILITARY	0	0	0	0	0	0
US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE	0	0	2	2	0	0
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	1738	0	3	3	0	1738
COMBINED TOTAL	40,551	116,175	148	109	39	156,726
RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSIST	774		19	---	---	774
FEDERAL AND STATE ASSIST	154,045		8	---	---	154,045
OTHER BOD-BLM OWNED ACRES SUPPRESSED BY OTHER JURISDICTIONS			8	---	---	5463
TOTAL BOD FALSE ALARMS			18			

MILITARY ORCHARD TRAINING AREA FIRES WITHIN BLM OWNED GROUND		FIRE SERVICE ORGANIZATION RESPONSE	63	FULL SUPPRESSION STRATEGY	142
FIRES	68	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE	34	MULTIPLE STRATEGY	4
ACRES	4168	SUCCESSFUL INITIAL ATTACK	138	MONITOR STRATEGY	0
CAUSE	532	FIRES WITHIN LEPA AREA	25	BORDER FIRES	4

FIELD OFFICE STATISTICS – BLM OWNED ACRES				
	# FIRES	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
FOUR RIVERS FO	78	5213	10,230	15,443
OWYHEE FO	26	2331	1637	3968
BRUNEAU FO	6	235	5342	5577
BIRDS OF PREY NCA	42	10,682	0	10,682
OWYHEE MGT AREA	4	0	49,196	49,196

DETECTION METHOD		
DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	%
LOOKOUTS	18	12
AIRCRAFT	10	7
PRIVATE CITIZEN	35	23
AGENCY PERSONNEL	19	13
COUNTY DISPATCH	66	45

BLM engine resources initial attacking the Cole fire, the helicopter utilizing the bucket to suppress the Hollow fire, and BLM personnel off-unit working in Colorado



FIRE ACTIVITY – BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

FIRES SUPPRESSED BY BOF	
ASSISTS TO RURAL FIRE DEPT	1
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	40
HUMAN CAUSED FIRES	21
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	41
COMBINED TOTAL	103
BOF PROTECTION TOTAL FIRES	62

TOTAL ACRES SUPPRESSED BY BOF (ALL OWNERS)	
ASSISTS TO RURAL FIRE DEPT	0.25
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	106,507.60
HUMAN CAUSED ACRES	153,406
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	133.50
COMBINED TOTAL ACRES	260,047.30
BOF PROTECTION TOTAL ACRES	153,539.50

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

INCIDENTS SUPPRESSED WITHIN BOISE NATIONAL FOREST PROTECTION						
	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	FIRES BY OWNERSHIP @ ORIGIN			TOTAL ACRES BY OWNERSHIP
			TOTAL	HUMAN	LIGHTNING	
US FOREST SERVICE	145,973.70	126.75	53	14	39	146,100.45
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	1202	0	0	0	0	1202
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	2290.75	0.75	4	3	1	2291.50
PRIVATELY OWNED	3372	0	1	1	0	3372
MILITARY	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	567.50	6	4	3	1	573.50
COMBINED TOTAL	153,405.95	133.5	62	21	41	153,539.45
RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSIST	0.25		1	---	---	0.25
FEDERAL AND STATE ASSIST	106,507.55		40	---	---	106,507.55

Assist acres are those associated with assisting the local non-federal or state agencies all based on protection areas.

OTHER BOF OWNED ACRES SUPPRESSED WITHIN OTHER PROTECTION AREAS	18	---	---	485.50
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FULL SUPPRESSION STRATEGY	61	FIRE SERVICE ORGANIZATION RESPONSE	2	FALSE ALARMS	4	
MULTIPLE STRATEGY	2	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE	4	UNABLE TO LOCATE	11	
MONITOR STRATEGY	0	SUCCESSFUL INITIAL ATTACK FIRES	51	# OF BORDER FIRES	4	
TOTAL FIRES WITHIN THE DESIGNATED MULTIPLE STRATEGY AREA						20



DETECTION METHOD		
	TOTAL	%
LOOKOUT	14	23
AIRCRAFT	24	39
AGEMNCY PERSONNEL	14	23
PRIVATE CITIZEN	3	4
COUNTY DISPATCH	7	11



RANGER DISTRICT STATISTICS	
	FIRES
MOUNTAIN HOME	18
IDAHO CITY	18
CASCADE	5
LOWMAN	23
EMMETT	15

Trinity Ridge fire on the Mountain Home Ranger District burned 146,741 acres

FIRE ACTIVITY – SOUTHWEST IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

FIRES SUPPRESSED BY SWS	
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	14
HUMAN CAUSED FIRES	14
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	6
COMBINED TOTAL	34
SWS PROTECTION TOTAL FIRES	20

TOTAL ACRES SUPPRESSED BY SWS (ALL OWNERS)	
ASSISTS TO OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES	181,568
HUMAN CAUSED ACRES	795.25
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	6.35
COMBINED TOTAL ACRES	23,060.6
SWS PROTECTION TOTAL ACRES	801.6

The total number of fires suppressed by SWS, and acres burned, regardless of land status or ownership.

INCIDENTS SUPPRESSED WITHIN IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS PROTECTION						
	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	FIRES BY OWNERSHIP @ ORIGIN			TOTAL ACRES BY OWNERSHIP
			TOTAL	HUMAN	LIGHTNING	
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	0	0.10	1	0	1	0.10
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	0	1.25	2	0	2	1.25
US FOREST SERVICE	325.45	5	9	6	3	330.45
PRIVATELY OWNED	469.70	0	7	7	0	469.70
FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILITARY	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	0.10	0	1	1	0	0.10
COMBINED TOTAL	795.25	6.35	20	14	6	801.60
FEDERAL AND STATE ASSIST	181,568		14	---	---	181,568

DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	%
LOOKOUTS	3	15
AIRCRAFT	3	15
PRIVATE CITIZEN	1	5
AGENCY PERSONNEL	3	15
COUNTY DISPATCH	10	50

FALSE ALARM	1
UNABLE TO LOCATE	0
SUCCESSFUL INITIAL ATTACK	16
FIRE SERVICE ORGANIZATION RESPONSE	12
# OF BORDER FIRES	0
WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE	4



IDL resources suppressing fires off-unit on the Salmon-Challis, demonstrating the terra-torch for Fire School and on the Springs fire near Garden Valley.

FIRE ACTIVITY – SIGNIFICANT ACREAGE

The chart below includes all the Boise District BLM protection area fires over 300 acres.

DATE	NAME	FIRE CODE	FIELD OFFICE	CAUSE	ACRES
5/23	MM109 I84	GVL2	BOP	H	816
6/4	HIGHWAY 20	GWW5	FRFO	H	6134
6/7	IMPACT	GW4L	BOP	H	1001
6/10	KAVE	GW9Q	BOP	H	648
6/11	ELEPHANT BUTTE	GXF9	OFO	H	335
6/13	CON SHEA	GXW7	BOP	H	8898
6/16	COLE	GX4E	FRFO	H	301
6/17	MM86 I84	GX7X	FRFO	H	593
6/30	JUMP	G0B3	OFO	H	1762
7/6	DITTO	G07R	FRFO	H	6179
7/9	SOUTH INDIAN	G1MJ	BOP	L	14,095
7/9	JACKS	G1MK	OMA	L	48,894
7/9	BENWALK	G1MC	FRFO	L	29,100
7/9	MM43 HWY78	G1ML	OFO	L	782
7/10	MM66 I84	G1QZ	FRFO	H	2114
7/11	STOUT	G1UM	FRFO	L	12,768
7/24	MICRO	G3LG	FRFO	H	2630
7/28	HOLLOW	G3ZW	FRFO	H	1429
8/3	POLE	G4Q6	FRFO	H	494
8/5	EAST ROCK	G4ZN	BFO	L	2688
8/8	GRASSHOPPER	G5H7	OMA	L	2729
8/10	PONY	G5PH	OFO	L	401
8/10	TOY	G5PQ	OFO	L	456
8/10	TINDALL	G5S0	BFO	L	3222
9/30	KRASH	G85E	FRFO	H	325
10/8	MM86 WESTBOUND I84	G9J3	FRFO	H	1735
12/2	GRAVEL PIT	HA6H	BOP	H	497



Fire burned in the canyon above Jump Creek southwest of Marsing on June 30 for 1762 acres



Below is a chart of Boise National Forest protection area fires over 10 acres.

DATE	NAME	INC#	RANGER DISTRICT	CAUSE	ACRES
4/11	CURLEW	000063	MTN HOME	H	122
7/8	SMITH CREEK	000416	MTN HOME	L	19
7/22	LUCKY	000534	MTN HOME	H	153
8/3	TRINITY RIDGE	000628	MTN HOME	H	146,741
8/5	SPRINGS	000646	EMMETT	H	6146
8/9	SCOTT	000679	EMMETT	H	17
8/25	TWIN SPRINGS	000769	MTN HOME	H	220
8/28	ZUMWALT	000795	LOWMAN	L	20
9/9	TRAIL CREEK	000889	LOWMAN	L	35
9/9	MILLER	000895	LOWMAN	L	33

Below is a chart of large fires within **other protection areas** that burned Boise National Forest land.

DATE	NAME	PROTECTION AREA	RANGER DISTRICT	ACRES
7/9	C FIRE	SITPA	CASCADE	110
7/10	AVELENE	SOUTHWEST IDL	MTN HOME	318
7/11	STONE	BOISE BLM	MTN HOME	43

Listed below are the Southwest Idaho Forest Protective District fires over 10 acres.

DATE	NAME	INC#	IDL#	CAUSE	ACRES
7/10	AVELENE	000452	61008	H	318
9/17	KARNEY	000932	61019	H	440
9/28	SQUAW CREEK	000978	61020	H	16

The phases of Trinity Ridge fire which was the largest fire within our dispatch response area for this season burning 146,741 acres.



LOGISTICAL ACTIVITY

Boise Dispatch Center mobilizes 1,047 personnel representing the following agencies:

AGENCY	BOD	BOF	SWS	DFR	R04	ISO	NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER							
							FCD	FCA	FCF	FCR	FCP	WXW	AMDH	AMRO
TOTAL # OF PERSONNEL	203	448	50	4	1	34	133	22	84	19	28	8	7	6
ADMINISTRATIVELY DETERMINED	59	96	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0

BOD – Boise District BLM, BOF – Boise National Forest, SWS – Idaho Department of Lands, Southwest, DFR – Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge, SER – Southeast Idaho National Wildlife Refuge Complex, ISO – Idaho State Office, Bureau of Land Management, FCD – National Interagency Fire Center, Bureau of Land Management, FCA – National Interagency Fire Center, Bureau of Indian Affairs, FCF – National Interagency Fire Center, United States Forest Service, FCR – National Interagency Fire Center, Fish and Wildlife Service, FCP – National Interagency Fire Center, National Park Service, WXW – National Weather Service, AMDH – Aviation Management, National Business Center, Headquarters, AMRO – Aviation Management, National Business Center, Regional Office

MOBILIZATION

Below shows a chart of how our resources supported each geographical area.

(Overhead includes subordinate orders and rosters.)

	ALASKA	EASTERN AREA	EASTERN GREAT BASIN	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	NORTHERN ROCKIES	NORTHWEST	ROCKY MOUNTAIN	SOUTHERN AREA	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	SOUTHWEST	WESTERN GREAT BASIN	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	NATIONAL INTERAGENCY COORDINATION
OVERHEAD	2	10	2189	4	210	50	472	41	7	223	157	0	0	18
CREW	0	0	110	0	4	0	16	0	0	9	4	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	2072	5	17	48	25	4	0	2	40	0	0	0
AIRCRAFT	1	0	333	0	4	1	18	0	0	2	13	0	0	0

AIRCRAFT – Does NOT include any Large Airtankers, Lead Planes, or CWN Aircraft

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center processed 62,173 resource orders for 2012. Below is a chart showing the breakdown of the type of work processed. In comparison, last year we processed 16,343 and 31,229 for 2010. A large workload continues to be rental vehicles and buses. This year we processed 667 rental vehicle orders and buses filled 135 orders.

	ENTER	DELETE	PLACE	RETRIEVE	FILL	UNFILL	REASSIGN	RELEASE	CANCEL	CANCEL UTF	UTF
AIRCRAFT	1062	12	550	69	902	17	270	589	96	143	25
CREW	414	1	287	22	212	13	114	176	38	118	17
EQUIPMENT	2671	30	469	39	2310	80	409	1898	306	58	97
OVERHEAD	7338	49	4910	341	5244	202	3029	1539	168	280	721
SUPPLY	10,425	330	3803	114	6010	3	46	505	502	100	0
TOTAL	21,910	422	10,019	585	14,678	315	3868	7707	1110	699	860

CREWS

The Boise National Forest Interagency Hotshot Crews started the season in May with off Forest Assignments. The crews stayed busy and hit fires in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, and Wyoming.



Below is a list of their accomplishments and statistics.

	DATE OF FIRST ASSIGNMENT	DATE OF LAST ASSIGNMENT	DAYS CREW ASSEMBLED	DAYS IN TRAVEL STATUS	DAYS ON PROJECT WORK	DAYS - COMMITTED	DAYS UNPAID	14 DAY TOURS	LARGE FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	IA FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	MILES TRAVELED	TRAINEE ASSIGNMENTS
BOISE IHC	5/27	10/7	149	13	10	125	11	7	14	4	45,380	15
IDAHO CITY IHC	5/13	9/19	145	10	14	118	6	4	15	2	47,241	22

The Type 2 Crews in our area are an essential part of our fire organization. Our area has three agency type 2 initial attack crews: Crew 3 out of Idaho City, Crew 5 off the Lowman Ranger District, and Crew 8 which is a combined effort of Boise National Forest and Job Corp. We also dispatch two national contract IA crews from Patrick Environmental. Crew 39 from the Southern Idaho Correction Institute sponsored by Idaho Department of Lands is also a type 2 crew that is available. These crews are critical to our success in initial attack on the local level. They also had off-unit assignments to Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

	CREW 3	CREW 5	CREW 8	CREW 39	CREW 13A	CREW 13B
AGENCY	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	BOF JOB CORP	SOUTHERN IDAHO CORRECTION INSTITUTE	PATRICK ENVIRONMENTAL INC	PATRICK ENVIRONMENTAL INC
DATE FIRST ASSIGNMENT	6/2	6/9	6/5	5/15	3/27	5/15
OFF-UNIT FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	5	5	3	3	13	7



Idaho City Interagency Hotshot Crew

ENGINES

Below shows the activity the engine crews received off-unit which includes traveling to Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming. These also include assisting neighbors such as Elko, Payette, Salmon-Challis, Sawtooth, Twin Falls, and Vale. The BLM Idaho Strike Team was activated twice this season, to Utah and Payette NF.

	BLM	USFS	IDL	CONTRACT
TOTAL TYPE 4 ENGINES	19	5	0	17
TOTAL TYPE 6 ENGINES	0	1	4	23
TOTAL NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS	490	76	50	174
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFF-UNIT INCIDENT ASSIGNMENTS	27	19	9	128
DATE OF FIRST OFF-UNIT ASSIGNMENT	6/6	6/5	6/7	6/7

BLM Engine on the Hollow fire started on July 28 and burned for 1429 acres just south of Emmett and an IDL Engine on the Avelene fire that started on July 10 and burned for 318 acres



BLM responding to the Cole Fire that burned south of Boise and an IDL engine holding the containment lines of the Roswell prescribed burn.

AIRCRAFT

Listed are the helicopters assigned to the Boise Dispatch area with their capabilities and accomplishments for the 2012 season.

AGENCY	BLM	USFS	USFS	USFS
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	N765H	N864H	N73HJ	N526MW
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	BELL 205A1++	BELL 407	BELL 212HP	KAMAN 1200 K-MAX
CATEGORY TYPE	2	3	2	1
TOTAL DAYS UNDER CONTRACT	115	133	140	120
BASE LOCATION	BOISE	GARDEN VALLEY	LUCKY PEAK	LUCKY PEAK
CREW SIZE	12	10	12	1
TOTAL FLIGHT HOURS	289.2	287.6	390.9	328.2
FIRE MANAGEMENT HOURS	289.2	280.9	390.9	327.7
OTHER HOURS	20	6.7	0	0.5
INITIAL ATTACK INCIDENTS	41	67	35	8
EXTENDED ATTACK INCIDENTS	17	22	20	12
% IA SUPPORTED WITH BUCKET	65%	65%	97%	100%
GALLONS OF WATER	452,454	135,350	687,166	1,685,700
GALLONS OF RETARDANT	0	0	0	14,125
PERSONNEL TRANSPORTED	1020	1017	1613	0
OPERATIONAL RAPPELS	0	0	0	0
FIRES STAFFED BY RAPPPELLERS	0	0	0	0
POUNDS OF INTERNAL CARGO	102,898	64,235	146,795	0
POUNDS OF EXTERNAL CARGO	54,160	78,230	42,835	31,551
AERIAL IGNITION HOURS	0	12.6	0	0
HELITACK VEHICLE MILEAGE	30,000	NR	NR	NR
DETAILER TOTAL DAYS	241	280	NR	NR
TOTAL OPERATIONAL COST	\$1,112,593	\$732,330	\$1,547,261	\$1,952,082



BLM Helicopter 65H making a bucket drop on the Boise District BLM Jump fire and Boise National Forest Helicopter 73HJ dipping his bucket in the river on the Springs Fire.

The two air attacks we have in our area have been an essential part in firefighting operations and detection.

AGNECY	BLM	USFS
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	N536SA	N531SA
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	AERO COMMANDER 500	AERO COMMANDER 500S
DAYS UNDER CONTRACT	118	93
BASE LOCATION	BOISE AIRPORT	BOISE AIRPORT
INITIAL ATTACK INCIDENTS	NR	12
EXTENDED ATTACK INCIDENTS	NR	4
NUMBER OF TRAINEES	6	4
TOTAL FLIGHT HOURS	255.20	254.1
ON-ZONE HOURS	NR	231.5
OFF-ZONE HOURS	NR	22.6
TOTAL COST	\$237,531	\$223,698

MOUNTAIN HOME SEAT BASE

SEATS (Single Engine Air Tankers) are such an asset to our fire fighting force. Mountain Home SEAT Base serviced five different SEATS this season and pumped approximately 135,000 gallons of retardant.

Below is information from the primary SEATS used out of Mountain Home SEAT Base.

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	T-878	T-879	T-885
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	AT-802	AT-802	AT-802
CONTRACTING AGENCY	BLM	BLM	IDL
TOTAL FLIGHT HOURS	119.69	173.33	64.59
DAYS USED	67	96	29
OPERATIONAL COST	\$583,295	\$731,701	\$277,483



SEAT making a retardant drop on the BLM Jump fire on June 30 and also a SEAT making a drop on the Karney Fire on September 17

BOISE TANKER BASE

The Boise Tanker Base was used by 37 different tankers from large airtankers, VLAT (Very Large Airtanker), and SEATS (Single Engine Airtanker). The Boise Airtanker Base supported five of the eleven large air tankers that are available nationally. The first retardant activity in Boise occurred on June 11 and the last day of activity was on September 30. The busiest day at the Boise Tanker Base was July 10 and 11 each with 51 landings and loads of retardant pumped. The largest retardant day was August 4 with 123,096 gallons (46 loads). The two week timeframe for the most loads of retardant was the first part of August with 240 loads for 612,366 gallons which was 39% of the season workload. The first two weeks in July was unusually busy with the second most loads of 211 with 366,203 gallons. **The Boise Tanker Base supported 122 different incidents and pumped a total of 752 loads for 1,558,806 gallons of retardant for a total cost of \$2,735,970.** The largest usage of the tanker base was by the Trinity Ridge Fire with 118 loads of retardant for \$914,027. Boise hosted MAFFS (Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System) starting in July and supported them for 397 loads with 333,970 gallons of retardant.



MAFFS on the Boise NF Springs fire that started August 5 and burned 6146 acres

Below is a list of retardant use by each agency for 2012 season.

AGENCY	USFS	BLM	STATE	BIA	FWS	NPS	OTHER	TOTAL
TOTAL %	42%	48%	8%	2%	0%	0%	0%	100%
TOTAL GALLONS	659,838	743,758	132,010	23,200	0	0	0	1,558,806

Below is a chart that lists the top eight incidents with the most retardant usage from the Boise Tanker Base.

NAME	TRINITY RIDGE	KARNEY	STOUT	JACKS	SPRINGS	CACHE CREEK	MILLER	MICRO
UNIT	ID-BOF	ID-SWS	ID-BOD	ID-BOD	ID-BOF	OR-WWF	ID-BOF	ID-BOD
FIRE CODE	G4QD	G8HR	G1UM	G1MK	G40D	G6PE	EKW2	G3LG
LANDINGS	120	65	59	47	31	27	22	15
LANDING COSTS	\$1,394	\$6606	\$3727	\$4793	\$90	0	\$1079	\$270
LOADS	118	61	59	47	32	27	19	15
RETARDANT GALLONS	275,516	65,045	128,949	103,138	95,927	75,798	14,452	30,325
RETARDANT COSTS	\$468,377	\$110,577	\$177,381	\$157,797	\$163,076	\$128,857	\$24,568	\$51,553
FLIGHT TIME	77.78	31.86	41.69	40.68	19.14	40.27	21.11	5.87
FLIGHT COSTS	\$439,250	\$102,609	\$254,619	\$243,370	\$125,169	\$275,729	\$60,113	\$30,173
OTHER COSTS	\$887	\$1839	\$2004	\$2620	0	0	\$617	\$964
RETARDANT CREW COST	\$4120	\$640	\$1520	\$1360	\$2160	1440	\$400	\$720
TOTAL COST	\$914,027	\$222,270	\$439,251	\$409,940	\$290,495	\$406,025	\$86,777	\$83,679

Below is a list of all the airtankers that Boise Airtanker Base supported.

AIRTANKERS	AIRCRAFT	LOADS	RETARDANT GALLONS	FLIGHT TIME
TOTAL 37	TYPE	752	1,558,306	700.25
142	LARGE	7	13,920	14.90
145	LARGE	0	0	4.04
875	SEAT	10	7233	9.76
144	LARGE	0	0	7.26
174	LARGE	1	2100	0.57
175	LARGE	2	4200	1.23
878	SEAT	22	15,978	17.17
879	SEAT	61	46,469	41.43
911	VLAT	2	21,165	4.74
813	SEAT	22	16,447	16.84
814	SEAT	23	17,510	17.52
409	SEAT	15	10,860	15.37
880	SEAT	25	18,628	18.09
833	SEAT	18	13,061	15.86
883	SEAT	1	724	1.20
44	LARGE	20	41,603	19.56
154	LARGE	2	3948	3.17
05	LARGE	23	47,441	17.39
12	LARGE	21	39,563	13.22
885	SEAT	27	17,745	20.38
M5	MAFFS	115	333,970	106.12
M2	MAFFS	102	292,374	101.86
07	LARGE	11	20,607	10.93
M1	MAFFS	43	117,593	44.74
M3	MAFFS	27	73,630	30.14
152	LARGE	14	27,585	14.17
M9	MAFFS	66	184,558	53.27
M4	MAFFS	36	100,097	33.87
155	LARGE	3	6195	6.89
M6	MAFFS	8	22,314	8.18
40	LARGE	11	27,483	10.11
899	SEAT	1	747	3.85
897	SEAT	1	766	3.77
881	SEAT	5	3920	3.17
820	SEAT	4	3020	6.41
810	SEAT	1	761	3.27
147	LARGE	2	4091	2.80

FUELS MANAGEMENT – Hazardous Fuels Acre Accomplishments

Boise District BLM

TYPE OF PROJECT	ACRES
PRESCRIBED BURNING	850
MECHANICAL TREATMENT	7455
OTHER FUEL REDUCTION CONTROL	4600
TOTAL	13,205



Boise District BLM Bruneau Duck Ponds prescribed burn was completed last spring

Boise National Forest

RANGER DISTRICT	NON-WUI		WUI		TOTAL	
	PRESCRIBED BURN	MECHANICAL	PRESCRIBED BURN	MECHANICAL	PRESCRIBED BURN	MECHANICAL
MOUNTAIN HOME	69	446	115	33	184	479
IDAHO CITY	0	0	1786	2446	1786	2446
CASCADE	0	738	30	124	30	862
LOWMAN	25	313	1104	1125	1129	1438
EMMETT	1391	319	1769	0	3160	319
TOTAL	1485	1816	4804	3728	6289	5544

These numbers reflect both core (main HZ fuels objectives) and integrated (other target along with HZ fuels objectives) targets.

Bear prescribed burn was completed in the spring on the Lowman Ranger District



Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

TYPE OF PROJECT	ACRES
MECHANICAL/PILE BURNING	1465
PRESCRIBED BURN – WILDLIFE	106
TOTAL	1571



IDL fire crews on the Roswell prescribed burn that they completed in March for Idaho Fish and Game for 106 acres southwest of Parma

FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM – Boise District BLM

Over the course of the season, district fire prevention staff participated in 18 prevention events. These included 7 school presentations, 9 community events, a library display, and radio PSA's. Several events were cancelled this season due to purchasing issues and fire activity. Events that we were unable to attend this year included the Boise Hawks baseball game and Caldwell Night Rodeo. Prevention staff members were assisted by investigation staff and engine crew members throughout the season.

For the third year in a row, the district partnered with KBOI radio to produce fire prevention public service announcements throughout the season. This year the station aired 5 PSA's covering topics including preparedness, sage grouse, shooting-related activities, fireworks, and fire restrictions.

Early in the season, the Boise District experienced an unusually large number of shooting-related fires. Specifically many of these fires were being started from exploding targets. As a result, prevention efforts were increased specific to shooting-related activities. A public service announcement was developed and ran as a part of the KBOI agreement. The ad ran from 6/7 to 6/27 and then again from 7/5 to 7/28. Most of the news outlets in the valley ran stories on the rash of shooting fires. After this heightened awareness, the number of shooting-related fires dropped to near zero for several weeks. There were no fires resulting from exploding targets between 6/15 and 8/3. Only one other shooting-related fire occurred between 6/23 and 7/24.

Due to increased fire starts and record low fuel moistures, an interagency decision was made to go into Stage 1 Fire Restrictions beginning on 7/17 for the Owyhee, Treasure Valley, and portions of the West Central Mountains Fire Restrictions Areas. On 8/13, the restrictions area was expanded to include all the West Central Mountains Fire Restrictions Area. These restrictions were in effect until they were rescinded on 10/5. Boise District prevention staff posted restrictions notices in popular recreation areas and answered numerous phone calls from the public regarding fire restrictions. Additionally, a PSA was created and ran on KBOI beginning 7/28.

Mitigation efforts included three property assessments and presence at one neighborhood association meeting. District prevention staff continues to work with partners such as Boise City on completing home and community assessments across the district.



Additionally, several prevention staff members served as fire information officers both on and off district throughout the fire season. On district, fire information officers responded to incidents receiving media interest. Off district, information officers responded to large incidents as part of Great Basin Incident Management Teams.

Summit Fire near Horseshoe Bend burned near and around homes in which our resources assisted the rural fire department

FIRE MITIGATION PROJECTS – Boise District BLM

- Fire Hydrant Project - Funded the installment of a hydrant to a fixed water tank near Bogus Basin road. This hydrant provides both ground and aviation resources with a critical water source right in the wildland urban interface, in an area where they are limited.
- Oregon Trail - This project is a hazardous fuel reduction project along Crescent Rim near the site of the devastating Oregon Train Fire of 2008. Technical guidance was provided for the city to implement this project using a contract crew to thin the brush concentration along the rim, while retaining wildlife habitat.
- Chipper - This project was one that Boise City offered to the public to help raise their awareness of the dangers of fire in the wildland urban interface. They offered a chipping service to a number of different neighborhood associations throughout the foothills. These services were available every weekend for a month for people to remove the excess fuels from around their property and have it take away for no cost. There was such a high level of interest and participation in this project that they repeated it in the fall.
- Military Reserve - This is a project that has been in the planning phase for a number of years but keeps running into roadblocks. With the amount of interest and the surge of momentum, we were able to work with the city and county to actually get this project off the ground. They utilized crew with weed-trimmers and goats to provide key fuel breaks in the Military Reserve recreation area. The results in one area that our fuels program monitoring crew came up with were very eye-opening. Pre-treatment, the fuel loading was 1132 lbs/acre of Grass. After the treatment the fuel loading dropped to 206 lbs/acre of Grass. Again, we did have an ignition during the fire season in the treatment area and the fire behavior was so minimal that it was easily extinguished, whereas if there had not been a fuels treatment, we could have had another devastating fire in the urban interface.
- Quail Ridge - This was another project that utilized goat grazing around the perimeter of a development with very high-priced homes and little to no access.
- Warm Springs Mesa II – This was another follow-up project to the previous year's Plateau application and seeding. It was funded through the RC&D to remove old, overgrown trees in the drainages that were a hazardous fuels build-up. Additionally, goats were brought in to graze areas around private property that were not included in the Plateau application. Once again proof, as a squirrel and a transformer caused a fire that a single individual was able to extinguish with a garden hose.
- Morningside Heights - This was a project for a community in the foothills that was looking to prevent what happened during the Oregon Trail fire of 2008. They were looking to remove the amount of trees in common areas and around the perimeter of the community to prevent a fire from entering and then moving from house to house.
- Clean Water for Horses - This was funded for a non-profit organization to create a FireWise-type brochure in the interests of the equine community. The purpose of this project was to develop educational materials for horse and livestock owners, as it pertains to wildfire and evacuations.

FIRE INVESTIGATION AND TRESPASS – Boise District BLM

Boise District Fire Investigators responded to 104 human-caused fires and four lightning caused fires on BLM managed and protected lands. Investigators also assisted other jurisdictions on 19 fires including Boise National Forest, Payette National Forest, Idaho Department of Lands, Ada County, Gem County, Boise City Fire Department, Mountain Home RFD, Horseshoe Bend RFD, and Oasis RFD.

Of the 104 human causes fires investigated: 20 occurred on private property in which no cost collection will be pursued by the BLM: 15 were recommended for fire trespass proceedings to pursue costs through the BLM administrative trespass process; one fire is being referred to the US Attorney’s Office for civil litigation; 21 others are being reviewed for possible trespass pending negligence; and nine have been identified as having possible criminal intent and have been referred to an Idaho BLM Special Agent for further review. For the remaining fire cases that occurred on BLM land either the responsible parties could not be located; negligence could not be determined; or the cause was undetermined.

This year the Boise District experienced an increase of shooting related fires accounting for close to one-third of the total number of human caused fires. There were 30 fires determined to be caused by shooting related activities and ten of those were caused by exploding targets.

The chart below shows a breakdown of human caused fires by major cause category:

Campfires	4
Smoking	0
Fire Use (trash, pile, and field burning)	4
Incendiary	5
Equipment (vehicles, trailers, exhaust, cutting, and grinding)	33
Railroads	2
Juveniles	1
Miscellaneous (fireworks, powerlines, shooting, exploding targets, structures, and undetermined causes)	55



Crews responded to a wildland fire caused by a vehicle along Interstate 84.

RANGE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS – Boise District BLM

A new level of teamwork has developed between the BLM and local ranchers with the formation of a Range Fire Protection Association outside of Mountain Home Idaho. On July 10, the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) formally recognized the first Rangeland Fire Protection Association (RFPA) in Idaho. Over the last year, a group of private landowners in Elmore County have worked closely with IDL and Boise District BLM representatives to create this association. An RFPA is a nonprofit organization established to prevent and suppress range fires. It is governed by the members and funded by fees set by a local board, grant dollars, and equipment provided through IDL.

Boise District's Fire Management, in partnership with IDL, provided the association members with basic fire training in the spring of 2012. Eighteen members of the association were trained on the basic principles of fighting wildland fire. The training opened the door for a positive working relationship for all parties involved. Prior to forming the RFPA, local ranchers had no way to help the BLM fight fires on public rangelands. They lacked the training, personal protective equipment, and radios for communication. It created an unsafe environment with ranchers taking independent, uncoordinated action. As an organized fire protection association, they work with BLM fire crews to reach common objectives while enhancing safety and firefighting efficiency.

In southern Idaho there are currently 2.2 million acres that lack any formal fire protection. The RFPA helps fill part of this gap since ranchers are often first on scene and can help until the BLM arrives to form a coordinated effort. "We do make a living off this land," says Charlie Lyons, a Mountain Home rancher. Mountain Home rancher John McGrew agrees. "If we can keep that range productive, it's good for us and it's good for the game animals. That's my primary concern. It's such a waste of resources to watch it go up in smoke."

The agreement between the RFPA and the BLM was put to use for the first time on the Stout Fire near Mountain Home in July when ranchers were able to help battle the lightning caused blaze. "This was the first fire we interacted on and incorporated the Rangeland Fire Protection Association into suppression operations, and it went very well," says Steve Acarregui, Fire Operations Manager BLM Boise District. "Some of the actual firefighting resources they provided were dozers, water tenders and engines, they did a lot of line construction, and it was very beneficial." The training and coordination on fires has drastically changed the working relationships between ranchers and the BLM.

Other groups have noticed the success of this organization and have expressed interest in forming similar associations in SW Idaho.

RFPA fire apparatus and basic firefighting training in Mountain Home



FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM – Boise National Forest

STATISTICS

Abandoned Campfires: 228
Violation Notices & Warnings: 29
Wildland Fire Investigations: 11



Ellen Dunlap recognized with the National Bronze Smokey Award for her continuing effort with the coordination of Smokey Birthday celebrations throughout the Treasure Valley

PERSONNEL

Boise, Prevention Program	Ellen Dunlap
-Mountain Home District	
Lester Creek GS	Terry Carrico, Prevention 11 Rachel Parsons, Patrol 12
Lucky Peak GS	Jason Sandusky, Patrol 21 Della Hawkins, Patrol 22
-Idaho City District	Mick Yardley, Patrol 31
-Cascade District	Kim Drake, Patrol 41 Tyler Andrew, Prevention 42
-Lowman District	Penny Myers, Patrol 51 Carissa Silvis, Prevention 52
-Emmett District	
Garden Valley GS	Larry Bolen, Patrol 61 Francis White, Prevention 62

The 2012 fire season started slowly, due to the lingering wet spring and cooler temperatures. District prevention personnel were busy with training and preparation for the upcoming season.

By July, forest fuels were dried out; both extremely dry fuels and a lack of rainfall were contributing factors to a year of large fires throughout Idaho. The Mountain Home District with its cured-out low elevation grass and brush went into Stage I Fire Restrictions July 17, limiting the use of campfires on public lands. Fire restrictions create an increased need for added signage as well as more patrols for enforcement. The 2012 summer was very active for the Mountain Home District with the Trinity Ridge Fire starting the first week of August and involving local fire resources until late October. The rest of the Boise began implementing extended staffing for fire danger, and by late July human and lightning caused fires were resulting in highway closures and some community evacuations. By mid-August all of the districts on the Boise were in Stage I restrictions, due to extreme fire danger, limited fire suppression resources, and abundant fire activity. Active fires as well as restrictions in place kept the district prevention personnel extremely busy, with signing for restrictions fire updates, road and area closures, as well as fire assignments both on and off forest. The fire activity combined with normal patrols resulted in hundreds of forest visitor contacts per district, with information about campfire safety, OHV travel, spark arrestor checks and firewood cutting permits.

Prevention personnel still found the time to educate with Smokey Bear events, continuing the Boise's active public outreach program, aimed at minimizing the number of human-caused wildland fires. Smokey visited elementary schools, preschools and daycares, participated in parades, and went to the woods on the Lowman District for Kids Day in the Woods.

Smokey Bear's Birthday was recognized with a celebration that emphasized his 68-year-long mission as our nation's fire prevention icon.



Prevention personnel assisted with opening, maintaining, occasionally staffing, and closing district fire lookouts. Signs were maintained, stained, updated and in some cases moved to a more visible location, and both the Lowman District Office and the Elk Creek Guard Station now sport new fire information display cases. In Idaho City personnel assisted with facilities maintenance throughout the winter, as well as the maintenance of rest room facilities. District personnel continued “Operation Bucket Drop”, visiting campsites and handing out the plastic Smokey buckets complete with instructions on the proper extinguishing of campfires. All districts distributed the Motor Vehicle Use maps free to visitors.

Cascade District Prevention 42 spent 34 days with the Boise regulars; both Patrol 12 and Patrol 52 spent time with local fire crews, gaining valuable experience with initial attack and large fires. Patrol 62 out of Garden Valley apprenticed Prevention 51 on a fire investigation.

Combined totals for incident reports violation notices and warnings for all the districts but Idaho City added up to 352. There were 11 wildland fire investigations by prevention personnel and over 227 abandoned campfires documented. The Lowman District reports tremendous assistance this season from the recreation staff and their camp hosts.



Kim Drake and Penny Myers with school children at Trinity Pines

Francis White and Larry Bolen at the Cherry Festival in Emmett

PREVENTION EVENTS 2012

Idaho City Holiday Parade - November 18, 2011
Idaho Steelheads Fire Prevention Night - March 31, 2012 - contact with thousands
Arbor Day Promotional Event - April 24 - television broadcast with Smokey Bear – thousands
Born to Succeed Development Center - April 26
Arbor Day Celebration and Tree Planting at the Capital - April 27 - 70 children 30 adults
El Dia De Los Ninos - April 27 - hundreds of contacts
Spring into Summer Walmart Event – Meridian - April 28
Smokey Bear Story Reading at Noah’s Ark PreSchool - 5/8/2012
Smokey Bear Story Reading at Village Charter School - May 10 - 25 first graders, teachers
Outdoor School at Trinity Pines - May 14 and May 15 - 34 5th graders, plus teachers
Kids R Camp - Garden Valley - May 15
Smokey Bear Story Reading at Christian School - May 16 - 35 children 6 adults
Smokey Bear Story Reading at Desert Sage Elementary School - May 16 - 120 1st graders, 9 adults
Smokey Bear Story Reading at Shadow Hills Elementary - May 17 - 69 children 5 adults
Cascade Elementary School Bicycle & Summer Safety Event - May 18 - 100 children
Honoring Those Who Serve & Protect” for Community Heroes - May 18 - 100 children and adults
“Cinco de Mayo” Celebration of Culture - May 19 - many attendees
Smokey Bear Story Reading at Ustick Elementary School - May 22 - 100 1st graders, teachers
Smokey Bear Story Reading at Maple Grove Elementary - May 23 - 75 1st graders 6 adults
Smokey Bear Story Reading at Garfield Elementary - May 23 - 36 children 6 adults
Cascade Elementary School Outdoor Day - May 23 - 50 4th-6th graders
Smokey Bear Story Reading at Summerwind Elementary - May 24 - 45 3rd graders, teachers
Smokey Bear Story Reading at Silver Sage Elementary - May 24 - 60 2nd graders 55 3rd graders, teachers
Free Fishing Day – Lowman - June 9 - 25 kids and 20 adults
Wildland Firefighter Foundation Assist - June 13
Cherry Festival at Emmett - June 13-16 - contact with hundreds - new event for us to participate in and very successful!
Smokey Bear Story Reading at A&R Case Management (Special Needs) - June 19 - 50 children and 50 case workers
Smokey Bear Story Reading at A&R Case Management - June 20 - 40 young people and 40 case workers
Kids Day in the Woods - June 21 - 20 children
Air/Army Safety Health & Environmental Fair at Gowen Field - June 27 attended by an estimated 450 people
Executive Kids Inc. Day Care - June 28 - 20 children and 3 adults
Independence Day Parade Cascade - July 4 - 2000 parade attendees
Independence Day Parade - Pine & Featherville July 4
Canyon County Fair - July 26 - Co-op Event - lots of visitors
Nampa Community Safety Day - Nampa Walmart - July 28 - lots of contacts
Valley County Fair Cascade - August 8 – 11 - over 400 visitors to the USFS booth
Smokey Bear’s Birthday Celebration August 11 - about 200 visitors, BLM, IDL, and Meridian Fire helped out with this event
Smokey Story reading at Lake Cascade State Park - August 18 - about 30 visitors
Kokanee Days - Idaho City - August 29
Table Rock Challenge - September 8 - 43 participants competed in this traditional fire prevention event
Mountain Home Air Force Appreciation Day - September 8
“Hiring Our Heroes” Veterans’ Job Fair - September 12 - attended by hundreds and aired on local television stations all day - S.O. prevention took the lead on this event for the regional office
Fire Prevention Day at Meridian Speedway - October 4 - Treasure Valley Fire Prevention & Safety Co-op Event - attended by 646 children escorted by 72 adults
Fire Safety Day at Boise Home Depot - October 6
Christine Donnell School of the Arts Boise - October 17
Pajama Story Time at Eagle Public Library –
Smokey Story Reading - October 18



Meridian Speedway Fire Prevention Day – Treasure Valley Fire Prevention & Safety Co-op Event

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

The year 2012 claimed one of the worst fire seasons in Idaho's recorded history, in terms of acres burned. The 1.7 million acres of Idaho land that burned accounted for nearly 20 percent of all acres burned in the United States in 2012. However, on the 6.2 million acres of mostly State and private land that received fire protection from IDL, the total acres burned in 2012 were only half of the 20-year average. A combination of active land management on state and private lands, interagency initial attack fire management practices, pre-positioning resources, and favorable weather patterns contributed to this positive outcome.

With the wildfire danger high in many parts of southwest Idaho, by mid-August all state managed lands in the West Central Mountains, Treasure Valley, and Owyhee Mountains Fire Restriction Areas were in Stage 1 restrictions until early October.

KARNEY FIRE THREATENED HOMES NEAR BOISE

The Karney fire started the afternoon of Monday, Sept. 17, about five miles north of Highway 21 along Robie Creek Road in Boise County in the Southwest Idaho Forest Protective District.

The next day the Boise County Sheriff announced a local 18-year-old male was arrested in connection with starting the fire. The fire destroyed one residence adjacent to where the fire was started, but fire crews were able to protect numerous other structures that were immediately threatened. Firefighters also helped keep the Karney fire from moving into the developed portions of the Wilderness Ranch subdivision that contains 275 homes.

The Karney fire burned 440 acres of private land. It prompted the State of Idaho to request a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) declaration to help with firefighting costs, and voluntary evacuations of 80 homes in the area were in effect throughout most of the week.

At one point, more than 350 personnel were working on the fire, including a Type 2 incident management team. Resources from local, state and federal agencies from Idaho and the region assisted in the successful suppression effort. Fire Warden Dan Christman and Area Manager Steve Douglas give thanks to the many interagency fire managers, dispatchers, investigators, and firefighters for their outstanding work in supporting the incident, protecting homes, coordinating with volunteer fire departments, county officials, and making good decisions about how to manage a complex fire that generated a lot of attention from the public and the news media in the Treasure Valley.



Karney fire exhibiting its extreme conditions with very dry fuels in mid-September and a SEAT that is an integral part of the firefighting force

BLOODHOUND INVESTIGATOR

IDL fire staff came across a different kind of fire investigator as they worked on the Avelene Fire in Boise County in July. A bloodhound “arson dog” named Jesup on loan to the BLM was used to investigate the cause of the fire. Having Jesup available along with BLM and FS investigators during the first stages of the incident was a real asset for IDL. Jesup also assisted in the Whitehorse fire investigation in the Clear Creek subdivision.



The dog’s trainer said they isolate the scent at the specific origin of the fire, either with sterile gauze or a piece of physical evidence, and present the physical evidence to the bloodhound. The dog can detect skin cells that come off the human body. Only a handful of states use arson dogs as a way to help investigate the cause of wildland fires.

VOLUNTEER FIRE ASSISTANCE (VFA) GRANTS

Eight volunteer fire departments in southwest Idaho received VFA grants totaling \$19, 077 in 2012 through the Idaho Department of Lands. The grant money was used to purchase communication equipment, personal protective equipment (including new generation fire shelters, nomex clothing, gloves and hard hats) for volunteer fire fighters as well as hand tools, hose and fittings for engines.

FEDERAL EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY (FEPP)

Fifteen fire service organizations in southwest Idaho take advantage of the FEPP program with over thirty assigned pieces of equipment including generators, utility trailers, fire engines and tenders. This year Gem County Fire Protection District #2 put into service a Water Tender T3, built on a military 2 1/2 ton truck. The district also received a ¾ ton trailer for hauling equipment and supplies on incidents.

ELMORE COUNTY RANGELAND FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED

A group of private landowners in Elmore County officially formed Idaho’s first range-land fire protection association (RFPA) in July, setting up a response system to prevent and suppress fires on their lands.

The Mountain Home Rangeland Fire Protection Association was established in a signed memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL). An MOU also is being developed with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to recognize the Mountain Home RFPA as a full cooperator. An RFPA is a nonprofit organization established to prevent and suppress range fires. It is governed and directed by the members. It is funded by fees set by the local board and grant dollars. Equipment and training are provided through the IDL. The BLM provided this year’s required fire training for the Mountain Home RFPA.

An RFPA is not a taxing district, and it does not provide structure protection. Its purpose is to protect the landowner’s investments, assist adjoining cooperators if asked, and keep fires small through safe, aggressive initial attack.

The process started when the Elmore County landowners determined the need for fire protection on their land, and then established nonprofit status. Now that the cooperative agreement with the IDL is signed, the State Forester annually will review and inspect the governing and managing structure of the association, its condition and pro-posed use of equipment, the adequacy of liability insurance, and the training of all association personnel.

The IDL also will facilitate the acquisition of equipment and grant funds for volunteer and rural fire assistance programs, and the BLM plans to purchase radios for the RFPA to facilitate communications. The RFPA received a Water Tender T2 built on a military 5 ton truck provided through FEPP. In addition to the tender the Association received about \$9,000 dollars (through VFA grants and other assistance) in personal protective equipment, hand tools and engine equipment. An additional \$400,000 has been requested by the Governor to support the program.

Elmore County Commissioner Wes Wootan and landowner Steve Percy were instrumental in the development of the Mountain Home RFPA, along with Charlie Lyons, who will serve as the association's fire warden.

SOUTHWEST AREA PRESCRIBED BURN

On April 3, the Southwest Area carried out a prescribed burn on Idaho Fish and Game property near Roswell, Idaho, west of Boise in Canyon County. Known as the Roswell Marsh Habitat Area, the Idaho Fish and Game managed wetland area had become overgrown with cattail, bulrush and phragmites (common reed) and in order to restore the marsh to proper habitat for waterfowl, Fish and Game enlisted the help of IDL.

Under the direction of Burn Boss Trainee Rick Finis and Fire Warden Dan Christman the IDL fire crew made the Roswell Burn a success. An IDOC inmate crew from the South Idaho Correctional Institute and volunteer firefighters from Canyon and Boise counties also added to the success of the project.



Fish and Game expressed much gratitude to IDL for bringing the land closer to its intended purpose and also complimented the IDL fire personnel on their outstanding work and professionalism.

PREVENTION

Southwest IDL crews participated in various prevention events with the Treasure Valley Fire Prevention and Safety Co-op including Smokey's Birthday Celebration, the Table Rock Challenge and Fire Prevention Day at Meridian Speedway.

NEW IDL PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

In January 2012, the IDL hired Emily Callihan (previously Emily Anderson before October 2012) as the agency's statewide public information officer. She assists the many aspects of the agency, including fire protection, in disseminating timely and accurate information to the public.

Because of her location in Boise, Emily assisted the IDL Southwest Idaho Forest Protective District - one of 10 IDL districts in the state - with public information responsibilities on the Karney Fire and other wildfires that took place on IDL protected areas. She also provided extensive support to the IDL Fire Management Bureau in Coeur d'Alene, making statewide IDL fire information available to the news media and the State Board of Land Commissioners (Land Board) on a consistent basis.

The IDL is glad to have someone in place to fill the important role of making fire information available to the public.

MOBILIZATION CENTER

The Boise Mobilization Center located at the National Interagency Fire Center was opened 34 days compared to 16 days last year. The first activation occurred on August 7 and the last activation on September 30. The activations were for mobilizing personnel for geographic area large fire support and also some support in August to fires in Nevada.

Boise Mobilization Center Statistics 2012	Personnel
Total individuals passing through the Mobilization Center	1875
Total Hand Crews	95
Total Hand Crew Personnel	1850
Total Overhead Personnel	25
NIFC Jet Flights	11
Incoming NIFC Jet Flights	6 (30 crews)
Outgoing NIFC Jet Flights	5 (22 crews)
Days Open	43
Meals Provided	2935

Below is a comparison list of personnel numbers from previous years.

YEAR	PERSONNEL	REMARKS
2012	1875	Mainly Geographic Area Support: Mustang Complex, Trinity Ridge, Bull Run Complex and Halstead
2011	377	Southwest Large Fire Preparedness, Hastings, TAD Little Creek, TX Powerline, MN Pagami Creek
2010	1557	Alaska (2), The Boise Complex, Israel
2009	0	Did not open Mob Center in 2009
2008	203	Most in support of CA fires: Type 1 & Type 2 Crews & firefighters from Australia & New Zealand
2007	4637	No International or Military Personnel
2006	3915	Included Australian, New Zealand, and Military, Canadians
2005	500	Mainly Hurricane Support
2004	200	Minimal Fire Activity
2003	3457	Included shuttle recovery support personnel, Australian, New Zealand, and Military
2002	3460	Included Australian, New Zealand, and Military, Canadians
2001	NR	Minimal Fire Activity
2000	3145	Included Australian, New Zealand, and Military



The Mobilization Center supported us locally, mainly for the Trinity Ridge fire on the Boise National Forest

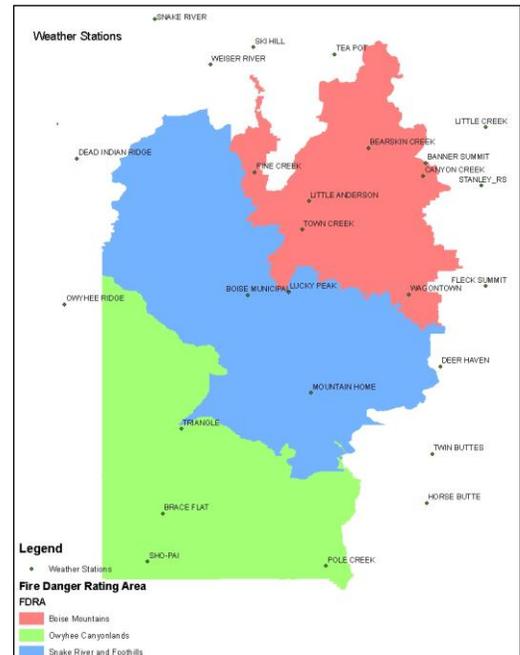


FIRE DANGER RATING SYSTEM

The National Fire Danger Rating System NFDRS is a system used by wildland fire managers to predict the potential for significant, large fire activity. It is based on a comparison of current fuel and weather conditions to historic conditions and their associated fire activity. NFDRS outputs consist of a variety of indices that can be used to support daily decisions such as; how many resources to send to a reported smoke (dispatch/staffing level), and whether or not have fire restrictions.

A major revision of the Fire Danger Operating Plan was completed in 2008 to integrate our entire area to make one interagency direction called the Southwest Idaho Interagency Fire Danger Operating and Preparedness Plan. By having one plan the decision making process is simplified for the agency administrators, fire managers, agency cooperators, and firefighters with an emphasis on proactive information and resource sharing between all agencies, private industry and the public. A few edits were made in 2010 especially for the Snake River and Foothills area due to some historical weather data analysis and to fit the manager's requests; and then this past winter the plan was again reviewed for any revisions. For the 2012 FDOP the following changes were made:

- Added the weather and fire data through 2011 and reanalyzed and selected new fire business candidates
- Analyses were completed on the fuel models and it was determined by the request of the Forest to change the Boise Mountains FDRA from a FM H to FM G due to the statistical correlation with Large Fire and Multiple Fire Days. Also decision points were adjusted slightly for all FDRA for best fit for both dispatch and preparedness levels. The NFDRS variables were kept the same.
- A complete weather station analysis was not completed this year as it was part of the last two revisions but the Pole Creek RAWS was removed from the Owyhee Canyonlands FDRA as it is supposed to be removed from service in FY13.
- Individual weather station observations were reviewed for quality control and edited as needed for the entire analysis period. This was completed due to the poor file management that Fire Family Plus offers, different personnel working on the FDOP, and unsure on what data we did have.
- The Fire History data was reviewed and cleaned within each FDRA. Also duplicate fires from agency to agency were deleted as needed. Again this was completed this year due to the poor file management that Fire Family Plus offers and different personnel working on the FDOP so not sure on the data that we had.
- The Pocket Card was updated with current information. The format of the card was unchanged.
- Added Appendices on what was done to update Fire History and Fire Business Candidates with Fire Family Plus.



Map of Southwest Idaho and the three fire danger rating areas: Boise Mountains, Snake River and Foothills, and Owyhee Canyonlands with corresponding weather stations.

Each FDRA uses RAWS remote automated weather stations to obtain the weather information needed to produce fire danger outputs. Each area uses the weather data compiled with either ERC energy release component (Boise Mountains) or BI burning index (Snake River Foothills and Owyhee Canyonlands) to measure critical burning conditions and set staffing levels. Below is a list of each area with the weather stations used. Some the stations used are not managed by BDC but are used due to completeness of data and overall representation.

STATION NAME	STATION ID	LOCATION	ELEVATION	TYPE OF STATION	OWNER
BOISE MOUNTAINS					
WEISER RIVER	101108	7 MI N OF COUNCIL	3900	FTS	PAYETTE NF
PINE CREEK	101222	6 MI SW OF SMITH'S FERRY	5600	FTS	BOISE NF
SKI HILL	101223	5 MI ESE OF NEW MEADOWS	5293	FTS	PAYETTE NF
TOWN CREEK	101708	2 MI E OF PLACERVILLE	4500	FTS	BOISE NF
SNAKE RIVER FOOTHILLS					
DEAD INDIAN RIDGE	101402	10 MI NW OF WEISER	3570	VAISALA 555	BOISE BLM
MOUNTAIN HOME	102709	MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	3350	VAISALA 555	BOSE BLM
TWIN BUTTES	103209	18 MI SSE OF GLENN'S FERRY	3330	VAISALA 555	TWIN FALLS BLM
OWYHEE CANYONLANDS					
BRACE FLAT	103207	29 MI WNW OF RIDDLE	4900	VAISALA 555	BOISE BLM
TRIANGLE	103208	13 MI SE OF SILVER CITY	5330	VAISALA 555	BOISE BLM
OWYHEE RIDGE	353614	12 MI W OF HOMEDALE	4400	VAISALA 555	VALE BLM

Below is a list of the weather stations managed by Boise Dispatch Center.

STATION NAME	STATION ID	LOCATION	ELEVATION	AGENCY
BOISE MANUAL	102601	NWS – BOISE	2838	BLM
DEAD INDIAN RIDGE	101402	10 MI NW OF WEISER	3570	BLM
MOUNTAIN HOME	102709	MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	3350	BLM
BRACE FLAT	103207	29 MI WNW OF RIDDLE	4900	BLM
TRIANGLE	103208	13 MI SE OF SILVER CITY	5330	BLM
POLE CREEK	103210	DUCKY VALLEY INDIAN RES	5660	BLM
BEARSKIN	101221	5 MI NE OF DEADWOOD RES	6700	USFS
PINE CREEK	101222	6 MI SW OF SMITH'S FERRY	5600	USFS
TOWN CREEK	101708	2 MI E OF PLACERVILLE	4500	USFS
LITTLE ANDERSON	101710	3 MI NE OF GARDEN VALLEY	4560	USFS
WAGONTOWN	102712	3 MI SSW OF FEATHERVILLE	6200	USFS

Aerial views of the Trinity Ridge Fire that burned in the Wagontown RAWS area



SOUTHWEST IDAHO PREPAREDNESS LEVEL

Fire Danger / Severity Indicators

The tables below indicate the number of days at each preparedness level and fire danger level for the fire danger rating areas from May 10 through October 20 (164 days). Also included is 2011 days in each preparedness level for comparison.

2012	
PREPAREDNESS LEVEL	DAYS
1	29
2	49
3	48
4	30
5	0

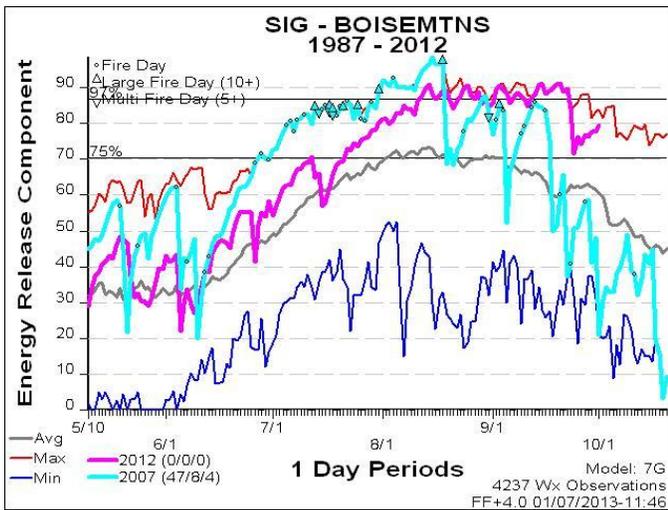
2011	
PREPAREDNESS LEVEL	DAYS
1	55
2	63
3	42
4	4
5	0

FIRE DANGER RATING LEVEL	BOISE MOUNTAINS		SNAKE RIVER FOOTHILLS		OWYHEE CANYONLANDS	
	DAYS	%	DAYS	%	DAYS	%
LOW	18	11%	8	5%	12	7%
MODERATE	90	55%	90	55%	58	35%
HIGH	22	13%	10	6%	28	17%
VERY HIGH	34	21%	50	30%	63	39%
EXTREME	0	0%	6	4%	3	2%
DISPATCH LEVEL	BOISE MOUNTAINS		SNAKE RIVER FOOTHILLS		OWYHEE CANYONLANDS	
	DAYS	%	DAYS	%	DAYS	%
LOW	44	27%	16	10%	27	16%
MODERATE	33	20%	84	51%	83	51%
HIGH	87	53%	64	39%	54	33%
CRITICAL LEVEL	BOISE MOUNTAINS		SNAKE RIVER FOOTHILLS		OWYHEE CANYONLANDS	
	DAYS	%	DAYS	%	DAYS	%
	ABOVE THE 80 TH PERCENTILE		ABOVE THE 80 TH PERCENTILE		ABOVE THE 70 TH PERCENTILE	
	81	49%	66	40%	75	46%

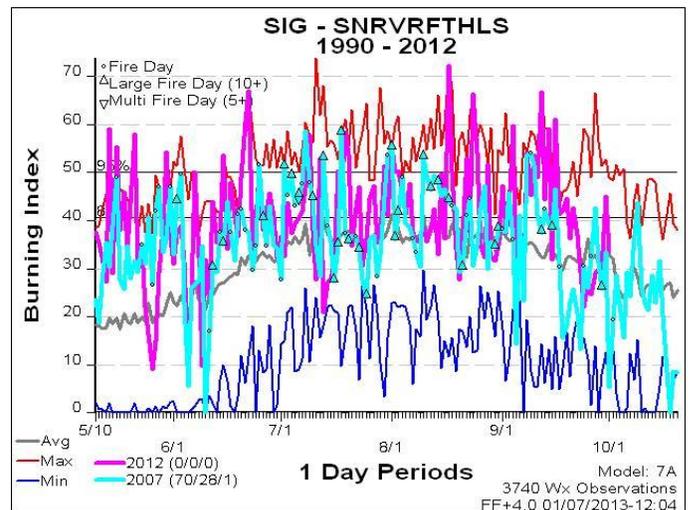


Two human caused fires, Trinity Ridge and Springs, show off their intense fire behavior

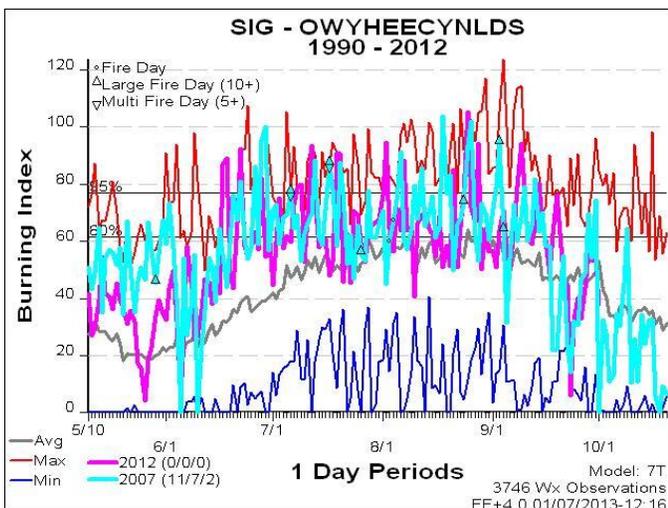
Below are outputs produced from each of the FDRA within our area from May 10th through October 20th. These charts include the historical data, the current previous year highlighted, a previous large fire year, and the critical percentile that has been identified which varies for each area. *(The fire data for 2012 was not yet available.)*



Boise Mountains FDRA
75th Percentile – 18% of the days from 1987-2012 had an ERC above 70. 2012 – 81 Days above 75%.



Snake River Foothills FDRA
80th Percentile – 22% of the days between 1990-2012 had a BI above 40. 2012– 66 Days above 80%.



Owyhee Canyonlands FDRA
80th Percentile – 22% of the days from 1987-2012 had a BI above 61. 2012- 75 Days above 80%.

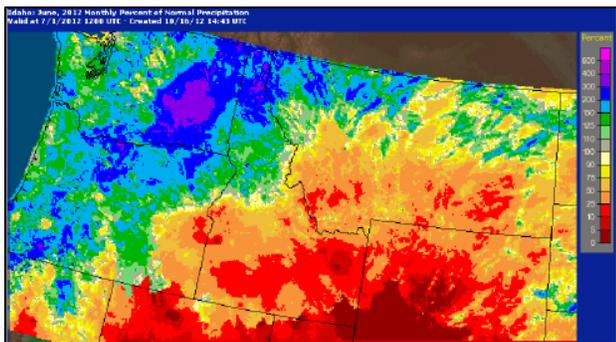
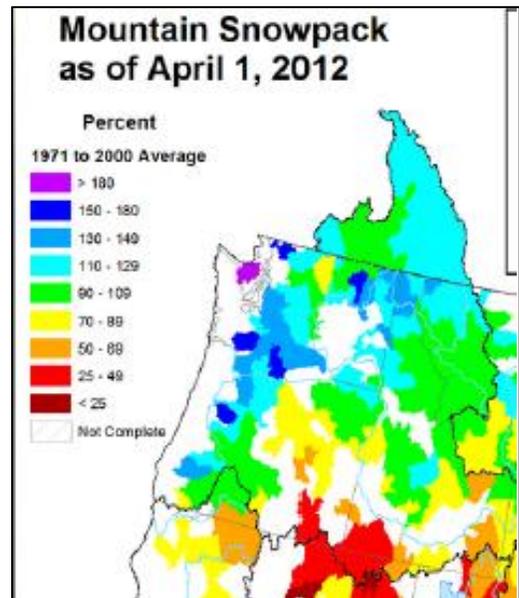
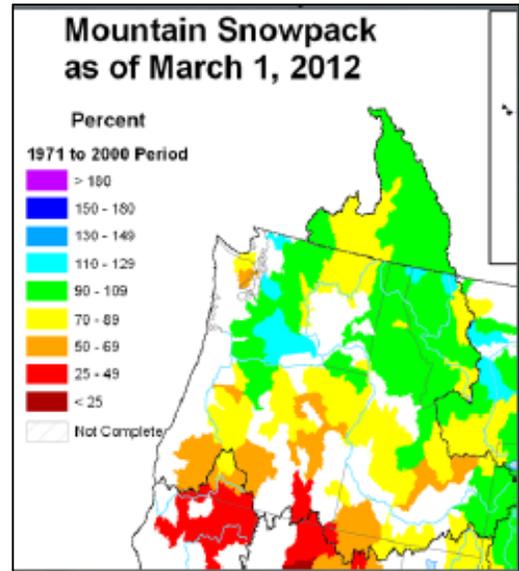


Boise District BLM Jump Fire with intense fire behavior on June 30 for 1762 acres

WEATHER SUMMARY

December started our winter out with very dry with little precipitation with most areas only receiving 20-50% of normal. This continued until mid-January with temperatures ranging from 5-10 degrees above normal. For the West Central Mountains this all changed for the latter part of January. Temperatures dropped to about 5 degrees below normal and within a 10 day period some mountain locations like Mores Creek recorded over 40 inches of snow. Locations to the south like in the Owyhee Mountains did receive some precipitation but was not quite as abundant and sat around 65% of normal by the end of January. February again brought an upper level ridge to our area bringing mainly dry weather except for the last day of the month which was a record high amount. The chart attached shows that overall February was very dry and percentage of snowpack remained below normal.

The upper level ridge finally broke down in March and the West Central Mountains received 200-300% of normal precipitation. March 15-16 a warm/wet storm with moderate to heavy rainfall of 1-2 inches fell across the West Central and Boise Mountains below 7000 ft. Several areas of flooding and major runoff were reported. Unfortunately southwestern Idaho did not receive much of this precipitation and snowpack levels remained extremely poor as shown on the Mountain Snowpack map for April 1. May brought mainly typical springtime weather with periods of warm and dry alternating with cool and wet conditions for most areas except for areas south of the Snake River. Some of these areas high some record high temperatures and melted the already low snowpack.

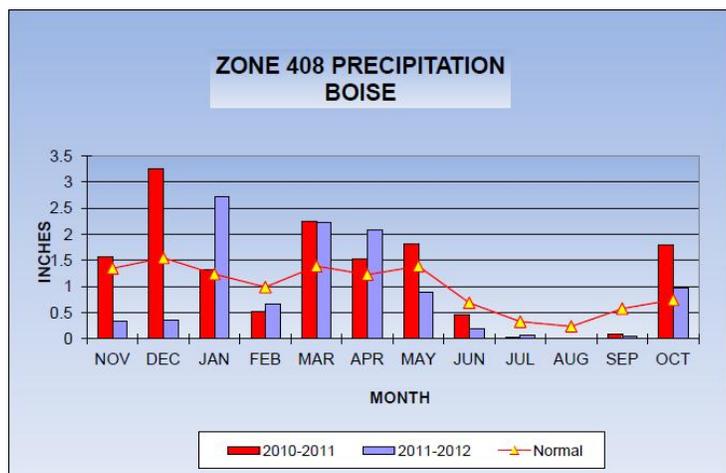
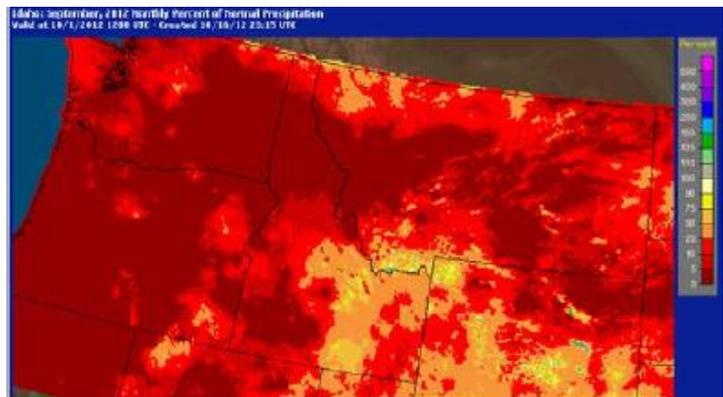


Dryness was the theme for most of the month of June. The dry conditions were a result of a persistent wedge of dry air between a trough in the Pacific Northwest and an intense high pressure ridge over the Rocky Mountains and high plain states. These conditions contributed to the light fuels drying out very rapidly especially over the lower elevations and BLM lands.

July of 2012 was the third hottest ever for Boise with an average monthly temperature of 81.3 degrees. There was an exceptional nine days of 100 degrees or more in July with six days consecutive from July 7-12 for Boise. August continued the dry spell. Boise recorded 26 days above 90 degrees with the average being 18 days. Along with the warm, dry conditions; light winds, and large fires came air stagnation and air quality alerts from Idaho DEQ (Department of Environmental Quality) for most of the month. From the official climate statistics from the Boise Airport, June through August 2012 was the driest summer since 1957. Boise BLM Mountain Home RAWS recorded 28 days of over 100 degrees with its highest of the season of 110 degrees on July 12. Town Creek RAWS on the Boise NF recorded 103 degrees on three different days this summer and 12 days total over 100 degrees.

September was the third consecutive month with average monthly temperatures well above normal. From July through September, Boise, as shown on the chart, only recorded 0.12” of precipitation which was one of the driest on record. Again with the stagnant air, hot and dry conditions; and large fires came poor and hazardous air quality throughout the area. On at least 15 days in September for Boise the smoke was the prevailing weather and visibility was reduced to 2-3 miles for the Treasure Valley area. DEQ also issued several air quality alerts. Finally during the last couple days of the month, stronger winds aloft allowing smoke to clear and improving the air quality.

October started off dry but the first significant rainfall came on the 15th and 16th. A weather system raced across the area producing the most widespread precipitation for the entire area it had seen in several months. Along with the precipitation came high winds, thunderstorms and cooler conditions. Flash flood watches and warnings were issued for many of the mountain areas. The areas affected by wildfires this past summer did see some rock and mudslides.



SEASONAL WEATHER & SEVERITY

Below is the percent of average for snow water equivalent (SWE) and precipitation statistics by SNOTEL stations within our area.

END OF THE MONTH	PCT OF AVG	DEADWOOD SUMMIT	ATLANTA SUMMIT	JACKSON PEAK	MORES CREEK SUMMIT	TRINITY MOUNTAIN	MUD FLAT	SOUTH MOUNTAIN	WILSON CREEK
OCTOBER	SWE*	0	0	0	NR	57	NR	NR	NR
	PRECIP	124	196	173	175	197	178	168	169
NOVEMBER	SWE	88	102	120	105	86	86	82	90
	PRECIP	93	121	125	100	114	96	88	114
DECEMBER	SWE	69	82	82	68	76	27	36	51
	PRECIP	75	92	95	85	88	59	60	78
JANUARY	SWE	92	99	97	95	93	78	74	52
	PRECIP	87	105	106	103	102	91	84	74
FEBRUARY	SWE	84	97	94	93	85	69	71	58
	PRECIP	80	99	100	105	95	82	83	77
MARCH	SWE	123	125	119	103	108	0	78	42
	PRECIP	103	120	121	119	114	90	98	79
APRIL	SWE	133	116	104	91	99	NR	0	0
	PRECIP	106	121	118	119	115	89	97	71
MAY	SWE	150	61	71	NR	99	NR	NR	NR
	PRECIP	107	119	115	117	112	84	92	69
JUNE	SWE	NR	NR	NR	NR	201	NR	NR	NR
	PRECIP	106	117	112	113	109	78	91	65

NR = DATA MAY NOT PROVIDE A VALID MEASURE OF CONDITIONS

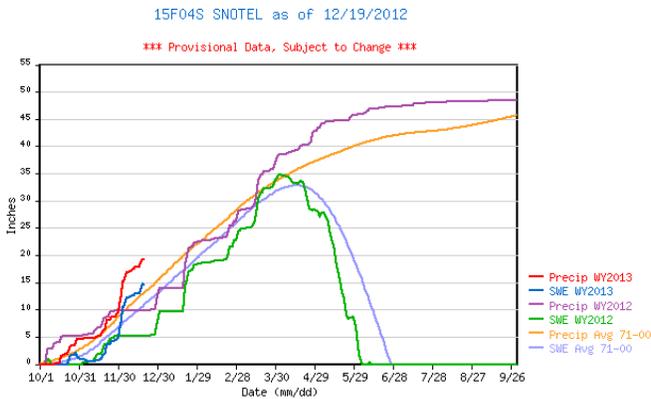
The water year runs from October 1 to September 30. Precipitation data totals for 2012 are compared to the historical annual average (1971-2000).

SNOTEL SITE	ELEVATION	2011 WATER YEAR TOTAL INCHES	ANNUAL AVERAGE TOTAL INCHES	% OF AVERAGE
DEADWOOD SUMMIT	6860	57.0	61.2	93
ATLANTA SUMMIT	7580	48.5	45.7	106
JACKSON PEAK	7070	47.8	45.7	105
MORES CREEK SUMMIT	6100	48.7	49.0	99
TRINITY MOUNTAIN	7770	53.9	53.6	101
MUD FLAT	5730	12.3	17.6	70
SOUTH MOUNTAIN	6500	29.6	33.4	89
WILSON CREEK	7120	19.0	27.2	70

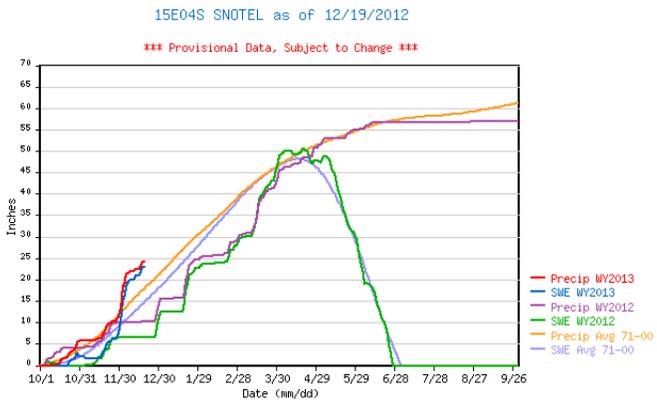
Ditto fire within Boise BLM protection burned 6179 acres of BLM, State, Bureau of Reclamation and private lands on July 6



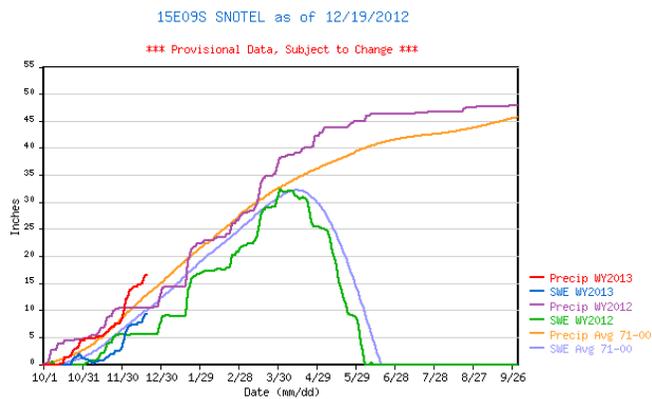
The graphs depict the snow water equivalent and precipitation for the 2012 Water Year.



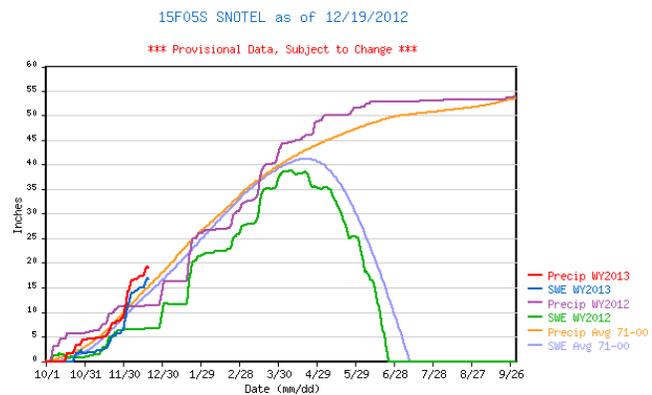
Atlanta Summit
 Located: Mountain Home RD, Boise NF
 Elevation: 7580 ft
 Latitude: 43 45'
 Longitude: 115 14'



Deadwood Summit
 Located: Mountain Home RD, Boise NF
 Elevation: 7580 ft
 Latitude: 43 45'
 Longitude: 115 14'



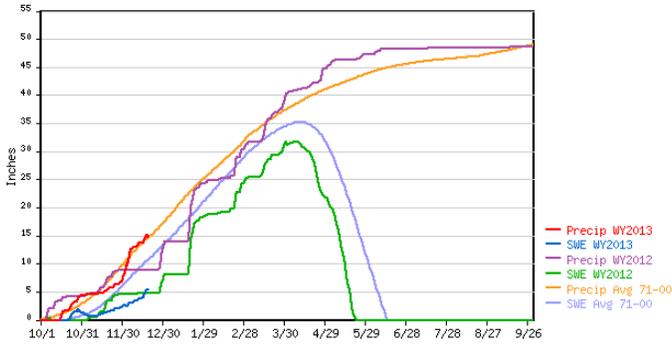
Jackson Peak
 Located: Lowman RD, Boise NF
 Elevation: 7070 ft
 Latitude: 43 03'
 Longitude: 115 26'



Trinity Mountain
 Located: Mountain Home RD, Boise NF
 Elevation: 7770 ft
 Latitude: 43 37'
 Longitude: 115 26'

15F01S SNOTEL as of 12/19/2012

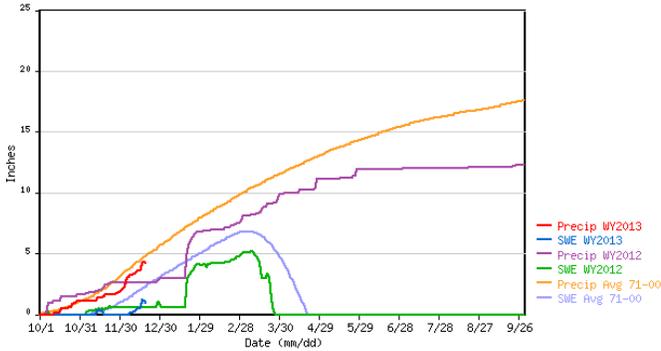
*** Provisional Data, Subject to Change ***



Mores Creek Summit
 Located: Idaho City RD, Boise NF
 Elevation: 6100 ft
 Latitude: 43 55'
 Longitude: 115 39'

16G07S SNOTEL as of 12/19/2012

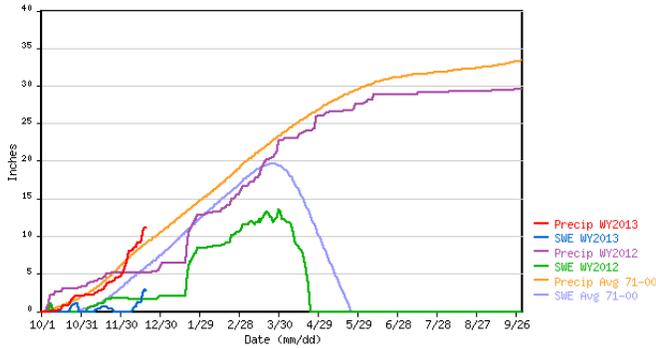
*** Provisional Data, Subject to Change ***



Mud Flat
 Located: Bruneau FO, Boise BLM
 Elevation: 5730 ft
 Latitude: 42 36'
 Longitude: 116 33'

16G01S SNOTEL as of 12/19/2012

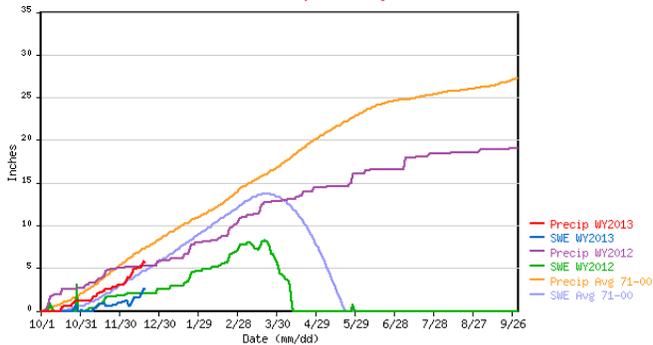
*** Provisional Data, Subject to Change ***



South Mountain
 Located: Owyhee FO, Boise BLM
 Elevation: 6500 ft
 Latitude: 42 45"
 Longitude: 116 54'

15G02S SNOTEL as of 12/19/2012

*** Provisional Data, Subject to Change ***



Wilson Creek
 Located: Jarbidge FO, Twin Falls BLM
 Elevation: 7120 ft
 Latitude: 42 00'
 Longitude: 115 00'

LIGHTNING SUMMARY

Boise District BLM

The first lightning fire called Slackart, occurred on April 22 within the Boise BLM protection area and burned for 1/2 acre. The first multiple lightning cause fire day was June 2 with two starts for a total of 495 acres. The largest lightning bust occurred July 7-9 with 12 starts for a total of 93,193 acres. Throughout the season the range lands had 39 lightning fires with the largest being the Jacks fire for 48,894 acres. The last lightning caused fire was Northbonn which burned one acre on September 9. The ten year average (2002-2011) is 33 for lightning ignited fires within Boise District BLM.

Boise National Forest

The first lightning fire occurred on July 8 on the Mountain Home RD and burned for 0.25 acre. The largest lightning bust didn't occur until September 9-10 with 13 starts for a total of 74 acres. The largest lightning caused fire started on September 9 which was the Trail Creek Fire that burned for 35 acres. The last lightning caused fire occurred on September 29 for 0.10 acre. The forest only had a total of 39 lightning starts this year compared to the ten year average (2002-2011) of 109 within Boise National Forest protection area.

Idaho Department of Lands

The first lightning fire occurred on July 8 called Town Creek and burned for 1 acre. Southwest Idaho had a total of 6 lightning caused fires that burned just over 6 acres. The biggest lightning start day occurred July 8-9 for three fires for just over 5 acres. The largest lightning ignited incident was the Old Centerville fire on July 8 for 4 acres. The last lightning fire was on September 9 for 0.25 acre. The ten year average (2002-2011) is 17 lightning ignited fires within Southwest Idaho Department of Lands protection area.



Benwalk fire started on July 9 by lightning and burned 29,100 acres that threatened numerous structures around Mountain Home

FUEL MOISTURE

Snake River & Foothills and Owyhee Canyonlands Areas

The Boise District BLM Fuels program collects the live fuel moisture data at five different locations throughout the district. Blackstone is a new fuel moisture site this year and its readings were very low in comparison to other sites on the district. The following is a chart of their readings which are color coded by expected fire behavior. From the Guidelines for Fire Behavior and Tactics Based on Live Fuel Moisture Values in the Great Basin Fuel Project as described below: Fuel moistures from 101-125% will exhibit high fire behavior with frontal attack with engines and/or dozers will be nearly impossible on large fires. This year the live fuel moistures hit this level at the end of June and beginning of July which was usually early for this area.

	4/15	5/1	5/15	6/1	6/15	7/1	7/15	8/1	8/15	9/1	9/15	10/1	10/15	11/1
HAMMETT	NR	NR	172	135	115	90	96	80	79	83	88	78	78	81
HAMMETT AVG	245	222	189	180	151	116	107	94	88	80	82	77	85	76
KUNA	209	NR	206	160	140	116	115	84	82	76	74	67	80	89
KUNA AVG	217	210	186	165	147	106	96	84	77	80	73	67	79	64
WILD WEST	NR	NR	192	123	111	78	86	62	63	51	59	61	66	104
WILD WEST AVG	219	215	195	158	138	113	92	82	77	77	73	76	85	81
TRIANGLE	139	NR	182	171	161	129	97	93	77	91	82	93	82	83
TRIANGLE AVG	NR	141	NR	240	230	170	154	135	124	110	91	95	101	NR
BLACKSTONE	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	68	48	40	55	54	55	57	66	56

GREEN: Very Low and Low Fire Behavior. BLUE: Moderate Fire Behavior. YELLOW: High Fire Behavior. ORANGE: Extreme Fire Behavior. RED: Advanced Fire Behavior.

FIRE BEHAVIOR AND TACTICS Live Fuel Moisture

181% & Above - Fires will exhibit **VERY LOW BEHAVIOR** with difficulty burning. Residual fine fuels from the previous year may carry the fire. Foliage will remain on the stems following the burn. Fires can generally be attacked at the head or flanks by persons using hand tools. Hand line should hold fire without any problems. Fires will normally go out as soon as wind dies down.

151%-180% - Fires will exhibit **LOW FIRE BEHAVIOR** with fire beginning to be carried in the live fuels. Both foliage and stem material up to 1/4 inch in diameter will be consumed by the fire. Burns will be generally patchy with many unburned islands. Engines may be necessary to catch fires at the head and handling will be more difficult to construct, but should hold at the head and the flanks.

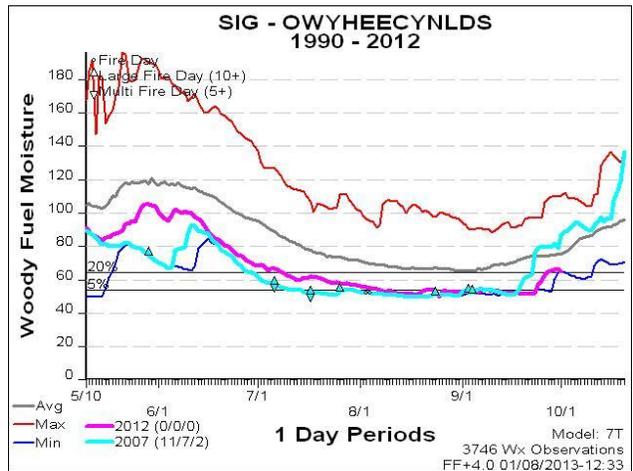
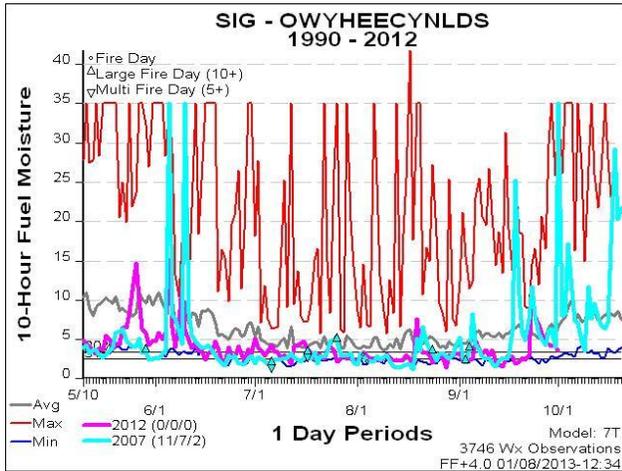
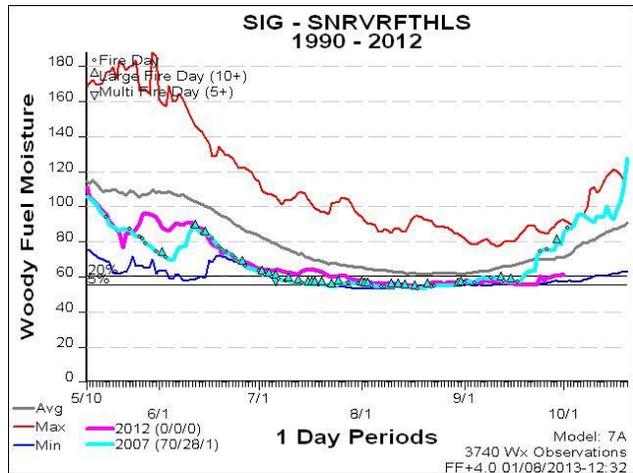
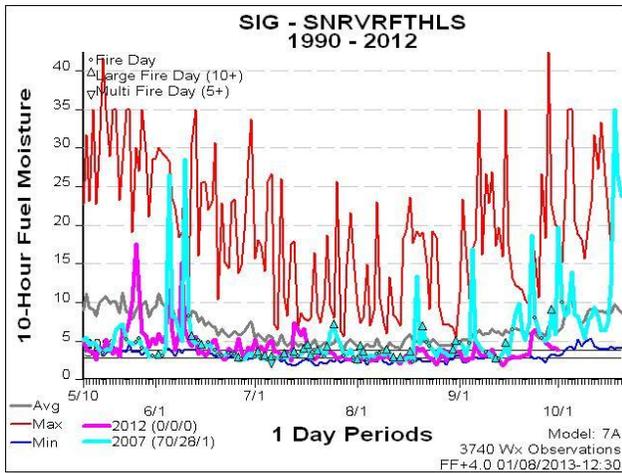
126%-150% - Fires will exhibit **MODERATE FIRE BEHAVIOR** with a fast continuous rate of spread that will consume stem material up to 2 inches in diameter. These fires may be attacked at the head with engines but may require support of dozers and retardant aircraft. Handline will become ineffective at the fire head, but should still hold at the flanks. Under high winds and low humidity, indirect line should be given considerations.

101%-125% - Fires will exhibit **HIGH FIRE BEHAVIOR** leaving no material unburned. Head attack with fire engines and dozers will be nearly impossible on large fires, but may still be possible on smaller, developing fires. Retardant aircraft will be necessary on all these fires. Flanking attack by engines and indirect attack ahead of the fire must be used. Spotting should be anticipated. Fires will begin to burn through the night, calming down several hours before sunrise.

75%-100% - Fires will exhibit **EXTREME FIRE BEHAVIOR**. Extreme rates of spread and moderate to long range spotting will occur. Engines and dozers may be best used to back up firing operations, and to protect structures. Indirect attack must be used to control these fires. Fires will burn actively through the night. Air turbulence caused by the fire will cause problems for air operations.

74% & Below - Fires will have **ADVANCED FIRE BEHAVIOR** with high potential to control their environment. Large acreage will be consumed in a very short time period. Backfiring from indirect line, roads, etc. must be considered. Aircraft will need to be cautious of hazardous turbulence around the fire.

Shown are graphs indicating the 10 hour and woody fuel moisture status for the Snake River and Foothills and Owyhee Canyonlands Areas from May 10 to October 20. They include the historical data, the current previous year highlighted, a previous large fire year and the 5th and 20th percentiles. (The fire data for 2012 is not yet available.)

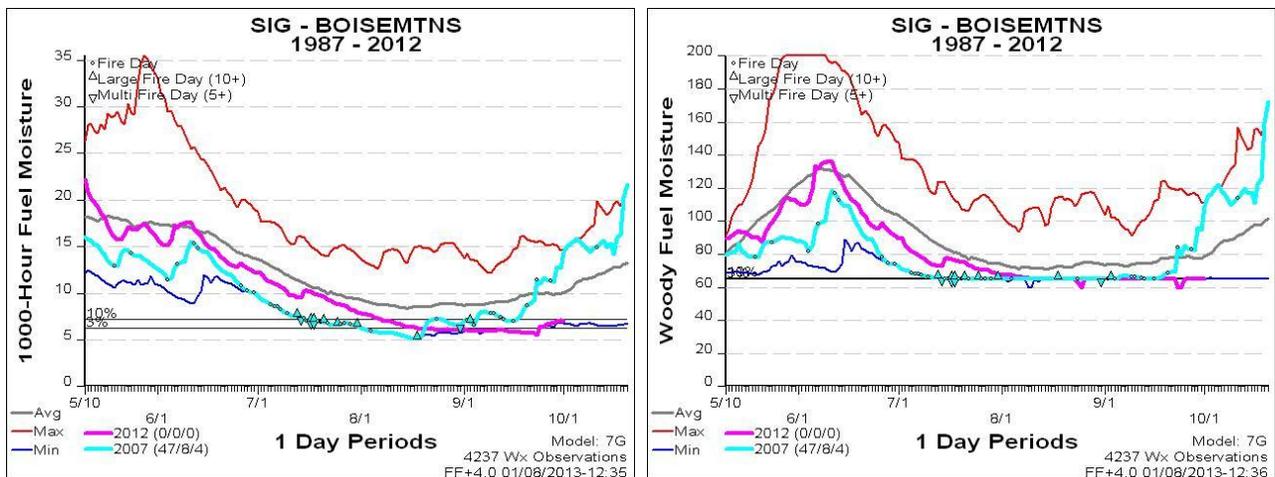


Boise BLM engine crews initial attacking the Ditto and Hollow fires in July

Boise Mountains Area

The RAWs information below on the forest land depicts the near average snowpack in the mountains but also the warmer, drier spring with below average precipitation. Most of the forest RAWs greened up in May and the northern most RAWs Bearskin the forests northern most RAWs with the elevation of 6,700 feet greened up in June. At the beginning of May, Little Anderson RAWs (4500 ft) the fuels assessment showed the grass growth about 12 inches in height and then by the middle of June it had doubled and mostly cured. The 10,000 hour fuel moistures for this site showed 14-15% below average the beginning of August. The fuels at the Little Anderson site were drier this season than any personnel fuel moisture data collected for the past 12 years and this is also reflected below from the collaboration of RAWs within the Fire Danger Rating Area.

Shown are graphs indicating the 1000 hour and woody fuel moisture status for the Boise Mountains Area from May 10 to October 20. They include the historical data, the current previous year highlighted, a previous large fire year, and the 3rd and 20th percentiles. (*The fire data for 2012 is not yet available.*)



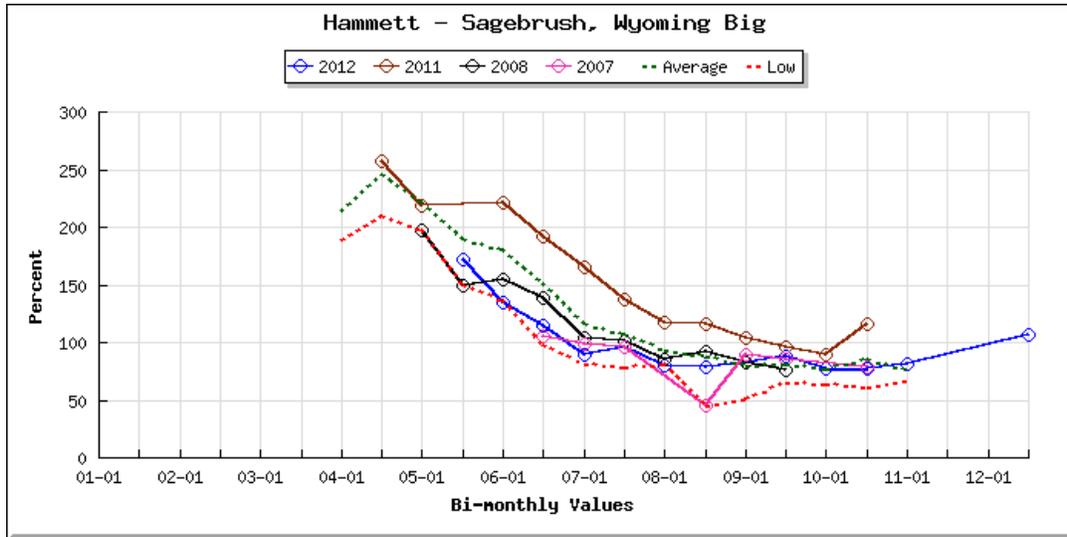
Due to some of the extreme terrain and fire behavior crews needed to fight the fire with fire

FUEL MOISTURE CHARTS

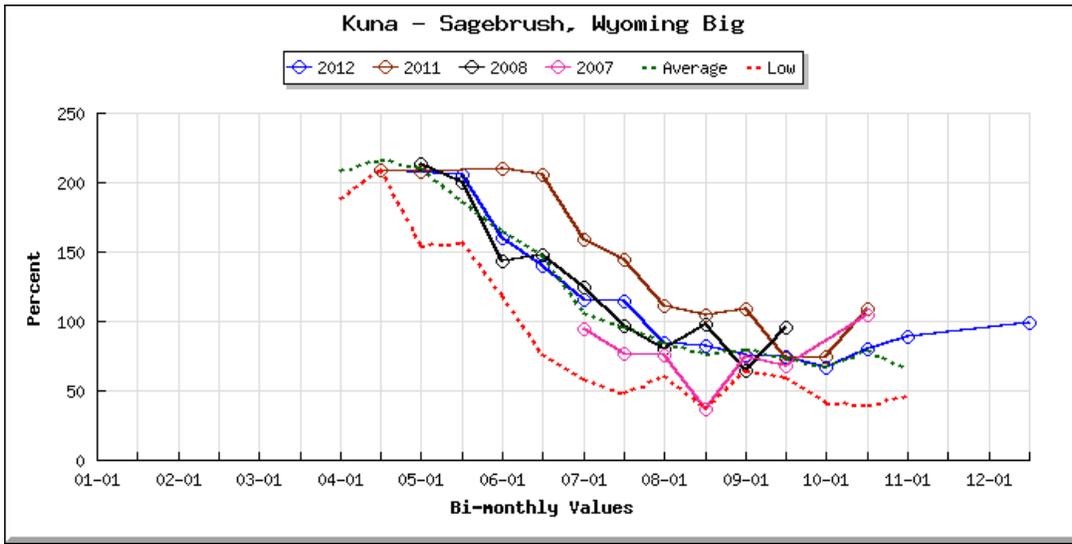
Below is fuel moisture information that is gathered by our local units and then inputted into the National Fuel Moisture Database. This database is used by predictive services to compare years, compile trends and to assist in predicting what type of fire season we might see. Boise District BLM has moistures back to 2002, Boise National Forest started this process in 2007 and Idaho Department of Lands joined in 2008. Over the years it will be a valuable resource.

Boise District BLM

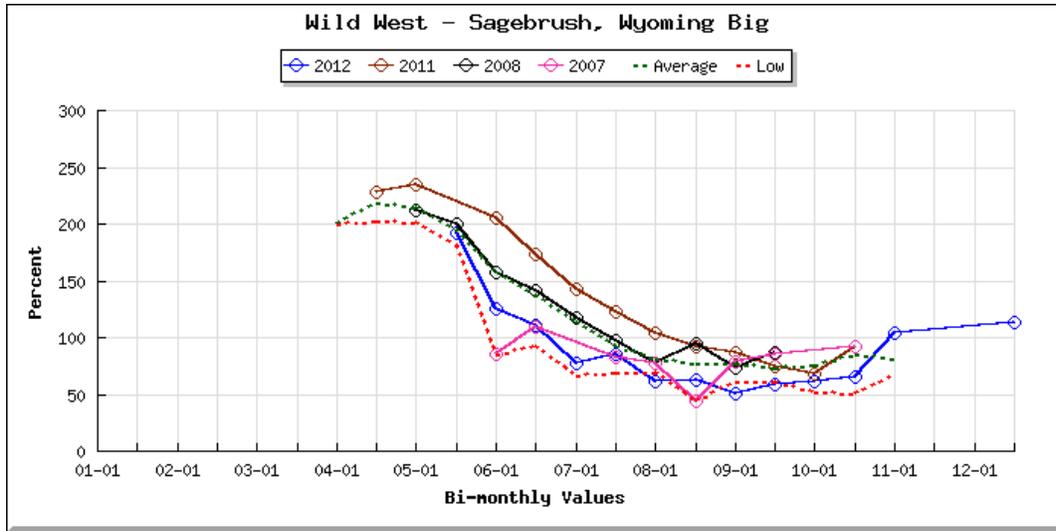
There are five sites that are used to collect sagebrush fuel samples: Hammett to the East, Triangle in the southwest, Blackstone for the most southeastern portion, Kuna in the middle, and Wild West to the north. The following charts show the current year, historical average and the low for the timeframe.



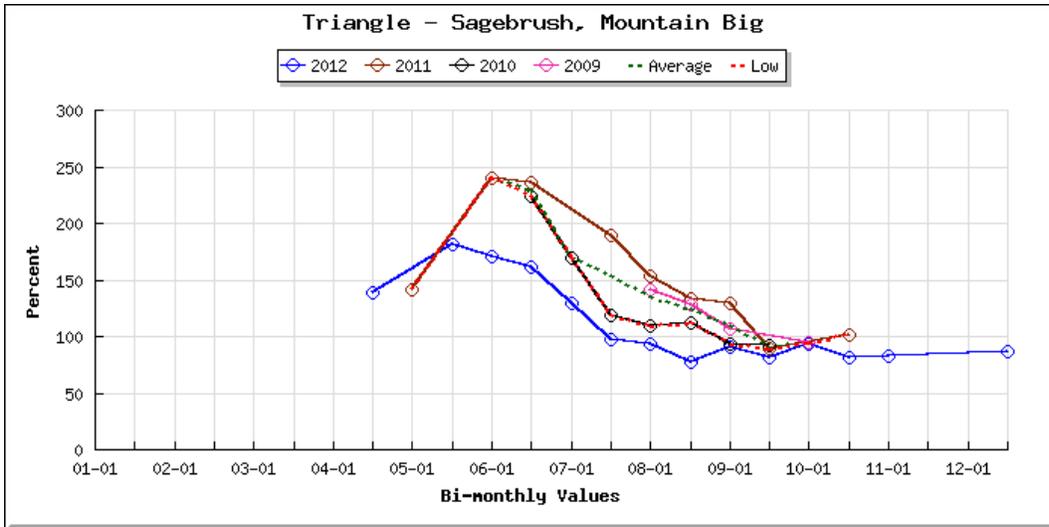
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2012										172	135	115	90	96	80	79	83	88	78	78	81			107
2011								258	219		222	192	166	137	118	116	104	96	89	116				
2008									198	150	155	139	104	102	86	92	83	76						
2007													105	99	96		45	90	85		79			
Avg							214	245	222	189	180	151	116	107	94	88	80	82	77	85	76			
Low							188	209	198	150	136	98	82	79	81	45	51	66	64	62	67			



	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2012								209		206	160	140	116	115	84	82	76	74	67	80	89			99
2011								209	208		210	206	159	145	111	105	109	73	74	109				
2008									213	200	143	148	125	97	80	98	65	96						
2007													95	77	76	37	74	68		105				
Avg							208	217	210	186	165	147	106	96	84	77	80	73	67	79	64			
Low							188	209	154	157	118	76	58	48	60	37	64	59	41	40	46			

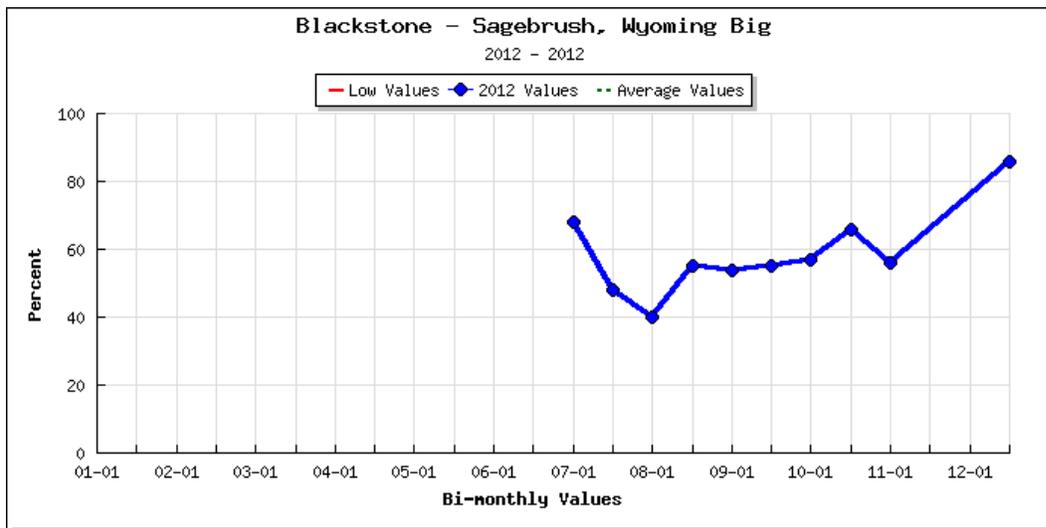


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2012											192	126	111	78	86	62	63	51	59	61	66	104		113
2011								228	235		206	174	143	123	104	92	87	75	68	92				
2008									212	200	157	142	117	97	77	95	73	87						
2007											85	109		83	78	44	79	86		92				
Avg							200	219	215	195	158	138	113	92	82	77	77	73	76	85	81			
Low							200	203	202	182	85	92	67	70	70	44	62	61	52	51	67			



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2012								139		182	171	161	129	97	93	77	91	82	93	82	83			87
2011									141		240	236		189	154	133	129	89		101				
2010												224	170	119	110	112	94	92						
2009															141	128	107			95				
Avg									141		240	230	170	154	135	124	110	91	95	101				
Low								141		240	224	170	119	110	112	94	89	95	101					

Fuel Moisture data only available starting in 2009.

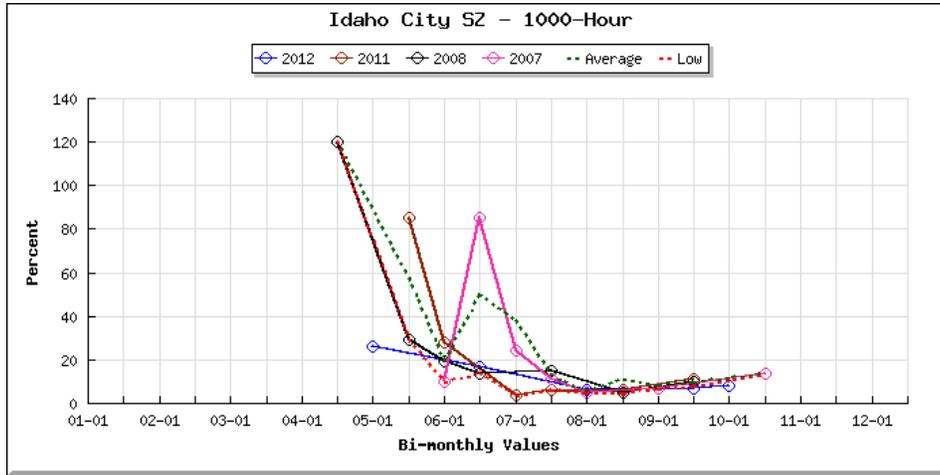


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2012													68	48	40	55	54	55	57	66	56			86
Avg																								
Low																								

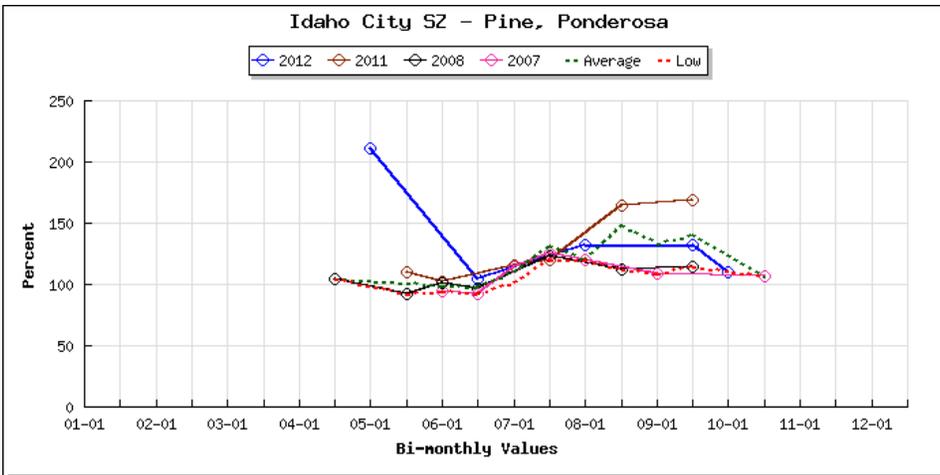
Fuel Moisture data only available starting in 2012.

Boise National Forest

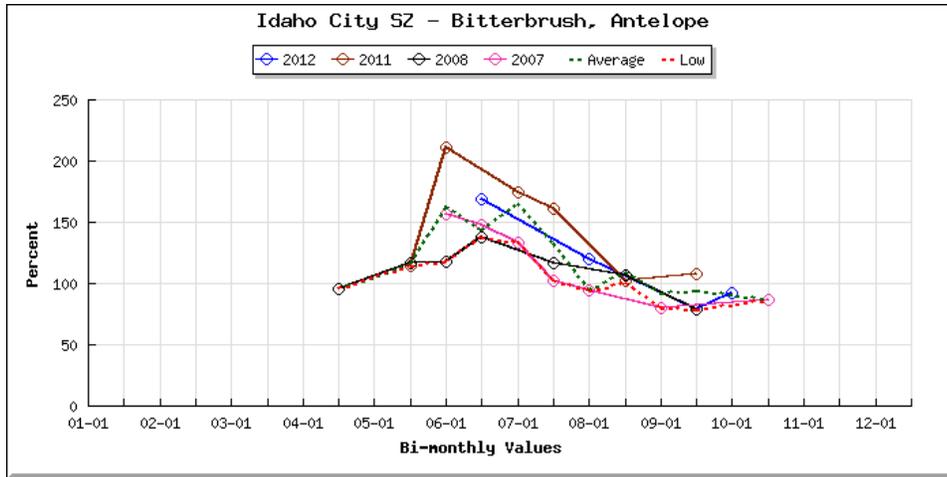
There are four sites that are used to collect fuel samples: Idaho City Ranger District for the southern part of the forest and Cascade, Lowman and Emmett Ranger Districts for the north. The following charts show the current year, historical average and the low for the timeframe.



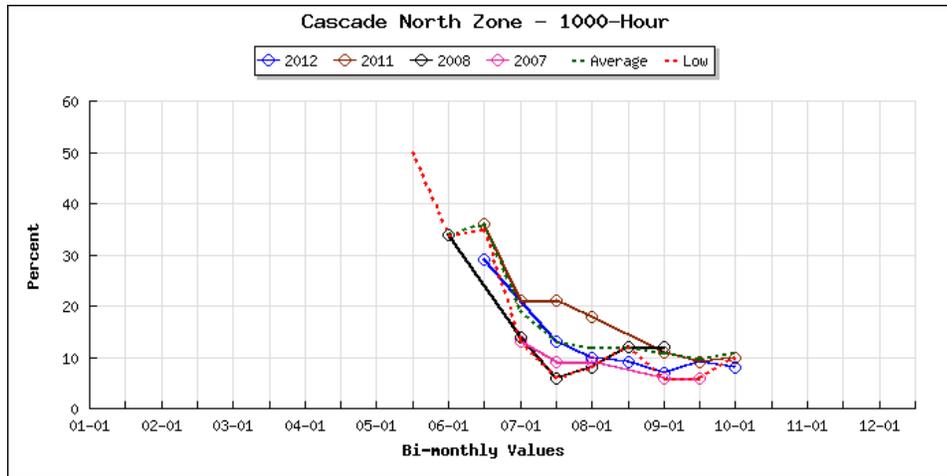
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2012									26			17			6			7	8					
2011										85	28		4	6		6		11						
2008							120		29	19	14		15		5		10							
2007											10	85	24	11	5		7				14			
Avg								120	57	19	50	38	13	5	11	9	10		14					
Low							120	29	10	14	4	6	5	5	7	8		14						



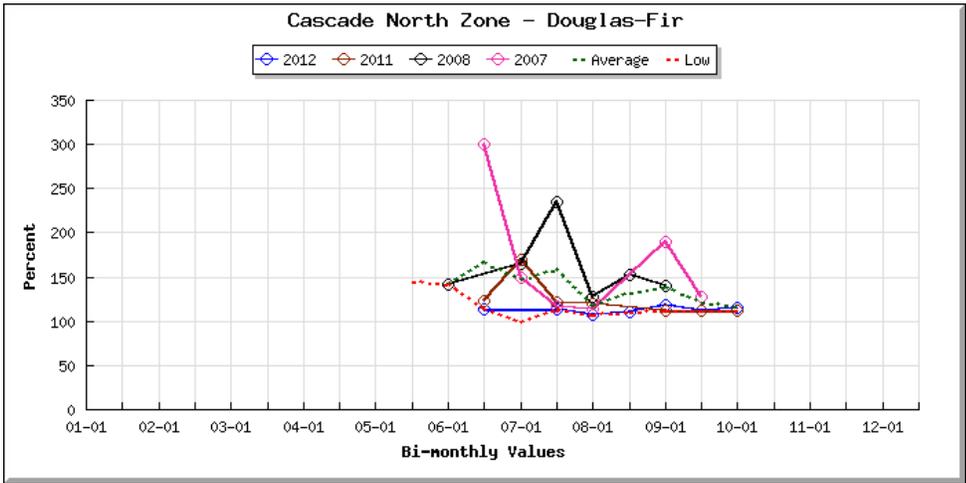
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2012									211			105			132			132	110					
2011										110	102		116	120		164		169						
2008							104		92	101	97		123		112		114							
2007											94	92	115	126	120		109				107			
Avg							104	101	99	98	110	131	120	148	133	140		107						
Low							104	92	94	92	101	120	120	112	109	114		107						



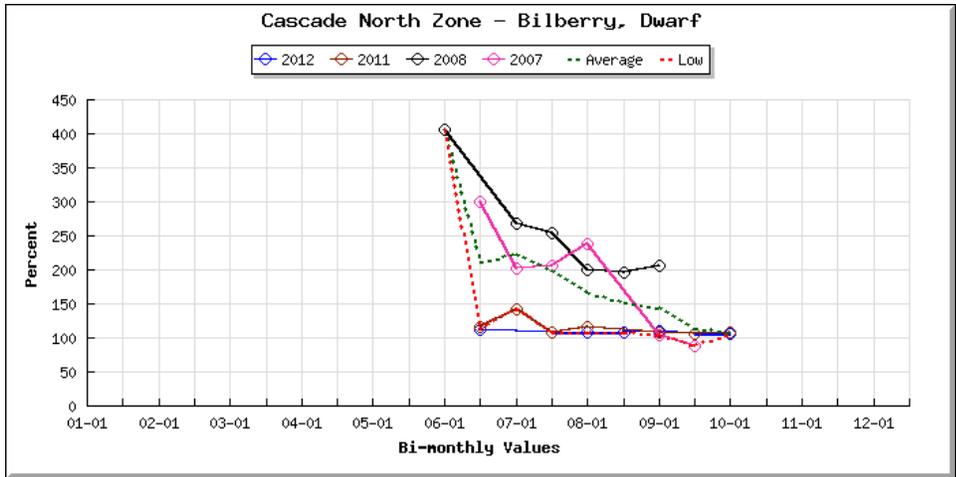
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2012												169			120			79	92					
2011										115	211		174	161		102		108						
2008							96		117	118	138		117		107			79						
2007										157	148	133	102	94			80				87			
Avg							96		116	162	143	164	132	94	109	92	95			87				
Low							96		115	118	138	133	102	94	100	80	79			87				



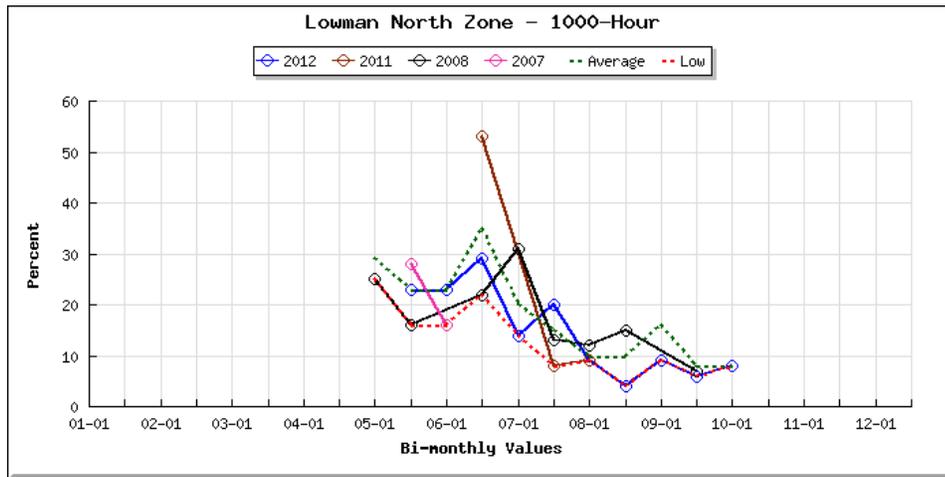
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2012												29		13	10	9	7	9	8					
2011												36	21	21	18		11	9	10					
2008											34		14	6	8	12	12							
2007													13	9	9		6	6						
Avg										50	34	33	19	13	11	11	10	9	10					
Low										50	34	29	13	6	8	9	6	6	8					



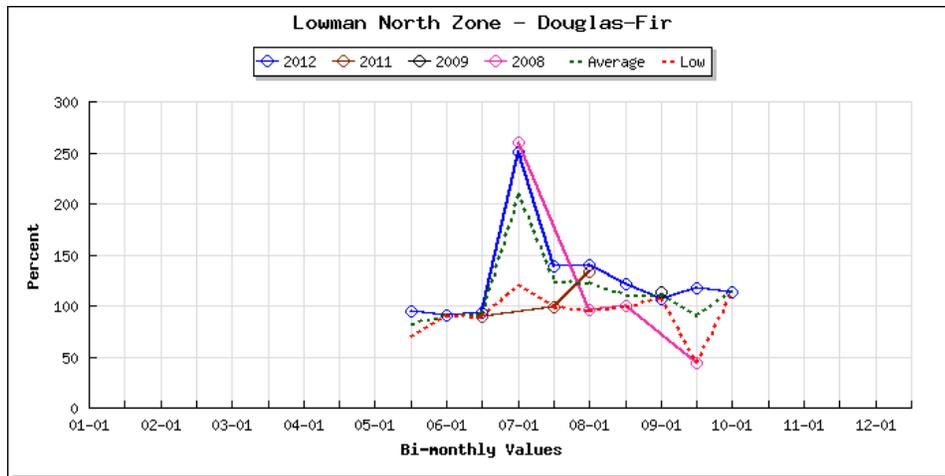
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2012												113		114	107	111	118	112	115					
2011												123	170	121	120		112	112	112					
2008											141		165	235	128	152	140							
2007												300	150	117	113		190	127						
Avg										145	141	167	146	159	117	132	138	122	116					
Low										145	141	113	98	114	107	111	112	112	112					



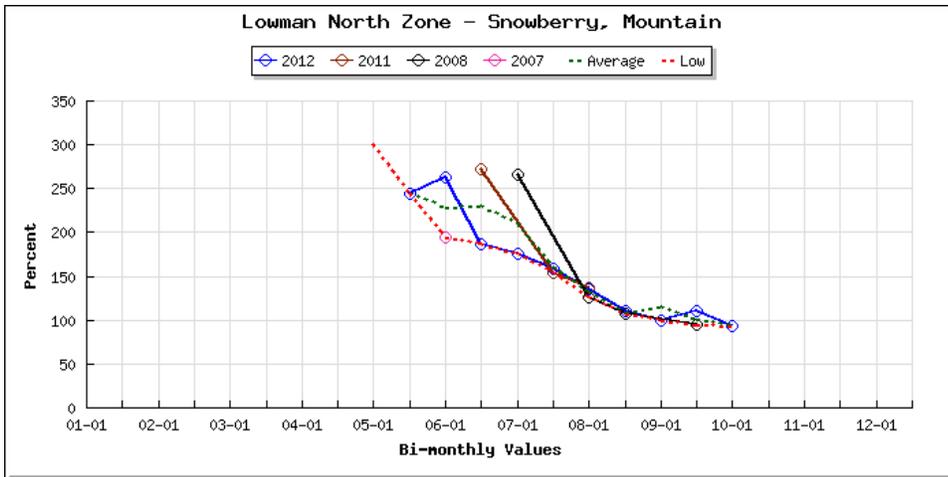
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2012												112		108	108	108	110	106	107					
2011												116	142	109	117		108	107	109					
2008											407		269	254	200	196	207							
2007												300	202	206	238		104	89						
Avg										407	213	222	199	166	152	145	115	109						
Low										407	112	142	108	108	108	104	89	107						



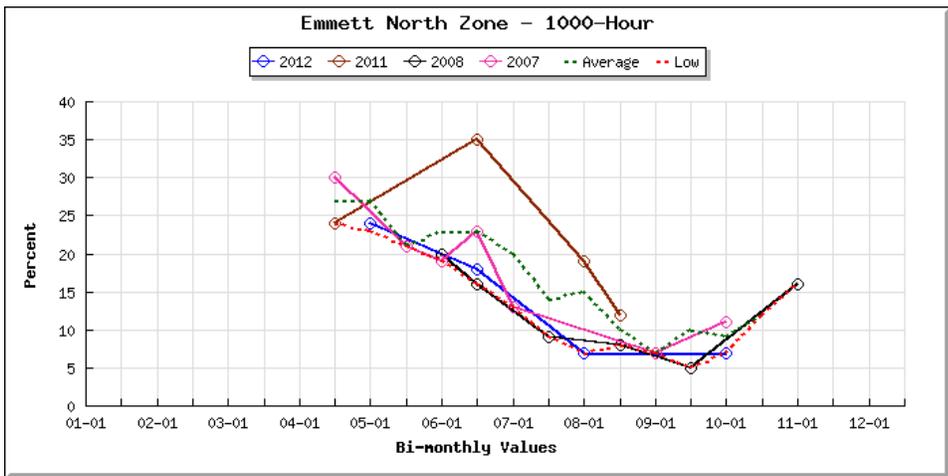
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2012										23	23	29	14	20	9	4	9	6	8					
2011												53		8	9									
2008									25	16		22	31	13	12	15		7						
2007										28	16													
Avg									29	23	23	35	20	15	10	10	16	8	8					
Low									25	16	16	22	14	8	9	4	9	6	8					



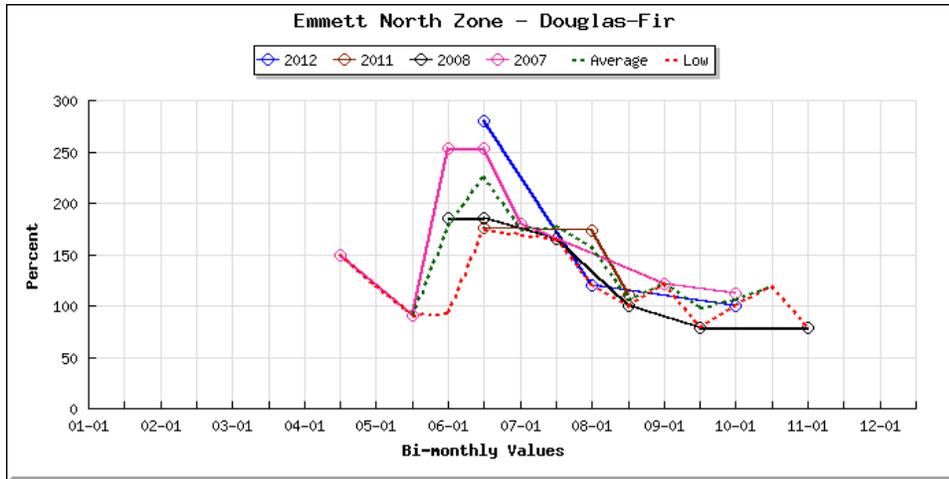
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2012										95	91	93	251	139	140	121	107	117	113					
2011												90		99	134									
2009																	114							
2008													260		96	100		44						
Avg										83	91	92	210	124	123	111	111	91	113					
Low										70	91	90	120	99	96	100	107	44	113					



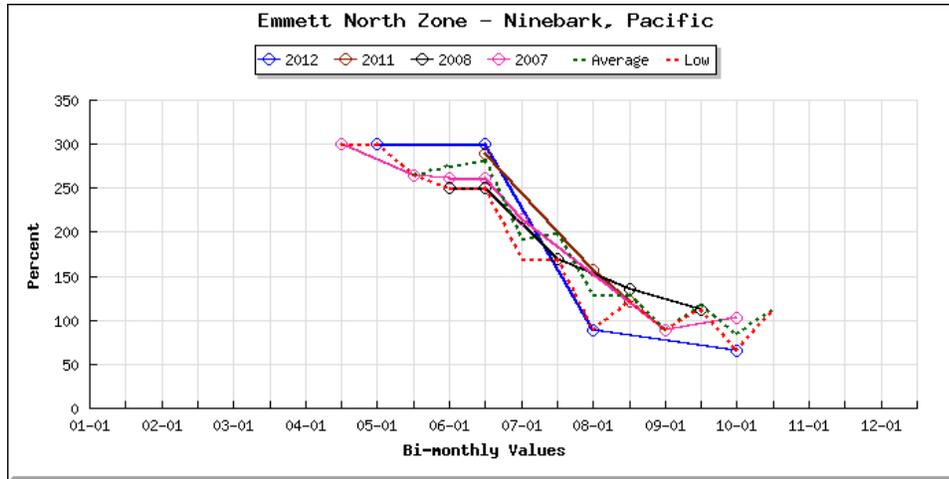
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2012										245	263	187	176	159	135	110	100	111	94						
2011												272		154	137										
2008													266		126	108		95							
2007											195														
Avg									300	245	229	230	210	161	133	109	115	101	94						
Low									300	245	195	187	176	154	126	108	100	95	94						



	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2012									24			18			7				7					
2011								24				35			19	12								
2008											20	16		9	8		5					16		
2007								30		21	19	23	13				7		11					
Avg								27	27	21	23	23	20	14	15	10	7	10	9	12	16			
Low								24	23	21	19	16	13	9	7	8	7	5	7	12	16			



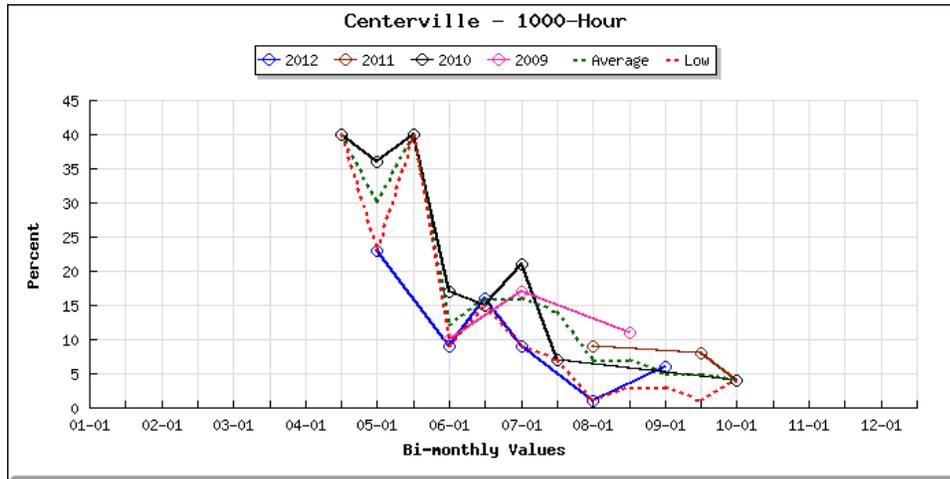
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2012												280			120				100					
2011												176			174	111								
2008											185	185		166		100		79				79		
2007								150		91	253	253	180					121		112				
Avg								150	119	91	177	226	175	177	157	106	121	99	106	119	79			
Low								150	119	91	93	175	170	165	120	100	121	79	100	119	79			



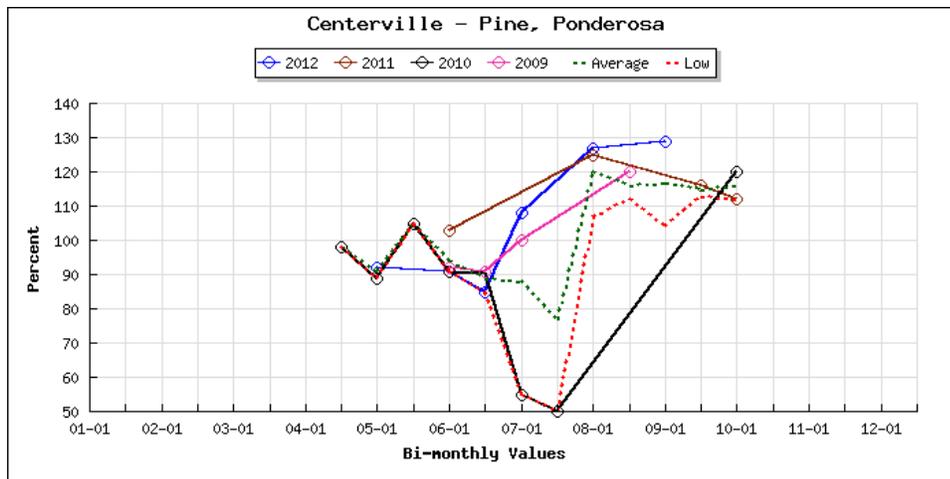
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2012									300			300			89				65					
2011												289			157	122								
2008											250	250		169		136		112						
2007								300		264	262	262	215					89		103				
Avg								300	300	264	275	281	193	199	129	129	89	117	84	112				
Low								300	300	264	250	250	170	169	89	122	89	112	65	112				

Idaho Department of Lands

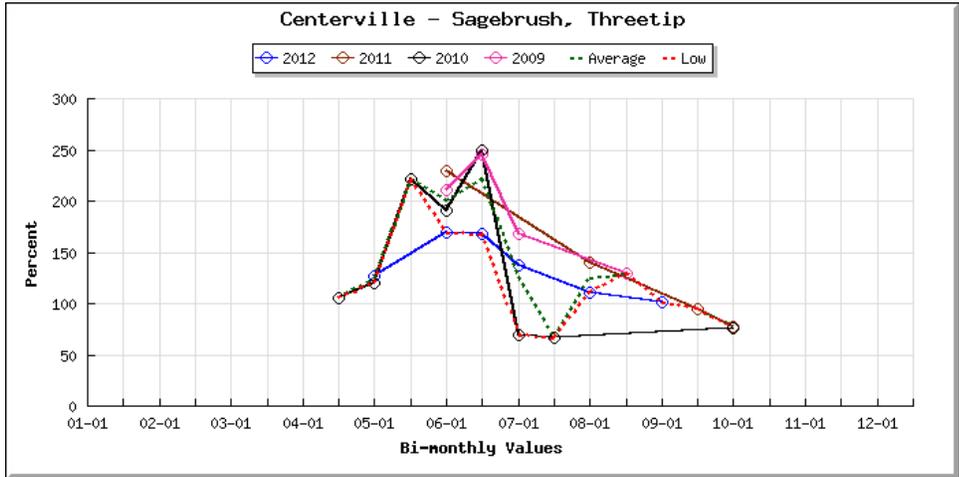
Historically there are two sites that have been used to collect fuel samples: Boise Basin and Centerville. The following charts show only Centerville as it is the only one that has data for the past three years.



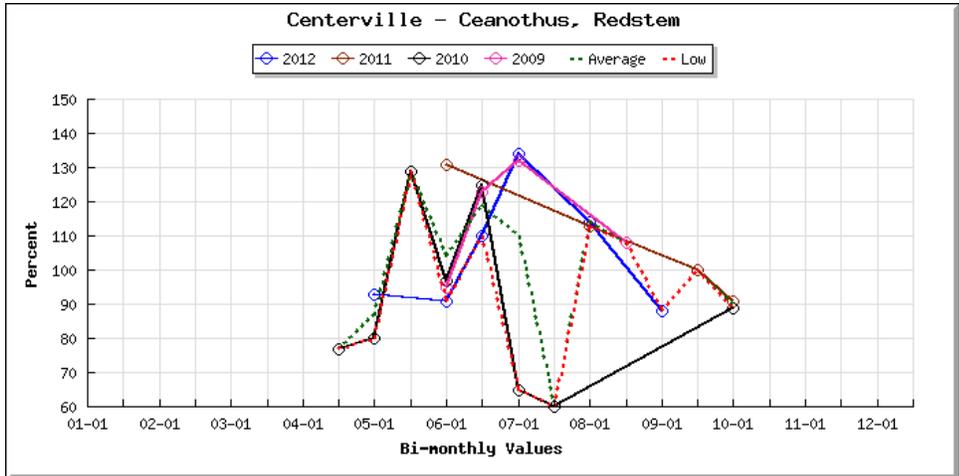
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2012									23		9	16	9		1		6							
2011															9			8	4					
2010								40	36	40	17	15	21	7					4					
2009											10		17			11								
Avg								40	30	40	12	16	16	14	7	7	5	5	4					
Low								40	23	40	9	15	9	7	1	3	3	1	4					



	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2012									92		91	85	108		127		129							
2011											103				125			116	112					
2010								98	89	105	91	91	55	50					120					
2009											92	91	100			120								
Avg								98	91	105	94	89	88	77	120	116	117	115	116					
Low								98	89	105	91	85	55	50	107	112	104	113	112					



	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2012									127		169	168	138		111		101							
2011											230				140			95	77					
2010								105	120	221	191	250	69	67					76					
2009											211	245	168			129								
Avg								105	124	221	200	221	125	67	126	129	101	95	77					
Low								105	120	221	169	168	69	67	111	129	101	95	76					



	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2012									93		91	110	134		114		88							
2011											131				113			100	91					
2010								77	80	129	97	125	65	60					89					
2009											95	123	132			108								
Avg								77	87	129	104	119	110	60	114	108	88	100	90					
Low								77	80	129	91	110	65	60	113	108	88	100	89					

