

**IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS**

**YEAR-END**

**FIRE REPORT**

**CALENDAR YEAR**

**2010**





**YEAR-END FIRE REPORT**  
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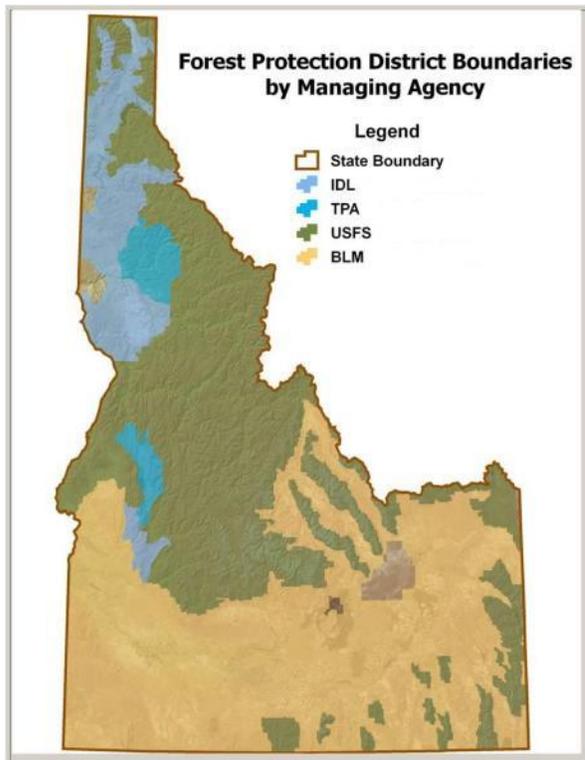


**IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS**  
**YEAR-END FIRE REPORT**  
**FOR CALENDAR YEAR (CY) 2010**

**SEASON IN REVIEW**

The 2010 fire season was below the twenty-eight-year average in terms of fire occurrence and acres burned. Firefighters responded to 183 fires (48 percent of average) on lands protected by the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association (CPTPA), and Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (SITPA). These fires burned 3,465 acres, which is 33 percent of the average acreage burned.

Favorable weather and the quick response by dedicated teams of firefighters kept 94 percent of these fires to less than 10 acres.



Human activity ignited 97 fires (53 percent of the year's total) that burned 1,736 acres. Human caused fires accounted for 50 percent of the burned area. The miscellaneous category accounted for the most human-caused fires and burned the largest area. Debris burning was the most expensive human-caused category.

Lightning started 86 fires (47 percent of the year's total) and burned 1,729 acres, or 50 percent of the total area.

The average fire size was 18.9 acres, which is 70 percent of the twenty-eight-year average. The median fire size was 0.1 acres, which is the usual. The average fire cost was \$22,463, and the cost per acre was \$1,186.

LIGHTNING VS HUMAN FIRES						
Year	# of Lightning Fires	Lightning Acres Burned	# of Human Fires	Human Acres Burned	Total # of Fires	Total Acres Burned
2010	86	1,729	97	1,736	183	3,465
2009	233	274	119	182	352	457
2008	101	4,028	146	800	247	4,828
2007	111	62,744	238	5,930	349	68,674
28-YR AVE.	207	7,617	173	2,741	380	10,358

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

## **FIRE WEATHER**

A warm winter preceded a cool wet spring. June was cold and wet followed by a dry July and August. Fuel moistures stayed high until late August, even with drier July and August weather. A late August thunderstorm started numerous fires in the Boise area that accounted for the majority of the suppression costs.



## **FIRES IN THE WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE**

The wildland urban interface (WUI) consists of areas where human habitation adjoins, or is mixed with, the wildland and wildland fuels. The character of the WUI ranges from urban areas adjoining wildlands to isolated ranches or cabins. Using the counties WUI designations, approximately 78 percent of the lands IDL protects from wildfire falls within the WUI.

When a fire occurs within the WUI, the job of firefighting becomes more complex and generally more costly. Since 1993, the number of structures in the WUI has nearly doubled. As the number of structures in the WUI continues to increase, concerns over public safety and the protection of improvements also increases.

In 2010, 56 percent of IDL fires started in the WUI, and 64 percent of those were human-caused. The highest human-caused ignition source in the WUI was power lines (part of the miscellaneous category), which are far more dense in the WUI.

In comparison, human-caused fires accounted for 39 percent of the fires outside the WUI.

<b>NUMBER OF WUI FIRES BY CAUSE WITH COSTS</b>					
<b>General Cause</b>	<b># of Fires</b>	<b>% of Fires</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>% of Cost</b>	<b>Cost / Fire</b>
<b>Human-Caused</b>					
Miscellaneous	24	36%	\$35,092	11%	\$1,462
Debris Burning	16	24%	\$203,535	66%	\$12,721
Campfire	10	15%	\$4,600	1%	\$460
Equipment Use	8	12%	\$23,456	8%	\$2,932
Smoking	3	5%	\$3,255	1%	\$1,085
Arson	3	5%	\$35,314	11%	\$11,771
Children	2	3%	\$2,502	1%	\$1,251
Railroad	0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0
<b>Total Human</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$307,754</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$4,663</b>
<b>Human and Lightning</b>					
Lightning	37	36%	\$2,711,117	90%	\$73,273
<b>Total Human</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>\$307,754</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>\$4,663</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$3,018,871</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$29,309</b>

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

<b>NUMBER OF NON WUI FIRES BY CAUSE WITH COSTS</b>					
<b>General Cause</b>	<b># of Fires</b>	<b>% of Fires</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>% of Cost</b>	<b>Cost / Fire</b>
<b>Human-Caused</b>					
Miscellaneous	12	39%	\$37,013	46%	\$3,084
Campfire	8	26%	\$31,681	39%	\$3,960
Equipment Use	6	19%	\$7,260	9%	\$1,210
Debris Burning	4	13%	\$3,819	5%	\$955
Arson	1	3%	\$543	1%	\$543
Smoking	0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0
Railroad	0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0
Children	0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0
<b>Total Human</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$80,316</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Human and Lightning</b>					
Lightning	49	61%	\$1,011,520	93%	\$20,643
<b>Total Human</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>\$80,316</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>\$2,591</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$1,091,837</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$13,648</b>

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

WUI fires accounted for 87 percent of the total acreage burned. This was due to a fast moving escaped field burn and the August lightning fires in the Boise area.

WUI ACRES BURNED BY CAUSE WITH COSTS					
General Cause	Acres Burned	% of Acreage	Total Cost	% of Cost	Cost / Acre
<b>Human-Caused</b>					
Miscellaneous	1,085	64%	\$35,092	11%	\$32
Debris Burning	587	35%	\$203,535	66%	\$347
Equipment Use	17	1%	\$23,456	8%	\$1,372
Arson	7	0.4%	\$35,314	11%	\$5,310
Campfire	0.8	0.0%	\$4,600	1%	\$5,610
Smoking	0.7	0.0%	\$3,255	1%	\$4,650
Children	0.5	0.0%	\$2,502	1%	\$5,004
Railroad	0.0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0
Total Human	1,698	100%	\$307,754	100%	\$181
<b>Human and Lightning</b>					
Lightning	1,318	44%	\$2,711,117	90%	\$2,058
Total Human	1,698	56%	\$307,754	10%	\$181
Grand Total	3,015	100%	\$3,018,871	100%	\$1,001

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

NON WUI ACRES BURNED BY CAUSE WITH COSTS					
General Cause	Acres Burned	% of Acreage	Total Cost	% of Cost	Cost / Acre
<b>Human-Caused</b>					
Miscellaneous	15	40%	\$37,013	46%	\$2,451
Debris Burning	12	30%	\$3,819	5%	\$331
Campfire	10	27%	\$31,681	39%	\$3,091
Equipment Use	1.1	3%	\$7,260	9%	\$6,600
Arson	0.1	0%	\$543	1%	\$5,429
Smoking	0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0
Railroad	0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0
Children	0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0
Total Human	38	100%	\$80,316	100%	\$2,109
<b>Human and Lightning</b>					
Lightning	412	92%	\$1,011,520	93%	\$2,456
Total Human	38	8%	\$80,316	7%	\$2,109
Grand Total	450	100%	\$1,091,837	100%	\$2,426

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

WUI fires accounted for 87 percent of the acres burned, and they represented 73 percent of the total expenditures. The average cost per acre for WUI fires was \$1,001/acre compared to \$2,426/acre outside the WUI. The lower WUI cost per acre this year is due to a large grass fire in the WUI, reducing the cost.



Wilderness Ranch Fire - Southwest Idaho FPD

## **LARGE FIRES**

In 2010, IDL had seven fires that exceeded 100 acres; Southwest Idaho FPD had five, Craig Mountain FPD had one, which was the largest, and Ponderosa FPD had one.

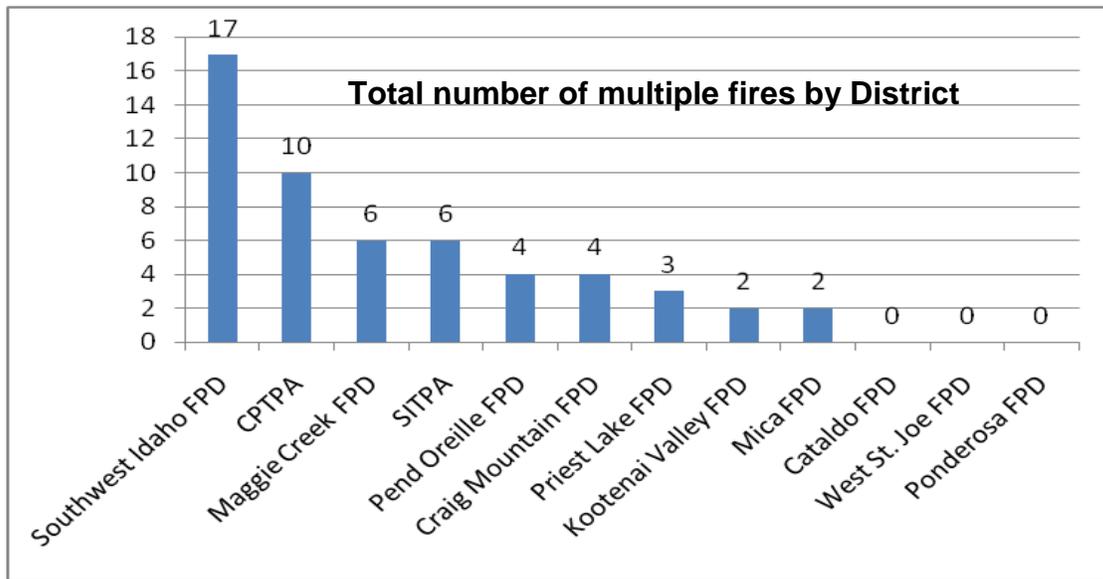
<b>TEN LARGEST FIRES IN 2010</b>			
<b>Fire Name</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
Canyon Road	Craig Mountain FPD	1,066	\$8,059
Cottonwood	Southwest Idaho FPD	887	\$1,751,825
Pine Creek	Ponderosa FPD	573	\$183,475
Harris Creek	Southwest Idaho FPD	244	\$481,900
Dry Buck	Southwest Idaho FPD	186	\$367,350
Holbrook	Southwest Idaho FPD	171	\$337,725
Coulter Summit	Southwest Idaho FPD	102	\$201,450
Grimes Pass	Southwest Idaho FPD	56	\$110,600
Gold Creek	CPTPA	23	\$56,443
Wilderness Ranch	Southwest Idaho FPD	20	\$39,500
Total		3,328	\$3,538,327



Hurd Fire near Donnelly

## **MULTIPLE FIRES**

The 2010 fire season saw 18 days of more than one fire per day (multiple fire days) on a Forest Protective District (FPD). Three Districts had as many as four fires reported in one day. Southwest Idaho FPD had 11 fires reported in a single day. August 5-10, 2010, had 31 ignitions in the State's protection area; 22 of these (71 percent) were caused by lightning.



A total of 54 fires (30 percent of this year's total) occurred on multiple fire days.



## **INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM PARTICIPATION AND USE**

In addition to IDL's fire suppression responsibilities, IDL provided reimbursable assistance to other agencies nationally. This assistance was in the form of overhead, firefighters, IDL contracted aircraft, cache supplies, and rolling stock.

The Idaho Department of Lands supported Interagency Incident Management Teams (IMT) with 14 employees serving as team members. This is down from 23 last year. In the Northern Rockies, IDL personnel held 12 positions on Type 2 teams and two positions on a Type 2 Team in the Great Basin.

Due to a slow national fire season, few IDL employees were mobilized as team members last year. State personnel did, however, contribute to the national effort by accepting 112 off-unit assignments in a variety of positions. Resources were sent to states ranging from Alaska to Arizona to Minnesota.



Type 3 Organization on assignment in Arizona

Two IDL fires required the use of IMTs. The Harris Complex on the Southwest Idaho FPD required a Type 2 IMT, and the Pine Creek Fire on the Ponderosa FPD required the use of a Type 3 Organization.



IDL resources on the Harris Complex - Southwest Idaho FPD

The following table illustrates the use of Incident Management Teams on IDL fires.

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM USE							
Fire	Size	District	Estimated Cost	Type 3 Team	Type 2 Team	Type 1 Team	Agency IC From
Harris Complex	1,673	Southwest Idaho FPD	\$3,132,957		X		Forest Service
Pine Creek	573	Ponderosa FPD	\$183,475	X			Nez Perce Tribe

## **FIRE COSTS**

The fire reports estimate 2010 suppression costs for IDL fires at \$4,110,708.

The expenses in this report are based on a Calendar Year (CY) fire season in order to accommodate most fire reporting systems. The ten most expensive fires of the year are shown in the following table. These fires represent only 5 percent of the total fires, 65 percent of the total acreage, and 87 percent of the total cost.

<b>TEN MOST EXPENSIVE FIRES IN 2010</b>			
<b>Fire Name</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
Cottonwood	Southwest Idaho FPD	887	\$1,751,825
Harris Creek	Southwest Idaho FPD	244	\$481,900
Dry Buck	Southwest Idaho FPD	186	\$367,350
Holbrook	Southwest Idaho FPD	171	\$337,725
Coulter Summit	Southwest Idaho FPD	102	\$201,450
Pine Creek	Ponderosa FPD	573	\$183,475
Grimes Pass	Southwest Idaho FPD	56	\$110,600
Gold Creek	CPTPA	23	\$56,443
Wilderness Ranch	Southwest Idaho FPD	20	\$39,500
Abes Knob	Ponderosa FPD	1	\$34,254
Total		2,263	\$3,564,522



Hurd Fire near Donnelly

Human activity started the most fires, but lightning fires cost the most. In the human-caused category, miscellaneous represented the most fires; however,

NUMBER OF FIRES, BY CAUSE, WITH COSTS					
General Cause	# of Fires	% of Fires	Total Cost	% of Cost	Cost / Fire
<b>Human-Caused</b>					
Miscellaneous	36	37%	\$72,106	18.6%	\$2,003
Debris Burning	20	21%	\$207,354	53.4%	\$10,368
Campfire	18	19%	\$36,282	9.3%	\$2,016
Equipment Use	14	14%	\$30,716	7.9%	\$2,194
Arson	4	4%	\$35,857	9.2%	\$8,964
Smoking	3	3%	\$3,255	0.8%	\$1,085
Children	2	2%	\$2,502	0.6%	\$1,251
Railroad	0	0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0
Total Human	97	100%	\$388,071	100%	\$4,001
<b>Human and Lightning</b>					
Lightning	86	47%	\$3,722,637	91%	\$43,286
Human	97	53%	\$388,071	9%	\$4,001
Grand Total	183	100%	\$4,110,708	100%	\$22,463

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

debris burning was the most expensive. The average cost per fire was \$22,463, with average lightning fire expenses being \$43,286, and human-caused fires costing an average \$4,001.

Human-caused and lightning fires burned almost the same area in 2010. Miscellaneous fires burned the most acres within the human-caused category. Human-caused fires cost a total of \$388,071 (nine percent of the total). Of this amount, \$27,460 (seven percent) of the costs was from fires attributable to negligence, and responsible parties have been billed. As of December 1, when

ACRES BURNED BY CAUSE, WITH COSTS						
General Cause	Acres Burned	% of Acreage	Total Cost	Cost / Acre	Bill Amount	Amount Collected
<b>Human-Caused</b>						
Miscellaneous	1,100	63%	\$72,106	\$66	\$5,471	\$0
Debris Burning	599	34%	\$207,354	\$346	\$19,009	\$0
Equipment Use	18	1%	\$30,716	\$1,688	\$1,906	\$881
Campfire	11	1%	\$36,282	\$3,277	\$1,074	\$0
Arson	7	0%	\$35,857	\$5,312	\$0	\$0
Smoking	0.7	0%	\$3,255	\$4,650	\$0	\$0
Children	0.5	0%	\$2,502	\$5,004	\$0	\$0
Railroad	0	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Human	1,736	100%	\$388,071	\$224	\$27,460	\$881
<b>Human and Lightning</b>						
Lightning	1,729	50%	\$3,722,637	\$2,153	\$0	\$0
Human	1,736	50%	\$388,071	\$224	\$27,460	\$881
Grand Total	3,465	100%	\$4,110,708	\$1,186	\$27,460	\$881
Collections from prior years negligent fires						\$484,944
Total CY Collections						\$485,825

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

the fire reports were completed, IDL had collected \$881, or three percent, of the amount billed. IDL also collected \$484,944 from prior year's billings.

Fire expense estimates must be used for this report instead of actual costs because IDL has not received a bill for assistance from federal agencies that provided suppression assistance on IDL fires and reimbursable endowment land fires. The federal bill is usually received in late spring. IDL's actual fire suppression costs can be found in the *IDL Annual Report* published in late summer. In the *IDL Annual Report*, all suppression costs are accounted for and based on a fiscal year basis rather than a specific fire season.

In addition to the above estimated expenses for individual fires, fire suppression costs were incurred in support of fire suppression, but not attributable to a specific fire. Examples of these costs are: pre-positioning resources to areas of high fire danger or activity, fire simulation exercises, fire suppression aircraft availability, and Fire Bureau and dispatch center support.



Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Center

Losses to the State endowments, in resource damage, are estimated at \$3,260.

RESOURCE LOSS ON ENDOWMENT LANDS		
District	Timber Loss	Reproduction Loss
CPTPA	\$1,700	\$250
Cataldo FPD	\$500	\$20
Southwest Idaho FPD	\$500	\$100
Maggie Creek FPD	\$90	\$0
West St. Joe FPD	\$0	\$100
Subtotal	\$2,790	\$470
Grand Total	\$3,260	

These losses were primarily incurred on CPTPA.

**AIRCRAFT USE**

The 2010 IDL aviation program was a continuation of the same number and type of aircraft that have been in place since 2004. One new contract for the helicopter at Craigmont was up for bid this year, and the successful bidder was Hillcrest Aviation of Lewiston, Idaho. The contracts for all the Single Engine Air Tankers (SEATs) and the Coeur d’Alene helicopter were renewed with the same vendors used in 2009. The significant difference this year was out-of-state assignments for three aircraft and a delayed start for one of the SEATs.



Wilderness Ranch Fire - Southwest Idaho FPD

## **SEATS**

IDL contracted for seven Single Engine Air Tankers (SEATs). The SEATs were in place and available for fire dispatch from approximately July 6 through September 14. Evergreen Flying Service from Louisiana provided two SEATs that were based in Grangeville and two SEATs that were based in McCall. Three SEATs were provided by Queen Bee Air Specialties of Rigby, Idaho, and were based in Coeur d'Alene. One of the Queen Bee SEATs delayed starting on the contract until July 21. This was a cooperative decision due to lower than average fire danger and other available work for that aircraft. The delayed start reduced the daily availability obligation by 13 days and saved the general fund \$32,812.

All three SEAT bases are established U.S. Forest Service Air Tanker Bases. Through a cooperative agreement, the Forest Service provided staffing for oversight and support of the SEATs. In return, IDL made its aircraft available for use on Forest Service and BLM fires.

IDL paid for the aircraft daily availability. The incident user paid for flight time and a portion of the daily availability when the aircraft was being flown. This past year, approximately 11 percent of the missions flown by the SEATs were for fires on IDL protection and 89 percent were on cooperator's fires. IDL assisted the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and the states of Washington and Oregon. The following chart shows IDL and cooperator (shown as reimbursable) use of the contracted aircraft.

2010 AVIATION SUMMARY									
Aircraft	Total Flight Hours	IDL Flight Hours	Reimbursable Flight Hours	% Reimbursable Flight Hours	Availability	Operating	Total	Reimbursable	IDL Obligation
CDA Helo	58	44	15	25%	\$410,316	\$139,069	\$549,385	\$36,572	\$512,813
Craigmont Helo	49	38	11	22%	\$121,177	\$61,997	\$183,174	\$12,701	\$170,473
CWN Helo (2 ea)	5	5	0	0%	\$12,500	\$10,148	\$22,648	\$0	\$22,648
<b>Helicopter Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>\$543,993</b>	<b>\$211,215</b>	<b>\$755,208</b>	<b>\$49,273</b>	<b>\$705,934</b>
CDA SEATs (3 ea)	67	19	48	72%	\$530,040	\$168,460	\$698,501	\$135,236	\$563,265
McCall SEATs (2 ea)	129	6	123	95%	\$336,420	\$327,073	\$663,493	\$348,356	\$315,137
Grngve SEATs (2 ea)	71	4	68	95%	\$336,420	\$188,160	\$524,580	\$224,273	\$300,307
<b>SEAT Total</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>\$1,202,880</b>	<b>\$683,693</b>	<b>\$1,886,573</b>	<b>\$707,864</b>	<b>\$1,178,708</b>
<b>AVIATION TOTAL</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>\$1,746,873</b>	<b>\$894,908</b>	<b>\$2,641,780</b>	<b>\$757,138</b>	<b>\$1,884,643</b>

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

## HELICOPTERS

In 2010, IDL contracted two helicopters and provided a helitack crew of IDL employees for each. One helicopter (with crew) was stationed in Craigmont and managed by the Craigmont Area. This was a Type 3 helicopter provided by Hillcrest Aviation of Lewiston. The other helicopter (with crew) was stationed in



61 Hotel on the Pine Creek Fire - Ponderosa FPD

61 Hotel on the Pine Creek Fire - Ponderosa FPD lightning bust occurred. They were able to assist on that fire complex until September 7.

Coeur d'Alene and managed by the Fire Bureau. The Coeur d'Alene helicopter was a Type 2 and was provided by ERA Helicopters of Anchorage, Alaska. The Coeur d'Alene helicopter was able to take assignments in both Washington and Oregon and was gone for eight days. Both helicopters and crew were moved to SW Idaho on August 27 when the Harris Creek Complex

IDL also hired two local Call-When-Needed (CWN) helicopters. The two incidents required CWN helicopters when the exclusive-use helicopters were already busy on incidents.

### **FIRE TRAINING**

The Bureau of Fire Management Training program coordinates and tracks the training of approximately 476 part-time and full-time IDL employees. At the local level, Areas provide specific IDL training for seasonal personnel as well as two interagency Guard Schools in northern Idaho and two interagency Fire Academies in southern Idaho. The Bureau also coordinates training for wildland personnel through two Geographic Areas, Northern Rockies and Great Basin, under the National Wildfire Coordination Group that provides training beyond the basics of wildland firefighting. For the 2010 training season, more than **10,000 person hrs** of training was accomplished by IDL fire personnel.



The Fire Bureau is also responsible for tracking fire personnel through a computerized data base, IQS (Incident Qualification System), and issuing

Incident Qualification Cards to those personnel who meet NWCG standards. Approximately 476 IDL, 46 Fire Service, 15 other agency, and 14 AD personnel were issued Incident Qualification Cards (Red Cards) through the Fire Bureau or in conjunction with the Area Offices.

## **IDL FIRE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

### **PREPAREDNESS**

The State Fire Assistance (SFA) program helps protect lives, property, and natural resources through the cooperative efforts of state, local, and federal entities. This program assists with preparedness by training and equipping firefighters for national deployment and by supporting an interagency fire cache and four interagency dispatch centers.



### **VOLUNTEER FIRE ASSISTANCE**

Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) provides financial assistance to organize, train, and equip fire departments in rural areas and rural communities. In 2010, Idaho Department of Lands received 76 VFA grant applications with a total request of

\$602,988. Of these 76 applications, 65 rural volunteer fire departments received VFA awards totaling \$194,893.

## **NATIONAL FIRE PLAN**

In 2010, the 10<sup>th</sup> year of the National Fire Plan in Idaho, great strides were made in preparing for wildland fire in Idaho's communities by aligning agencies, treating hazardous fuels, equipping fire districts, restoring landscapes, and educating property owners and citizens.

All 44 counties have active County Wildfire Protection Plans, and most have active county working groups that are designing and implementing projects on the ground. IDL supported the development of the West Wide Wildfire Risk Assessment that will be useful to both state and county working groups in understanding risk and prioritizing projects. Local fire cooperatives are strong, and many counties hosted workshops and events and have developed websites and prevention materials.

## **HAZARDOUS FUELS TREATMENT**

Since 2001, more than two million acres of hazardous fuels reduction have been completed across

ownerships in Idaho. About 55 percent of the treatment acres were within the wildland urban interface (WUI). In 2010, Idaho Department of Lands, in cooperation with



the USDA Forest Service, awarded \$1,310,440 of State Fire Assistance and Community Fire Protection funding to Hazardous Fuels Treatment projects across Idaho, and 3,979 acres were treated on private land.

### **FEDERAL EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY**

The Federal Excess Personal Property (FEPP) program is authorized by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (P.L. 94-519), and Section 7 of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-313). The Fire Fighter Property (FFP) program is authorized under 10 U.S.C. 2576b.

The FEPP and FFP programs enable the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) to acquire federal vehicles and equipment for fire protection use by IDL Forest Protective Districts, Timber Protective Associations, and for fire and other emergency use by local city, county, and rural fire districts/departments.

The US Forest Service administers these programs nationally, and the Idaho Department of Lands administers these programs within the state of Idaho. The privilege to acquire and use FEPP and FFP vehicles and equipment is a significant benefit to the citizens of the state of Idaho.

The Idaho Department of Lands Vehicle Maintenance Shop in Coeur d'Alene plays a major role in the FEPP and FFP programs. When vehicles and equipment are acquired, they are refurbished by the shop into usable firefighting apparatus. The shop inspects, repairs, and paints the vehicles and equipment before use by an IDL district or loan to a rural fire district.

The cost to acquire and refurbish represents a significant savings compared to the cost of purchasing new vehicles or equipment. In calendar year 2010, IDL acquired 27 vehicles and pieces of equipment through the FEPP and FFP programs, with an original acquisition value of \$858,196. The IDL Vehicle

Maintenance Shop refurbished nine vehicles and seven pieces of equipment, with an original acquisition value of \$646,866, and placed these into service at an IDL district or a rural fire district.

Idaho currently has 559 vehicles and pieces of equipment acquired through the FEPP and FFP programs that are distributed between 13 IDL area offices, 2 timber protective associations, and 116 city, county, or rural districts or departments. Total original acquisition value of all FEPP and FFP in the state is \$13,718,848.



**A 6X6 ready for delivery to a fire department**

## WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION

This year, the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) participated in numerous interagency fire prevention programs. Involvement ranged from local fire prevention cooperatives and Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Task Forces, to Regional fire prevention committees such as the Northern Rockies Coordinating Group, the Great Basin Coordinating Group, and the Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group. Tasks accomplished included planning and management of events, financial assistance with projects, and procurement and distribution of prevention materials. Throughout the state, partnerships with prevention personnel from the United States Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and IDL continue to play a key role in funding and accomplishing prevention activities. Prevention materials were distributed to IDL Area/District offices, the USFS, BLM, and city, county, and rural fire departments.

IDL personnel at Area/District offices participated in numerous events and services. These included fire prevention assemblies at schools, participation in prevention cooperatives, community events such as fairs and parades, prevention signs, Smokey Bear appearances, prevention inspections, issuing burn permits, and educating homeowners on wildland fire hazard mitigation.



Various prevention products were produced by **Keep Idaho Green** (KIG) in 2010 and distributed statewide.

- This year 53,000 coffee sleeves were distributed with the message “Wake up and Smell the Coffee...Not the Smoke! Be careful with fire!”. Also, 500 birdhouse posters were designed, produced, and distributed for IDL

recreational entry/access points with the message, “PROTECT WHERE YOU PLAY – BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE”.

- It was the second year for Keep Idaho Green to be involved in a successful partnership with IDL, BLM, and the Nez Perce Tribe financing the University of Idaho Vandal Football radio and television prevention advertising campaign targeting hunters. Fire prevention PSAs on local radio and television stations were aired live during Vandal football games throughout the season.
- In another successful partnership (with the Northern Rockies Prevention Committee), 10,000 pairs of cotton work gloves printed with the prevention message “THINK BEFORE YOU BURN ” were distributed. Along with the gloves, an accompanying message card outlining safe debris burning tips and an explanation of fire danger levels was handed out by fire agencies when issuing burn permits.
- The new [www.KeepIdahoGreen.org](http://www.KeepIdahoGreen.org) website came online spring 2010 with additional content and a new design. The website features a clearinghouse/library of prevention resources for fire professionals, teachers, and homeowners.
- KIG sponsored a Home Evaluation Workshop held in conjunction with the Idaho Wildland Fire Conference in October. Over forty fire professionals attended the day-long training, which included a three-hour field trip to assess homes in the Boise WUI.
- Firewise Community/*Are We Safe From Fire?* Workshops were presented by IDL around the state; with more scheduled for the near future in the Silver Valley. These workshops were successful, with many new communities becoming official Firewise USA Communities in 2010. In North Idaho, Avery became a Firewise Community this spring along with two subdivisions in the Boise Foothills.
- Keep Idaho Green shirts were designed to honor the heroes of the 1910 Fire. They were sold as a fundraiser for the commemoration memorial

honoring the fallen firefighters. More than \$1,250 was raised by the sale of 50 shirts donated by KIG to the Shoshone County Prevention Coop.

It was a busy year for **Idaho Firewise**, and funding and support from the various agencies was greatly appreciated. Now that the [www.idahofirewise.org](http://www.idahofirewise.org) website has been established, 2011 should be even better as we continue to build the program and look for innovative ways to educate Idahoans. Here is a quick recap of what Idaho Firewise accomplished:



- Received funding from the Nez Perce Tribe for an AmeriCorps position to assist Idaho Firewise/Idaho Panhandle National Forest to help develop events for the 100-year commemoration of the 1910 Fires in North Idaho and provide staffing for the Fire, Forests, and Native Arts Summer Camps held at Juliaetta, Craigmont, American Falls, Orofino, Plummer, and Pierce-Weippe. This one-year AmeriCorps position was based at the IDL Fire Bureau office in Coeur d' Alene.
- Received a grant from BLM to fund a two-year Director position. Since March, 2010, the new Director has been working to establish Idaho Firewise as a nonprofit organization, maintaining the website, and developing new education initiatives.

- Established the Firewise Board of Directors with representation from BLM, IDL, University of Idaho Extension, Project Learning Tree, Department of Homeland Security, Fire Chief's Association, Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D), Department of Environmental Quality, Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group, Northwest Insurance Association, and Firewise Communities.
- Developed new statewide WUI education materials.
- Planned the education track for the Idaho Wildland Fire Conference held in Boise in October, 2010. The new Idaho Firewise Program was unveiled at the conference.
- Funded Project Learning Tree teacher training workshops titled – *Wildfire and Weeds* throughout the state.
- Offered grants to fire departments, Firewise Communities, and other organizations that sought assistance with educational projects that increase wildland fire awareness.

Idaho Firewise and IDL, through Keep Idaho Green, will continue their focus to work at the local and regional level on interagency prevention projects, provide grant money for local projects, as well as reach out to homeowners with fire mitigation education and assistance.



A Pipe and Drum band at the 1910 memorial dedication in Wallace

## **FIRE CACHE**

The role of the Coeur d'Alene Interagency Fire Cache (CDK) is to provide logistical support to requesting state, federal, and cooperating agencies. Although the cache is primarily oriented toward supporting wildland fire suppression activities, the fire cache also provides assistance for Homeland Security, declared state and federal emergencies, and other natural disasters, as well as large projects such as prescribed burns.

The 2010 Fire Season was statistically a very slow season for the Fire Cache. The vast majority of supply movement was associated with "point of sales" rather than direct fire support. The lack of fire activity was good for the process of transitioning from the old cache computer program "ICBS" to the new version, "Incident Cache Business System Re-Engineered, (ICBS-r)." This new technology brings with it the utilization of radio frequency for "real time" accuracy and portable scanners for reading bar codes, etc. The Coeur d'Alene Fire Cache is one of only two Local Area Caches in the United States to be working with this new cache business application. The data migration associated with the transition was a time consuming process, and kept the cache doors closed for business most of May and June, 2010. The processes included:

1. Hard wiring all Cache facilities for the new system, including the hardware for its radio frequency capabilities.
2. Returning (within database only) all preposition supplies from Area and District open accounts, and re-issuing from the new system.
3. Hiring additional staff to create a pool of knowledgeable temporary employees in case of need during fire season.
4. Training: Two phases for all cache employees, (permanent, seasonal, and militia).
  - a. Phase One conducted during the transition.
  - b. Phase Two beginning January 2011, before starting the annual inventory.

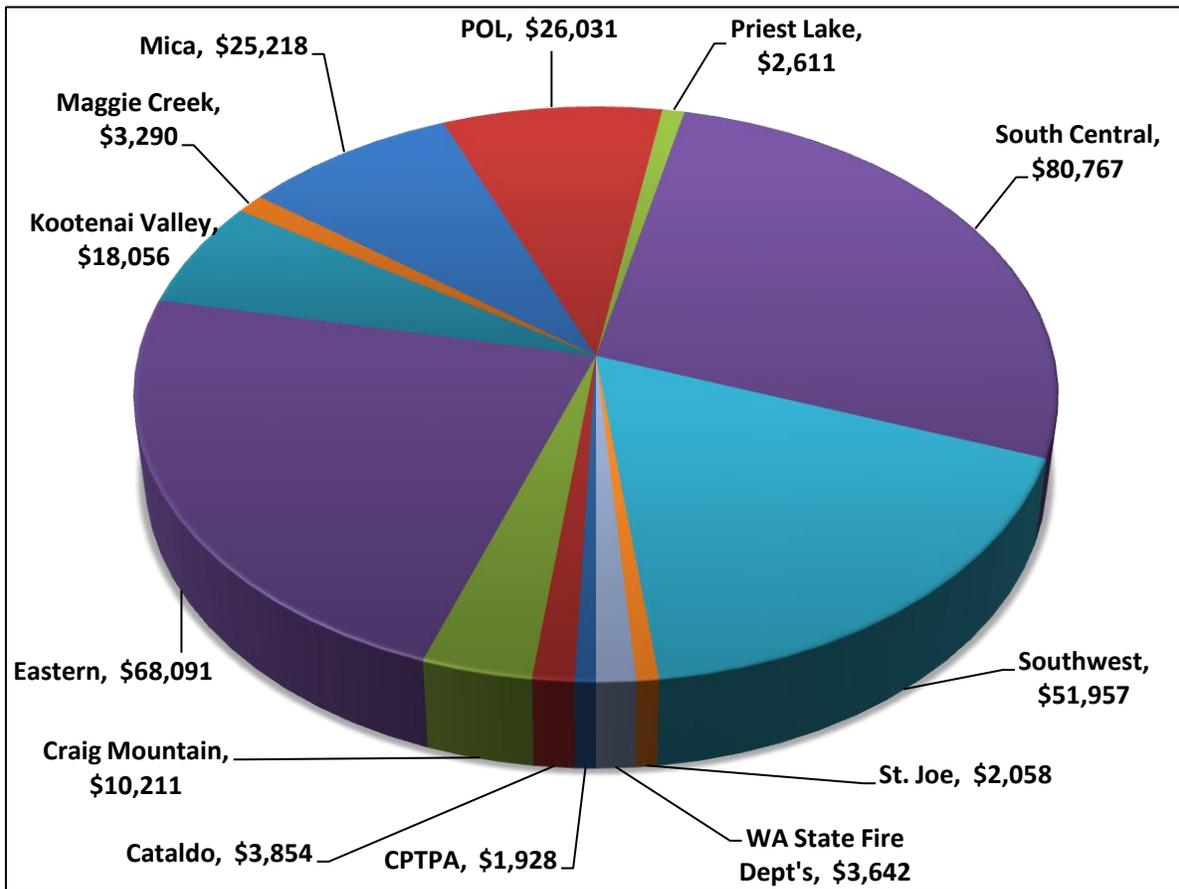
**2010 Business Summary**

Current Cache Value (2010-2011 Pre-Inventory)	\$6,453,569
• Managed Shelf Stock	\$6,104,110
• Managed Field Inventory*	\$349,458
(*Prepositioned Cache Supplies)	

2010 Business Transactions	\$2,677,108
• Total Issues	\$1,582,349
• Total Returns	\$1,094,759

Rural Fire Department Requisitions

- 2010 Sales Total \$297,713 vs. 2009 Sales Total \$134,020



## APPENDICES

NUMBER OF FIRES BY CAUSE, BY DISTRICT										
District	Tot # Fires	Lightning	Misc	Debris Burn	Camp Fire	Equip Use	Arson	Smoke	Child	Rail Road
CPTPA	28	16	7	3		2				
Southwest Idaho FPD	25	20			1	2	1	1		
Maggie Creek FPD	22	10	7	2	1	2				
SITPA	20	11	3	2	2	1	1			
Kootenai Valley FPD	17	5	4	4		1	1		2	
Pend Oreille FPD	14		4	5	3	1	1			
Craig Mountain FPD	14	6	4	1	1	2				
Priest Lake FPD	13	8	3		2					
Cataldo FPD	8	3		1	3	1				
West St. Joe FPD	8	4			3	1				
Ponderosa FPD	8	3	1	1	2	1				
Mica FPD	6		3	1				2		
Total	183	86	36	20	18	14	4	3	2	0

DISTRICT ACRES BURNED, BY CAUSE										
District	Total Acres	Lightning	Misc	Debris Burning	Equip Use	Camp Fire	Arson	Smoke	Child	Rail Road
Southwest Idaho FPD	1,678	1,672.9			0.2	2.3	3.0	0.1		
Craig Mountain FPD	1,092	1.4	1,075.0	5.0	10.0	0.3				
Ponderosa FPD	590	4.9	6.0	573.0	5.8	0.2				
CPTPA	42	27.5	8.1	6.5	0.2					
Maggie Creek FPD	18	13.4	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.1				
Pend Oreille FPD	12		1.0	10.4	0.6	0.2	0.2			
Kootenai Valley FPD	12	1.7	4.0	1.4	0.5		3.5		0.5	
West St. Joe FPD	10	2.6			0.3	7.3				
SITPA	3	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1			
Priest Lake FPD	3	2.4	0.5			0.2				
Cataldo FPD	3	0.7		1.5	0.3	0.3				
Mica FPD	2		1.0	0.5				0.6		
Total	3,465	1,729	1,100	599	18	11	7	1	1	0

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

NUMBER OF FIRES IN EACH SIZE CLASS, BY DISTRICT								
District	Total Fires	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
CPTPA	28	19	8	1				
Southwest Idaho FPD	25	12	6	6		1		
Maggie Creek FPD	22	16	5	1				
SITPA	20	17	3					
Kootenai Valley FPD	17	11	6					
Pend Oreille FPD	14	10	4					
Craig Mountain FPD	14	6	7				1	
Priest Lake FPD	13	11	2					
Cataldo FPD	8	6	2					
West St. Joe FPD	8	6	2					
Ponderosa FPD	8	3	4			1		
Mica FPD	6	2	4					
Total	183	119	53	8	0	2	1	0

SUPPRESSION COST PER FIRE			
District	# of Fires	Suppression Cost	District Cost/Fire
Southwest Idaho FPD	25	\$3,352,050	\$134,082
Ponderosa FPD	8	\$230,997	\$28,875
West St. Joe FPD	8	\$79,010	\$9,876
Cataldo FPD	8	\$55,506	\$6,938
CPTPA	28	\$119,046	\$4,252
Kootenai Valley FPD	17	\$57,710	\$3,395
Maggie Creek FPD	22	\$71,305	\$3,241
Craig Mountain FPD	14	\$35,668	\$2,548
Mica FPD	6	\$14,789	\$2,465
SITPA	20	\$44,791	\$2,240
Priest Lake FPD	13	\$25,499	\$1,961
Pend Oreille FPD	14	\$24,336	\$1,738
Total	183	\$4,110,708	\$22,463

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

SUPPRESSION COST PER ACRE BURNED			
District	# of Acres	Suppression Cost	District Cost/Acre
Cataldo FPD	2.8	\$55,506	\$20,184
SITPA	3.4	\$44,791	\$13,174
Priest Lake FPD	3.0	\$25,499	\$8,500
West St. Joe FPD	10.2	\$79,010	\$7,754
Mica FPD	2.1	\$14,789	\$7,042
Kootenai Valley FPD	11.5	\$57,710	\$5,018
Maggie Creek FPD	17.6	\$71,305	\$4,061
CPTPA	42.3	\$119,046	\$2,814
Southwest Idaho FPD	1,678.5	\$3,352,050	\$1,997
Pend Oreille FPD	12.3	\$24,336	\$1,983
Ponderosa FPD	589.9	\$230,997	\$392
Craig Mountain FPD	1,091.7	\$35,668	\$33
Total	3,465	\$4,110,708	\$1,186

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

2010 DATES OF HIGHEST FIRE OCCURANCE		
Month	Day	# of Fires
Consecutive Days		
8	5	3
8	6	10
8	7	5
8	8	3
8	9	3
8	10	7
Total		31
8	25	3
8	26	17
8	27	7
8	28	2
Total		29
7	30	11
7	31	3
Total		14

MULTIPLE FIRES PER DAY, BY DISTRICT			
District	Total # Multi Fires	# of Days with Multi Fires	Most Fires in 1 Day
Southwest Idaho FPD	17	4	11
CPTPA	10	2	8
Maggie Creek FPD	6	2	4
SITPA	6	3	2
Pend Oreille FPD	4	2	2
Craig Mountain FPD	4	2	2
Priest Lake FPD	3	1	3
Kootenai Valley FPD	2	1	2
Mica FPD	2	1	2
Cataldo FPD	0	0	1
West St. Joe FPD	0	0	1
Ponderosa FPD	0	0	1
Total	54	18	

NUMBER OF FIRES WITH AIRCRAFT USE		
District	Air Tankers Used	Helicopters Used
Priest Lake FPD	0	2
Kootenai Valley FPD	0	2
Mica FPD	0	1
Pend Oreille FPD	0	0
Cataldo FPD	1	1
West St. Joe FPD	0	1
Ponderosa FPD	1	3
Maggie Creek FPD	1	4
Craig Mountain FPD	0	4
Southwest Idaho FPD	7	11
SITPA	0	3
CPTPA	0	13
Total	10	45

The above matrix illustrates the number of aircraft used on fires in the FPD.

It does not reflect the amount of use per fire.

# AFTER SHIFT

