

**IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS**

**YEAR-END**

**FIRE REPORT**

**CALENDAR YEAR**

**2011**



A railroad trestle burning in the Culdresac Fire on the Craig Mountain FPD



**YEAR-END FIRE REPORT**  
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# IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

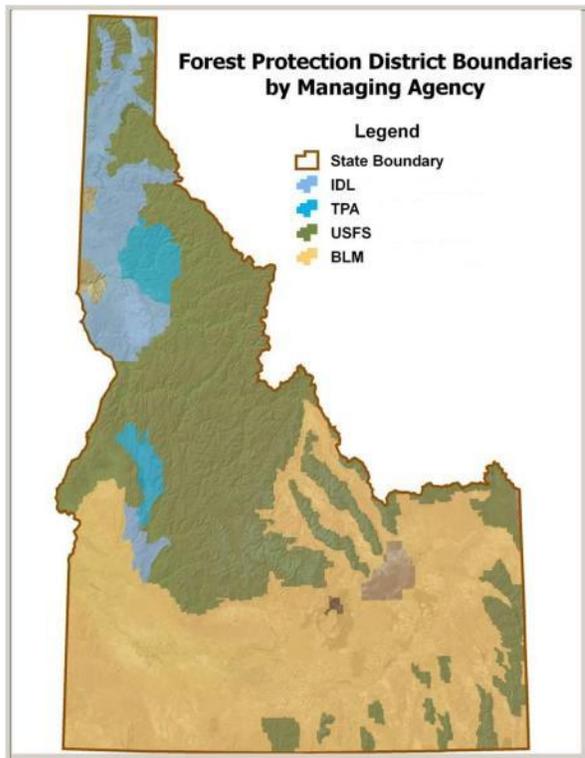
## YEAR-END FIRE REPORT

### FOR CALENDAR YEAR (CY) 2011

#### SEASON IN REVIEW

The 2011 fire season was below average in terms of fire occurrence and acres burned. Firefighters responded to 249 fires (66 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 1,016 acres, which is 10 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 136 fires (55 percent of the year's total) that burned 727 acres. Human-caused fires accounted for 72 percent of the burned area. The miscellaneous category accounted for the most human-caused fires and burned the largest area. It was also the most expensive human-caused category.

Lightning started 113 fires (45 percent of the year's total) and burned 289 acres, or 28 percent of the total area.

The average fire size was 4.1 acres, which is 15 percent of average. The median fire size was 0.1 acres, which is the usual. The average fire cost was \$7,099, and the cost per acre was \$1,740.

LIGHTNING VS HUMAN FIRES						
Year	# of Lightning Fires	Lightning Acres Burned	# of Human Fires	Human Acres Burned	Total # of Fires	Total Acres Burned
2011	113	289	136	727	249	1,016
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
29-YR AVE.	204	7,364	172	2,671	376	10,036

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

### **FIRE WEATHER**

The winter and spring were cold and wet statewide. The heavy snowpack lingered a full month longer than usual. Temperatures finally got above normal in July in the southern part of the State, and not until August in the central and northern parts. This caused a late start to the fire season. Even though June was cool, it was dry, and continued so through September. The dryness inhibited thunderstorm development, so there were few lightning fires.



## **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 county 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 the cost per acre is generally higher. 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.

<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	25	26%	\$79,009	25%	\$3,160
Debris Burning	25	26%	\$59,042	18%	\$2,362
Campfire	23	23%	\$30,431	10%	\$1,323
Equipment Use	10	10%	\$16,672	5%	\$1,667
Smoking	6	6%	\$1,967	1%	\$328
Arson	5	5%	\$9,334	3%	\$1,867
Children	3	3%	\$123,799	39%	\$41,266
Railroad	1	1%	\$55	0%	\$55
Total Human	98	100%	\$320,308	100%	\$3,268
<b>Human and Lightning</b>					
Lightning	37	27%	\$279,988	47%	\$7,567
Total Human	98	73%	\$320,308	53%	\$3,268
Grand Total	135	100%	\$600,295	100%	\$4,447

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

were miscellaneous and debris burning. Equipment use fires burned the most area, but children-caused fires were the most expensive.

In 2011, 54% of IDL fires started in the WUI, burned 23 % of the acreage, and accounted for 34% of the total cost of suppression. 73% of the WUI fires were human-caused. The highest human-caused ignition sources in the WUI

<b>WUI ACRES BURNED BY CAUSE WITH COSTS</b>					
<b>General Cause</b>	<b>Acres Burned</b>	<b>% of Acreage</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>% of Cost</b>	<b>Cost / Acre</b>
<b>Human-Caused</b>					
Equipment Use	71	37%	\$16,672	5%	\$235
Miscellaneous	61	31.9%	\$79,009	25%	\$1,292
Debris Burning	31	16%	\$59,042	18.4%	\$1,906
Children	18	9.2%	\$123,799	39%	\$7,034
Arson	6	3%	\$9,334	0.0	\$1,445
Campfire	4	2%	\$30,431	10%	\$8,115
Smoking	0.5	0.3%	\$1,967	1%	\$3,856
Railroad	0.1	0.1%	\$55	0%	\$549
Total Human	192	100%	\$320,308	100%	\$1,672
<b>Human and Lightning</b>					
Lightning	42	18%	\$279,988	47%	\$6,693
Total Human	192	82%	\$320,308	53%	\$1,672
Grand Total	233	100%	\$600,295	100%	\$2,572

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

In comparison, fires outside the WUI accounted for 46% of the ignitions, and burned 77% of the blackened area. Of the total suppression bill, 66% was spent outside the WUI.

NON WUI ACRES BURNED BY CAUSE WITH COSTS					
General Cause	Acres Burned	% of Acreag	Total Cost	% of Cost	Cost / Acre
<b>Human-Caused</b>					
Miscellaneous	215	40%	\$146,896	28%	\$685
Debris Burning	127	24%	\$62,777	12%	\$495
Arson	103	19%	\$26,713	5%	\$260
Smoking	84	16%	\$237,450	45%	\$2,827
Campfire	6	1%	\$23,663	4%	\$4,279
Equipment Use	1	0%	\$26,269	5%	\$20,207
Children	0.85	0%	\$2,687	1%	\$3,161
Railroad	0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0
Total Human	536	100%	\$526,456	100%	\$983
<b>Human and Lightning</b>					
Lightning	247	32%	\$640,790	55%	\$2,595
Total Human	536	68%	\$526,456	45%	\$983
Grand Total	783	100%	\$1,167,246	100%	\$1,492

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

Smoking was the most expensive human-caused category, and started the fire that burned the railroad trestle pictured on the cover.

NUMBER OF NON WUI FIRES BY CAUSE WITH COSTS					
General Cause	# of Fires	% of Fires	Total Cost	% of Cost	Cost / Fire
<b>Human-Caused</b>					
Miscellaneous	9	24%	\$146,896	28%	\$16,322
Campfire	9	24%	\$23,663	4%	\$2,629
Debris Burning	8	21%	\$62,777	12%	\$7,847
Equipment Use	7	18%	\$26,269	5%	\$3,753
Arson	3	8%	\$26,713	5%	\$8,904
Smoking	1	3%	\$237,450	45%	\$237,450
Children	1	3%	\$2,687	1%	\$2,687
Railroad	0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0
Total Human	38	100%	\$526,456	100%	\$0
<b>Human and Lightning</b>					
Lightning	76	67%	\$640,790	55%	\$8,431
Total Human	38	33%	\$526,456	45%	\$13,854
Grand Total	114	100%	\$1,167,246	100%	\$10,239

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

Lightning started the majority of the fires and cost the most, but human-caused fires burned the largest area.



The Silver Peak Fire near Kellogg, Cataldo FPD

## **LARGE FIRES**

In 2011, IDL had four fires that exceeded 100 acres; Craig Mountain FPD had three, and Southwest Idaho FPD had one.

<b>TEN LARGEST FIRES IN 2011</b>			
<b>Fire Name</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Cost</b>
Red Bird	Craig Mountain FPD	127	\$28,594
American Bar	Craig Mountain FPD	120	\$38,661
Birch Creek	Craig Mountain FPD	102	\$95,880
Timber Butte	Southwest Idaho FPD	101	\$65,045
Culdesac	Craig Mountain FPD	84	\$237,450
Big Horse Canyon	Maggie Creek FPD	82	\$88,036
MM 67	Southwest Idaho FPD	67	\$23,714
Cummins	Craig Mountain FPD	56	\$5,104
Airport Road	Craig Mountain FPD	36	\$671
Kendrick Grade	Ponderosa FPD	25	\$1,034
Total		799	\$584,188



**The Culdesac Fire, Craig Mountain FPD**

## **MULTIPLE FIRES**

The 2011 fire season saw 28 days of more than one fire per day (multiple fire days) on a Forest Protective District (FPD). CPTPA had 18 fires reported in a single day. During the eight days between August 27-September 3, there were 72 ignitions in the State's protection area; 58 of these (81 percent) were caused by lightning.

<b>2011 MULTIPLE FIRES, BY DISTRICT</b>			
<b>District</b>	<b>Total # Multi Fires</b>	<b># of Days with Multi Fires</b>	<b>Most Fires in 1 Day</b>
CPTPA	23	3	18
SITPA	15	4	6
Pend Oreille FPD	10	5	2
Southwest Idaho FPD	10	4	3
Ponderosa FPD	8	3	3
West St. Joe FPD	5	2	3
Craig Mountain FPD	5	2	3
Maggie Creek FPD	4	2	2
Priest Lake FPD	2	1	2
Kootenai Valley FPD	2	1	2
Mica FPD	2	1	2
Cataldo FPD	0	0	0
Total	86	28	

A total of 86 fires (35 percent of the 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 Type 1 and 2 Interagency Incident Management Teams (IMT) with 17 employees serving as primary team members. This is up from 14 last year. In the Northern Rockies, IDL personnel held 11 positions on teams and six positions on teams in the Great Basin.

Even though IDL had a slow fire season, many IDL employees were mobilized nationally. State personnel contributed by accepting 390 off-unit assignments in a variety of positions. Resources were sent to 19 states ranging from Alaska to Florida to Arizona.



**IDL's Keith Brink on assignment near Missoula, Mt.**

Two IDL fires required the use of Type 3 IMTs. The Silver Peak Fire on the Cataldo FPD, and the Culdesac Fire on the Craig Mountain FPD required the use of Type 3 Organizations.



Silver Peak Fire near Kellogg, Cataldo 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
Silver Peak	17	Cataldo FPD	\$121,986	X			IDL
Culdesac	84	Craig Mountain FPD	\$237,450	X			IDL

## **FIRE COSTS**

The fire reports estimate 2011 suppression costs for IDL fires at \$1,767,541. 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 4 percent of the total fires, 54 percent of the total acreage, and 53 percent of the total cost.

<b>TEN MOST EXPENSIVE FIRES IN 2011</b>			
<b>Fire Name</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
Culdesac	Craig Mountain FPD	84	\$237,450
Lookout Mtn.	Priest Lake FPD	15	\$150,568
Silver Peak	Cataldo FPD	17	\$121,986
Birch Creek	Craig Mountain FPD	102	\$95,880
Big Horse Canyon	Maggie Creek FPD	82	\$88,036
Timber Butte	Southwest Idaho FPD	101	\$65,045
Henry Creek	Southwest Idaho FPD	16	\$52,420
Last Chance	SITPA	2	\$46,469
American Bar	Craig Mountain FPD	120	\$38,661
Round Mt.	Kootenai Valley FPD	5	\$37,110
Total		544	\$933,625



IDL investigators determining the point of origin on the Grouse Ridge Fire, Cataldo FPD

Human activity started the largest number of fires, but lightning fires cost the most. In the human-caused category, miscellaneous represented the most fires, but smoking was the most expensive. The average cost per fire was \$7,099,

with average lightning fire expenses being \$8,148, and human-caused fires costing an average \$6,226.

Human-caused fires

NUMBER OF FIRES, BY CAUSE, WITH COSTS					
General Cause	# of Fires	% of Fires	Cost	% of Cost	Cost / Fire
<b>Human-Caused</b>					
Miscellaneous	34	25%	\$225,905	26.7%	\$6,644
Debris Burning	33	24%	\$121,819	14.4%	\$3,691
Campfire	32	24%	\$54,094	6.4%	\$1,690
Equipment Use	17	13%	\$42,941	5.1%	\$2,526
Arson	8	6%	\$36,047	4.3%	\$4,506
Smoking	7	5%	\$239,417	28.3%	\$34,202
Children	4	3%	\$126,486	14.9%	\$31,621
Railroad	1	1%	\$55	0.0%	\$55
Total Human	136	100%	\$846,763	100%	\$6,226
<b>Human and Lightning</b>					
Lightning	113	45%	\$920,778	52%	\$8,148
Human	136	55%	\$846,763	48%	\$6,226
Grand Total	249	100%	\$1,767,541	100%	\$7,099

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

burned 72 percent of the acreage in 2011. Miscellaneous burned the highest number of acres within the human-caused category. Human-caused fires cost a total of \$846,763 (48 percent of the total). Of this amount, \$11,935 (1.4 percent

of human-caused) of the costs was from fires attributable to negligence, and responsible parties have been billed.

ACRES BURNED BY CAUSE, WITH COSTS						
General Cause	Acres Burned	% of Acreage	Cost	Cost / Acre	Bill Amount	Amount Collected
<b>Human-Caused</b>						
Miscellaneous	276	38%	\$225,905	\$820	\$0	\$0
Debris Burning	158	22%	\$121,819	\$772	\$11,935	\$2,390
Arson	109	15%	\$36,047	\$331	\$0	\$0
Smoking	85	12%	\$239,417	\$2,833	\$0	\$0
Equipment Use	72	10%	\$42,941	\$594	\$0	\$0
Children	18	3%	\$126,486	\$6,856	\$0	\$0
Campfire	9	1%	\$54,094	\$5,829	\$0	\$0
Railroad	0.1	0%	\$55	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Human	727	100%	\$846,763	\$1,165	\$11,935	\$2,390
<b>Human and Lightning</b>						
Lightning	289	28%	\$920,778	\$3,188	\$0	\$0
Human	727	72%	\$846,763	\$1,165	\$11,935	\$2,390
Grand Total	1,016	100%	\$1,767,541	\$1,740	\$11,935	\$2,390
Collections from prior years negligent fires						\$86,322
Total CY Collections						\$88,712

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

As of December 1, when the fire reports were completed, IDL had collected \$2,390, or 20 percent, of the amount billed. IDL also collected \$86,322 from prior year's billings.

Fire expense estimates must be used for this report instead of actual costs. IDL has not received a bill for assistance from federal agencies that details costs for 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.



IDL personnel assisting on a reimbursable fire in Texas.

Losses to the State endowments, in resource damage, are estimated at \$1,150.

<b>RESOURCE LOSS ON ENDOWMENT LANDS</b>		
<b>District</b>	<b>Timber Loss</b>	<b>Reproduction Loss</b>
Priest Lake FPD	\$800	
Mica FPD	\$250	\$100
Subtotal	\$1,050	\$100
Grand Total	\$1,150	

These losses were primarily incurred on the Priest Lake FPD.

**AIRCRAFT USE**

The 2011 IDL aviation program was a continuation of the same number and type of aircraft that have been in place since 2004. The unique difference this year was that IDL, in cooperation with Evergreen Flying Service, agreed to not require four single engine air tankers to be on contract this year. Instead, these aircraft were used in Texas to battle their severe fire season. This agreement was reached even though IDL had a contract with this vendor. The slow start to this year’s fire season, and the needs in Texas helped make this a viable alternative for both parties.

We renewed the contract with Queen Bee Air Specialties(QBAS) of Rigby, Idaho, for three single engine air tankers (SEATs). We also had a Type 2 helicopter at Coeur d’Alene and a Type 3 helicopter at Craigmont.

**SEATS**

IDL has contracted for seven SEATs since 2003. We do this through two contracts; one with Queen Bee Air Specialties of Rigby, Idaho, for three Air Tractor 802 firefighting air tankers, and the other with Evergreen Flying Service from Rayville, Louisiana for four Air Tractor 802 firefighting air tankers.

This program works well, providing coverage at three tanker bases for both IDL’s protection, as well as, our fire cooperators. We normally station three tankers at Coeur d’Alene, two at Grangeville, and two at McCall.

Fire conditions this year allowed the program to be modified. Fire conditions were extreme this year in the southern part of the country, especially Texas and the southwest states. Idaho had a moderate season that started out very slow. This allowed IDL to work with one of our SEAT contractors, Evergreen Flying Service, to keep their aircraft in Texas where they were already engaged in fire suppression work. The Department agreed to not start these aircraft in Idaho until fire conditions required.

The other SEAT contractor, QBAS, brought two of their three aircraft on duty at the normal contract start date of July 7<sup>th</sup>, and delayed the start date until July 15<sup>th</sup> for the third aircraft. In addition, IDL and BLM agreed to move two of these three aircraft to Boise, since the desert grasslands that BLM protects in southern Idaho were drying out sooner than the forests that IDL protects. These two aircraft were in Boise under BLM direction, with all costs paid by BLM from July 7<sup>th</sup> through July 18<sup>th</sup>.

As the fire season progressed the three seats were moved around the state as the fire needs dictated and we were able to meet the fire needs for the year without having to bring the four Evergreen aircraft out of Texas. The chart below shows each of the bases that were utilized this year and the number of aircraft days at each base.

Air Tanker Base	Number of Tanker Days
Coeur d'Alene	22
Grangeville	29
McCall	118
Boise	60
Twin Falls	4

With the delayed start dates, the reduction of four airplanes, and the agreement with BLM, IDL was able to save over \$748,000 from the contracted commitments for fire suppression air tankers.

The three SEAT bases IDL typically uses are established US Forest Service Air Tanker Bases. Through a cooperative agreement, the Forest Service provides staffing for oversight and support of the SEATs. In return, IDL makes its aircraft available for use on Forest Service and BLM fires. This year, the SEATs were utilized on fires in Montana, Oregon, and Washington as well as Idaho.

The following chart shows IDL and cooperator (shown as reimbursable) use of the contracted aircraft.



2011 AVIATION SUMMARY									
Aircraft	Total Flight Hours	IDL Flight Hours	Reimbursable Flight Hours	% Reimbursable Flight Hours	Availability	Operating	Total	Reimbursable	IDL Obligation
CDA Helo	105	69	36	34%	\$581,153	\$244,857	\$826,011	\$114,526	\$711,485
Craigmont Helo	67	49	19	28%	\$150,493	\$77,056	\$227,549	\$26,560	\$200,989
<b>Helicopter Total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>\$731,646</b>	<b>\$321,913</b>	<b>\$1,053,559</b>	<b>\$141,086</b>	<b>\$912,474</b>
<b>SEATs *</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>\$612,642</b>	<b>\$1,079,514</b>	<b>\$1,692,156</b>	<b>\$1,007,061</b>	<b>\$685,095</b>
<b>AVIATION TOTAL</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>\$1,344,288</b>	<b>\$1,401,427</b>	<b>\$2,745,715</b>	<b>\$1,148,147</b>	<b>\$1,597,568</b>

\* Total of 3 that were stationed at various locations and times across the state

\*\* Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

## HELICOPTERS

In 2011, IDL contracted two helicopters and provided an IDL employee crew for each. One helicopter was stationed in Craigmont and managed by the Craig Mountain FPD. This was a Type 3 helicopter provided by Hillcrest Aviation of Lewiston. The other helicopter was stationed in 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.



61 Hotel on the Culdesac Fire, Craig Mountain FPD

## **FIRE TRAINING**

The Training and Safety Specialist, within the Fire Bureau, coordinates and tracks the fire training for approximately 466 full-time and part-time Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) employees.

At the local level, Areas provide specific IDL training for seasonal personnel, along with two Zone Guard Schools in northern Idaho. There are two Interagency Fire Academy's in southern Idaho that provided training for seasonal firefighters. The Training & Safety Specialist also coordinates training for wildland personnel in the Northern Rockies and Great Basin Geographic Areas, under the National Wildfire Coordination Group (NWCG), which gives training beyond the basics of



wildland firefighting. During the 2011 training season approximately 12,000 hours of training were accomplished by IDL fire personnel.

The Fire

Bureau is also responsible for tracking fire personnel through a computerized data base, Incident Qualification System (IQS), and issues Incident Qualification Cards (Red Cards) to those personnel who meet NWCG standards.

Approximately 400 IDL, 80 Association (CPTPA & SITPA), 55 Fire Service Organization, 11 Idaho Department of Parks & Recreation, 4 Idaho Department of Corrections, and 14 Casual (AD) personnel were issued Incident Qualification Cards through the Fire Bureau, or in conjunction with the Area Offices.

In addition, in 2011, 66 personnel completed Position Task Books for advanced qualifications beyond basic firefighter.

## **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. IDL leads the Idaho wildland fire community as it works together through state and county working groups, interagency after-action reviews, mock fire exercises, and extensive networking and dialogue.



### **VOLUNTEER FIRE ASSISTANCE**

Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) provides financial assistance to organize, train, and equip fire departments in rural areas and rural communities. There is a continuous effort among fire districts and agencies to strengthen their coordination and communication. In 2011, Idaho Department of Lands received 78 VFA grant applications with a total request of \$532,294; of these, 65 rural volunteer fire departments received VFA awards totaling \$195,354.

## **NATIONAL FIRE PLAN**

In 2011, efforts have continued 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 County Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs), 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.

## **HAZARDOUS FUELS TREATMENT**

Since 2001, just over 25,916 acres of hazardous fuels reduction has been completed on private land in Idaho, utilizing funding from the US Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management awarded through competitive grant programs. In 2011, hazardous fuels were treated on 1,033 acres, creating fuel breaks around communities and helping to protect ingress/egress routes in the event of a wildland fire incident.



**Boundary County HFT Project**

## **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 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 2011, IDL acquired 48 vehicles and pieces of equipment through the FEPP and FFP programs, with an original acquisition value of \$789,416. The IDL Vehicle Maintenance Shop refurbished 17 vehicles and pieces of equipment, with an original acquisition value of \$393,617, and placed these into service at an IDL district or a rural fire district.

Idaho currently has 586 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 \$13,869,419.



Federal Excess property made available to the Swan Valley Fire Department

## **WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION**

### **IDAHO FIREWISE**

Through funding and support from various agencies, Idaho Firewise was able to complete a variety of projects. Established in 2011, the Idaho Firewise website [www.idahofirewise.org](http://www.idahofirewise.org) was well received. The following recaps Idaho Firewise accomplishments:

Received additional funding from BLM to continue to fund the Idaho Firewise Director position.

Expanded the Firewise Board of Directors with representation from BLM, IDL, University of Idaho Extension, Project Learning Tree, Department of Homeland Security, Idaho Fire Chief's Association, Idaho Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D), Department of Environmental Quality, Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group, USFS, Nez Perce Tribe and Firewise Communities.

Developed and distributed new statewide Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) fold out/ full size poster brochures intended for Idaho homeowners. They include



an introduction to wildland fire, a step-by-step guide on how to be firewise, and information on how homes ignite. In addition, funded a table-top educational display used at the WUI Conference in Reno and the Yellowstone Prevention Conference.

Awarded over \$17,000 in grants to fire departments, Firewise Communities, and other organizations that sought assistance with educational projects that increase wildland fire awareness.

Presented “Firewise Community/*Are We Safe From Fire?*” workshops statewide. These workshops were successful, with many new communities becoming official Firewise USA Communities in 2011. Idaho now ranks in the top ten states in the US for the number of Firewise Communities/USA with more than 30 recognized communities. In North Idaho, all of the communities in Shoshone County have achieved Firewise Community designation.

Hosted a meeting in Boise for the national Firewise staff which included the Idaho State Fire Marshal, State Forester, Fire Chief’s Association, Idaho Firewise board members, and numerous fire chiefs and planning officials from Ada County. A field tour to Hagerman and Twin Falls to visit both the Firewise communities and the homeowners was a highlight of the event.

Received national recognition at the *Backyards and Beyond Conference* and presented a panel discussion comprised of Idaho Firewise Communities representatives.

## KEEP IDAHO GREEN

Helped fund the statewide prevention campaign “***DON’T BE A GUBERIF***”

utilizing the *Guberif* character – “firebug” spelled backward. The Guberif came out of retirement to help educate Idahoans about fire safety. The new campaign was rolled out during Wildfire Awareness Week in May and continued throughout the fire season. The campaign included billboards, posters, radio PSA spots, car litter bags, stickers, magazine ads, news releases and a road painting event at the Gateway Welcome to Idaho Visitor Center on Interstate-90 between Post Falls and Coeur d’Alene. These promotions have

ensured that this program will be continued and expanded in future years.

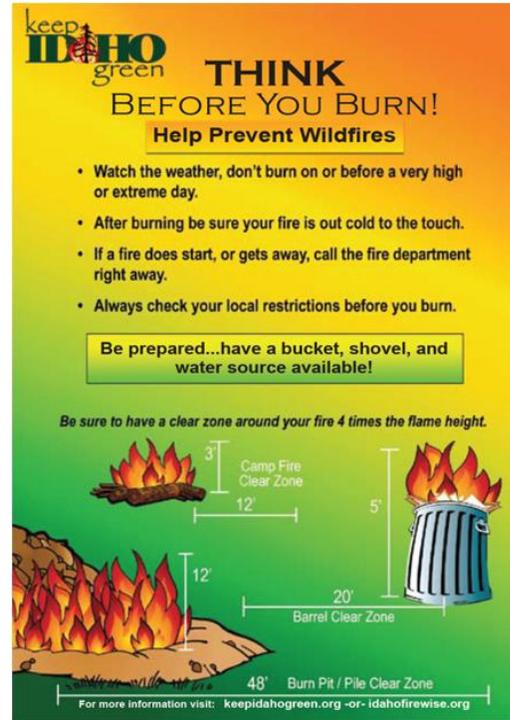


Distributed 8,000 pairs of cotton work gloves printed with the prevention message “**THINK BEFORE YOU BURN**”. Along with the gloves, an accompanying message card outlining safe debris burning tips, and an explanation of fire danger levels, was handed out by fire agencies when issuing burn permits.

Partnered for the third year, with IDL, BLM, USFS, and the Nez Perce Tribe financing the University of Idaho Vandal Football radio and television prevention advertising campaign. Fire prevention PSAs on local radio and television stations are aired live during Vandal football games throughout the season. This year’s promotion uses the Guberif, which has strong connections to Vandal Football. The Guberif was developed by a former Vandal football star from the 1940’s, so the campaign has received free air time discussing the connection.

Designed KIG 2011 shirts featuring the new Guberif logo; they sold out the first week in production.

Participated in numerous interagency prevention programs. Involvement ranged from local fire prevention cooperatives and Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Task Forces, to geographic area 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.



Distributed prevention materials to IDL Area/District offices, the FS, BLM, and city, county, and rural fire departments. Personnel at IDL Area/District offices participated in numerous fire prevention events and services. These included: school assemblies, prevention cooperatives, community events such as fairs and parades, prevention signs and inspections, Smokey Bear appearances, issuing burn permits, and educating homeowners on wildland fire hazard mitigation.

Idaho Firewise and 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.



## **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 the Bureau of Homeland Security, declared state and federal emergencies, and other natural disasters, as well as large projects such as prescribed burns.

The 2011 Fire Season was again, statistically, a very slow season for the Fire Cache. Within CDK's geographical support area, the cache provided NFES supply assets to one Type 2 and one Type 3 Incident Management Team. The bulk of supply movement was primarily the result of efforts to support the National Cache System needs in other geographical regions throughout the continental United States and Alaska.

Locally, with the exception of initial/extended attack fire support, supply movement was directly attributable to Cache "point of sale" activity, and support of government sponsored training and community events, which remained steady throughout 2011.

The Small Engine Repair Shop (Pump Shop) continued to make great strides again this year. There is currently a contracted project in play which has mapped the pump shop's diverse processes associated with the equipment brought in for repair. Upon completion, the contractor will present options for a database management tool which will include managing inventory, customer and vendor accounts management, procurements, and streamlining data into the IDL fiscal system.

Nationally, qualified Cache System employees were in high demand. Consequently, CDK was able to accept 17 assignments to assist Caches in

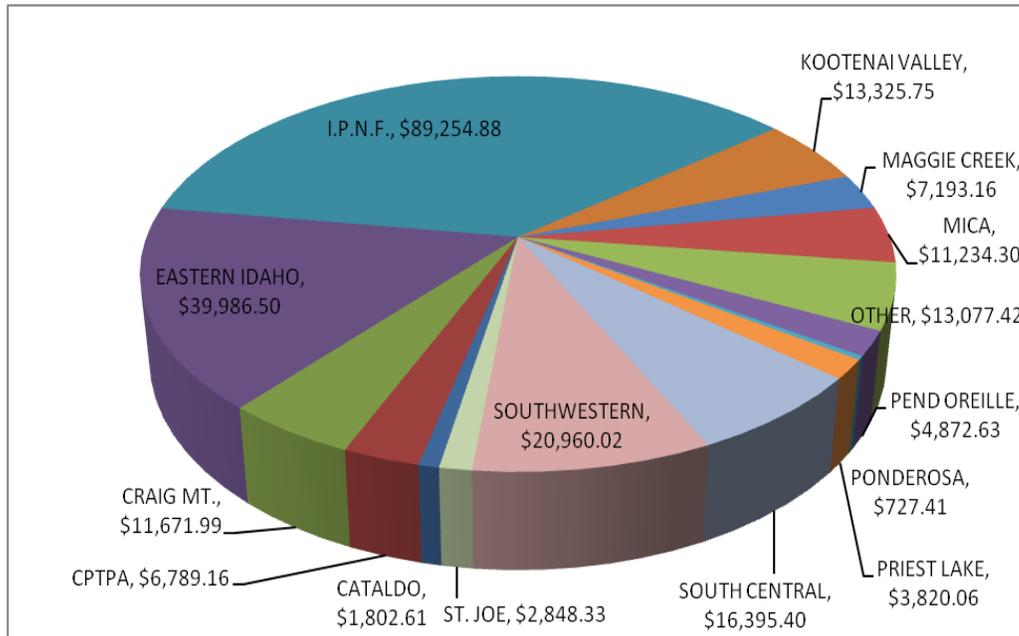
Silver City, NM; Prescott, AZ; Grand Rapids, MN; London, KY; Redmond, OR; Billings, MT; Missoula, MT; and Grangeville, ID for a total of 260 days in the field. CDK employees also accepted 3 fire assignments both locally and nationally, adding an additional 31 days in the field.

**2011 Basic Business Summary**

Current Cache Value (2010-2011 Pre-inventory):	\$6,733,720
• Managed Shelf Stock	\$6,326,768
• *Managed Field Inventory	\$406,952
(*Prepositioned Cache Supplies)	
Wildland Fire Incidents Served	104 each
2011 Supply Movement:	
• Issues Total	\$1,534,411
• Returns Total	\$554,419
• Transfers Total (Cache to Cache Support)	\$603,222

**Point of Sales:**

Idaho Panhandle National Forest, Timber Protective Association, and Rural Fire Departments (by Area Office) 2011 Sales Total \$243,960 vs. 2010 Sales Total \$297,713.



## APPENDICES

NUMBER OF FIRES BY CAUSE, BY DISTRICT										
District	Tot # Fires	Lightning	Misc	Debris Burning	Camp Fire	Equip Use	Arson	Smoking	Child ren	Rail Road
CPTPA	42	29	1	4	2	5			1	
SITPA	37	22	7	2	6					
Pend Oreille FPD	32	8	9	9	4	2				
Southwest Idaho FPD	22	13		2	3	1	1	2		
West St. Joe FPD	17	7	1	1	4	1	3			
Ponderosa FPD	17	12	2	3						
Kootenai Valley FPD	16	2	4	3	3	2	1			1
Mica FPD	16	2	1	6	2	2		2	1	
Craig Mountain FPD	15	6	2	1	1	3	1	1		
Maggie Creek FPD	13	6	4	1			1		1	
Priest Lake FPD	12	6	2		2		1	1		
Cataldo FPD	10		1	1	5	1		1	1	
Total	249	113	34	33	32	17	8	7	4	1

DISTRICT ACRES BURNED, BY CAUSE										
District	Total Acres	Lightning	Misc	Debris Burning	Arson	Smoking	Equip Use	Children	Camp Fire	Rail road
Craig Mountain FPD	530	103	131	120	36	84	56		0.1	
Southwest Idaho FPD	194	120		7	67	0.11	0.1		0.4	
Maggie Creek FPD	107	13	84	6	4			0.2		
Ponderosa FPD	44	4	25	14						
Pend Oreille FPD	29	8	18	2			0.2		0.7	
Cataldo FPD	25		7	0.1		0.1	0.1	17	0.9	
Mica FPD	23	0	6	6		0.2	10	0.1	0.7	
CPTPA	22	10	0.1	0.6			5	0.9	5.1	
Priest Lake FPD	19	18	0.4		0.1	0.1			0.2	
Kootenai Valley FPD	12	5	1.2	1.9	2		0.8		0.3	0.1
SITPA	9	6	1.8	0.2					0.7	
West St. Joe FPD	4	2	1	0.3	0.4		0.1		0.2	
Total	1,016	289	276	158	109	85	72	18	9	0

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

NUMBER OF FIRES IN EACH SIZE CLASS, BY DISTRICT								
District	# Fires	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
CPTPA	42	29	13					
SITPA	37	30	7					
Pend Oreille FPD	32	24	7	1				
Southwest Idaho FPD	22	16	3	2	1			
West St. Joe FPD	17	14	3					
Ponderosa FPD	17	10	6	1				
Kootenai Valley FPD	16	11	5					
Mica FPD	16	10	6					
Craig Mountain FPD	15	7	2	3	3			
Maggie Creek FPD	13	7	5	1				
Priest Lake FPD	12	8	3	1				
Cataldo FPD	10	7	2	1				
Total	249	173	62	10	4	0	0	0

SUPPRESSION COST PER FIRE			
District	# of Fires	Suppression Cost	District Cost/Fire
Craig Mountain FPD	15	\$426,738	\$28,449
Priest Lake FPD	12	\$209,314	\$17,443
Cataldo FPD	10	\$132,432	\$13,243
Southwest Idaho FPD	22	\$222,412	\$10,110
Maggie Creek FPD	13	\$112,994	\$8,692
Kootenai Valley FPD	16	\$86,006	\$5,375
Ponderosa FPD	17	\$90,726	\$5,337
Pend Oreille FPD	32	\$137,642	\$4,301
SITPA	37	\$126,446	\$3,417
CPTPA	42	\$142,944	\$3,403
West St. Joe FPD	17	\$47,738	\$2,808
Mica FPD	16	\$32,150	\$2,009
Total	249	\$1,767,541	\$7,099

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

SUPPRESSION COST PER ACRE BURNED			
District	# of Acres	Suppression Cost	District Cost/Acre
SITPA	9	\$126,446	\$14,876
Priest Lake FPD	19	\$209,314	\$11,253
West St. Joe FPD	4	\$47,738	\$11,000
Kootenai Valley FPD	12	\$86,006	\$7,382
CPTPA	22	\$142,944	\$6,568
Cataldo FPD	25	\$132,432	\$5,210
Pend Oreille FPD	29	\$137,642	\$4,830
Ponderosa FPD	44	\$90,726	\$2,081
Mica FPD	23	\$32,150	\$1,410
Southwest Idaho FPD	194	\$222,412	\$1,145
Maggie Creek FPD	107	\$112,994	\$1,057
Craig Mountain FPD	530	\$426,738	\$806
Total	1,016	\$1,767,541	\$1,740

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

2011 DATES OF HIGHEST FIRE OCCURANCE		
Month	Day	# of Fires
Consecutive Days		
8	27	3
8	28	5
8	29	36
8	30	8
8	31	6
9	1	5
9	2	5
9	3	4
Total		72
9	10	3
9	11	5
9	12	7
9	13	2
9	14	1
9	15	3
9	16	3
Total		24

NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT USED ON FIRES		
District	Air Tankers	Helicopters
Priest Lake FPD	1	3
Kootenai Valley FPD		2
Mica FPD		
Pend Oreille FPD		5
Cataldo FPD	1	1
West St. Joe FPD		2
Ponderosa FPD		4
Maggie Creek FPD	1	2
Craig Mountain FPD	3	5
Southwest Idaho FPD		7
SITPA	2	9
CPTPA		9
Total	8	49

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

