

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

YEAR-END

FIRE REPORT

CALENDAR YEAR

2012



Mc Call - September 2012 - It was very smokey in much of Idaho this summer

2012 YEAR-END FIRE REPORT
TABLE OF CONTENTS

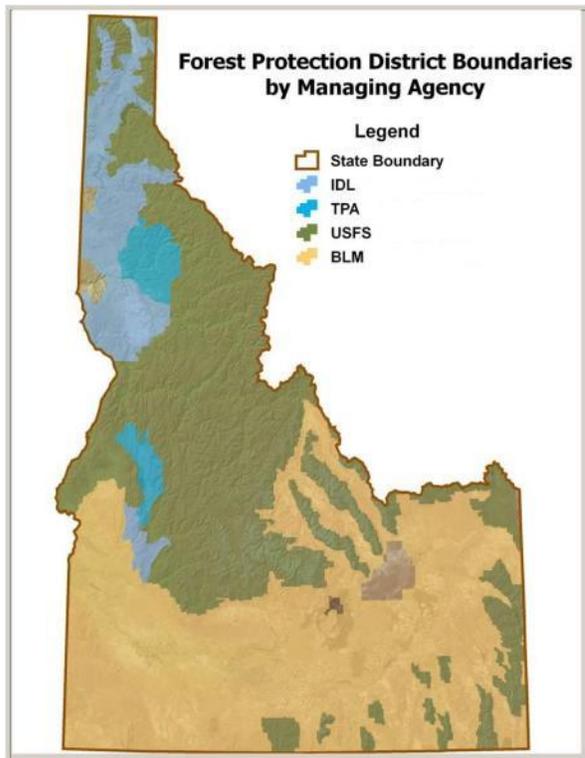
SEASON IN REVIEW	1
FIRE WEATHER.....	2
FIRES IN THE WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE	3
LARGE FIRES	5
MULTIPLE FIRES.....	6
INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM PARTICIPATION AND USE	7
FIRE COSTS	9
AVIATION PROGRAM.....	13
FIRE TRAINING.....	17
STATE FIRE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	18
FEDERAL EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY.....	21
WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION.....	23
COEUR D'ALENE INTERAGENCY FIRE CACHE	28
APPENDICES.....	31

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS
YEAR-END FIRE REPORT
FOR CALENDAR YEAR (CY) 2012

SEASON IN REVIEW

The 2012 fire season was below average in terms of fire occurrence and acres burned on the Idaho Department of Lands Protection Area. Firefighters responded to 187 fires (51 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 4,755 acres, which is 48 percent of the average acreage burned.

Quick response by dedicated teams of firefighters kept 90 percent of the fires in the IDL Protection Area to less than 10 acres.



Human activity ignited 106 fires (57 percent of the year's total) that burned 4,460 acres. Human-caused fires accounted for 94 percent of the burned area. The miscellaneous category accounted for the most human-caused fires and burned the largest area. Arson was the most expensive human-caused category.

Lightning started 81 fires (43 percent of the year's total) and burned 295 acres, or 6 percent of the total area.

The average fire size was 25 acres, which is 105 percent of average. The median fire size was 0.1 acres, which is the usual. The average fire cost was \$59,642, and the cost per acre was \$2,346.

LIGHTNING VS HUMAN FIRES						
Year	# of Lightning Fires	Lightning Acres Burned	# of Human Fires	Human Acres Burned	Total # of Fires	Total Acres Burned
2012	81	295	106	4,460	187	4,755
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
30-YR Avg.	200	7,129	170	2,731	370	9,860

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

FIRE WEATHER

The weather driving the 2012 fire season varied widely across the State.

The Boise area winter was much warmer and a little wetter than normal. The moisture stopped coming in May in South Idaho, and June through the rest of the summer saw above normal temperatures. This set the stage for a very active fire season in South Idaho.



The northern end of the State, by contrast, was about normal for winter temperatures, but much wetter than normal. June was cold and wet. July saw above normal temperatures, but the rain continued. August and September were warm and dry. By the time North Idaho dried out, fire season was about over.

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 fall within the WUI.

When a fire occurs within the WUI, the job of firefighting becomes more complex and this year the cost per acre was 87% higher than in the non-WUI. 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.

NUMBER OF WUI FIRES BY CAUSE WITH COSTS					
General Cause	# of Fires	% of Fires	Total Cost	% of Cost	Cost / Fire
Human-Caused					
Miscellaneous	22	39%	\$659,277	16%	\$29,967
Debris Burning	12	21%	\$46,893	1%	\$3,908
Campfire	9	16%	\$13,731	0.3%	\$1,526
Equipment Use	9	16%	\$12,913	0.3%	\$1,435
Arson	4	7%	\$3,508,080	83%	\$877,020
Children	1	2%	\$1,922	0.0%	\$1,922
Smoking					
Railroad					
Total Human	57	100%	\$4,242,816	100%	\$74,435
Human and Lightning					
Lightning	31	35%	\$238,779	5%	\$7,703
Total Human	57	65%	\$4,242,816	95%	\$74,435
Grand Total	88	100%	\$4,481,595	100%	\$50,927

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

The highest human-caused ignition sources in the WUI were miscellaneous and debris burning. Arson fires burned the most area and were the most expensive.

In 2012, 47 percent of IDL fires started in the WUI, burned 26 percent of the acreage, and accounted for 40 percent of the total cost of suppression, 65 percent of the WUI fires were human-caused.

WUI ACRES BURNED BY CAUSE WITH COSTS					
General Cause	Acres Burned	% of Acreage	Total Cost	% of Cost	Cost / Acre
Human-Caused					
Arson	766	63%	\$3,508,080	83%	\$4,579
Miscellaneous	354	29%	\$659,277	16%	\$1,863
Debris Burning	91	7%	\$46,893	1%	\$514
Equipment Use	8	1%	\$12,913	0.3%	\$1,575
Campfire	1	0.1%	\$13,731	0.3%	\$14,303
Children	0.1	0.0%	\$1,922	0.0%	\$19,216
Smoking					
Railroad					
Total Human	1,220	100%	\$4,242,816	100%	\$3,476
Human and Lightning					
Lightning	34	3%	\$238,779	5%	\$6,968
Total Human	1,220	97%	\$4,242,816	95%	\$3,476
Grand Total	1,255	100%	\$4,481,595	100%	\$3,572

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

In comparison, fires outside the WUI accounted for 53 percent of the ignitions, and burned 74 percent of the blackened area. Of the total suppression bill, 60 percent was spent outside the WUI.

NON WUI ACRES BURNED BY CAUSE WITH COSTS					
General Cause	Acres Burned	% of Acreage	Total Cost	% of Cost	Cost / Acre
Human-Caused					
Miscellaneous	2,456.6	201%	\$2,363,304	56%	\$962
Equipment Use	615.2	50%	\$2,413,284	57%	\$3,923
Debris Burning	139.5	11%	\$39,055	1%	\$280
Campfire	27.0	2%	\$6,192	0.1%	\$230
Arson	1.3	0.1%	\$8,316	0.2%	\$6,653
Smoking					
Railroad					
Children					
Total Human	3,239	265%	\$4,830,151	114%	\$1,491
Human and Lightning					
Lightning	260.7	7%	\$1,841,248	28%	\$7,062
Total Human	3,239.5	93%	\$4,830,151	72%	\$1,491
Grand Total	3,500.2	100%	\$6,671,400	100%	\$1,906

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

NUMBER OF NON WUI FIRES BY CAUSE WITH COSTS					
General Cause	# of Fires	% of Fires	Total Cost	% of Cost	Cost / Fire
Human-Caused					
Debris Burning	14	25%	\$39,055	1%	\$2,790
Miscellaneous	13	23%	\$2,363,304	56%	\$0
Equipment Use	11	19%	\$2,413,284	57%	\$219,389
Campfire	9	16%	\$6,192	0.1%	\$688
Arson	2	4%	\$8,316	0.2%	\$4,158
Smoking					
Railroad					
Children					
Total Human	49	86%	\$4,830,151	114%	\$98,575
Human and Lightning					
Lightning	50	51%	\$1,841,248	28%	\$36,825
Total Human	49	49%	\$4,830,151	72%	\$98,575
Grand Total	99	100%	\$6,671,400	100%	\$67,388

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

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

Equipment use was the most expensive human-caused category, with miscellaneous a close second.



Wooden Smokey Bear on the Springs Fire - Southwest Idaho FPD

LARGE FIRES

In 2012, IDL had 10 fires that exceeded 100 acres. Southwest Idaho and Maggie Creek FPDs had three each, and CPTPA, Craig Mountain, Ponderosa, and SITPA had one each.

TEN LARGEST FIRES IN 2012			
Fire Name	District	Size	Cost
Springs*	Southwest Idaho FPD	1,855	\$2,100,000
Flying B	Maggie Creek FPD	584	\$245,895
Karney	Southwest Idaho FPD	440	\$2,400,000
Avelene	Southwest Idaho FPD	325	\$1,100,000
Steep Corner	CPTPA	310	\$2,200,000
Post Hole	Craig Mountain FPD	277	\$132,240
Lawyers	Maggie Creek FPD	233	\$222,261
Mica Slash	Ponderosa FPD	124	\$668,959
C Fire	SITPA	110	\$914,140
Cougar Lane	Maggie Creek FPD	107	\$399,383
Total		4,365	\$10,382,879

*Springs - This is the burned area in IDL protection. Total size - 6151 ac.



A public meeting on the Springs Fire - Southwest Idaho FPD

MULTIPLE FIRES

The 2012 fire season saw 22 days of more than 1 fire per day (multiple fire days) on a Forest Protective District (FPD). West St. Joe had six fires reported in a single day. During the 7 days between July 15 and July 21, there were 28 ignitions in the State’s protection area; 23 of these (82 percent) were caused by lightning. These numbers are down from prior years due to fewer thunderstorms in 2012 and damp conditions in North Idaho.

2012 MULTIPLE FIRES PER DAY, BY DISTRICT			
District	# of Days with Multi-Fires	Total # Multi-Fires	Most Fires in 1 Day
CPTPA	7	18	4
SITPA	3	7	3
West St. Joe FPD	1	6	6
Southwest Idaho FPD	3	6	2
Ponderosa FPD	1	5	5
Pend Oreille FPD	1	4	4
Cataldo FPD	1	4	4
Maggie Creek FPD	2	4	2
Kootenai Valley FPD	1	2	2
Mica FPD	1	2	2
Craig Mountain FPD	1	2	2
Priest Lake FPD	0	0	1
Total	22	60	6

A total of 60 fires (32 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 permanent employees serving as primary team members. In the Northern Rockies, IDL personnel held 12 positions on teams and 5 positions on teams in the Great Basin.



IDL resources assisting on the Thompson Creek Fire on the Sawtooth NF

IDL not only assists the national fire effort by participating on IMTs, personnel contributed by accepting 556 off-unit fire assignments in a variety of positions. Resources were sent to 16 states ranging from Alaska to Florida to California. Additionally, eight people accepted assignments to recovery efforts after Hurricane Sandy.

Eight IDL fires required the use of IMTs. The Southwest Idaho FPD utilized three IMTs. CPTPA, SITPA, Craig Mountain, Ponderosa, and Maggie Creek FPDs used one IMT each.



Avelene Fire - 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
Springs	1855	Southwest Idaho FPD	\$2,100,000			X
Karney	440	Southwest Idaho FPD	\$2,400,000		X	
Avelene	325	Southwest Idaho FPD	\$1,100,000	X		
Steep Corner	310	CPTPA	\$2,200,000		X	
Post Hole	277	Craig Mountain FPD	\$132,240	X		
Mica Slash	124	Ponderosa FPD	\$668,959	X		
C Fire	110	SITPA	\$914,140		X	
Cougar Lane	107	Maggie Creek FPD	\$399,383	X		

FIRE COSTS

The fire reports estimate 2012 suppression costs for IDL fires at \$11,152,995. 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, 92 percent of the total acreage, and 93 percent of the total cost.

TEN MOST EXPENSIVE FIRES IN 2012			
Fire Name	District	Size	Total Cost
Karney	Southwest Idaho FPD	440	\$2,400,000
Steep Corner	CPTPA	310	\$2,200,000
Springs	Southwest Idaho FPD	1855	\$2,100,000
Avelene	Southwest Idaho FPD	325	\$1,100,000
C Fire	SITPA	110	\$914,140
Mica Slash	Ponderosa FPD	124	\$668,959
Cougar Lane	Maggie Creek FPD	107	\$399,383
Flying B	Maggie Creek FPD	584	\$245,895
Lawyers	Maggie Creek FPD	233	\$222,261
Post Hole	Craig Mountain FPD	277	\$132,240
Total		4,365	\$10,382,879



Springs Fire - Southwest Idaho FPD

NUMBER OF FIRES, BY CAUSE, WITH COSTS					
General Cause	# of Fires	% of Fires	Cost	% of Cost	Cost/Fire
Human-Caused					
Miscellaneous	35	33%	\$3,022,581	33.3%	\$86,359
Debris Burning	26	25%	\$85,949	0.9%	\$3,306
Equipment Use	20	19%	\$2,426,197	26.7%	\$121,310
Campfire	18	17%	\$19,923	0.2%	\$1,107
Arson	6	6%	\$3,516,396	38.8%	\$586,066
Children	1	1%	\$1,922	0.0%	\$1,922
Smoking	0	0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0
Railroad	0	0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0
Total Human	106	100%	\$9,072,968	100%	\$85,594
Human and Lightning					
Lightning	81	43%	\$2,080,027	19%	\$25,679
Human	106	57%	\$9,072,968	81%	\$85,594
Grand Total	187	100%	\$11,152,995	100%	\$59,642

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

Human activity started the largest number of fires and cost the most. In the human-caused category, miscellaneous represented the most fires, but arson was the most expensive. The average cost per fire was \$59,642, with average lightning fire expenses being \$25,679, and human-caused fires costing an average \$85,594.

Human-caused fires burned 94 percent of the acreage in 2012. Miscellaneous burned the highest number of acres within the human-caused category. Human-caused fires cost a total of \$9,072,968 (81 percent of the total). Of this amount, \$87,010 (1 percent of human-caused) of the costs was from fires attributable to negligence, and responsible parties have been billed. Some investigations are ongoing. Additional amounts may be billed.

ACRES BURNED BY CAUSE, WITH COSTS						
General Cause	Acres Burned	% of Acreage	Cost	Cost/ Acre	Bill Amount	Amount Collected
Human-Caused						
Miscellaneous	2,810.4	63%	\$3,022,581	\$1,075	\$79,814	\$0
Arson	767	17%	\$3,516,396	\$4,583	\$0	\$0
Equipment Use	623	14%	\$2,426,197	\$3,892	\$0	\$0
Debris Burning	231	5%	\$85,949	\$373	\$7,196	\$143
Campfire	28	1%	\$19,923	\$713	\$0	\$0
Children	0.1	0%	\$1,922	\$19,216	\$0	\$0
Smoking		0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Railroad		0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Human	4,460	100%	\$9,072,968	\$2,034	\$87,010	\$143
Human and Lightning						
Lightning	295	6%	\$2,080,027	\$7,051	\$0	\$0
Human	4,460	94%	\$9,072,968	\$2,034	\$87,010	\$143
Grand Total	4,755	100%	\$11,152,995	\$2,346	\$87,010	\$143
Collections from prior years negligent fires						\$191,441
Total Calendar Year Collections						\$191,584

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

As of December 1, when the fire reports were completed, IDL had collected \$143 (or 1.6 percent) of the amount billed. Typically, payment is received from fire billings after December 1. IDL collected \$191,441 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.

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.



Losses to the State endowments, in resource damage, are estimated at \$411,580. These losses were primarily incurred on the Springs and Sheep fires.

RESOURCE LOSS ON ENDOWMENT LANDS		
District	Timber Loss	Reproduction Loss
IN IDL PROTECTION		
Southwest Idaho FPD	\$3,180	\$400
IN FEDERAL PROTECTION		
Southwest Idaho Area	\$88,000	\$115,000
Payette Area	\$165,000	\$40,000
Timber/Repro Loss Subtotal	\$256,180	\$155,400
Grand Total	\$411,580	

AVIATION PROGRAM

Significant changes were made this year in the aviation program. The Single Engine Air Tanker (SEAT) fleet was reduced from seven aircraft to four. One vendor was able to provide the four SEATs where there were two vendors in the past. In addition, this year IDL added a water scooping aircraft, known as the Fire Boss, to the air tanker fleet. This aircraft is identical to the SEATs, except it has the capability to land on water and load its tank and return to the fire without having to return to an established tanker base.



IDL contract Fire Boss filling with water

As in past years, IDL had a Type 3 helicopter with helitack crew at Craigmont, and a Type 2 helicopter with a helitack crew at Coeur d'Alene. The vendor for the Coeur d'Alene helicopter was Kachina Aviation from Nampa, Idaho.

Idaho had a significant number of fires this year, and the aircraft contracted by IDL had an above average amount of use. The majority of use was on other agency fires; however, they did fly 156 hours on IDL fires. Since the early part of the fires season was mild in north Idaho, some aircraft were delayed in starting

and others were moved to southern Idaho where they were used extensively on fires. In addition to working fires in Idaho, IDL-contracted aircraft flew on fires in Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Utah.

IDL was able to save \$339,000 in contracted availability charges by the cooperative use of our aircraft. The following chart shows IDL and cooperator (shown as reimbursable) use of IDL contracted aircraft.

2012 AVIATION SUMMARY									
Aircraft	Total Flight Hours	IDL Flight Hours	Reimbursable Flight Hours	% Reimbursable Flight Hours	Availability	Operating	Total	Reimbursable	IDL Obligation
Helicopter Total	294	110	184	62%	\$781,040	\$439,400	\$1,220,440	\$551,835	\$668,605
Fire Boss Total	128	14	114	89%	\$361,292	\$537,786	\$899,078	\$532,095	\$366,984
SEATs *	430	32	398	93%	\$685,425	\$1,201,097	\$1,886,522	\$1,249,516	\$637,006
AVIATION TOTAL	851	156	695	82%	\$1,827,757	\$2,178,284	\$4,006,041	\$2,333,446	\$1,672,595

* Total of 4 that were stationed at various locations and times across the state

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

Fire Boss

The Fire Boss stationed at Coeur d'Alene was a new addition to IDL's aviation program this year. This aircraft is an Air Tractor 802 that has been modified to fight fire by scooping water from a lake or reservoir and deliver a load of water to the fire. It has the same performance as the SEAT aircraft, but has the versatility of a water scooper. It can also carry retardant or gels from a tanker base as needed. It has the capability to mix foam with the water supply when it is scooping.

Single Engine Air Tankers

As mentioned above, the SEAT fleet was reduced to four aircraft this year. With this change, IDL now has one SEAT based at McCall, two SEATs base in Grangeville, and one SEAT based in Coeur d'Alene. Queen Bee Air Specialties of Rigby, Idaho, was the contractor that provided the SEATs.

The US Forest Service continued to provide the tanker base support for IDL's SEATs. The three SEAT bases IDL 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.



Helicopters

In 2012, IDL's helicopter in Coeur d'Alene began a new contract cycle with a new vendor, Kachina Aviation from Nampa, Idaho. As in years past, the helicopter was a Bell 212HP, and the helitack crew was a seven-person crew. The CDA helicopter and helitack crew were very mobile this year taking assignments throughout Idaho, Montana, and Washington. They had a near record number of flight hours at 192.7.

The IDL helicopter stationed in Craigmont, and managed by the Craig Mountain FPD, was a Type 3 helicopter provided by Hillcrest Aviation of Lewiston, Idaho. Craig Mountain helitack is a six-person crew.



73 Hotel dipping on the Springs Fire

FIRE TRAINING

The Training and Safety Specialist, within the Fire Bureau, coordinates and tracks the fire training for approximately 450+ full-time and part-time Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) employees.



At the local level, Areas/Districts/Associations (A/D/A) provide specific IDL training for seasonal personnel that includes the North Idaho Zone Guard School. Two Interagency Fire Academies in southern Idaho 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 2012 training season, approximately 10,000 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 A/D/As

In addition, in 2012, 86 personnel completed Position Task Books for advanced qualifications beyond basic firefighter. This breaks down to 28 IDL permanent staff, 29 IDL seasonal staff, 7 CPTPA, 2 SITPA, and 20 Fire Service Organization personnel completing advanced Position Task Books.

STATE 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 2012, Idaho Department of Lands received 59 VFA grant applications with a total request of \$408,830; of these, 54 rural volunteer fire departments received VFA awards totaling \$159,773.

Hazardous Fuels Treatment

Since 2001, just over 27,041 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 2012, hazardous fuels were treated on 1,125 acres, creating fuel breaks around communities and helping to protect ingress/egress routes in the event of a wildland fire incident.



A game trail stopped the Mustang Fire in an HFT project

Rangeland Fire Protection Options in Idaho

In Idaho, there are two options for providing fire protection on private lands that are currently unprotected. One option is through the establishment of a Fire Protection District (FPD), the other is starting a Fire Protection Association (FPA). The primary purpose of an FPD is structure protection; however, wildland protection can be provided. The only purpose of an FPA is to provide wildland fire protection. In southern Idaho, there are currently 2.2 million acres without any formal fire protection.

Currently, three groups in southern Idaho have determined that they need rangeland fire protection. This process starts with landowners determining if the need for fire protection exists. If so, the next step is to establish nonprofit status. Following this, a cooperative agreement is developed with the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL). IDL will also facilitate the acquisition of Federal Excess Personal Property and Volunteer Fire Assistance/Rural Fire Assistance grant funds.

In summary, a rangeland fire protection association (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 by grant dollars. Equipment and training are provided through IDL and Bureau of Land Management. 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 Mountain Home RFPA is fully established and has just completed their initial fire season as an Association. They have done an outstanding job of coordinating with the Boise District BLM. Two additional groups are on-track to be up and functioning by next fire season, they are the Saylor Creek RFPA and Owyhee RFPA.

These associations would provide additional protection for any State land under a grazing lease. The holder of the grazing lease would cover any membership fees associated with State land that falls within the RFPA boundaries. This would not supersede any agreement that is currently in place with the Bureau of Land Management for fire protection.

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 (TPA), and for fire and other emergency use by Fire Service Organizations (FSO), or more commonly known as 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 because it represents a substantial savings for the end user, compared to the cost of purchasing new vehicles or equipment.

The IDL 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 they are put into use by an IDL District, or loaned to a Fire Service Organization.

2012 Statistics

FEPP Program: IDL acquired 11 vehicles and pieces of equipment with an original acquisition value of **\$521,468**.

FFP Program: IDL acquired 11 vehicles and pieces of equipment with an original acquisition value of **\$1,481,270**.

Idaho's FEPP and FFP inventory is in a constant state of change due to continual screening, acquisition, surplus declarations, and disposals. However, Idaho currently has 474 vehicles and pieces of equipment (with an original acquisition value of \$5,000 each or greater) acquired through the FEPP and FFP programs. These assets are distributed between IDL Area Offices, TPAs, and FSOs throughout Idaho as follows:

Idaho Department of Lands Area Offices

65 FEPP and 18 FFP vehicles and pieces of equipment.

Timber Protective Associations

117 FEPP and 6 FFP vehicles and pieces of equipment.

Fire Service Organizations

241 FEPP and 25 FFP vehicles and pieces of equipment.

The cumulative total (original acquisition) value of all FEPP and FFP in the state:

\$15,299,869



**FEPP provided to City of Coeur d'Alene
Fire Department**



WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION

Idaho Firewise

Idaho Firewise had an active year. Following are some highlights of Idaho Firewise 2012 accomplishments:

- Started a new five-year agreement with the BLM, and obtained enough funding to continue to fund an Executive Director, Idaho Firewise operations, and a grant program through the life of the agreement.
- Increased interagency and cooperator participation. The Board of Directors now includes representatives from BLM, USFS, IDL, Idaho State Parks, Bureau of Homeland Security, Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho Emergency Managers, Idaho Fire Chiefs Association, Project Learning Tree, University of Idaho Extension, and Firewise Communities.
- Maintained the Idaho Firewise website that was launched in 2011.

- Disseminated approximately 5,000 “Home Sweet Home” brochures that were designed in 2011, and reprinted 10,000 additional copies. These brochures were made available to prevention teams working on the wildfires threatening homes in South Idaho.

Pictures: Trinity Fire near Featherville/Pine



- Completed a public service announcement titled “Up in Smoke”.
- Worked with Idaho Governor Butch Otter to sign a multi-state proclamation designating May as Wildfire Awareness Month (California, Nevada, and Oregon also signed).
- Worked with IDL to complete Wildfire Awareness Month road painting events at Heyburn, Hells Gate, Winchester, and Dworshak State Parks.



Hells Gate State Park, Lewiston, Idaho

- Worked with IDL and Bureau of Homeland Security to air television and radio prevention messages from May through November (\$22,000 invested).
- Awarded \$6,250 in grants to Idaho Firewise Communities, the Treasure Valley Fire Prevention Cooperative, and Idaho Project Learning Tree.
- Participated in the grand opening of the Cascade Firewise Garden (2011 grant project).
- Worked with the University of Idaho to develop an internship program that will be launched in 2013.

- Supported Firewise Communities – All existing Firewise Communities renewed in 2012, and 2 new communities were established. Idaho is still ranked in the top 10 states in the U.S. for the number of Firewise Communities/USA with more than 35 recognized communities.

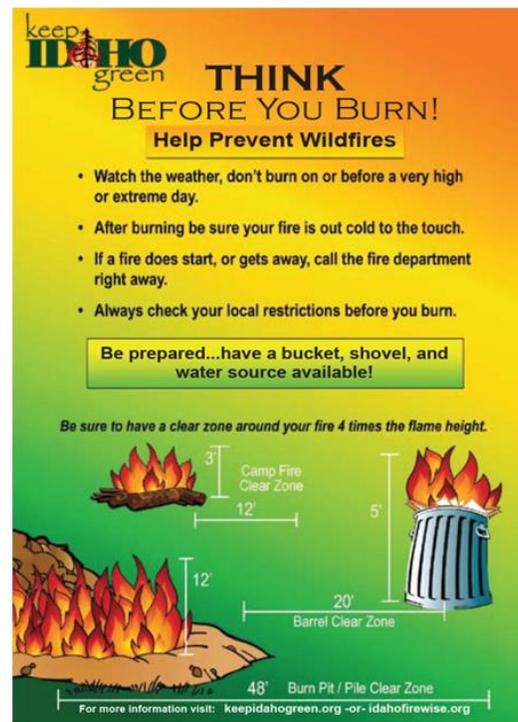
Keep Idaho Green

The “Guberif” is alive and well in Idaho. Efforts to revive the “Guberif” (Firebug spelled backwards) have been well received by the public and interagency cooperators. Guberif has been re-introduced through billboards, posters, radio PSA spots, car litter bags, stickers, magazine ads, news releases, and road painting events. However, Guberif is poised to enter the “Showbiz” world in 2013. Idaho Firewise and the Department of Lands have received grant funding from the Department of Homeland Security to produce a video PSA.



Savvy Marketing of Coeur d’Alene is currently working to bring the Guberif character to life. The first PSA will target debris burning and will be widely distributed throughout Idaho. Hopefully, this production will be the first of many designed to target prevention issues.

During 2012, cotton work gloves were again distributed to individuals obtaining a burn permit. 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.



Firewise partnered for the fourth 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 were 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.

The Fire Prevention and Education Coordinator 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.

Prevention materials were distributed 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.

COEUR D'ALENE INTERAGENCY FIRE CACHE

The role of the Coeur d'Alene Interagency Fire Cache (Cache or 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, it also provides assistance to the Bureau of Homeland Security, declared state and federal emergencies, and other natural disasters, as well as large projects such as prescribed burns.

As a whole, the 2012 fire season was a challenging one for the Cache. However, within CDK's primary geographical support area, activity was light to moderate with the Cache supporting one Type 2 and three Type 3 Incident Management Teams. The bulk of CDK's supply movements were primarily the result of national supply requests to support the National Interagency Caches tasked with suppression efforts throughout Idaho, Montana, California, and Colorado.

This national support added a substantial workload for CDK. Consequently, by the peak of the 2012 fire season, the Cache had hired twenty-six additional employees (commonly referred to as temporaries or casuals). As part of their job duties, these workers tested and cleaned in excess of 120 miles of fire hose. Additionally, CDK rented a total of 14 box trucks to augment the Cache's existing fleet in order to meet unit requirements. By the end of the season, the miles employees had driven, to transport supplies to and from incidents and caches, surpassed 94,000 miles.

Cache database administration was equally impacted due to the high volume of work. In fact, the 2012 fire season was the busiest since bringing on the Incident Cache Business System (ICBS-R) database three years earlier. This enabled CDK staff to fully exercise all elements within the database, resulting in numerous changes to current physical processes, especially those associated with returns and refurbishment.

The Small Engine Repair Shop (Pump Shop) was asked to assist the Great Basin Fire Cache by accepting pumps, saws, and other fire-related equipment requiring repairs. To accomplish this project, the Cache detailed an additional mechanic from the state of Alaska cache to help out in the Pump Shop. Cumulatively, the Pump Shop mechanics processed and repaired over 400 IDL and interagency pumps during the 2012 fire season.

As is typical during busy fire seasons, nationally qualified cache system employees were in high demand. Consequently, CDK employees were able to assist by accepting 12 assignments to caches in Prescott, AZ; Billings, MT; Denver, CO; and Boise and Grangeville, ID, for a total of 181 days on assignment.

CDK employees also accepted six fire assignments both locally and nationally, adding an additional thirty-five days in the field.

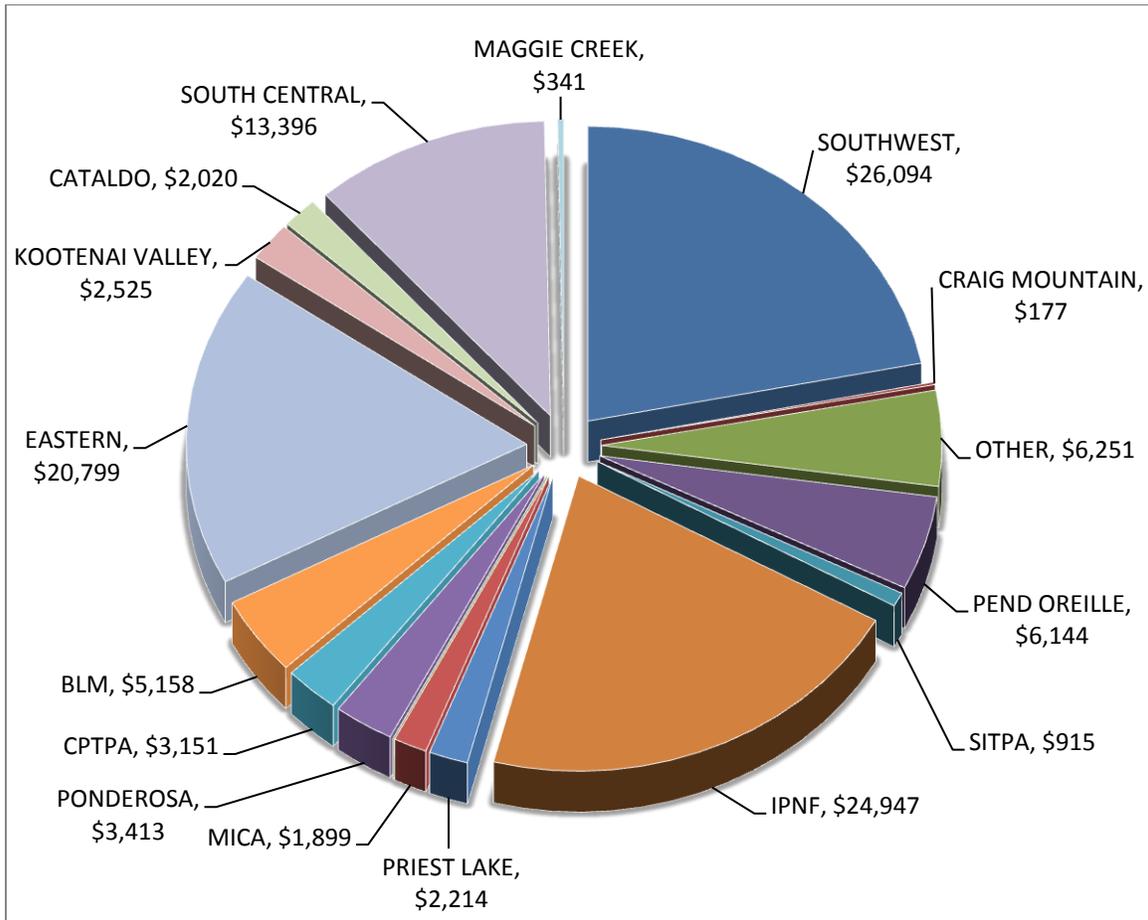
2012 Basic Business Summary

• Managed Shelf Stock	\$6,988,730
• Managed Field Inventory*	\$731,722
Current Cache Value (2011-2012 Pre-inventory)	\$7,720,452
Wildland Fire Incidents Served	107 each
• Issues Total (846 ea/4,403 Units)	\$2,450,035
• Returns Total (845 ea/4,270 Units)	\$2,630,413
• Transfers Total (Cache-to-Cache Support)	\$4,178,650
2012 Total Supply Movement	\$9,259,098

*Cache supplies prepositioned out to Areas, Districts, and Associations

Routine supply orders purchased by: Idaho Panhandle National Forest, Timber Protective Associations, Fire Service Organizations (by Area Offices)

2012 Routine Supply Orders



2012 Sales Total \$119,444 vs. 2011 Sales Total \$243,

APPENDICES

NUMBER OF FIRES BY CAUSE, BY DISTRICT										
District	Tot # Fires	Lightning	Misc	Debris Burning	Equip Use	Camp Fire	Arson	Children	Smoking	Rail-Road
CPTPA	43	22	3	7	9	2				
West St. Joe FPD	21	11	2	6	1	1				
Southwest Idaho FPD	19	6	4	1	2	2	3	1		
SITPA	19	6	6	2	1	4				
Pend Oreille FPD	17	8	4	1	2	2				
Maggie Creek FPD	16	3	3	5	3	1	1			
Ponderosa FPD	14	11	2				1			
Kootenai Valley FPD	9	3	3	1	1	1				
Cataldo FPD	9	7	1			1				
Craig Mountain FPD	9	3	3		1	1	1			
Mica FPD	7	1	2	3		1				
Priest Lake FPD	4		2			2				
Total	187	81	35	26	20	18	6	1	0	0

DISTRICT ACRES BURNED, BY CAUSE										
District	Total Acres	Lightning	Misc	Arson	Equip Use	Debris Burn	Camp Fire	Children	Smoking	Rail-Road
Southwest Idaho FPD	2,656.6	6.4	1,876.8	766.0	0.2	6.8	0.4	0.1		
Maggie Creek FPD	1,041.6	9.1	924.0	0.3	26.8	81.3	0.1			
CPTPA	416.5	8.3	0.6		318.5	88.9	0.2			
Craig Mountain FPD	304.7	0.4	0.3	1.0	277.0		26.0			
Ponderosa FPD	128.1	126.9	1.1	0.1						
SITPA	115.5	111.3	2.8		0.5	0.4	0.6			
West St. Joe FPD	67.3	15.4	0.2		0.1	51.5	0.1			
Pend Oreille FPD	15.4	14.4	0.6		0.2	0.1	0.1			
Cataldo FPD	4.5	2.4	2.0				0.1			
Mica FPD	3.4	0.1	1.5			1.7	0.1			
Kootenai Valley FPD	0.9	0.3	0.3		0.1	0.1	0.1			
Priest Lake FPD	0.4		0.2				0.2			
Total	4,754.9	295.0	2,810.4	767.4	623.4	230.7	27.9	0.1	0.0	0.0

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	43	31	10	1		1		
West St. Joe FPD	21	13	6	2				
Southwest Idaho FPD	19	9	6	1		2		1
SITPA	19	14	4		1			
Pend Oreille FPD	17	15	1	1				
Maggie Creek FPD	16	7	4	2	2	1		
Ponderosa FPD	14	6	7		1			
Kootenai Valley FPD	9	9						
Cataldo FPD	9	6	3					
Craig Mountain FPD	9	6	1	1	1			
Mica FPD	7	5	2					
Priest Lake FPD	4	4						
Total	187	125	44	8	5	4	0	1

SUPPRESSION COST PER FIRE			
District	# of Fires	Suppression Cost	District Cost/Fire
CPTPA	43	\$2,362,092	\$54,932
West St. Joe FPD	21	\$146,361	\$6,970
Southwest Idaho FPD	19	\$5,768,834	\$303,623
SITPA	19	\$943,416	\$49,653
Pend Oreille FPD	17	\$31,438	\$1,849
Maggie Creek FPD	16	\$959,496	\$59,969
Ponderosa FPD	14	\$745,021	\$53,216
Kootenai Valley FPD	9	\$10,725	\$1,192
Cataldo FPD	9	\$33,100	\$3,678
Craig Mountain FPD	9	\$144,378	\$16,042
Mica FPD	7	\$6,642	\$949
Priest Lake FPD	4	\$1,493	\$373
Total	187	\$11,152,995	\$59,642

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

SUPPRESSION COST PER ACRE BURNED			
District	# of Acres	Suppression Cost	District Cost/Acre
Southwest Idaho FPD	2,656.6	\$5,768,834	\$2,172
Maggie Creek FPD	1,041.6	\$959,496	\$921
CPTPA	416.5	\$2,362,092	\$5,671
Craig Mountain FPD	304.7	\$144,378	\$474
Ponderosa FPD	128.1	\$745,021	\$5,816
SITPA	115.5	\$943,416	\$8,167
West St. Joe FPD	67.3	\$146,361	\$2,175
Pend Oreille FPD	15.4	\$31,438	\$2,040
Cataldo FPD	4.5	\$33,100	\$7,356
Mica FPD	3.4	\$6,642	\$1,954
Kootenai Valley FPD	0.9	\$10,725	\$11,917
Priest Lake FPD	0.4	\$1,493	\$3,732
Total	4,755	\$11,152,995	\$2,346

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

2012 DATES OF HIGHEST FIRE OCCURANCE		
Month	Day	# of Fires
Consecutive Days		
7	15	2
7	16	2
7	17	3
7	18	2
7	19	7
7	20	8
7	21	4
		28
8	20	3
8	21	11
8	22	2
8	23	1
8	24	1
8	25	3
8	26	5
		26

NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT USED ON FIRES		
District	Air Tankers	Helicopters
Priest Lake FPD		
Kootenai Valley FPD		
Mica FPD		
Pend Oreille FPD		
Cataldo FPD	1	2
West St. Joe FPD		4
Ponderosa FPD	5	3
Maggie Creek FPD		2
Craig Mountain FPD	4	4
Southwest Idaho FPD	8	19
SITPA	2	5
CPTPA	4	11
Total	24	50

The above matrix illustrates the number of aircraft used on fires in the Forest Protective District. It does not reflect the amount of use per fire.

AFTER SHIFT

