

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

YEAR-END

FIRE REPORT

CALENDAR YEAR

2013



A Pine Creek Fire "Thank You" near Idaho City

**2013 YEAR-END FIRE REPORT
TABLE OF CONTENTS**

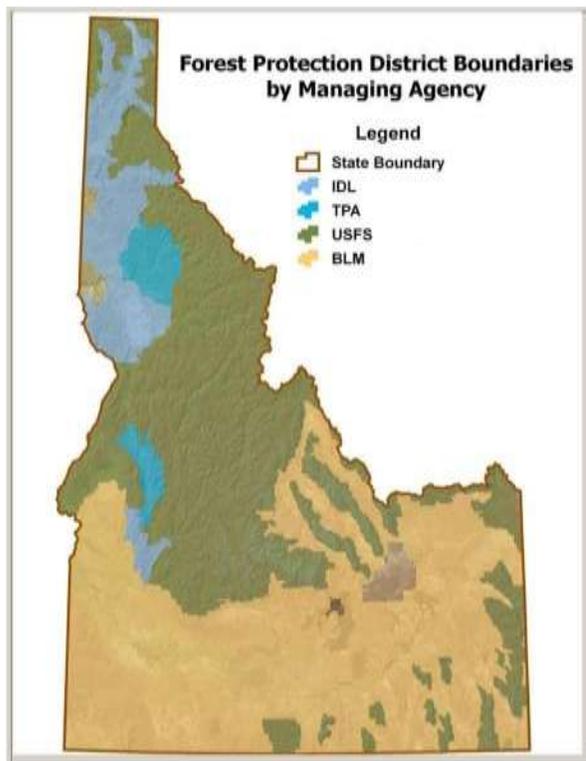
SEASON IN REVIEW	1
FIRE WEATHER.....	2
FIRES IN THE WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE	3
LARGE FIRES	5
MULTIPLE FIRES.....	6
INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM PARTICIPATION AND USE	7
FIRE COSTS	9
AVIATION PROGRAM.....	13
FIRE TRAINING.....	17
STATE FIRE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	19
RANGELAND FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATIONS.....	21
FEDERAL EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY.....	22
WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION	24
COEUR D’ALENE INTERAGENCY FIRE CACHE	28
APPENDICES.....	31

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS
YEAR-END FIRE REPORT
FOR CALENDAR YEAR (CY) 2013

SEASON IN REVIEW

The 2013 fire season was below average in terms of fire occurrence and acres burned on the Idaho Department of Lands Protection Area. Firefighters responded to 322 fires (88 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 7,208 acres, which is 74 percent of the average acreage burned.

Quick response by dedicated teams of firefighters kept 94 percent of the fires in the IDL Protection Area to less than 10 acres.



Human activity ignited 110 fires (34 percent of the year's total) that burned 4,654 acres. Human-caused fires accounted for 65 percent of the burned area. The miscellaneous category accounted for the most human-caused fires; however, equipment use burned the largest area. Equipment use was also the most expensive human-caused category.

Lightning started 212 fires (66 percent of the year's total) and burned 2,554 acres, or 35 percent of the total area.

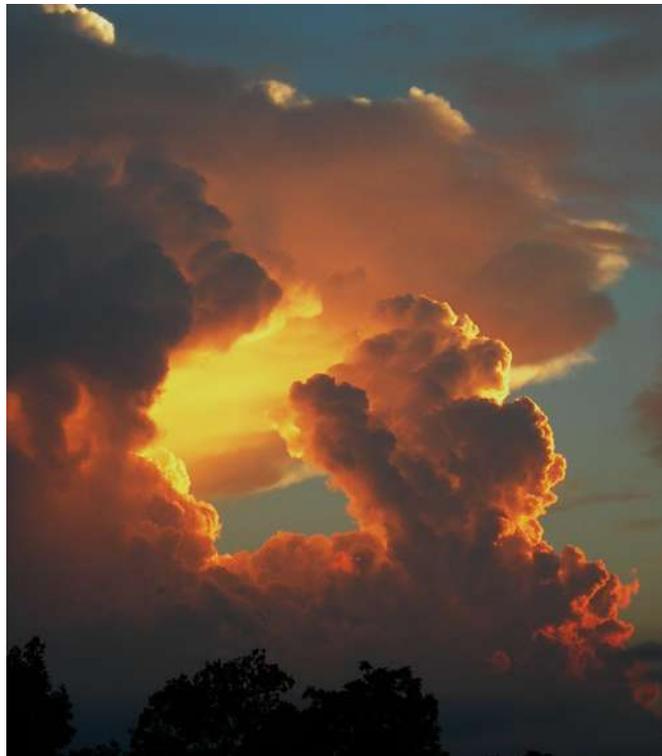
The average fire size was 22 acres, which is 83 percent of average. The median fire size was 0.1 acres, which is the usual. The average cost per fire was \$41,987, and the cost per acre was \$1,876.

2013 LIGHTNING VS HUMAN FIRES						
Year	# of Lightning Fires	Lightning Acres Burned	# of Human Fires	Human Acres Burned	Total # of Fires	Total Acres Burned
2013	212	2,554	110	4,654	322	7,208
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
31-YR Avg.	200	6,981	168	2,793	368	9,774

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

FIRE WEATHER

The winter and spring of 2013 were warmer and drier than normal, especially in South Idaho. This set the stage for drier fuels going into the fire season. The dry spell continued until late August in South Idaho. Central and North Idaho received above normal June rains, which delayed the fire season there. North Idaho received normal August rain, so did not dry to serious levels. September brought wetting rains statewide and ended the fire season.



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. This year was atypical in that the WUI fire cost per acre was \$276 lower 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

NUMBER OF WUI FIRES BY CAUSE WITH COSTS					
General Cause	# of Fires	% of Fires	Total Cost	% of Cost	Cost/ Fire
Human-Caused					
Miscellaneous	25	33%	\$450,831	11.7%	\$18,033
Debris Burning	18	24%	\$91,623	2.4%	\$5,090
Equipment Use	14	18%	\$3,102,916	80.6%	\$221,637
Campfire	11	14%	\$5,680	0.1%	\$516
Children	3	4%	\$7,539	0.2%	\$2,513
Smoking	2	3%	\$18,161	0.5%	\$9,080
Arson	2	3%	\$1,921	0.0%	\$960
Railroad	1	1%	\$171,338	4.5%	\$171,338
Total Human	76	100%	\$3,850,008	100%	\$50,658
Human and Lightning					
Lightning	73	49%	\$2,483,896	39%	\$34,026
Human	76	51%	\$3,850,008	61%	\$50,658
Grand Total	149	100%	\$6,333,904	100%	\$42,509

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

over public safety and the protection of improvements increases.

In 2013, 46 percent of IDL fires started in the WUI, burned 51 percent of the acreage, and accounted for 47 percent of the total cost of suppression. Of the WUI fires, 61 percent were human-caused.

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

WUI ACRES BURNED BY CAUSE WITH COSTS					
General Cause	Acres Burned	% of Acreage	Total Cost	% of Cost	Cost/ Acre
Human-Caused					
Equipment Use	2,889.6	89%	\$3,102,916	81%	\$1,074
Railroad	200.0	6%	\$171,338	4%	\$857
Miscellaneous	94.9	3%	\$450,831	12%	\$4,753
Debris Burning	40.9	1%	\$91,623	2.4%	\$2,240
Smoking	8.8	0.3%	\$18,161	0.5%	\$2,076
Campfire	1.0	0.0%	\$5,680	0.1%	\$5,623
Children	0.8	0.0%	\$7,539	0.2%	\$10,053
Arson	0.6	0.0%	\$1,921	0.0%	\$3,202
Total Human	3,236	100%	\$3,850,008	100%	\$1,190
Human and Lightning					
Lightning	405.4	11%	\$2,483,896	39%	\$6,128
Human	3,236	89%	\$3,850,008	61%	\$1,190
Grand Total	3,642	100%	\$6,333,904	100%	\$1,739

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

In comparison, fires outside the WUI accounted for 54 percent of the ignitions, and burned 49 percent of the blackened area.

NUMBER OF NON WUI FIRES BY CAUSE WITH COSTS					
General Cause	# of Fires	% of Fires	Total Cost	% of Cost	Cost/ Fire
Human-Caused					
Miscellaneous	12	35%	\$562,107	41.0%	\$46,842
Equipment Use	9	26%	\$784,666	57.2%	\$87,185
Debris Burning	6	18%	\$5,974	0.4%	\$996
Campfire	4	12%	\$6,194	0.5%	\$1,549
Arson	2	6%	\$11,870	0.9%	\$5,935
Smoking	1	3%	\$843	0.1%	\$843
Railroad					
Children					
Total Human	34	100%	\$1,371,654	100%	\$40,343
Human and Lightning					
Lightning	139	80%	\$5,814,282	81%	\$41,829
Human	34	20%	\$1,371,654	19%	\$40,343
Grand Total	173	100%	\$7,185,937	100%	\$41,537

NON WUI ACRES BURNED BY CAUSE WITH COSTS					
General Cause	Acres Burned	% of Acreage	Total Cost	% of Cost	Cost/ Acre
Human-Caused					
Miscellaneous	878.0	62%	\$562,107	41%	\$640
Equipment Use	390.8	28%	\$784,666	57%	\$2,008
Arson	147.2	10%	\$11,870	1%	\$81
Debris Burning	0.8	0%	\$5,974	0%	\$7,965
Campfire	0.7	0%	\$6,194	0%	\$9,529
Smoking	0.1	0%	\$843	0%	\$8,431
Railroad	0.0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0
Children	0.0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0
Total Human	1,417.5	100%	\$1,371,654	100%	\$968
Human and Lightning					
Lightning	2,148.8	60%	\$5,814,282	81%	\$2,706
Human	1,417.5	40%	\$1,371,654	19%	\$968
Grand Total	3,566.3	100%	\$7,185,937	100%	\$2,015

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

Of the total suppression bill, 53 percent was spent outside the WUI.

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

Lightning started the most fires outside the WUI, burned the largest area, and cost the most. Equipment use was the most expensive human-caused category

Brown Road Fire-Orofino-CPTPA FPD



LARGE FIRES

In 2013, IDL had 12 fires that exceeded 100 acres. Craig Mountain FPD had four, Maggie Creek FPD had three, Southwest Idaho and CPTPA FPDs had two each, and Ponderosa FPD had one. Three primary dwellings were lost in the Triumph Lane fire.

FIRES OVER 100 ACRES			
Fire Name	District	Size	Cost
Pine Creek	Southwest Idaho FPD	2,797	\$2,986,138
Incendiary Creek	CPTPA	1,100	\$3,221,452
Triumph Lane	Craig Mountain FPD	675	\$264,756
Ought 7	Maggie Creek FPD	388	\$727,767
Summit	Southwest Idaho FPD	370	\$1,745,363
Frenchy Creek	Craig Mountain FPD	350	\$19,762
Pardee	Maggie Creek FPD	309	\$752,034
Boyer	Ponderosa FPD	200	\$171,338
Cottonwood Creek	Craig Mountain FPD	166	\$220,315
Waha	Craig Mountain FPD	147	\$1,077
Too Kush	Maggie Creek FPD	116	\$152,322
Farmers Road	CPTPA	110	\$548,318
Total		6,728	\$10,810,639



A night burnout operation on the Pine Creek fire-Southwest Idaho FPD

MULTIPLE FIRES

The 2013 fire season saw 54 days of more than 1 fire per day (multiple fire days) on a Forest Protective District (FPD). CPTPA and Cataldo had six fires reported in a single day. During the 9 days between July 26 and August 3, there were 42 new fire reports in the State's protection area; 29 of these (69 percent) were caused by lightning. The time periods of August 8-15, and September 2-7, each had 39 fires reported.

2013 MULTIPLE FIRES PER DAY BY DISTRICT			
District	# of Days with Multi-Fires	Total # Multi-Fires	Most Fires in 1 Day
CPTPA	16	50	6
SITPA	10	28	4
Southwest Idaho FPD	8	24	4
Craig Mountain FPD	6	15	3
West St. Joe FPD	4	10	4
Priest Lake FPD	3	7	3
Maggie Creek FPD	2	4	2
Kootenai Valley FPD	2	4	2
Cataldo FPD	1	6	6
Ponderosa FPD	1	2	2
Pend Oreille FPD	1	2	2
Mica FPD	0	0	0
Total	54	152	6

A total of 152 fires (47 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 team members. In the Northern Rockies Geographic Area, IDL personnel held 12 positions on teams, and 5 positions on teams in the Great Basin Geographic Area.



Nine IDL personnel on an interagency crew in Colorado

IDL not only assists the national fire effort by participating on IMTs, but personnel also contributed by accepting 420 off-unit fire assignments in a variety of positions. Resources were sent to 11 states ranging from Alaska to California to Colorado. Additionally, 149 man days were spent in Line Officer positions, predominantly in South Idaho, on BLM and US Forest Service fires. Line Officers represent IDL interests and assist local entities in dealing with the federal agencies.



An IDL Line Officer on the Elk Fire near Mountain Home

Ten IDL fires required the use of IMTs. CPTPA and Maggie Creek FPD utilized three IMTs each. Southwest Idaho FPD used two IMTs. Craig Mountain and Ponderosa used one IMT each.

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
Pine Creek	2797	Southwest Idaho FPD	\$2,986,138		X	
Incendiary Creek	1100	CPTPA	\$3,221,452		X	
Triumph Lane	675	Craig Mountain FPD	\$264,756	X		
Ought 7	388	Maggie Creek FPD	\$727,767	X		
Summit	370	Southwest Idaho FPD	\$1,745,363		X	
Pardee	309	Maggie Creek FPD	\$752,034	X		
Boyer	200	Ponderosa FPD	\$171,338	X		
Too Kush	116	Maggie Creek FPD	\$152,322	X		
Farmers Road	110	CPTPA	\$548,318	X		
Brown Road	59	CPTPA	\$408,321	X		

FIRE COSTS

State fire reports estimate 2013 suppression costs for IDL fires at \$13,519,840. 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 3 percent of the total fires, 86 percent of the total acreage, and 82 percent of the total cost.

TEN MOST EXPENSIVE FIRES IN 2013			
Fire Name	District	Size	Total Cost
Incendiary Creek	CPTPA	1100	\$3,221,452
Pine Creek	Southwest Idaho FPD	2797	\$2,986,138
Summit	Southwest Idaho FPD	370	\$1,745,363
Pardee	Maggie Creek FPD	309	\$752,034
Ought 7	Maggie Creek FPD	388	\$727,767
Farmers Road	CPTPA	110	\$548,318
Brown Road	CPTPA	59	\$408,321
Triumph Lane	Craig Mountain FPD	675	\$264,756
Cottonwood Creek	Craig Mountain FPD	166	\$220,315
Boyer	Ponderosa FPD	200	\$171,338
Total		6,174	\$11,045,800



Incendiary Creek Fire Camp-CPTPA

NUMBER OF FIRES BY CAUSE, WITH COSTS					
General Cause	# of Fires	% of Fires	Cost	% of Cost	Cost/Fire
Human-Caused					
Miscellaneous	37	34%	\$1,012,937	19.4%	\$27,377
Debris Burning	24	22%	\$97,597	1.9%	\$4,067
Equipment Use	23	21%	\$3,887,582	74.5%	\$169,025
Campfire	15	14%	\$11,874	0.2%	\$792
Arson	4	4%	\$13,791	0.3%	\$3,448
Smoking	3	3%	\$19,004	0.4%	\$6,335
Children	3	3%	\$7,539	0.1%	\$2,513
Railroad	1	1%	\$171,338	3.3%	\$171,338
Total Human	110	100%	\$5,221,662	100%	\$47,470
Human and Lightning					
Lightning	212	66%	\$8,298,178	61%	\$39,142
Human	110	34%	\$5,221,662	39%	\$47,470
Grand Total	322	100%	\$13,519,840	100%	\$41,987

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

Lightning started the largest number of fires and cost the most. In the human-caused category, miscellaneous represented the most fires, but equipment use was the most expensive. The average cost per fire was \$41,987, with average lightning fire expenses being \$39,142, and human-caused fires costing an average \$47,470.

Human-caused fires burned 65 percent of the acreage in 2013. Equipment use burned the highest number of acres within the human-caused category. Human-caused fires cost a total of \$5,221,662 (39 percent of the total). Of this amount, \$64,802 (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						
Equipment Use	3,280	70%	\$3,887,582	\$1,185	\$2,897	\$431
Miscellaneous	973	21%	\$1,012,937	\$1,041	\$0	\$0
Railroad	200	4%	\$171,338	\$857	\$0	\$0
Arson	148	3%	\$13,791	\$93	\$0	\$0
Debris Burning	42	1%	\$97,597	\$2,343	\$60,428	\$2,085
Smoking	9	0%	\$19,004	\$2,147	\$1,009	\$0
Campfire	2	0%	\$11,874	\$0	\$469	\$469
Children	1	0%	\$7,539	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Human	4,654	100%	\$5,221,662	\$1,122	\$64,802	\$2,984
Human and Lightning						
Lightning	2,554	35%	\$8,298,178	\$3,249		
Human	4,654	65%	\$5,221,662	\$1,122	\$64,802	\$2,984
Grand Total	7,208	100%	\$13,519,840	\$1,876	\$64,802	\$2,984
Collections from prior years negligent fires						\$19,484
Total Calendar Year Collections						\$22,468

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

As of December 1, when the fire reports were completed, IDL had collected \$2,984 (or 4.6 percent) of the amount billed. Typically, payment is received from fire billings after December 1. IDL collected \$19,484 from prior years' 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 detail 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: prepositioning resources to areas of high fire danger or activity, fire simulation exercises, fire suppression aircraft availability, and Fire Bureau and dispatch center support.



Damage from the Elk Fire-Near Mountain Home

RESOURCE LOSS ON ENDOWMENT LANDS		
District	Timber Loss	Reproduction Loss
IN IDL PROTECTION		
Priest Lake FPD	\$350	\$0
Kootenai Valley FPD	\$1,000	\$0
Mica FPD	\$21,240	\$0
Pend Oreille FPD	\$0	\$100
Cataldo FPD	\$11,000	\$9,450
Ponderosa FPD	\$2,000	\$0
Maggie Creek FPD	\$90,250	\$0
Craig Mountain FPD	\$500	\$0
CPTPA	\$14,460	\$600
IDL Protection Total	\$140,800	\$10,150
IN FEDERAL PROTECTION		
Prairie Block-Southwest	\$1,020,000	\$0
Thorn Cr. Block-Southwest	\$11,020	\$0
Ridge Road-Payette Lakes	\$6,680	\$0
Redfish Lake-Eastern Idaho	\$5,000	\$0
Federal Protection Total	\$1,042,700	\$0
Timber/Reproduction Total	\$1,183,500	\$10,150
Grand Total	\$1,193,650	

Losses to the State endowments, in resource damage, are estimated at \$1,193,650. These losses were primarily incurred on the Elk Fire, located on the Prairie block, north of Mountain Home. Most of the timber has been sold, but the values shown are due to the reduced value of burned timber.

AVIATION PROGRAM

2013 was a busy year for IDL contracted aircraft. IDL aircraft flew over 1,000 hours on fires. In addition, IDL brought in two Type 2 helicopters from the province of Alberta. These two helicopters flew an additional 135 hours on fires. Only the 2007 fire season saw more flight hours on IDL contracted aircraft.

Idaho had a significant number of fires this year, and the aircraft contracted by IDL had a significant amount of use. The majority of use was on IDL fires, however, aircraft did fly 552 hours on other agency fires. Since the early part of the fire 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, and Utah.

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

2013 AVIATION SUMMARY									
Aircraft	Total Flight Hours	IDL Flight Hours	Reimbursable Flight Hours	% Reimbursable Flight Hours	Availability	Operating	Total	Reimbursable	IDL Obligation
Helicopter Total	445	278	166	37%	\$938,455	\$708,241	\$1,646,695	\$418,284	\$1,228,412
Fire Boss Total	206	33	173	84%	\$288,671	\$870,660	\$1,159,331	\$823,534	\$335,797
SEAT * Total	498	287	212	43%	\$794,394	\$1,420,134	\$2,214,528	\$771,471	\$1,443,058
AVIATION TOTAL	1149	598	552	48%	\$2,021,519	\$2,999,035	\$5,020,555	\$2,013,288	\$3,007,266

* 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 was a new addition to IDL's aviation program in 2012. 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. 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.



Fire Boss working the Weiser Complex out of McCall

During the 2013 fire season, it spent most of its time based at McCall and worked many fires for SITPA and IDL SW Area. In addition, it was used considerably by the Payette and Boise National Forests as well as BLM. As more fire managers become familiar with its capabilities, it is being used more. Based on last year's experience using this aircraft on BLM fires, the BLM decided to contract for a Fire Boss this year and based it in Pocatello. Fire hours on the IDL Fire Boss increased from 127 hours in 2012 to 205 hours in 2013.

Single Engine Air Tankers

IDL has one SEAT based at McCall, two SEATs based in Grangeville, and one SEAT based in Coeur d'Alene. Queen Bee Air Specialties of Rigby, Idaho, is the contractor that provides the SEAT aircraft.

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.



A SEAT on the Aught 7 Fire on the Maggie Creek FPD

The number of fire hours flown by the SEAT aircraft increased this year at all bases except Coeur d'Alene.

Helicopters

IDL's helicopter in Coeur d'Alene is provided by Kachina Aviation from Nampa, Idaho. As in years past, the helicopter was a Bell 212HP. IDL employees make up a seven-person helitack crew that responds with this helicopter. The CDA helicopter and helitack crew were very mobile this year taking assignments throughout Idaho, Alaska, and Washington.



Hooking up the helicopter bucket-from the pilots view

The IDL helicopter stationed in Craigmont, and managed by the Craig Mountain FPD, is a Type 3 helicopter. IDL went out for bids under a new contract this year, and Hillcrest Aviation of Lewiston, Idaho was the successful bidder. Craig Mountain helitack is a six-person crew and operates out of the Craigmont airport. They were also assigned to fires in SW Area during part of the fire season.

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 Area level, Fire Staff provide specific training to seasonal personnel for their local Area fires. In 2013, the first combined interagency North Idaho Guard School took place at Camp Sanders, near Tensed. This guard school provided basic wildland firefighting training to more than 80 participants. There were two interagency Fire Academies in southern Idaho that provided training for seasonal firefighters also.



Fire Shelter Training

The Training & Safety Specialist 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 2013 training season, 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 Associations (CPTPA & SITPA), 80 Fire Service Organization, 11 Idaho Department of Parks & Recreation, 4 Idaho Department of Corrections, 22 Casual (AD) personnel, and 180 Rangeland Fire Protection Associations were issued Incident Qualification Cards through the Fire Bureau, or in conjunction with the Area Offices.

In addition, in 2013, 87 personnel completed Position Task Books for advanced qualifications beyond basic firefighter. This breaks down to 28 IDL permanent staff, 30 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 Service Organizations (FSOs) and Rangeland Fire Protection Associations (RFPAs) in rural areas and rural communities.

There is a continuous effort among fire districts and agencies to strengthen their coordination and communication. In 2013, Idaho Department of Lands received 77 VFA grant applications with a total request of \$458,437; of these, 64 rural FSOs and RFPAs received VFA awards totaling \$151,454.

Hazardous Fuels Treatment

Since 2001, just over 29,121 acres of hazardous fuels reduction has been completed on private land in Idaho at an average cost per acre of \$1,039; utilizing funding from the US Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management awarded through competitive grant programs. In 2013, hazardous fuels were treated on 2,080 acres, creating fuel breaks around communities and helping to protect ingress/egress routes in the event of a wildland fire incident.



Beginning in 2014, the Hazardous Fuels Treatment (HFT) program will no longer be overseen by the Bureau of Fire Management, but, as part of IDL's reorganization, will be administered by the Bureau of Forestry Assistance.



An HFT project in Idaho County

RANGELAND FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATIONS (RFPA) IN IDAHO



The first RFPA was established prior to the 2012 fire season, and total of four RFPAs participated in the 2013 fire season. Currently, the four groups are in southern Idaho, located in Owyhee, Elmore, and Twin Falls Counties. To date, 170 RFPA members have been trained. The four RFPAs combined protect 660,000 acres of private rangeland that was previously unprotected, as well as providing secondary protection on 2.9 million acres of federal and State land.

This year was a great success for all four RFPAs: Mountain Home, Owyhee, Saylor Creek, and Three Creek. Between them, they played a vital role in actively suppressing and limiting acres burned on 32 fires. These fires ranged from a small 1/10th of an acre, to the large Pony Complex near Mountain Home.

While they were critical in helping suppress the numerous fires, the relationships that developed along the way were just as important. This is a testament to the commitment and dedication that the members from all RFPAs and the Boise and Twin Falls US Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Districts put in to making it successful. RFPA Members knowledge of the rangeland was invaluable. They know access routes, water resources, fences, old burn scars, etc., which helped BLM resources arrive on scene quickly, make sound decisions, and actively engage in suppressing these fires. There were numerous times the RFPAs were ready and willing with tractor disks, dozers, and other equipment to lend a hand in the suppression efforts. Strong leadership is a key factor in making an RFPA a success. The leadership in all four RFPAs run very good programs and maintain good communication with the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), the BLM, and their association membership.

Currently, there are six additional areas where landowners have begun to have the conversation of starting an RFPA. At this point, it looks like one of them will be up and running for the 2014 fire season.

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 (hereafter referred to as IDL) to acquire federal vehicles and equipment for fire protection use by IDL Forest Protective Districts, Timber Protective Associations (hereafter referred to as TPAs), and for fire and other emergency use by Fire Service Organizations (FSOs) i.e., 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 because it represents a substantial savings for the end user, compared to the cost of purchasing new vehicles or equipment.

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 often refurbished and/or retrofitted by the shop into usable firefighting apparatus. It is common practice for the shop to inspect, repair, and paint the vehicles and equipment before being distributed within the IDL fire program or provided to the eligible FSOs.

2013 Statistics

FEPP Program: The IDL fire program acquired 48 FEPP pieces of equipment and other firefighting resources with an original acquisition value of \$14,700. These assets included: slip-on tanks, pumps, and Class A firefighting chemical foam.

FFP Program: The IDL acquired 45 FFP vehicles and pieces of equipment and other firefighting resources with an original acquisition value of \$2,520,011. These assets included: shop fabrication materials & equipment, truck tractors, pumps, forklifts and Class A firefighting chemical foam.

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 516 vehicles and pieces of equipment which have been acquired through the FEPP and FFP programs. These assets are distributed between IDL Area offices, Timber Protective Associations, and FSOs throughout Idaho as follows:

The total original acquisition value for all FEPP managed by the IDL:
\$12,250,244.

The total original acquisition value for all FFP managed by the IDL:
\$3,761,734.

The cumulative total original acquisition value of all FEPP and FFP managed by the IDL: \$16,011,978.



FFP Heavy Expanded Multi-Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMMTT). Acquired 2013 and assigned to IDL Eastern Area Office

WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION

Idaho Firewise

Idaho Firewise had an active year. Following are some highlights of Idaho Firewise 2013 accomplishments:

- Hired two interns from the University of Idaho to help maintain the Idaho Firewise website and enhance the social media content.
- Maintained the Idaho Firewise website that was launched in 2011; Statistics from January to December 2013 are: total visits – 14,413; unique visitors – 12,844; page views – 28,144; and pages per visit – 2.
- Assisted in planning and organizing the first annual SW Fire Mitigation Forum in Boise.
- Worked with Idaho Governor Butch Otter to sign a multi-state proclamation designating May as Wildfire Awareness Month (California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington also signed).
- Worked with IDL to complete Wildfire Awareness Month road painting events at Ponderosa, Priest Lake, Winchester, and Round Lake State Parks.



Ponderosa State Park, McCall, Idaho

- Staffed a Firewise/Prevention table at the Family Forest Conference in Moscow.
- Gave an overview of Idaho Firewise and the grant program at the Idaho Emergency Managers Association Annual Meeting in Boise.
- Participated in the BHS Disaster Day at the Discovery Center in Boise.
- Presented an overview of the Idaho Firewise program, and Firewise Tips for Homeowners, during the July Idaho Association of Counties Webinar.
- Funded six new grants totaling \$16,000; five grants completed, the sixth is scheduled for completion in the Spring 2014.
- Conducted monthly conference calls with interagency partners and other fire cooperators.
- Disseminated approximately 5,000 “Home Sweet Home” brochures throughout Idaho to prevention teams working on wildfires, rural fire departments, partner agencies, and interested homeowners.

- Began exploring the possibility of having conservation districts get directly involved with Firewise activities including home assessments, fuels reduction, demonstration projects, etc. Two conservation districts are currently looking at applying for a Western States Grant to develop a pilot project in Idaho.
- Completed a public service announcement on wildfire and target shooting issues (two television spots and three radio ad campaigns focused on target shooting). Partnered with the BLM and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.
- Participated on a panel discussion at the Backyards and Beyond Conference in Salt Lake City, UT hosted by NFPA.
- Supported Firewise Communities – 80 percent of existing Firewise Communities renewed in 2013 and three new communities were established. Idaho is ranked second in the nation (per capita), with more than 35 recognized Firewise 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. A new Guberif PSA developed by Savvy Marketing of Coeur d’Alene entered the “Showbiz” world in Spring 2013 during Wildfire Awareness Month. The PSA targeted debris burning, which is a leading human-caused fire issue in Idaho.



Additionally, Guberif grant funds were utilized to produce a coloring book designed for young children. The coloring book is currently being reviewed for content, and will be made available to the public during the 2014 Wildfire Awareness campaign.

During 2013, cotton work gloves were 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.

Prevention materials were distributed to IDL

Area/District/Association offices, the FS, BLM, and Fire Service Organizations. Personnel at IDL 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.



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 2013 fire season was a challenging one for the Cache. Activity was light in the northern part of IDC DK's geographical support area to moderately heavy in the south end of CDK's support area. The Cache supported one Type 2 and eight Type 3 Incident Management Teams, plus 4 different crews from Canada, provided through the Northwest Compact. CDK's supply movements were the result of national supply requests to support the National Interagency Fire Caches tasked with suppression efforts throughout Idaho, Montana, Northern and Southern California, Alaska, Oregon, Arizona, Colorado, and also in support of incidents within our CDK's geographical area.

National and local fire suppression support added a substantial workload for CDK. Consequently, by the peak of the 2013 fire season, the Cache hired 19 additional employees (referred to as temporaries or casuals) to assist with the shipment, return, and refurbishment of fire supplies. As part of their job duties, these workers tested and cleaned in excess of 29 miles of fire hose. Additionally, CDK rented a total of 6 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 93,000.

Cache database administration was equally impacted due to the high volume of work. In fact, the 2013 fire season was the busiest since bringing on the Incident Cache Business System (ICBS-R) database 4 years earlier. This enabled CDK

staff to fully exercise all elements within the database, resulting in some changes and refinement to current physical processes, especially those associated with returns and refurbishment.

The Small Engine Repair Shop (Pump Shop) assisted the vehicle shop with the building of Water Tenders, slated for the newly formed Rural Fire Protection Associations (RFPA), throughout spring and into midsummer. The Small Engine Shop mechanics detailed to both the NRK and the GBK pump shop to help with their small engine repair volume.

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 8 assignments to caches in Missoula, MT; Denver, CO; Boise ID; and Ontario CA, for a total of 144 days on assignment. CDK employees also accepted 1 fire assignment locally, adding an additional 21 days in the field.

2013 Basic Business Summary

- Managed Shelf Stock \$7,205,121
- Managed Field Inventory \$633,025
(Cache supplies prepositioned to Areas, Districts, and Associations.)

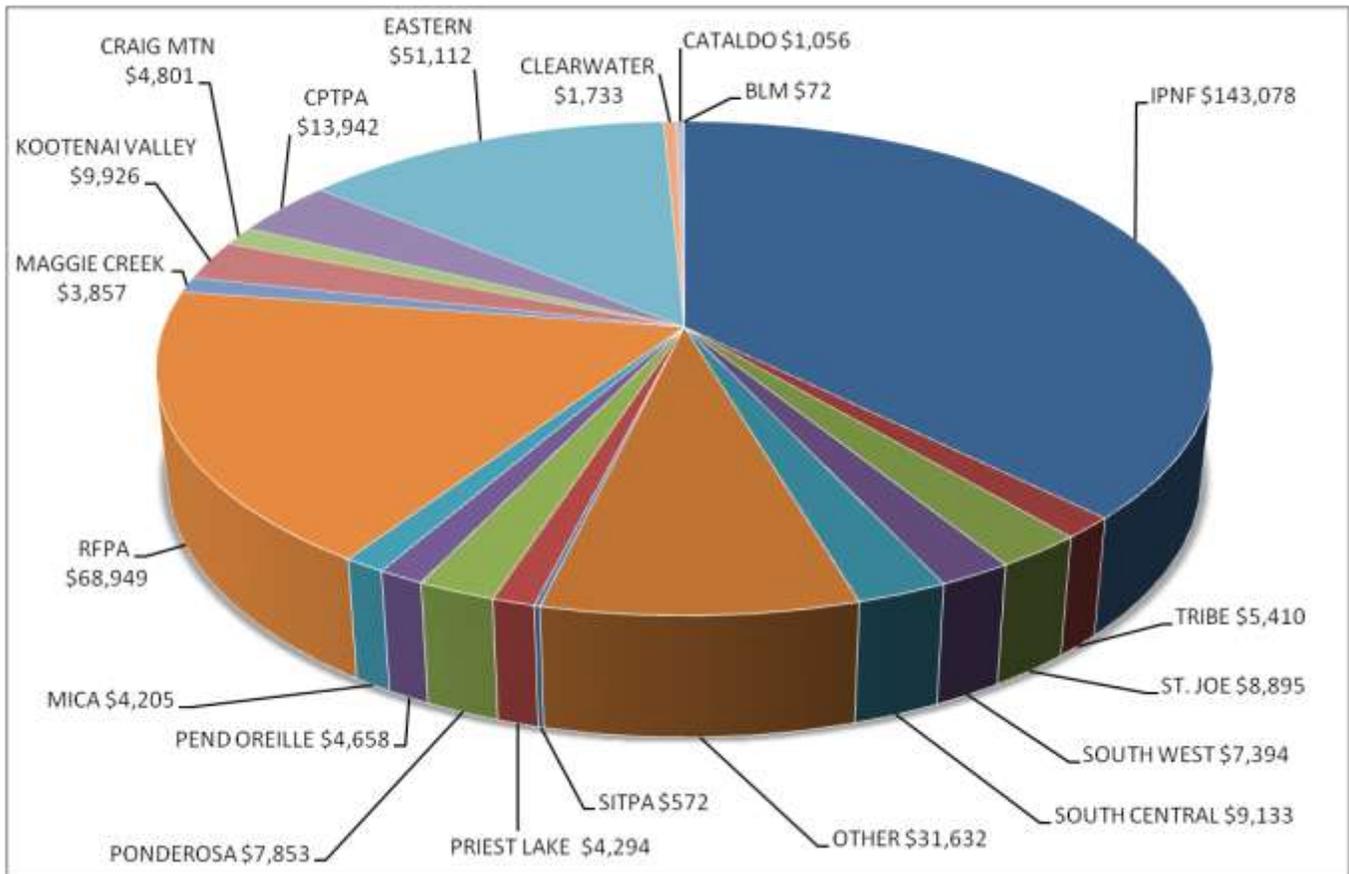
Current Cache Value (2012-2013 Pre-inventory) \$7,838,147

Wildland Fire Incidents Served 111 each

- Issues Total 1384 \$4,607,995
- Returns Total 364 \$1,180,466
- Transfers Cache to Cache Total 48 \$1,802,243
- Miscellaneous Transactions Total 424

2013 Total Supply Movement \$7,590,704

2013 Routine Supply Orders*



2013 Sales Total \$382,580 vs. 2012 Sales Total \$119,444

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

APPENDICES

NUMBER OF FIRES BY CAUSE, BY DISTRICT										
District	Tot # Fires	Lightning	Misc	Debris Burning	Equip Use	Camp Fire	Arson	Smoking	Children	Rail Road
CPTPA	69	51	6	6	4	1			1	
SITPA	48	32	8	1	2	5				
Southwest Idaho FPD	48	38	1	3	5	1				
Craig Mountain FPD	29	21	3		2	1	2			
West St. Joe FPD	25	15	2	5	1	1	1			
Priest Lake FPD	18	13		1	1	3				
Maggie Creek FPD	18	8	4		4	1	1			
Mica FPD	15	5	3	4	1			2		
Pend Oreille FPD	14	8	3	1	1				1	
Kootenai Valley FPD	13	4	4	1	1	1		1	1	
Cataldo FPD	13	8	2	2	1					
Ponderosa FPD	12	9	1			1				1
Total	322	212	37	24	23	15	4	3	3	1

ACRES BURNED, BY CAUSE, BY DISTRICT										
District	Total Acres	Lightning	Equip Use	Misc	Rail Road	Arson	Debris Burning	Smoking	Camp Fire	Children
Southwest Idaho FPD	3,201.4	399.3	2,798.8	0.1			3.0		0.3	
Craig Mountain FPD	1,427.2	569.5	0.4	710.1		147.2			0.1	
CPTPA	1,342.7	1,230.3	1.2	103.8			7.1		0.1	0.3
Maggie Creek FPD	865.2	310.7	429.1	124.9		0.5			0.0	
Ponderosa FPD	205.3	4.7		0.5	200.0				0.1	
Mica FPD	115.6	5.4	48.0	28.2			25.3	8.8		
SITPA	20.2	13.8	0.2	1.4			4.2		0.6	
Priest Lake FPD	15.5	14.6	0.5				0.1		0.3	
Cataldo FPD	6.1	2.3	1.0	1.8			1.0			
West St. Joe FPD	3.7	2.1	0.1	0.6		0.1	0.7		0.1	
Pend Oreille FPD	3.5	1.0	1.0	0.8			0.3			0.4
Kootenai Valley FPD	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.8			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	7,208.1	2,554.1	3,280.4	972.9	200.0	147.8	41.7	8.9	1.7	0.8

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

NUMBER OF FIRES IN EACH SIZE CLASS, BY DISTRICT								
District	# Fires	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Priest Lake FPD	18	14	3	1				
Kootenai Valley FPD	13	12	1					
Mica FPD	15	5	7	3				
Pend Oreille FPD	14	8	6					
Cataldo FPD	13	5	8					
West St. Joe FPD	25	23	2					
Ponderosa FPD	12	5	6	1				
Maggie Creek FPD	18	10	4	1	1	2		
Craig Mountain FPD	29	17	6	2	2	2		
Southwest Idaho FPD	48	33	11	2		1	1	
SITPA	48	39	9					
CPTPA	69	49	16	2	1		1	
Total	322	220	79	12	4	5	2	0

SUPPRESSION COST PER FIRE			
District	# of Fires	Suppression Cost	District Cost/Fire
CPTPA	69	\$4,391,698	\$63,648
Southwest Idaho FPD	48	\$5,367,875	\$111,831
SITPA	48	\$354,715	\$7,390
Craig Mountain FPD	29	\$899,311	\$31,011
West St. Joe FPD	25	\$61,768	\$2,471
Priest Lake FPD	18	\$149,564	\$8,309
Maggie Creek FPD	18	\$1,826,629	\$101,479
Mica FPD	15	\$89,919	\$5,995
Pend Oreille FPD	14	\$35,367	\$2,526
Kootenai Valley FPD	13	\$31,973	\$2,459
Cataldo FPD	13	\$62,893	\$4,838
Ponderosa FPD	12	\$248,128	\$20,677
Total	322	\$13,519,841	\$41,987

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

SUPPRESSION COST PER ACRE BURNED			
District	# of Acres	Suppression Cost	District Cost/Acre
Southwest Idaho FPD	3,201	\$5,367,875	\$1,677
Craig Mountain FPD	1,427	\$899,311	\$630
CPTPA	1,343	\$4,391,698	\$3,271
Maggie Creek FPD	865	\$1,826,629	\$2,111
Ponderosa FPD	205	\$248,128	\$1,209
Mica FPD	116	\$89,919	\$778
SITPA	20	\$354,715	\$17,604
Priest Lake FPD	16	\$149,564	\$9,649
Cataldo FPD	6	\$62,893	\$10,310
West St. Joe FPD	4	\$61,768	\$16,876
Pend Oreille FPD	4	\$35,367	\$10,105
Kootenai Valley FPD	2	\$31,973	\$17,763
Total	7,208	\$13,519,841	\$1,876

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

2013 CONSECUTIVE DATES OF HIGHEST FIRE OCCURANCE		
Month	Day	# Fires
7	26	2
7	27	2
7	28	4
7	29	2
7	30	2
7	31	2
8	1	21
8	2	3
8	3	4
		42
8	8	6
8	9	3
8	10	3
8	11	7
8	12	12
8	13	2
8	14	3
8	15	3
		39
9	2	2
9	3	2
9	4	7
9	5	12
9	6	8
9	7	8
		39

NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT USED ON FIRES		
District	Air Tankers	Helicopters
Priest Lake FPD	4	4
Kootenai Valley FPD	0	1
Mica FPD	2	2
Pend Oreille FPD	0	0
Cataldo FPD	1	3
West St. Joe FPD	0	1
Ponderosa FPD	5	1
Maggie Creek FPD	11	13
Craig Mountain FPD	10	15
Southwest Idaho FPD	22	28
SITPA	9	12
CPTPA	6	27
Total	70	107

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



**Just about pumpkin time on the Incendiary
Creek Fire-CPTPA**