

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

YEAR-END

FIRE REPORT

CALENDAR YEAR

2014



Governor C. L. "Butch" Otter and CDA Helitac on the Whiskey Complex

**2014 YEAR-END FIRE REPORT
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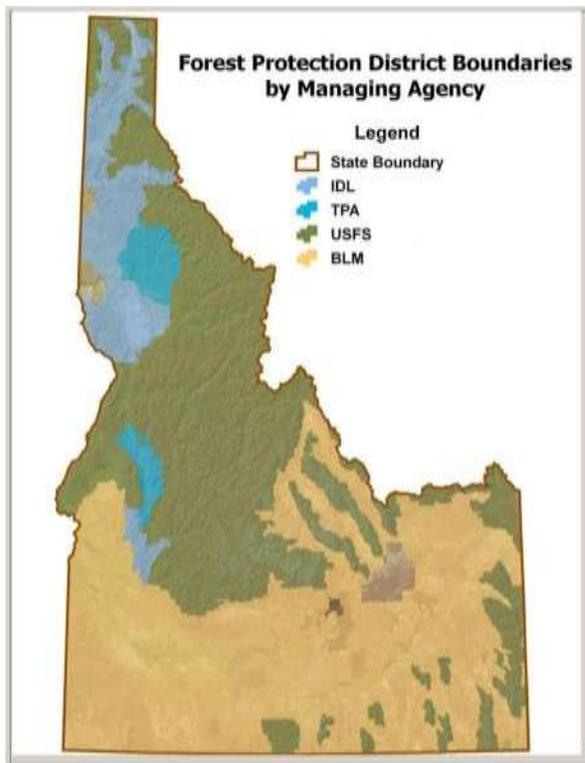
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

YEAR-END FIRE REPORT

FOR CALENDAR YEAR (CY) 2014

SEASON IN REVIEW

The 2014 fire season was below average in terms of fire occurrence, but acres burned were far above average, on the Idaho Department of Lands Protection Area. Firefighters responded to 351 fires (95 percent of 32 year 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 82,525 acres, which is 685 percent of the 32 year average acreage burned.



Quick response by dedicated teams of firefighters kept 92 percent of the fires in the IDL Protection Area to less than 10 acres. This is slightly below the IDL suppression goal of 94 percent.

Human activity ignited 134 fires (38 percent of the year's total) that burned 8,422 acres. Human-caused fires accounted for 10 percent of the burned area. The miscellaneous category accounted for the most human-caused fires; burned the

largest area, and was also the most expensive human-caused category.

Lightning started 217 fires (62 percent of the year's total) and burned 74,104 acres, or 90 percent of the total area.

The average fire size was 235 acres, which is 717 percent of average. The median fire size was 0.1 acres, which is the usual. The average cost per fire was \$63,028, and the cost per acre was \$268.

2014 LIGHTNING VS HUMAN FIRES						
Year	# of Lightning Fires	Lightning Acres Burned	# of Human Fires	Human Acres Burned	Total # of Fires	Total Acres Burned
2014	217	74,104	134	8,421	351	82,525
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
10 Yr Ave.	152	15,557	139	3,470	291	19,027
20 Yr Ave.	167	13,179	146	3,009	313	16,188
32-Yr Ave.	201	9,079	167	2,969	368	12,048

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

FIRE WEATHER

The winter of 2014 was colder and drier than normal in Idaho. Early spring brought above normal precipitation and provided a heavy snowpack. Ample soil moisture caused good grass growth in the low elevations. The heavy



snowpack did not melt until early summer. July was six degrees above normal and cured the abundant grass for very active August fire activity in the low elevations. The delayed snow melt caused the high elevation fire season to be minimal. An early August thunderstorm started numerous fires that stretched available resources.

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.

NUMBER OF WUI FIRES BY CAUSE WITH COSTS					
General Cause	# of Fires	% of Fires	Total Cost	% of Cost	Cost/ Fire
Human-Caused					
Miscellaneous	30	41%	\$132,270	23.5%	\$4,409
Debris Burning	19	26%	\$65,160	11.6%	\$3,429
Campfire	14	19%	\$290,201	51.6%	\$20,729
Equipment Use	7	10%	\$71,867	12.8%	\$10,267
Arson	2	3%	\$3,383	0.6%	\$1,691
Children	1	1%	\$50	0.0%	\$50
Smoking	0	0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0
Railroad	0	0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0
Total Human	73	100%	\$562,931	100%	\$7,711
Human and Lightning					
Lightning	75	51%	\$3,293,323	85%	\$43,911
Human	73	49%	\$562,931	15%	\$7,711
Grand Total	148	100%	\$3,856,254	100%	\$26,056

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

When a fire occurs within the WUI, the job of firefighting becomes more complex. 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 increases.

In 2014, 42 percent of IDL fires started in the WUI, burned 4 percent of the acreage, and accounted for 17 percent of the total cost of suppression. Of the WUI fires, 49 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, but campfire-caused fires were the most expensive.

NUMBER OF NON WUI FIRES BY CAUSE WITH COSTS					
General Cause	# of Fires	% of Fires	Total Cost	% of Cost	Cost/ Fire
Human-Caused					
Miscellaneous	16	26%	\$2,034,552	73.6%	\$127,159
Equipment Use	12	20%	\$99,476	3.6%	\$8,290
Campfire	12	20%	\$8,652	0.3%	\$721
Debris Burning	11	18%	\$161,891	5.9%	\$14,717
Arson	9	15%	\$457,315	16.6%	\$50,813
Children	1	2%	\$952	0.0%	\$952
Smoking	0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0
Railroad	0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0
Total Human	61	100%	\$2,762,839	100%	\$45,292
Human and Lightning					
Lightning	142	70%	\$15,503,709	85%	\$109,181
Human	61	30%	\$2,762,839	15%	\$45,292
Grand Total	203	100%	\$18,266,548	100%	\$89,983

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

In comparison, fires outside the WUI accounted for 58 percent of the ignitions, and burned 96 percent of the total acres.

NON WUI ACRES BURNED BY CAUSE WITH COSTS					
General Cause	Acres Burned	% of Acreage	Total Cost	% of Cost	Cost/ Acre
Human-Caused					
Miscellaneous	6,958.6	94%	\$2,034,552	74%	\$292
Debris Burning	253.4	3%	\$161,891	6%	\$639
Equipment Use	116.3	2%	\$99,476	4%	\$855
Arson	91.8	1%	\$457,315	17%	\$4,982
Campfire	1.3	0%	\$8,652	0%	\$6,656
Children	0.1	0%	\$952	0%	\$9,517
Smoking	0.0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0
Railroad	0.0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0
Total Human	7,421.5	100%	\$2,762,839	100%	\$372
Human and Lightning					
Lightning	72,167.9	91%	\$15,503,709	85%	\$215
Human	7,421.5	9%	\$2,762,839	15%	\$372
Grand Total	79,589.4	100%	\$18,266,548	100%	\$230

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

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

Deer near a house on the Big Cougar Fire



WUI ACRES BURNED BY CAUSE WITH COSTS					
General Cause	Acres Burned	% of Acreage	Total Cost	% of Cost	Cost/ Acre
Human-Caused					
Equipment Use	632.8	63%	\$71,867	13%	\$114
Debris Burning	141.8	14%	\$65,160	12%	\$460
Miscellaneous	129.8	13%	\$132,270	23%	\$1,019
Campfire	95.2	10%	\$290,201	52%	\$3,047
Arson	0.3	0.0%	\$3,383	0.6%	\$11,276
Children	0.1	0.0%	\$50	0.0%	\$500
Smoking	0.0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0
Railroad	0.0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0
Total Human	1,000.1	100%	\$562,931	100%	\$563
Human and Lightning					
Lightning	1,935.9	66%	\$3,293,323	85%	\$1,701
Human	1,000.1	34%	\$562,931	15%	\$563
Grand Total	2,936	100%	\$3,856,254	100%	\$1,313

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

Of the total suppression bill, 83 percent was spent outside the WUI.

LARGE FIRES

In 2014, IDL had 14 fires that exceeded 100 acres. Craig Mountain FPD had six, Southwest Idaho FPD had four, West St. Joe FPD had two, and Maggie Creek and Mica FPD's had one each. Six structures were lost in the Big Cougar fire.

FIRES OVER 100 ACRES			
Fire Name	District	Size	Cost
Big Cougar	Craig Mountain FPD	65,200	\$5,511,089
Timber Butte	Southwest Idaho FPD	6,796	\$1,853,000
Highrange	Craig Mountain FPD	4,748	\$3,645,128
Pittsburg	Craig Mountain FPD	1,800	\$657,773
Calder	Southwest Idaho FPD	904	\$1,176,385
Grimes	Southwest Idaho FPD	756	\$968,300
Gifford	Craig Mountain FPD	630	\$59,744
Mack	Southwest Idaho FPD	229	\$675,000
Big Butte	Maggie Creek FPD	172	\$1,004
Coddington 1	West St. Joe FPD	131	\$1,594,950
Weller	Mica FPD	121	\$19,000
Frei Hill	Craig Mountain FPD	119	\$8,557
Almost	Craig Mountain FPD	110	\$3,034
Midnight Mica	West St. Joe FPD	109	\$1,334,550
		Total	81,825 \$17,507,514



Fire Whirl on the Upper Mica Complex-West St. Joe FPD-Tim Tevebaugh

MULTIPLE FIRES

The 2014 fire season saw 55 days of more than one fire per day (multiple fire days) on a Forest Protective District (FPD). CPTPA had 12 fires reported in a single day. During the 14 days between August 2 and August 15, there were 129 new fire reports in the State's protection area; 111 of these (86 percent) were caused by lightning. August 12 had 29 fires reported, the most in any one day.

2014 MULTIPLE FIRES PER DAY BY DISTRICT			
District	Total # Multi Fires	# of Days with Multi Fires	Most Fires in 1 Day
CPTPA	57	14	12
West St. Joe FPD	33	9	8
SITPA	21	7	6
Craig Mountain FPD	14	4	7
Southwest Idaho FPD	14	5	4
Priest Lake FPD	11	4	5
Maggie Creek FPD	10	4	3
Pend Oreille FPD	9	3	5
Ponderosa FPD	8	3	3
Cataldo FPD	4	2	2
Kootenai Valley FPD	0	0	1
Mica FPD	0	0	1
Total	181	55	12

A total of 181 fires (52 percent of the year's total) occurred on District 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 14 employees serving as primary team members. In the Northern Rockies Geographic Area, IDL personnel held 10 positions on teams, and 4 positions on teams in the Great Basin Geographic Area. Additionally, IDL personnel assisted the national effort by holding 12 positions as alternates, job share, or trainees. Type 3 Team support included ten primary and nine alternate, job share, or trainee positions.



Morning briefing at 0600, on the Big Cougar Fire-Craig Mountain FPD

IDL not only assists the national fire effort by participating on IMTs, but personnel also contributed by accepting 335 off-unit fire assignments in a variety of positions. Resources were sent to ten states ranging from Alaska to California to Colorado. Additionally, 142 man days were spent in Line Officer positions, supervising IMT's predominantly on IDL fires. IDL had Line Officers on two fires on federal protection, which involved state or private forested lands. In these cases, Line Officers represent IDL interests and assist local entities in dealing with the federal agencies.

Eleven IDL fires required the use of IMTs. Craig Mountain, Southwest Idaho and West St. Joe FPD's utilized three IMT's each and SITPA used two. Six Teams were in place concurrently. IDL broke a record this year for the most IMT's used on IDL fires, and the most teams in place at one time.

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
Big Cougar	65,200	Craig Mountain FPD	\$5,511,089		X	
Timber Butte	6,796	Southwest Idaho FPD	\$1,853,000		X	
Highrange	4,748	Craig Mountain FPD	\$3,645,128		X	
Pittsburg	1,800	Craig Mountain FPD	\$657,773		X	
Whiskey Complex*	1,662	Southwest Idaho FPD	\$2,223,235			X
Upper Mica Complex**	265	West St. Joe FPD	\$3,258,500		X	
Mack	229	Southwest Idaho FPD	\$675,000			X
Wilson Piles	74	West St. Joe FPD	\$346,492	X		
White Cloud	63	SITPA	\$139,444	X		
St. Joe IA***	52	West St. Joe FPD	\$599,681	X		
East Mountain	36	SITPA	\$996,886	X		
Totals	80,925		\$19,906,227	4	5	2
*The Whiskey Complex included three fires in IDL protection.						
**The Upper Mica Complex included six fires.						
*** The St. Joe IA Complex included 23 fires.						
All burning concurrently						

FIRE COSTS

State fire reports estimate 2014 suppression costs for IDL fires at \$22,122,802. This is the second most expensive year since 1983. The 2007 cost was \$471,000 more. 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, 98 percent of the total acreage, and 83 percent of the total cost.

TEN MOST EXPENSIVE FIRES IN 2014			
Fire Name	District	Size	Total Cost
Big Cougar	Craig Mountain FPD	65,200	\$5,511,089
Highrange	Craig Mountain FPD	4,748	\$3,645,128
Timber Butte	Southwest Idaho FPD	6,796	\$1,853,000
Coddington 1	West St. Joe FPD	131	\$1,594,950
Midnight Mica	West St. Joe FPD	109	\$1,334,550
Calder	Southwest Idaho FPD	904	\$1,176,385
East Mountain	SITPA	36	\$996,886
Grimes	Southwest Idaho FPD	756	\$968,300
Mack	Southwest Idaho FPD	229	\$675,000
Pittsburg	Craig Mountain FPD	1,800	\$657,773
Total		80,709	\$18,413,061

NUMBER OF FIRES BY CAUSE, WITH COSTS					
General Cause	# of Fires	% of Fires	Cost	% of Cost	Cost/Fire
Human-Caused					
Miscellaneous	46	34%	\$2,166,822	65.2%	\$47,105
Debris Burning	30	22%	\$227,052	6.8%	\$7,568
Campfire	26	19%	\$298,853	9.0%	\$11,494
Equipment Use	19	14%	\$171,343	5.2%	\$9,018
Arson	11	8%	\$460,698	13.9%	\$41,882
Children	2	1%	\$1,002	0.0%	\$501
Smoking	0	0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0
Railroad	0	0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0
Total Human	134	100%	\$3,325,770	100%	\$24,819
Human and Lightning					
Lightning	217	62%	\$18,797,032	85%	\$86,622
Human	134	38%	\$3,325,770	15%	\$24,819
Grand Total	351	100%	\$22,122,802	100%	\$63,028

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding



Upper Mica Complex-West St. Joe FPD

Lightning started the largest number of fires and cost the most. In the human-caused category, miscellaneous represented the most fires, and was the most expensive. The average cost per fire was \$63,028, with average lightning fire expenses being \$86,622, and human-caused fires costing an average \$24,819.

Lightning fires burned 90 percent of the acreage in 2014. Miscellaneous-caused fires burned the highest number of acres within the human-caused category. Human-caused fires cost a total of \$3,325,770 (15 percent of the total). Of this amount, \$180,229 (5 percent of human-caused) of the costs was from fires attributable to negligence, and responsible parties have been billed. Some investigations are ongoing and additional amounts may be billed, based on final investigation findings.

ACRES BURNED BY CAUSE, WITH COSTS						
General Cause	Acres Burned	% of Acreage	Cost	Cost/ Acre	Bill Amount	Amount Collected
Human-Caused						
Miscellaneous	7,088	84%	\$2,166,822	\$306		
Equipment Use	749	9%	\$171,343	\$229		
Debris Burning	395	5%	\$227,052	\$575	\$180,229	\$178,741
Campfire	97	1%	\$298,853	\$3,096		
Arson	92	1%	\$460,698	\$5,002		
Children	0.2	0%	\$1,002	\$5,008		
Smoking	0	0%	\$0	\$0		
Railroad	0	0%	\$0	\$0		
Total Human	8,422	100%	\$3,325,770	\$395	\$180,229	\$178,741
Human and Lightning						
Lightning	74,104	90%	\$18,797,032	\$254		
Human	8,422	10%	\$3,325,770	\$395	\$180,229	\$178,741
Grand Total	82,525	100%	\$22,122,802	\$268	\$180,229	\$178,741
Collections From Prior Years Negligent Fires						\$1,075,079
Total Calendar Year Collections						\$1,253,820

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

As of December 1, when the fire reports were completed, IDL had collected \$178,741 (or 99 percent) of the amount billed. Typically, payment is received from fire billings after December 1. IDL collected \$1,075,079 from prior years' billings, some of which were negligent payments.

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: repositioning resources to areas of high fire danger or activity, fire simulation exercises, fire suppression aircraft availability, and Fire Bureau and dispatch center support.



Midnight Mica Fire-part of the Upper Mica Complex-West St. Joe FPD

RESOURCE LOSS ON ENDOWMENT LANDS		
District	Timber Loss	Reproduction Loss
IN IDL PROTECTION		
West St. Joe FPD	\$61,500	\$17,750
CPTPA	\$12,670	\$2,750
Mica FPD	\$3,200	\$100
Priest Lake FPD	\$2,000	\$0
Pend Oreille FPD	\$1,500	\$300
Cataldo FPD	\$1,050	\$1,250
Maggie Creek FPD	\$200	\$0
IDL Protection Total	\$82,120	\$22,150
IN FEDERAL PROTECTION		
Rush Fire-Payette Lakes	\$500	\$0
Johnson Bar Fire-Maggie Creek	\$1,285,000	\$0
Federal Protection Total	\$1,285,500	\$0
Timber/Reproduction Total	\$1,367,620	\$22,150
Grand Total	\$1,389,770	

Losses to the State endowments, in resource damage, are estimated at \$1,389,770. These losses were primarily incurred on the Johnson Bar Fire, located near Lowell. Most of the timber will be sold. The values shown are due to the reduced value of burned timber.

PROGRAMS

AVIATION PROGRAM

Overview

The 2014 season was a season of change for the Fire Aviation Program in that the Bureau of Fire Management assumed full administrative oversight of all IDL aviation resources and explored a new opportunity with the Amphibious Water Scooper (AWS) to increase its operational effectiveness. In addition to the two exclusive use helicopters in the IDL fleet, an additional Type 2 helicopter from the province of Alberta was ordered through the Northwest Compact. An additional AWS Fire Boss, was also ordered through the Northwest Compact.

Total flight hours were down for all aircraft, compared to the recent past, despite the fact that the overall number of fires and acres burned was higher in 2014. One potential reason for reduced hours of the fixed-wing aircraft is the fact that the Bureau of Land Management had contracted for 33 SEATs to be based as needed and available on a national basis. A number of these were based alongside the IDL SEATs. IDL aircraft did fly a significant number of hours on interagency cooperator fires in Idaho, Montana, Washington and Oregon as shown on the chart, below, as “Reimbursable Flight Hours”.

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

2014 AVIATION SUMMARY									
Aircraft	Total Flight Hours	IDL Flight Hours	Reimbursable Flight Hours	% Reimbursable Flight Hours	Availability	Operating	Total	Reimbursable	IDL Obligation
Helicopter Total	310	197	113	36%	\$798,578	\$433,047	\$1,231,625	\$252,248	\$979,377
Fire Boss Total	115	52	63	55%	\$354,964	\$482,185	\$837,149	\$290,429	\$546,721
SEAT * Total	311	93	217	70%	\$877,590	\$773,231	\$1,650,821	\$618,776	\$1,032,045
AVIATION TOTAL	736	342	393	53%	\$2,031,132	\$1,688,463	\$3,719,595	\$1,161,453	\$2,558,143

* Total of four that were stationed at various locations and times across the State

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

Single Engine Air Tankers (SEATs)

The Idaho Department of Lands continues to contract four SEATs based throughout the State to provide coverage for IDL protection responsibilities and also to assist as needed and available on other lands. The Air Tractor 802F is a fast and maneuverable aircraft that is both operationally effective and economical. Queen Bee Air Specialties of Rigby, ID, is the contractor that provides the SEAT aircraft and the US Forest Service continues to provide the tanker base support for IDL SEATs. Overall, total flight hours of the SEATs was down from the 2013 fire season.

The US Forest Service has three Air Tanker Bases that IDL utilizes as the designated bases for the SEAT aircraft. IDL has one SEAT based in McCall, two based in Grangeville, and one in Coeur d'Alene, along with the Fire Boss. These are the designated bases, however; the aircraft can be moved as needed and supported at alternate bases. In 2014, IDL conducted training at three of the four alternate bases (Shoshone County Airport, Bonners Ferry Airport and the Sandpoint Airport), missing only the St. Maries Airport alternate base. During the course of the fire season the Bonners Ferry and Sandpoint alternate bases were used to support fire operations in those Forest Protective Districts.



A SEAT Working the Bodenstien Piles Fire Pend Oreille FPD

Amphibious Water Scooper (AWS)/ Fire Boss

All aircraft began and ended the season at their designated bases except for the Fire Boss (FB-851) which started and ended the season at the base in McCall in support of fire operations in the southwestern part of the State. As the fire season moved northward the Fire Boss was also moved as well. Despite the absence of suitable lakes the Fire Boss was used on the Big Cougar Fire on the Craig Mountain Forest Protective District, scooping out of the Snake River near the confluence of the Grand Ronde River.

Built on the same AT-802F frame as the SEAT the Fire Boss is equipped with Wipaire amphibious floats, can scoop 800 gallons of water in 12–15 seconds, and be off the water in as few as 20–30 seconds. Upon dispatch from base it can carry an initial load of retardant and then work close to the fire, scooping from nearby lakes and rivers.



Fire Boss Refilling on the Snake River, on the Big Cougar Fire-Craig Mountain FPD

Total flight hours for the Fire Boss were down from 206 total flight hours in 2013 to 115 in 2014, with over half of those hours being flown on fires for interagency partners. Following the end of the contract period in late September there was further need in mid-October for use of an AWS. Aero-Spray, the vendor that provides the Department with the Fire Boss, was able to fill the need with a Fire Boss stationed at the Deer Park, WA airport. This aircraft flew almost nine hours over the course of two days on a late-season fire in northern Idaho.

Helicopters

Previously managed by the Craig Mountain Forest Protective District, the Type 3 helicopter and booster crew based in Craigmont, transitioned this year to oversight by the Fire Bureau, similar to the Coeur d'Alene-based Type 2 helicopter. As statewide resources, these aircraft spent time in both Regions 1 and 4, and slipped in to support Region 6 on the Freezeout Ridge Fire, burning on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest on the Idaho side of the Snake River.



While on Assignment in Montana - A Bear Finding Shade

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, fire staff provides specific training to seasonal personnel for local district fires. In June, the North Idaho Interagency Guard School took place at Camp Lutherhaven near Coeur d'Alene. This guard school provided basic wildland firefighting training to 183 participants (IDL, USFS, and BIA). There were two Interagency Fire Academies in southern Idaho that also provided training for seasonal firefighters.



Portable Pump Training at Cataldo FPD

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 2014 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 Association (CPTPA & SITPA), 100 Fire Service Organization, 11 Idaho Department of Parks & Recreation, 4 Idaho Department of Corrections, 22 Casual (AD) personnel, and 250 Rangeland Fire Protection Associations were issued Incident Qualification Cards through the Fire Bureau, or in conjunction with the Area Offices.

In addition, in 2014, 109 personnel completed Position Task Books for advanced qualifications beyond basic firefighter. This breaks down to 28 IDL permanent full time employees, 52 IDL seasonal employees, and 29 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 the 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 2014, Idaho Department of Lands received 67 VFA grant applications with a total request of \$537,131; of these, 51 rural FSOs and RFPAs received VFA awards totaling \$134,999.

RANGELAND FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATIONS (RFPAs) IN IDAHO

A total of five RFPAs were operational for the 2014 fire season. The five groups are in southern Idaho, located in Ada, Boise Elmore, Gem, Owyhee, Twin Falls, and Washington Counties. To date, 250 RFPA members have been trained. The five RFPAs combined protect 686,000 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 again a success for all five RFPAs: Mountain Home, Owyhee, Saylor Creek, Three Creek, and Black Canyon. Between them, they played a vital role in actively suppressing and limiting acres burned on 21 fires. These fires ranged from a small one-tenth of an acre, to just less than 7,000 acres.

While they were critical in helping suppress fires, the relationships that continue to develop along the way were just as important. This is a testament to the commitment and dedication that the members and leaders from all RFPAs, and the Boise and Twin Falls Districts of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), put in to making it successful. RFPAs member's knowledge of the rangeland is invaluable. They know access routes, water resources, fences, old burn scars, etc., which helps wildland agencies' 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 five 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, one RFPA might be ready for the 2015 fire season.

FEDERAL EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY and FIREFIGHTER PROPERTY PROGRAMS

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.

REVIEW

2014 FEPP Program

Assets Acquired:	14
Original Acquisition Value:	\$95,728
Acquisition Value- for IDL:	\$0
Acquisition Value- for FSOs:	\$95,728

Secured Asset Highlights:

3	Type 5 Engines
4	Pumps & Tanks
1	Slip-in Unit
	Misc. Firefighting

2014 FFP Program

Assets Acquired:	57
Original Acquisition Value:	\$5,119,479
Acquisition Value- for IDL:	\$1,170,482
Acquisition Value- for FSOs:	\$3,948,997

Secured Asset Highlights:

13	M939 Series 6X6 5-ton trucks
18	M915A1 4X6 Tractors
21	Trailer Floodlight Sets

- 1 M978A2 HEMTT Tanker
- 4 Dozers/Forklifts/Loaders
- Shop Equipment & Supply

FEPP Disposals: 58
Original Acquisition Value: \$1,653,115

Disposal Highlights:

- Gama Goats
- 60, 70, 80's Vintage 6X6, 2 ½ & 5 ton trucks
- Mobile Homes & Wood Structures

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 over 500 vehicles and pieces of equipment which have been acquired through the FEPP and FFP programs. These assets are distributed between IDL Area and Forest Protective Districts, Timber Protective Associations, Rangeland Fire Protection Associations, and FSOs throughout Idaho as follows:

The total original acquisition value for all FEPP managed by the IDL:
\$10,597,624

The total original acquisition value for all FFP managed by the IDL:
\$9,959,876

**The cumulative total original acquisition value of all FEPP and FFP:
\$20,557,500**



Before and After - Carey Rural Fire District M916A1 based Tactical Water Tender

WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION

Early spring saw the production and distribution of the most recent “Don’t Be a Guberif” coloring book to Idaho’s Forest Protective Districts and city, county and rural fire departments. Thanks to Idaho Firewise for providing this opportunity.

As we continued to move forward towards the fire season each of the Forest Protective Districts and the two Timber Protective Associations responded proactively with fire prevention messaging. As a whole, they conducted over 90 presentations at more than 40 schools. Through that tremendous effort over 7,300 students were reached.



The Idaho Fire Prevention team spent time working on and introducing the “One Less Spark” campaign. With a goal of reducing the number of human-caused fires through development of a central message, and instilling positive change in behavior where individuals take

responsibility to reduce the risks and effects of wildfire, this program is being successfully utilized in five other states. The Idaho campaign will include outreach efforts on fire causes, graphics, and the use of social media to spread the word. This “One Less Spark” campaign is aimed at decreasing the number of those fires that threaten private residences and Idaho’s natural resources. One other important desired “end result” of this program is to increase the public awareness of the importance of protecting Sage Grouse habitat, and one adaptable means of doing so is through prevention of human-caused fires. For further information and to learn how you can help to protect Idaho’s sagebrush ecosystem from destructive wildfires please visit www.idahofireblogspot.com.

The City of Eagle is home to the new Eagle Firewise Garden, with ribbon cutting held by Eagle Parks and Recreation. As described in their posting, “the Firewise Garden demonstrates landscape beauty, smart environmental safety choices and efficient use of resources to our Eagle residents and Treasure Valley community”.



Brett Van Paepeghem, pictured, is the South Idaho Project Manager for Idaho Firewise and provided the leadership to make this project come to fruition. The garden is a collaborative effort of the City of Eagle’s Park and Recreation Department, the Eagle Fire Department, the Bureau of Land Management, Idaho Firewise, and the Healthy Hills Initiative.

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.

The Cache found the 2014 fire season to above average, with considerable complexity. Geographically, CDK experienced minimal supply movement in the northern portion of the Idaho Panhandle, and heavy supply movement into the southern portion of the support zone.

CDK was also heavily engaged with supporting many of the National Interagency Support Caches (NISC) across the United States. This support was predominately associated with shipping federal supply assets, valued at approximately \$8 million, which were preemptively purchased by the Washington Office of the USFS, then shipped and stored within the NISC community before fire season. These supplies were strategically placed at three predetermined Caches across the country: Coeur d'Alene, ID, Denver, CO, and Ontario, CA. This was done in an effort to buffer any unforeseen issues arising as a result of the General Services Administration (GSA), Wildfire Supply & Equipment Supply Program moving to the Department of Defense, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). Of this pre-purchased federal inventory, CDK received and stored approximately \$2.1 million worth of wildfire fighting assets (hose, nozzles, valves, Nomex clothing, etc.) to assist with the 2014 national wildfire efforts.

Supply Support

The Cache supported five Type 2 and eight Type 3 Incident Management Teams (IMT). Additionally, CDK directly outfitted one helitack crew and four engine modules from Canada, which were provided through the Northwest Compact.

Supply movement, state to state, was extensive in 2014. CDK honored supply requests, especially early on in the season. Supply resources were shipped to NISC units and Incident Management Teams to assist local and regional

suppression efforts in Montana, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Alaska, Northern and Southern California. When Idaho's fire season kicked off, CDK received supplies to support IMT efforts from twelve of the fifteen NISC's across the US, including Alaska. This logistical ebb and flow of the collective NISC Inventory, valued at approximately \$120 million, is key to the successful support of firefighters locally and abroad.

Staffing and Transportation

The magnitude of the local and national fire suppression efforts created a substantial workload for CDK. To compensate, the Cache organized overlapping split-shifts (day/night), and hired 46 additional casual employees to assist with the shipment, return, and refurbishment of fire supplies. CDK also brought in three detailers from within the NISC community. Montana provided a qualified Assistant Cache Manager (ACMR) to help with database management. Alaska provided a Small Engine Mechanic (SMEC) to assist in the Small Engine Repair Shop and Colorado sent a qualified Materials Handler Leader Trainee (WHLR-T) to help manage supply operations. Additionally, CDK rented a total of 17 box trucks, 4x4 pickups and cargo vans. CDK also brought in two USFS vehicles to augment the existing fleet and meet workload requirements. By season's end,

CDK staff members had transported supplies and equipment, exceeding 55,000 miles.



A hot day in California. CDK resources deployed on the Happy Camp Complex

Data Administration

The 2014 fire season generated the greatest business volume experienced at CDK since bringing on the Incident Cache Business System (ICBS-R) database back in June of 2010. To assist with managing the large volumes of data, two additional clerks were trained to assist the ACMR. CDK also employed a NISC specialist to audit all project Type 2 and 3 fire packages.

Small Engine Repair Shop (Pump Shop)

The Pump Shop was heavily impacted during the 2014 season. Mechanics received, diagnosed and repaired more than 390 pieces of equipment, i.e., pumps, chainsaws, generators, etc. To help with the excessive work load, CDK ordered and received a senior Small Engine Mechanic from the Alaska Cache. The Pump Shop continues to work on residual equipment related to the 2014 fire season at the time of this report.

2014 Basic Business Summary

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| • Managed Shelf Stock | \$8,060,121 |
| • Managed Field Inventory* | \$828,053 |

Current Cache Value (Pre-inventory)	\$8,888,174
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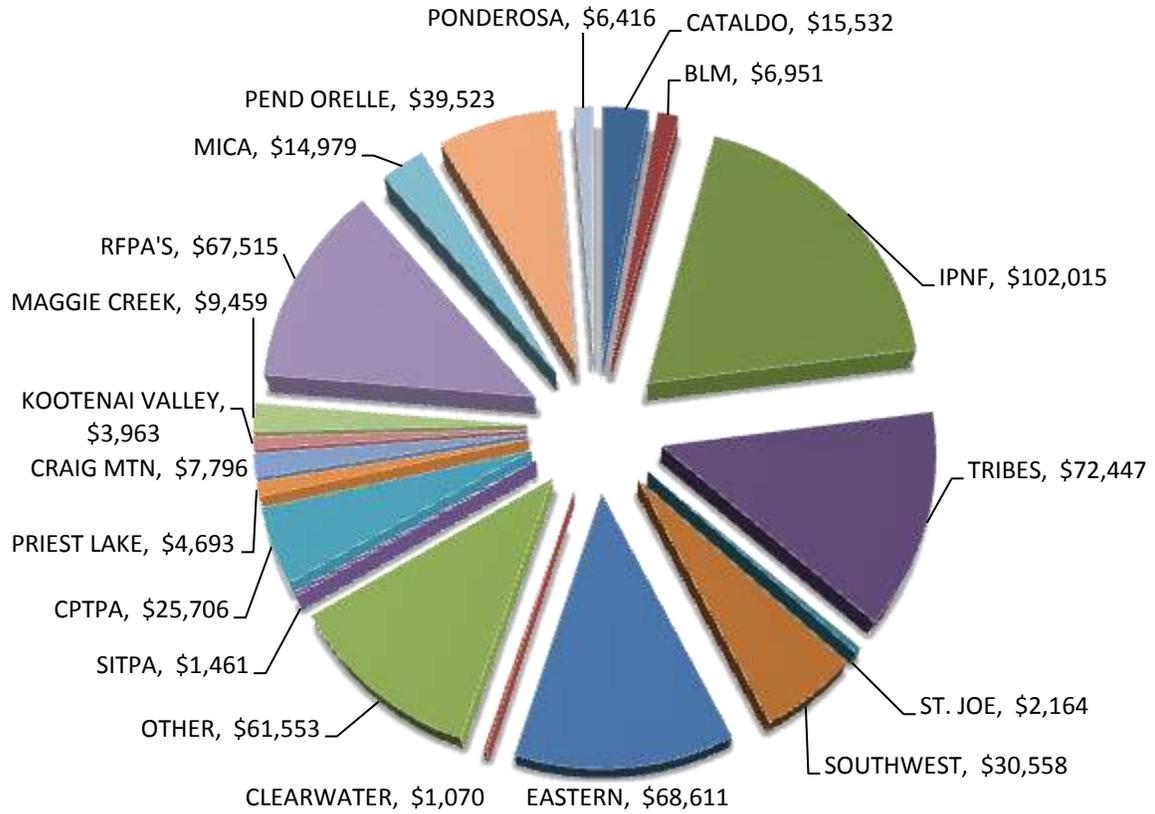
*Cache supplies prepositioned to Areas, Districts, and Associations

Wildland Fire Incidents Served	163 each
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- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| • Total Issues - 1122 | \$5,667,259 |
| • Total Returns - 486 | \$2,507,769 |
| • Total Transfers Cache to Cache - 95 | \$4,202,029 |

Total Supply Movement	\$12,377,057
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2014 Routine Supply Orders



2014 Sales Total \$542,412 vs. 2013 Sales Total \$382,580

APPENDICES

NUMBER OF FIRES BY CAUSE, BY DISTRICT										
District	Tot # Fires	Lightning	Misc	Debris Burning	Camp Fire	Equip Use	Arson	Children	Smoking	Rail Road
CPTPA	81	60	9	3	2	6		1		
West St. Joe FPD	55	38	1	2	3	2	9			
SITPA	44	23	8	4	8			1		
Pend Oreille FPD	32	14	8	3	5	2				
Southwest Idaho FPD	28	16	7	2	2	1				
Craig Mountain FPD	27	15	5	2	2	2	1			
Ponderosa FPD	19	14	1	1	1	2				
Maggie Creek FPD	19	11	3	4		1				
Priest Lake FPD	16	14		1		1				
Mica FPD	15	3	4	6	1	1				
Cataldo FPD	8	6			2					
Kootenai Valley FPD	7	3		2		1	1			
Total	351	217	46	30	26	19	11	2	0	0

ACRES BURNED, BY CAUSE, BY DISTRICT										
District	Total Acres	Lightning	Misc	Equip Use	Debris Burnin	Camp Fire	Arson	Children	Rail Road	Smoking
Craig Mountain FPD	72,751.2	71,761.4	242.2	740.0	7.2	0.2	0.1			
Southwest Idaho FPD	8,726.7	1,904.3	6,799.0	0.1	2.0	21.3				
West St. Joe FPD	408.7	315.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	91.8			
Maggie Creek FPD	237.6	14.9	34.9	0.8	187.1					
Mica FPD	203.1	19.2	1.5	0.6	181.5	0.3				
SITPA	114.4	42.6	3.8		3.7	64.2		0.1		
CPTPA	29.5	21.8	1.4	5.0	1.1	0.2		0.1		
Ponderosa FPD	20.1	18.4	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1				
Pend Oreille FPD	18.7	2.4	4.6	0.2	2.0	9.5				
Priest Lake FPD	12.1	2.0		0.1	10.0					
Kootenai Valley FPD	2.6	0.4		1.8	0.2		0.2			
Cataldo FPD	0.9	0.7				0.2				
Total	82,525.4	74,103.8	7,088.5	749.1	395.2	96.5	92.1	0.2	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	81	70	11					
West St. Joe FPD	55	39	9	5	2			
SITPA	44	33	9	2				
Pend Oreille FPD	32	24	8					
Southwest Idaho FPD	28	11	12	1	1	1	1	1
Craig Mountain FPD	27	10	8	3	2	1	2	1
Ponderosa FPD	19	10	9					
Maggie Creek FPD	19	9	6	3	1			
Priest Lake FPD	16	13	2	1				
Mica FPD	15	5	7	2	1			
Cataldo FPD	8	8						
Kootenai Valley FPD	7	6	1					
Total	351	238	82	17	7	2	3	2
Class A Fires	0-.25 ac.							
Class B Fires	.26-9.9 ac.							
Class C Fires	10-99.9 ac.							
Class D Fires	100-299.9 ac.							
Class E Fires	300-999.9 ac.							
Class F Fires	1,000-4,999.9 ac.							
Class G Fires	5,000+ ac.							

SUPPRESSION COST PER FIRE			
District	# of Fires	Suppression Cost	District Cost/Fire
CPTPA	81	\$437,224	\$5,398
West St. Joe FPD	55	\$4,304,227	\$78,259
SITPA	44	\$1,359,547	\$30,899
Pend Oreille FPD	32	\$147,522	\$4,610
Southwest Idaho FPD	28	\$5,206,337	\$185,941
Craig Mountain FPD	27	\$10,033,769	\$371,621
Ponderosa FPD	19	\$191,409	\$10,074
Maggie Creek FPD	19	\$178,091	\$9,373
Priest Lake FPD	16	\$128,972	\$8,061
Mica FPD	15	\$86,050	\$5,737
Cataldo FPD	8	\$20,610	\$2,576
Kootenai Valley FPD	7	\$29,044	\$4,149
Total	351	\$22,122,802	\$63,028

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

SUPPRESSION COST PER ACRE BURNED			
District	# of Acres	Suppression Cost	District Cost/Acre
Craig Mountain FPD	72,751.2	\$10,033,769	\$138
Southwest Idaho FPD	8,726.7	\$5,206,337	\$597
West St. Joe FPD	408.7	\$4,304,227	\$10,533
Maggie Creek FPD	237.6	\$178,091	\$750
Mica FPD	203.1	\$86,050	\$424
SITPA	114.4	\$1,359,547	\$11,886
CPTPA	29.5	\$437,224	\$14,806
Ponderosa FPD	20.1	\$191,409	\$9,547
Pend Oreille FPD	18.7	\$147,522	\$7,880
Priest Lake FPD	12.1	\$128,972	\$10,659
Kootenai Valley FPD	2.6	\$29,044	\$11,171
Cataldo FPD	0.9	\$20,610	\$22,900
Total	82,525	\$22,122,802	\$268

Minor discrepancies exist due to rounding

2014 CONSECUTIVE DATES OF HIGHEST FIRE OCCURANCE		
Month	Day	# Fires
08	02	26
08	03	20
08	04	8
08	05	3
08	06	5
08	07	1
08	08	2
08	09	5
08	10	1
08	11	3
08	12	29
08	13	9
08	14	7
08	15	10
Total		129
Statewide # fires on multi days-290		
Statewide # multi fire days-55		

NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT USED ON FIRES		
District	Air Tankers	Helicopters
Priest Lake FPD	1	3
Kootenai Valley FPD	0	3
Mica FPD	0	2
Pend Oreille FPD	5	2
Cataldo FPD	0	0
West St. Joe FPD	10	17
Ponderosa FPD	0	1
Maggie Creek FPD	2	10
Craig Mountain FPD	20	22
Southwest Idaho FPD	24	28
SITPA	8	17
CPTPA	1	32
Total	71	137

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 Big Cougar
Fire - Craig Mountain FPD**