

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Wednesday, November 11, 2009 – 0800 MT
National Preparedness Level 1**

National Fire Activity

Initial attack activity: Light (66 new fires)
 New large fires: 2 (*)
 Large fires contained: 5
 Uncontained large fires : ** 1
 Area Command Teams committed: 0
 NIMOs committed: 0
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 1
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 0

Nationally, there are 20 large fires being managed with minimal or no resource commitment that are not shown on today's report.

** Uncontained large fires do not include confine/contain and resource benefit incidents.

[Link](#) to Geographic Area daily reports.

Southwest Area (PL 2)

New fires: 0
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 0
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 1

Reno, Apache-Sitgreaves NF. IMT 1 (Hughes). Confine/contain management strategy. Twenty-three miles southwest of Alpine, AZ. Pine and mixed conifer. Active backing fire.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
Reno	AZ	ASF	5,936	362	N/A	N/A	44	0	1	1	1	0	177K	FS
Number 5	NM	MEA	931	0	100	---	45	5	1	38	0	0	NR	BIA

MEA – Mescalero Agency, BIA

Southern Area (PL 1)

New fires: 34
 New large fires: 2
 Uncontained large fires: 1

Thatcher, Florida DOF. Twenty miles southeast of Tampa, FL. Southern rough. No new information. Last report unless new information is received.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
Thatcher	FS	FLS	300	---	50	UNK	14	---	0	3	0	0	NR	ST
East Radio Tower	KY	KYS	400	200	100	---	10	-16	1	1	0	0	NR	PRI
* Conley Fork	KY	KYS	290	---	100	---	19	---	2	0	0	0	NR	PRI
* Shelbiana	KY	KYS	208	---	100	---	23	---	2	3	0	0	NR	PRI
Lost Polly	KY	DBF	135	-15	100	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR	FS

KYS – Kentucky DOF DBF – Daniel Boone NF

Predictive Services Discussion: Arizona and western New Mexico will be warm and dry today. Southern California should be a little cooler with slightly higher humidity. Most of the Southeast will have high humidity with rain from Florida to Virginia.

[Link](#) to Predictive Services Outlook products.



**Today's Discussion is From
"This Day in History"**

"Lessons Learned" serve as brief summaries of powerful learning opportunities. You can use these summaries as a foundation and launch point for further dialogue and discussion. Apply these lessons learned to yourself, your crew, and your unit.

Veteran's Day

Historical Summary: On the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918, an armistice, or temporary cessation of hostilities, was declared between the Allied nations and Germany in the First World War, then known as "The Great War." Commemorated as Armistice Day beginning the following year, November 11th became a legal federal holiday in the United States in 1938. In the aftermath of World War II and the Korean War, Armistice Day became Veteran's Day, a holiday dedicated to American veterans of all wars.



Celebrating this holiday brings to mind the many connections the military has with the mission of firefighting for the land management agencies. This offers an opportunity to learn more about our military coworkers and our interesting and intertwined past. The following is a look at just a few.

The use of military resources in wildland fire suppression began August 20, 1886, when Army Captain Moses Harris lead troops into Yellowstone National Park, where forest fires had raged for months. Capt. Harris ordered his men to battle the flames, beginning the federal government's role in forest fire control. It was Harris and his successors at Yellowstone that developed the firefighting strategies and tactics that are still used today. The troops in Yellowstone National Park became the first paid wildland firefighters. The army system called for coordinated fire prevention efforts, a series of fire lookouts and lightning-quick response to fire outbreaks. Army rangers also introduced the idea of public campgrounds to control visitors' campfires.

1939 - The newly organized Alaska Fire Control Service and the military suppressed fires in Alaska during World War II. Smoke from these fires was a hindrance to flight and was considered a threat to national security.



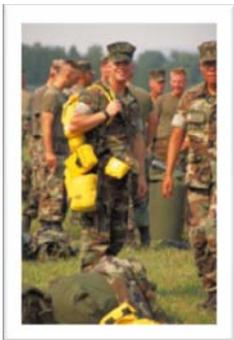
In June 1940, Major William H. Lee, of the U.S. Army visited the USFS Region 1 (Northern Region) smokejumper training camp at Seeley Lake, Montana. He later incorporated Forest Service techniques in

the establishment of the U.S. Army Airborne. Major Lee commanded the 101st Airborne during World War II and became known as "Father of the Airborne Troops."

1945 - Continued expansion of the smokejumper program and returning war veterans increased the number of jumpers from 110 to 220. During the severe fire season of 1945, smokejumpers proved to be invaluable firefighters. Members of the [555th Parachute Infantry Battalion](#), the nation's first African-American parachute infantry battalion, were trained at timber jumping and firefighting to combat Japanese incendiary balloons. Though the balloons did not materialize, the 300 paratroopers were used as suppression crews on large fires throughout the west. The 555th made a total of 1200 jumps to 36 fires. In addition to the 555th, 14 military pararescue jumpers were also trained.

By 1946, USFS Region 1 had 146 jumpers, 84% of them war veterans. That year, Region 6 (Pacific NW Region) saw smokejumping's first fatality in the line of duty, Private First Class Brown, a medic and member of the 555th.

The Modular Airborne Firefighting System (MAFFS) program military supports firefighting efforts by providing Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve units flying in military C-130 aircraft equipped as airtankers to support wildland fire suppression activities. Aircrews get annual training and are certified by NIFC.



There are, however, conditions on when and how we can use military resources. The first step in the process is that before military resources can be ordered, all civilian resources must be committed to active fires or to initial attack. It is a NMAC responsibility to ensure that all civilian resources are committed before placing orders for military resources. Once that decision is made and mobilization of the

military begins, Incident Management Teams must be ready to work with these resources.

October, 1956: [Bell 204 "Huey" \(UH-1\)](#) The US Army's first production-line turbine powered utility helicopter and the most representative helicopter of the Vietnam era. The Bell Huey was the first mass-produced helicopter powered by a jet turbine. With its distinctive "whomp-whomp" sound that could be heard miles away, the UH/AH-1 aircraft have totaled more than 27 million flight hours since Oct. 20, 1956 when the "granddaddy" of all H-1's, the XH-40, made its first flight. Since then, more than 16,000 H-1 helicopters have been produced by Bell and its licensees -- making it the most successful military aircraft in aviation history. The influx of combat-trained pilots post-war naturally fit in well with the challenges of flying fire suppression missions. To get firefighters on the ground quick, fire managers utilized the helicopter for rappel; adopting and adapting the military technique.

There was a period of time when military assistance began to decline as agencies grew, work programs such as the CCC's were introduced, and private industry became more involved. Now, as our agencies are getting smaller, work programs are being eliminated and private industry cannot meet incident demand, we are once again turning to the use of military resources.

Discussion Question: There is a very good chance that we will all work with the military on a wildland fire or all-hazard incident sometime in our career. Identify several hurdles we can expect to encounter that could affect the safety and efficiency of the operation. Identify some resources you can use to help with understanding how to work with the military: 1) for aviation missions, and 2) for ground operations.



Yellowstone NP 1988 - Fire suppression efforts are aided by six Army and two Marine battalions, MAFFS and 57 helicopters.

Resources:

- [S-520 Fireline handbook, chapter on "Military Resources"](#)
- [NIFC Military Use Handbook, 2006 \(NFES 2175\)](#)
- [Military Support in Wildland Fire Suppression, Timeline 1988 – 2006](#)

Fires and Acres Yesterday

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern California	FIRES					6	2	8
	ACRES					0	0	0
Southern California	FIRES					7	0	7
	ACRES					90	1	91
Northern Rockies	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						0	0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Area	FIRES					14	2	16
	ACRES					563	71	634
Southern Area	FIRES			1		33		34
	ACRES			1		1,705		1,706
TOTAL	FIRES	0	0	1	0	60	5	66
	ACRES	0	0	1	0	2,358	72	2,431

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES	1	49	42	21	387	27	527
	ACRES	1	766,969	759,664	101,190	1,323,758	15	2,951,597
Northwest	FIRES	390	322	26	80	1,085	1,468	3,371
	ACRES	9,573	30,770	2,353	2,221	56,170	73,016	174,103
Northern California	FIRES	157	64	4	39	3,287	855	4,406
	ACRES	1,465	1,535	5	1,759	66,028	35,039	105,831
Southern California	FIRES	43	186	16	33	3,527	592	4,397
	ACRES	1,589	4,209	45	6,021	23,925	268,942	304,731
Northern Rockies	FIRES	827	121	18	33	650	853	2,502
	ACRES	6,162	1,015	398	10,878	24,728	24,266	67,447
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	49	548	5	29	627	495	1,753
	ACRES	106	69,365	226	7,282	18,443	38,634	134,056
Western Great Basin	FIRES	10	403	9	12	102	143	679
	ACRES	2,440	29,479	150	22	956	318	33,365
Southwest	FIRES	873	284	10	64	907	1,393	3,531
	ACRES	82,611	89,862	3,843	8,011	288,005	147,671	620,003
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	623	474	19	29	752	415	2,312
	ACRES	3,178	10,818	535	67	74,531	11,448	100,577
Eastern Area	FIRES	438		42	29	14,444	584	15,537
	ACRES	1,241		889	110	117,947	7,025	127,212
Southern Area	FIRES	716		240	55	35,554	613	37,178
	ACRES	91,022		48,409	44,166	983,987	31,691	1,199,275
TOTAL	FIRES	4,127	2,451	431	424	61,322	7,438	76,193
	ACRES	199,388	1,004,022	816,517	181,727	2,978,478	638,065	5,818,197

Ten Year Average Fires	75,346
Ten Year Average Acres	7,064,847

*** Changes in some agency YTD acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments. ***

Prescribed Fires and Acres Yesterday

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES	1	6				5	12
	ACRES	219	239				140	598
Northern California	FIRES						5	5
	ACRES						561	561
Southern California	FIRES						0	0
	ACRES						1	1
Northern Rockies	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES						0	0
	ACRES						200	200
Rocky Mountain	FIRES		0			1	1	2
	ACRES		181			230	195	606
Eastern Area	FIRES			2		3		5
	ACRES			104		74		178
Southern Area	FIRES				1	1	4	6
	ACRES				60	24	4,459	4,543
TOTAL	FIRES	1	6	2	1	5	15	30
	ACRES	219	420	104	60	328	5,556	6,687

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES					1		1
	ACRES					290		290
Northwest	FIRES	47	238	29	4	1	276	595
	ACRES	14,800	39,850	4,018	47	1	42,448	101,164
Northern California	FIRES	26	17	27	78	23	284	455
	ACRES	224	2,515	28,246	5,369	2,540	17,205	56,099
Southern California	FIRES	1	11	15	11	1	132	171
	ACRES	1	736	2,162	1,465	195	11,893	16,452
Northern Rockies	FIRES	38	29	92	5	67	341	572
	ACRES	9,944	4,466	21,824	355	6,684	28,912	72,185
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	1	32	7	13	58	145	256
	ACRES	8	13,883	1,635	344	4,181	26,189	46,240
Western Great Basin	FIRES		5	2			6	13
	ACRES		1,657	62			859	2,578
Southwest	FIRES	35	27	3	6		656	727
	ACRES	15,715	49,887	501	922		149,136	216,161
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	77	54	135	19	69	186	540
	ACRES	9,660	6,266	21,459	7,746	2,899	36,976	85,006
Eastern Area	FIRES	72		556	54	2,686	228	3,596
	ACRES	72,442		78,762	9,464	156,815	56,565	374,048
Southern Area	FIRES	10		301	590	833	1,639	3,373
	ACRES	3,180		163,595	94,301	301,125	1,029,455	1,591,656
TOTAL	FIRES	307	413	1,167	780	3,739	3,893	10,299
	ACRES	125,974	119,260	322,264	120,013	474,730	1,399,638	2,561,879

*** Changes in some agency YTD acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments. ***

Additional wildfire information is available through the Geographic Areas at <http://gacc.nifc.gov/>.

** National Interagency Coordination Center **