

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Thursday, November 11, 2010 – 0800 MT
National Preparedness Level 1**

National Fire Activity

Initial attack activity:	Light (143 new fires)
New large fires:	4 (*)
Large fires contained:	3
Uncontained large fires: **	13
Area Command Teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	0
Type 2 IMTs committed:	0

Nationally, there are 10 large fires being managed to achieve multiple objectives.

** Uncontained large fires include only fires being managed under a full suppression strategy.

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

Southern Area (PL 3)

New fires:	90
New large fires:	1
Uncontained large fires:	11

Fish Trap Complex, Daniel Boone NF. Ten miles east of Stanton, KY. Logging slash and hardwood litter. No new information. Last report unless new information is received.

Sett Ranch, Texas Forest Service. Started on private land eleven miles northwest of Metcalf Gap, TX. Hardwood litter. Residences threatened. No new information.

Greasy, Osage Agency, BIA. Five miles east of Ralston, OK. Timber and grass. No new information.

Peeper, Okmulgee Field Office, BIA. Three miles northeast of Slick, OK. Timber. No new information.

Kenworthy, Osage Agency, BIA. Three miles northwest of Pawhuska, OK. Grass. No new information.

Curry, Texas Forest Service. Started on private land twelve miles southwest of Plainview, TX. Brush. Numerous structures threatened. No new information.

Leslie, Arkansas Forestry Commission. One miles west of Leslie, AR. Logging slash. No new information.

Lost Cabin, Oklahoma DOF. Four miles south of Keys, OK. Timber. Structures threatened. No new information.

* **Price Mountain**, Virginia DOF. Three miles southwest of Blacksburg, VA. Hardwood litter. No further information received.

Arabia Bay, Georgia Forestry Commission. Six miles north of Homerville, GA. Hardwood litter. Moderate fire activity. Reduction in acreage due to more accurate mapping.

Cold Springs, National Forests in North Carolina. Two miles northeast of Kyle, NC. Hardwood litter. Minimal fire activity.

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
Fish Trap Complex	KY	DBF	1,793	---	95	UNK	74	---	3	1	0	0	769K	FS
Sett Ranch	TX	TXS	1,500	---	50	11/11	8	---	0	0	0	0	NR	PRI
Greasy	OK	OSA	842	---	40	11/14	4	---	0	2	0	0	13K	BIA
Peeper	OK	OMA	674	---	98	UNK	7	---	0	2	0	0	6K	BIA
Kenworthy	OK	OSA	500	---	20	11/12	6	---	0	2	0	0	5K	BIA
Curry	TX	TXS	366	---	90	UNK	4	---	0	0	0	0	NR	PRI
Leslie	AR	ARS	331	---	90	UNK	6	---	4	0	0	0	1K	ST
Lost Cabin	OK	OKS	220	---	75	UNK	10	---	0	2	0	0	5K	ST
* Price Mountain	VA	VAS	200	---	75	UNK	38	---	2	5	1	0	7K	ST
Arabia Bay	GA	GAS	150	-1,350	50	11/16	23	12	0	4	0	0	3K	ST
Cold Springs	NC	NCF	130	7	80	11/11	7	-6	0	0	0	0	53K	FS
Van Buren	AR	ARS	1,004	244	100	---	11	0	0	0	0	0	1.5K	ST

Eastern Area (PL 1)

New fires: 30
 New large fires: 3
 Uncontained large fires: 2

* **Blackhawk**, Big Oaks NWR. Three miles west of New Marion, IN. Timber litter, brush and grass. No further information received.

* **Hickory Hollow**, Mark Twain NF. Fifteen miles southeast of Salem, MO. Hardwood litter and slash. Moderate fire activity.

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
* Blackhawk	IN	BOR	500	---	60	11/13	7	---	0	1	0	0	3K	FWS
* Hickory Hollow	MO	MTF	150	---	20	11/12	0	---	0	0	0	0	5.5K	FS
* Tracer	IN	BOR	450	---	100	---	9	---	0	2	0	0	4K	FWS
Grassy Knob	IL	SHF	409	109	100	---	37	-25	1	4	1	0	75K	FS

SHF – Shawnee NF

Predictive Services Discussion: A large low pressure system moving across the Southwest today will create offshore winds across southern California in its wake. This will lead to poor overnight relative humidity recoveries across the coastal mountains and valleys of southern California. Breezy conditions will be common across the Southwest and southern Great Plains. Low relative humidity will continue in the Southeast.

[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 responded to 36 fire calls and made a total of 1200 individual jumps. 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.



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 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.

Discussion Questions:

- When and how we can use military resources?



Before military resources can be ordered, all civilian resources must be committed to active fires or to initial attack. It is an NMAC responsibility to ensure that all civilian resources are committed before placing orders for military resources.

once again turning to the use of military resources.

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](#)

"This Day in History" is a collaborative project between "6 Minutes for Safety" and the Wildland Fire Lessons Learned Center.

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					17		17
	ACRES					166		166
Southern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern Rockies	FIRES						2	2
	ACRES						0	0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES					2		2
	ACRES					4		4
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES					1		1
	ACRES					0		0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES					1		1
	ACRES					500		500
Eastern Area	FIRES			0		22	8	30
	ACRES			380		238	193	811
Southern Area	FIRES			1		86	3	90
	ACRES			33		511	26	570
TOTAL	FIRES	0	0	1	0	129	13	143
	ACRES	0	0	413	0	1,419	219	2,051

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES	1	76	69	53	473	16	688
	ACRES	103	295,196	145,406	113,280	575,426	10	1,129,421
Northwest	FIRES	176	229	18	29	557	1,181	2,190
	ACRES	34,794	19,861	4,292	4,942	33,522	13,365	110,776
Northern California	FIRES	77	126	1	13	2,198	532	2,947
	ACRES	58	12,224	0	8	19,662	2,899	34,851
Southern California	FIRES	20	300	6	65	2,632	569	3,592
	ACRES	186	13,723	42	11,874	26,323	32,211	84,359
Northern Rockies	FIRES	601	78	7	16	414	614	1,730
	ACRES	5,059	17,778	15,301	3,797	15,210	13,413	70,558
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	47	600	3	29	609	542	1,830
	ACRES	12,382	411,324	605	5,248	175,689	76,630	681,878
Western Great Basin	FIRES	4	242	9	16	80	78	429
	ACRES	0	19,337	35	10	3,165	1,314	23,861
Southwest	FIRES	556	245	14	66	508	1,043	2,432
	ACRES	7,727	19,278	40	24,855	176,279	83,044	311,223
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	871	476	9	43	578	470	2,447
	ACRES	5,376	13,282	3,064	11,076	95,004	10,749	138,551
Eastern Area	FIRES	694		49	29	12,524	555	13,851
	ACRES	2,868		5,466	43	101,621	6,767	116,765
Southern Area	FIRES	573		97	26	30,754	752	32,202
	ACRES	36,732		6,884	201	917,935	34,311	996,063
TOTAL	FIRES	3,620	2,372	282	385	51,327	6,352	64,338
	ACRES	105,285	822,003	181,135	175,334	2,139,836	274,713	3,698,306

Ten Year Average Fires	72,446
Ten Year Average Acres	6,670,120

*** 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		7				8	15
	ACRES		357				573	930
Northern California	FIRES		1		4		23	28
	ACRES		2		7		938	947
Southern California	FIRES			2			1	3
	ACRES			853			20	873
Northern Rockies	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES		1			2	4	7
	ACRES		270			157	1,366	1,793
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES				0		0	0
	ACRES				5		9	14
Rocky Mountain	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						20	20
Eastern Area	FIRES			1	1	5		7
	ACRES			25	143	459		627
Southern Area	FIRES					2	2	4
	ACRES					26	951	977
TOTAL	FIRES	0	9	3	5	9	39	65
	ACRES	0	629	878	155	642	3,877	6,181

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES			3		12	3	18
	ACRES			59		14,931	446	15,436
Northwest	FIRES	33	150	23	2	1	445	654
	ACRES	14,541	28,037	2,532	77	205	64,029	109,421
Northern California	FIRES	2	16	36	44	29	489	616
	ACRES	24	833	22,592	1,705	4,042	22,076	51,272
Southern California	FIRES	1	12	20	9	21	120	183
	ACRES	37	2,018	5,679	591	2,549	3,811	14,685
Northern Rockies	FIRES	111	44	120	10	104	342	731
	ACRES	5,035	6,188	28,370	1,245	3,914	29,327	74,079
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	2	25	6	15	44	96	188
	ACRES	4,100	3,202	2,745	830	2,689	33,677	47,243
Western Great Basin	FIRES		8	2	4	1	9	24
	ACRES		1,302	1,395	846	210	652	4,405
Southwest	FIRES	42	21	12	10		180	265
	ACRES	12,026	23,166	8,870	2,387		82,509	128,958
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	48	77	128	24	51	178	506
	ACRES	8,036	18,613	28,964	8,477	6,727	29,037	99,854
Eastern Area	FIRES	76		405	56	1,551	167	2,255
	ACRES	63,775		60,286	6,439	103,049	65,930	299,479
Southern Area	FIRES	23		193	65	8,982	1,148	10,411
	ACRES	3,367		87,468	71,587	269,372	1,061,830	1,493,624
TOTAL	FIRES	338	353	948	239	10,796	3,177	15,851
	ACRES	110,941	83,359	248,960	94,184	407,688	1,393,324	2,338,456

***** 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/>.