

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Wednesday, October 20, 2010 – 0530 MT
National Preparedness Level 1**

National Fire Activity

Initial attack activity: Moderate (204 new fires)
 New large fires: 3 (*)
 Large fires contained: 2
 Uncontained large fires: ** 2
 Area Command Teams committed: 0
 NIMOs committed: 0
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 0
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 1

Nationally, there are 48 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: 161
 New large fires: 2
 Uncontained large fires: 2
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 1

Wrangler, Kisatchie NF. IMT2 (Quesinberry). Twenty miles southwest of Natchitoches, LA. Southern rough, pine and hardwood timber. Moderate fire behavior. Structures threatened. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

*** Bombing Range Nine 21**, National Forests in Florida. Eleven miles west of Astor, FL. Timber and brush. Extreme fire behavior with long-range spotting.

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
Wrangler	LA	KIF	3,515	598	60	10/20	259	13	8	5	1	0	885K	FS
* Bombing Range Nine 21	FL	FNF	1,100	---	30	10/20	30	---	0	4	3	0	200K	FS
* Newby	GA	GAS	100	---	100	---	28	---	2	4	1	0	6.4K	ST

GAS – Georgia Forestry Commission

Rocky Mountain Area (PL 1)

New fires: 1
 New large fires: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 0

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
* Greenwood	KS	KSX	520	---	100	---	4	---	0	1	0	0	5K	CNTY

KSX – Kansas Counties

Predictive Services Discussion: Dry, gusty winds are expected today from portions of the Great Lakes to Ohio. Most of the Southern Area will be dry today except for showers over the Appalachians. A low pressure system near the southern California coast will bring scattered showers and thunderstorms to much of the southwest quarter of the country.

[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.

First Flight of the Huey – October 20th, 1956

There are few firefighters that will not have the opportunity to work with or be assisted by the world's most famous helicopter, the Huey. The quintessential helicopter, the Huey is the pick-up truck of the helicopter industry. From large crew shuttles, buckets and sling loads, to rappel and short haul, of versatility and power. The Huey from its designation of HU-1. The that Bell began casting the name pedals. The official U.S. Army never used in practice. After 1962, was changed to UH-1 but the

The Huey story traces back adaptation of the turbine engine to was the first mass-produced turbine. The piston-drive engines 1960s were underpowered and not useful for most military missions. Although designed as an air ambulance, it was recognized even then that the Huey might turn out to be the most useful aerial platform ever put in production.



The original 1956 Huey XH-40

this aircraft has become an icon quickly developed its nickname reference became so popular on the helicopter's anti-torque name "Iroquois" was almost the designation for all models nickname remained.

over 5 decades to 1955 and the helicopter flight. The Bell Huey helicopter powered by a jet used in the 1950s and early

The Huey family of aircraft have totaled more than 27 million flight hours since October 20th, 1956 when the "granddaddy" of all Hueys, the XH-40, made its first flight. Since then, more than 16,000 Huey helicopters have been produced making it the most successful military aircraft in aviation history.

Hueys are a particularly noisy helicopter with its distinctive "whomp-whomp" sound that can be heard miles away, because, when in forward flight, the tip of the advancing rotor blade breaks the speed of sound, creating a small sonic boom.

- **Hearing protection is a "must have" when around helicopters for the same reason that we wear it around chainsaws. Do you have ear plugs in your pocket?**

The Huey saw combat in Vietnam in 1962, first as a troop transport and medevac helicopter and later as an armed assault helicopter used to protect troop transports. Troops could now be taken into and removed from key strategic positions.

- **There is no doubt about the convenience of using a helicopter to transport crews and equipment, but knowing the inherent risks of helicopter flight, make sure to ask yourself Question #1 on page 52 of your IRPG before every flight.**

In Vietnam, up to 900,000 wounded were medically evacuated by Huey helicopters. As a result, 98% of wounded who survived the first 24 hours lived to return home.

- **There is always the possibility on any incident that someone might need to be medivaced. What plan do you and your crew have in place for this situation?**

1970, The U.S. Marines wanted a more powerful version of the Huey equipped with two engines. They were concerned about an engine failure over water because helicopters are notoriously difficult aircraft to escape from, for they immediately turn upside down after hitting the water.

- **Identify situations where the best emergency LZ is the water. Discuss this "what if" with your crew/group.**
- **Did you know that water ditching training is available? Look for A-312 on www.IAT.gov**

Resources: - The Helicopter History website www.helis.com

"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					6		6
	ACRES					0		0
Southern California	FIRES					1		1
	ACRES					0		0
Northern Rockies	FIRES						2	2
	ACRES						0	0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES			1			6	7
	ACRES			0			273	273
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES						2	2
	ACRES						0	0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES		1			0	0	1
	ACRES		20			50	270	340
Eastern Area	FIRES	3				20	1	24
	ACRES	25				27	3	55
Southern Area	FIRES				1	152	8	161
	ACRES				1	781	1,118	1,900
TOTAL	FIRES	3	1	1	1	179	19	204
	ACRES	25	20	0	1	858	1,664	2,568

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	145,473	113,280	572,936	10	1,126,998
Northwest	FIRES	179	209	14	29	552	1,140	2,123
	ACRES	34,758	17,798	4,292	4,942	33,512	8,764	104,066
Northern California	FIRES	75	126	1	13	2,071	532	2,818
	ACRES	58	12,224	0	8	19,392	2,899	34,581
Southern California	FIRES	20	290	6	65	2,541	548	3,470
	ACRES	186	13,719	42	11,861	25,950	32,181	83,939
Northern Rockies	FIRES	592	75	7	16	408	604	1,702
	ACRES	5,033	16,326	15,301	3,797	15,208	13,340	69,005
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	46	596	3	29	595	550	1,819
	ACRES	12,382	411,123	605	5,248	175,176	77,587	682,121
Western Great Basin	FIRES	4	238	9	16	79	77	423
	ACRES	0	19,330	35	10	3,171	1,313	23,859
Southwest	FIRES	529	233	9	66	471	1,028	2,336
	ACRES	7,694	19,167	38	24,855	45,561	82,865	180,180
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	860	476	9	42	555	451	2,393
	ACRES	5,359	12,581	3,064	7,586	81,496	10,801	120,887
Eastern Area	FIRES	678		42	25	11,416	574	12,735
	ACRES	2,848		4,889	32	91,839	4,601	104,209
Southern Area	FIRES	551		73	25	29,871	686	31,206
	ACRES	34,103		6,734	199	435,478	28,649	505,163
TOTAL	FIRES	3,535	2,319	242	379	49,032	6,206	61,713
	ACRES	102,524	817,464	180,473	171,818	1,499,719	263,010	3,035,008

Ten Year Average Fires	66,172
Ten Year Average Acres	6,024,110

*** 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							0
	ACRES							0
Northern California	FIRES						8	8
	ACRES						594	594
Southern California	FIRES						0	0
	ACRES						8	8
Northern Rockies	FIRES		1			1	4	6
	ACRES		2			198	100	300
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES				1		2	3
	ACRES				3		327	330
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES				0		0	0
	ACRES				1		111	112
Rocky Mountain	FIRES						0	0
	ACRES						100	100
Eastern Area	FIRES					2	7	9
	ACRES					80	3,942	4,022
Southern Area	FIRES					3	1	4
	ACRES					157	79	236
TOTAL	FIRES	0	1	0	1	6	22	30
	ACRES	0	2	0	4	435	5,261	5,702

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES			1		12	2	15
	ACRES			21		21,502	385	21,908
Northwest	FIRES	19	69	21	1		181	291
	ACRES	10,308	21,993	2,319	11		33,981	68,612
Northern California	FIRES	1	12	32	28	29	295	397
	ACRES	10	771	22,552	1,623	4,042	14,472	43,470
Southern California	FIRES	1	10	16	7	21	76	131
	ACRES	2	1,613	2,626	547	2,549	2,344	9,681
Northern Rockies	FIRES	110	41	117	8	30	262	568
	ACRES	4,989	5,621	28,211	1,240	1,122	26,320	67,503
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	2	22	6	10	36	68	144
	ACRES	4,100	2,597	2,745	778	2,386	25,619	38,225
Western Great Basin	FIRES		8	2	4	1	8	23
	ACRES		1,302	1,395	846	210	638	4,391
Southwest	FIRES	38	20	12	10		157	237
	ACRES	5,251	23,116	8,870	2,361		76,433	116,031
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	49	71	124	22	47	155	468
	ACRES	8,166	17,146	28,206	5,041	6,265	25,308	90,132
Eastern Area	FIRES	75		391	52	1,757	204	2,479
	ACRES	63,765		58,092	6,206	109,367	69,358	306,788
Southern Area	FIRES	23		193	65	8,963	1,136	10,380
	ACRES	3,367		87,468	71,587	267,715	1,058,178	1,488,315
TOTAL	FIRES	318	253	915	207	10,896	2,544	15,133
	ACRES	99,958	74,159	242,505	90,240	415,158	1,333,036	2,255,056

*** 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/>.