

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Thursday, October 20, 2011 – 0530 MT
National Preparedness Level 1**

National Fire Activity

Initial attack activity: Light (24 new fires)
New large fires: 0 (*)
Large fires contained: 0
Uncontained large fires: ** 1
Area Command Teams committed: 0
NIMOs committed: 0
Type 1 IMTs committed: 0
Type 2 IMTs committed: 1

Nationally, there are 46 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.

Eastern Area (PL 2)

New fires: 0
New large fires: 0
Uncontained large fires: 1
Type 2 IMTs committed: 1

Pagami Creek, Superior NF. IMT 2 (Kollmeyer). Thirteen miles northeast of Ely, MN. Timber and grass. Smoldering. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

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
Pagami Creek	MN	SUF	92,682	0	91	UNK	228	-2	4	0	4	2	22M	FS

Predictive Services Discussion: A strong cold front will produce windy conditions over the eastern seaboard as well as the Great Lakes states. The northern half of Florida will see a strong, drying wind which will lead to critical fire weather conditions over the Florida Panhandle. Temperatures will be warm, but winds will be light over the Southwest and the Southern Plains while the Pacific Northwest experiences more cool, rainy weather.

Predictive Services Outlook products: <http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/outlooks/outlooks.htm>



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, this aircraft has become an icon of versatility and power. The Huey quickly developed its nickname from its designation of HU-1. The reference became so popular that Bell began casting the name on the helicopter's anti-torque pedals. The official U.S. Army name "Iroquois" was almost never used in practice. After 1962, the designation for all models was changed to UH-1 but the nickname remained.

The Huey story traces back over 5 decades to 1955 and the adaptation of the turbine engine to helicopter flight. The Bell Huey was the first mass-produced helicopter powered by a jet turbine. The piston-drive engines used in the 1950s and early 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 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?**

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 medevaced. What plan do you and your crew have in place for this situation?**

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.**



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](http://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	1						1
	ACRES	1						1
Northern California	FIRES					3		3
	ACRES					10		10
Southern California	FIRES		1			4	2	7
	ACRES		0			0	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
	ACRES							0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						0	0
Eastern Area	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern Area	FIRES			1		8	3	12
	ACRES			4		12	28	44
TOTAL	FIRES	1	1	1	0	15	6	24
	ACRES	1	0	4	0	22	29	56

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES	2	27	29	17	429	9	513
	ACRES	8	47,653	36,823	7,790	200,742	3	293,019
Northwest	FIRES	225	284	9	45	576	1,035	2,174
	ACRES	111,647	133,071	89	1,216	15,067	27,551	288,641
Northern California	FIRES	87	31	6	20	2,138	413	2,695
	ACRES	70	2,624	5	2,180	9,380	8,535	22,794
Southern California	FIRES	23	364	5	47	3,392	514	4,345
	ACRES	225	13,805	3	2,216	55,316	31,803	103,368
Northern Rockies	FIRES	623	77	7	28	537	713	1,985
	ACRES	29,898	56,868	174	1,131	15,784	90,718	194,573
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	32	621	2	24	548	521	1,748
	ACRES	2,267	275,872	26	621	95,899	77,159	451,844
Western Great Basin	FIRES	17	476	13	18	180	80	784
	ACRES	3,343	288,122	778	4	131,001	6,816	430,064
Southwest	FIRES	911	348	13	56	1,030	1,351	3,709
	ACRES	31,840	115,743	5,374	18,442	638,519	1,291,399	2,101,317
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	736	440	33	40	868	518	2,635
	ACRES	24,904	24,369	2,598	2,491	324,451	76,771	455,584
Eastern Area	FIRES	405		33	23	4,469	285	5,215
	ACRES	811		2,861	100	55,463	108,085	167,320
Southern Area	FIRES	919		259	81	35,945	996	38,200
	ACRES	138,547		121,707	57,147	3,369,853	35,742	3,722,996
TOTAL	FIRES	3,980	2,668	409	399	50,112	6,435	64,003
	ACRES	343,560	958,127	170,438	93,338	4,911,475	1,754,582	8,231,520

Ten Year Average Fires	66,082
Ten Year Average Acres	6,518,562

*** 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				10	10
	ACRES		23				546	569
Northern California	FIRES			0			4	4
	ACRES			343			502	845
Southern California	FIRES			2			1	3
	ACRES			324			229	553
Northern Rockies	FIRES					1	5	6
	ACRES					80	404	484
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Western Great Basin	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						150	150
Southwest	FIRES			0			1	1
	ACRES			85			500	585
Rocky Mountain	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						265	265
Eastern Area	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern Area	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
TOTAL	FIRES	0	0	2	0	1	23	26
	ACRES	0	23	752	0	80	2,596	3,451

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES			1	3	13	5	22
	ACRES			20	35	8,548	451	9,054
Northwest	FIRES	14	68	19	1		272	374
	ACRES	6,426	15,398	1,013	42		28,883	51,762
Northern California	FIRES	19	19	27	31		202	298
	ACRES	120	655	19,732	650		10,094	31,251
Southern California	FIRES		10	12	6	15	81	124
	ACRES		756	2,287	1,617	2,260	2,922	9,842
Northern Rockies	FIRES	39	23	67	6	44	234	413
	ACRES	1,321	3,618	11,101	4,681	1,556	32,488	54,765
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	0	18	3	4	35	63	123
	ACRES	54	9,800	1,023	797	1,146	17,453	30,273
Western Great Basin	FIRES		6	1	8	2	12	29
	ACRES		569	550	2,574	64	1,811	5,568
Southwest	FIRES	18	29	4	7		90	148
	ACRES	2,075	20,286	1,553	356		79,877	104,147
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	56	38	105	20	48	119	386
	ACRES	7,220	7,174	16,055	7,454	8,749	34,012	80,664
Eastern Area	FIRES	30		360	33	864	146	1,433
	ACRES	60,283		49,827	3,900	51,552	41,690	207,252
Southern Area	FIRES	42		143	24	1,446	690	2,345
	ACRES	7,835		74,544	13,997	306,063	579,604	982,043
TOTAL	FIRES	218	211	742	143	2,467	1,914	5,695
	ACRES	85,334	58,256	177,705	36,103	379,938	829,285	1,566,621

***** 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/>.

This report contains information derived from the National Fire and Aviation Management Web Applications (FAMWEB) system and other sources to provide relative information about emerging and ongoing incident activity. This information is considered operational in nature, is subject to correction, and therefore may not match official year to date agency records.

**** National Interagency Coordination Center ****