

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Friday, February 1, 2013 – 0800 MT
National Preparedness Level 1**

National Fire Activity (Weekly Total)

Initial attack activity: Light (265 new fires)
 New large fires: 1 (*)
 Large fires contained: 1
 Uncontained large fires: ** 1
 Area Command Teams committed: 0
 NIMOs committed: 0
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 0
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 0

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

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

Southern Area (PL 1)

New fires: 250
 New large fires: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 1

* **Buck #1**, National Forests in Florida. Six miles south of Sumatra, FL. Timber. Minimal fire activity. 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
* Buck #1	FL	FNF	1,169	---	85	2/1	124	---	0	13	5	0	130K	FS
Buck Trot	OK	CNA	2,108	1,108	100	---	0	-18	0	0	0	0	30K	BIA

CNA - Cherokee Nation, BIA

Other Fires

(As of February 1)

GACC	Fires	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AK	0	0	0	0	0	0
NW	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
EB	0	0	0	0	0	0
WB	0	0	0	0	0	0
SW	0	0	0	0	0	0
RM	1	3,498	0	0	0	2
EA	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	2	200	0	21	0	35
Total	4	3,768	0	21	0	37

Predictive Services Discussion: A ridge over the western U.S. will bring a warming trend, keeping precipitation limited to scattered snow showers over the northern Rockies through early next week. By the end of next week a Pacific storm will bring a chance of rain and snow to the West Coast. In the East, a trough will keep cold air over the upper Midwest and Great Lakes region. Mild and warm conditions will extend across the Plains into the South. Scattered snow will move through the Great Lakes and the Northeast through next week. Scattered rain and a few thunderstorms will develop in the South by midweek.

<http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/outlooks/outlooks.html>



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.

Birthday of the U.S. Forest Service – February 1st, 1905

Summary: The national forests (first called Forest Reserves) began with the Forest Reserve Act of 1891, creating the U.S. Division of Forestry within the Dep't of Interior. In 1901, it became the Bureau of Forestry, and on February 1st, 1905 was transferred from the Dep't of Interior to the Dep't of Agriculture, and the U.S. Forest Service was born.

The mission of the Forest Service is to sustain the health, diversity and productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations. The United States currently has 155 national forests, 20 national grasslands, and 222 research and experimental forests, as well as other special areas covering more than 192 million acres. It has evolved into an agency that manages the national forests for a wide range of uses including; recreation, timber, wilderness, minerals, water, grazing, fish, and wildlife.

Take a moment to celebrate the birthday of the US Forest Service. As firefighters, we can all reflect on the many events that have occurred during this agency's rich history, as it affects the way we do our work today.

1891- [Shoshone National Forest](#) is set aside as part of the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve, making it the first forest reserve (national forest) in the United States.

1905- Under the direction Chief Gifford Pinchot, the USFS and the national forests grew spectacularly from 60 reserve forest units covering 56 million acres in 1905, to 150 national forests covering 172 million acres in 1910. Pinchot famously summed up the mission of the Forest Service- "to provide the greatest amount of good for the greatest amount of people in the long run."

1910- The USFS faced a devastating series of forest fires in Idaho, Montana, and Washington referred to as the "Big Blowup" which lead to new USFS fire prevention and suppression policies and the development of new ways to forecast fire behavior, inform citizens about fire prevention, extinguish the flames and provide federal aid to state and private landowners for fire protection.

1915- The Forest Service built the first lookout tower atop Mt. Hood Oregon at 11,200 feet. From the lookouts, fire detection was aided by an invention developed by forester [William Bushnell Osborne, Jr.](#) The *Osborne Firefinder* allows lookouts to accurately pinpoint the geographic location of forest fires. Its' use quickly spread throughout the USFS, and is still in production today.

1913- [Hallie Daggett became the first female fire lookout in the Forest Service](#), spending 15 years working at the Eddy Gulch fire tower on the [Klamath National Forest](#).

1920's- The national fire danger rating system began with the research of Harry T. Gisborne, the first USFS scientist to focus on estimating the probability of forest fire occurrence before a blaze ever begins. The agency considers him the "first true specialist in forest fire research in the Nation." During his career he devised many [instruments](#) to gain information about forest fires, their hazards, prediction, and prevention. Gisborne died while hiking to inspect the site of the Mann Gulch fire in Montana on November 9th, 1949.

1924- A unique beauty of the [Gila National Forest](#) is its wilderness. The Gila Wilderness was established as the first designated wilderness in the country.



1935- The Aerial Fire Control Experimental

Project was created to fund experiments in the use of water and

chemical bombs for fire

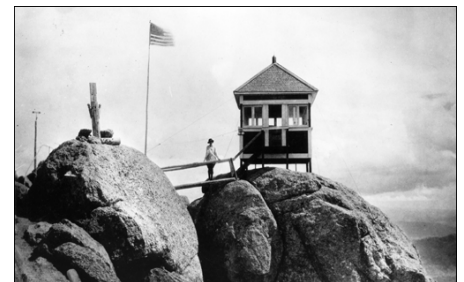
suppression. In

1939 the project's focus

was switched to parachute jumping

1940 marked the first operational use of USFS smokejumpers on the [Nez Perce National Forest](#) Idaho.

1939- The Forest Service began employing the first organized fire suppression crews (40 person crews) on



[Siskiyou National Forest](#) to overcome the weaknesses of recruiting untrained personnel to fight fire.

1946- the Civilian Conservation Corps fire suppression crew stationed at the Del Rosa work center at the [San Bernardino National Forest](#), is renamed the [Del Rosa Hot Shots](#) and is administered by the Forest as the first "Hot Shot" crew.

1947- The [Angeles National Forest](#) saw the first use of a helicopter (bell 47b) for extended use on a wildland fire in the US. The USFS was so pleased with the results that the helicopter was used on four other large wildland fires and triggered an extensive study on the use of helicopters on wildland incidents. Angeles National Forest began utilizing the first helitack crews in 1957.

1949- The Mann Gulch fire on the [Helena National Forest](#) greatly influenced fire suppression within the USFS. This devastating fire claimed the lives of thirteen smokejumpers, and led to the establishment of two new USFS facilities in Missoula Montana ([MTDC](#)) and San Dimas California ([SDTDC](#)), dedicated to developing and testing firefighting equipment.



1950- A small bear cub was found badly burned after a fire on [Lincoln National Forest](#) in New Mexico. News about the little bear spread fast and soon began making national headlines.

The state Game Warden wrote an official letter to the Chief of the Forest Service presenting him with the bear, with the understanding that the small bear would be dedicated to a publicity program of fire prevention and conservation. He found a home at the national zoo in Washington DC, becoming the living symbol of [Smokey Bear](#).

1955- [The first air tanker](#) is used on the [Mendocino National Forest, California](#).

1957- The forest Service convenes a special task force to study fatality fires and devise safety guidelines, resulting in the 10 Standard Firefighting Orders and the 18 Watch-Out Situations.

1959- MTDC (then MEDC) begins developing fire shelters. Field tests of the shelters begin in 1961 by the [El Cariso Hotshots](#) on the [Cleveland National Forest](#).



1965- The [Boise Interagency Fire Center \(BIFC\)](#) was created when the USFS, BLM, and National Weather Service saw the need to work together to reduce the duplication of services, cut costs, and coordinate national fire planning and operations. The Center's name was changed in 1993 to the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) to more accurately reflect its' national mission.

1977- The USFS makes fire shelters mandatory as a result of three fatalities on the Battlement Creek fire the year before.

1981- Deanne Shulman joined the McCall jumpers, becoming the first female smokejumper.

Today- The effect that the Forest Service has had on wildland firefighting is as apparent now as through the historical perspective. There is no doubt that this agency has an immense foundational and interesting history that plays a role in our everyday life as a firefighter, regardless of our agency.

Resources:

[USFS History webpage](#)
[The National Museum of Forest Service History](#)
[Interview with the US Forest Service firefighter that rescued Smokey Bear](#)
[Smithsonian Oral History Project – the US Forest Service](#)
[The Greatest Good: A Forest Service Centennial Film](#)
[Fire History Timeline](#)

["Green Skies of Montana."](#) Stephen Pyne, *Forest History Today*, Spring 2000.

["The Source,"](#) lecture by Stephen Pyne, Lynn W. Day Distinguished Lectureship in Forest and Conservation History, 2001
[Smokejumping Oral History Project](#)

The USFS maintains a historical reference collection at the [Forest History Society](#), in Durham, North Carolina. This collection features historical materials amassed since the early twentieth century by U.S. Forest Service employees. Materials are continuing to be added from a variety of sources. The Forest History Society has produced an online [searchable database](#) of the collection.

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

Fires and Acres Last Week

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern California	FIRES					1		1
	ACRES					0		0
Southern California	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						0	0
Northern Rockies	FIRES	1						1
	ACRES	4						4
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES		2					2
	ACRES		1					1
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES	2	1				1	4
	ACRES	0	0				0	0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	1				3		4
	ACRES	0				76		76
Eastern Area	FIRES					1	1	2
	ACRES					45	1	46
Southern Area	FIRES			2		238	10	250
	ACRES			1		1,704	255	1,960
TOTAL	FIRES	4	3	2	0	243	13	265
	ACRES	4	1	1	0	1,825	256	2,087

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						0	0
Northern California	FIRES					25		25
	ACRES					303		303
Southern California	FIRES			2		29	16	47
	ACRES			2		4	9	15
Northern Rockies	FIRES	2	1				2	5
	ACRES	2,760	3				1	2,764
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES		1			1		2
	ACRES		4			5		9
Western Great Basin	FIRES		2					2
	ACRES		1					1
Southwest	FIRES	3	4				5	12
	ACRES	1	1				1	3
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	1		1		7	3	12
	ACRES	0		0		76	5	81
Eastern Area	FIRES			1		4	4	9
	ACRES			22		68	84	174
Southern Area	FIRES	1		4		820	24	849
	ACRES	10		213		4,218	782	5,223
TOTAL	FIRES	7	8	8	0	886	55	964
	ACRES	2,771	9	237	0	4,674	882	8,573

Ten Year Average Fires	1,959
Ten Year Average Acres	64,965

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

Prescribed Fires and Acres Last Week

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES		0	1			2	3
	ACRES		47	36			169	252
Northern California	FIRES				2		2	4
	ACRES				11		71	82
Southern California	FIRES						17	17
	ACRES						268	268
Northern Rockies	FIRES		0					0
	ACRES		5					5
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	1	1			2	1	5
	ACRES	5	1			19	1	26
Western Great Basin	FIRES						0	0
	ACRES						15	15
Southwest	FIRES	2	4				1	7
	ACRES	100	55				5	160
Rocky Mountain	FIRES		7			3	15	25
	ACRES		87			15	3,407	3,509
Eastern Area	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						1,200	1,200
Southern Area	FIRES	2		1		451	28	482
	ACRES	263		1,000		14,911	27,417	43,591
TOTAL	FIRES	5	12	2	2	456	67	544
	ACRES	368	195	1,036	11	14,945	32,553	49,108

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES		1	2			1	4
	ACRES		19	54			10	83
Northern California	FIRES				4		16	20
	ACRES				39		371	410
Southern California	FIRES		1	1			35	37
	ACRES		2	15			1,982	1,999
Northern Rockies	FIRES		1				1	2
	ACRES		15				15	30
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	2	1	1		3	3	10
	ACRES	11	1	1		24	17	54
Western Great Basin	FIRES					1	1	2
	ACRES					5	53	58
Southwest	FIRES	5	7	3	1		30	46
	ACRES	1,094	149	31	10		2,550	3,834
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	1	7	3	1	9	41	62
	ACRES	50	193	11	75	314	14,093	14,736
Eastern Area	FIRES			2			2	4
	ACRES			465			1,215	1,680
Southern Area	FIRES	14		11	3	1,860	75	1,963
	ACRES	3,133		3,603	8,500	68,951	77,976	162,163
TOTAL	FIRES	22	18	23	9	1,873	205	2,150
	ACRES	4,288	379	4,180	8,624	69,294	98,282	185,047

***** 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 ****