

National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Friday, February 1, 2019 – 0800 MT
National Preparedness Level 1

National Fire Activity

Initial Attack Activity:	Light (135) new fires
New large incidents:	5
Large fires contained:	4
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.

Active Incident Resource Summary						
GACC	Incidents	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AICC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NWCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
OSCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
GBCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWCC	1	459	1	8	0	53
RMCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
EACC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SACC	4	2,923	0	4	0	7
Total	5	3,382	1	4	0	60

Southern Area (PL 1)

New fires:	114
New large incidents:	4
Uncontained large fires:	0

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Two Trail (50)	FL-FLS	723	---	100	Ctn	---	1	---	0	1	0	0	1K	ST
* Rifle Ridge Road	NC-NCS	390	---	100	Ctn	---	4	---	0	2	0	0	2K	ST
* Bird (22)	FL-FLS	1,500	---	100	Comp	---	2	---	0	1	0	0	5K	ST
* Little Elk Creek Road	TN-TNS	310	---	100	Comp	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	1K	ST

FLS – Florida Forest Service

NCS – North Carolina Forest Service

TNS – Tennessee DOF

Southwest Area (PL 1)

New fires:	7
New large incidents:	1
Uncontained large fires:	1

* **Prescott Valley**, Northwest District, Arizona DOF. Six miles north of Prescott, AZ. Short grass and brush. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Road closures in effect. Last report unless significant activity occurs.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Prescott Valley	AZ-A5S	459	---	95	Ctn	UNK	53	---	1	8	0	0	8K	ST

Fires and Acres Last Week (by Protection):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
	ACRES	0	9	0	0	0	15	24
Great Basin Area	FIREs	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
	ACRES	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Southwest Area	FIREs	0	2	0	0	2	3	7
	ACRES	0	25	0	0	6	26	57
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	2	0	0	0	2	0	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	11.7	11.7
Southern Area	FIREs	0	0	2	0	108	4	114
	ACRES	0	0	40	0	760.1	2	802.1
TOTAL FIRES:		2	5	2	0	114	12	135
TOTAL ACRES:		0	39	40	0	767.1	54.7	900.8

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date (by Protection):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	5	1	6
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	1	0	0	0	4	5
	ACRES	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
	ACRES	0	9.3	0	0	0	15	24.3
Great Basin Area	FIREs	0	2	0	0	2	0	4
	ACRES	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Southwest Area	FIREs	0	2	0	0	3	3	8
	ACRES	0	25	0	0	465	26	516
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	2	0	0	0	2	3	7
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	6	2	8
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1.3	11.7	13
Southern Area	FIREs	0	0	2	0	564	4	570
	ACRES	0	0	40	0	5,766.9	2	5,808.9
TOTAL FIRES:		2	6	2	0	582	18	610
TOTAL ACRES:		0	42.3	40	0	6,245.2	55.7	6,383.2

Ten Year Average Fires (2009 – 2018 as of today)	1,789
Ten Year Average Acres (2009 – 2018 as of today)	35,854

Prescribed Fires and Acres Last Week (by Ownership):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIREs	0	3	0	0	0	2	5
	ACRES	0	122	0	0	0	237	359
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	17	17
	ACRES	0	3	0	0	0	768	771
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	1	0	0	0	5	6
	ACRES	0	45	0	0	0	760	805
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Great Basin Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	19	19
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	0	1	0	2	1	10	14
	ACRES	0	50	0	61	31.5	694	836.5
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIREs	2	0	5	0	2,421	7	2,435
	ACRES	600	0	2,240	0	44,556	1,779	49,175
TOTAL FIRES:		2	5	5	2	2,430	42	2,486
TOTAL ACRES:		600	220	2,240	61	44,587.5	4,264	51,972.5

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date (by Ownership)

Areas		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIREs	0	3	0	0	0	3	6
	ACRES	0	122	0	0	0	295	417
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	17	17
	ACRES	0	3	0	0	0	768	771
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	1	0	0	0	5	6
	ACRES	1	45	0	0	0	760	806
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Great Basin Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	7	1	8
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	119	119
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	0	1	0	2	11	10	24
	ACRES	0	50	0	61	182.5	694	987.5
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	113	0	113
Southern Area	FIREs	16	0	5	0	7,321	7	7,349
	ACRES	3,027	0	2,240	0	152,363	1,343	158,973
TOTAL FIRES:		16	5	5	2	7,348	45	7,421
TOTAL ACRES:		3,028	220	2,240	61	152,658.5	3,989	162,196.5

*** 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/>

Predictive Service Discussion: The week begins with record-setting cold across the Great Lakes region and the northeast beginning to show signs of moderation as the Polar Vortex moves northeast into Canada. High pressure over the West will weaken as it moves inland over the weekend. The resulting westerly flow pattern will lead to a return to normal temperatures for most of the nation by Monday. Temperatures will begin to cool again across the West Monday night as a weakening low pressure area moves into the Pacific Northwest bringing more snowfall to the mountains. Lower and higher elevations across the Great Basin could pick up some snow Tuesday as the system moves east. Another blast of snow and cold will be possible across the upper Midwest Wednesday and Thursday as another arctic front moves southeast from central Canada. The southward progression of the advancing cold air should not penetrate as far south as the previous one.

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



"This Day in History" is a brief summary of a powerful learning opportunity. You can use this summary as a foundation and launch point for further dialogue and discussion. Apply these lessons learned to yourself, your crew, your team and your unit.

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

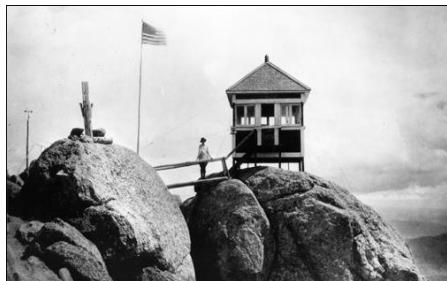
Summary: The national forests (first called Forest Reserves) began with the Forest Reserve Act of 1891, creating the U.S. Division of Forestry within the Dep't of Interior. In 1901, it became the Bureau of Forestry, and on February 1st, 1905 was transferred from the Dep't of Interior to the Dep't of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

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](#).

1915- The Forest Service built the first lookout tower atop Mt. Hood Oregon at 11,200ft. 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.

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-Clear Water 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 [Smoky 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 Smoky Bear](#)

[Smithsonian Oral History Project – the US Forest Service](#)

[The Greatest Good: A Forest Service Centennial Film.](#)

["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.

