National Interagency Coordination Center

Wildland Fire Summary and Statistics Annual Report 2025

Elk Springs Fire, Colorado

National Interagency Coordination Center

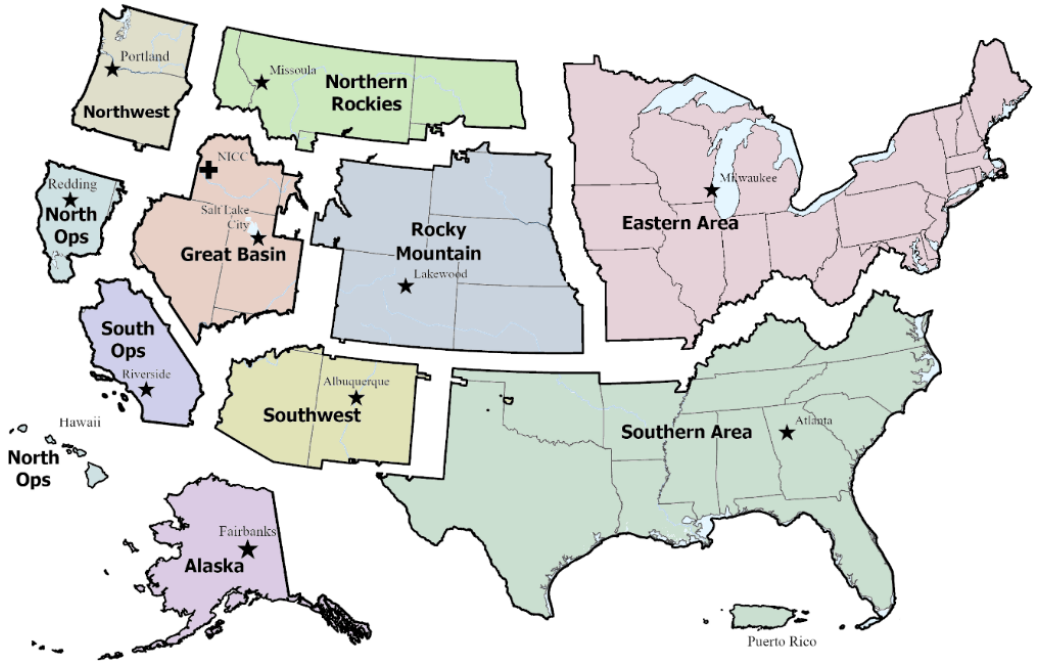
Contents

Preface

Statistics used in this report were gathered from the Situation Report and Incident Status Summary (ICS-209) programs[1]. Previous National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) annual reports and other sources were also used in this document. The statistics presented here are intended to provide a national perspective of annual fire activity, but they may not reflect official figures for a specific agency. The statistics are delineated by agency and Geographic Area. This document and prior year annual reports are available electronically on the NICC Intelligence web page.

Resource mobilization statistics used in this report were gathered from the Interagency Resource Ordering Capability system (IROC), which tracks aircraft, crews, equipment, overhead, and supplies mobilized nationally. Statistics presented in this report are resources requested by any of the ten Geographic Area Coordination Centers (GACCs) and processed through NICC, apart from Incident Management Teams and Temporary Flight Restrictions[2]. Requests by FEMA are placed to NICC through Emergency Support Function (ESF) #4 (Firefighting). The resource ordering process and procedures may be found in the National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization (NISRM). The NISRM can be found on the NICC Reference Documents web page.

Geographic Area Coordination Centers



[1] Situation Report and ICS-209 data are considered situational and provisional, as they are reported while wildfire activity and incidents are occurring, plus they do not account for all wildland fires and their final outcomes. Some wildfires, including many that are suppressed solely by private citizens or local fire departments (not by wildland fire management agencies), are never reported to any Dispatch Center that submits Situation Report data. Additionally, ICS-209 reports are not required for the small, short duration wildfires that comprise the vast majority of overall fire occurrence annually. For official data and summary statistics, one must contact each of the individual agencies affected and refer to their final fire reports and other authoritative sources of agency-specific information.

[2] This report only tallies resource requests processed through NICC, with the exceptions of Incident Management Team mobilizations and Temporary Flight Restrictions that are captured nationally. It excludes the substantial number of IROC orders that were placed and filled within the same GACC. It also excludes any resource usage not tracked in IROC, such as local dispatch of initial attack resources.

2025 Fire Environment Summary

January – March
A pattern typical of La Niña developed across the West January through March, with near to below normal temperatures in the northwestern US along with generally above normal precipitation, except along the Canadian border, where precipitation was slightly below normal. Mild and drier than normal conditions were observed in the southwestern US into the southern Plains, with portions of West Texas receiving less than 5% of normal precipitation for the three-month period. This precipitation and temperature pattern resulted in peak snowpack at the end of March being near to above normal for most of the northern two-thirds of the US, except along the Canadian border, which was slightly below normal. Of these far northern basins, snowpack in the higher elevations was near normal but well below normal in the lower elevations below 4,000 feet. In the Southwest, the mild and dry winter resulted in a snowpack that was well below normal.

The three-month average temperature for much of the eastern US was near normal, with mainly below normal temperatures on the Plains. However, a significant amount of cold air affected the eastern US the latter half of January, with the strongest winter storm in decades bringing heavy snow to the northern Gulf Coast, including 8 inches in New Orleans, Louisiana. Despite the near normal temperatures for most of this area, precipitation was mostly below normal, especially on the Plains. Only small areas of above normal precipitation were observed in the Upper Great Lakes, Kentucky, and Deep South Texas. Snowpack in the eastern U.S. was also below normal, especially in Minnesota, with many areas devoid of snow for much of the winter. Despite the lack of snow overall, a strong ice storm hit northern Michigan at the end of March, with significant damage to vegetation.

Significant fire activity was at generally low levels for the first quarter of the year but pulsed periodically with notable increases in activity in January and much of March, and the National Preparedness Level (PL) was increased to two (on a scale of 1-5) during those periods. The active period in January began with a very strong Santa Ana wind event in Southern California January 7-9 when wind gusts to 100 mph were observed along with relative humidity of 5-15%. Two more significant Santa Ana events occurred January 12-15 and January 20-24, with over a dozen fires emerging during the three events. The two biggest fires, the Palisades and Eaton Fires, burned almost 38,000 acres combined and resulted in over 30 civilian fatalities and 16,000 structures destroyed. The season's first Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisory was issued for Southern California's coast and adjacent interior mountains to highlight the potential for extreme fire behavior due to record low fuel moisture values and the recurring wind events.

The other significant period of fire activity occurred in late February into mid-March in the Southern Area, both in the southern Plains and southern Appalachians. A very dry period at the end of February in the southern Appalachians resulted in several days of minimum relative humidity falling to 10-20% and poor overnight recovery. This period rapidly dried fuels, which dried further in the southern Appalachians due to an anomalously dry and windy month. A Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisory was issued for portions of the Carolinas, north Georgia, and eastern Tennessee, noting these concerns. Several large fires emerged requiring complex incident management teams, including the Covington Drive Fire near Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. Meanwhile, farther west in the southern Plains, March began windy and very dry, culminating in an extreme wind event March 14 from North Texas through Oklahoma into southeast Kansas and southwest Missouri. This wind event brought sustained winds 40-60

mph with gusts to 80 mph amid relative humidity of 5-20%. A fire outbreak occurred on the southern Plains with this event, focused on Oklahoma, where more than a dozen fires burned over 50,000 acres and hundreds of structures were destroyed. Periodic wind events continued on the southern Plains the remainder of the month, with several additional large fires. The combination of dry, freeze-cured grasses and the recurrent wind events were highlighted with a Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisory issued jointly through Southern, Southwest, and Rocky Mountain Geographic Area Coordination Centers and encompassing over 60 million acres, from eastern Colorado and New Mexico into the Texas Panhandle, much of Oklahoma, and southern Kansas.

April – June

A warm and dry period was observed across much of the West April through June as temperatures averaged 1-4 degrees above normal. Precipitation was below normal for the northern two-thirds of the West, focused west of the Divide, with much of California the northern Great Basin, and Northwest receiving less than 50% of normal precipitation. However, most of the Southwest received above normal precipitation, focused on two storms in early May and early June. Portions of the Lower Colorado River Valley and western Arizona received more than 400% of normal precipitation, with northeast Arizona and eastern New Mexico also well above normal. The warm and dry period resulted in a rapid melting of the snowpack in the West, with many areas below 6,000 feet melting off two to three weeks early. Overall drought improved slightly in the Southwest, but much of the northern and central Rockies into the Northwest observed a significant expansion of drought.

After the very dry winter in the Plains, it became much wetter April through June, especially on the southern Plains, which fostered abundant grass growth and above-normal fine fuel loading. Wetter than normal conditions were also observed across much of the Lower Mississippi Valley, Appalachians, and East Coast, but Florida was slightly drier than average. However, much of the Midwest was drier than normal through May. Temperatures were near to above normal for much of the Plains to East Coast, but an exceptional warm period occurred in the Midwest in mid-May, with Minnesota setting the record earliest 100°F temperature May 11. June then followed with above normal precipitation for most of the Midwest. In late June, a strong derecho moved through eastern North Dakota into northern Minnesota. Wind gusts up to 106 mph were recorded, with significant blow down of trees in northern Minnesota centered around Bemidji.

Contrary to expectations for above normal fire potential to continue in parts of the Southeast and southern Plains, fire activity was benign for most of April across the country, with the PL decreasing to one in early April. Despite the relatively quiet month, a few large fires emerged at times, including the Jones Road Fire in New Jersey April 22 that burned over 15,000 acres. Fire activity then began to gradually increase across the West and the rest of the Eastern Area in May, with the most abundant activity in the Midwest in mid-May because of the significant heat wave. This heat wave also occurred with periods of breezy southerly winds, resulting in several significant fires May 12-14 in Minnesota. The largest of these fires, the Camp House Fire near Brimson, Minnesota resulted in 187 destroyed structures. The national PL was increased to two May 14 in response to these fires and a very slow rise in activity in the West.

Fire activity in the Eastern Area declined late in May and continued to abate into June as green-up occurred. The Southern Area observed a gradual decline in activity all three months, although periodic large fires occurred in Florida, especially South Florida, which is a normal

occurrence until the wet season begins in earnest in late June and July. In the West, fire activity continued a gradual increase in June despite expectations for an earlier and more active than normal start to the core fire season, as was highlighted with Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisories citing the poor winter snowpack and ongoing drought for parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. The Southwest remained remarkably quiet through the middle of June due to the anomalous precipitation received early in the month. Afterward, activity increased in the Southwest as scattered thunderstorms June 8-10 resulted in several new large fires in subsequent days as temperatures rose to well above normal amid very low relative humidity in the single digits. This pattern also affected the Great Basin with several new large fires, most notably in the southern Great Basin as two complex incident management teams managed fires in southern Utah. As drought conditions gradually returned and worsened in parts of the Northwest, fuels became drier than normal and receptive to ignition. On June 11, the Rowena Fire ignited on the south side of the Columbia River west of The Dalles and escalated rapidly due to high winds, burning over 160 structures within hours.

While the West continued a gradual increase in activity the latter half of June, a more significant increase in activity occurred in Alaska. A prolonged heat wave across the Interior resulted in several days of temperatures above 80°F amid low relative humidity. Isolated to scattered thunderstorms also occurred the latter half of the event and resulted in numerous significant fires across the Interior, including several around Fairbanks that required a complex incident management team. Five fires that ignited around solstice continued to burn actively into the early summer and eventually consumed more than 50,000 acres each, with the largest being the Tanana Zone's Klikhtentotzna Fire that ultimately burned nearly 118,000 acres. Due to the rapid escalation in Alaska and the gradual increase in activity in the West, the national PL was increased to three June 21.

July – September

Fire activity increased across the West rapidly the first two weeks of July, while Alaska saw a gradual decrease in activity as cooler, wetter weather moved into the state. Several days of lightning in northern California and the Northwest at the beginning of the month ignited hundreds of new fires due to the dry fuels, with several requiring complex incident management teams. However, the lightning was accompanied by locally heavy precipitation, which resulted in most fires being easily managed and controlled after ignition. The Madre Fire, which would burn over 80,000 acres, ignited July 2 on the Los Padres National Forest in Southern California, raising concerns that July might be busier than normal in the Pacific Southwest, but few other large fires arose there over the month.

The very dry conditions from the winter that were a concern for the Southwest, southern Great Basin, and West Slope bore fruit as several new significant fires emerged in the first two weeks in July. The Dragon Bravo Fire in Grand Canyon National Park and the Monroe Canyon Fire in central Utah were very active during this period. A significant dry lightning event also affected the West Slope July 10, resulting in Colorado's South Rim and Turner Gulch Fires, and other large fires in the interior West, and three complex incident management teams mobilized. The national PL was increased to four July 12 due to the increase in activity in several geographic areas. These fires were temporarily less active the third week of the month as a brief pulse of monsoon moisture affected the Greater Four Corners. While a few of the significant fires were contained during this period, resulting in the national PL decreasing to

three July 28, several became very active again toward the end of the month. Notably, the Dragon Bravo and Monroe Canyon Fires became extremely active July 23-31 with large plumes daily. Both would continue to burn actively through the summer, with the Dragon Bravo becoming the nation's largest fire for 2025 at 146,000 acres. By the end of July, with only limited benefit of that sporadic monsoon moisture, much of the interior West, from the Arizona Strip to southern Wyoming, was covered by an expanded Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisory issued jointly by Great Basin and Rocky Mountain Coordination Centers. During the first half of July, Advisories were also issued for parts of Nevada, based on abnormally dry fuels and above normal fine fuel loading in some areas, and these concerns would continue through August.

While the southern half of the West was active during July, the Northern Rockies, northern Great Basin, and portions of the Northwest were much less active. An unusually active polar jet stream in July resulted in periods of cooler temperatures, precipitation, and limited lightning for new ignitions and provided opportunities for effective suppression operations on the relatively few large fires that arose. The Eastern and Southern Areas were seasonally less active. However, a much drier pattern emerged in the Northeast in mid-July, with portions of northern New England receiving less than 50% of normal July rainfall. Much of the Midwest and the Plains recorded above normal precipitation in July, with central Texas exceptionally wet. Intense rainfall occurred with thunderstorms July 4 in the Texas Hill Country producing catastrophic flooding that resulted in at least 135 deaths, mainly due to the rapid rise of the Guadalupe River.

Fire activity in the West increased in the first three weeks of August, first in the Greater Four Corners, then into the northern Great Basin, Wyoming, and Montana mid-month as many of these areas started August dry with above normal temperatures. The Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisory was expanded even more, to include all of Utah and Colorado's West Slope, plus the Arizona Strip and southwest Wyoming, by mid-August. While no major dry lightning events were observed, several smaller events occurred. These smaller events affected northern Nevada August 2, western Colorado August 4-5, and Wyoming August 14-16, with several new significant fires, and the national PL was raised to four August 5. These fires burned actively for several days, but activity here and in the Southwest wound down quickly at the end of the month as the first strong and widespread monsoon surge occurred. Despite this surge, precipitation was below normal for the Greater Four Corners as August is typically a wet month. This surge also affected the Sierra into the northern Great Basin, which resulted in well above normal precipitation, as August is one of the two driest months of the year in these areas. Little monsoon moisture found its way into Southern California, however, and a Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisory was issued for the dry fuels in the central Mojave Desert and inland mountains.

On August 1, the Gifford Fire, which would grow to over 130,000 acres, ignited on the Los Padres National Forest in Southern California. Fire activity farther north and west across California, the Northwest, and Northern Rockies remained at moderate to low levels during the month. Notable increases in these areas occurred in mid-August, late August, and mid-August, respectively. However, the moderate increases in activity in these areas were not as much to offset the overall lower activity in the Rocky Mountain, Southwest, and Great Basin Areas, resulting in the national PL dropping to three August 30. In addition to the Gifford Fire, three other fires ultimately exceeding 100,000 acres emerged in northwest Colorado (Lee Fire), northern Nevada (Cottonwood Peak Fire), and central Wyoming (Red Canyon Fire) in August, but these all burned in relatively light fuels and did not require extended

commitments of national firefighting resources. As August was ending without any serious escalation in significant fire potential, the remaining Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisories for portions of Nevada and Southern California were allowed to expire.

In the eastern US, activity continued at normal levels in the Southern Area with periodic large fires in Texas. However, very dry conditions occurred during the month in much of the Eastern Area, focused from Missouri northeastward through the Ohio Valley and into the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic. Portions of Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, and northern New England received less than 25% of normal precipitation with rapid onset of drought, especially in New England. Few large fires occurred in these areas, but fire activity was well above normal, especially in northern New England. Maine recorded over 250 fires the month of August, which is more than double their previous record of just over 100 fires. Elsewhere, fire activity in Alaska dropped to the typical very low levels at the end of August.

September began very active in the Northwest as a significant dry lightning event hit Washington on the last day of August that continued into September 1. Numerous significant fires emerged, including the Lower Sugarloaf, Crown Creek, Katy Creek, Tacoma Creek, and Rattlesnake Fires. Moderate activity also continued in northern California and the Northern Rockies, with the national PL returning to four September 4. However, shortly after this lightning event, fire activity showed a seasonal downtrend in the West with the national PL falling to three September 12 and two September 23. The decrease in activity was most notable in California and Oregon as occasional wet thunderstorms developed and brought above normal rainfall along with elevated relative humidity. While above normal temperatures and drier than normal conditions continued in much of Washington into Montana in September, fire activity waned due to the lower sun angle and shorter days. Fires continued to burn but were much less active in the absence of wind. None of the large fires that emerged in September or later would exceed 50,000 acres despite early predictions for a longer and busier than normal peak fire season.

Farther east, conditions overall were dry for September from the southern Plains and Mississippi Valley to the East Coast. Only portions of the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys and Upper Peninsula of Michigan observed above normal rainfall for the month. Precipitation was more abundant on most of the northern and central Plains, with many areas receiving above normal precipitation for the month. Drought continued to intensify from Missouri into New England due to these dry conditions. Elevated initial attack, well above seasonal norms, continued for much of the month in these areas. Elevated initial attack and occasional large fires also persisted in Texas much of the month. Late in the month, the Northeast observed a decrease in the amount of initial attack as two storms brought widespread wetting rainfall to the region.

October – December

Significant fire activity continued to decrease through October with the national PL dropping to one October 10. Fire activity remained at low levels for the fourth quarter of the year, but periodic increases in activity occurred in the Southern Area, which is typical for the time of year. Overall, the fall period was very warm across the West into the Plains and Mississippi Valley, with temperatures averaging 5-10 degrees above normal for the three-month period across large portions of the Great Basin, Rockies, and High Plains. Temperatures from the Appalachians to the East Coast averaged near to below normal for the period.

The three-month period was wetter than normal across the West, especially in California where portions of Southern California received 200-400% of normal precipitation. Despite the wet period in the West, snowpack started the season below normal across most basins due to the very high snow levels. Several atmospheric rivers impacted the West Coast during the three-month period, including earlier than normal atmospheric rivers into California in October. Strong atmospheric rivers continued into California in November, which was the wettest month of the three in the southern portions of the state and resulted in areas of flooding. Most atmospheric rivers impacted the northern half of the West in December with well above normal precipitation, while the Greater Four Corners received much less precipitation, and portions of the Southwest were very dry. These atmospheric rivers brought very high snow levels averaging above 7,000 feet most of the month. The strongest of these atmospheric rivers in mid-December brought very high snow levels near or exceeding 10,000 feet and up to two feet of rain in the Washington Cascades. Historic flooding occurred in northwest Washington, with several rivers setting new records for crests and stream flows. Snow levels came down at the end of the month but remained above 5,000 feet in most locations. Aside from a few stations in the highest elevations in the northern Rockies and Sierra where the precipitation was mostly snow, snowpack was well below normal across much of the rest of the West. Snowpack was less than 50% of normal for most locations in the southern Rockies into the southern and western Great Basin, Oregon, and northern California. A few basins in the Southwest had little to no snowpack and were less than 5% of normal at the end of the year.

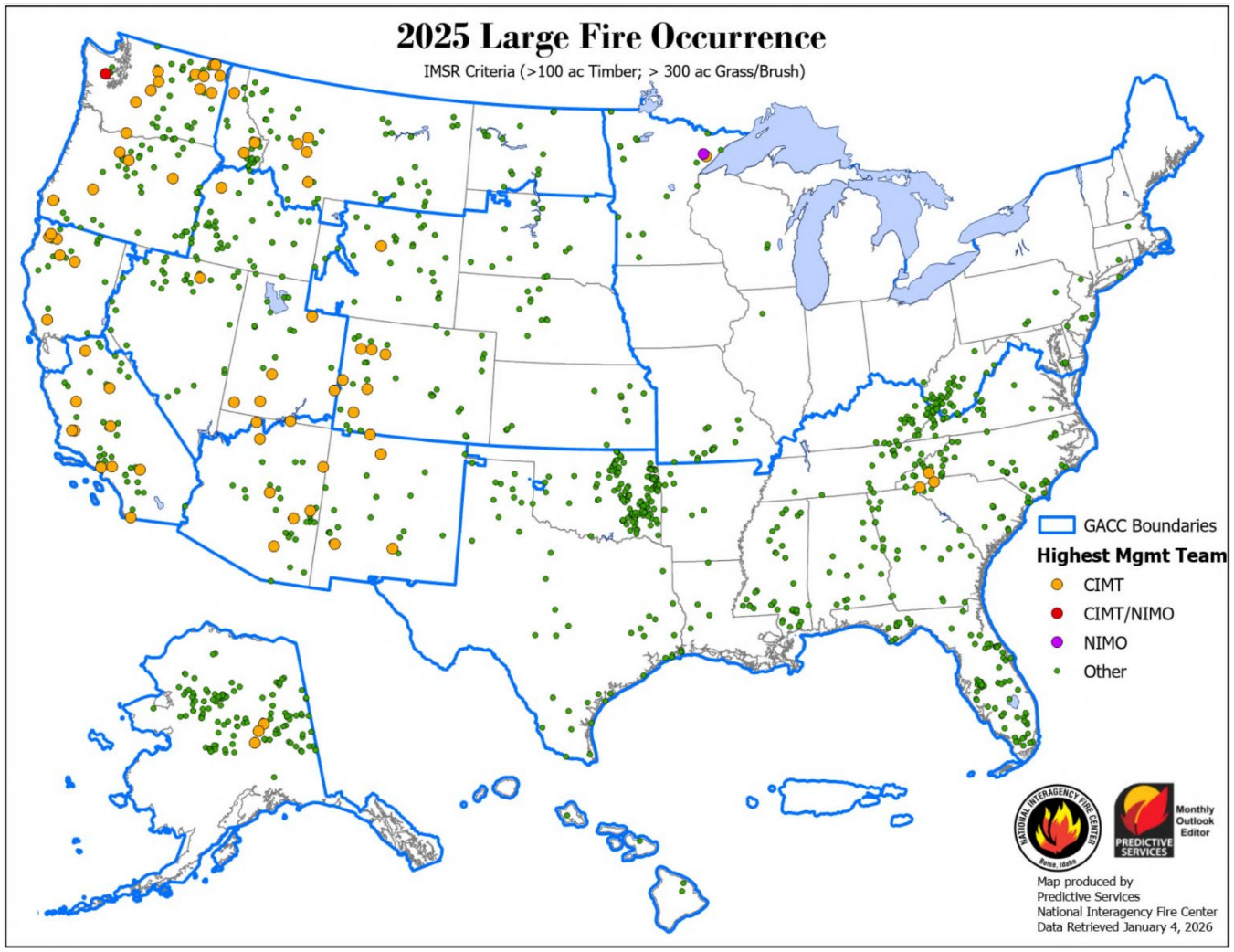
In contrast, precipitation across much of the eastern U.S. was below normal, with much of the central and southern Plains well below normal as less than 25% of normal precipitation occurred in portions of Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas. Precipitation was also well below normal in the Southeast to the Mid-Atlantic where 30-70% of normal precipitation occurred. Despite the drier than normal conditions, significant fire activity was relegated to short periods and not unusual for the time of year. While the dry conditions promoted receptive fuels and initial attack was elevated across the central Plains, Front Range, and most of the Southern Area, the lack of strong wind events helped to keep significant activity very low. However, there were two very strong downslope wind events on the Front Range in mid-December with peak wind gusts near 100 mph with relative humidity below 20%. However, mitigation efforts including public safety power shutoffs resulted in limited activity on the Front Range and only one significant fire arose on the plains of far eastern Colorado.

National Fire Activity Synopsis

Nationally, there were 77,850 wildfires reported in 2025, compared to 67,897 wildfires reported in 2024. Reported wildfires consumed 5,131,474 acres, compared to 8,924,884 acres in 2024.

In 2025, the reported number of wildfires nationwide was noticeably higher than the five and 10-year averages. The number of wildfire acres nationwide was more than two million acres less than both the five and 10-year averages. Six out of the ten geographic areas saw above average numbers of wildfires. Seven geographic areas burned fewer acres than their 10-year averages. The Southern Area had the highest number of wildfires, while Alaska had the most acres burned.

A total of 18,385 structures were reported destroyed by wildfires in 2025, including 12,773 residential properties, 5,116 minor structures, and 496 commercial structures. In 2025, the Southern California Geographic Area accounted for the highest number of structures destroyed, totaling 16,324.



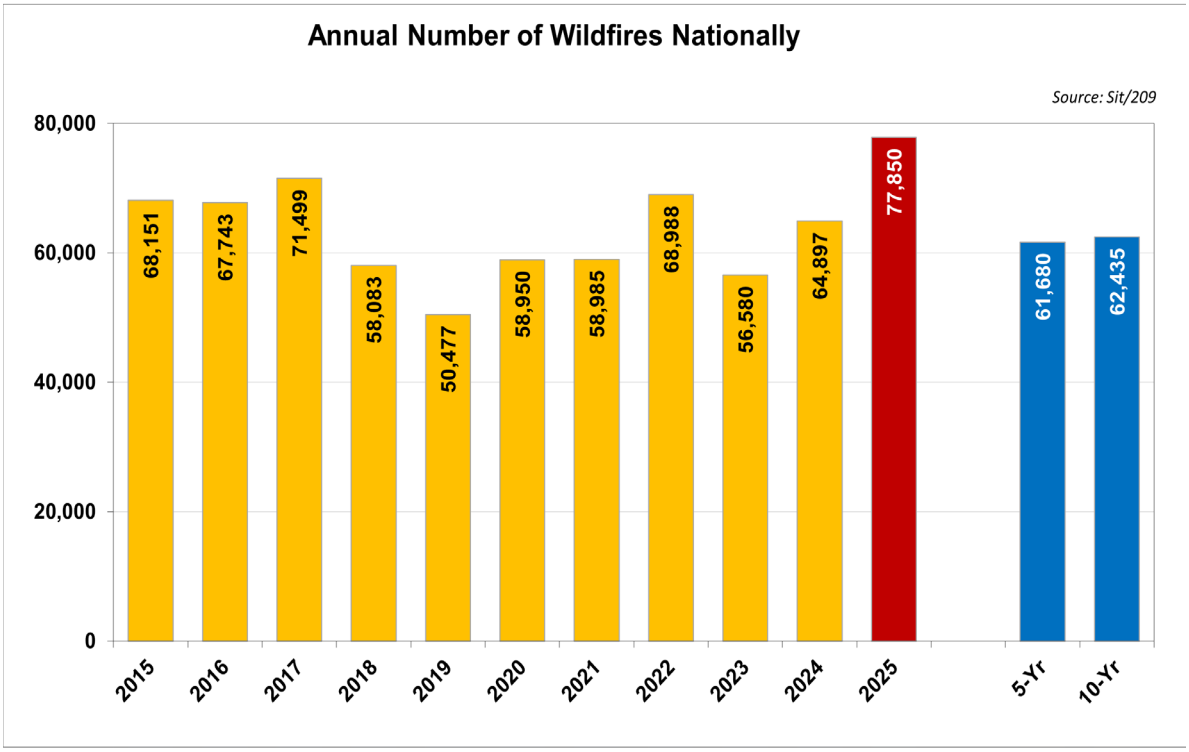
Structures Destroyed

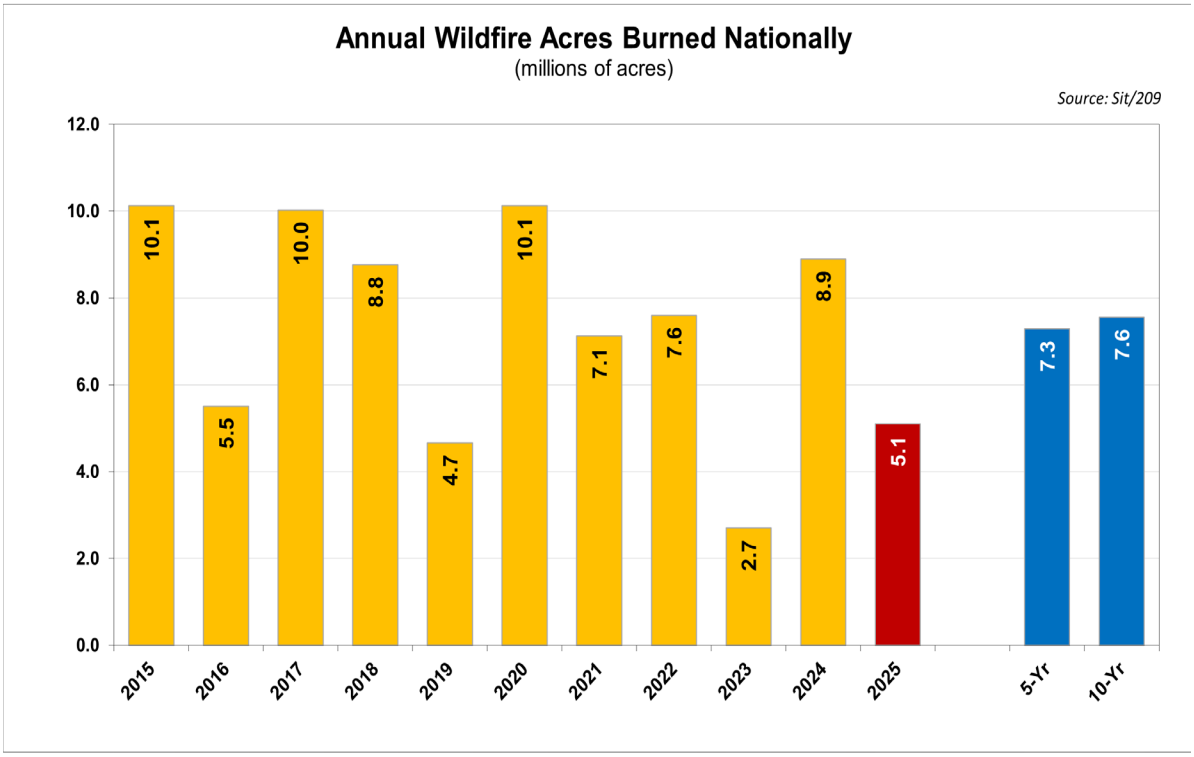
GACC	Single Residences	Mixed Commercial-Residential	Multiple Residences	Nonresidential Commercial Property	Other Minor Structures	Total
AK	45	0	0	0	43	**88**
EA	60	0	0	8	135	**203**
GB	40	0	0	25	30	**95**
NO	1	0	0	0	8	**9**
NR	9	0	0	0	30	**39**
NW	138	0	1	91	187	**417**
RM	15	0	1	12	61	**89**
SA	635	0	0	15	306	**956**
SO	11,474	8	234	313	4,295	**16,324**
SW	46	66	0	32	21	**165**
Total	**12,463**	**74**	**236**	**496**	**5,116**	**18,385**

***Disclaimer: The statistics above were reported through the SIT/209 application. The actual number of structures destroyed may vary depending on county level reporting.

National Wildfire Activity

In 2025, there were 77,850 wildfires that burned 5,131,474 acres. The total number of fires was significantly above the five and 10-year averages. The total number of acres burned was more than two million acres below both the five and 10-year averages.

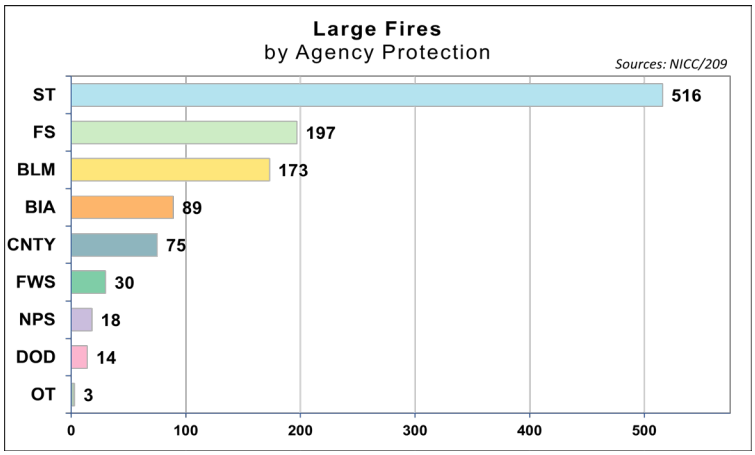


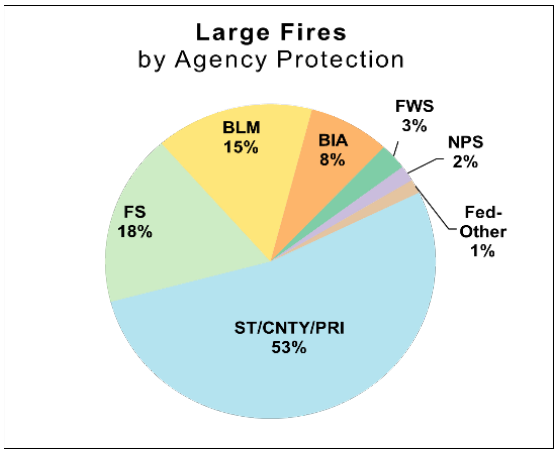


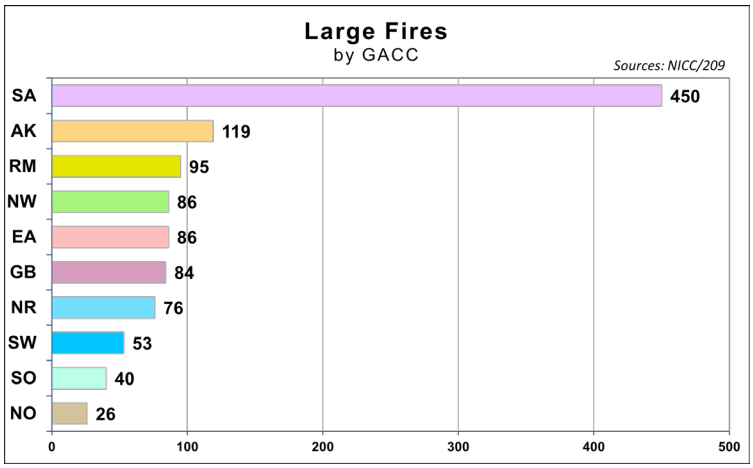
Large Wildfires by Geographic Area and Agency

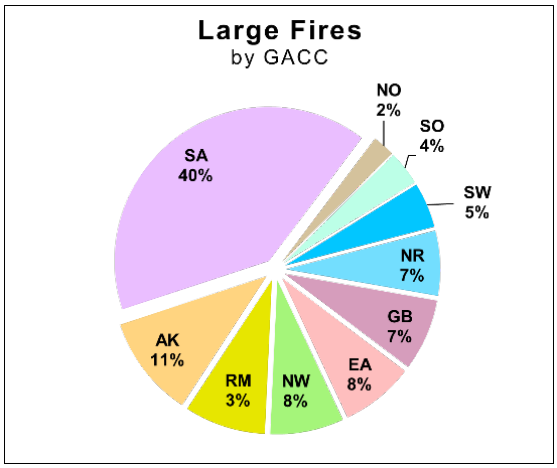
Large fires are defined in the National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization as fires that burn a minimum of 100 acres in timber fuel models and 300 acres in grass fuel models.

There were 1,115 large wildfires and complexes reported through the SIT/209 application. Large wildfires represented less than 1.5% of total wildfires reported nationally in 2025.



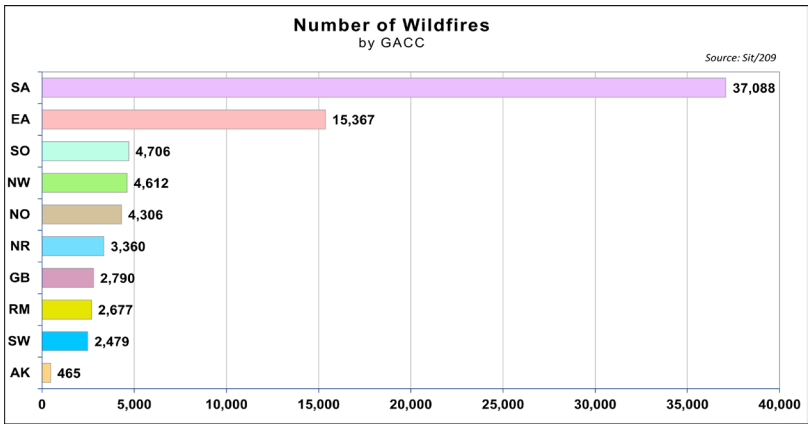


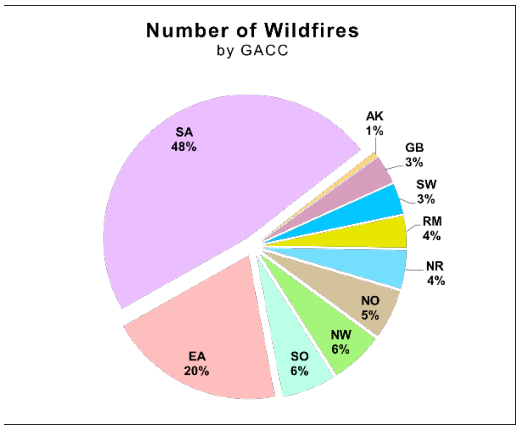


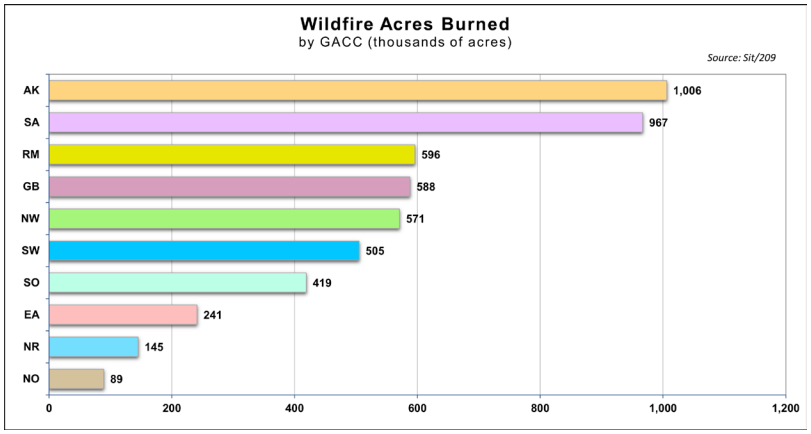


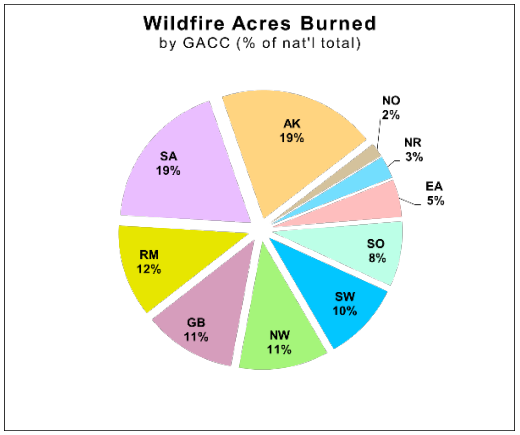
Wildfires by Geographic Area

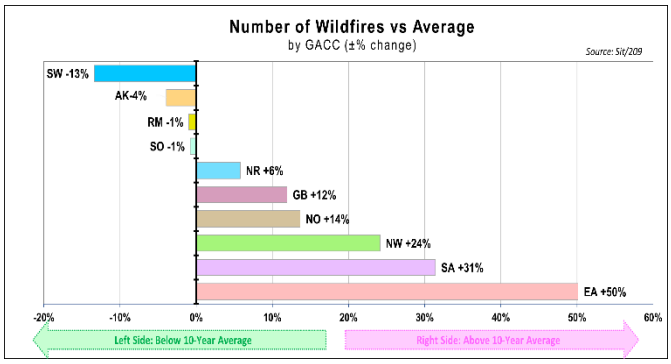
In 2025, the Southern Area accounted for slightly under half of the overall distribution of wildfires, while Alaska had the largest number of acres burned in the United States.

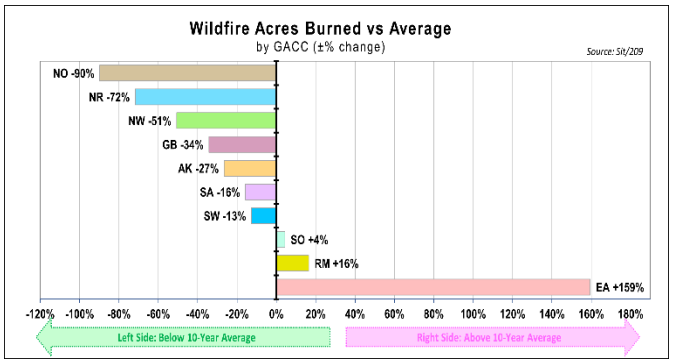






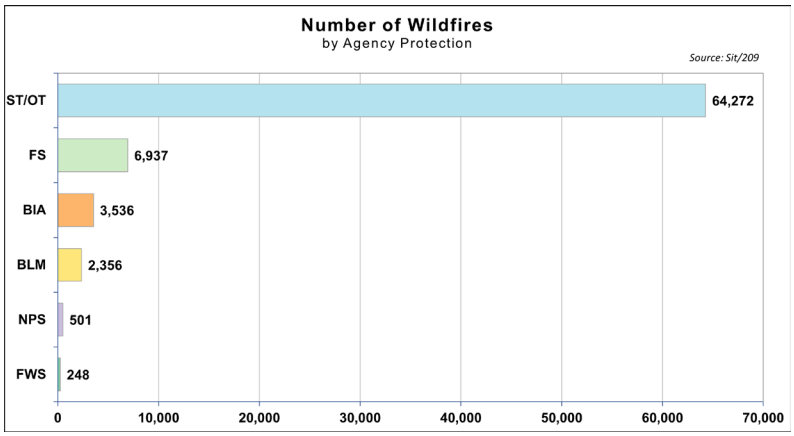


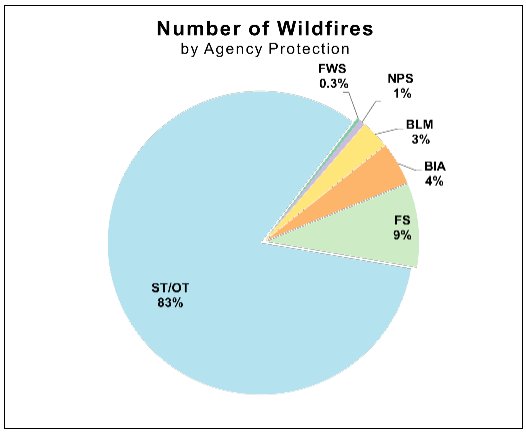


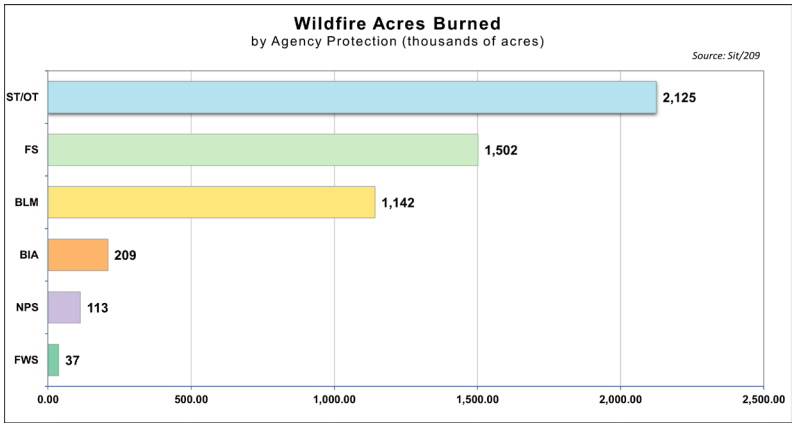


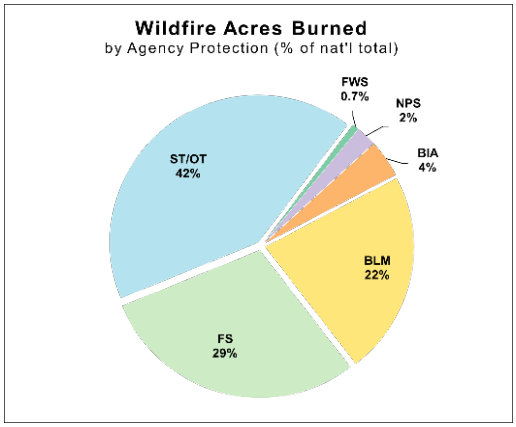
Wildfires by Agency

In 2025, about 17% of wildfires occurred on federally protected lands, while about 83% occurred on state, local and other (ST/OT) protected lands.









40 Largest Wildfires

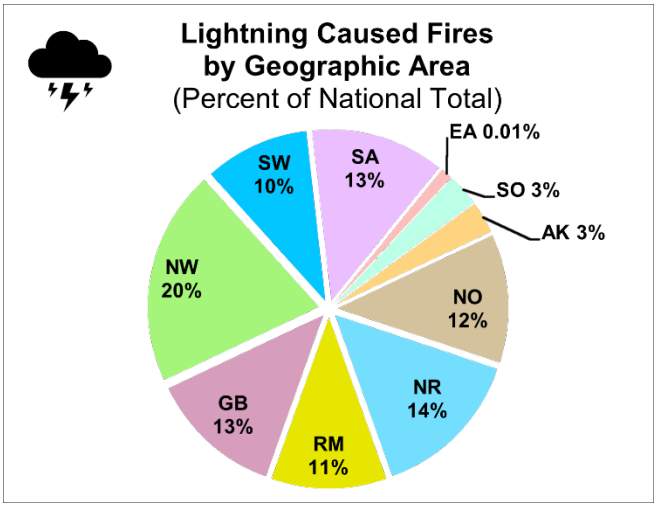
Name	Size in Acres	GACC	State	Start Date	Last Report Date	Cause*
Dragon Bravo	145,504	SW	AZ	7/4	9/27	L
Lee	137,758	RM	CO	8/2	9/13	L
Cottonwood Peak	132,604	GB	NV	8/15	9/22	L
Gifford	131,612	SO	CA	8/1	10/14	U
Red Canyon	124,709	RM	WY	8/13	9/18	L
Klikhtentotzna	118,022	AK	AK	6/17	7/23	L
Cram	95,736	NW	OR	7/13	7/25	H
Jakes	82,217	GB	NV	8/1	8/15	L
Madre	80,779	SO	CA	7/2	7/25	U
Roundabout Complex	74,824	AK	AK	6/23	8/7	U
Monroe Canyon	73,721	GB	UT	7/13	9/4	U
Moldy	72,216	AK	AK	6/26	6/26	L
Christian	63,544	AK	AK	6/20	8/8	L
Garnet	59,844	SO	CA	8/24	10/22	L
White Sage	58,985	GB	AZ	7/9	8/14	L
Buck	57,753	SW	NM	6/12	7/3	L
Ptarmigan Complex	51,610	AK	AK	6/20	7/31	U
Dismal River Ranch	50,000	RM	NE	2/25	2/28	U
Mile Marker 39	48,000	SA	FL	8/18	8/25	L
Trout	47,294	SW	NM	6/12	7/18	L
Black Rock	43,842	NW	OR	9/4	9/14	L
Lower Sugarloaf	42,980	NW	WA	9/1	10/24	L
Labor Mountain	42,967	NW	WA	9/3	11/7	L
Wheeler	38,932	AK	AK	7/7	7/24	L
Gothic	35,161	GB	NV	7/9	8/14	L
France Canyon	34,943	GB	UT	6/12	7/17	L
Aggie Creek	34,837	AK	AK	6/20	8/17	L
Goldrun Complex	34,051	AK	AK	7/9	7/30	U
Route 13	33,928	RM	SD	3/10	3/20	U
Emigrant	33,500	NW	OR	8/24	11/2	L
Nenana Ridge Complex	33,047	AK	AK	6/22	8/23	U
Rock Creek	31,960	NW	OR	7/29	8/6	L
Turner Gulch	31,699	RM	CO	7/11	9/1	L
33 Road	31,232	SA	OK	3/14	3/28	U
Bear Creek	30,988	AK	AK	6/19	7/22	L
Hogatza	29,044	AK	AK	6/16	7/26	L
840 Road	27,866	SA	OK	3/14	3/24	U
Billy	27,574	SW	AZ	7/10	9/11	L
Range	26,922	GB	ID	7/31	8/1	H
The 344	26,719	SA	FL	3/11	4/3	H

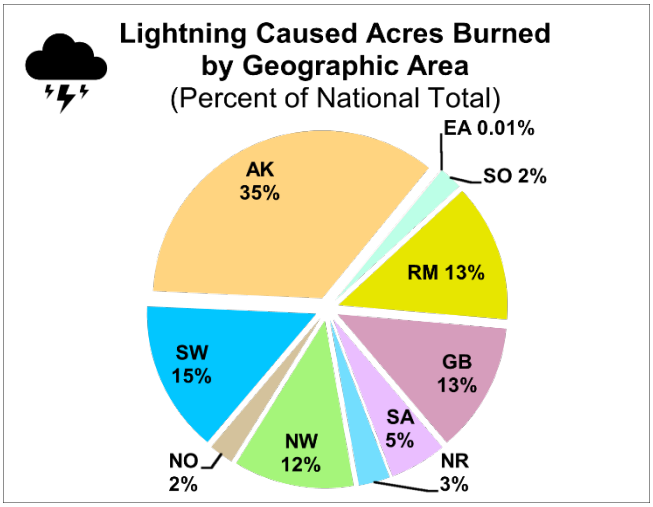
* L = Lightning H – Human U – Undetermined

Information in the above table was derived from the Sit/209 Application. This information may not reflect final official figures.

Lightning Caused Fires and Acres by Geographic Area

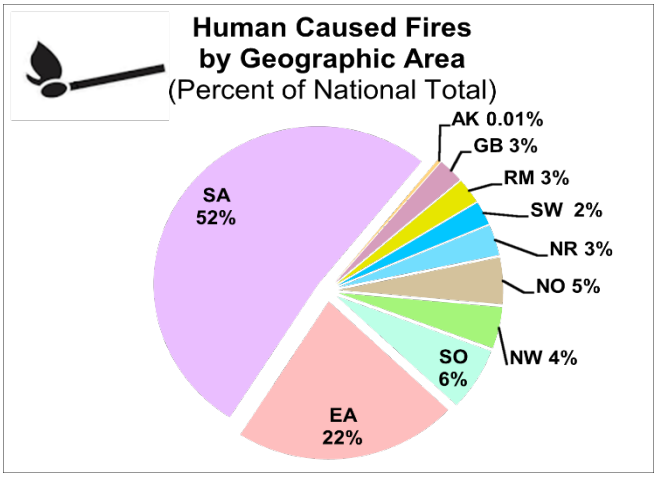
Fires/ Acres	AK	EA	GB	NO	NR	NW	RM	SA	SO	SW	Total
Fires	248	92	1,040	1,007	1,198	1,682	904	1,048	254	821	8,294
Acres	1,004,178	472	356,627	66,755	85,313	328,309	379,677	155,621	63,653	416,536	2,857,141

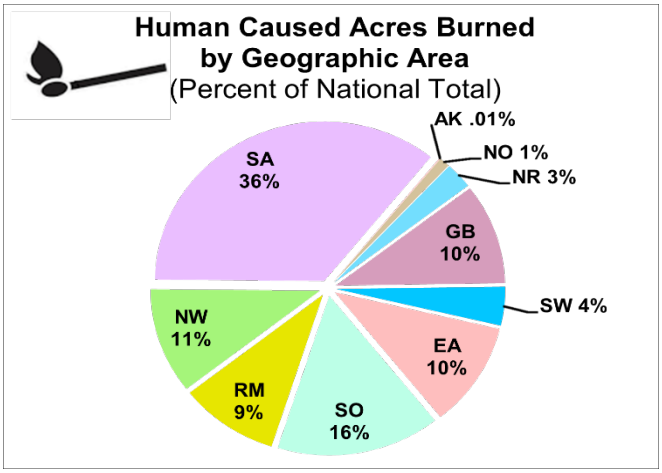




Human Caused Fires and Acres by Geographic Area

Fires/ Acres	AK	EA	GB	NO	NR	NW	RM	SA	SO	SW	Total
Fires	217	15,275	1,750	3,299	2,162	2,936	1,773	36,040	4,452	1,658	69,556
Acres	1,980	240,686	232,011	22,901	60,065	243,016	216,469	811,906	355,984	89,315	2,274,333





Wildfires and Acres Burned by Agency

Agency Fires/Acres	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5-Yr Avg.	10-Yr Avg.
BIA Fires	3,886	4,056	3,843	3,472	2,830	4,740	4,646	3,182	2,633	3,830	**3,536**	3,806	3,712
BIA Acres	591,644	325,162	306,542	216,118	151,305	923,298	396,433	255,552	192,807	316,364	**209,578**	416,891	367,523
BLM Fires	2,093	2,105	2,927	2,872	2,046	2,362	2,241	1,934	1,836	2,607	**2,356**	2,196	2,302
BLM Acres	4,770,133	1,183,821	2,711,267	1,905,343	2,024,554	1,131,540	412,155	1,752,793	274,004	2,323,096	**1,503,000**	1,178,718	1,848,871
FS Fires	7,056	5,676	6,617	5,629	5,332	6,738	6,244	5,852	5,252	7,124	**6,937**	6,242	6,152
FS Acres	1,916,302	1,247,906	2,866,031	2,307,439	615,816	4,814,465	4,126,564	1,865,791	831,465	2,127,309	**1,142,933**	2,753,119	2,271,909
FWS Fires	194	174	252	162	175	238	307	196	199	170	**248**	222	207
FWS Acres	33,897	15,374	206,393	71,137	91,311	52,739	51,264	20,659	30,707	98,041	**37,763**	50,682	67,152
NPS Fires	398	463	314	389	290	304	361	332	484	482	**501**	393	382
NPS Acres	74,780	177,901	110,349	121,092	27,533	145,447	131,182	28,615	137,242	44,103	**113,023**	97,318	99,824
St/Other Fires	54,524	55,269	57,546	45,559	39,804	44,568	45,186	57,492	46,176	50,684	**64,272**	48,821	49,681
St/Other Acres	2,738,393	2,559,831	3,825,504	4,146,363	1,753,843	3,054,847	2,008,045	3,653,773	1,227,685	4,015,973	**2,125,177**	2,792,065	2,898,426
Total Fires:	**68,151**	**67,743**	**71,499**	**58,083**	**50,477**	**58,950**	**58,985**	**68,988**	**56,580**	**64,897**	**77,850**	**61,680**	**62,435**
Total Acres:	**10,125,149**	**5,509,995**	**10,026,086**	**8,767,492**	**4,664,362**	**10,122,336**	**7,125,643**	**7,577,183**	**2,693,910**	**8,924,884**	**5,131,474**	**7,288,791**	**7,553,704**

Wildfires and Acres Burned by Geographic Area

GACC Fires/Acres	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5-Yr Avg.	10-Yr Avg.
AK Fires	768	572	364	367	720	349	384	595	346	377	**465**	410	484
AK Acres	5,111,404	496,467	653,023	410,683	2,498,159	181,169	253,356	3,110,976	314,277	667,076	**1,006,158**	905,371	1,369,659
EA Fires	11,639	11,270	9,816	6,891	5,750	13,175	10,855	8,592	10,317	14,041	**15,367**	11,396	10,235
EA Acres	100,294	98,042	41,705	50,734	38,852	63,036	152,669	64,342	113,416	206,667	**241,158**	120,026	92,976
GB Fires	2,096	2,063	3,127	2,776	2,308	2,958	2,449	2,121	1,751	3,279	**2,790**	2,512	2,493
GB Acres	505,483	761,622	2,103,788	2,087,922	459,384	948,812	373,165	436,598	97,656	1,188,164	**588,638**	608,879	896,259
NO Fires	4,587	3,363	4,173	3,602	3,704	4,678	3,962	3,429	3,249	3,140	**4,306**	3,692	3,789
NO Acres	594,048	96,706	672,448	1,496,950	214,742	2,779,003	1,945,506	246,990	189,647	550,089	**89,656**	1,142,247	878,613
NR Fires	3,817	2,700	3,900	2,741	2,309	3,404	4,052	2,710	2,468	3,670	**3,360**	3,261	3,177
NR Acres	745,947	202,140	1,551,275	147,093	74,042	403,046	1,069,660	223,746	137,654	596,339	**145,378**	486,089	515,094
NW Fires	4,603	2,519	3,404	3,764	3,690	3,853	4,075	3,611	3,687	4,045	**4,612**	3,854	3,725
NW Acres	1,823,473	513,226	1,121,442	1,336,096	249,476	1,983,970	1,503,026	631,605	353,367	2,074,585	**571,325**	1,309,311	1,159,027
RM Fires	2,559	3,289	3,164	2,480	1,684	2,852	3,316	2,392	1,908	3,382	**2,677**	2,770	2,703
RM Acres	180,822	686,921	754,747	748,956	114,685	1,021,951	336,187	273,503	249,363	755,511	**596,146**	527,303	512,265
SA Fires	31,594	34,474	35,068	27,721	22,999	18,773	22,164	38,945	25,708	24,789	**37,088**	26,076	28,224
SA Acres	556,267	1,591,044	1,960,764	1,591,101	498,925	556,902	532,835	1,518,116	682,996	1,994,830	**967,527**	1,057,136	1,148,378
SO Fires	4,175	3,996	5,389	4,453	4,632	5,419	5,324	4,460	4,329	5,263	**4,706**	4,959	4,744
SO Acres	304,925	479,207	595,873	348,722	55,092	1,144,214	320,378	87,350	155,134	531,215	**419,637**	447,658	402,211
SW Fires	2,313	3,497	3,094	3,288	2,681	3,489	2,404	2,133	2,817	2,911	**2,479**	2,751	2,863
SW Acres	202,486	584,620	571,021	549,235	461,005	1,040,233	638,861	983,957	400,400	360,408	**505,851**	684,772	579,223
Total Fires:	**68,151**	**67,743**	**71,499**	**58,083**	**50,477**	**58,950**	**58,985**	**68,988**	**56,580**	**64,897**	**77,850**	**61,680**	**62,435**
Total Acres:	**10,125,149**	**5,509,995**	**10,026,086**	**8,767,492**	**4,664,362**	**10,122,336**	**7,125,643**	**7,577,183**	**2,693,910**	**8,924,884**	**5,131,474**	**7,288,791**	**7,553,704**

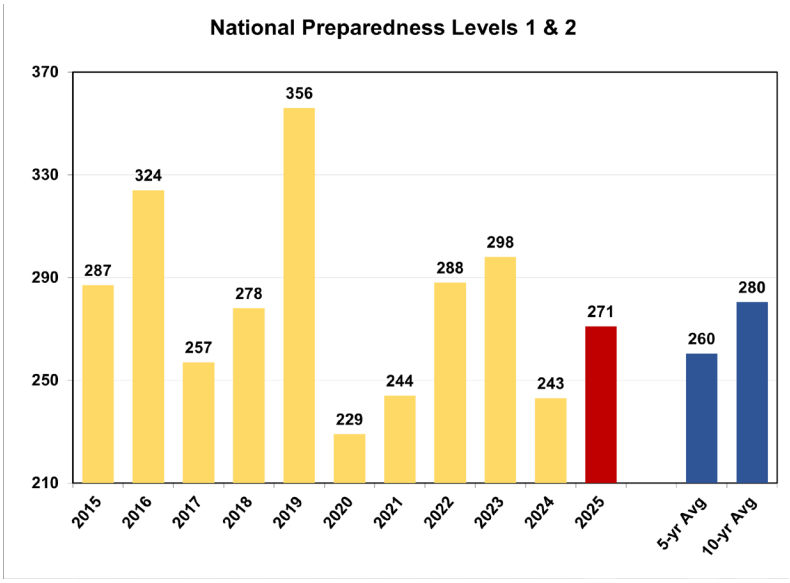
National Preparedness Levels

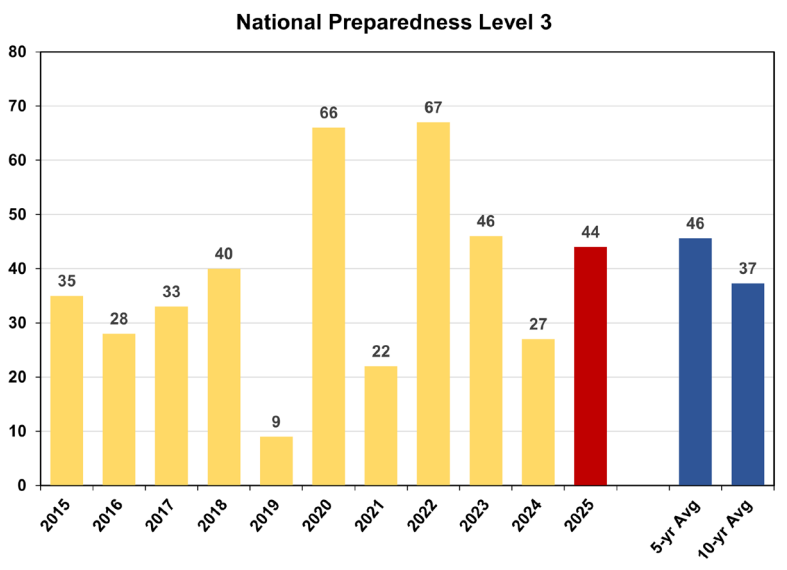
In 2025 the National Preparedness Level (PL) was elevated and decreased accordingly:

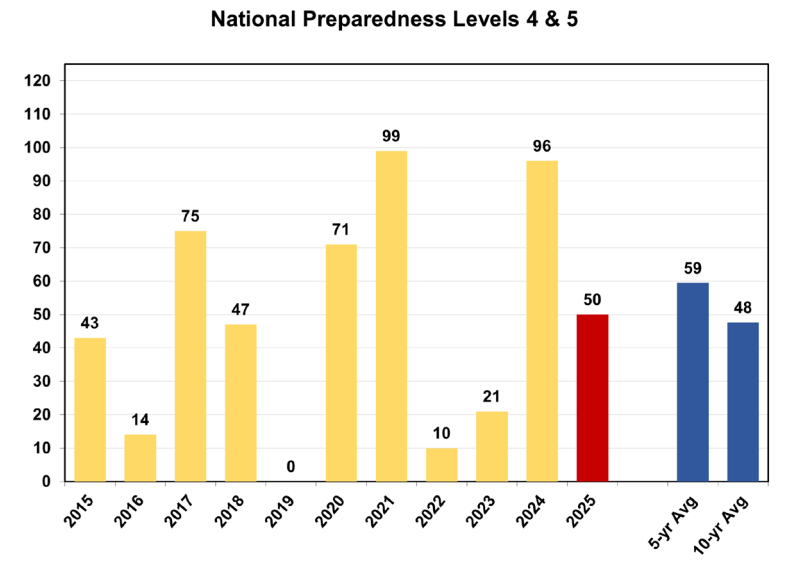
- Elevated from PL 1 to PL 2 on January 5
- Decreased from PL 2 to PL 1 on January 29
- Elevated from PL 1 to PL 2 on March 4
- Decreased from PL 2 to PL 1 on April 4
- Elevated from PL 1 to PL 2 on May 14
- Elevated from PL 2 to PL 3 on June 21
- Elevated from PL 3 to PL 4 on July 12
- Decreased from PL 4 to PL 3 on July 28
- Elevated from PL 3 to PL 4 on August 5
- Decreased from PL 4 to PL 3 on August 30
- Elevated from PL 3 to PL 4 on September 4
- Decreased from PL4 to PL 3 on September 12
- Decreased from PL3 to PL 2 on September 23
- Decreased from PL2 to PL 1 on October 10

Total Number of Days at Each National Preparedness Level

PL	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1	7	28	3	3	13	0	0	0	0	22	30	31	**137**
2	24	0	28	27	18	20	0	0	8	9	0	0	**134**
3	0	0	0	0	0	10	14	6	14	0	0	0	**44**
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	25	8	0	0	0	**50**
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total:	**31**	**28**	**31**	**30**	**31**	**30**	**31**	**31**	**30**	**31**	**30**	**31**	**365**







National Preparedness Level Summary

Total Days at National Preparedness Levels

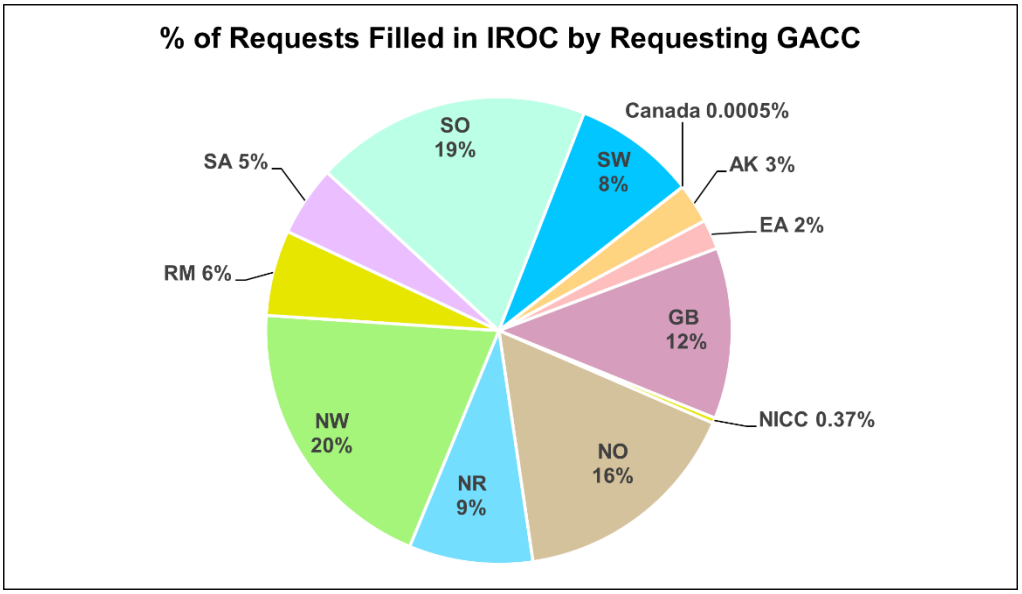
Year	PL 1	PL 2	PL 3	PL 4	PL 5	PL 1&2	PL 4&5
1990	247	74	31	6	7	321	13
1991	255	103	7	0	0	358	0
1992	278	67	15	6	0	345	6
1993	268	97	0	0	0	365	0
1994	235	26	54	4	46	261	50
1995	254	96	15	0	0	350	0
1996	98	179	60	8	21	277	29
1997	216	149	0	0	0	365	0
1998	157	172	30	6	0	329	6
1999	159	165	33	8	0	324	8
2000	179	73	61	13	40	252	53
2001	188	142	9	10	16	330	26
2002	187	76	14	26	62	263	88
2003	92	155	60	10	48	247	58
2004	249	57	60	0	0	306	0
2005	233	44	47	41	0	277	41
2006	118	137	44	16	50	255	66
2007	212	76	17	21	39	288	60
2008	209	84	15	36	22	293	58
2009	275	62	28	0	0	337	0
2010	231	134	0	0	0	365	0
2011	207	92	59	7	0	299	7
2012	212	49	60	45	0	261	45
2013	253	46	42	17	7	299	24
2014	242	82	26	15	0	324	15
2015	253	34	35	19	24	287	43
2016	251	73	28	14	0	324	14
2017	185	72	33	36	39	257	75
2018	191	87	40	13	34	278	47
2019	241	115	9	0	0	356	0
2020	205	24	66	26	45	229	71
2021	161	83	22	31	68	244	99
2022	152	136	67	10	0	288	10
2023	211	86	46	21	0	298	21
2024	190	53	27	37	59	243	96
2025	137	134	44	50	0	271	50

Averages	PL 1&2	PL 3	PL 4&5
Total Days: 5-yr Avg	*260*	*46*	*59*
Total Days: 10-yr Avg	*280*	*37*	*48*

Requests Filled Nationally in IROC

2025 was an above average year for the wildland firefighting community. Over 660,000 requests were filled in IROC nationally including critical supply orders. The following data shows the number of IROC requests filled in 2025.

GACC	Aircraft	Crew	Equipment	Overhead	Supply	Total
AK	752	159	1,812	8,145	7,400	**18,268**
EA	408	77	2,508	5,897	4,756	**13,646**
GB	4,130	911	8,354	43,034	21,858	**78,287**
NICC	74	23	47	1,996	138	**2,278**
NO	9,124	3,626	23,041	57,252	13,938	**106,981**
NR	2,931	615	6,605	28,570	18,052	**56,773**
NW	7,265	2,180	19,562	69,444	32,403	**130,854**
RM	2,776	521	3,483	21,612	10,763	**39,155**
SA	1,252	149	4,030	20,679	6,035	**32,145**
SO	8,857	4,850	30,592	68,603	13,626	**126,528**
SW	2,396	795	5,105	29,716	18,088	**56,100**
Canada	1	20	0	154	0	**175**
Total	**39,966**	**13,926**	**105,139**	**355,102**	**147,057**	**661,190**



**** Disclaimer: Of the 355,102 overhead requests, 287,795 requests were subordinate requests attached to parent aircraft, overhead, crew and engine requests. Of the 661,190 requests, 5,831 were support requests attached to parent aircraft, overhead, crew and engine requests.*

These statistics are based on an IROC report utilizing the QST1 Request Status Table. Statistics may vary among individual Geographic Area annual reports depending on which filters are utilized within the IROC Reports module.

Requests Processed Through the NICC

The following statistics pertain to requests processed through the National Interagency Coordination Center, except for Incident Management Teams, which are captured on a national mobilization scale. This data is broken down by requesting geographic area and Requesting Agency. Five and 10-year averages are also provided.

International Resource Mobilizations

In 2025, the United States mobilized 154 individual overhead personnel, 20 fire suppression crews and one heavy airtanker to Canada to assist with wildfire emergency response efforts.

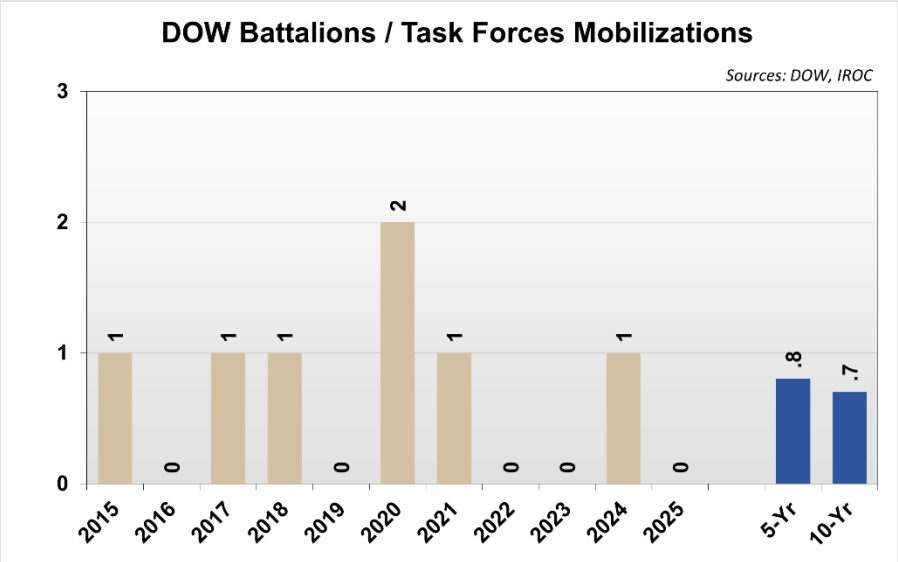
CIMT qualified personnel were sent to Canada to support management of large fires in Alberta and Saskatchewan totaling 85 days. To meet the needs of the Canadian Request for Assistance, personnel were led by qualified CIMT Incident Commanders but did not meet the NISRM definition of a full CIMT.

One fire suppression crew from British Columbia, Canada and two fire suppression crews from Alberta, Canada were mobilized in support of United States wildfires in Southern California. Three interagency resource representatives also mobilized with their respective crews.

One overhead individual from New Zealand was mobilized to the NICC to support predictive services.

Department of War Mobilizations

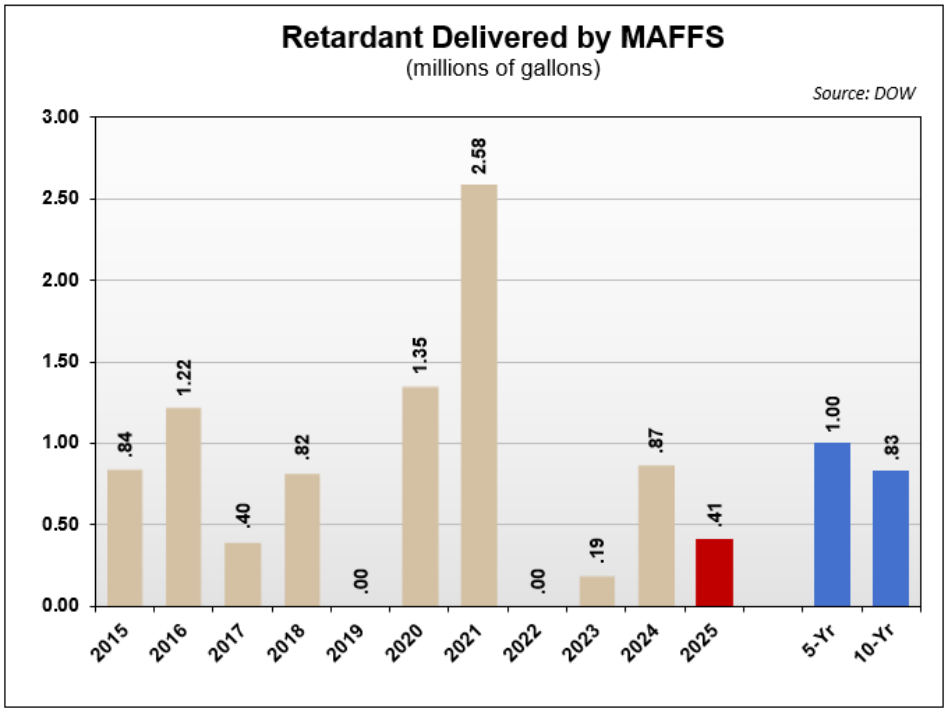
NICC did not process any military requests in 2025. The number of military battalions and task forces requested through NICC and deployed in the last ten years is shown below.



Modular Airborne Fire Fighting Systems (MAFFS)

MAFFS air tankers were activated on January 9 and released on January 29. MAFFS air tankers were activated again on July 24 and released September 2. National statistics for the combined 62-day activations are listed below:

- Total missions: 28
- Total employment hours: 200
- Total retardant drops: 150
- Total gallons of retardant dropped: 410,810



Incident Management Team Mobilizations

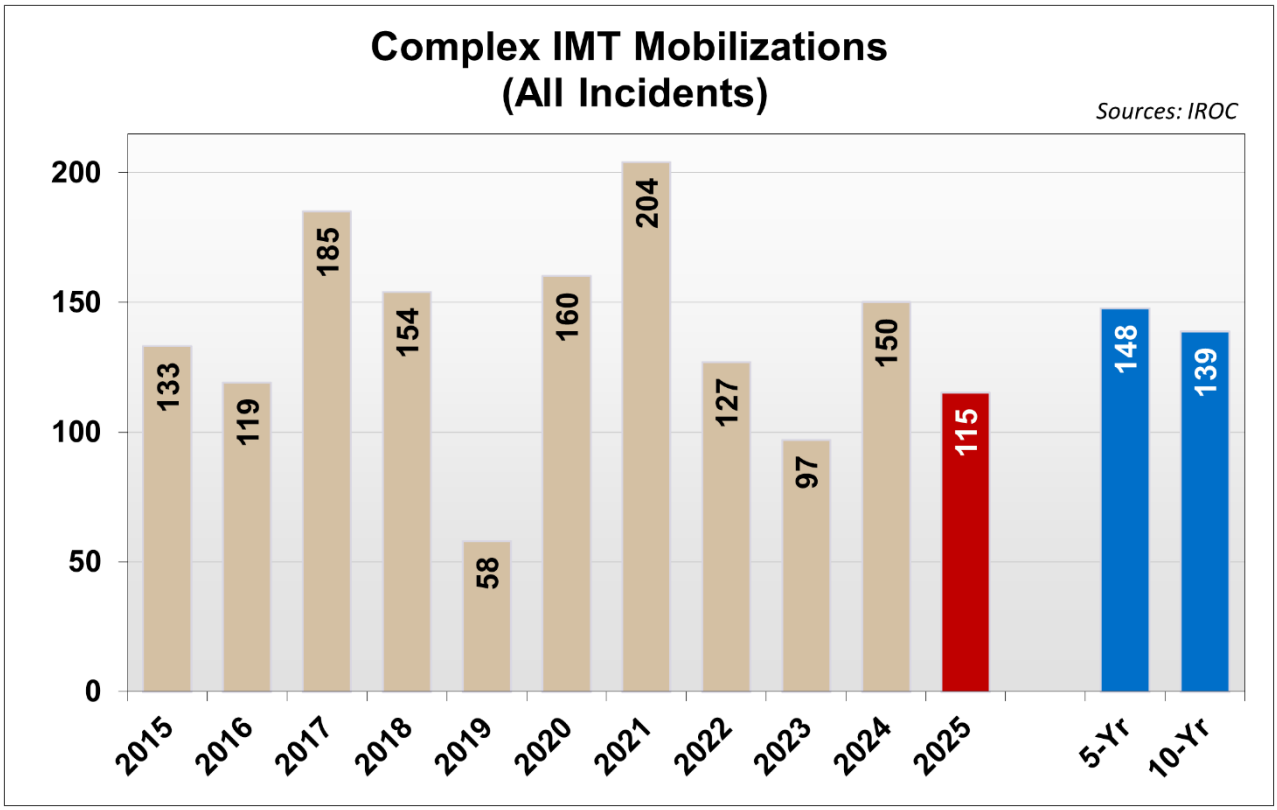
In 2024, the firefighting community fully transitioned to the Critical Incident Management Team (CIMT) business model. All federal Type 1 and Type 2 Incident Management Team mobilizations prior to 2024 have been combined and are listed below. In 2025, all state Type 1 Incident Management Teams mobilized were certified as CIMTs and are shown as such in this report.

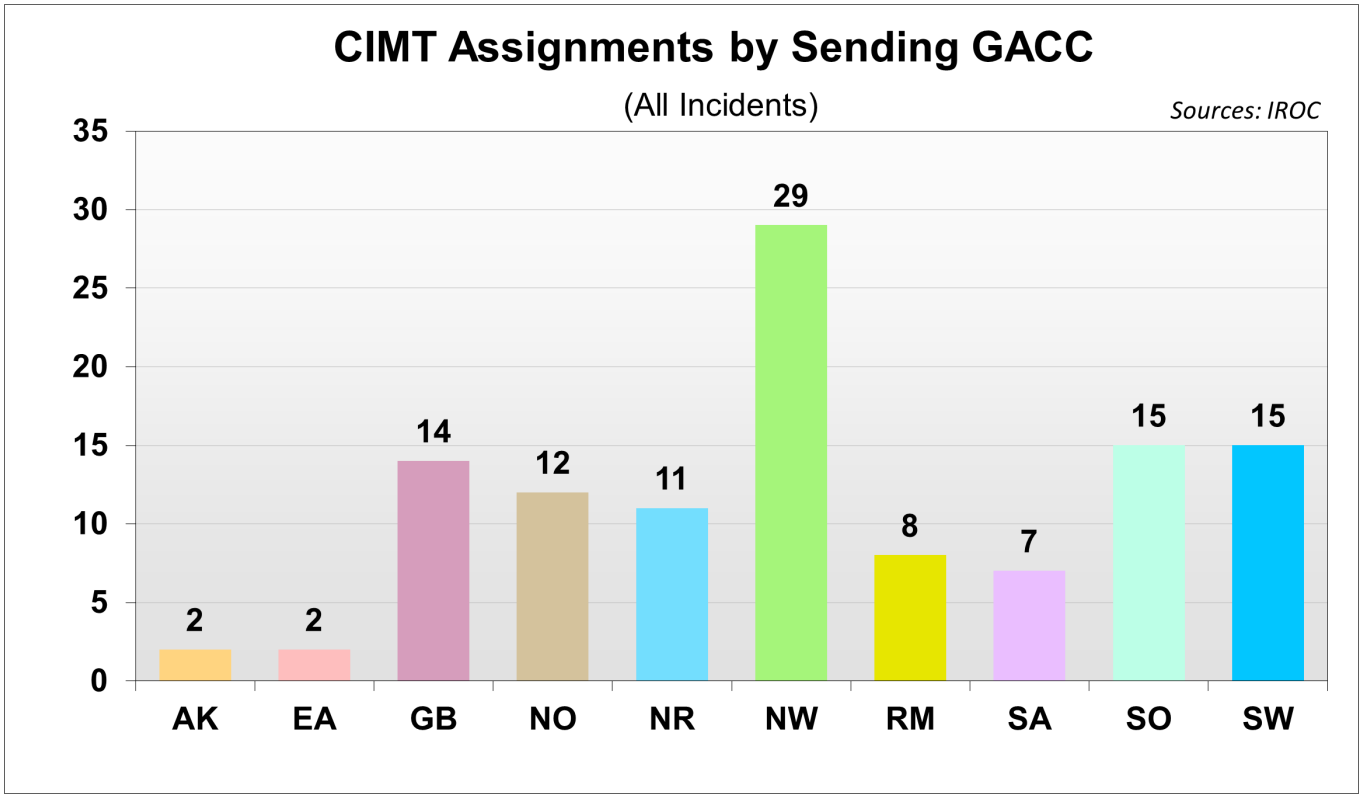
Federal CIMTs were mobilized 100 times (exclusive of reassignments). CIMTs were assigned for 1,422 days. State CIMTs were mobilized 15 times and assigned 181 days. The following graphs show the mobilization of state and federal CIMTs by sending and receiving geographic area.

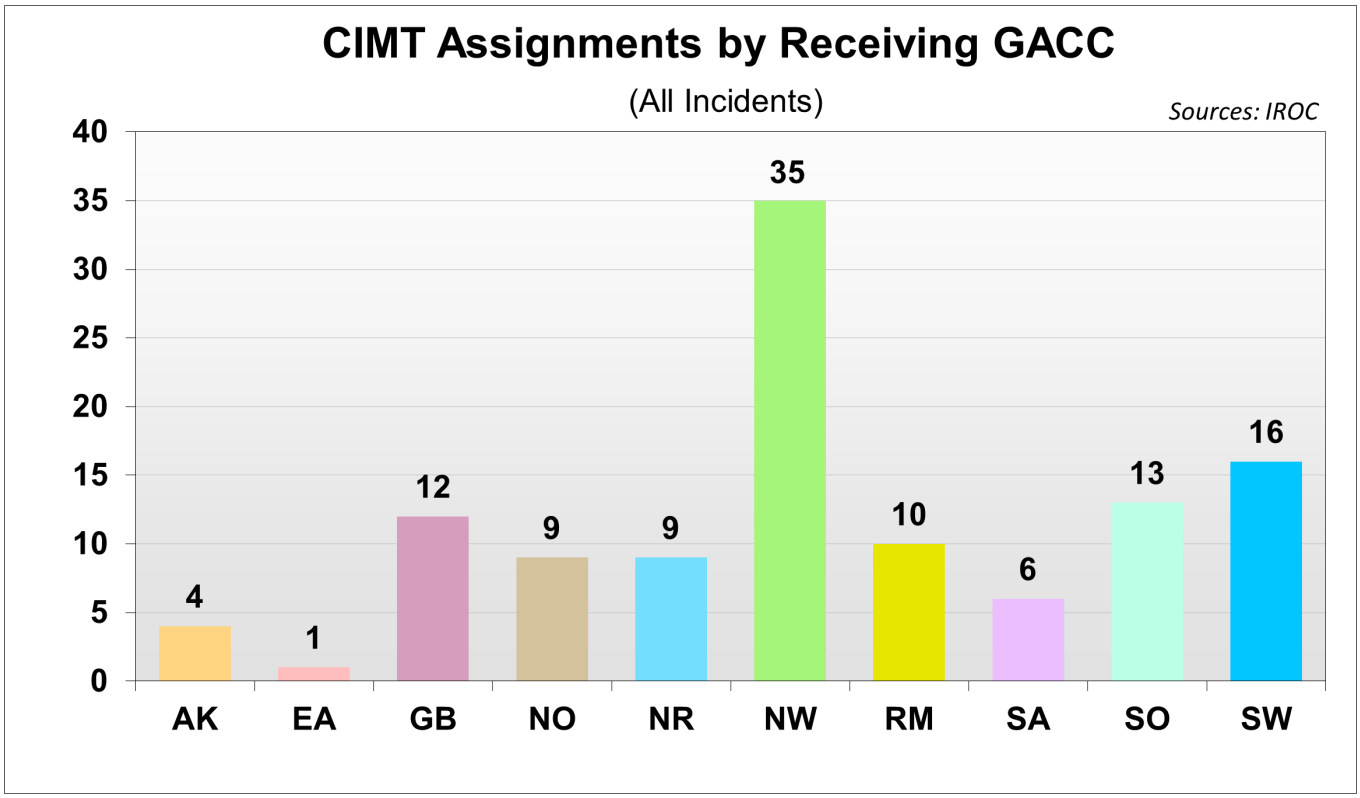
Three State CIMTs were mobilized to support flood response and mitigation efforts in California and Washington totaling 50 days.

National Incident Management Organization (NIMO) teams were assigned to two wildfire incidents for 33 days. One NIMO team was also mobilized to one non-wildfire incident for 55 days in the Southern Geographic Area.

A complete picture of the Complex Incident Management Team business model can be found at the [NWCG Incident Workforce Development Group webpage.]

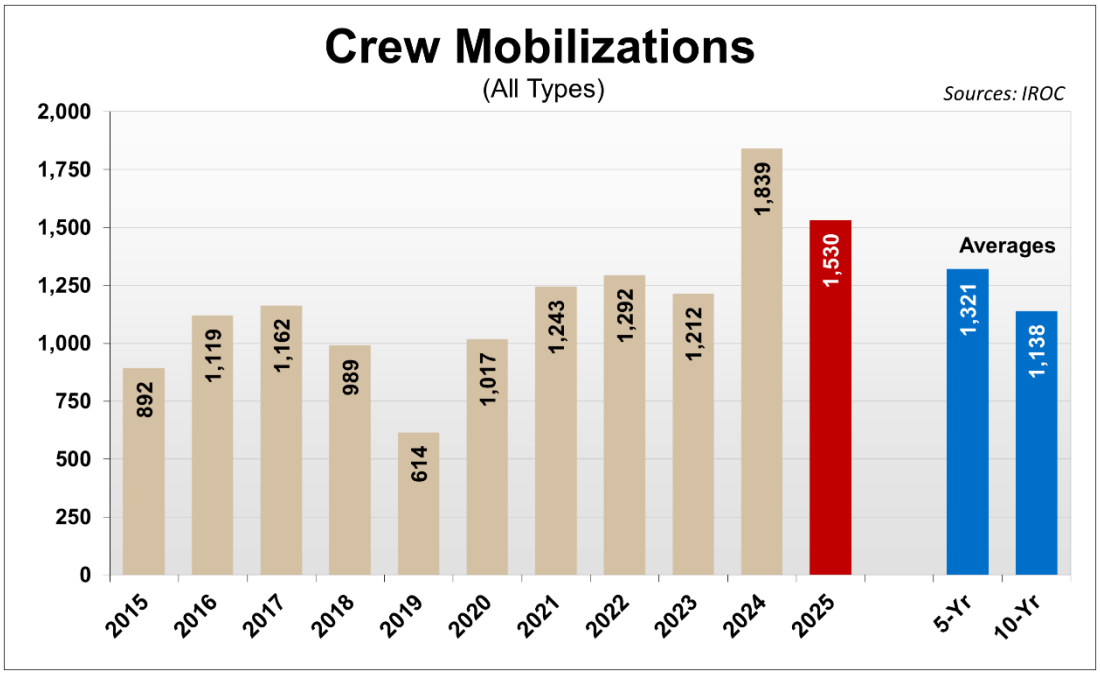


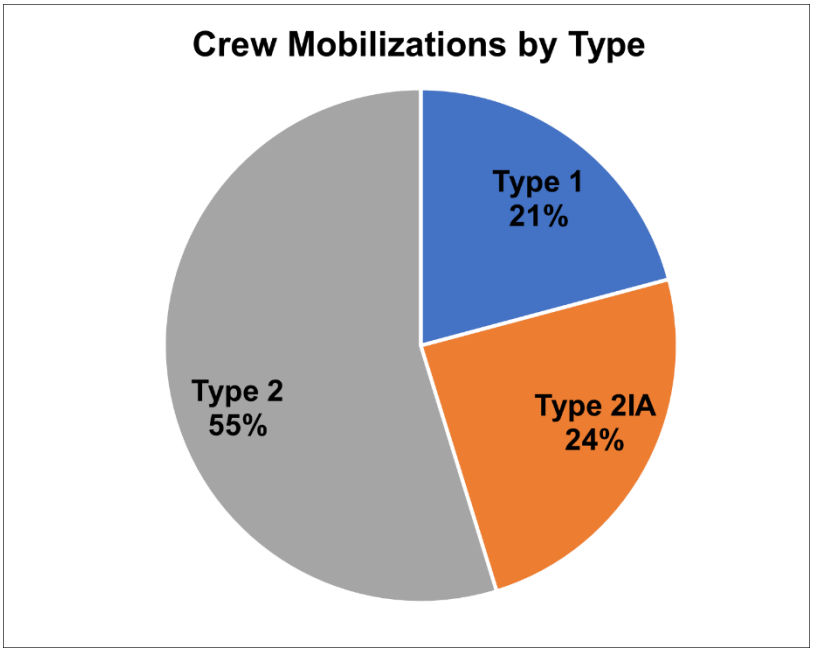

CIMT Assignments by Sending GACC
(All Incidents)
Sources: IROC
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
2
2
14
12
11
29
8
7
15
15
AK
EA
GB
NO
NR
NW
RM
SA
SO
SW


CIMT Assignments by Receiving GACC
(All Incidents)
Sources: IROC
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
4
1
12
9
9
35
10
6
13
16
AK
EA
GB
NO
NR
NW
RM
SA
SO
SW

Crew Mobilizations

NICC received 2,126 crew requests in 2025. Of those requests: 1,530 were filled, 264 were canceled and 332 were UTF. The NICC received 712 orders for Type 1 crews, 896 orders for Type 2 crews and 518 orders for Type 2 IA crews. The number of crew mobilizations in 2025 was above both the five and 10-year averages.





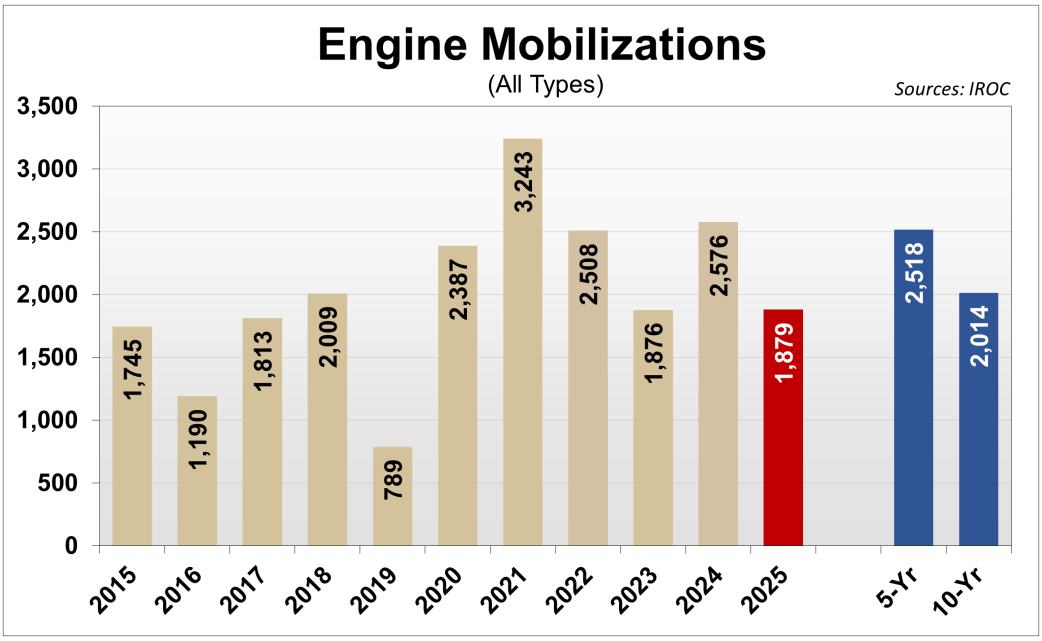
Crew Requests Summary by Requesting Agency and Geographic Area

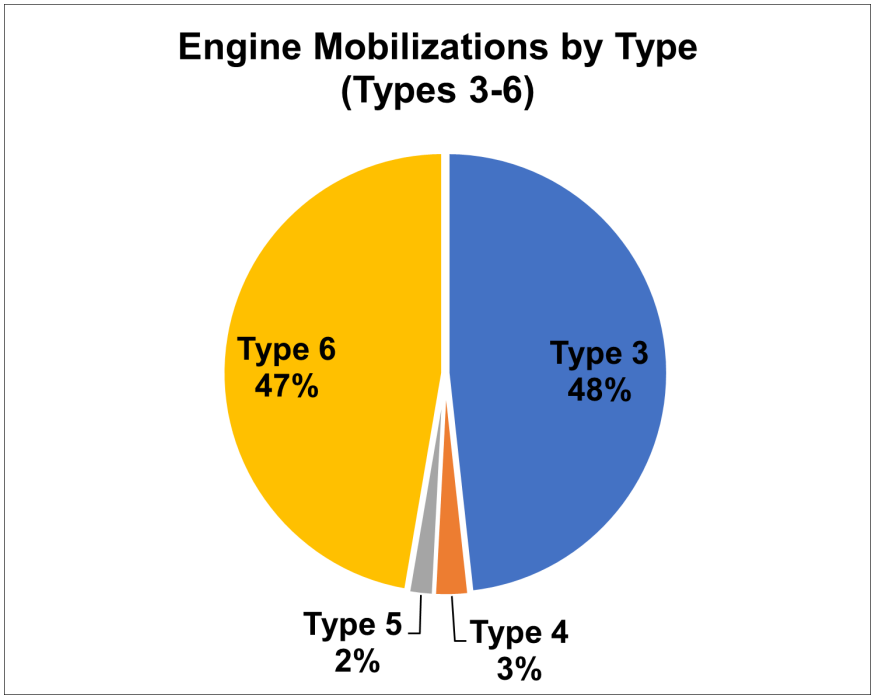
	Type 1 Crew			Type 2 Crew			Type 2-IA Crew			Crew Totals			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
BIA	6	0	2	52	4	1	8	0	1	66	4	4	**74**
BLM	12	8	7	90	9	0	12	6	0	114	23	7	**144**
DOW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
FEMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
FS	254	121	227	624	35	3	300	50	68	1,178	206	298	**1,682**
FWS	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	**2**
NPS	6	0	12	34	0	0	4	1	3	44	1	15	**60**
ST	21	5	8	38	6	0	49	16	0	108	27	8	**143**
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Canada	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	0	**21**
Subtotal:	*319*	*137*	*256*	*838*	*54*	*4*	*373*	*73*	*72*	1,530	264	332	
Total:	**712**			**896**			**518**			**2,126**			

	Type 1 Crew			Type 2 Crew			Type 2-IA Crew			Crew Totals			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
AK	17	0	12	0	0	0	11	0	0	28	0	12	**40**
EA	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	22	0	0	**22**
GB	46	16	45	148	7	1	58	8	10	252	31	56	**339**
NICC	14	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	20	2	0	**22**
NO	40	52	119	130	0	0	49	19	27	219	71	146	**436**
NR	30	5	17	67	10	1	27	11	23	124	26	41	**191**
NW	66	2	39	247	13	1	47	7	2	360	22	42	**424**
RM	22	0	1	116	4	0	52	5	2	190	9	3	**202**
SA	10	2	3	0	0	0	31	6	0	41	8	3	**52**
SO	18	39	4	52	9	0	45	14	2	115	62	6	**183**
SW	25	18	16	78	11	1	36	3	6	139	32	23	**194**
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Canada	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	0	**21**
Subtotal:	*319*	*137*	*256*	*838*	*54*	*4*	*373*	*73*	*72*	*1,530*	*264*	*332*	
Total:	**712**			**896**			**518**			**2,126**			

Engine Mobilizations

NICC received 2,735 engine requests in 2025. Of those requests: 1,879 were filled, 360 were canceled and 496 were UTF. Type 3 engines were the most requested engine with 1,530 requests and 905 fills. Type 6 engines were the next most requested with 1,100 requests and 887 fills. The number of engine mobilizations was below the five and 10-year averages.





Engine Requests Summary by Requesting Agency

	Type 1 Engine			Type 2 Engine			Type 3 Engine			Type 4 Engine		
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF
BIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	2	1	0	0
BLM	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	8	11	11	1	3
DOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FS	0	0	0	0	0	0	733	202	380	34	3	2
FWS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
NPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	6	0	1	0
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	8	2	2	2	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*905*	*224*	*401*	*48*	*7*	*5*
Total:	**0**			**0**			**1,530**			**60**		

	Type 5 Engine			Type 6 Engine			Type 7 Engine			Engine Totals			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	*Total*
BIA	0	0	0	133	13	21	0	0	0	112	14	23	***149***
BLM	3	0	0	86	10	13	2	0	0	172	19	27	***218***
DOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***0***
FEMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***0***
FS	0	0	1	499	85	46	2	3	0	1,268	293	429	***1,990***
FWS	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	***7***
NPS	0	0	0	42	7	2	0	0	0	52	11	8	***71***
ST	32	0	2	122	10	5	0	0	0	239	20	9	***268***
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	***1***
Subtotal:	*35*	*0*	*3*	*887*	*126*	*87*	*4*	*3*	*0*	1,879	360	496	
Total:	**38**			**1,100**			**7**			**2,735**			

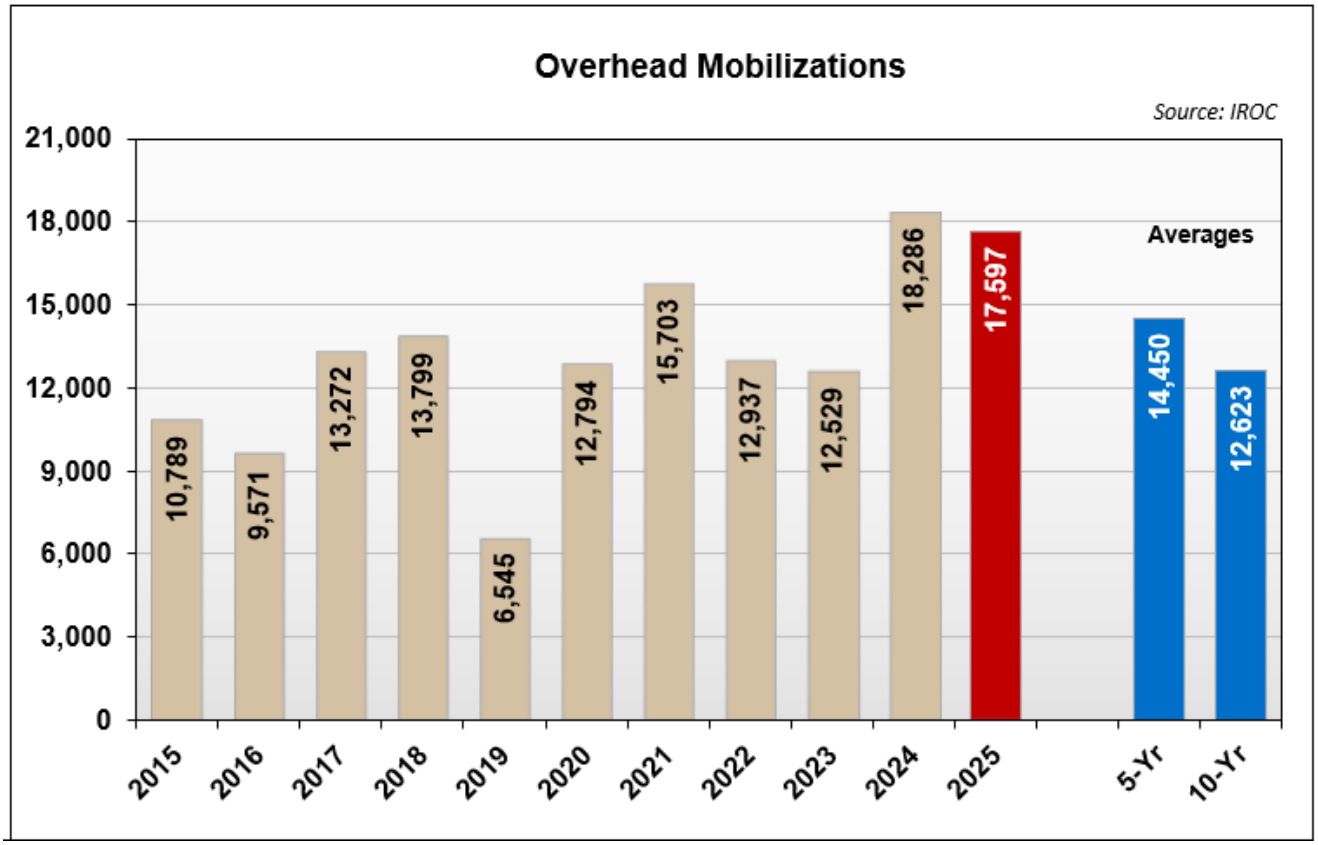
Engine Requests Summary by Requesting Geographic Area

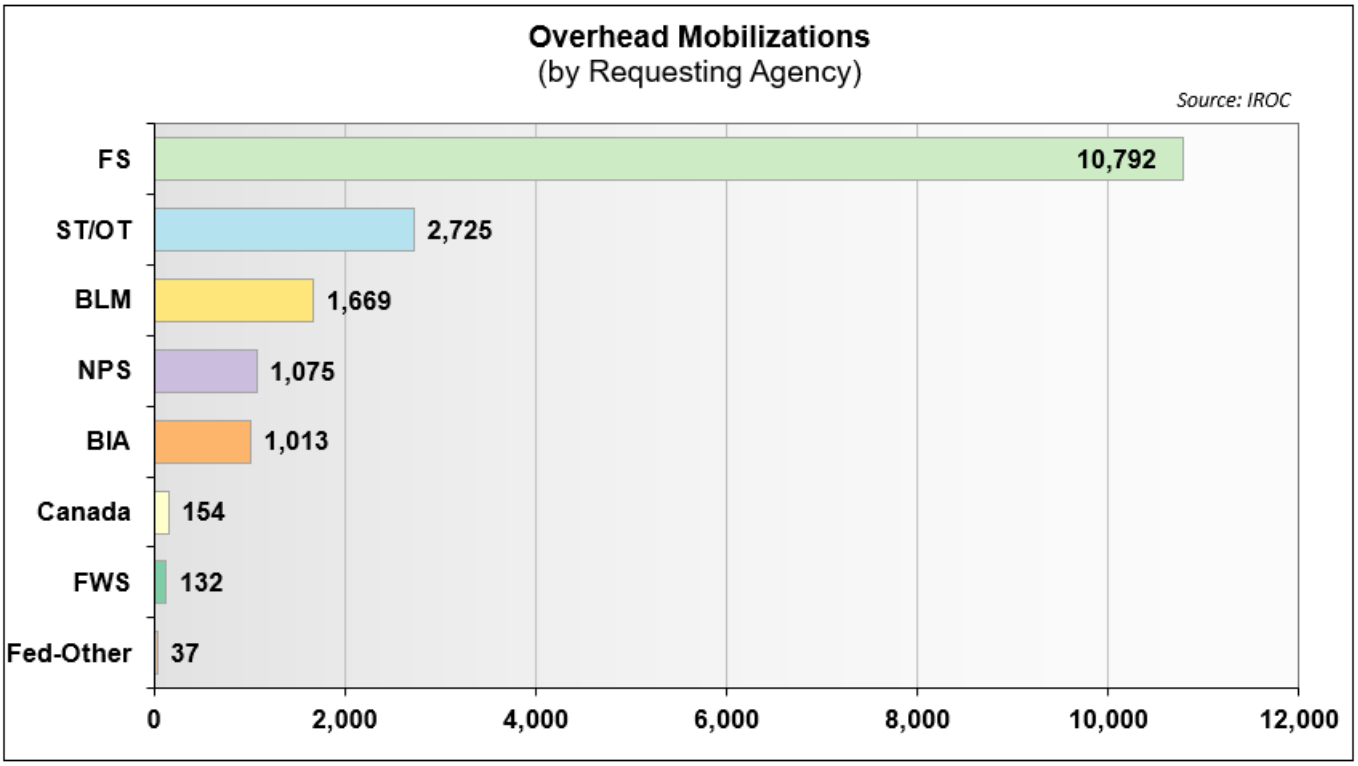
	Type 1 Engine			Type 2 Engine			Type 3 Engine			Type 4 Engine		
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF
AK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	1	3	0	0
GB	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	13	12	5	0	2
NICC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	368	87	234	1	0	0
NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	4	1	2	1	0
NW	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	25	9	13	2	2
RM	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	13	26	3	3	1
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	4	5	3	0	0
SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	285	72	109	3	0	0
SW	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	5	4	13	1	0
Subtotal:	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*905*	*224*	*401*	*48*	*7*	*5*
Total:	**0**			**0**			**1,530**			**60**		

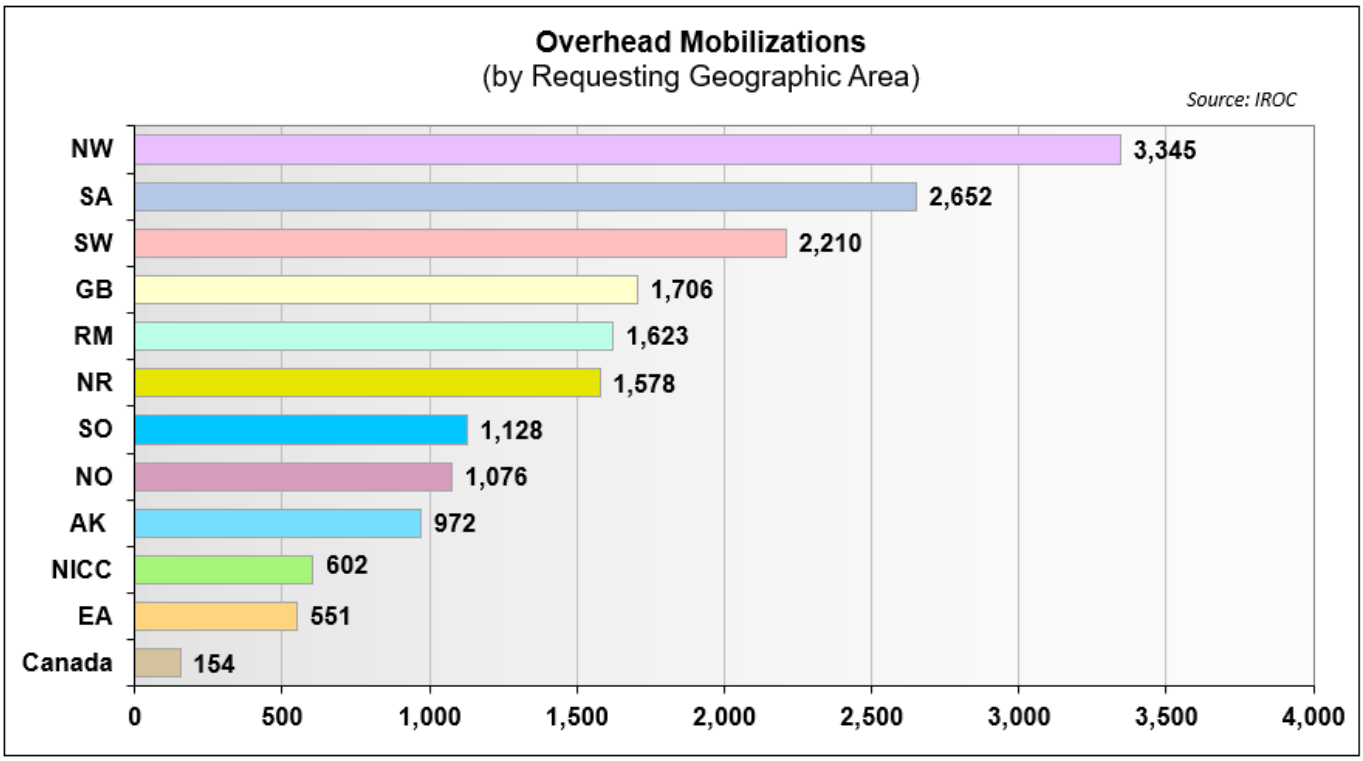
	Type 5 Engine			Type 6 Engine			Type 7 Engine			Engine Totals			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	***Total***
AK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***0***
EA	0	0	0	44	14	10	0	0	0	59	15	11	***85***
GB	1	0	1	37	5	3	1	2	0	78	20	18	***116***
NICC	0	0	0	11	0	1	1	0	0	14	0	1	***15***
NO	0	0	0	17	3	5	0	0	0	579	90	239	***908***
NR	0	0	0	118	6	16	0	0	0	99	11	17	***127***
NW	1	0	1	103	28	6	1	0	0	153	55	18	***226***
RM	2	0	0	145	14	17	0	0	0	225	30	44	***299***
SA	31	0	1	232	31	17	1	1	0	290	36	23	***349***
SO	0	0	0	42	3	4	0	0	0	330	75	113	***518***
SW	0	0	0	138	22	8	0	0	0	210	28	12	***250***
Subtotal:	*35*	*0*	*3*	*887*	*126*	*87*	*4*	*3*	*0*	*1,879*	*360*	496	
Total:	**38**			**1,100**			**7**			**2,735**			

Overhead Mobilizations

NICC received 24,063 overhead requests in 2025. Of those requests: 17,597 were filled, 2,687 were canceled, and 3,779 were UTF. The number of overhead mobilizations was well over the five and 10-year averages.




Overhead Mobilizations
(by Requesting Agency)
Source: IROC
FS
10,792
ST/OT
2,725
BLM
1,669
NPS
1,075
BIA
1,013
Canada
154
FWS
132
Fed-Other
37
0
2,000
4,000
6,000
8,000
10,000
12,000


Overhead Mobilizations
(by Requesting Geographic Area)
Source: IROC
NW
3,345
SA
2,652
SW
2,210
GB
1,706
RM
1,623
NR
1,578
SO
1,128
NO
1,076
AK
972
NICC
602
EA
551
Canada
154
0
500
1,000
1,500
2,000
2,500
3,000
3,500
4,000

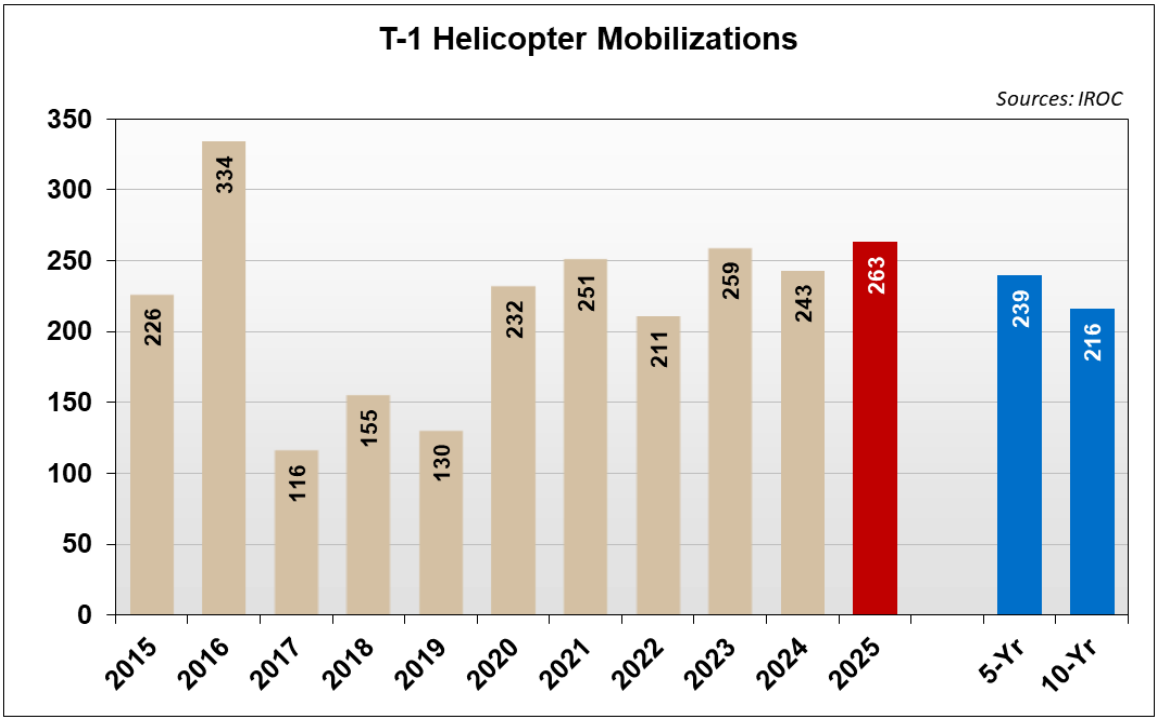
Overhead Requests Summary

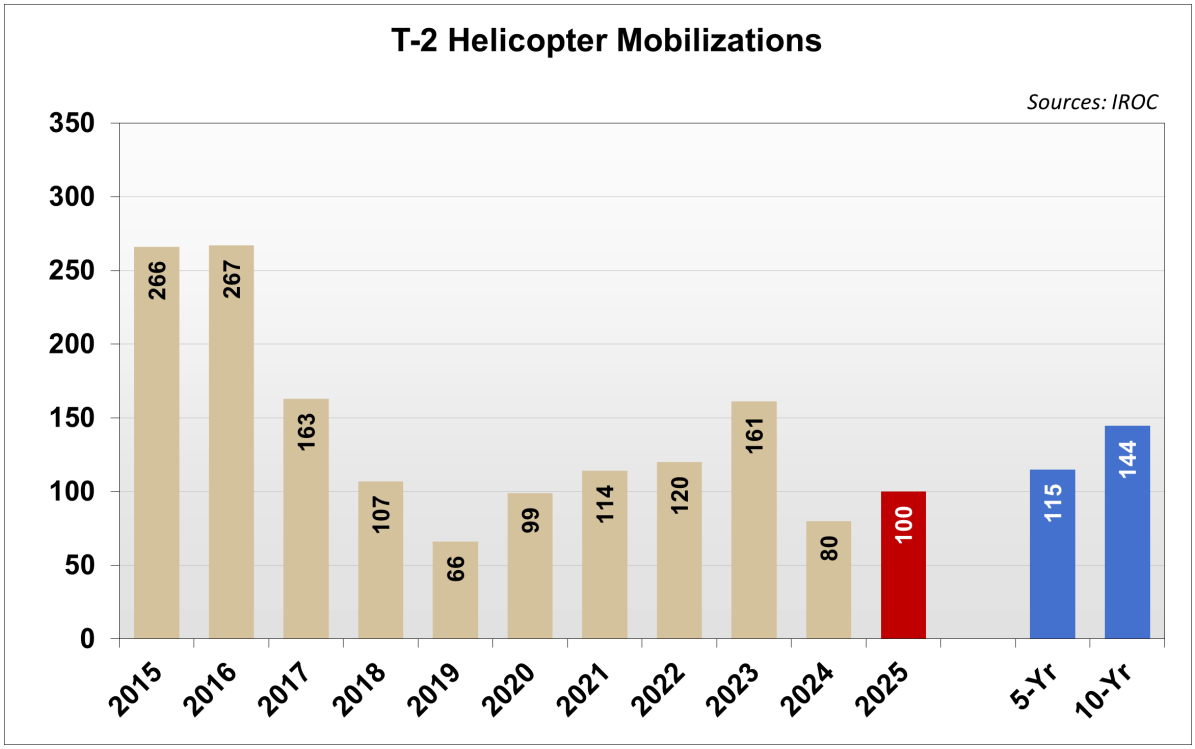
	Individual Overhead			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
BIA	1,013	145	199	1,357
BLM	1,669	299	310	2,278
DOW	15	7	0	22
FEMA	22	0	1	23
FS	10,792	1,605	2,597	14,994
FWS	132	17	3	152
NPS	1,075	73	204	1,352
ST	2,724	531	452	3,707
Other	1	0	0	1
Canada	154	10	13	177
Australia	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	*17,597*	*2,687*	*3,779*	
Total:	**24,063**			

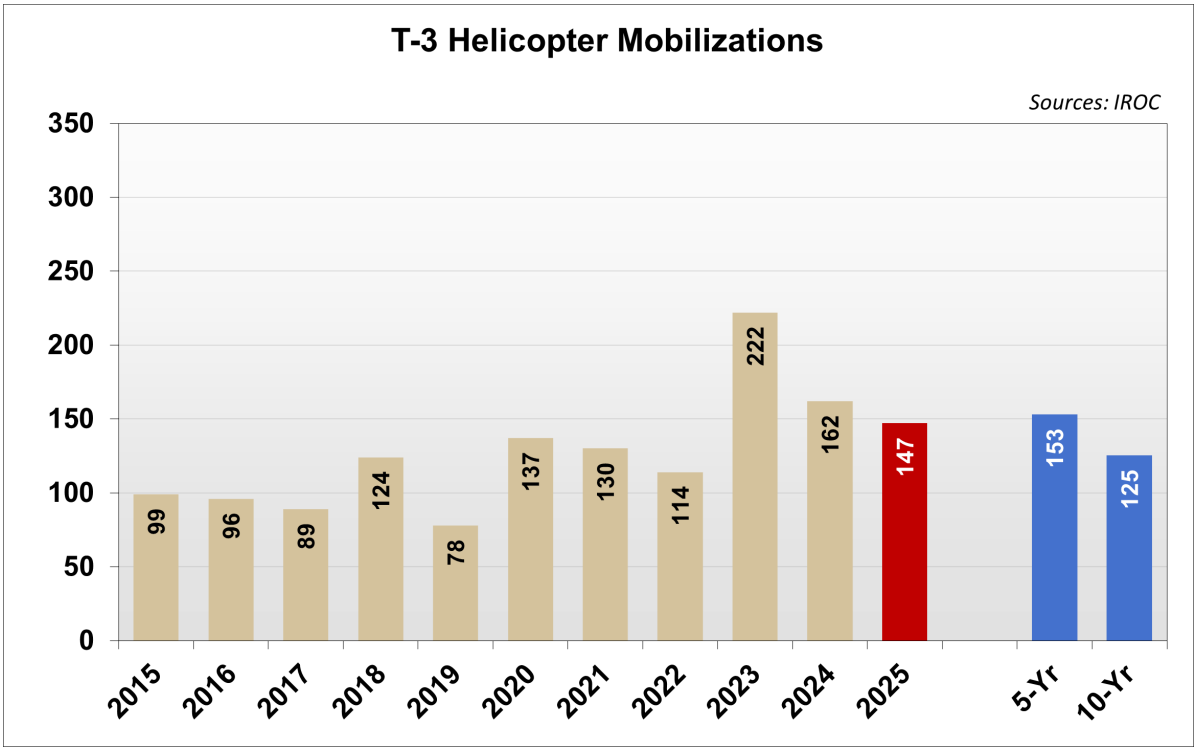
	Individual Overhead			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
AK	972	217	125	1,314
EA	551	30	19	600
GB	1,706	342	380	2,428
NICC	602	26	9	637
NO	1,076	217	819	2,112
NR	1,578	233	296	2,107
NW	3,345	580	1,087	5,012
RM	1,623	201	291	2,115
SA	2,652	249	128	3,029
SO	1,128	361	257	1,746
SW	2,210	221	355	2,786
Other	0	0	0	0
Canada	154	10	13	177
Australia	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	*17,597*	*2,687*	*3,779*	
Total:	**24,063**			

Helicopter Mobilizations

NICC received 878 orders for Type 1, 2, and 3 helicopters in 2025. Of those requests: 510 were filled, 162 were canceled and 206 were UTF. Overall, Type 1 mobilizations were above the five and 10-year averages. Type 2 mobilizations were below the five and 10-year averages. Type 3 mobilizations were between the five and 10-year averages.




T-2 Helicopter Mobilizations
Sources: IROC
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
266
267
163
107
66
99
114
120
161
80
100
115
144
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
5-Yr
10-Yr


T-3 Helicopter Mobilizations
Sources: IROC
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
99
96
89
124
78
137
130
114
222
162
147
153
125
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
5-Yr
10-Yr

Helicopter Requests Summary by Requesting Agency

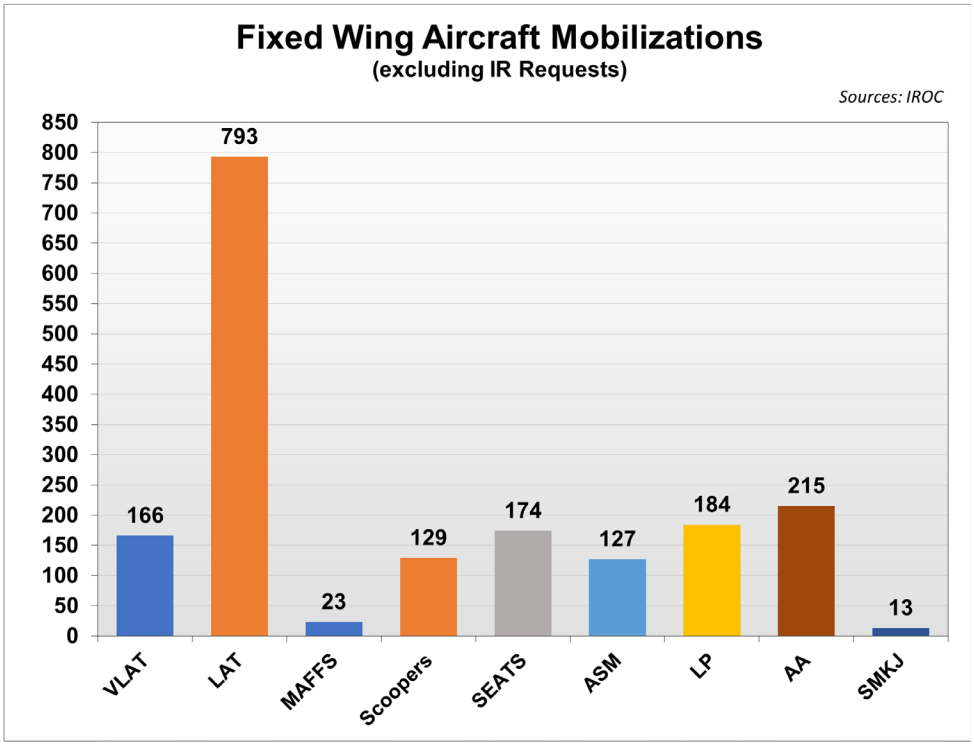
	Type 1			Type 2						Type 3			Helicopter Totals			
				Standard Use			Restricted Use									
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
BIA	8	11	4	2	2	2	1	1	0	12	8	1	23	22	7	**52**
BLM	16	10	11	13	11	5	2	0	0	18	9	9	49	30	25	**104**
DOW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	**1**
FEMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
FS	204	47	74	55	13	39	12	0	1	102	23	38	373	83	152	**608**
FWS	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	**3**
NPS	6	3	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	7	3	1	16	6	5	**27**
ST	29	6	6	10	3	1	2	5	1	7	4	9	48	18	17	**83**
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Subtotal:	*263*	*80*	*98*	*83*	*29*	*48*	*17*	*6*	*2*	*147*	*47*	*58*	*510*	*162*	*206*	
Total:	**441**			**160**			**25**			**252**			**878**			

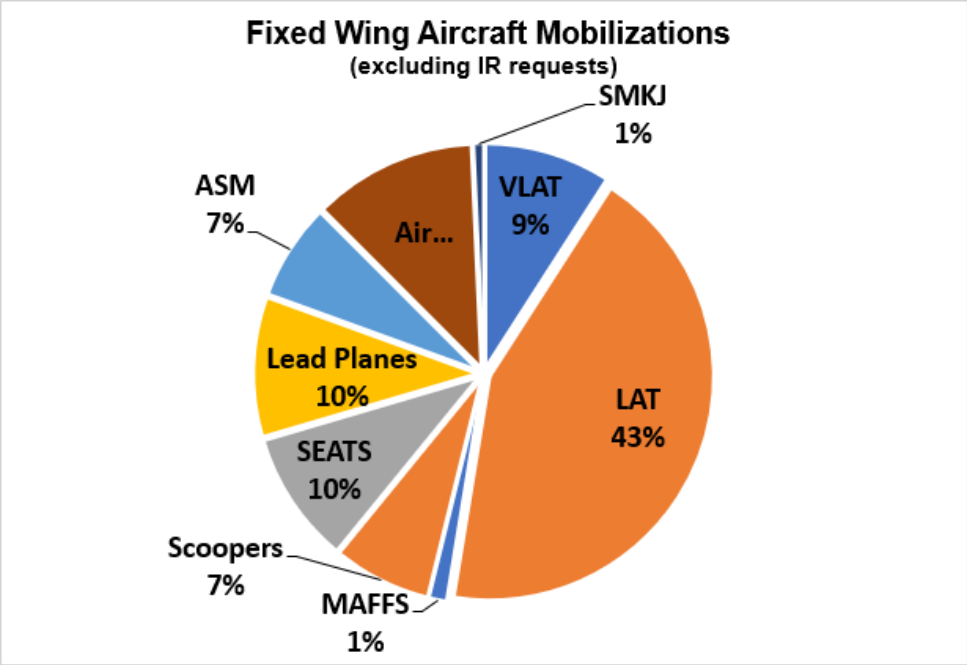
Helicopter Requests Summary by Requesting Geographic Area

	Type 1			Type 2						Type 3			Helicopter Totals			
				Standard Use			Restricted Use									
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
AK	0	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	5	3	1	10	5	2	**17**
EA	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	10	3	2	**15**
GB	33	9	25	16	7	13	0	0	0	25	5	14	74	21	52	**147**
NICC	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	**10**
NO	35	6	18	5	1	18	0	0	0	12	4	18	52	11	54	**117**
NR	25	9	16	8	0	1	8	0	1	19	7	2	60	16	20	**96**
NW	45	14	17	17	3	7	2	0	0	30	10	12	94	27	36	**157**
RM	19	14	15	6	6	2	1	0	0	16	3	2	42	23	19	**84**
SA	38	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	3	58	5	3	**66**
SO	30	12	3	9	7	4	3	5	1	9	0	1	51	24	9	**84**
SW	25	11	3	7	3	2	3	1	0	16	10	4	51	25	9	**85**
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Subtotal:	*263*	*80*	*98*	*83*	*29*	*48*	*17*	*6*	*2*	*147*	*47*	*58*	*510*	*162*	*206*	
Total:	**441**			**160**			**25**			**252**			**878**			

Fixed Wing Aircraft Mobilizations

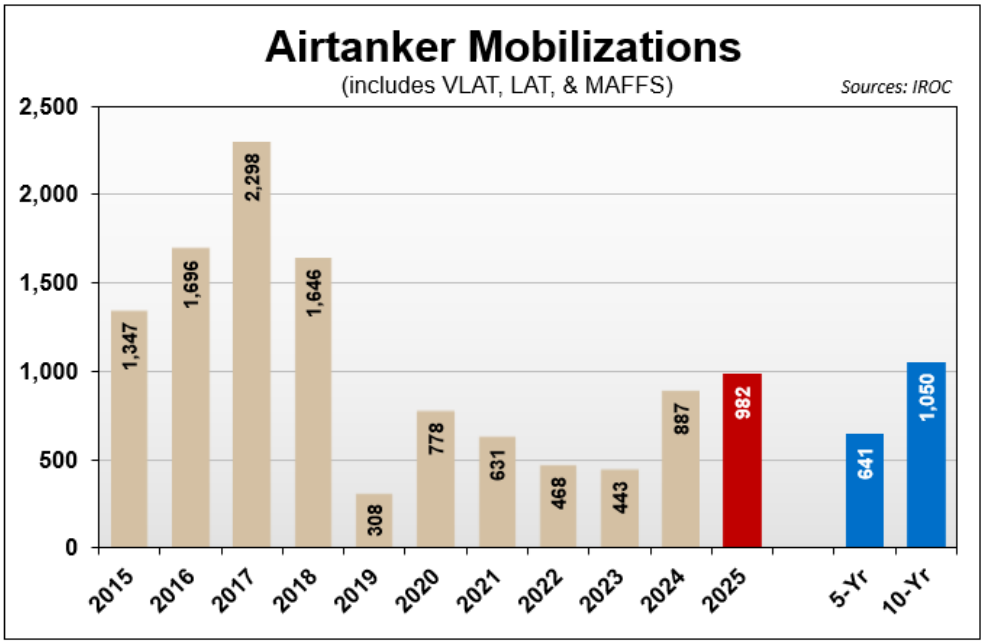
Fixed wing aircraft include very large airtankers (VLAT), large airtankers (LAT), multi-engine airtankers (Scoopers), single engine airtankers (SEATs), lead planes (LP), aerial supervision modules (ASM), air attack (AA), infrared (IR), and smokejumper aircraft (SMKJ). NICC received 4,696 requests for fixed wing aircraft in 2025. Of those requests: 3,385 were filled, 573 were canceled and 738 were UTF.

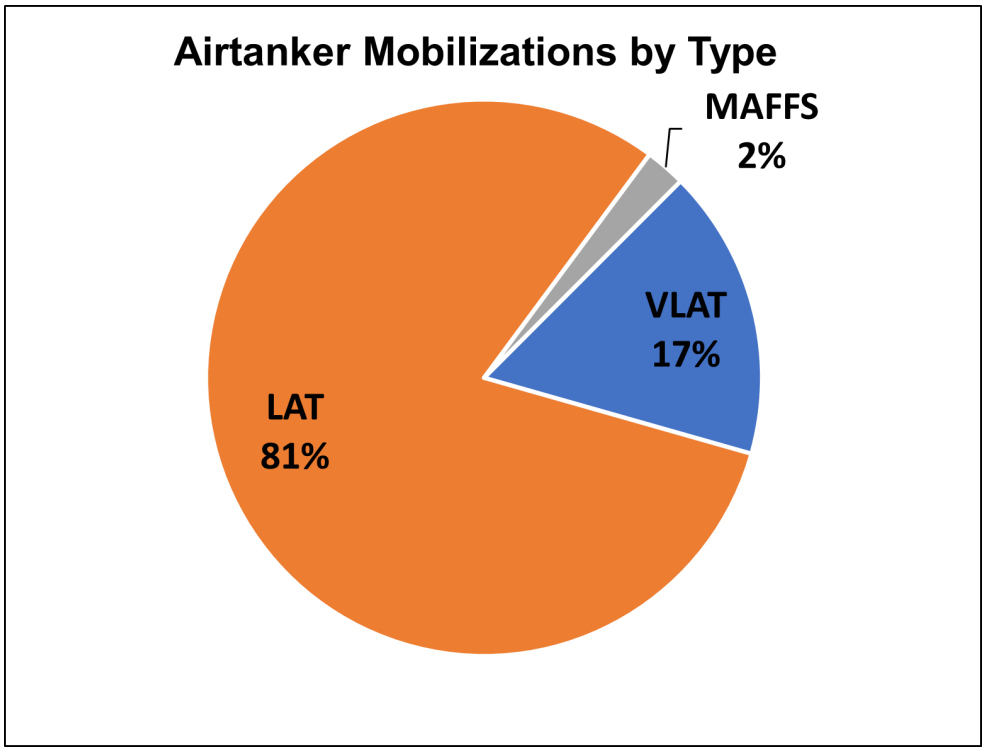




Airtanker Mobilizations

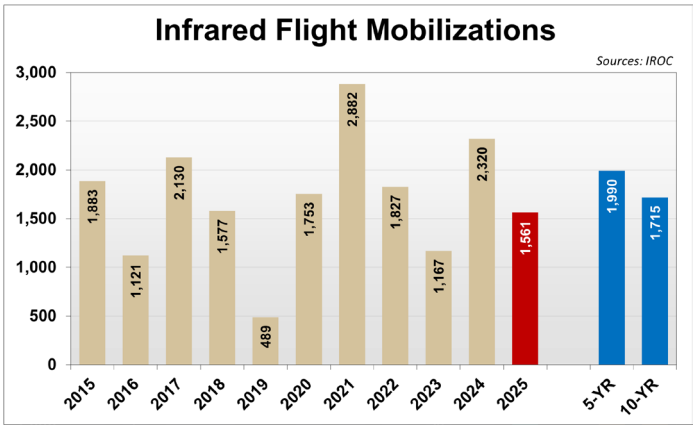
NICC received 1,339 requests for very large and large airtankers in 2025. Of those requests: 982 were filled, 207 were canceled and 173 were UTF. Airtanker mobilizations were between the five and 10-year averages.

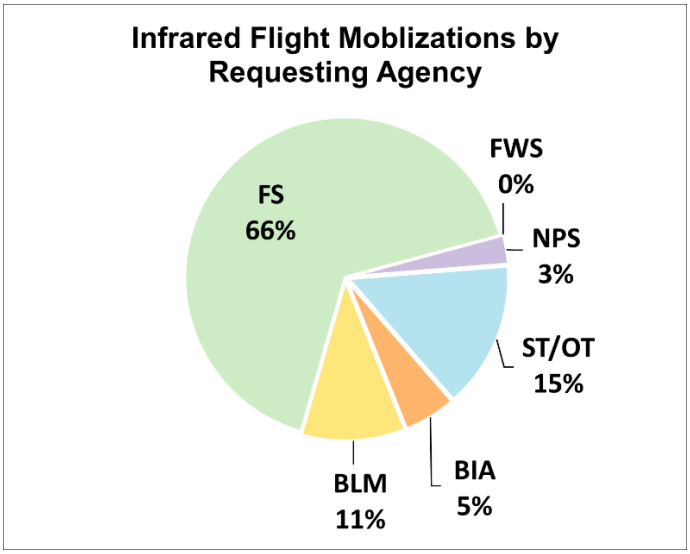


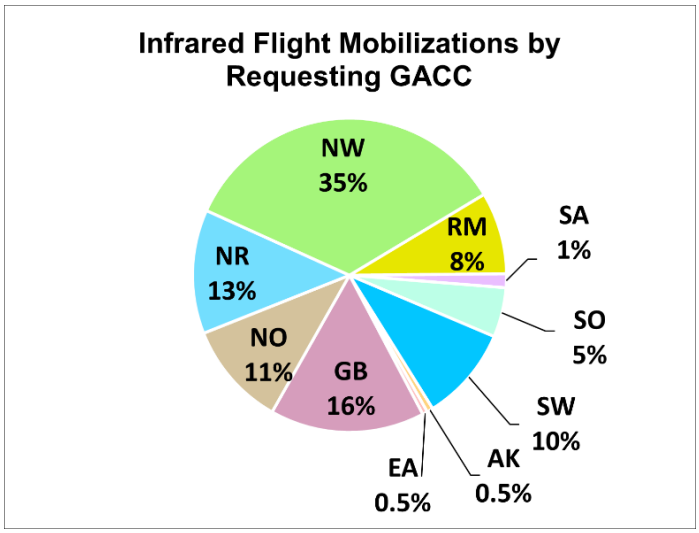


Infrared Aircraft Mobilizations

NICC received 2,177 infrared (IR) aircraft requests. Of those requests: 1,561 were filled, 207 were canceled and 409 were UTF. IR requests were well below the five and 10-year averages.







Fixed Wing Aircraft Requests Summary by Requesting Agency

	Very Large Airtanker (VLAT)			Large Airtanker (LAT)			Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS)			Type 3 Multi-Engine Airtanker (Scoopers)			Single Engine Airtanker (SEAT)			Lead Plane (LP)		
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF
BIA	8	2	0	38	3	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	19	2	0	10	2	1
BLM	40	6	11	124	19	12	0	0	0	8	0	4	32	1	6	30	3	3
DOW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FS	86	10	19	398	98	87	23	0	0	95	32	48	55	12	15	99	15	3
FWS	0	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NPS	9	5	1	53	13	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	3	4	2	7	5	0
ST	23	8	10	177	38	27	0	0	0	18	12	8	65	4	7	38	6	6
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	*166*	*35*	*41*	*793*	*172*	*132*	*23*	*0*	*0*	*129*	*44*	*62*	*174*	*23*	*30*	*184*	*31*	*13*
Total:	**242**			**1,097**			**23**			**235**			**227**			**228**		

	Aerial Supervision Module (ASM)			Air Attack (AA)			Infrared (IR)			Smokejumper Aircraft (SKMJ)			Fixed Wing Aircraft Total Requests			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	***Total***
BIA	0	0	0	7	0	3	83	26	12	0	0	0	167	35	22	***224***
BLM	5	0	0	21	7	8	164	18	30	4	1	1	428	55	75	***558***
DOW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***0***
FEMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***0***
FS	102	13	7	127	22	20	1,036	109	276	9	0	1	2,030	311	476	***2,817***
FWS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	***8***
NPS	1	1	1	5	3	0	46	6	14	0	0	0	130	37	20	***187***
ST	19	2	4	54	11	6	232	48	77	0	0	0	626	129	145	***900***
Other	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	***2***
Subtotal:	*127*	*16*	*12*	*215*	*44*	*37*	*1,561*	*207*	*409*	*13*	*1*	*2*	*3,385*	*573*	*738*	
Total:	**155**			**296**			**2,177**			**16**			**4,696**			

Fixed Wing Aircraft Requests Summary by Requesting Geographic Area

	Very Large Airtanker (VLAT)			Large Airtanker (LAT)			Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS)			Type 3 Multi-Engine Airtanker (Scoopers)			Single Engine Airtanker (SEAT)			Lead Plane (LP)		
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF
AK	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0
EA	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	11	0	4	0	0	0
GB	41	3	14	184	35	24	2	0	0	22	6	2	15	2	4	45	5	1
NICC	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
NO	9	1	0	53	6	23	2	0	0	10	0	6	12	1	2	4	2	0
NR	10	2	5	68	10	15	0	0	0	24	16	20	9	11	8	23	4	2
NW	25	9	1	146	22	10	4	0	0	17	8	16	38	2	3	47	9	4
RM	26	8	6	83	14	4	2	0	0	10	8	6	17	5	1	22	2	4
SA	1	0	0	25	5	2	0	0	0	12	4	4	52	2	4	2	1	1
SO	23	6	11	86	54	30	10	0	0	8	2	4	0	0	0	6	1	0
SW	31	6	4	143	23	24	3	0	0	10	0	4	12	0	4	30	7	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	*166*	*35*	*41*	*793*	*172*	*132*	*23*	*0*	*0*	*129*	*44*	*62*	*174*	*23*	*30*	*184*	*31*	*13*
Total:	**242**			**1,097**			**23**			**235**			**227**			**228**		

	Aerial Supervision Module (ASM)			Air Attack (AA)			Infrared (IR)			Smokejumper Aircraft (SMKJ)			Fixed Wing Aircraft Total Requests			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	*Total*
AK	3	0	2	3	1	1	10	4	18	1	0	1	35	5	22	***62***
EA	2	0	0	9	3	0	8	2	11	0	0	0	37	6	15	***58***
GB	10	0	0	18	6	2	247	29	55	4	1	0	588	87	102	***777***
NICC	4	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	24	2	0	***26***
NO	3	1	1	29	4	7	167	10	37	1	0	0	290	25	76	***391***
NR	5	4	1	29	8	3	198	29	69	1	0	0	367	84	123	***574***
NW	17	1	0	20	6	5	537	44	94	1	0	1	852	101	134	***1,087***
RM	7	0	1	36	8	7	131	27	36	4	0	0	338	72	65	***475***
SA	24	4	3	36	2	4	22	16	17	0	0	0	174	34	35	***243***
SO	30	3	3	12	1	1	79	21	23	0	0	0	254	88	72	***414***
SW	22	3	1	23	5	7	151	25	49	1	0	0	426	69	94	***589***
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***0***
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***0***
Subtotal:	*127*	*16*	*12*	*215*	*44*	*37*	*1,561*	*207*	*409*	*13*	*1*	*2*	*3,385*	*573*	*738*	
Total:	**155**			**296**			**2,177**			**16**			**4,696**			

Unmanned Aircraft Systems

The NICC received 59 requests for Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) resources in 2025. Of those requests: 46 were filled, 8 were canceled, and 5 were UTF. Individual statistics are shown in the tables below.

UAS Summary by Requesting Geographic Area

	Fixed Wing			Rotor Wing			UAS Totals			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
BIA	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	**4**
BLM	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	**2**
DOW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
FEMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
FS	2	0	1	30	7	3	32	7	4	**43**
FWS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
NPS	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	**4**
ST	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	**6**
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Subtotal:	*2*	*0*	*2*	*44*	*8*	*3*	*46*	*8*	*5*	
Total:	**4**			**55**			**59**			

	Fixed Wing			Rotor Wing			UAS Totals			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
AK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
EA	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	**2**
GB	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	**2**
NICC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
NO	0	0	1	6	3	0	6	3	1	**10**
NR	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	**4**
NW	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	**2**
RM	0	0	1	3	1	0	3	1	1	**5**
SA	0	0	0	12	2	0	12	2	0	**14**
SO	0	0	0	5	1	0	5	1	0	**6**
SW	2	0	0	11	1	0	13	1	0	**14**
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Subtotal:	*2*	*0*	*2*	*44*	*8*	*3*	*46*	*8*	*5*	
Total:	**4**			**55**			**59**			

Temporary Flight Restrictions

Temporary Flight Restrictions Request by Agency

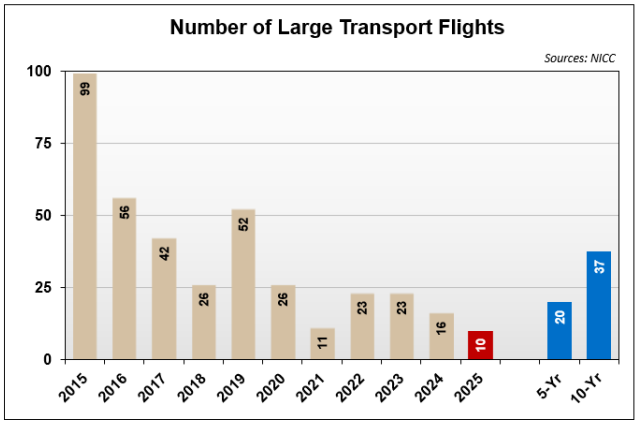
Agency	BIA	BLM	DOW	FEMA	FS	FWS	NPS	ST	Other	Total
Filled	55	148	0	0	569	0	37	442	0	**1,251**

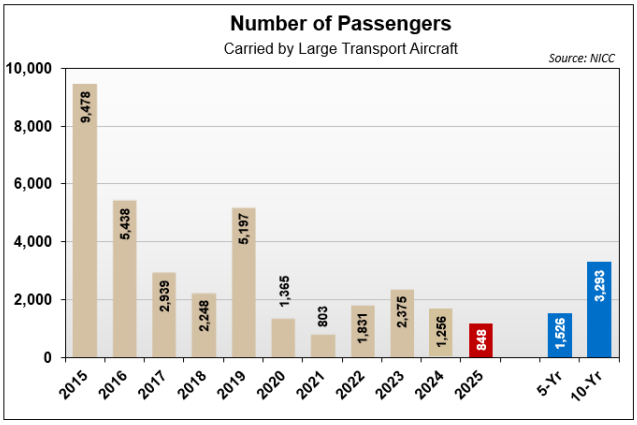
Temporary Flight Restrictions Request by Geographic Area

GACC	AK	EA	GB	NICC	NO	NR	NW	RM	SA	SO	SW	Total
Filled	103	19	165	0	91	162	242	114	96	105	154	**1,251**

Large Transportation Aircraft

In 2025, there was one exclusive use contract for large transportation aircraft. The contract was filled with a B737-2T4 jet aircraft. This exclusive use jet flew 10 logistical missions, transporting a total of 848 passengers.





Large Transport Requests by Destination Agency and Geographic Area

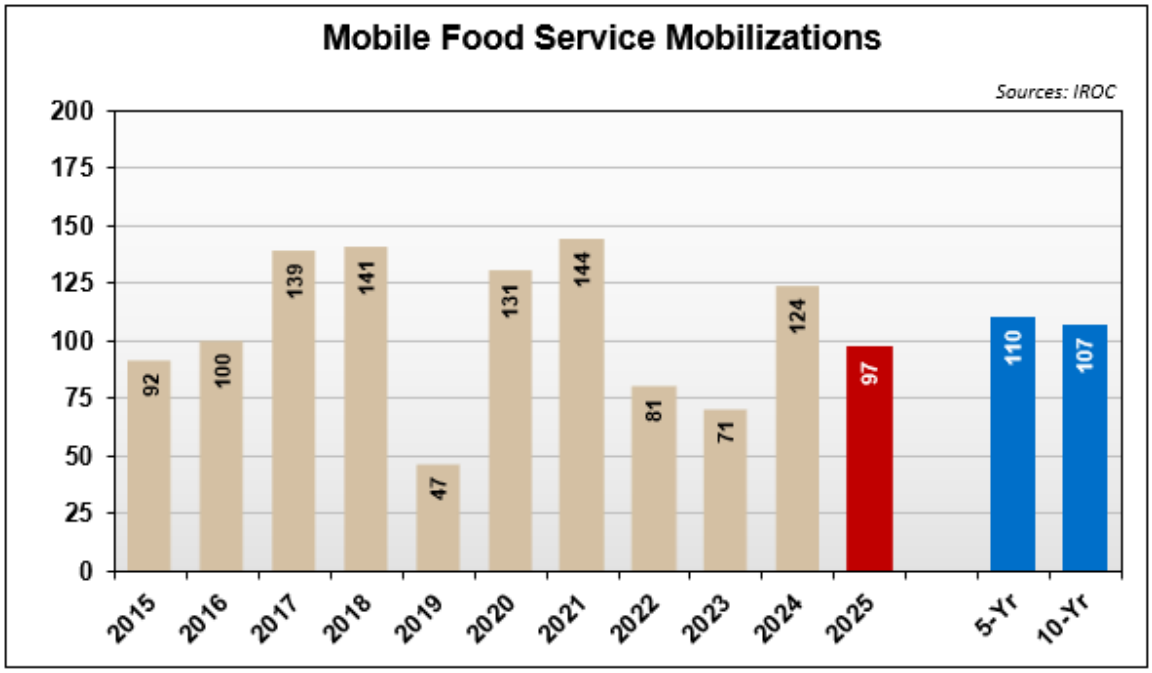
	Exclusive Use Aircraft		Charter Aircraft		Large Trans. Totals	
	Flights	Pax	Flights	Pax	Flights	Pax
BIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLM	10	848	0	0	10	848
DOW	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMA	0	0	0	0	0	0
FS	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWS	0	0	0	0	0	0
NPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total:	**10**	**848**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**848**

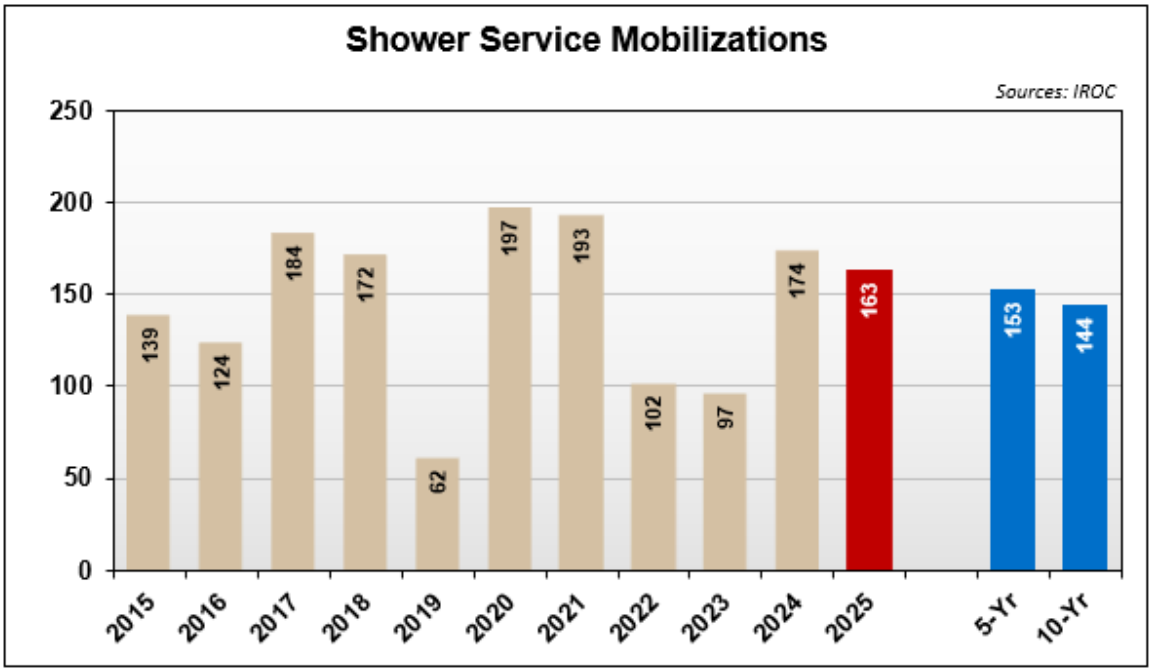
	Exclusive Use Aircraft		Charter Aircraft		Large Trans. Totals	
	Flights	Pax	Flights	Pax	Flights	Pax
AK	10	848	0	0	10	848
EA	0	0	0	0	0	0
GB	0	0	0	0	0	0
NICC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
NW	0	0	0	0	0	0
RM	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO	0	0	0	0	0	0
SW	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total:	**10**	**848**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**848**

Equipment Services Mobilization

NICC received 108 requests for mobile food services in 2025. Of those requests: 97 were filled, 10 were canceled and one was UTF. The number of mobilizations was below the five and 10-year averages.

NICC received 170 requests for mobile shower services in 2025. Of those requests: 163 were filled, five were canceled and two were UTF. The number of mobilizations was above the five and 10-year averages.





Caterer and Shower Requests Summary by Requesting Agency and Geographic Area

	Mobile Food			Showers			Equipment Services Totals			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
BIA	7	1	0	11	1	0	18	2	0	**20**
BLM	15	3	0	22	0	0	37	3	0	**40**
DOW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
FEMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
FS	56	6	1	110	3	2	166	9	3	**178**
FWS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
NPS	3	0	0	3	1	0	6	1	0	**7**
ST	16	0	0	17	0	0	33	0	0	**33**
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Subtotal:	*97*	*10*	*1*	*163*	*5*	*2*	*260*	*15*	*3*	
Total:	**108**			**170**			**278**			

	Mobile Food			Showers			Equipment Services Totals			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
AK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
GB	15	2	0	22	0	1	37	2	1	**40**
NICC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
NO	9	0	0	19	1	0	28	1	0	**29**
NR	12	2	0	17	0	0	29	2	0	**31**
NW	24	3	0	45	1	0	69	4	0	**73**
RM	10	2	0	16	1	1	26	3	1	**30**
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
SO	10	0	1	18	0	0	28	0	1	**29**
SW	17	1	0	26	2	0	43	3	0	**46**
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Subtotal:	*97*	*10*	*1*	*163*	*5*	*2*	*260*	*15*	*3*	
Total:	**108**			**170**			**278**			

Radio and Weather Equipment Mobilizations

NICC received 841 requests for radio kits and weather equipment in 2025. Of those requests: 776 were filled, 60 were canceled, and five were UTF.

Radio and Weather Equipment Request Summary by Requesting Agency and Requesting Geographic Area

	4390 Starter			4312 Repeater			4381 Tactical			5869 RAWS			Equipment Totals			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
BIA	8	1	0	18	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	34	1	0	**35**
BLM	10	1	0	25	0	0	18	0	0	6	1	0	59	2	0	**61**
DOW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
FEMA	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	**4**
FS	106	10	0	230	12	4	109	10	0	55	5	0	500	37	4	**541**
FWS	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	**6**
NPS	2	1	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	25	1	0	**26**
ST	23	7	0	65	11	0	43	1	0	18	0	0	149	19	0	**168**
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Subtotal:	*149*	*20*	*0*	*353*	*23*	*5*	*186*	*11*	*0*	*88*	*6*	*0*	*776*	*60*	*5*	
Total:	**169**			**381**			**197**			**94**			**841**			

	4390 Starter			4312 Repeater			4381 Tactical			5869 RAWS			Equipment Totals			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
AK	9	2	0	6	0	0	18	0	0	2	0	0	35	2	0	**37**
EA	5	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	**9**
GB	11	0	0	58	4	0	22	3	0	16	3	0	107	10	0	**117**
NICC	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	**5**
NO	17	1	0	33	3	1	25	0	0	9	1	0	84	5	1	**90**
NR	17	1	0	16	1	0	12	0	0	11	0	0	56	2	0	**58**
NW	27	1	0	127	3	2	45	0	0	26	2	0	225	6	2	**233**
RM	15	1	0	11	0	0	17	0	0	10	0	0	53	1	0	**54**
SA	10	1	0	6	1	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	23	2	2	**27**
SO	12	3	0	51	9	0	21	0	0	2	0	0	86	12	0	**98**
SW	26	10	0	43	1	0	14	7	0	12	0	0	95	18	0	**113**
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Subtotal:	*149*	*20*	*0*	*353*	*23*	*5*	*186*	*11*	*0*	*88*	*6*	*0*	*776*	*60*	*5*	
Total:	**169**			**381**			**197**			**94**			**841**			

Wildland Fires and Acres Burned by State and Agency

(Figures are from the SIT/209 Application)

Alabama

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
FS	50	2,390	3	123	**53**	**2,513**
FWS	2	205	0	0	**2**	**205**
NPS	1	0	0	0	**1**	**0**
OTHER	15	69	0	0	**15**	**69**
ST	1,790	32,481	0	0	**1,790**	**32,481**
Totals:	**1,858**	**35,145**	**3**	**123**	**1,861**	**35,268**

Alaska

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	2	0	1	5	**3**	**5**
BLM	0	0	45	157,925	**45**	**157,925**
C&L	17	3	3	17	**20**	**20**
DOW	17	93	4	16,588	**21**	**16,681**
FS	9	0	0	0	**9**	**0**
FWS	2	0	30	85,687	**32**	**85,687**
NPS	1	0	28	53,659	**29**	**53,659**
OTHER	109	26	7	1,586	**116**	**1,612**
ST	50	40	100	552,930	**150**	**552,966**
TRIBE	10	1,816	30	135,783	**40**	**137,599**
Totals:	**217**	**1,978**	**248**	**1,004,180**	**465**	**1,006,158**

Arizona

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	524	16,750	127	26,188	**651**	**42,938**
BLM	60	859	11	769	**71**	**1,628**
BOR	10	42	1	1	**11**	**43**
FS	317	23,177	313	178,484	**630**	**201,661**
FWS	0	0	2	153	**2**	**153**
NPS	7	0	12	67,700	**19**	**67,700**
ST	208	12,390	1	300	**209**	**12,690**
Totals:	**1,126**	**53,218**	**467**	**273,595**	**1,593**	**326,813**

Arkansas

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
FS	98	3,962	5	1,248	**103**	**5,210**
FWS	4	28	0	0	**4**	**28**
NPS	24	667	0	0	**24**	**667**
OTHER	63	788	0	0	**63**	**788**
Totals:	**189**	**5,445**	**5**	**1,248**	**194**	**6,693**

California

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	103	161	0	0	**103**	**161**
BLM	133	69,519	67	5,156	**200**	**74,675**
C&L	18	29,867	0	0	**18**	**29,867**
DOW	11	1,225	0	0	**11**	**1,225**
FS	712	158,211	717	123,684	**1,429**	**281,895**
FWS	8	396	0	0	**8**	**396**
NPS	44	498	43	164	**87**	**662**
OTHER	53	16,672	0	0	**53**	**16,672**
ST	6,661	99,037	432	1,404	**7,093**	**100,441**
Totals:	**7,743**	**375,586**	**1,259**	**130,408**	**9,002**	**505,994**

Colorado

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	15	45	62	858	**77**	**903**
BLM	69	928	197	115,640	**266**	**116,568**
C&L	320	30,806	111	50,978	**431**	**81,784**
DOW	21	11,353	1	0	**22**	**11,353**
FS	143	3,009	155	38,596	**298**	**41,605**
FWS	1	0	2	0	**3**	**0**
NPS	9	139	17	3,616	**26**	**3,755**
Totals:	**578**	**46,280**	**545**	**209,688**	**1,123**	**255,968**

Connecticut

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
ST	256	548	0	0	**256**	**548**
Totals:	**256**	**548**	**0**	**0**	**256**	**548**

Delaware

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
ST	15	82	0	0	**15**	**82**
Totals:	**15**	**82**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**82**

Florida

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	5	5	2	96	**7**	**101**
DOW	3	5,024	0	2,755	**3**	**7,779**
FS	96	10,526	33	4,633	**129**	**15,159**
FWS	11	529	13	8,732	**24**	**9,261**
NPS	18	9,034	38	23,264	**56**	**32,298**
OTHER	303	2,474	24	552	**327**	**3,026**
ST	2,484	63,481	674	102,537	**3,158**	**166,018**
Totals:	**2,920**	**91,073**	**784**	**142,569**	**3,704**	**233,642**

Georgia

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
FS	35	4,245	2	3	**37**	**4,248**
FWS	4	101	0	0	**4**	**101**
NPS	4	2	1	12	**5**	**14**
OTHER	1	7	0	0	**1**	**7**
ST	4,001	26,318	0	0	**4,001**	**26,318**
Totals:	**4,045**	**30,673**	**3**	**15**	**4,048**	**30,688**

Hawaii

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
C&L	2	631	0	0	**2**	**631**
FWS	2	2,662	0	0	**2**	**2,662**
NPS	4	6	1	0	**5**	**6**
Totals:	**8**	**3,299**	**1**	**0**	**9**	**3,299**

Idaho

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	22	5,651	6	24	**28**	**5,675**
BLM	140	48,244	75	38,097	**215**	**86,341**
BOR	1	353	1	0	**2**	**353**
C&L	35	7,476	0	812	**35**	**8,288**
DOW	3	3,344	1	72	**4**	**3,416**
FS	100	1,941	385	62,120	**485**	**64,061**
NPS	1	2	0	0	**1**	**2**
OTHER	104	5,576	14	1,309	**118**	**6,885**
ST	378	4,870	36	1,044	**414**	**5,914**
Totals:	**784**	**77,457**	**518**	**103,478**	**1,302**	**180,935**

Illinois

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
FS	29	316	0	0	**29**	**316**
FWS	4	26	0	0	**4**	**26**
OTHER	5	1	0	0	**5**	**1**
ST	2	940	0	0	**2**	**940**
Totals:	**40**	**1,283**	**0**	**0**	**40**	**1,283**

Indiana

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
DOW	1	5	0	0	**1**	**5**
FS	13	18	0	0	**13**	**18**
NPS	15	10	0	0	**15**	**10**
ST	1	5	0	0	**1**	**5**
Totals:	**30**	**38**	**0**	**0**	**30**	**38**

Iowa

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	1	0	0	0	**1**	**0**
DNR	3,156	25,212	0	0	**3,156**	**25,212**
FWS	16	812	0	0	**16**	**812**
Totals:	**3,173**	**26,024**	**0**	**0**	**3,173**	**26,024**

Kansas

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	5	1,065	0	0	**5**	**1,065**
C&L	24	15,019	2	987	**26**	**16,006**
FWS	5	100	0	0	**5**	**100**
NPS	1	4	0	0	**1**	**4**
Totals:	**35**	**16,188**	**2**	**987**	**37**	**17,175**

Kentucky

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
FS	4	143	0	0	**4**	**143**
ST	754	12,794	0	0	**754**	**12,794**
Totals:	**758**	**12,937**	**0**	**0**	**758**	**12,937**

Louisiana

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
FS	95	3,165	7	2,470	**102**	**5,635**
OTHER	21	125	0	0	**21**	**125**
ST	738	7,469	0	0	**738**	**7,469**
Totals:	**854**	**10,759**	**7**	**2,470**	**861**	**13,229**

Maine

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
FWS	1	0	1	0	**2**	**0**
NPS	2	0	0	0	**2**	**0**
ST	852	515	0	0	**852**	**515**
Totals:	**855**	**515**	**1**	**0**	**856**	**515**

Maryland

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
FWS	4	0	1	3	**5**	**3**
NPS	1	0	0	0	**1**	**0**
ST	160	8,159	10	6	**170**	**8,165**
Totals:	**165**	**8,159**	**11**	**9**	**176**	**8,168**

Massachusetts

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
FWS	2	1	0	0	**2**	**1**
NPS	3	0	0	0	**3**	**0**
ST	1,147	917	6	10	**1,153**	**927**
Totals:	**1,152**	**918**	**6**	**10**	**1,158**	**928**

Michigan

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	18	10	0	0	**18**	**10**
DNR	43	168	1	0	**44**	**168**
FS	173	210	6	90	**179**	**300**
FWS	1	8	0	0	**1**	**8**
NPS	1	0	0	0	**1**	**0**
OTHER	268	809	5	1	**273**	**810**
Totals:	**504**	**1,205**	**12**	**91**	**516**	**1,296**

Minnesota

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	239	1,546	0	0	**239**	**1,546**
DNR	1,098	27,961	3	300	**1,101**	**28,261**
FS	23	16,528	3	16	**26**	**16,544**
FWS	14	5,063	0	0	**14**	**5,063**
NPS	1	0	0	0	**1**	**0**
Totals:	**1,375**	**51,098**	**6**	**316**	**1,381**	**51,414**

Mississippi

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	4	5	0	0	**4**	**5**
FS	140	26,558	6	770	**146**	**27,328**
FWS	18	579	0	0	**18**	**579**
NPS	22	99	0	0	**22**	**99**
OTHER	24	766	0	0	**24**	**766**
ST	1,607	41,156	0	0	**1,607**	**41,156**
Totals:	**1,815**	**69,163**	**6**	**770**	**1,821**	**69,933**

Missouri

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
FS	141	11,061	0	0	**141**	**11,061**
NPS	6	10	0	0	**6**	**10**
ST	1,525	87,731	0	0	**1,525**	**87,731**
Totals:	**1,672**	**98,802**	**0**	**0**	**1,672**	**98,802**

Montana

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	352	6,134	70	8,230	**422**	**14,364**
BLM	19	205	48	4,078	**67**	**4,283**
C&L	733	4,557	261	12,877	**994**	**17,434**
FS	188	7,182	345	14,486	**533**	**21,668**
FWS	3	46	12	911	**15**	**957**
NPS	2	0	4	164	**6**	**164**
OTHER	194	3,059	33	5,040	**227**	**8,099**
ST	85	1,847	82	7,016	**167**	**8,863**
Totals:	**1,576**	**23,030**	**855**	**52,802**	**2,431**	**75,832**

Nebraska

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	2	138	0	0	**2**	**138**
FS	9	1,611	3	54	**12**	**1,665**
FWS	2	3,585	0	0	**2**	**3,585**
ST	469	87,924	26	3,370	**495**	**91,294**
Totals:	**482**	**93,258**	**29**	**3,424**	**511**	**96,682**

Nevada

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	0	0	2	2	**2**	**2**
BLM	135	29,613	192	158,482	**327**	**188,095**
BOR	3	1	0	0	**3**	**1**
C&L	95	2,648	24	4,342	**119**	**6,990**
DOW	1	20	2	50,802	**3**	**50,822**
FS	25	195	49	31	**74**	**226**
FWS	3	1	0	0	**3**	**1**
NPS	20	3	2	1	**22**	**4**
OTHER	10	58	2	4,601	**12**	**4,659**
ST	1	1	2	3	**3**	**4**
Totals:	**293**	**32,540**	**275**	**218,264**	**568**	**250,804**

New Hampshire

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
FS	15	4	1	0	**16**	**4**
ST	138	140	3	2	**141**	**142**
Totals:	**153**	**144**	**4**	**2**	**157**	**146**

New Jersey

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
FWS	2	0	0	0	**2**	**0**
ST	1,315	27,326	6	2	**1,321**	**27,328**
Totals:	**1,317**	**27,326**	**6**	**2**	**1,323**	**27,328**

New Mexico

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	88	1,051	24	824	**112**	**1,875**
BLM	51	997	24	57,988	**75**	**58,985**
FS	74	1,126	243	83,066	**317**	**84,192**
FWS	1	53	0	0	**1**	**53**
NPS	1	18	6	4	**7**	**22**
OTHER	0	80	7	272	**7**	**352**
ST	332	32,795	56	1,114	**388**	**33,909**
Totals:	**547**	**36,120**	**360**	**143,268**	**907**	**179,388**

New York

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
NPS	1	1	0	0	**1**	**1**
ST	193	832	9	8	**202**	**840**
Totals:	**194**	**833**	**9**	**8**	**203**	**841**

North Carolina

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	20	21	0	0	**20**	**21**
FS	44	6,020	3	3,569	**47**	**9,589**
FWS	2	579	0	0	**2**	**579**
NPS	0	109	0	0	**0**	**109**
OTHER	6,764	29,508	30	300	**6,794**	**29,808**
ST	61	2,147	1	0	**62**	**2,147**
Totals:	**6,891**	**38,384**	**34**	**3,869**	**6,925**	**42,253**

North Dakota

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	329	5,339	3	349	**332**	**5,688**
BLM	0	0	1	1	**1**	**1**
FS	11	199	4	25	**15**	**224**
FWS	2	10	0	0	**2**	**10**
NPS	1	1	23	12	**24**	**13**
OTHER	33	26,523	2	12	**35**	**26,535**
Totals:	**376**	**32,072**	**33**	**399**	**409**	**32,471**

Ohio

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
FS	2	0	1	0	**3**	**0**
NPS	3	2	0	0	**3**	**2**
ST	549	1,131	5	1	**554**	**1,132**
Totals:	**554**	**1,133**	**6**	**1**	**560**	**1,134**

Oklahoma

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	1,088	65,014	0	0	**1,088**	**65,014**
FWS	17	1,285	1	4	**18**	**1,289**
NPS	1	0	0	0	**1**	**0**
ST	1,424	237,820	5	56	**1,429**	**237,876**
TRIBE	1	0	0	0	**1**	**0**
Totals:	**2,531**	**304,119**	**6**	**60**	**2,537**	**304,179**

Oregon

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	70	2,265	8	9	**78**	**2,274**
BLM	156	114,296	344	94,912	**500**	**209,208**
C&L	1	1	2	0	**3**	**1**
FS	427	5,721	653	53,750	**1,080**	**59,471**
FWS	1	0	6	1,589	**7**	**1,589**
NPS	0	0	15	1	**15**	**1**
OTHER	436	3,497	71	11,624	**507**	**15,121**
ST	342	32,036	214	4,900	**556**	**36,936**
Totals:	**1,433**	**157,816**	**1,313**	**166,785**	**2,746**	**324,601**

Pennsylvania

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
FS	12	4	0	0	**12**	**4**
NPS	14	19	0	0	**14**	**19**
ST	1,513	5,483	7	3	**1,520**	**5,486**
Totals:	**1,539**	**5,506**	**7**	**3**	**1,546**	**5,509**

Rhode Island

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
ST	62	66	0	0	**62**	**66**
Totals:	**62**	**66**	**0**	**0**	**62**	**66**

South Carolina

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
FS	66	729	0	0	**66**	**729**
FWS	2	29	0	0	**2**	**29**
NPS	3	2	0	0	**3**	**2**
Totals:	**71**	**760**	**0**	**0**	**71**	**760**

South Dakota

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	237	38,261	27	87	**264**	**38,348**
BLM	0	0	1	0	**1**	**0**
C&L	32	12,649	6	916	**38**	**13,565**
FS	39	584	40	107	**79**	**691**
FWS	2	100	0	0	**2**	**100**
ST	57	62	17	9	**74**	**71**
Totals:	**367**	**51,656**	**91**	**1,119**	**458**	**52,775**

Tennessee

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
FS	21	200	0	0	**21**	**200**
NPS	13	30	2	0	**15**	**30**
ST	793	12,378	13	34	**806**	**12,412**
Totals:	**827**	**12,608**	**15**	**34**	**842**	**12,642**

Texas

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
FS	36	1,482	1	0	**37**	**1,482**
FWS	16	6,582	0	0	**16**	**6,582**
NPS	15	5,065	0	0	**15**	**5,065**
OTHER	5,592	128,732	173	4,370	**5,765**	**133,102**
TRIBE	6	15	0	0	**6**	**15**
Totals:	**5,665**	**141,876**	**174**	**4,370**	**5,839**	**146,246**

Utah

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	13	683	9	25	**22**	**708**
BLM	91	9,372	155	1,400	**246**	**10,772**
DOW	8	4,835	0	0	**8**	**4,835**
FS	79	67,821	101	49,964	**180**	**117,785**
NPS	4	1	9	91	**13**	**92**
OTHER	368	18,815	52	473	**420**	**19,288**
ST	154	4,447	50	1,383	**204**	**5,830**
Totals:	**717**	**105,974**	**376**	**53,336**	**1,093**	**159,310**

Vermont

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
FS	21	3	0	0	**21**	**3**
NPS	1	0	0	0	**1**	**0**
ST	80	66	4	1	**84**	**67**
Totals:	**102**	**69**	**4**	**1**	**106**	**70**

Virginia

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
FS	24	5,400	2	3	**26**	**5,403**
FWS	5	10	0	0	**5**	**10**
OTHER	6,203	28,750	0	0	**6,203**	**28,750**
ST	1,466	25,409	9	89	**1,475**	**25,498**
Totals:	**7,698**	**59,569**	**11**	**92**	**7,709**	**59,661**

Washington

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	158	12,403	32	23,045	**190**	**35,448**
BLM	47	7,866	8	1,206	**55**	**9,072**
C&L	10	311	0	0	**10**	**311**
FS	151	21,384	184	114,686	**335**	**136,070**
FWS	15	1,500	11	1,366	**26**	**2,866**
NPS	30	258	14	1,776	**44**	**2,034**
OTHER	456	24,638	91	14,612	**547**	**39,250**
ST	634	17,073	31	4,928	**665**	**22,001**
TRIBE	2	14	0	0	**2**	**14**
Totals:	**1,503**	**85,447**	**371**	**161,619**	**1,874**	**247,066**

West Virginia

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
FS	11	426	0	0	**11**	**426**
NPS	3	2	0	0	**3**	**2**
Totals:	**14**	**428**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**428**

Wisconsin

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	35	36	6	0	**41**	**36**
DNR	1,209	3,036	13	18	**1,222**	**3,054**
FS	18	6	0	0	**18**	**6**
FWS	3	2	0	0	**3**	**2**
Totals:	**1,265**	**3,080**	**19**	**18**	**1,284**	**3,098**

Wyoming

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires - Lightning	Acres - Lightning	Fires - Total	Acres - Total
BIA	43	180	6	526	**49**	**706**
BLM	57	442	64	60,278	**121**	**60,720**
C&L	137	6,998	100	81,797	**237**	**88,795**
FS	26	840	46	29	**72**	**869**
FWS	0	0	1	1	**1**	**1**
OTHER	0	1	0	5	**0**	**6**
ST	8	57	17	21,656	**25**	**21,713**
Totals:	**271**	**8,518**	**234**	**164,292**	**505**	**172,810**

NICC Benchmarks

The figures below represent national-level totals for fire activity and numbers of **resources mobilized through the National Interagency Coordination Center**, except for Incident Management Team mobilizations, which are displayed in totality of mobilizations nationwide. Records set during the year of this report are in **bold**.

Category	Record Year	Record	2025 Stats
Wildfires	2006	96,385	77,850
Wildfire Acres Burned	2015	10,125,149	5,131,474
Large Fires	2006	1,801	1,115
Days at Preparedness Level 1&2	2010	365	271
Days at Preparedness Level 4&5	2021	99	50
CIMT Mobilizations (fire & non-fire)	2021	204	118
Dept. of War Battalions/Task Forces	1988	8	0
MAFFS (millions of gallons delivered)	1994	5.03	0.41
Tactical Crew Mobilizations	2024	1,839	1,530
Engine Mobilizations	2021	3,149	1,879
Overhead Mobilizations	2024	18,286	17,597
Type 1 Helicopter Mobilizations	2016	334	263
Type 2 Helicopter Mobilizations	2006	323	100
Heavy Airtankers (VLAT/LAT/MAFFS)	2017	2,298	982
Large Transport Flights	1994	552	10
Mobile Food Units	1994	195	97
Shower Units	1994	256	163

Identifier Legend

Interagency Coordination Centers
NICC: National Interagency Coordination Center
NIFC: National Interagency Fire Center
CIIFC: Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre
AK: Alaska Area
EA: Eastern Area
GB: Great Basin Area
NO: Northern California Area
NR: Northern Rockies Area
NW: Northwest Area
RM: Rocky Mountain Area
SA: Southern Area
SW: Southwest Area
SO: Southern California Area

Federal Government Agencies
FS: Forest Service
BIA: Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM: Bureau of Land Management
BOR: Bureau of Reclamation
FWS: Fish and Wildlife Service
NPS: National Park Service
FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency
ESF4: Emergency Support Function, Firefighting
NWS: National Weather Service
DOE: Department of Energy
DOW: Department of War

International Partners
AU: Australia
CN: Canada
MX: Mexico
NZ: New Zealand

Other Providers/Ownership
CNTY: County
OT: Other
PRI: Private
ST: State
ST/OT: State/Other Combined

Acronyms and Terminology

Air Attack: Light aircraft (airplane or helicopter) that carries the ATGS.

ASM: Aerial Supervision Module, light twin-engine airplane that combines the lead plane function and tactical supervision (pilot and Air Tactical Supervisor - ATS).

IA: Initial Attack.

IMT: Incident Management Team.

Infrared: Aircraft outfitted with infrared sensing equipment.

IROC: Interagency Resource Ordering Capability System.

Large fire: A large fire is defined as 100 acres or greater in timber, 300 acres or greater in grass/brush, or a CIMT, Type 1 or NIMO team is assigned.

LAT: Large Airtanker.

Lead Plane: Twin-engine airplane that guides airtankers over a fire.

MAFFS: Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (military C-130 aircraft).

NIMO: National Incident Management Organization.

Pax: Passengers.

RAWS: Remote Automated Weather Station.

Starter: Type of portable radio kit.

Repeater: Type of portable radio kit.

Tactical: Type of portable radio kit.

SEAT: Single engine airtanker.

Scooper: The vernacular term for a multi-engine airtanker capable of filling its tanks while skimming over a body of water then dropping the water on a wildland fire.

TFR: Temporary Flight Restriction.

UTF: Unable to Fill resource request (the requested resource couldn’t be filled).

UAS: Unmanned Aircraft Systems.

VLAT: Very Large Airtanker.