

ROCKY MOUNTAIN AREA And COORDINATION CENTER

2006 ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT



July 26th, 2006 on the Old Chicago fire in Wyoming. Photo by Jim Wright



Rocky Mountain Area and Coordination Center 2006 Annual Report
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2006 Preliminary Seasonal Fire Weather/Fire Danger Outlook

Current and expected weather trends and fuel conditions have resulted in an **Above Average Fire Potential** forecast for an area that extends from southwest-southern-eastern Colorado, northward to near the Black Hills and Big Horn region for the 2006 fire season. This area of above average fire potential also extends into western Kansas and western Nebraska, however green-up and increasing dew points over the plains should diminish fire concerns for that area by late April. Because of precipitation deficits over the last several months, portions of southern Colorado will continue to experience earlier than average fire potential. Average fire potential is expected for much of western Colorado and much of western Wyoming, but will need to be watched closely during the spring, as climate predictor impacts become clearer. Above average snowpack should reduce the risk of large fire activity in 2006 over the northern and central mountains of Colorado. **This outlook is updated by June 1, 2006.**

Contributing Factors and Considerations to the Outlook:

- "Abnormally Dry" to "Moderate" drought conditions were noted across much of the Rocky Mountain Area. Drought conditions have significantly improved across Wyoming and the Black Hills during the last year, but have worsened across Kansas and eastern Colorado.
- Above average snowpack was noted over the northern and central mountains of Colorado and western mountains of Wyoming. Below average snowpack was noted across the Black Hills, and the Front Range of Colorado (especially southern). Portions of the lower foothill regions of the Colorado Front Range and adjacent plains of eastern Colorado and Kansas had significant precipitation deficits. Despite some recent improvement, snowpack over the southern and eastern San Juan Mountains was below average.
- "Weak" to "Moderate" La Nina conditions were declared in the eastern tropical pacific by late fall/early winter. The fall/winter precipitation patterns of 2005/2006 in the Rocky Mountain Area were similar to past La Nina events. El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) forecasted indices suggest weakening of La Nina conditions through the end of 2006. La Nina conditions could have impacts on temperature and precipitation patterns across the U.S. through the spring and possibly summer of 2006 before returning back to neutral conditions.
- The North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) (defined by the difference between high pressure from the eastern sea board into south-central Europe versus low pressure over Iceland) was negative during the winter months of 2006. Composite anomalies of spring and summer temperature, RH, and precipitation rates during past negative NAO events paint a very bleak (hot and dry) picture for portions of Rocky Mountain Area this spring and summer, especially over Colorado, Wyoming and the Black Hills.
- 2006 spring (April thru June) Climate Prediction Center (CPC) outlooks point towards drier than average conditions across the eastern two-thirds of Colorado and much of Kansas, with near the climatological averages elsewhere. Similar conditions are forecast for the summer period (June thru August). The temperature outlook for spring and summer suggests above average readings across southern sections of the RMA. Near average precipitation is expected across Wyoming and the Black Hills through June, with dry conditions setting up July and August for that area, especially east of the divide.
- Predictions also suggest an early onset of the Southwest Monsoon, based on winter precipitation and snowpack correlations in the Southwest. A late start in 2005 resulted in hot and dry conditions (above average fire potential) across portions of the Rocky Mountain Area in July, with some relief in August. Though outlooks suggest an early onset of the Southwest Monsoon, position and northern extent of the monsoon moisture is the biggest wildcard for the RMA.
- Windier than average conditions are expected to continue through the spring, especially east of the divide. Wind driven grass fire activity will likely continue across the plains east of the Divide, before green-up and higher humidity diminish the threat.

- Early April Energy Release Component-G (ERC-G) curves show above average readings across southern and eastern Colorado, and near average readings elsewhere (ERC is an index used to determine fire potential, among others).
- As a result of a wet spring in 2005, abundance of carryover fine fuels exists across the RMA. Over 100,000 acres has burned in the Rocky Mountain Area since January 1, 2006, with over 90,000 acres burned in Colorado and Kansas alone. Most of these acres burned in fine fuels.

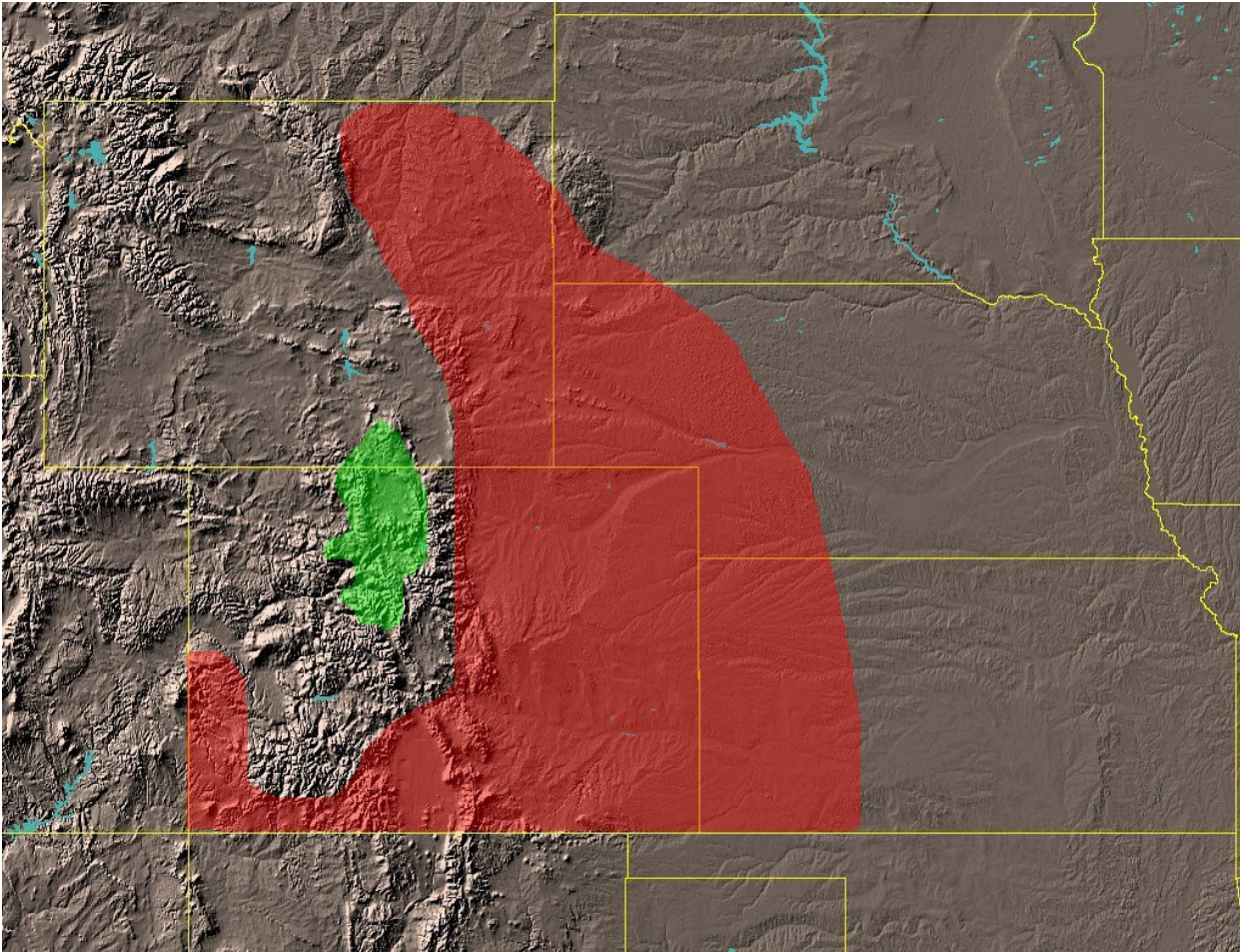


Figure 1. RMA Fire Potential for 2006 Wildland Fire Season (Red-Above Average, Green-Below Average, No Color-Average)

Current Conditions and Comparisons with Historical Records

A comparison of the U.S. Drought Monitor to last year for about the same time (Figures 2 and 3), indicates much improved drought conditions across Wyoming and South Dakota. In March of 2005, "Extreme" to "Exceptional" drought conditions was noted over Wyoming and western South Dakota. However, precipitation trends over the last 12 months have resulted in improved drought conditions for that area with indices in the "Moderate" category. Elsewhere, drought conditions have eased from "Severe" to "Moderate" over Nebraska from a year ago, but have worsened from "Abnormally Dry" to "Moderate" across eastern Colorado and Kansas. Some improvement from "Moderate" to "Abnormally Dry" occurred over western Colorado. Figures 4 and 5 show drought conditions for the end of March 2004 and 2003, respectively.

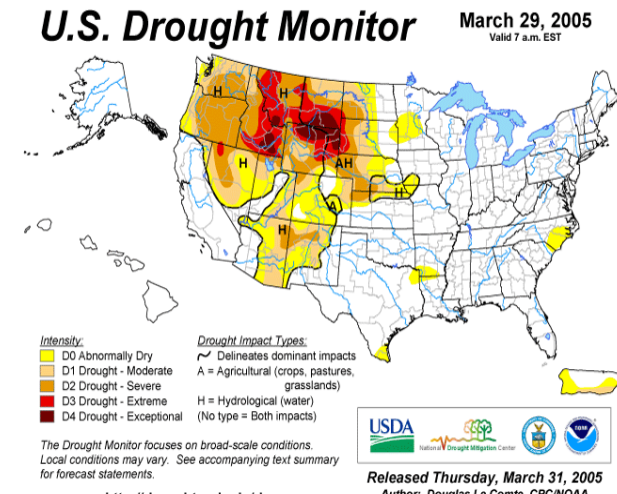
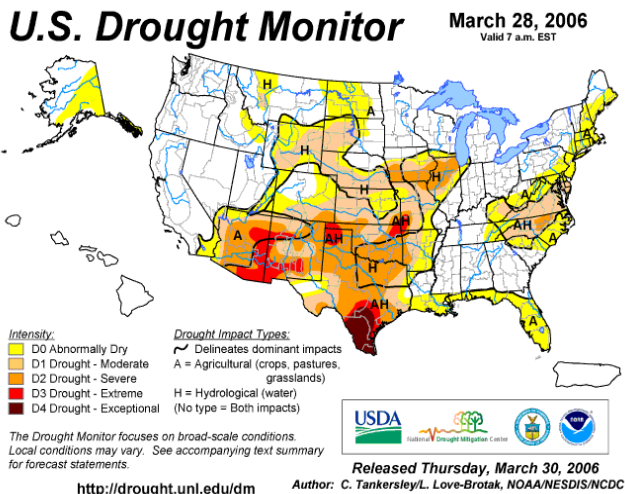


Figure 2. Drought Monitor for March 28, 2006.

Figure 3. Drought Monitor for March 29, 2005.

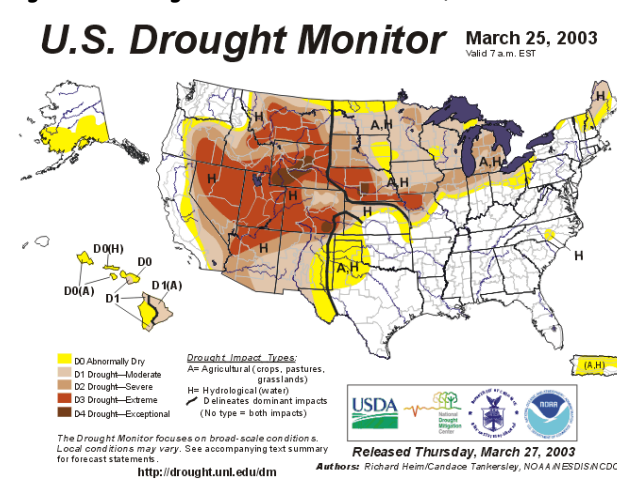
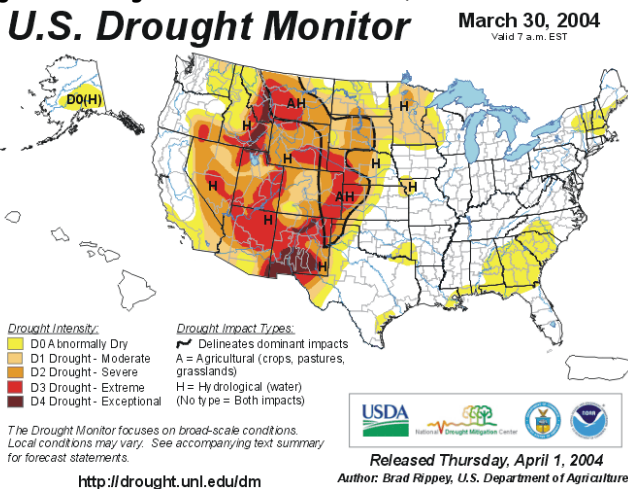


Figure 4. Drought Monitor for March 30, 2004.

Figure 5. Drought Monitor for March 25, 2003.

Winter weather patterns brought above average snowpack to portions of the Rocky Mountain Area (Figures 6 thru 11), including the northern and central mountains of Colorado, and western and southern Wyoming mountains, near average snowpack to the Black Hills, and northern San Juan's of Colorado, and below average snowpack to the southern San Juan's, Rio Grand Area of Colorado, and entire Front Range of Colorado generally below 9,000 feet.

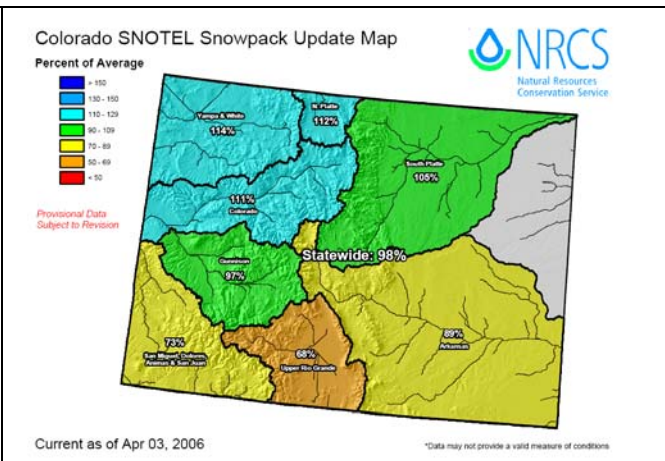
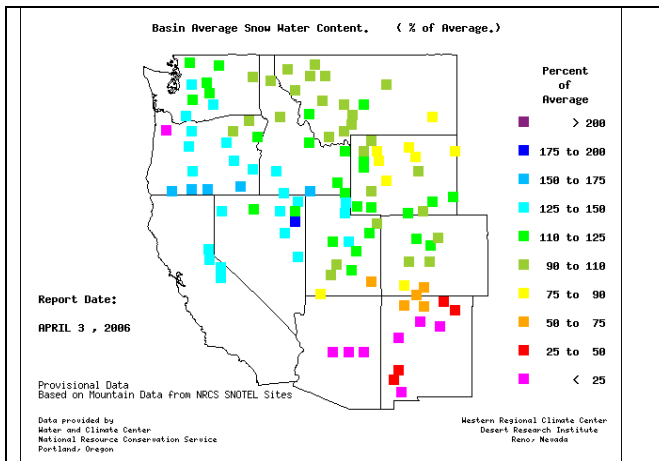


Figure 6. Basin average snow water content as of April 3, 2006

Figure 7. Colorado SNOTEL percent of average basin snowpack as of April 3, 2006.

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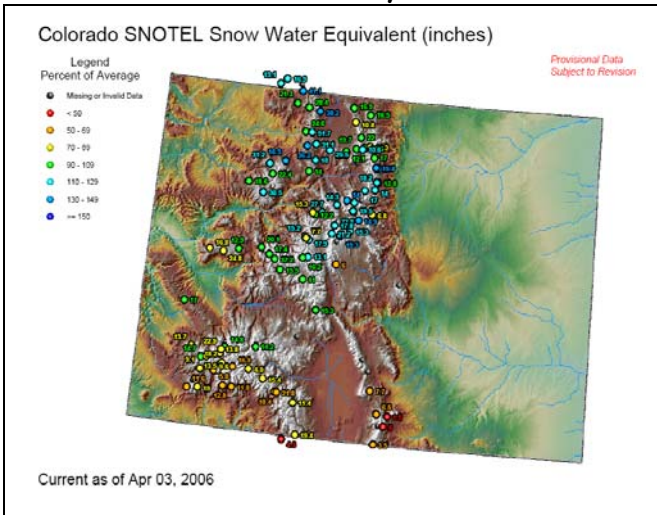


Figure 8. Colorado SNOTEL snow water equivalent as of April 3, 2006.

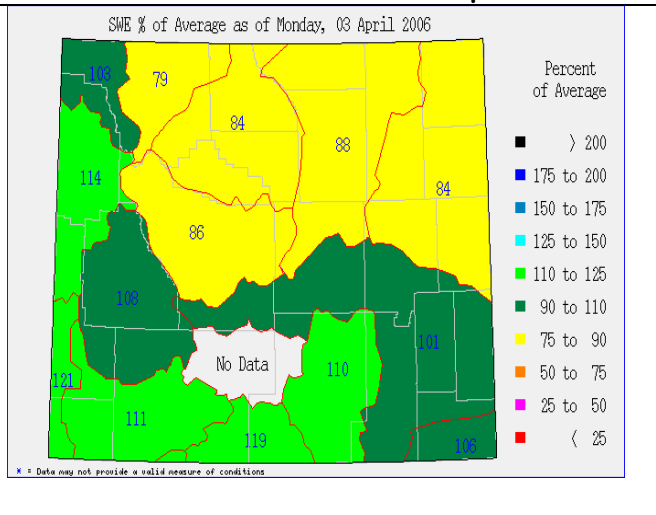


Figure 9. Wyoming percent of average snow water equivalent as of April 3, 2006

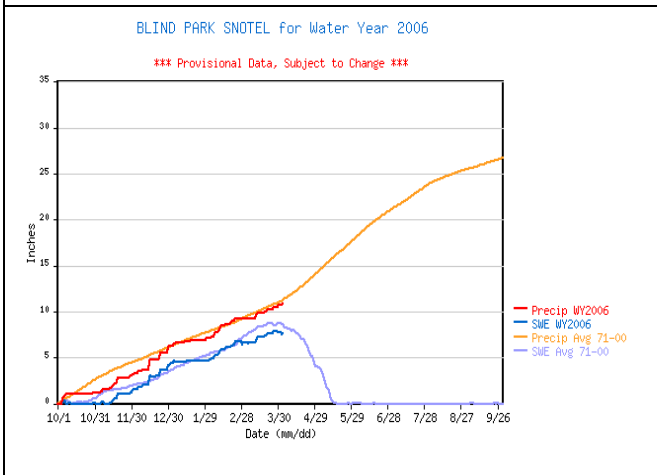


Figure 10. Blind Park SNOTEL for water year 2006. Percent of average snow water equivalent as of April 3, 2006.

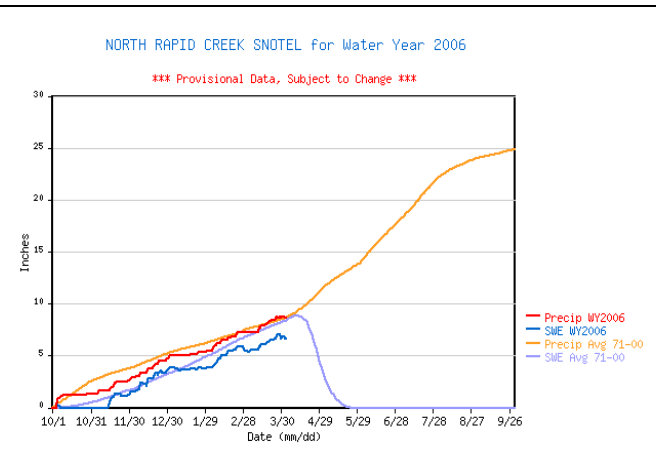
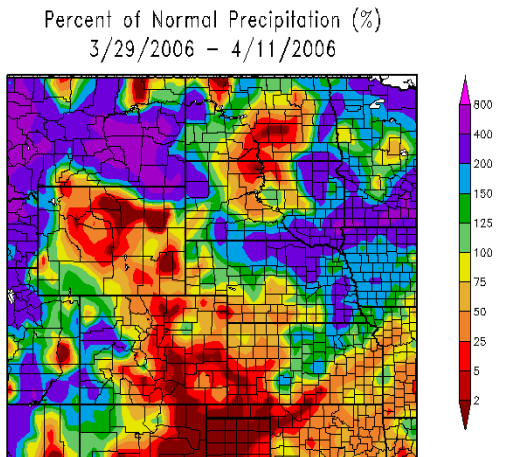
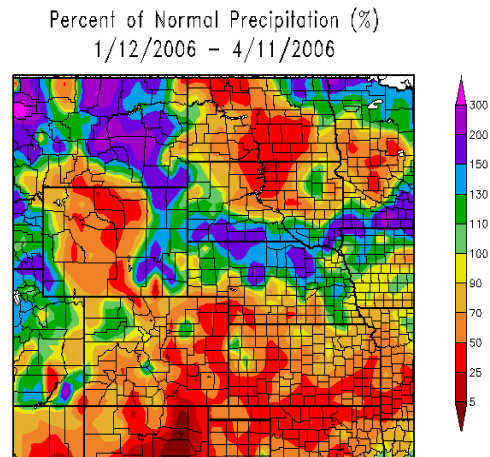


Figure 11. North Rapid Creek SNOTEL for water year 2006. Percent of average snow water equivalent as of April 3, 2006.

Figure 12 shows percent of average precipitation for the RMA for a 2-week period ending April 11, 2006. As indicated by the graphic, percent of average precipitation is 25%- 50% across portions of eastern Colorado, southeast/central Wyoming, western Kansas, and central South Dakota. Figure 13, 90-day percent of normal precipitation ending April 11, 2006, shows similar conditions.



Generated 4/12/2006 at HPRCC using provisional data. NOAA Regional Climate Centers
Figure 12. 2-Week Percent of Average Precipitation Ending April 11, 2006

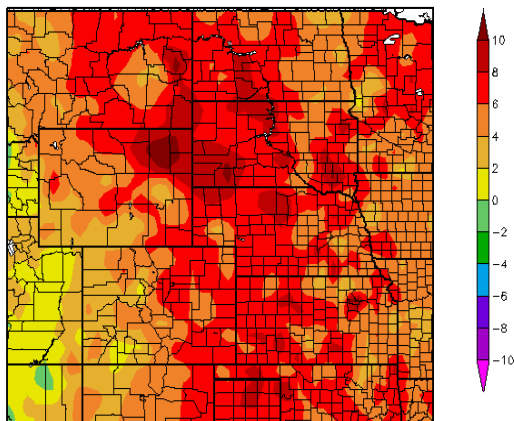


Generated 4/12/2006 at HPRCC using provisional data. NOAA Regional Climate Centers
Figure 13. 90-Day Percent of Average Precipitation Ending April 11, 2006

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Departure from normal temperature for the last two weeks (Figure 14) and since January 1, 2006 (Figure 15), show temperature departures above average across much of the Rocky Mountain Area, illustrated by the widespread orange and red colors. The only exception to this is over the northern and central mountains of Colorado and portions of southern and western Wyoming. These areas have received above average snowfall, which has resulted in slightly cooler than average temperatures.

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
3/29/2006 – 4/11/2006

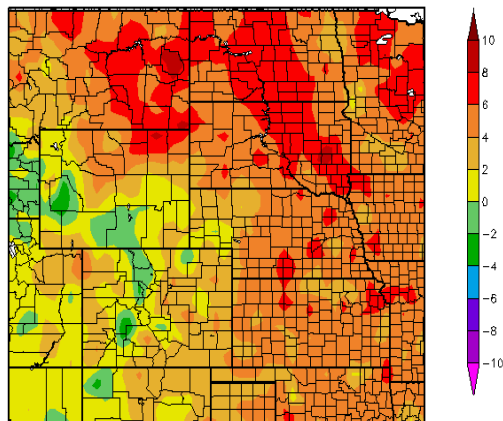


Generated 4/12/2006 at HPRCC using provisional data.

NOAA Regional Climate Centers

Figure 14. 2-Week Percent of Average Precipitation Ending April 11, 2006

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
1/1/2006 – 4/11/2006



Generated 4/12/2006 at HPRCC using provisional data.

NOAA Regional Climate Centers

Figure 15. 90-Day Percent of Average Precipitation Ending April 11, 2006

Current ENSO (El Niño Southern Oscillation-Figure 16) indices indicate weak La Niña (cold episode) conditions in the Eastern Tropical Pacific. Weak to moderate La Niña conditions have impacted weather patterns (resulting in warm and dry) across portions of the southern and central Rocky Mountains during the past several months, but to a lesser degree over the northern Rockies (Wyoming and Black Hills region). Current NAO (North Atlantic Oscillations-Figure 17) anomalies are negative in the northern Atlantic. Negative NAO anomalies may have impact on North American spring and summer climate; including the Rocky Mountains (refer to the Climate and Weather Outlooks Section).

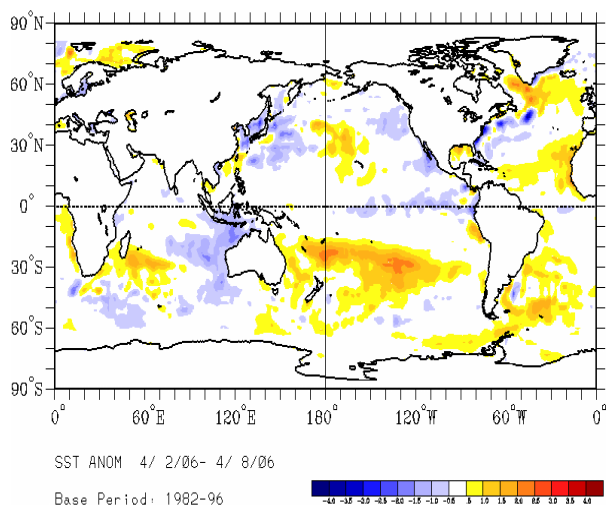


Figure 16. ENSO Sea Surface Temperature Anomalies for April 2-8, 2006

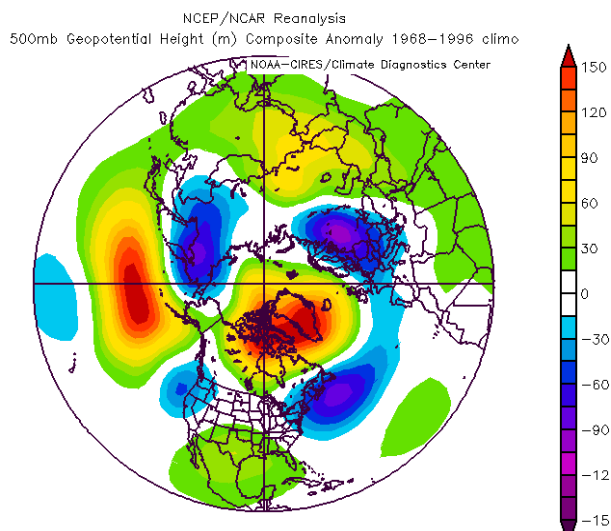


Figure 17. 500 mb Height Composite Anomaly from 1968-1996.

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C. 2006 Weather Outlooks for Spring and Summer

The precipitation and temperature outlooks from the Climate Prediction Center for Spring 2006 (Figures 18 and 19) show a tilt towards drier than average conditions April, May, June across Kansas, southern Nebraska and the eastern two-thirds of Colorado. Warmer than average conditions are forecast across southern sections of the RMA this spring. For June, July and August 2006, below average precipitation is forecast for portions of eastern Colorado and western Kansas, with warmer than average temperatures forecast for much of the RMA (Figure 20 and 21).

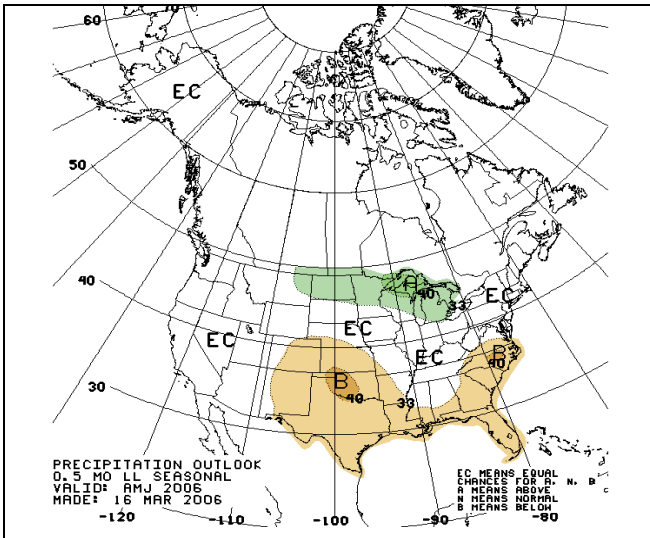


Figure 18. CPC 2006 Spring (April, May, June) Precipitation Outlook.

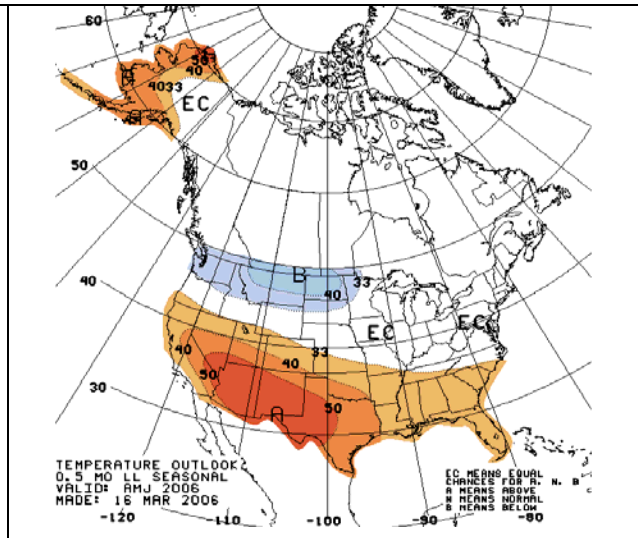


Figure 19. CPC 2006 Spring (April, May, June) Temperature Outlook.

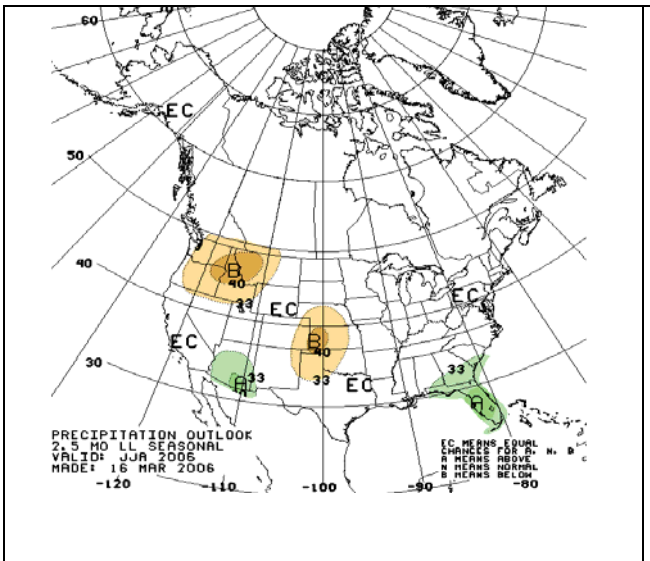


Figure 20. CPC 2006 Summer (June, July, August) Precipitation Outlook.

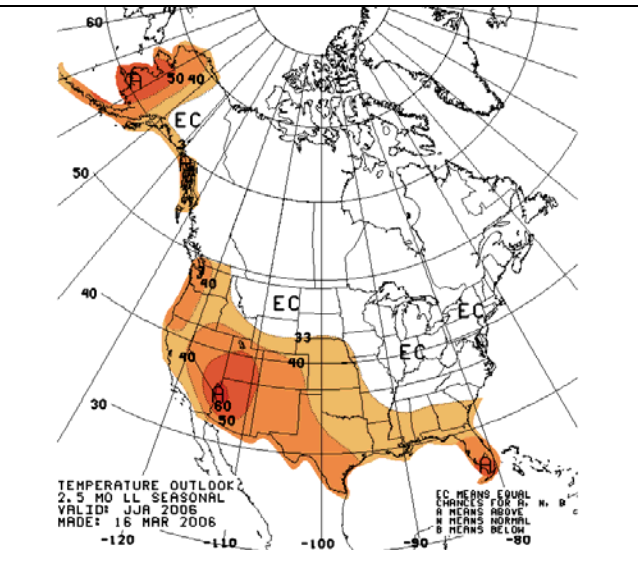


Figure 21. CPC 2006 Summer (June, July, August) Temperature Outlook.

Persistent weak La Nina conditions and its impact on the 2006 RMA spring and summer temperature and precipitation patterns is unknown. ENSO outlooks suggest weakening of La Nina conditions through the end of 2006. Historical impacts on spring and summer temperature and precipitation in the RMA during past La Nina episodes do raise some concerns on possible dry and hot scenarios for portions of the RMA for the upcoming fire season. Figure 22 shows temperature (on the left) and precipitation (on the right) anomalies using 11 La Nina cases during the spring months of April, May, June. Above average temperature anomalies (positive) are noted over portions of Kansas and eastern Colorado, otherwise average to below average temperature anomalies have occurred across the remainder of the RMA. Below average (negative) precipitation anomalies show dryness over much of the RMA.

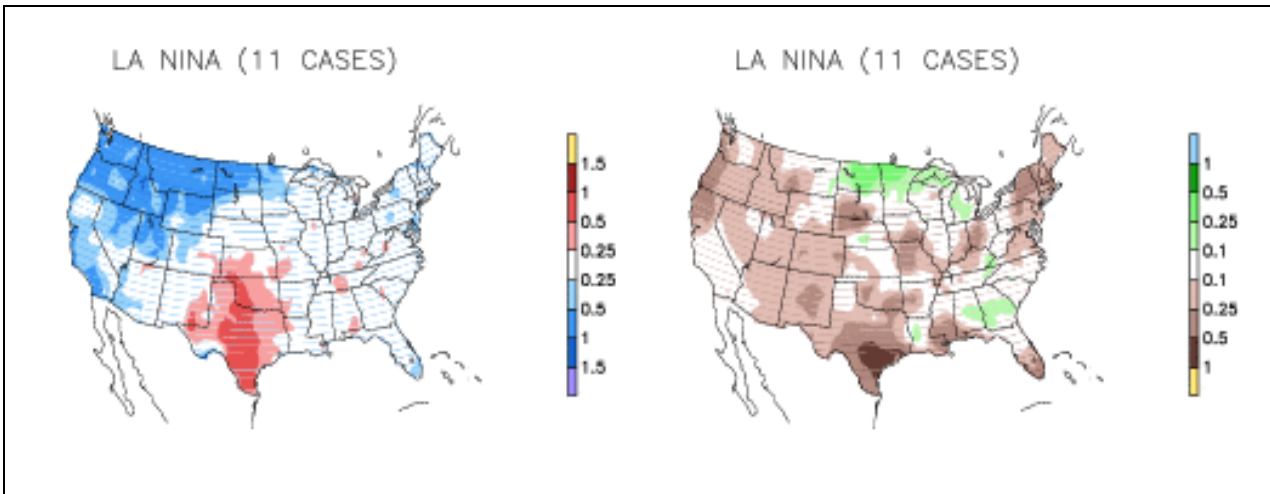


Figure 22. Spring (April, May, June) temperature (on the left) and precipitation (on the right) anomalies using 11 La Nina cases. For temperature on the left, blue colors indicated below average temperature and red colors indicate above average temperatures. For precipitation on the right, brown colors indicate below average precipitation, and green indicates above average precipitation.

Figure 23 shows summer temperature (on the left) and precipitation (on the right) anomalies during 12 La Nina cases. Average to above average temperatures often occur across the RMA when La Nina conditions persist in the summer months. Also, below average precipitation often occurs across much of the RMA.

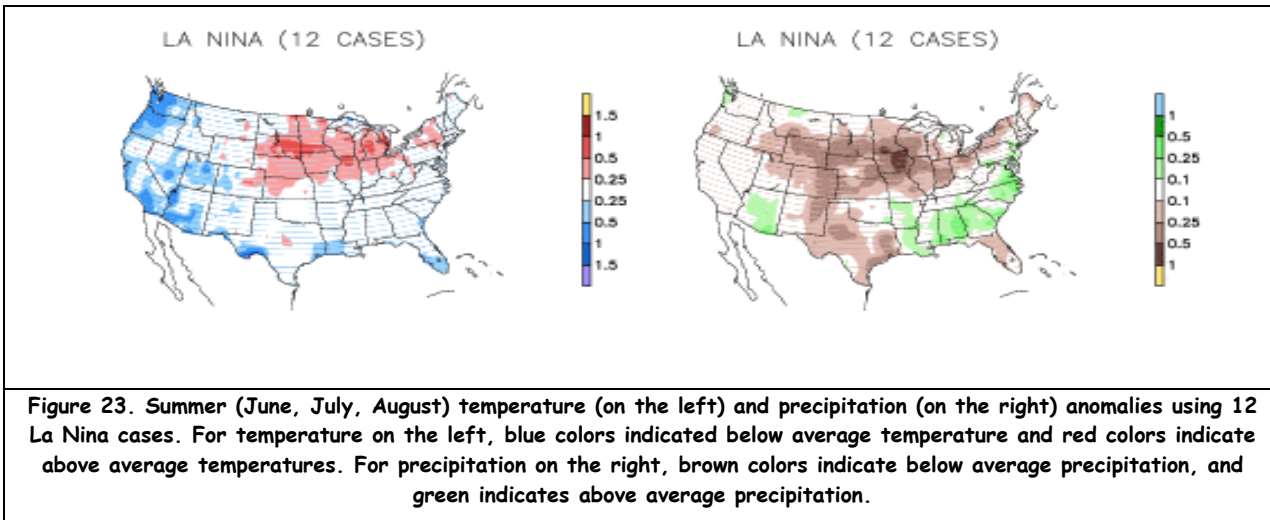


Figure 23. Summer (June, July, August) temperature (on the left) and precipitation (on the right) anomalies using 12 La Nina cases. For temperature on the left, blue colors indicated below average temperature and red colors indicate above average temperatures. For precipitation on the right, brown colors indicate below average precipitation, and green indicates above average precipitation.

Another climate predictor that may have impacts on spring and summer temperature and precipitation patterns in the RMA in 2006 includes the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO). The NAO is defined by the difference between high pressure from the eastern sea board into south-central Europe versus low pressure over Iceland. NAO has been mostly negative over the winter. A negative NAO could also impact North American climate this spring and summer. Past negative NAO episodes have resulted in warmer than average temperatures, below average precipitation, and drier than average relative humidity during the spring and summer months across much of the Rockies (Refer to spring and summer precipitation and relative humidity anomalies figures 24-27).

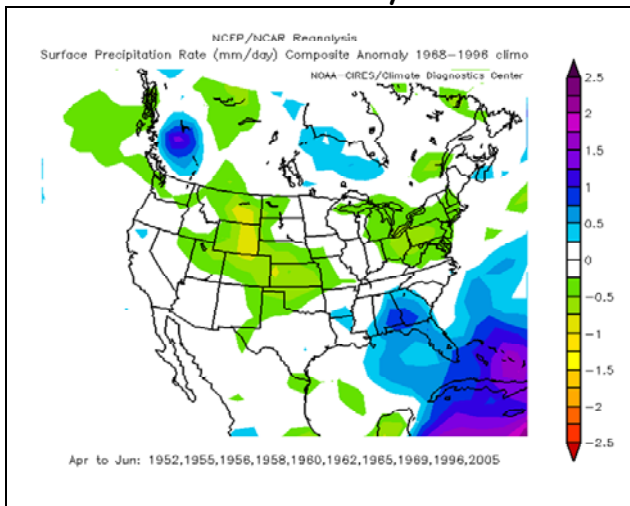


Figure 24 Surface precipitation rate composite anomaly during negative NAO for April thru June.

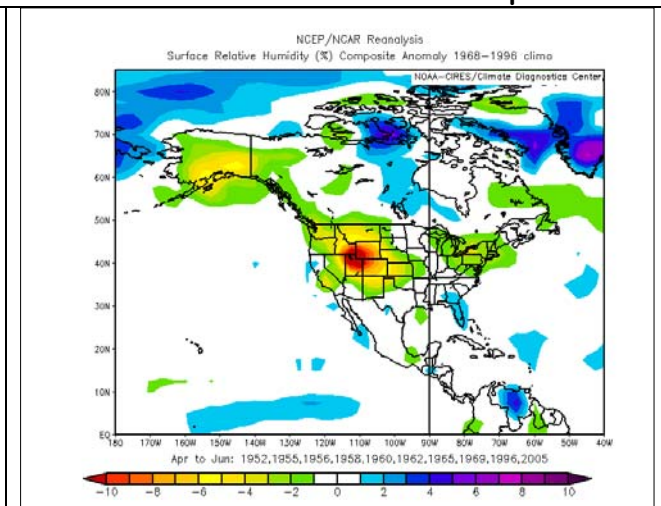


Figure 25 Surface relative humidity composite anomaly during negative NAO for April thru June.

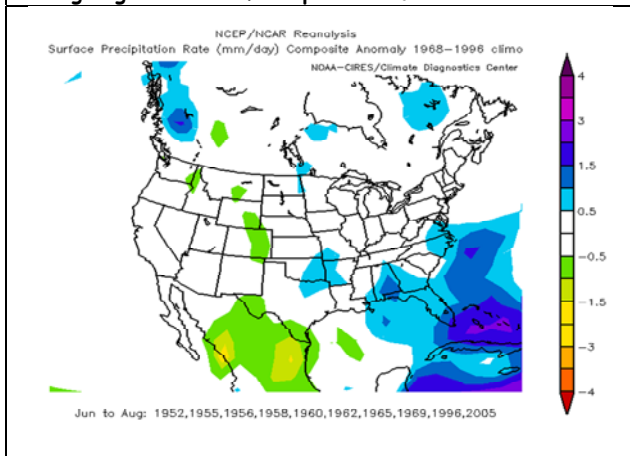


Figure 26 Surface precipitation rate composite anomaly during negative NAO for June through August.

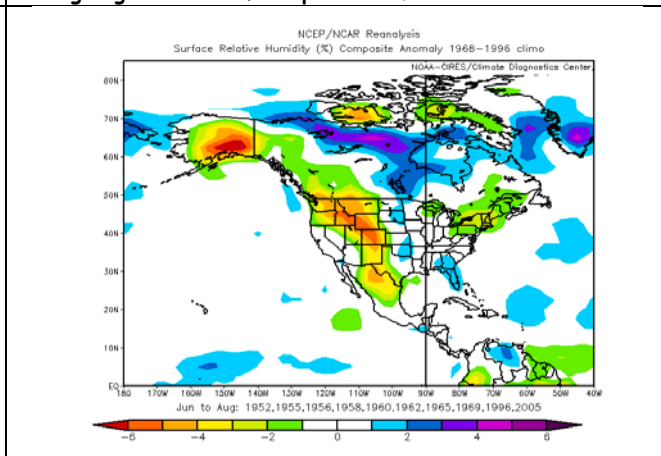


Figure 27 Surface relative humidity composite anomaly during negative NAO for June thru August.

D. Fuels Analysis

The RMA Predictive Services group developed Predictive Service Areas (PSAs) based on historical Remote Automated Weather Stations (RAWS) data for all the available RAWS in the RMA. A statistical correlation test on minimum afternoon relative humidity resulted in PSA zones for the RMA shown in Figure 28 and RAWS Grouping (SIGS) for each zone for Fire Family Plus fuels analysis.

Current (As of April 12, 2006) Energy Release Component-G (ERC-G) graphs (Figure 29 thru 45) show well above average readings across lower elevations of southwest Colorado and the Front Range of Colorado. Front Range ERC-G values are currently at new historic highs, exceeding both 2000 and are near or above 2002 values (2002 values not shown). Elsewhere, above average ERC-G values were noted over the Laramie Mountains of southeast Wyoming, with near average readings elsewhere. Overall, fuel conditions across the Colorado Front Range support an early onset to fire season in 2006.

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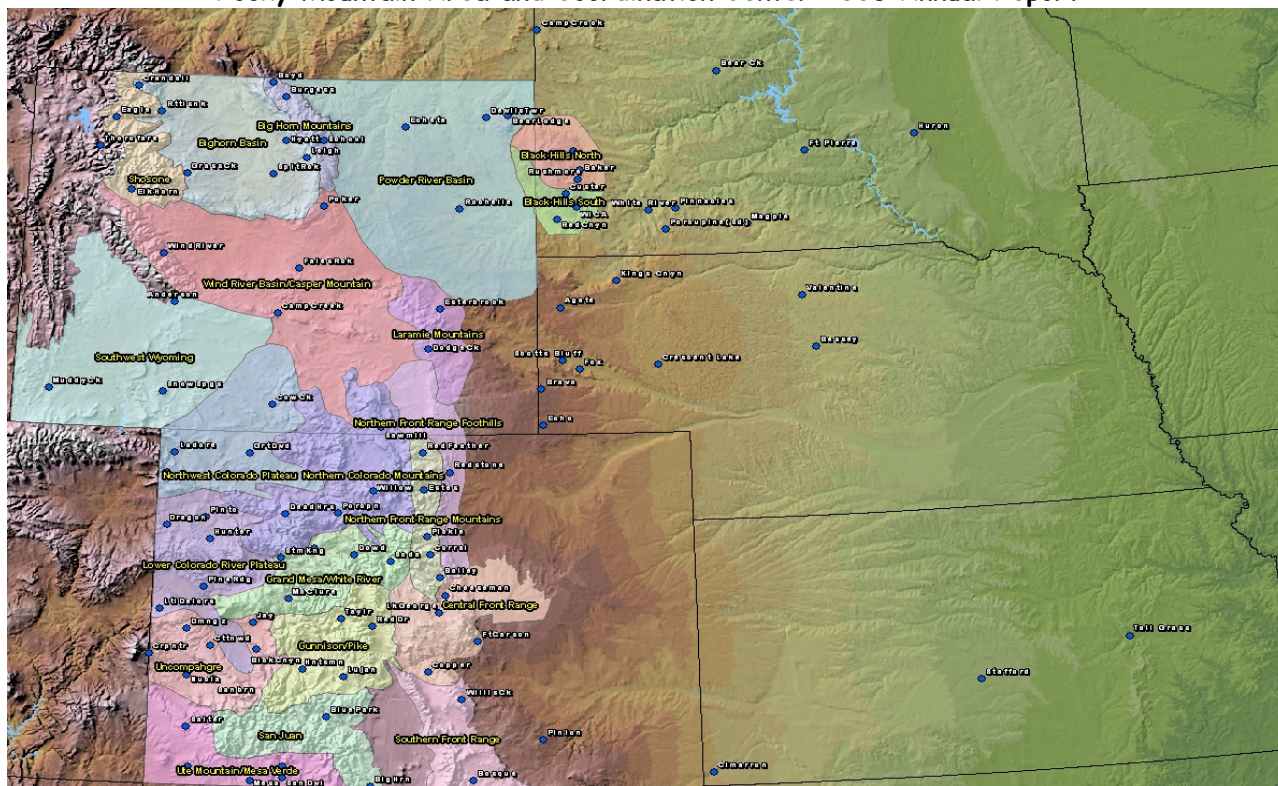


Figure 28. 2006 Rocky Mountain Predictive Service Areas (PSAs). Zones developed from RAWs statistical analysis.

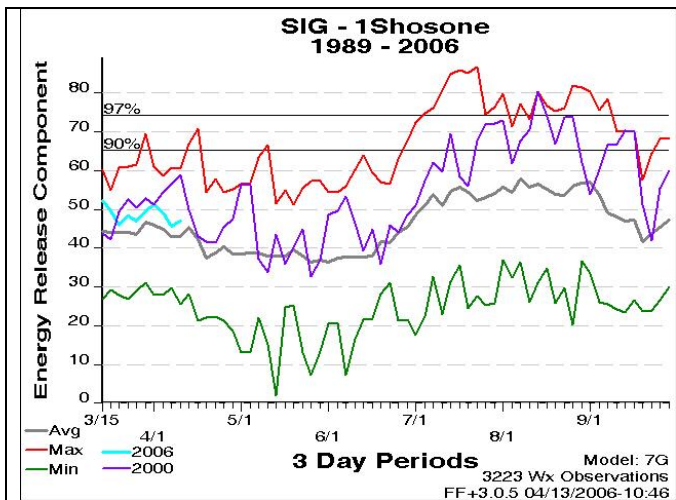


Figure 29. April 12, 2006 ERC-G for Shosone PSA

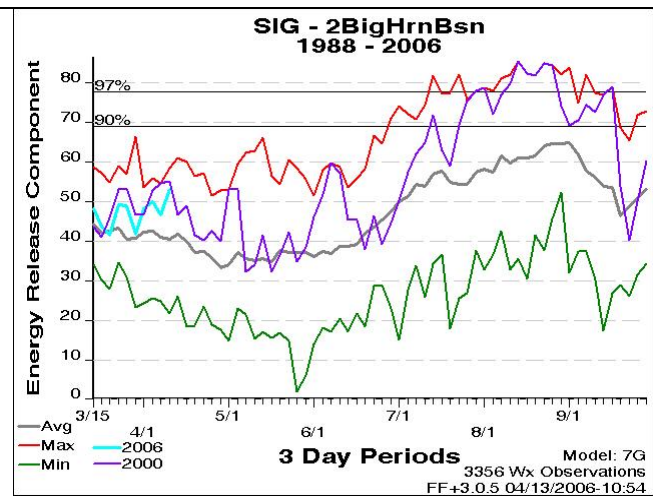
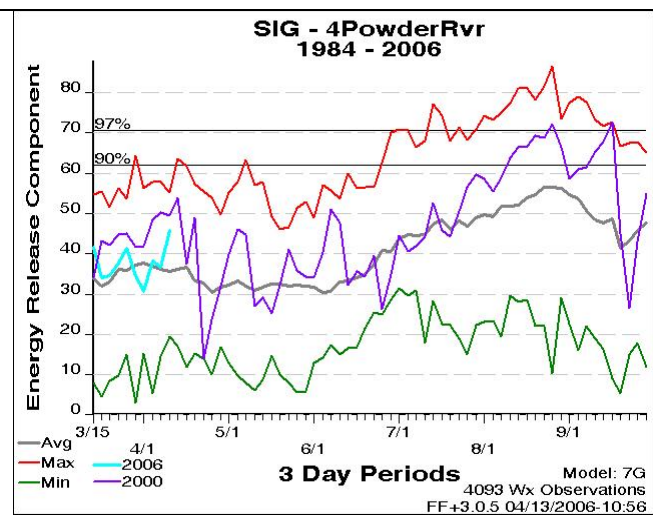
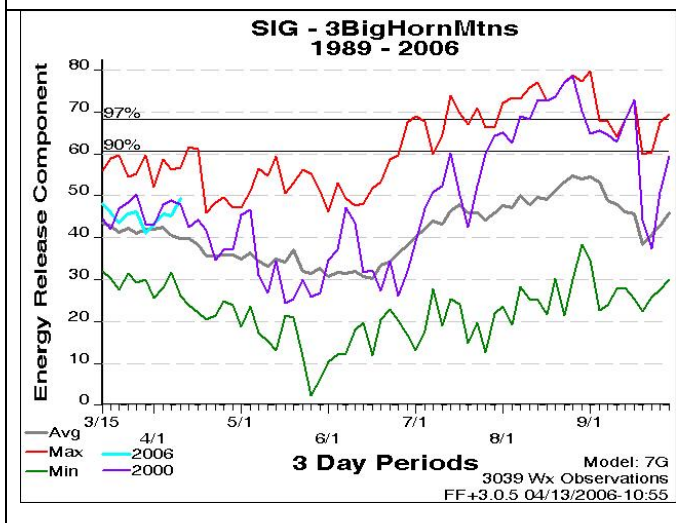


Figure 30. April 12, 2006 ERC-G for Big Horn Basin PSA



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Figure 31. April 12, 2006 ERC-G for Big Horn Mountains PSA

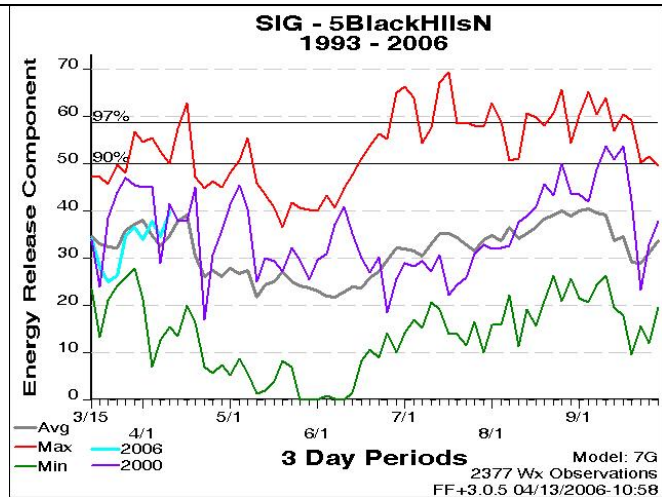


Figure 32. April 12, 2006 ERC-G for Powder River PSA

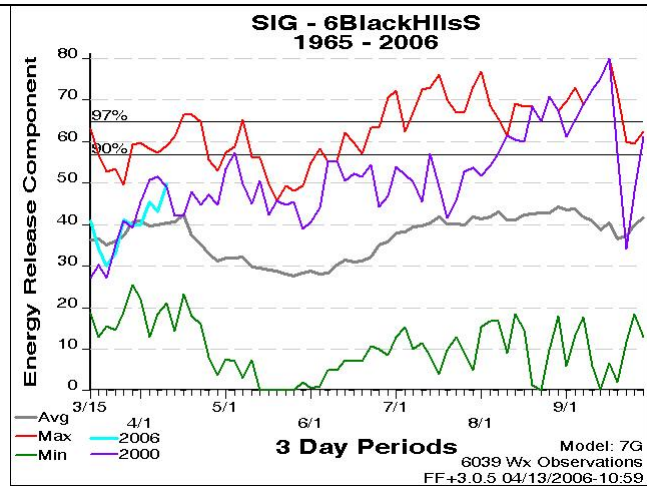


Figure 33. April 12, 2006 ERC-G for northern Black Hills PSA

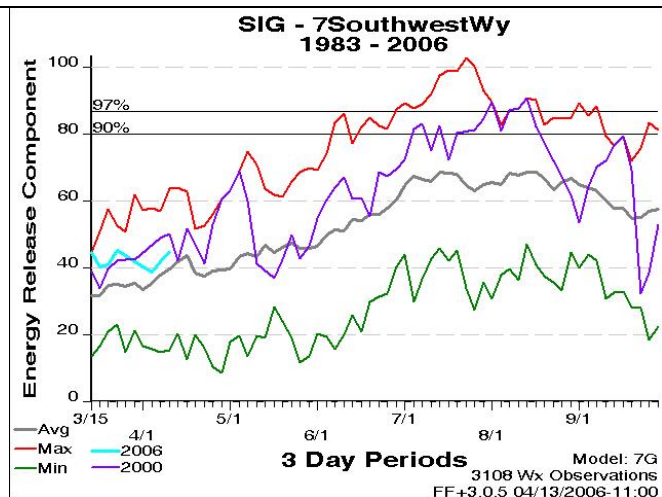


Figure 34. April 12, 2006 ERC-G for southern Black Hills PSA

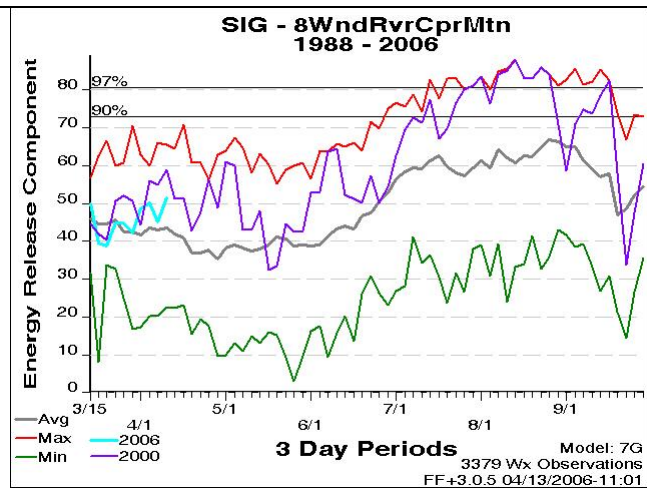


Figure 35. April 12, 2006 ERC-G for Southwest Wyoming PSA

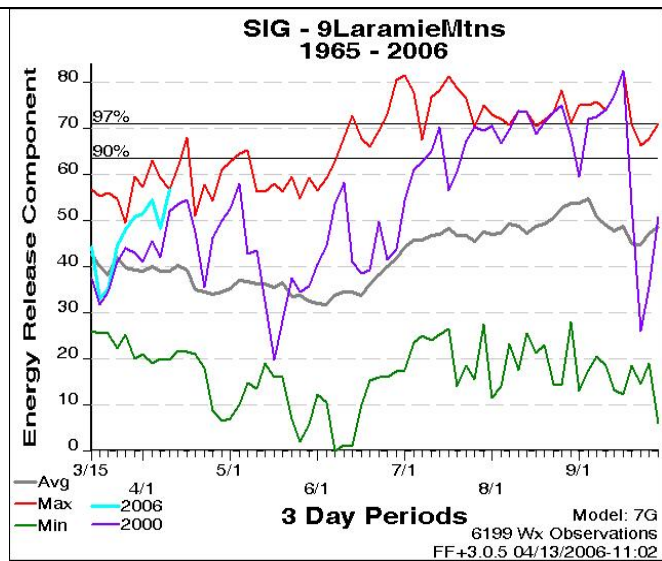


Figure 36. April 12, 2006 ERC-G for Wind River/Casper Mountain PSA

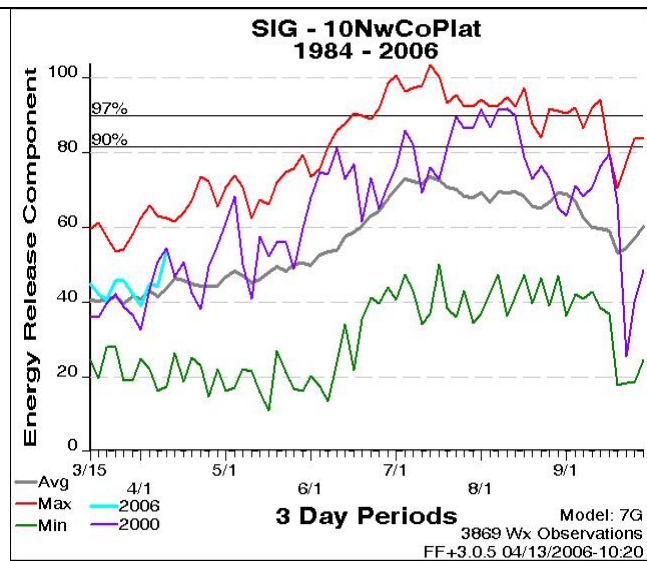


Figure 37. April 12, 2006 ERC-G for Laramie Mountains PSA

Figure 38. April 12, 2006 ERC-G for Northwest Colorado Plateau PSA

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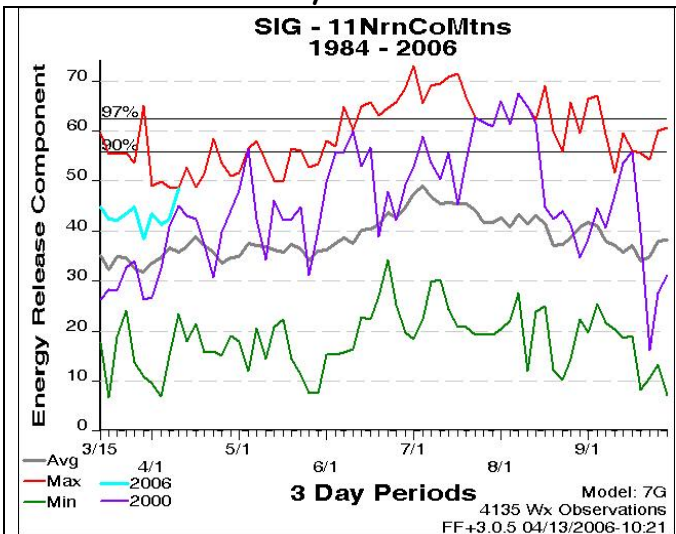


Figure 39. April 12, 2006 ERC-G for Northern Colorado Mountains PSA

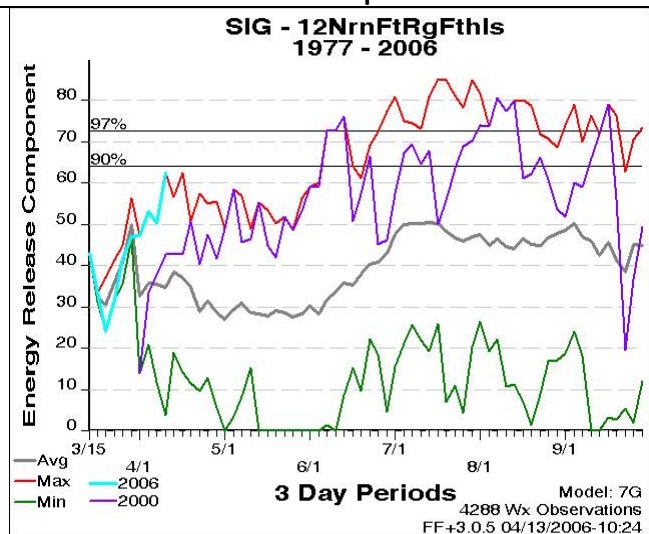


Figure 40. April 12, 2006 ERC-G for Northern Front Range Foothills PSA

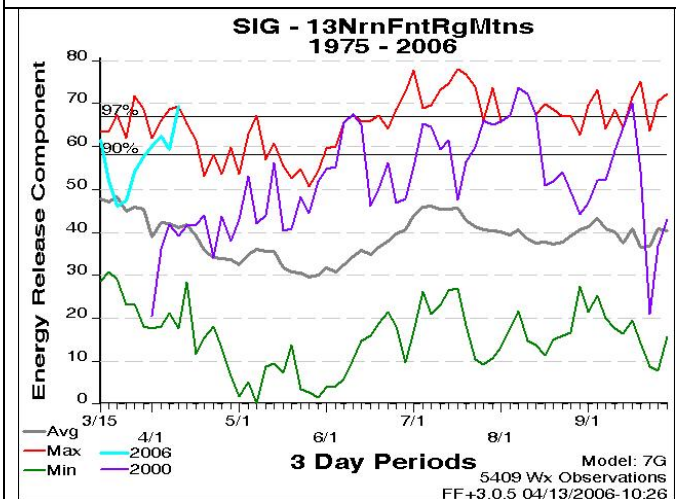


Figure 41. April 12, 2006 ERC-G for Northern Front Range Mtns. PSA

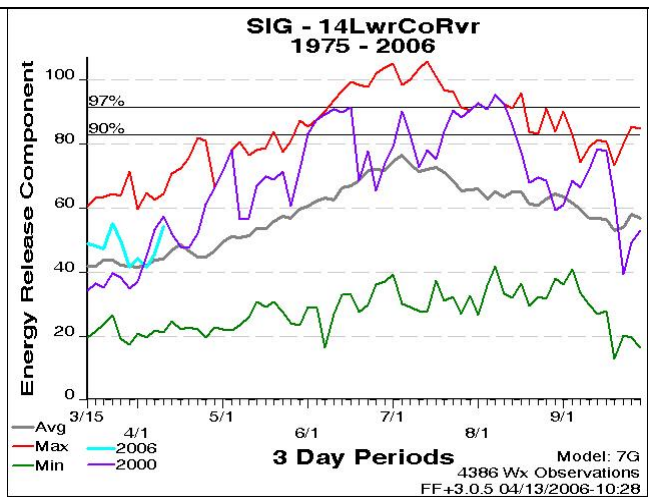


Figure 42. April 12, 2006 ERC-G for Lower Colorado River PSA

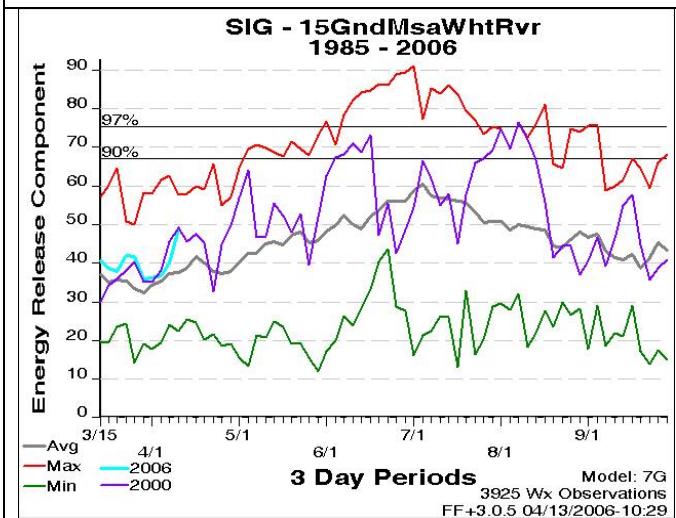


Figure 43. April 12, 2006 ERC-G Grand Mesa/White River PSA

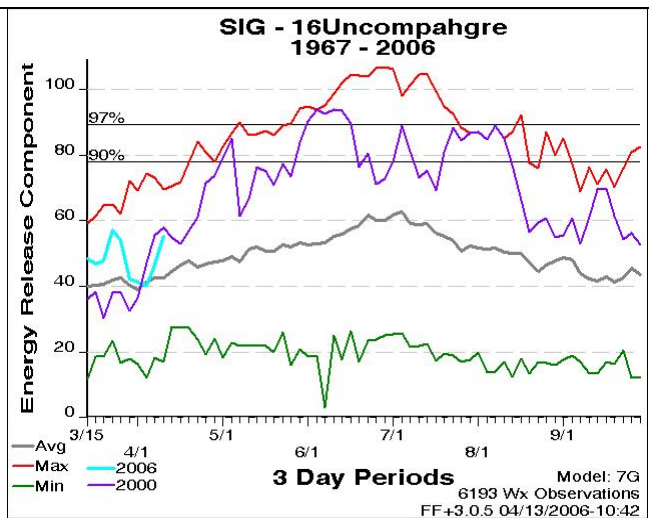


Figure 44. April 12, 2006 ERC-G for Uncompahgre PSA

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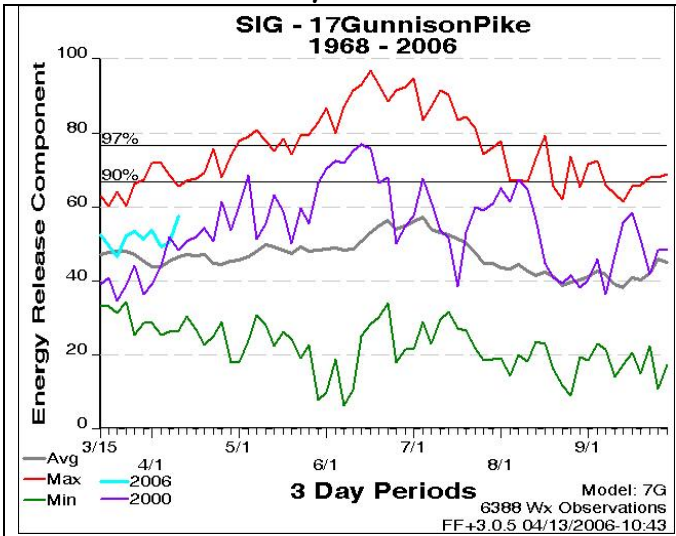


Figure 45. April 12, 2006 ERC-G for Gunnison/Pike PSA

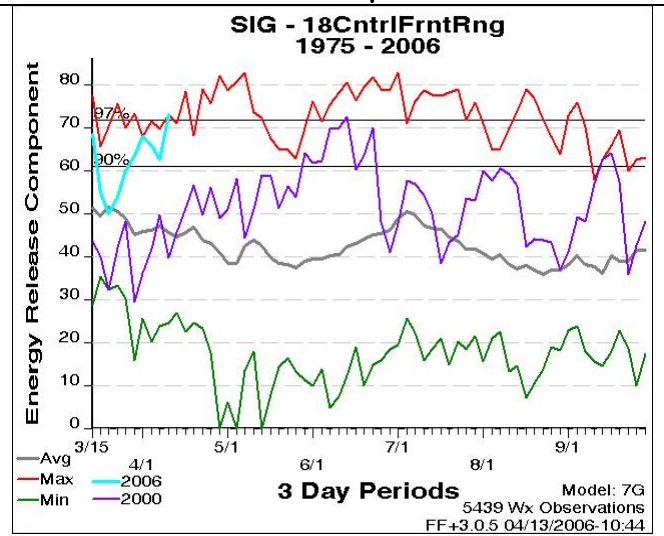


Figure 46. April 12, 2006 ERC-G for Central Front Range PSA

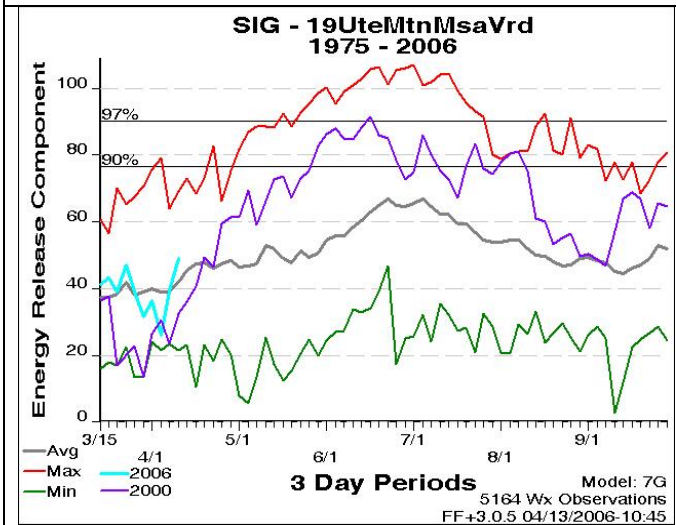


Figure 47. April 12, 2006 ERC-G for Ute Mtn/Mesa Verde PSA

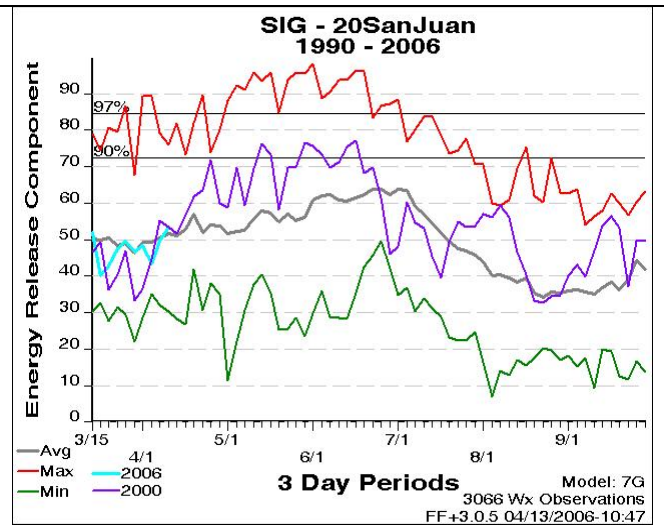


Figure 48. April 12, 2006 ERC-G for San Juan PSA

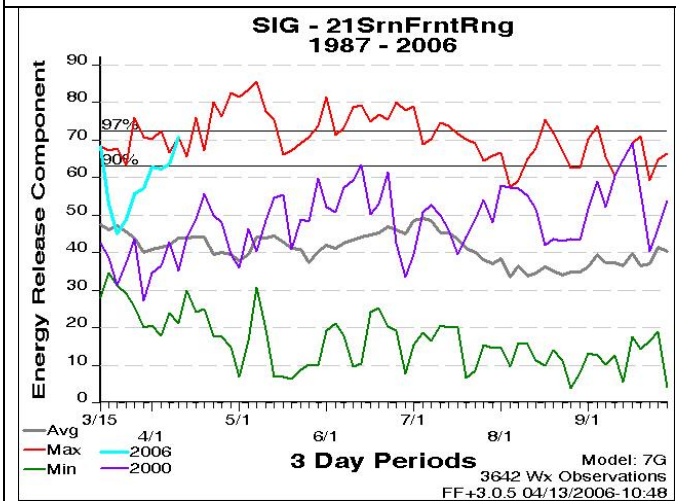


Figure 49. April 12, 2006 ERC-G for Southern Front Range PSA

Acknowledgements

The following individuals contributed to the national climate consensus forecast referred to in this outlook:

Tim Brown, Desert Research Institute
 Klaus Wolter, NOAA-CIRES Climate Diagnostic Center
 NOAA Climate Prediction Center

Web Sites for Graphics in this Document

US Drought Monitor	http://www.drought.unl.edu/dm/monitor.html
Mountain NRCS Snotel Basin Average Snow Water Content	http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/snotelanom/basinswe.html
Colorado Statewide Snowpack	http://www.co.nrcs.usda.gov/snow/data/basinplotstate04.gif
Colorado Snow Water Equivalent by Basin	http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/snowup-graph.pl?state=CO
Wyoming Snow Water Equivalent (Map)	http://www.wrds.uwyo.edu/wrds/nrcs/snowmap/snowmap.html
Wyoming Snow Water Equivalent by Basin	http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/snowup-graph.pl?state=WY
Black Hills Snotel Sites	http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/snotel/South_Dakota/south_dakota.html
Percent of Normal Precipitation	http://www.hprcc.unl.edu/products/current.html
NDVI Departure from Average Greenness	http://www.fs.fed.us/land/wfas/wfas11.html

SEASONAL NARRATIVE

The 2006 Rocky Mountain Area (RMA) was an above average fire season in which the number of fires and acres exceeded the 10 year average by 61% in fires and 24% in acres.

The RMA had 17,456 fires that burned 1,104,403 acres. 132 large fires were reported in the RMA that burned 533,969 acres. 2 Type 1 Incident Management Teams (IMTs), 16 Type 2 IMTs and 1 Fire Use Management Teams (FUMT) were assigned in the RMA during 2006. Rocky Mountain Region Incident Management Teams, crews and overhead responded to several out-of- area assignments including northern California, Oregon and Washington State. The RMA never reached Preparedness Level (PL), 5 in 2006. The RMA Multi Agency Coordinating (MAC) Group, which sets large fire priorities for the RMA, was activated thru late June until early August.

Erratic weather patterns with extreme changes were exhibited over the RMA during 2006. Abnormally warm and dry weather during January and February of 2006 resulted in an elevated number of large grass fires over the high plains of the RMA, especially across Kansas. Specifically, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas all had the record warmest January in the last 100 years, and Kansas reported its record driest month of February in the last 100 years. Weather conditions moderated during March-May over most of the RMA with the exception of Colorado where temperatures and precipitation were among the top 10 warmest and driest for the period over the last 100 years. The abnormally warm and dry conditions persisted over Colorado in June and also spread into Wyoming. By July an earlier than normal onset of monsoon moisture brought relief across Colorado, however, rainfall amounts remained below normal in Wyoming where the hottest July on record also occurred. Additionally, South Dakota temperatures and rainfall in July were among the warmest and driest on record for the month. August brought more widespread moist conditions region-wide, and in contrast to the previous month, South Dakota had one of the wettest months of August on record, and Nebraska and Kansas also reported one of their wettest Augusts on record. Somewhat cool and moist conditions typified September-October, underscored by one of the coolest Septembers and wettest Octobers on record in Colorado, and one of the wettest Septembers on record in South Dakota.

The RMA's first large fire as reported on an ICS-209 to the Rocky Mountain Coordination Center (RMC) was on January 6th, 2006 on the Front Range of southern Colorado- Mauricio Canyon. 7 large fires were reported in February with the bulk of the reporting coming from Kansas as the largest fire was the 254, west of El Dorado Kansas. During March, thirteen other large fires were reported, eleven in Kansas and two in Colorado. Nine fires were reported in April, one fire on the Standing Rock Agency in North Dakota and the largest was the McDowell for 2,000 acres in Kansas. Only one four fires were reported in May, all in Colorado.

The first and only WFU fire of the RMA's 2006 season was the memberable Little Venus, began on June 19th in northwest Wyoming on the Shoshone N.F and was managed as a Wildland Fire Used for Resource Benefit (WFU) by a FUMT-Weldon. An additional 16 large fires were reported in June, with the two most notable, Tracer in southeast Wyoming and the Mato Vega in southern Colorado. July was our busiest large fire month of the season with 39 large fires reported. 6 of these large fires were in Colorado, 10 in Wyoming, 14 in South Dakota, 3 in Nebraska, 2 in North Dakota and 4 in Kansas. The most recognized fire in July was the Sioux County Complex on the Nebraska panhandle, this incident was managed by a Type 1 IMT as the Complex became the largest of the year in the RMA at 48,800 acres. July had the most fire acres reported at 238,282 for the RMA with nine IMTs assigned during the month. Large fires in August were reported almost daily as the Purdy west of Dubois, Wyoming reported 22,613 acres and Jackson Canyon in Natrona County, Wyoming was reported as final with 11,765 acres. There were no large fires reported in Kansas or Nebraska for the month of August. No large fires were reported in the RMA for the month of September. Only one large fire began in October that burned 1,300 acres; it was in southeast Kansas. The 2006 RMA season was brought to an end by the last three large fires of the year that all occurred in Kansas on November 2nd and 8th and one fire on December 19th on Department of Defense land.

INTERAGENCY FIRE STATISTICS

2006 WILDLAND FIRE ACTIVITY BY CAUSE

The following table shows, by cause, the number of fires and acres burned for each of the agencies within the RMA. Federal and Non-federal are listed individually, and within each Federal agency the fire and acres are further broken down by the state in which the federal fire occurred. What this means is that a fire that occurred on BIA land in Colorado will **only** be listed in the BIA-CO row below; it will **not** be included in the States-CO row. The State figures represent all Non-federal fires and acres in the respective states as reported to the USFS Regional Office's State and Private Forestry staff.

Agency	State	HUMAN		LIGHTNING		WFU*		TOTAL	
		Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres
BIA	CO	86	320	65	1,603	0	0	151	1,923
	KS	29	2,089	0	0	0	0	29	2,089
	NE	137	1,326	0	0	0	0	137	1,326
	SD ⁺	899	6,125	108	2,774	0	0	1,007	8,899
	WY	27	365	2	3	0	0	29	368
Total		1,178	10,225	175	4,380	0	0	1,353	14,605
BLM	CO	57	2,121	523	6,326	6	0	586	8,447
	SD	0	0	4	1,005	0	0	4	1,005
	WY	50	5,311	125	15,169	0	0	175	20,480
Total		107	7,432	652	22,500	6	0	765	29,932
FWS	CO	3	993	3	107	0	0	6	1,100
	KS	19	1,296	0	0	0	0	19	1,296
	NE	2	203	1	0	0	0	3	203
	SD ⁺	10	356	5	36	0	0	15	392
	WY	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total		35	2,850	9	143	0	0	44	2,993
NPS	CO	2	0	44	24	1	0	47	24
	KS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NE	2	8	0	0	0	0	2	8
	SD	1	96	4	497	0	0	5	593
	WY	3	64	3	0	0	0	6	64
Total		8	168	51	521	1	0	60	689
USFS	CO	116	947	308	1,200	4	0	428	2,147
	KS	6	1,751	2	0	0	0	8	1,751
	NE	2	6,018	27	17,796	0	0	29	23,814
	SD	16	97	96	769	0	0	112	866
	WY	21	383	55	26,366	2	10,230	78	36,979
Total		161	9,196	488	46,131	6	10,230	655	65,557
States	CO	2,386	85,591	908	116,218	0	0	3,294	201,809
	KS	6,622	153,803	249	4,300	0	0	6,871	158,103
	NE	1,567	31,708	291	88,368	0	0	1,858	120,076
	SD	520	27,305	507	153,094	0	0	1,027	180,399
	WY	725	148,256	283	113,896	0	0	1,008	262,152
Total		11,820	446,663	2,238	475,876	0	0	14,058	922,539
Other									
DOD	CO	0	0	1	40	0	0	1	40
	KS	4	5,546	0	0	0	0	4	5,546
Total		4	5,546	1	40	0	0	5	5,586
RMA TOTAL		13,661	483,268	3,782	610,905	13	10,230	17,456	1,104,403

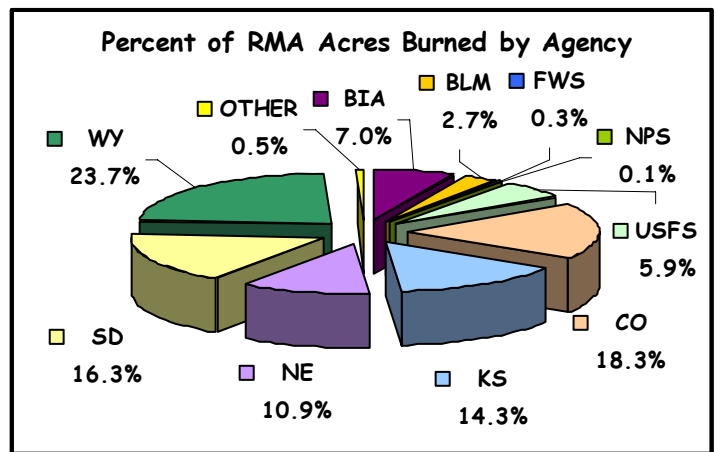
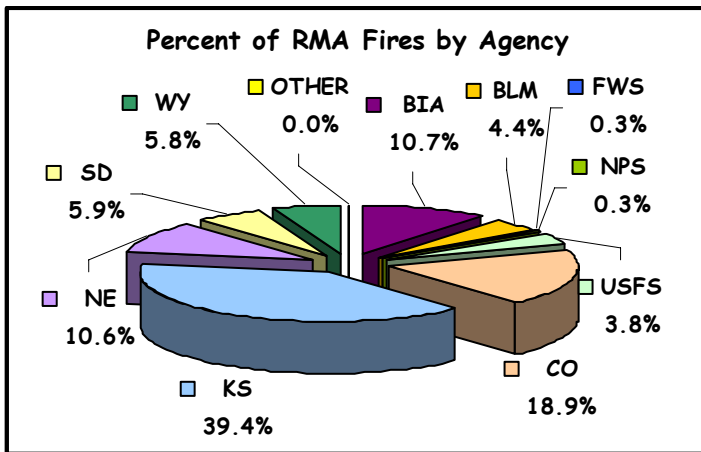
*Wildland Fire Used for Resource Benefit (WFU) is a naturally ignited wildland fire managed to accomplish specific pre-stated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas outlined in Fire Management Plans. These numbers are only included in the WFU column, they are NOT counted in the Lightning column as well.

⁺One BIA unit stretches from SD to ND and in this report, except for large fire information; fire figures are included in BIA SD numbers. There are also 2 FWS refuges that are located in ND but are the responsibility of the RMA, again except for large fire information, in this report the numbers for these 2 units are included in FWS SD figures.

2006 WILDLAND FIRE ACTIVITY BY CAUSE and BY INDIVIDUAL AGENCY WITHIN THE RMA

The following table shows, by cause, the number of fires and acres burned for each of the agencies within the RMA. Federal and Non-federal fires and acres are listed individually. What this means is that a fire that occurred on BIA land in Colorado will **only** be represented in the BIA row below; it will **not** be included in the Colorado row. The State figures represent all Non-federal fires and acres in the respective state as reported to the USFS Regional Office's State and Private Forestry staff.

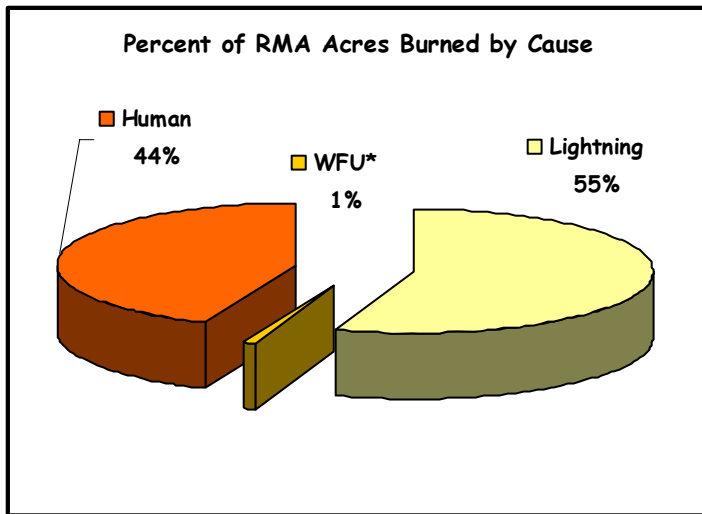
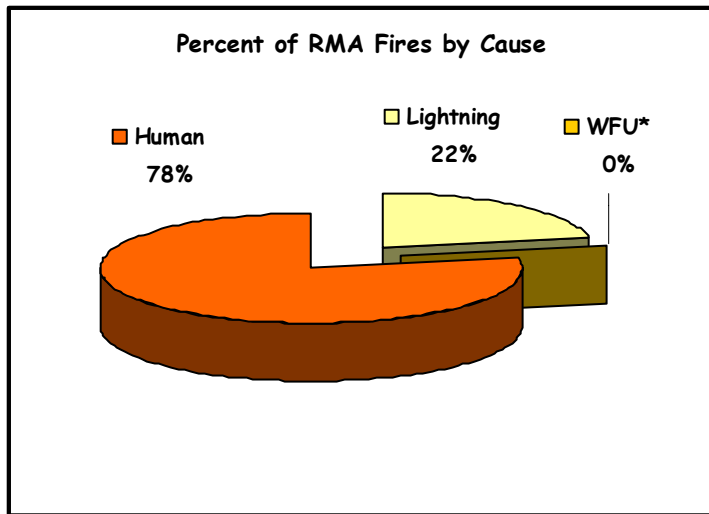
Agency Type	Agency	HUMAN		LIGHTNING		WFU*		TOTAL	
		Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres
FEDERAL	BIA	1,526	11,413	343	65,694	0	0	1,869	77,107
	BLM	107	7,432	652	22,500	6	0	765	29,932
	FWS	35	2,850	9	143	0	0	44	2,993
	NPS	8	168	51	521	1	0	60	689
	USFS	161	9,196	488	46,131	6	10,230	655	65,557
STATE	CO	2,386	85,591	908	116,218	0	0	3,294	201,809
	KS	6,622	153,803	249	4,300	0	0	6,871	158,103
	NE	1,567	31,708	291	88,368	0	0	1,858	120,076
	SD	520	27,305	507	153,094	0	0	1,027	180,399
	WY	725	148,256	283	113,896	0	0	1,008	262,152
OTHER [†]	OTHER	4	5,546	1	40	0	0	5	5,586
RMA TOTAL		13,661	483,268	3,782	610,905	13	10,230	17,456	1,104,403



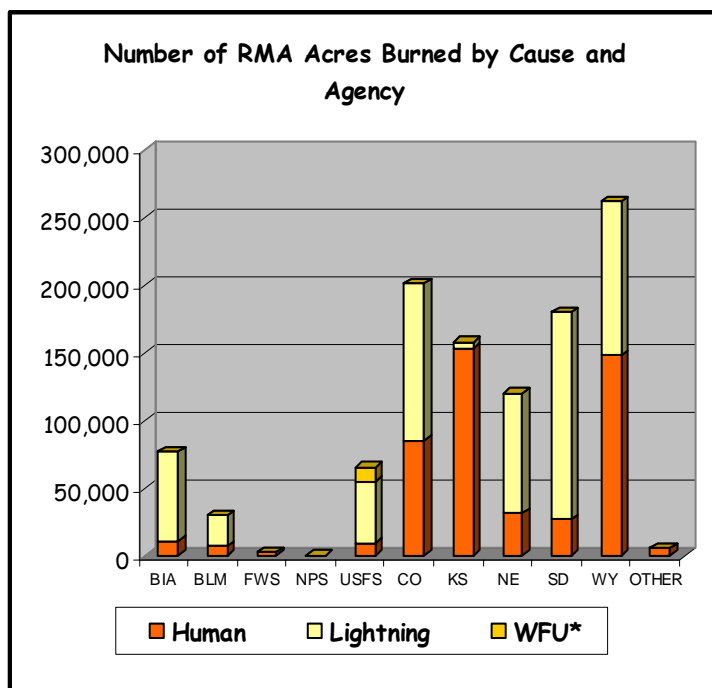
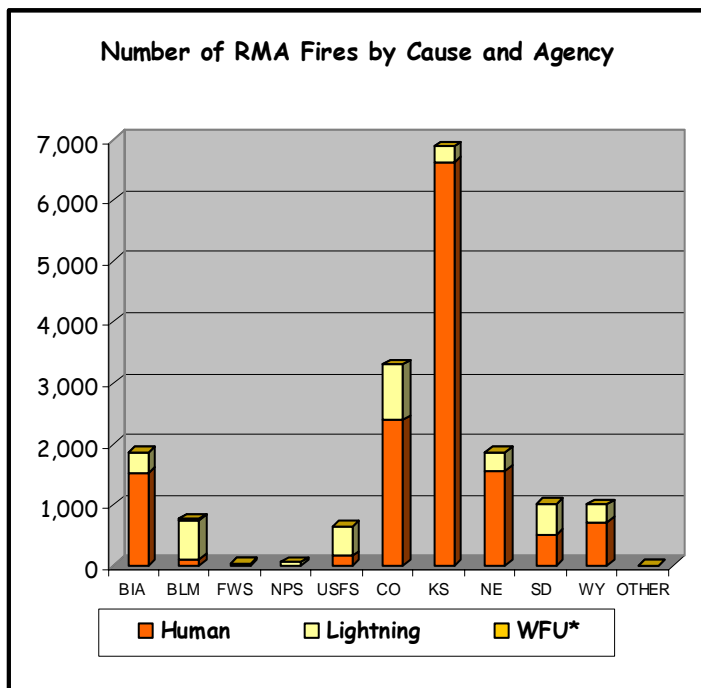
*Wildland Fire Used for Resource Benefit (WFU) is a naturally ignited wildland fire managed to accomplish specific pre-stated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas outlined in Fire Management Plans. These numbers are only included in the WFU column, they are NOT counted in the Lightning column as well.

2006 WILDLAND FIRE ACTIVITY BY CAUSE and BY CAUSE WITHIN EACH RMA AGENCY

The two following pie charts illustrate, by cause, the percentage of fires and the percentage of acres burned within the entire RMA. The pie charts include both Federal and Non-federal fires and acres in the cause percentages.



The two following bar graphs illustrate, by cause, the number of fires and acres burned for each of the agencies within the RMA. Federal and Non-federal fires and acres are represented individually. What this means is that a fire that occurred on BIA land in Colorado will **only** be represented in the BIA bar below; it will **not** be included in the Colorado bar. The State fires and acres represent all Non-federal fires and acres in the respective state as reported to the USFS Regional Office's State and Private Forestry staff.



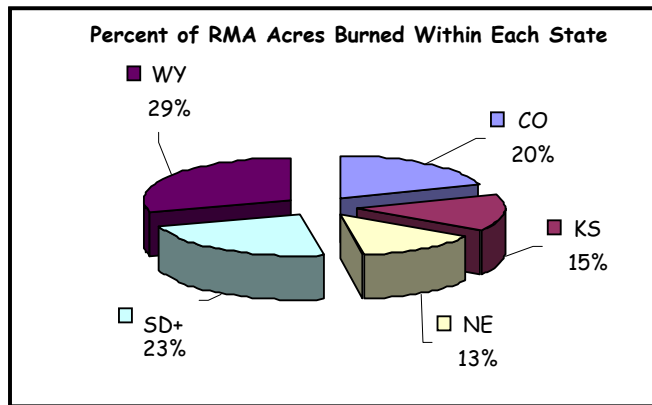
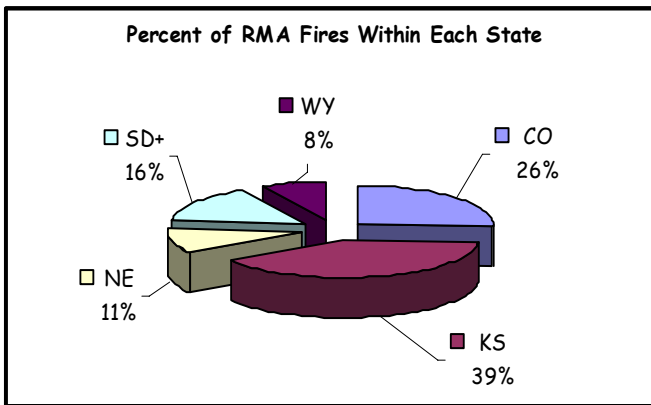
*Wildland Fire Used for Resource Benefit (WFU) is a naturally ignited wildland fire managed to accomplish specific prestated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas outlined in Fire Management Plans. These numbers are only included in the WFU column, they are NOT counted in the Lightning column as well.

**2006 WILDLAND FIRE ACTIVITY BY CAUSE
COMBINING FEDERAL AND NON-FEDERAL AGENCIES WITHIN EACH STATE**

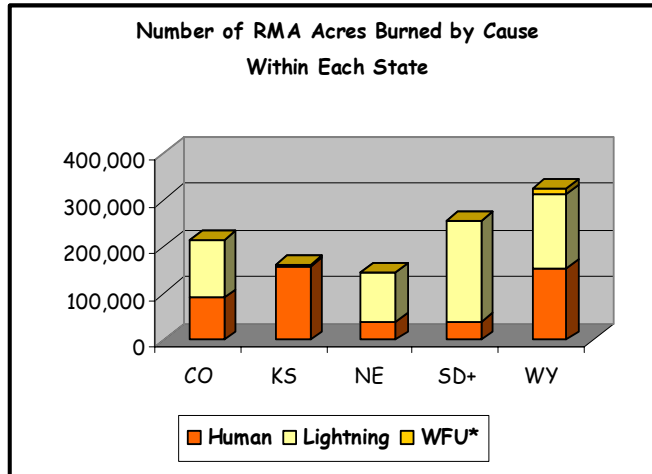
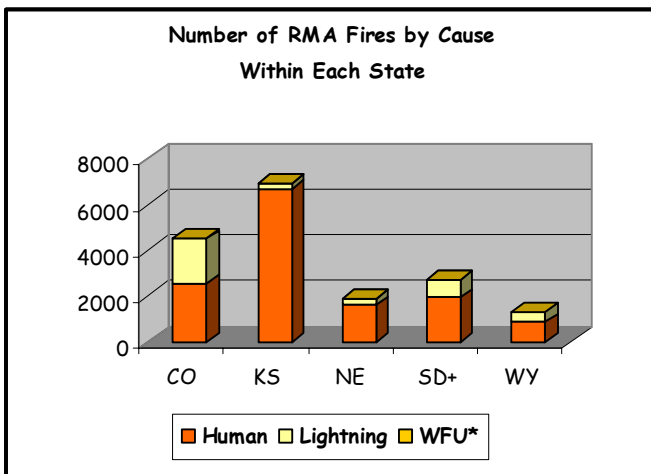
The following table shows, by cause, the number of fires and acres burned within each of the five states of the RMA. Both Federal and Non-federal fires and acres are included in state totals.

State	HUMAN		LIGHTNING		WFU*		TOTAL	
	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres
CO	2,578	89,683	1,926	125,296	11	0	4,515	214,979
KS	6,670	162,769	253	4,430	0	0	6,923	167,199
NE	1,608	38,445	319	106,164	0	0	1,927	144,609
SD ⁺	1,938	38,137	810	216,293	0	0	2,748	254,430
WY	867	154,234	474	158,722	2	10,230	1,343	323,186
RMA TOTAL	13,661	483,268	3,782	610,905	13	10,230	17,456	1,104,403

The two following pie charts illustrate the percentage of fires and percentage of acreage burned within each of the five states that comprise the RMA. Both Federal and Non-federal fires and acres are included in state percentages.



The two following bar graphs illustrate, by cause, the number of fires and acres burned within each of the five states that comprise the RMA. Both Federal and Non-federal fires and acres are included in state totals.



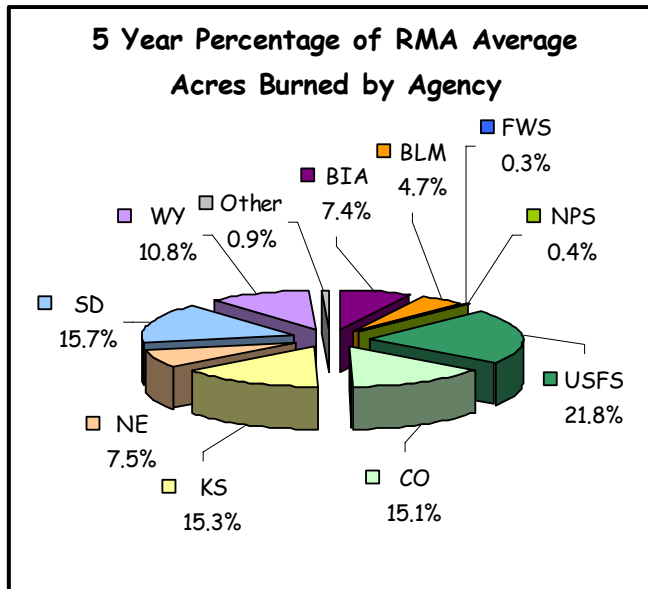
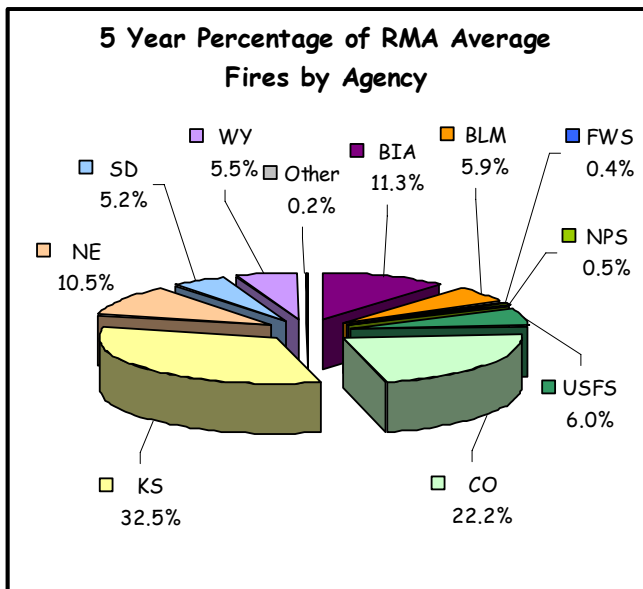
*Wildland Fire Used for Resource Benefit (WFU) is a naturally ignited wildland fire managed to accomplish specific pre-stated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas outlined in Fire Management Plans. These numbers are only included in the WFU column, they are NOT counted in the Lightning column as well.

⁺One BIA unit stretches from SD to ND and in this report, except for large fire information; fire figures are included in BIA SD numbers. There are also 2 FWS refuges that are located in ND but are the responsibility of the RMA, again except for large fire information in this report the numbers for these 2 units are included in FWS SD figures.

5 YEAR RMA AVERAGES BY AGENCY (2001 - 2005)

The following table shows the average number of fires and acres burned for each of the agencies within the RMA over the past 5 years, not including the 2006 data. The pie charts below the table show the 5 year average percentages of fires and acres burned by agency. Federal and Non-federal fires and acres are listed individually. What this means is that a fire that occurred on BIA land in Colorado will **only** be represented in the BIA row and pie slice below; it will **not** be included in the Colorado row or pie slice. The State figures represent all Non-federal fires and acres in the respective state as reported to the USFS Regional Office's State and Private Forestry staff. See the Appendix for a breakdown of the last 10 years of RMA fire statistics by individual year and agency.

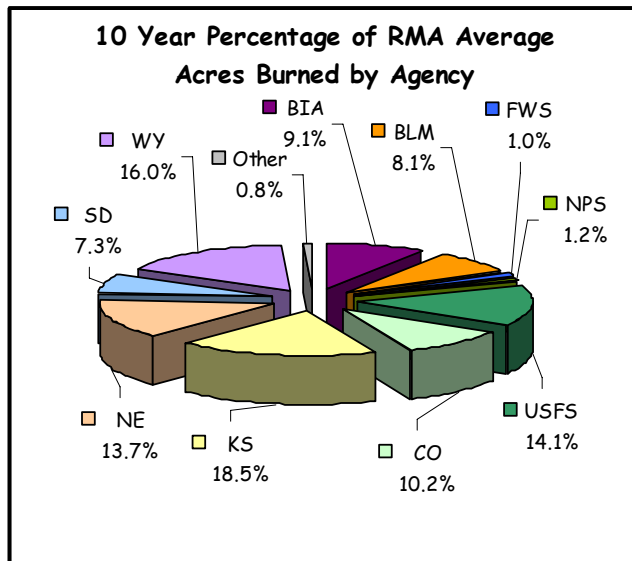
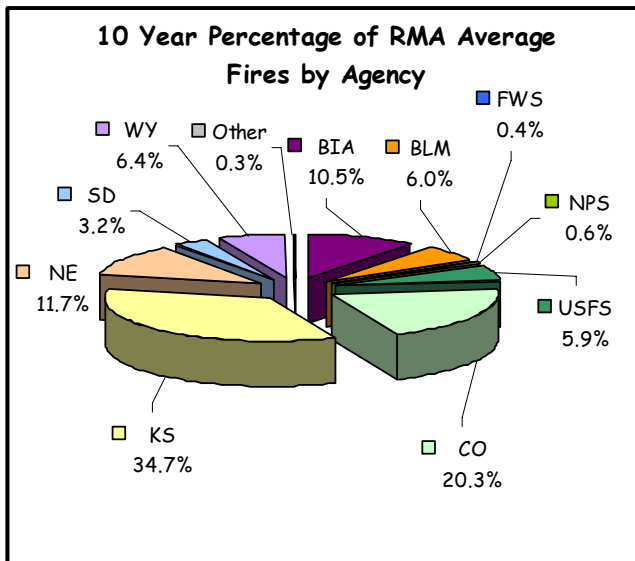
Agency	5 Yr Avg Fires	5 Yr Avg Acres
BIA	1,292	33,555
BLM	670	21,481
FWS	40	1,469
NPS	55	1,926
USFS	683	98,878
CO	2,525	68,617
KS	3,697	69,487
NE	1,191	34,053
SD	587	71,142
WY	625	49,108
Other	28	3,865
RMA 5 Yr AVG	11,393	453,581



10 YEAR RMA AVERAGES BY AGENCY (1996 - 2005)

The following table shows the average number of fires and acres burned for each of the agencies within the RMA over the past 10 years, not including the 2006 data. The pie charts below the table show the 10 year average percentages of fires and acres burned by agency. Federal and Non-federal fires and acres are listed individually. What this means is that a fire that occurred on BIA land in Colorado will **only** be represented in the BIA row and pie slice below; it will **not** be included in the Colorado row or pie slice. The State figures represent all Non-federal fires and acres in the respective state as reported to the USFS Regional Office's State and Private Forestry staff. See the Appendix for a breakdown of the last 10 years of RMA fire statistics by individual year and agency.

Agency	10 Yr Avg Fires	10 Yr Avg Acres
BIA	1,115	47,057
BLM	640	41,604
FWS	42	5,123
NPS	60	6,096
USFS	626	72,607
CO	2,149	52,476
KS	3,677	95,343
NE	1,245	70,399
SD	337	37,410
WY	682	82,449
Other	35	4,313
RMA 10 Yr AVG	10,607	514,875



RMA LARGE INCIDENT SUMMARY BY MONTH FOR 2006

The following table shows by start date all large fires that were reported electronically in the ICS 209 system. A large fire is defined as 100 acres or more in timber fuel types, 300 acres or more in grass fuel types, or a fire that has a Type 1 or Type 2 Incident Management Team (IMT) assigned. The "Unit" and "Agency" listed in the table are not necessarily the only unit or agency that was affected by the incident; what is listed is typically the jurisdictional agency for the incident. In the "Kind" column, WF = Wildland Fire and WFU = Wildland Fire Used for Resource Benefit. In the "Cause" column, H = Human caused, L = Lightning caused, and U = Undetermined. The acres shown are the acres reported on the last electronic ICS 209 submitted and are not necessarily the official acres for that incident. In the same vein, the number of structures shown as destroyed is the number reported on the last electronic ICS 209 and is not necessarily the official number of structures destroyed by that incident. The "Structures Destroyed" column includes residences, commercial buildings and outbuildings. A Type is listed in the "IMT Type" column only if a Type 1 IMT, Type 2 IMT or Fire Use Management Team (FUMT) was assigned to the incident.

Start Date	1st Day as a Large Fire	Incident Name	State	Unit	Agency	Kind	Cause	Acres	Structures Destroyed	IMT Type	Incident Commander(s)	Number of Days Listed As IC on the ICS-209
January 6	January 7	Mauricio	CO	HUX	County	WF	H	3825	15			
January 8	January 13	Swim Beach	CO	FTX	County	WF	H	400	1			
January 8	January 9	Piedmont	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	700				
January 10	January 11	Plainview Fire	CO	JEX	County	WF	H	2,700	4			
January 15	January 15	Four Corners	NE	NBF	USFS	WF	U	5,567				
January 26	January 27	Yale	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	150				
								13,342	20			0
February 4	February 10	Indiana Road	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	325				
February 5	February 6	Steeler	KS	PSF	USFS	WF	H	2,380				
February 8	February 9	Valencia Road	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	800				
February 9	February 10	Twelfth Street	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	8,800	1			
February 13	February 13	Richardson	CO	PBX	County	WF	H	121				
February 17	February 18	First Fiddle	KS	MCR	FWS	WF	H	147				
February 24	February 24	Montgomery	KS	KSX	County	WF	U	1,200				
								13,773	1			0
March 1	March 1	Maple City	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	3,000	2			
March 1	March 1	Dry Creek	CO	BAX	County	WF	H	900	1			
March 1	March 2	Luning	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	400				
March 8	March 8	254 Fire	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	10,700				
March 12	March 13	Meade	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	9,700	6			
March 12	March 14	Kaufman	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	700	1			
March 14	March 15	Jacob Creek	KS	FLR	FWS	WF	H	249				
March 15	March 16	Hodgeman	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	6,400				
March 15	March 16	Hodgeman	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	4,480	1			
March 18	March 18	Castlewood Canyon	CO	PBX	County	WF	H	204				
March 27	March 29	9200 S Sterling	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	1,400				
March 29	March 29	Sleepy Hollow Complex	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	200				
March 30	March 31	Obee	KS	KSX	County	WF	L	6,000	3			
								44,333	14			0

Rocky Mountain Area and Coordination Center 2006 Annual Report

Start Date	1st Day as a Large Fire	Incident Name	State	Unit	Agency	Kind	Cause	Acres	Structures Destroyed	IMT Type	Incident Commander(s)	Number of Days Listed As IC on the ICS-209	
April 1	April 2	Yellow	ND	SRA	BIA	WF	H	122					
April 2	April 6	Rocky Flats	CO	PBX	County	WF	H	1,600					
April 10	April 10	Homestead	WY	SHF	USFS	WF	H	188	4				
April 12	April 12	52nd Street	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	450					
April 13	April 14	Sasse	SD	PRA	BIA	WF	H	500					
April 14	April 14	Krause 2	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	934					
April 15	April 15	Hood Grass	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	800					
April 18	April 20	Middle Fork	SD	SDS	State	WF	L	110					
April 21	April 24	McDowell	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	2,000					
								6,704	4				0
May 24	May 24	Westwood	CO	PBX	County	WF	U	361					
May 24	May 24	Black Ridge	CO	SUA	BIA	WF	L	530					
May 27	May 29	Tecolote	CO	LSX	County	WF	H	1,500					
May 28	May 29	Pine Valley	CO	JEX	County	WF	H	101					
								2,492	0				0
June 6	June 7	Bull Ridge	WY	WRA	BIA	WF	L	1,000					
June 6	June 7	Wise Flat	WY	WRA	BIA	WF	L	1,044					
June 13	June 13	Thomas	CO	LSD	BLM	WF	L	3,347	1	2	Mullenix	4	
June 13	June 14	Tracer	WY	CPS	State	WF	H	14,384	5	2	Lowe	5	
June 14	June 15	Tyndall Gulch	CO	RGD	BLM	WF	U	541		2	Blume	2	
June 14	June 14	Cheyenne	WY	CPS	State	WF	L	2,000					
June 15	June 16	Attwell	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	1,200					
June 15	June 16	Olson	KS	KSX	County	WF	L	1,500					
June 18	June 19	Mato Vega	CO	CTX	County	WF	L	13,820		2	Blume	10	
June 18	June 19	Isabelle	WY	MB2	USFS	WF	L	1,190		2	Mullenix	6	
June 19	June 24	Little Venus	WY	SHF	USFS	WF	L	34,581		2	Weldon/Smith	12	
June 21	June 22	Jolly Mesa	CO	GWD	BLM	WF	H	581		2	Reid	3	
June 23	June 24	Coolbroth	CO	RGF	USFS	WF	U	247					
June 26	June 26	Four Mile	CO	LSD	BLM	WF	H	386					
June 27	June 28	South Fork	WY	WOD	BLM	WF	L	208					
June 28	July 1	Red Creek	CO	GMF	USFS	WF	L	401					
								76,430	6				42
July 1	July 3	Twenty Mile	WY	CAD	BLM	WF	U	11,628		2	Blume	4	
July 5	July 19	Bomber Basin	WY	SHF	USFS	WF	L	509					
July 5	July 7	Dry Medicine	WY	BHF	USFS	WF	L	120					
July 6	July 6	Clubhouse	SD	CRA	BIA	WF	H	907	4				
July 6	July 6	Four Bear	SD	CRA	BIA	WF	H	2,093	1				
July 6	July 6	1804	SD	SDS	State	WF	H	2,515	1				
July 7	July 9	2900 Road	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	800					
July 12	July 14	Thorn Divide	WY	CRX	County	WF	L	14,873	1	2	Lowe	9	
July 13	July 13	Divide	CO	MFX	County	WF	L	3,500					
July 13	July 14	Cummings	WY	WFX	County	WF	L	4,245	3				
July 13	July 13	Wolf Canyon	SD	SDS	State	WF	L	106					
July 13	July 14	Buffalo Creek Complex	WY	SH1X	County	WF	L	22,920		2	Reid	5	

See the Appendix for the Large Incident Summary organized by state rather than month, as seen above.

Rocky Mountain Area and Coordination Center 2006 Annual Report

Start Date	1st Day as a Large Fire	Incident Name	State	Unit	Agency	Kind	Cause	Acres	Structures Destroyed	IMT Type	Incident Commander(s)	Number of Days Listed As IC on the ICS-209
July 15	July 15	I-76	CO	FTX	County	WF	U	3,200				
July 16	July 16	Valentine	NE	NES	State	WF	H	3,100				
July 16	July 17	Blair	SD	SDS	State	WF	H	715				
July 16	July 16	Ft Pierre Complex	SD	SDS	State	WF	L	1,694				
July 18	July 18	Kelly	SD	SDS	State	WF	L	5,133				
July 18	July 19	Standing Rock Complex	ND	SRA	BIA	WF	L	20,073		2	Mullenix	2
July 18	July 19	Weaver	CO	UMA	BIA	WF	L	679				
July 18	July 19	Sawmill	WY	NAX	County	WF	L	16,503		2	Goheen	4
July 18	July 23	Sour Patch	CO	RBX	County	WF	L	637				
July 18	July 20	Wolf	SD	SDS	State	WF	L	590				
July 19	July `19	Black Horse	SD	SDS	State	WF	L	7,801	12			
July 24	July 25	Powder Mountain	WY	RAD	BLM	WF	L	165				
July 26	July 26	West Pass Creek	SD	BKF	USFS	WF	L	633		2	Lowe	1
July 26	July 26	Buffalo	CO	LSD	BLM	WF	L	447				
July 28	July 29	Lightning	ND	SRA	BIA	WF	L	11,000				
July 26	July 29	Goodman	CO	LSD	BLM	WF	L	854				
July 26	July 28	Witcher	SD	BDP	NRS	WF	L	1,460				
July 27	July 27	Old Chicago	WY	PLX	County	WF	L	13,307	14			
July 27	July 27	East Ridge	SD	SDS	State	WF	L	3,204	30	2	Lowe	5
July 29	July 30	Miller Ranch	KS	KSX	County	WF	L	1,000				
July 27	July 29	Sioux County Complex	NE	NES	State	WF	L	48,800	3	1	Oltrogge	7
July 27	July 29	Dawes County Complex	NE	NBF	USFS	WF	L	27,954		2	Mullenix	6
July 28	July 29	Moreau River Complex	SD	CRA	BIA	WF	L	430				
July 28	July 28	Amick	SD	SDS	State	WF	H	700				
July 30	July 31	Pole Creek	WY	RAD	BLM	WF	L	147				
July 30	July 30	Mile 208	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	3,200				
July 31	August 1	1700 and Jeep	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	640				
								238,282	69			43
August 2	August 2	Benny	SD	SDS	State	WF	H	298				
August 3	August 4	Wilcox	SD	SDS	State	WF	L	4,500	1			
August 3	August 4	White Owl	SD	SDS	State	WF	L	20,000				
August 3	August 4	Red Owl	SD	SDS	State	WF	L	2,000	1			
August 3	August 4	Bull Creek	SD	CRA	BIA	WF	L	2,329				
August 3	August 4	Witch	SD	PRA	BIA	WF	L	850				
August 4	August 6	Little Canyon	WY	WYS	State	WF	L	3,017				
August 4	August 4	Fortune	SD	SDS	State	WF	L	6,000				
August 4	August 15	Purdy	WY	SHF	USFS	WF	L	22,613		2	Mullenix/Blume	26
August 5	August 5	No Water Creek	WY	WOD	BLM	WF	L	2,000				
August 6	August 7	Coal Mountain	WY	CAD	BLM	WF	L	470				
August 6	August 10	Elk Mountain	WY	COX	County	WF	L	1,314				

Rocky Mountain Area and Coordination Center 2006 Annual Report

Start Date	1st Day as a Large Fire	Incident Name	State	Unit	Agency	Kind	Cause	Acres	Structures Destroyed	IMT Type	Incident Commander(s)	Number of Days Listed As IC on the ICS-209
August 7	August 7	Horse Creek 2	WY	CMX	County	WF	L	6,500				
August 8	August 9	Stoney Creek	SD	SDS	State	WF	L	700	9			
August 10	August 10	Overton Mountain	WY	RAD	BLM	WF	H	847				
August 11	August 12	Washakie Park	WY	WRA	BIA	WF	L	1,300				
August 12	August 12	Four Mile	SD	SDS	State	WF	L	520				
August 12	August 12	Prince	SD	SDS	State	WF	L	400				
August 12	August 14	Red Water	SD	PRA	BIA	WF	L	7,500	1			
August 13	August 13	Poison Spider	WY	RAD	BLM	WF	L	3,166				
August 14	August 14	Sheep Trail	WY	RSD	BLM	WF	L	1,120				
August 14	August 14	Jackson Canyon	WY	NAX	County	WF	L	11,765	9	1	Muir	6
August 15	August 16	Hells Acre	SD	SDS	State	WF	L	288				
August 15	August 17	Little John Hill	SD	PRA	BIA	WF	L	3,800				
August 15	August 17	Red Shirt	SD	PRA	BIA	WF	L	1,000	1			
August 16	August 17	Powder River	WY	WOD	BLM	WF	L	405				
August 20	August 21	Bacon Creek	WY	CMX	County	WF	L	2,000				
August 20	August 21	Wilson	WY	RAD	BLM	WF	L	565				
August 22	August 22	Outlaw 2	WY	JOX	County	WF	L	12,290	1			
August 22	August 23	Alkali #4	SD	SDS	State	WF	L	657				
August 22	August 22	Bitter Brush	CO	CRS	State	WF	L	2,207				
August 23	August 24	Trailer	WY	PLX	County	WF	H	7,600				
August 24	August 24	Little Powder	WY	CMX	County	WF	L	4,700				
August 31	September 1	Red Apple	CO	GFX	County	WF	H	829	2			
								135,550	25			32
October 3	October 3	Grand	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	1,300	2			
								1,300	2			0
November 2	November 3	Frank Duff	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	513				
November 8	November 8	Greenwood	KS	KSX	County	WF	H	500				
								1,013	0			0
December 27	December 28	MPRC Box 0602787	KS	DOD	County	WF	H	750				
								750	0			0
RMA TOTAL								533,969	141			117

See the Appendix for the Large Incident Summary organized by state rather than month, as seen above.

2006 RMA LARGE FIRE SUMMARY BY AGENCY

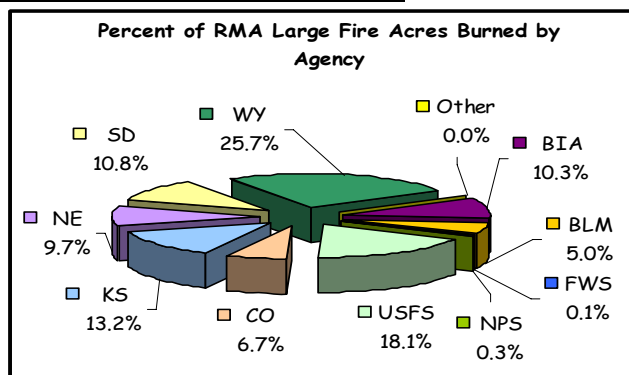
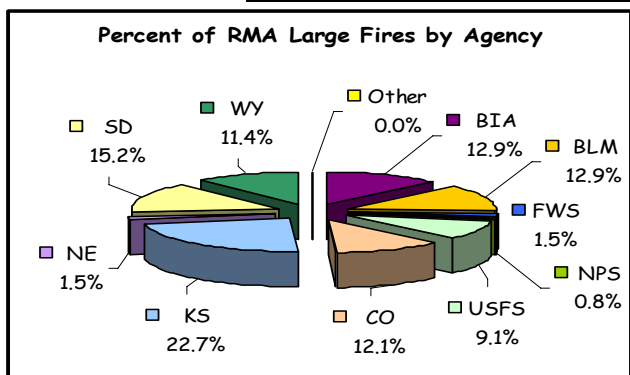
The following table shows the number of large fires and acres burned by large fires in the RMA. The data in the table is based on the last ICS-209 report submitted electronically and are not necessarily the official acres of the incident. The "Agency" listed is the jurisdictional agency listed on the ICS-209 and is not necessarily the only agency that was affected by the incident. Large fires reported under a county's jurisdiction are included in the corresponding state's figures.

Agency	State	Large Fires	Large Fire Acres
BIA	CO	2	1,209
	KS	0	0
	NE	0	0
	SD	9	19,409
	WY	3	3,344
	ND	3	31,195
Total		17	55,157
BLM	CO	6	6,156
	WY	11	20,721
	Total	17	26,877
FWS	CO	0	0
	KS	2	396
	NE	0	0
	SD	0	0
	WY	0	0
Total		2	396
NPS	CO	0	0
	KS	0	0
	NE	0	0
	SD	1	1,460
	WY	0	0
Total		1	1,460
USFS	CO	2	648
	KS	1	2,380
	NE	2	33,521
	SD	1	633
	WY	6	59,201
Total		12	96,383
STATES	CO	16	35,905
	KS	30	70,542
	NE	2	51,900
	SD	20	57,931
	WY	15	137,418
Total		83	353,696
RMA TOTAL		132	533,969

ROCKY MOUNTAIN AREA 2006 LARGE FIRE SUMMARY BY AGENCY

The following table and two pie charts illustrate the percent of large fires and percent of large fire acreage burned for each of the agencies within the RMA. Federal and Non-federal fires and acres are represented individually. What this means is that a fire that occurred on BIA land in Colorado will only be represented in the BIA pie slice below; it will not be included in the Colorado pie slice. The State percentages represent all Non-federal fires and acres in the respective state. Other includes other Federal Agencies not listed.

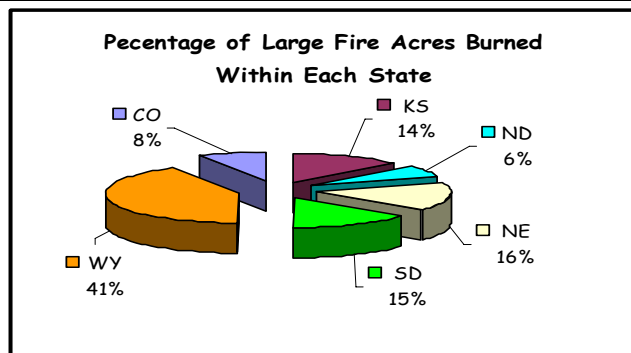
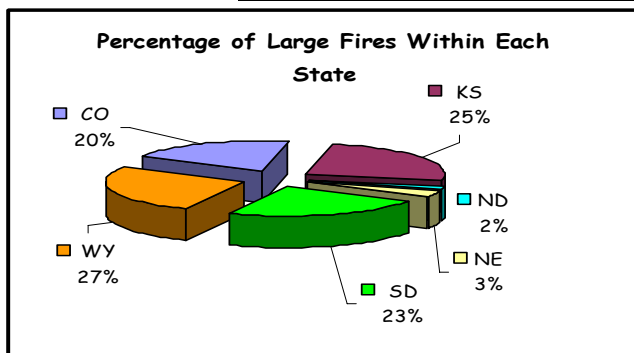
Agency Type	Agency	Large Fires	Large Fire Acres
FEDERAL	BIA	17	55,157
	BLM	17	26,877
	FWS	2	396
	NPS	1	1,460
	USFS	12	96,383
STATES	CO	16	35,905
	KS	30	70,542
	NE	2	51,900
	SD	20	57,931
	WY	15	137,418
OTHER	Other	0	0
RMA TOTAL		132	533,969



2006 RMA LARGE FIRE SUMMARY BY STATE

The following table and pie charts show the number of large fire and acres burned by large fires within each of the five states of the RMA and the North Dakota incident managed by the RMA. Both Federal and Non-federal fires and acres are included in these state totals. This information is from the last electronically submitted ICS-209 for an incident, which are not necessarily the official acres for the incident.

State	Large Fires	Large Fire Acres
CO	26	43,918
KS	33	73,318
ND	3	31,195
NE	4	85,421
SD	31	79,433
WY	35	220,684
RMA TOTAL	132	533,969



RESOURCES

TOTAL RMA RESOURCE MOVEMENT THROUGH RMC IN 2006

The following table shows the total number of resource orders, by resource category, processed by Rocky Mountain Area Coordination Center (RMC) for all incidents, which were filled with RMA resources. An RMA resource is defined as any resource from a unit within the Rocky Mountain Geographic Area. The Agency listed is the assigned resource's agency. For example a crew from Rocky Mountain National Park (NPS) was assigned to an incident on the Boise National Forest in Idaho (USFS). That crew assignment would be counted in the crew column on the NPS row. See the Appendix for a breakdown of RMA resources used within the area and RMA resources sent out of the area.

Agency	Overhead	Crews	Engines	Miscellaneous Equipment/Supplies	Aircraft
BIA	37	33	22	0	1
BLM	408	22	34	22	14
FWS	49	1	13	0	0
NPS	108	11	8	0	2
USFS	968	54	71	26	85
STATES	437	9	176	3	21
OTHER	68	0	11	9	72
TOTAL	2,075	130	335	60	195

NOTE: OTHER includes FAA, FEMA, GSA, DOE, NWS, National Guard, ADs, and private resources (contractors).

OUTSIDE RESOURCES BROUGHT INTO THE RMA IN 2006

The following table shows the total number of resources, by resource category, from units outside the RMA that filled resource requests from incidents within the RMA.

Non-RMA Resources	Overhead	Crews	Engines	Miscellaneous Equipment/Supplies	Aircraft
TOTAL	719	137	44	11	208

ALL RESOURCE REQUESTS PROCESSED BY RMC IN 2006

The following table shows the total number of resource requests, by resource category, processed by RMC. The requests are listed as either Filled - resource successfully assigned, UTF - Unable To Fill request, or Cancelled - ordering unit cancelled request prior to resource being assigned. The results of this table are displayed in the bar graph on the following page.

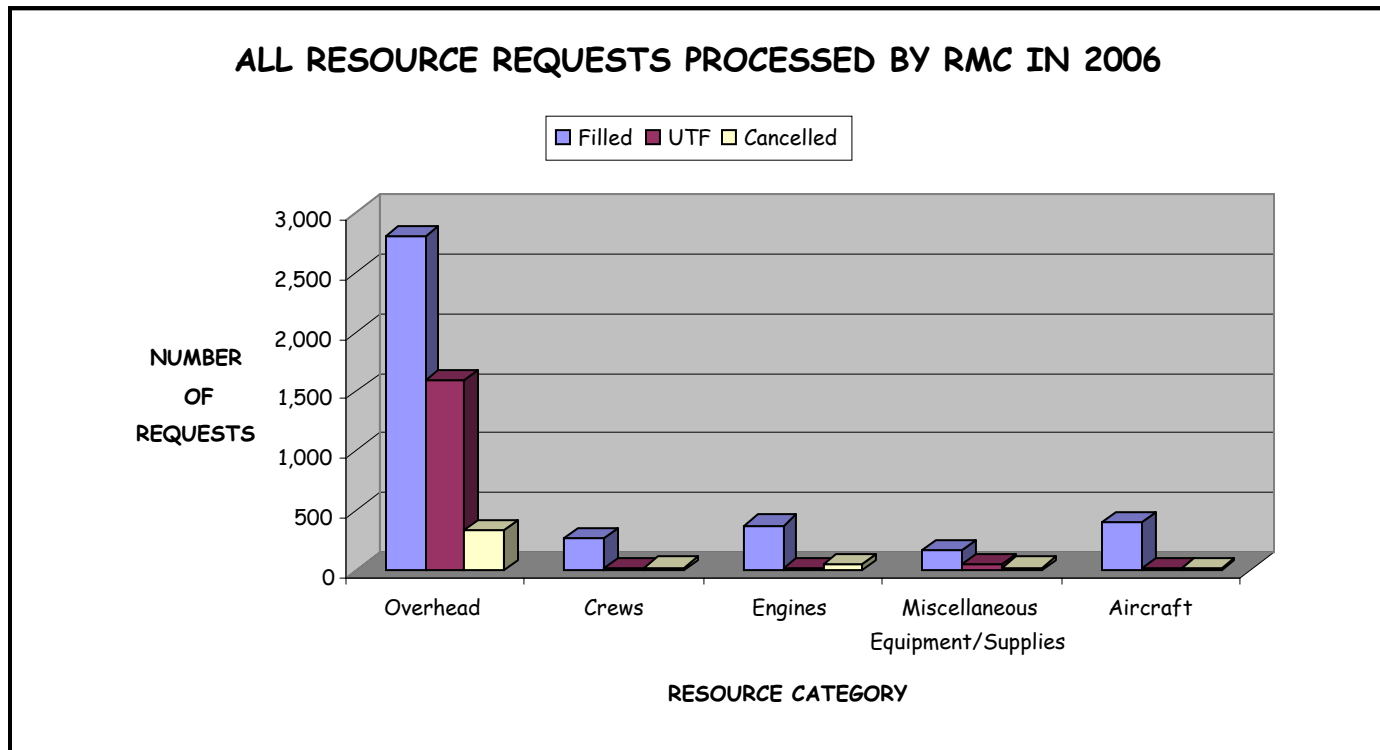
Request Status	Overhead	Crews	Engines	Miscellaneous Equipment/Supplies	Aircraft
Filled	2,794	267	379	174	403
UTF	1,591	12	21	58	12
Cancelled	335	25	56	25	18
TOTAL	4,720	304	456	257	433

The following table shows the percentage, by resource category, of resource request's status processed by RMC. For example: 2,794 of the 4,720 Overhead resource requests, or 59%, were successfully filled.

Request Status	Overhead	Crews	Engines	Miscellaneous Equipment/Supplies	Aircraft
Filled	59%	88%	83%	68%	93%
UTF	34%	4%	5%	23%	3%
Cancelled	7%	8%	12%	10%	4%

ALL RESOURCE REQUESTS PROCESSED BY RMC IN 2006

The following bar graph shows the total number of resource requests, by resource category, processed by RMC. It is the visual representation of the table on the preceding page with the same heading.



**RMA FIVE YEAR COMPARISON BY RESOURCE CATEGORY FROM 2001 TO 2005
(RMA RESOURCES ONLY)**

The following tables show the previous 5 years of filled resource requests, by resource categories, which were processed by RMC. The table's figures **only** accounts for RMA resources that filled either RMA or National resource requests. It does not include resources from outside the RMA that filled RMA resource requests. The figures in this table can be compared to the previous table entitled "**TOTAL RMA RESOURCE MOVEMENT THROUGH RMC IN 2006**". See the Appendix for a more detailed 5 year comparison table, showing Agency breakdown as well.

Year	Overhead	Crews	Engines	Misc. Equipment	Aircraft
2005	1,472	103	155	53	132
2004	1,059	81	92	37	122
2003	2,198	214	216	62	223
2002	2,478	186	376	234	464
2001	1,391	115	169	38	176
5-YEAR AVG	1,720	140	202	85	223

Rocky Mountain Area and Coordination Center 2006 Annual Report

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS

RMA INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM SUMMARY FOR 2006

The following table shows the Incident Management Teams (IMTs) and Fire Use Management Teams (FUMTs) hosted by the Rocky Mountain Area and the assignments those IMTs/FUMTs had in 2006. The "Start Date" is the date the fire started, not necessarily the date the IMT/FUMT was assigned to the fire. Other visiting IMTs/FUMTs may have also been assigned to the fires listed below, see the preceding section entitled "RMA Large Incident Summary By Month for 2006" to obtain a complete listing of all large fires in the RMA and teams assigned to those fires.

Start Date	1st Day as a Large Fire	Incident Commander(s)	IMT Type	Number of Days Listed As IC on the ICS 209*	Incident Name	Incident Number
April 10	April 10	Mullenix	2	5	Homestead Park #2	WY-SHF-000023
June 8	June 13	Hahnenberg	2 - FUMT	13	Warm Fire	AZ-KNF-000143
June 13	June 13	Mullenix	2	3	Thomas	CO-CRD-000224
June 13	June 14	Lowe	2	5	Tracer	WY-CPS-000132
June 14	June 15	Blume	2	2	Tyndall Gulch	CO-RGD-000638
June 18	June 19	Blume	2	10	Mato Vega	CO-CTX-000701
June 18	June 19	Mullenix	2	6	Isabelle	WY-MB2F-000103
June 28	June 29	Martin	1	8	Bull Complex	UT-CCD-600322
July 1	July 3	Blume	2	4	Twenty Mile	WY-CAD-000177
July 8	July 9	Hahnenberg	2 - FUMT	16	Dunce WFU	ID-PAF-006032
July 12	July 14	Lowe	2	8	Thorn Divide Complex	WY-CRX-060609
July 18	July 18	Mullenix	2	6	Standing Rock Cplx	ND-SRA-060644
July 24	July 25	Blume	2	15	Orleans Complex	CA-SRF-000278
July 26	July 26	Martin	1	4	Reilly Complex	UT-CCD-060905
July 26	July 26	Lowe	2	1	West Pass Creek	SD-BKF-060702
July 27	July 27	Lowe	2	5	East Ridge	SD-SDS-060751
July 27	July 27	Mullenix	2	3	Roberts Tract	NE-NBF-060733
July 27	July 29	Mullenix	2	6	Dawes County Complex	NE-NBF-060758
August 14	August 15	Mullenix	2	14	Purdy	WY-SHF-000278
August 15	August 16	Lowe	2	5	Hells Acre Complex	SD-SDS-060918
July 19	July 19	Martin	1	14	Trailhead	ID-STF-001379
July 23	July 24	Hahnenberg	2 - FUMT	12	Uncles Complex	CA-KNF-003497
August 14	August 15	Blume	2	12	Purdy	WY-SHF-000278
August 14	August 14	Martin	1	8	Red Mountain	ID-BOF-000152
TOTAL				185		
Number of RMA IMT Type 1 Days				34		
Number of RMA IMT Type 2 Days				110		
Number of RMA FUMT Days				41		

*The number listed is the days the team's IC was in command of the incident or portion of the incident, not necessarily the days listed as IC on an ICS-209s. Additionally, FUMTs are not required to complete ICS-209 every day they are in command of an incident; thus the number listed is not necessarily the number of days the FUMA on the team was listed as the IC on the ICS-209, but rather the number of days the FUMA was actually in command of the incident.

VISITING IMTs TO THE RMA IN 2006

The following table shows the Incident Management Teams (IMTs) and Fire Use Management Teams (FUMTs) ordered into the RMA and the assignments those IMTs/FUMTs had in 2006. The "Start Date" is the date the fire started, not necessarily the date the IMT/FUMT was assigned to the fire. Other "home" RMA IMTs/FUMTs may have also been assigned to the fires listed below, see the preceding section entitled "RMA Large Incident Summary By Month for 2006" to obtain a complete listing of all large fires in the RMA and teams assigned to those fires.

Start Date	1st Day as a Large Fire	Incident Commander(s)	IMT Type	Number of Days Listed As IC on the ICS 209*	Incident Name	Incident Number
June 21	June 22	Oltrogge	1	7	Thayer / Sioux County Complex	NE-NES-060762
July 9	July 9	Reid	2	3	Jolley Mesa	CO-GWD-000201
June 19	June 24	Weldon	2-FUMT	6	Little Venus	WY-SHF-000093
June 19	June 19	Smith	2	6	Little Venus	WY-SHF-000093
July 18	July 26	Goheen	2	5	Sawmill Fire	WY-NAX-000217
August 14	August 24	Muir	1	6	Jackson Canyon	WY-NAX-000290
TOTAL				33		
Number of Type 1 Visiting IMT Days				13		
Number of Type 2 Visiting IMT Days				14		
Number of FUMT Visiting IMT Days				6		

*FUMTs are not required to complete ICS-209 every day they are in command of an incident; thus the number listed is not necessarily the number of days the FUMA on the team was listed as the IC on the ICS-209, but rather the number of days the FUMA was actually in command of the incident.

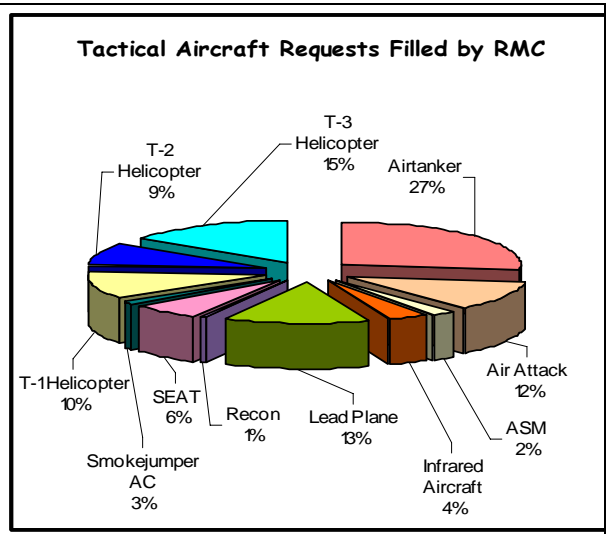
AVIATION

TACTICAL AVIATION RESOURCE BREAKDOWN IN 2006

(Orders processed by RMC only)

The following table and pie chart reflect, by aircraft type, the number of tactical aircraft resource requests processed by RMC during the 2006 fire season. This table does not reflect non-tactical aircraft resource requests such as Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFRs) or Radio Frequencies. Infrared Aircraft includes both fixed and rotary wing aircraft used for infrared flights. MAFFS are included in the Airtanker row.

Resource Type	Ordered	Filled	Cancelled	UTF
Airtanker	218	144	32	42
Air Attack	122	89	15	18
ASM [‡]	17	13	4	0
Infrared Aircraft	7	4	2	1
Lead Plane	89	46	20	13
Recon	0	0	0	0
SEAT	37	25	6	6
Smokejumper AC	5	5	0	0
T-1 Helicopter	96	49	33	14
T-2 Helicopter	12	48	8	4
T-3 Helicopter	88	51	19	18
TOTAL	691	474	139	116



[‡] ASM = Aerial Supervision Module

RMA CONTRACT HELICOPTER SUMMARY FOR 2006

The following table shows the contract helicopters based within the RMA during the 2006 fire season. The table does not reflect a helicopters use by the local dispatch center, nor does it reflect a helicopter being shared with a local dispatch centers neighbors. It only reflects a helicopters use based on resource orders processed by RMC. In the table below under the type column, an EX stands for a typical Exclusive Use contract whereas an NMAC stands for National Multi-Agency Coordinating Group Contract.

Helicopter/Base	Type	National Assignments	Days Out National	Area Assignments	Days Out In Area
H-179AC/Jeffco	1-EX	2	5	7	30
H-2773H/Durango	2-EX	0	0	13	180
H-199TB/Towaoc	3-EX	0	0	5	19
H-910VR/Mesa Verde	3-EX	1	1	2	11
H-354EV/Monument	3-EX	2	23	8	66
H-97PM/Rifle	3-EX	1	9	3	12
H-356EV/ARF & BKF	3-EX	0	0	1	1
H-171KA/Ft Washakie	3-EX	1	15	0	0
H-31660/Rawlins	3-EX	1	12	3	9
H-58000/Casper	3-EX	0	0	1	7
TOTAL		8	65	43	335
Avg Days Out Per Assignment			8.1		7.8
Avg Days Out Per Helicopter			6.5		33.5

Note: NMAC contract helicopters were not used in 2006.

RMA CONTRACT AIRTANKER/SEAT OPERATIONS IN 2006

The following table shows the contract airtankers/SEATs based with the RMA during the fire season. The Gallons Delivered and Missions Flown columns reflect all gallons and missions for that contract airtanker/SEAT, whether the mission was within the RMA or not.

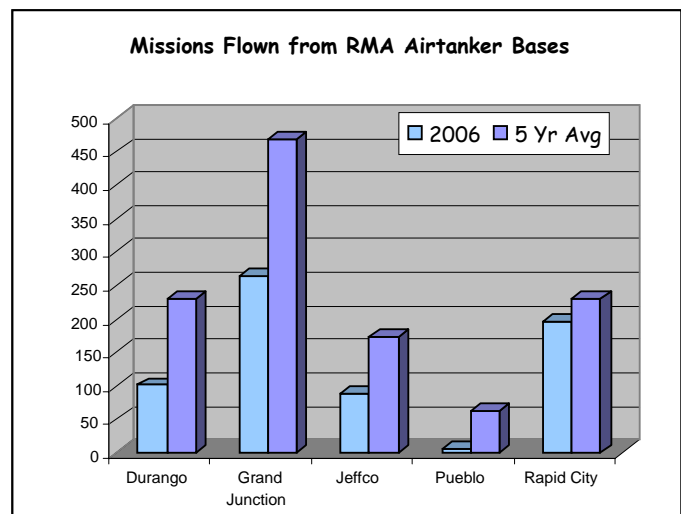
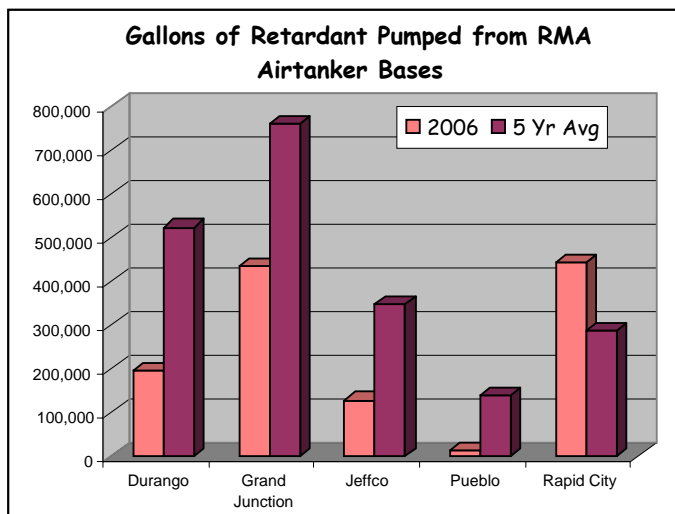
Tanker Number	Agency	Gallons Delivered	Missions Flown
T-181 (SEAT)	CO State	56,980	88
T-182 (SEAT)	CO State	77,007	120
T-180 (SEAT)	CO State	56,740	81
T-450 (SEAT)	CO BLM	154,420	221
T-1-5 (SEATs)*	SD State	224,250	424
TOTAL		569,397	934

*T-476 (BIA) numbers are represented in the SD State SEAT totals as it was a cost share agreement between BIA and North Dakota Prairie Grasslands in Region 1.

RMA AIRTANKER BASE AND RELOAD BASE OPERATIONS IN 2006

The following table and pie charts show the Airtanker and Reload Bases within the RMA. The Gallons Pumped and Missions Flown columns reflect all gallons and airtanker missions flown out of that Base, however those missions are not necessarily just RMA missions, as an RMA base could be used as a reload facility for other geographic areas.

Tanker Base	Gallons Pumped 2006	Missions Flown 2006	5 Yr Avg Gallons Pumped	5 Yr Avg Missions Flown
Durango	196,777	101	524,087	230
Grand Junction	432,970	265	762,795	469
Jeffco	127,638	89	347,103	173
Pueblo	12,000	6	140,388	62
Rapid City	443,330	196	288,501	231
RMA TOTAL	1,212,715	657	2,062,874	1,165



HANDCREWS**RMA TYPE 1 HANDCREW SUMMARY FOR 2006**

The following table shows the 7 Type 1 handcrews hosted in the RMA and the total incidents, in area and out-of-area that each crew was assigned to during the 2006 fire season. These figures come directly from each crew and represent all incidents, not just incidents that RMC processed an order for. Days listed represent days working on an incident and do not include travel or R&R.

Crew Name	Area Incidents	Total Days On Area Incidents	National Incidents	Total Days On National Incidents
Alpine Hotshots	11	33	7	42
Craig Hotshots	10	37	9	42
Pike Hotshots	9	18	13	82
Roosevelt Hotshots	10	32	10	73
San Juan Hotshots	12	41	9	51
Tatanka Hotshots	11	45	7	32
Wyoming Hotshots	13	53	8	43
TOTAL	76	259	63	365
Average Days Crews Worked on Incidents this Season		37.0		52.1
Average Days Crews Worked on a Single Incident		3.4		5.8

RMA TYPE 2 and Type 2IA HANDCREW SUMMARY FOR 2006

The following table shows the Type 2 and Type 2IA handcrew orders that were processed by the RMC for crews that are an RMA resource. An RMA resource is defined as any resource from a unit within the Rocky Mountain Geographic Area.

	Area Assignments	Days Out	National Assignment	Days Out
TOTAL	52	302	41	411
Avg Days Out		5.8		10.0

VISITING TYPE 1, Type 2 AND TYPE 2IA HANDCREWS TO THE RMA IN 2006

The following table shows the total number of Type 1, Type 2 and Type 2IA crews that visited the RMA in 2006. The table does not reflect the number of individual incidents a crew might have been assigned to while in the RMA.

Crew Type	Number of Assignments	Days on Assignments	Avg Days on Assignment in the RMA
Type 1 Handcrew	80	459	5.7
Type 2 and Type 2IA Handcrew	95	671	7.1
TOTAL	175	1130	6.5

APPENDIX

10 YEAR RMA INTERAGENCY FIRE STATISTICS	Page Number Appendix - 1
This section includes a table of RMA fires and acres over the last 10 years by individual year and agency.	
RMA Large Incident Summary	Appendix - 2
This section includes tables of all large incidents reported to the Rocky Mountain Coordination Center on an ICS-209 sorted by State.	
RMA Resource Breakdown	Appendix - 3
This section includes a table of RMA resources that were assigned to RMA incidents and a table of RMA resources that were assigned to incidents outside of the RMA during the 2006 season, as well as a 5 year comparison by year and agency of RMA resource assignments.	

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10 YEAR RMA INTERAGENCY FIRE STATISTICS

The following table shows the number of fires and acres burned for each of the agencies within the RMA over the past 10 years, not including the 2006 data. Federal and Non-federal fires and acres are listed individually. What this means is that a fire that occurred on BIA land in Colorado will **only** be represented in the BIA row below; it will **not** be included in the Colorado row. The State figures represent all Non-federal fires and acres in the respective state as reported to the USFS Regional Office's State and Private Forestry staff.

Agency	2005		2004		2003		2002		2001	
	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres
BIA	1,353	14,605	1,418	9,038	1,153	24,300	1,341	68,675	1,197	51,156
BLM	525	13,011	556	12,712	915	17,631	610	48,283	746	15,766
FWS	40	2,393	36	1,426	51	2,025	52	1,068	21	433
NPS	34	30	42	34	67	1,114	62	7,903	69	549
USFS	560	28,723	546	8,562	810	56,495	822	362,020	676	38,589
Federal Total	2,512	58,762	2,598	31,772	2,996	101,565	2,887	487,949	2,709	106,493
States										
CO	2,014	14,446	1,826	15,293	2,410	23,276	3,409	244,252	2,966	45,816
KS	3,836	108,566	1,805	35,702	3,721	75,060	6,024	93,017	3,101	35,092
NE	1,375	25,290	1,010	14,657	1,114	22,528	1,835	90,562	620	17,230
SD	633	41,655	449	14,100	565	77,051	725	166,928	564	55,976
WY	697	17,104	665	23,909	727	22,888	815	163,227	219	18,414
State Total	8,555	207,061	5,755	103,661	8,537	220,803	12,808	757,986	7,470	172,528
Other	4	78	0	0	0	0	75	13,819	59	5,426
RMA TOTAL	11,071	265,901	8,353	135,433	11,533	322,368	15,770	1,259,754	10,238	284,447

Agency	2000		1999		1998		1997		1996	
	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres
BIA	1,467	244,339	882	23,919	747	8,746	661	6,017	934	19,776
BLM	914	147,478	503	18,431	378	5,810	401	8,245	854	128,673
FWS	40	24,728	55	3,207	21	1,368	29	524	71	14,058
NPS	70	39,399	38	246	52	878	49	825	113	9,985
USFS	896	143,515	385	8,304	403	5,217	394	14,750	769	59,898
Federal Total	3,387	599,459	1,863	54,107	1,601	22,019	1,534	30,361	2,741	232,390
States										
CO	2,043	76,288	1,987	33,255	1,428	8,826	1,605	16,703	1,800	46,600
KS	2,265	39,513	3,050	25,688	1,431	30,673	6,169	75,110	5,367	435,004
NE	1,982	252,247	1,350	177,024	682	29,498	1,183	22,557	1,295	52,394
SD	107	12,873	60	245	46	114	160	2,564	59	2,589
WY	909	358,697	574	47,097	446	5,373	738	20,016	1,028	147,763
State Total	7,306	739,618	7,021	283,309	4,033	74,484	9,855	136,950	9,549	684,350
Other*	12	3,226	95	5,184	47	15,392	0	0	0	0
RMA TOTAL	10,705	1,342,303	8,979	342,600	5,681	111,895	11,389	167,311	12,290	916,740

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RMA LARGE INCIDENT SUMMARY BY STATE FOR 2006**

The following table shows the same information found earlier in this report in the section entitled "RMA Large Incident Summary By Month For 2006", however this table is organized first by the state in which the incident occurred, and then by the date the incident occurred. All of the narrative information about the preceding table should be applied to this table as well.

Incident Name	State	Unit	Agency	Kind	Start Date	1 st Day as a Large Fire	Cause	Acres	Structures Destroyed	IMT Type	Incident Commander(s)	Number of Days Listed As IC on the ICS-209
Mauricio Canyon	CO	HUX	County	WF	January 6	January 7	H	3,825	15			
Swim Beach	CO	FTX	County	WF	January 8	January 13	H	400	1			
Plainview Fire	CO	JEX	County	WF	January 10	January 11	H	2,700	4			
Richardson	CO	PBX	County	WF	February 13	February 13	H	121				
Dry Creek	CO	BAX	County	WF	March 1	March 1	H	900	1			
Castlewood Canyon	CO	PBX	County	WF	March 18	March 18	H	204				
Rocky Flats	CO	PBX	County	WF	April 2	April 6	H	1,600				
Westwood	CO	PBX	County	WF	May 24	May 24	U	361				
Black Ridge	CO	SUA	BIA	WF	May 24	May 24	L	530				
Pine Valley	CO	JEX	County	WF	May 28	May 29	H	101				
Tecolote	CO	LSX	County	WF	May 27	May 29	H	1,500				
Thomas	CO	LSD	BLM	WF	June 13	June 13	L	3,347	1	2	Mullenix	4
Tyndall Gulch	CO	RGD	BLM	WF	June 14	June 15	U	541		2	Blume	2
Mato Vega	CO	CTX	County	WF	June 18	June 19	L	13,820		2	Blume	10
Jolly Mesa	CO	GWD	BLM	WF	June 21	June 22	H	581		2	Reid	3
Coolbroth	CO	RGF	USFS	WF	June 23	June 24	U	247				
Four Mile	CO	LSD	BLM	WF	June 26	June 26	H	386				
Red Creek	CO	GMF	USFS	WF	June 28	July 1	L	401				
Divide	CO	MFX	County	WF	July 13	July 13	L	3,500				
I-76	CO	FTX	County	WF	July 15	July 15	U	3,200				
Sour Patch	CO	RBX	County	WF	July 18	July 23	L	637				
Weaver	CO	UMA	BIA	WF	July 18	July 19	L	679				
Buffalo	CO	LSD	BLM	WF	July 26	July 26	L	447				
Goodman	CO	LSD	BLM	WF	July 26	July 29	L	854				
Bitter Brush	CO	CRS	State	WF	August 22	August 22	L	2,207				
Red Apple	CO	GFX	County	WF	August 31	September 1	H	829	2			
								43,918	24			19
Piedmont	KS	KSX	County	WF	January 8	January 9	H	700				
Yale	KS	KSX	County	WF	January 26	January 27	H	150				
Indiana Road	KS	KSX	County	WF	February 4	February 10	H	325				
Steeler	KS	PSF	USFS	WF	February 5	February 6	H	2,380				
Valencia Road	KS	KSX	County	WF	February 8	February 9	H	800				
Twelfth Street	KS	KSX	County	WF	February 9	February 10	H	8,800	1			
First Fiddle	KS	MCR	FWS	WF	February 17	February 18	H	147				
Montgomery County	KS	KSX	County	WF	February 24	February 24	U	1,200				
Luning	KS	KSX	County	WF	March 1	March 2	H	400				
Maple City	KS	KSX	County	WF	March 1	March 1	H	3,000	2			
254 Fire	KS	KSX	County	WF	March 8	March 8	H	10,700				
Kaufman Ranch	KS	KSX	County	WF	March 12	March 14	H	700	1			
Meade	KS	KSX	County	WF	March 12	March 13	H	9,700	6			
Jacob Creek	KS	FLR	FWS	WF	March 14	March 15	H	249				

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Hodgeman West	KS	KSX	County	WF	March 15	March 16	H	6,400				
Hodgeman East	KS	KSX	County	WF	March 15	March 16	H	4,480	1			
9200 S Sterling	KS	KSX	County	WF	March 27	March 29	H	1,400				
Sleepy Hollow	KS	KSX	County	WF	March 29	March 29	H	200				
Obee	KS	KSX	County	WF	March 30	March 31	L	6,000	3			
52nd Street	KS	KSX	County	WF	April 12	April 12	H	450				
Krause 2	KS	KSX	County	WF	April 14	April 14	H	934				
Hood Grass	KS	KSX	County	WF	April 15	April 15	H	800				
McDoweLL	KS	KSX	County	WF	April 21	April 24	H	2,000				
Olson	KS	KSX	County	WF	June 15	June 16	L	1,500				
Attwell	KS	KSX	County	WF	June 15	June 16	H	1,200				
2900 Road	KS	KSX	County	WF	July 7	July 9	H	800				
Miller Ranch	KS	KSX	County	WF	July 29	July 30	L	1,000				
Mile 208	KS	KSX	County	WF	July 30	July 30	H	3,200				
1700 and Jeep Road	KS	KSX	County	WF	July 31	August 1	H	640				
Grand	KS	KSX	County	WF	October 3	October 3	H	1,300	2			
Frank Duff	KS	KSX	County	WF	November 2	November 2	H	513				
Greenwood	KS	KSX	County	WF	November 8	November 8	H	500				
MPRC Box 0602787	KS	KSX	County	WF	December 27	December 28	H	750				
								73,318	16			0
Four Corners	NE	NBF	USFS	WF	January 15	January 15	U	5,567				
Valentine	NE	NES	State	WF	July 16	July 16	H	3,100				
Sioux County	NE	NES	State	WF	July 27	July 29	L	48,800	3	1	Oltrogge	7
Dawes County	NE	NBF	USFS	WF	July 27	July 29	L	27,954		2	Mullenix	6
								85,421	3			13
Yellow	ND	SRA	BIA	WF	April 1	April 2	H	122				
Standing Rock	ND	SRA	BIA	WF	July 18	July 19	L	20,073		2	Mullenix	2
Lightning Complex	ND	SRA	BIA	WF	July 28	July 29	L	11,000				
								31,195	0			2
Sasse	SD	PRA	BIA	WF	April 13	April 14	H	500				
Middle Fork	SD	SDS	State	WF	April 18	April 20	L	110				
Clubhouse	SD	CRA	BIA	WF	July 6	July 6	H	907	4			
Four Bear	SD	CRA	BIA	WF	July 6	July 6	H	2,093	1			
1804	SD	SDS	State	WF	July 6	July 6	H	2,515	1			
Wolf Canyon	SD	SDS	State	WF	July 13	July 13	L	106				
Blair	SD	SDS	State	WF	July 16	July 17	H	715				
Ft Pierre Complex	SD	SDS	State	WF	July 16	July 16	L	1,694				
Kelly	SD	SDS	State	WF	July 18	July 18	L	5,133				
Wolf	SD	SDS	State	WF	July 18	July 20	L	590				
Black Horse Creek	SD	SDS	State	WF	July 19	July 19	L	7,801	12			
West Pass Creek	SD	BKF	USFS	WF	July 26	July 26	L	633		2	Lowe	1
Witcher	SD	BDP	NPS	WF	July 26	July 28	L	1,460				
East Ridge	SD	SDS	State	WF	July 27	July 27	L	3,204	30	2	Lowe	5
Moreau River	SD	CRA	BIA	WF	July 28	July 29	L	430				
Amick	SD	SDS	State	WF	July 28	July 28	L	700				
Benny	SD	SDS	State	WF	August 2	August 2	H	298				
Wilcox	SD	SDS	State	WF	August 3	August 4	L	4,500	1			
White Owl	SD	SDS	State	WF	August 3	August 4	L	20,000				
Red Owl	SD	SDS	State	WF	August 3	August 4	L	2,000	1			
Witch	SD	PRA	BIA	WF	August 3	August 4	L	850				

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Bull Creek Complex	SD	CRA	BIA	WF	August 3	August 4	L	2,329				
Fortune	SD	SDS	State	WF	August 4	August 4	L	6,000				
Stoney Creek	SD	SDS	State	WF	August 8	August 9	L	700	9			
Prince	SD	SDS	State	WF	August 12	August 12	L	400				
Four Mile Commamd	SD	SDS	State	WF	August 12	August 12	L	520				
Red Water	SD	PRA	BIA	WF	August 12	August 12	L	7,500	1			
Hells Acre Complex	SD	SDS	State	WF	August 15	August 16	L	288				
Red Shirt	SD	PRA	BIA	WF	August 15	August 17	L	1,000	1			
Little John Hill	SD	PRA	BIA	WF	August 15	August 17	L	3,800				
Alkali #4	SD	SDS	State	WF	August 22	August 23	L	657				
								79,433	61			6
Homestead Park #2	WY	SHF	USFS	WF	April 10	April 10	H	188	4			
Bull Ridge	WY	WRA	BIA	WF	June 6	June 7	L	1,000				
Wise Flat	WY	WRA	BIA	WF	June 6	June 7	L	1,044				
Tracer	WY	CPS	State	WF	June 13	June 14	H	14,384	5	2	Lowe	5
Cheyenne River	WY	CPS	State	WF	June 14	June 14	L	2,000				
Isabelle	WY	MB2	USFS	WF	June 18	June 19	L	1,190		2	Mullenix	6
Little Venus	WY	SHF	USFS	WF	June 19	June 24	L	34,581		2	Weldon/Smith	12
South Fork	WY	WOD	BLM	WF	June 27	June 28	L	208				
Twenty Mile	WY	CAD	BLM	WF	July 1	July 3	L	11,628		2	Blume	4
Bomber Basin	WY	SHF	USFS	WF	July 5	July 19	L	509				
Dry Medicine Creek	WY	BHF	USFS	WF	July 5	July 7	L	120				
Thorn Divide	WY	CRX	County	WF	July 12	July 14	L	14,873	1	2	Lowe	9
Cummings	WY	WFX	County	WF	July 13	July 14	L	4,245	3			
Cummings	WY	WFX	County	WF	July 13	July 14	L	4,245	3			
Buffalo Creek	WY	SH1X	County	WF	July 13	July 14	L	22,920		2	Reid	5
Sawmill	WY	NAX	County	WF	July 18	July 19	L	16,503		2	Goheen	4
Powder Mountain	WY	RAD	BLM	WF	July 24	July 25	L	165				
Old Chicago	WY	PLX	County	WF	July 27	July 27	L	13,307	14			
Pole Creek	WY	RAD	BLM	WF	July 30	July 31	L	147				
Little Canyon Creek	WY	WYS	State	WF	August 4	August 6	L	3,017				
Purdy	WY	SHF	USFS	WF	August 4	August 15	L	22,613		2	Mullenix/Blume	26
No Water Creek	WY	WOD	BLM	WF	August 5	August 5	L	2,000				
Elk Mountain	WY	COX	County	WF	August 6	August 10	L	1,314				
Coal Mountain	WY	CAD	BLM	WF	August 6	August 7	L	470				
Horse Creek 2	WY	CMX	County	WF	August 7	August 7	L	6,500				
Overton Mountain	WY	RAD	BLM	WF	August 10	August 10	H	847				
Washakie Park	WY	WRA	BIA	WF	August 11	August 12	L	1,300				
Poison Spider	WY	RAD	BLM	WF	August 13	August 13	L	3,166				
Sheep Trail	WY	RSD	BLM	WF	August 14	August 14	L	1,120				
Jackson Canyon	WY	NAX	County	WF	August 14	August 14	L	11,765	9	1	Muir	6
Powder River	WY	WOD	BLM	WF	August 16	August 17	L	405				
Bacon Creek	WY	CMX	County	WF	August 20	August 21	L	2,000				
Wilson	WY	RAD	BLM	WF	August 20	August 21	L	565				
Outlaw 2	WY	JOX	County	WF	August 22	August 22	L	12,290	1			
Trailer	WY	PLX	County	WF	August 23	August 24	L	7,600				
Little Powder	WY	CMX	County	WF	August 24	August 24	L	4,700				
								220,684	37			76
RMA TOTAL								533,96	141			117

**RMA RESOURCE BREAKDOWN
RMA RESOURCES PROCESSED THROUGH RMC IN 2006
FOR RMA ASSIGNMENTS**

The following table shows the number of resource orders, by resource category, processed by Rocky Mountain Area Coordination Center for RMA incidents, which were filled with RMA resources. An RMA resource is defined as any resource from a unit within the Rocky Mountain Geographic Area. The Agency listed is the assigned resource's agency. For example a crew from Rocky Mountain National Park (NPS) was assigned to an incident on the Pike-San Isabel National Forest (USFS). That crew assignment would be counted in the crew column on the NPS row.

Agency	Overhead	Crews	Engines	Misc. Equipment	Aircraft
BIA	11	24	2	0	2
BLM	76	11	3	3	9
FWS	9	0	7	0	0
NPS	62	5	3	0	2
USFS	264	26	22	29	58
STATES	102	7	51	1	17
OTHER	33	0	9	11	51
TOTAL	557	73	97	44	139

NOTE: OTHER includes FAA, FEMA, GSA, DOE, NWS, National Guard, ADs, and private resources (contractors).

**RMA RESOURCES PROCESSED THROUGH RMC IN 2006
FOR NATIONAL ASSIGNMENTS**

The following table shows the number of resource orders, by resource category, processed by Rocky Mountain Area Coordination Center for National incidents, which were filled with RMA resources. A National incident is any incident outside the RMA. An RMA resource is defined as any resource from a unit within the Rocky Mountain Geographic Area. The Agency listed is the assigned resource's agency. For example a crew from Rocky Mountain National Park (NPS) was assigned to an incident on the Boise National Forest in Idaho (USFS). That crew assignment would be counted in the crew column on the NPS row.

Agency	Overhead	Crews	Engines	Misc. Equipment	Aircraft
BIA	43	44	4	0	1
BLM	201	10	14	11	8
FWS	44	1	15	0	0
NPS	155	7	2	0	1
USFS	589	40	28	5	28
STATES	296	3	52	2	3
OTHER	128	0	18	6	17
TOTAL	1,456	105	133	24	58

NOTE: OTHER includes FAA, FEMA, GSA, DOE, NWS, National Guard, ADs, and private resources (contractors).

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5 YEAR COMPARISON BY RESOURCE CATEGORY AND AGENCY
RMA RESOURCES MOVED BY RMC (All Assignments)

The following table shows the **total number of resource orders** for the past 5 years, by resource category, processed by Rocky Mountain Area Coordination Center for all incidents, which were **filled with RMA resources**. An RMA resource is defined as any resource from a unit within the Rocky Mountain Geographic Area. The Agency listed is the assigned resource's agency. For example a crew from Rocky Mountain National Park (NPS) was assigned to an incident on the Boise National Forest in Idaho (USFS). That crew assignment would be counted in the crew column on the NPS row.

Agency	Year	Resource Category				
		Overhead	Crews	Engines	Misc. Equipment	Aircraft
BIA	2005	4	8	2	0	0
	2004	21	9	4	0	5
	2003	74	79	6	0	3
	2002	66	78	27	0	0
	2001	43	27	20	3	2
	Avg/Year	42	40	12	1	2
BLM	2005	81	14	2	3	15
	2004	190	11	21	16	30
	2003	265	24	14	0	11
	2002	352	15	23	29	44
	2001	177	6	16	2	54
	Avg/Year	213	14	15	10	31
FWS	2005	9	0	0	0	0
	2004	28	1	6	0	
	2003	59	1	19	0	0
	2002	63	0	19	0	0
	2001	35	0	3	0	0
	Avg/Year	39	0	9	0	0
NPS	2005	47	3	3	0	2
	2004	124	7	9	3	1
	2003	245	15	3	0	1
	2002	308	14	5	1	1
	2001	226	11	2	0	4
	Avg/Year	190	10	4	1	2
USFS	2005	175	19	10	6	42
	2004	430	46	39	17	47
	2003	934	88	38	40	108
	2002	1,113	76	82	34	137
	2001	695	70	39	9	68
	Avg/Year	669	60	42	21	80
STATES	2005	79	0	21	1	13
	2004	230	7	13	1	7
	2003	446	7	110	3	20
	2002	506	3	194	87	102
	2001	182	1	81	13	4
	Avg/Year	289	4	84	21	29
OTHER	2005	0	0	6	0	0
	2004	29	0	0	0	32
	2003	175	0	26	19	80
	2002	70	0	26	83	180
	2001	33	0	8	11	44
	Avg/Year	61	0	13	23	67

NOTE: Other includes FEMA, GSA, DOE, NWS, Nat. Guard, ADs, and private resources (contractors).