

SOUTHERN REGION ANNUAL FIRE REPORT

2006



SOUTHERN AREA COORDINATION CENTER
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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ANNUAL FIRE REPORT 2006

SOUTHERN REGION

FIRE SEASON HIGHLIGHTS

2006 brought to an end the short-lived decrease in fire occurrence and acres burned that had begun with the winter of 2002-2003. The number of fires occurring in 2006 increased by 29% over 2005. The number of acres burned was up by 50%. The average fire size was 57 acres, placing 2006 in the same size category as the intense fire years of 1998 and 1999. Arkansas and Oklahoma led the region in total acres burned (26,039.5 acres) while Virginia experienced the single greatest increase in acres burned over 2005, 97%. Two fires, the *No Mans Land* and the *Flatside* rank as the second and third largest fires of record for the National Forests in Arkansas and Oklahoma. The National Forests in Florida witnessed the most significant increase in fire occurrence, 67% (186 fires; 10,762.4 acres). Florida was closely followed by the National Forests in Georgia which came through the year with a total of 74 fires (1,265.3 acres), an increase of 47% over 2005.

YEAR	FIRES	ACRES	ACRE /FIRE
1997	896	20,711	23
1998	1,268	70,887	56
1999	1,761	106,104	60
2000	1,783	75,771	42
2001	1,317	54,243	41
2002	985	29,083	30
2003	580	13,024	22
2004	774	77,599	100
2005	983	39,264	40
2006	1,381	78,412	57
Total	12,409	522,785	n/a
Avg	1,173	56,510	47

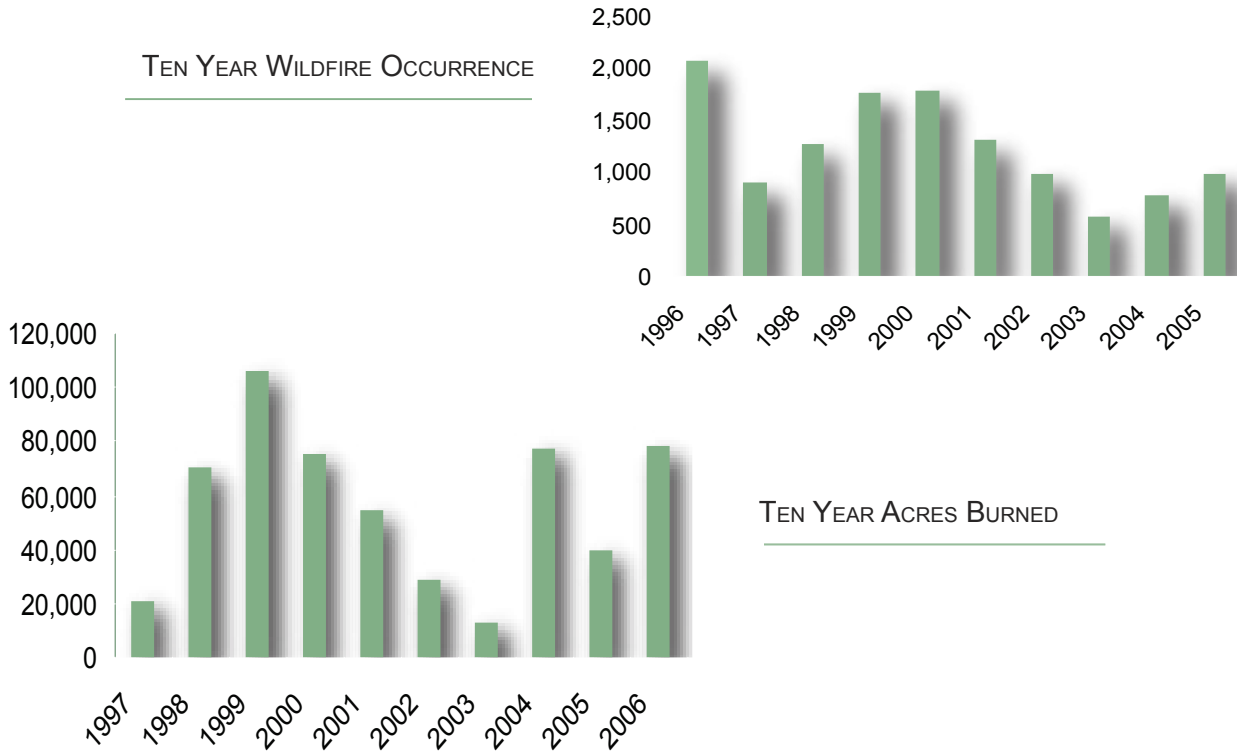
Thirty-three percent, or 52,548 acres, of the total acres burned in the Southern Region, were located in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Florida, and Mississippi. These states recorded a combined 699 fires during 2006, or 50% of the total fires occurring in the Southern Region. The Cherokee National Forest (Tennessee) recorded the most significant decrease in fire occurrence for 2006. The Cherokee reported 18% fewer fires over 2005, a total of 49 for the year. In contrast the Cherokee burned an average of 67 acres per fire. This was far greater than any acre-to-fire ratio in the forest's recent history.

Notwithstanding the formidable fire challenges brought upon Arkansas and Oklahoma in 2006, the Ouachita National Forest successfully managed the Southern Region's first Wildland Fire Use fire (WFU). During July 2006 the Sulphur Mountain WFU burned 3,739 acres.

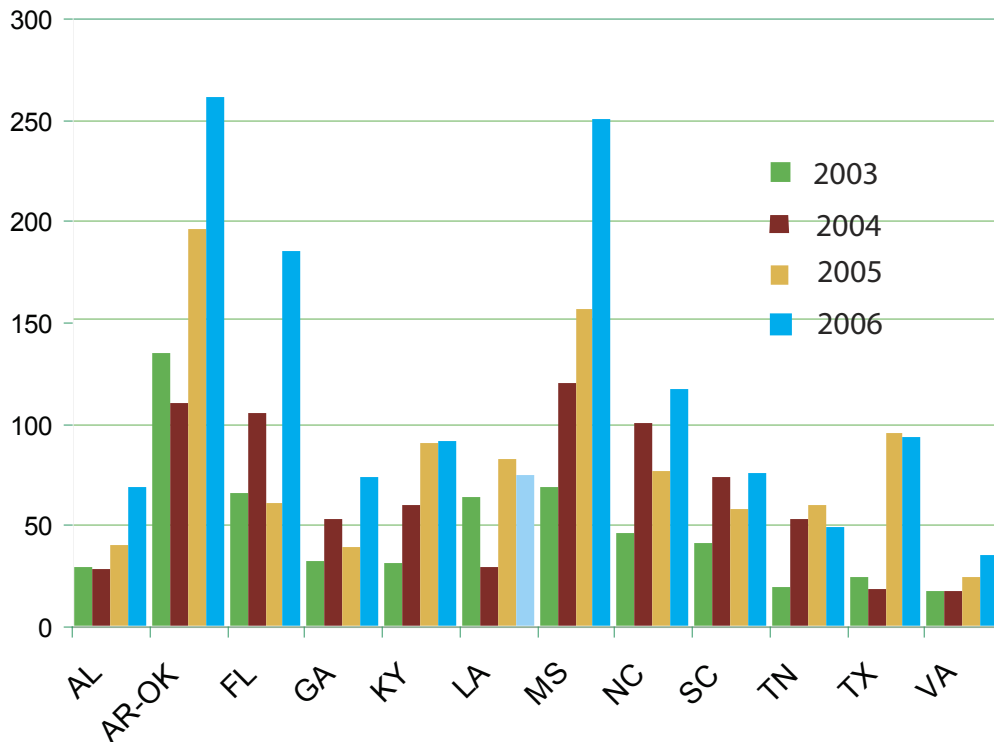
A significant decrease in precipitation was the most prominent factor noted for cause of the increase in fire activity in 2006. Weather factors had a negative impact on prescribed burning activity throughout the region. In August 2006 the National Forests in Florida were compelled to transfer a prescribed burn from managed treatment status to wildfire status. The decision was based on escape potential and a scarcity of initial attack resources rather than on a specific escaped fire incident.

Spring Mountain
Ouachita National
Forest





FOUR YEAR FIRE HISTORY BY STATE: SOUTHERN REGION FORESTS



WEATHER SUMMARY — SECOND WARMEST YEAR ON RECORD

2006 has the legacy of being the second warmest year on record (to date). 1998 was the warmest. The 2005-2006 winter season (December-February) was the 11th warmest on record. From January through March 2006, temperatures were much above average throughout the nation. The entire Southeast was exceptionally dry during the spring —third driest of record for the spring season. Texas and Oklahoma were record warmest from March to May, exacerbating existing drought conditions in those states. March 2006 was the driest on record for Virginia and Florida. Dry conditions across central Florida created intense wildfire activity.

At the end of March, moderate drought was present across large parts of the Mid-Atlantic including North Carolina and Virginia while moderate-to-extreme drought affected parts of the Tennessee Valley and the Southern Appalachians.

Throughout the spring, summer, and fall the south, from Texas to Georgia, and Florida consistently ranked as having the highest potential for wildland fire activity in the contiguous United States. Annual precipitation data rank Florida as having experienced its third driest year of record. Georgia ranked sixth driest (In contrast the Northeast U.S. experienced the sixth wettest year of record). Oklahoma and Texas were second warmest for the entire year. All other Southeastern states ranked as either warmer or much warmer than average for the year. September was unseasonably cool while November was the 18th warmest on record.

Annual precipitation deficits were evident across the Gulf Coast and Florida in part due to a lack of tropical activity in the region. Precipitation received during the fall was above average across the nation while parts of Oklahoma, Texas, Georgia, and Florida continued to experience severe drought.

ATLANTIC HURRICANE SEASON

The 2006 tropical storm season was below average, a performance linked to the rapid onset of El Nino in the equatorial Pacific, which acted to suppress conditions conducive to hurricane formation in the Atlantic. There were nine named storms during the 2006 tropical storm season, including five hurricanes, of which two were classified as major hurricanes.

SIGNIFICANT PRESCRIBED FIRE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

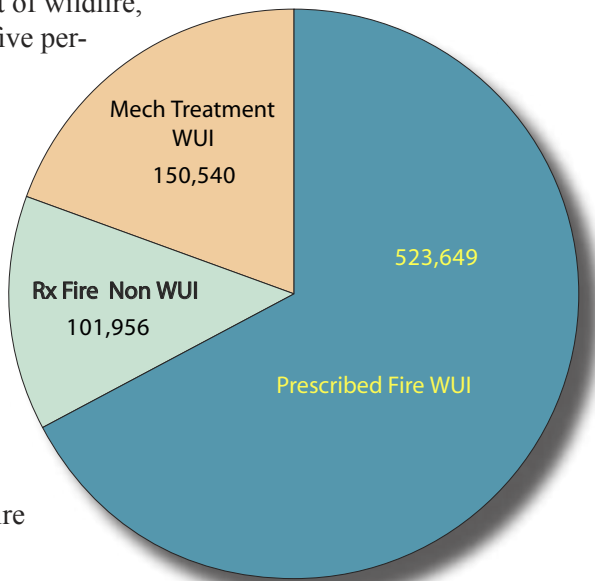
Prescribed Fire Managers in the Southern Region overcame factors of weather and nature to accomplish the critical job of reducing hazardous fuels. Few ignition opportunities were missed as 776,145 acres were treated during 2006. Managers used partnering arrangements, innovative planning, and resourceful thinking to accomplish their goals. Long term drought, record high temperatures, and hurricane recovery challenges served to keep the total prescribed fire acres below that of the previous three years.



Land Between The Lakes
Prescribed Burn Activity

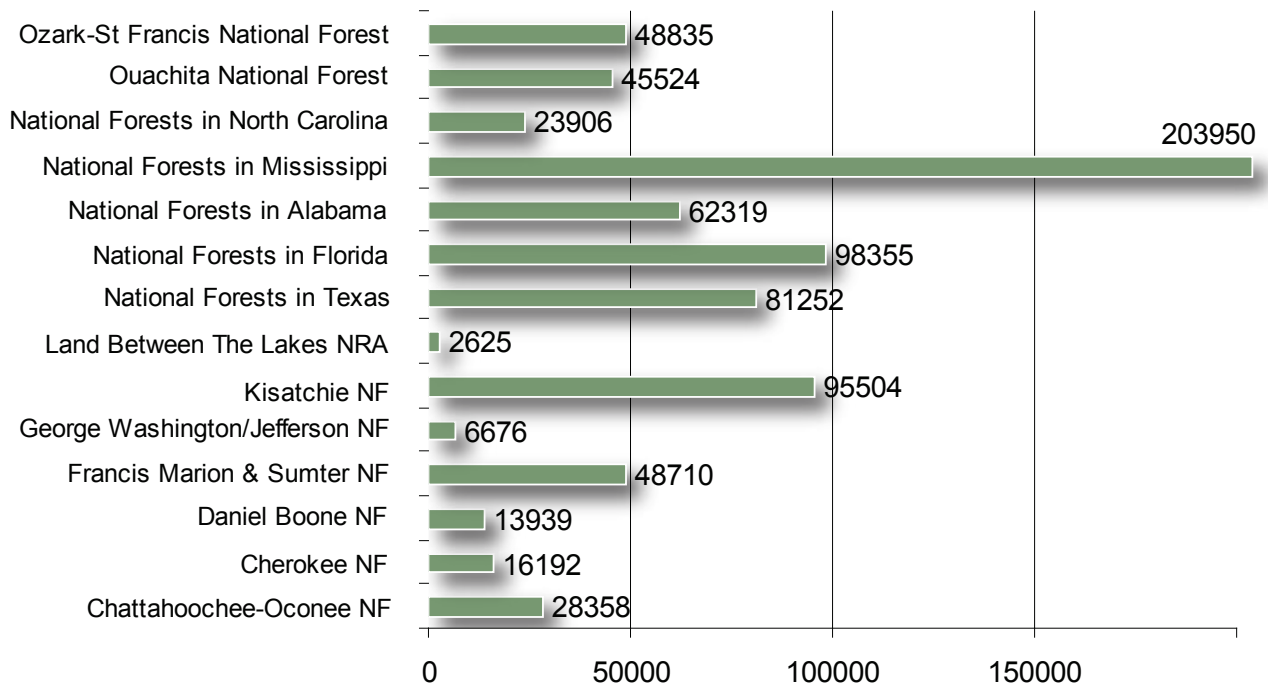
Acceptable burn days were very hard to come by in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Large scale growing season burning helped to maintain prescribed fire activity in these drought ridden states. To accomplish their mission prescribed fire managers had to negotiate their way through a regional landscape dotted with local, county and state burn bans, the persistent threat of wildfire, and fine fuel moistures at times measuring less than five percent.

The National Forests in Florida reduced burning activity during the growing season due to severity conditions created by extremely dry weather. During August one Florida burn was transferred from prescribed fire status to wildfire status by virtue of caution as fire decision makers weighed local and regional wildfire danger against the escaped fire potential of the active burn. Factoring in the need to keep human and material resources unencumbered and available for fire suppression work was the final deciding factor in declaring the burn, which otherwise should have been a successful prescribed fire treatment, to be a wildfire.



The George Washington and Jefferson National Forests were set back in their burning goals by an extremely dry spring. Wildfire suppression operations demanded the attention of all available prescribed fire personnel. The forests were left far short of their goals and well below the record of recent prescribed fire achievements.

HAZARDOUS FUELS TREATMENTS BY FOREST: 776,145 ACRES





Prescribed Burn
National Forests in Florida - 2006

HAZARDOUS FUELS REDUCTION

ACTUAL TREATMENTS

WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE AND NON-WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE

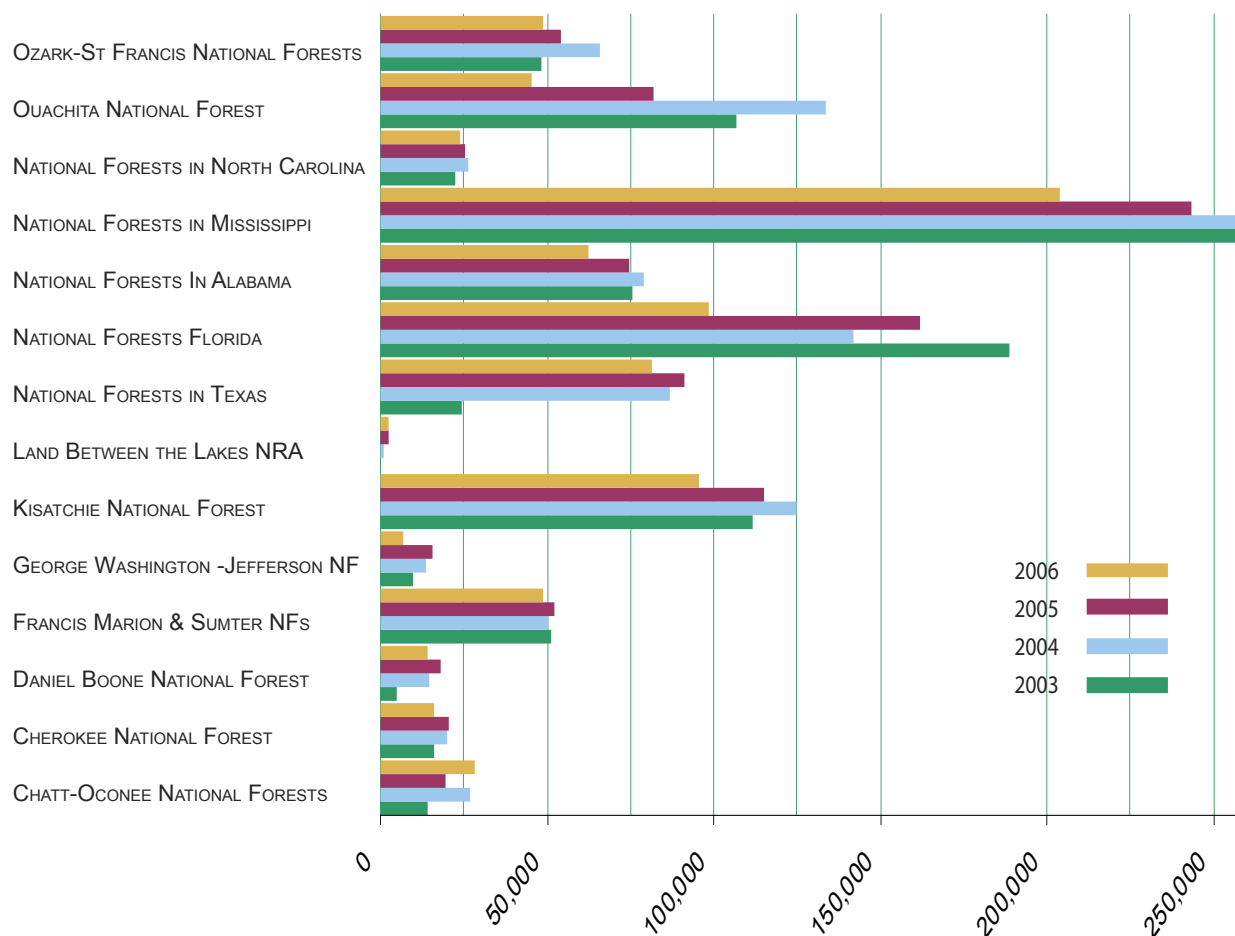
ORGANIZATION	MECHANICAL				PRESCRIBED FIRE			
	WUI		Non-WUI		WUI		Non-WUI	
	TREATMENTS	ACRES	TREATMENTS	ACRES	TREATMENTS	ACRES	TREATMENTS	ACRES
CHATT-OCCONEE NF	1	52	0	0	26	21,179	49	7,127
CHEROKEE NF	0	0	0	0	14	13,706	2	2,486
DANIEL BOONE NF	0	0	0	0	13	12,214	5	1,725
FRANCIS MARION/SUMTER NF	0	0	0	0	45	37,955	10	10,755
GEORGE WASH/JEFF NF	0	0	0	0	13	5,946	1	730
KISATCHIE NF	0	0	0	0	79	78,027	17	17,477
LAND BETWEEN LAKES NRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,625
NF IN TEXAS	16	37,557	0	0	34	43,695	0	0
NFS FLORIDA	0	0	0	0	43	54,322	37	44,033
NFS IN ALABAMA	5	372	0	0	82	60,673	1	1,274
NFS MISSISSIPPI	51	112,195	0	0	78	90,417	4	1,338
NFS NORTH CAROLINA	1	181	0	0	39	21,455	4	2,270
OUACHITA NF	0	0	0	0	70	35,520	4	10,004
OZARK-ST FRANCIS NF	4	183	0	0	21	48,540	3	112
SOUTHERN REGION TOTAL	78	150,540	0	0	557	523,649	138	101,956
776,145 ACRES (NPORS)								

NOTE: DATA EXCLUDES FIRE USE TREATMENTS.

NATIONAL FIRE PLAN OPERATIONS & REPORTING SYSTEM

HAZARDOUS FUELS TREATMENTS: 2003 - 2006

HAZARDOUS FUELS ACRES REDUCED	2003	2004	2005	2006
CHATTAHOOCHEE-OCONE NATIONAL FOREST	14,068	26,600	19,648	28358
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST	16,100	20,130	20,679	16192
DANIEL BOONE NATIONAL FOREST	4,951	14,607	17,978	13939
FRANCIS MARION & SUMTER NFs	51,367	50,409	52,352	48710
GEORGE WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON NFs	9,864	13,657	15,672	6676
KISATCHIE NATIONAL FOREST	111,923	125,102	114,918	95504
LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES NRA	519	1,027	2,358	2625
NATIONAL FORESTS AND GRASSLANDS IN TX	24,149	86,659	91,421	81252
NATIONAL FORESTS IN FLORIDA	188,654	141,945	161,811	98355
NATIONAL FORESTS IN ALABAMA	75,670	79,045	74,564	62319
NATIONAL FORESTS IN MISSISSIPPI	259,314	258,815	243,510	203950
NATIONAL FORESTS IN NORTH CAROLINA	22,335	26,287	25,553	23906
OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST	107,066	133,626	81,739	45524
OZARK AND ST. FRANCIS NATIONAL FORESTS	48,239	65,709	53,973	48835
	936,222	1,043,618	976,176	776145



EXAMPLES OF SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT IN COST EFFECTIVENESS

THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN ALABAMA have in recent years focused on careful planning to optimize the positive effects of fire while minimizing negative environmental side effects. Roads, creeks, and other terrain features have been routinely scouted for use as firelines, and used for that purpose at every opportunity. The number of mechanically constructed firelines has been significantly reduced. The careful placement of firelines, with regard to environmental features, has reduced post-burn erosion problems and, with respect to specific cases, eliminated and/or reduced the rehabilitation work load.

The Wyden Amendment has allowed the integration of planned forest projects with beneficial resource burning on adjacent private lands. Use of the Wyden Amendment has greatly reduced the need to construct dozer lines. Overall project costs have been reduced.

THE OUACHITA AND OZARK-ST FRANCIS NATIONAL FORESTS (Forest) established a third helibase at Mt. Ida, Arkansas during the 2006 fire season. The Forest now supports two helicopters for fuels management work and one helicopter for wildfire suppression at three separate helibases. A new airtanker base was established at Drake Field, Fayetteville, Arkansas in August 2006. Staffing for the three helibases and the airtanker base was provided by district personnel.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN FLORIDA (FOREST) recognized that the great variability in weather patterns in 2006 increased the need to make more efficient use of existing resources, and to more efficiently manage high-cost aviation resources. A significant effort was made to shift existing contract helicopters to those forests in the region which had a need for aviation support to accomplish prescribed burning objectives. This effort eliminated, in many cases, the cost of contracting for additional helicopters.

The Forest has found itself with a workforce nearing retirement. The lack of skilled personnel in the lower ranks has forced an emphasis on training in order to give lower ranking employees the opportunity to raise their skill and qualification levels. In 2006 the Forest established a new position responsible for both prevention-education and training coordination activities. The incumbent will focus on providing quality training for Forest employees, and will pursue their duties in close cooperation with training specialists from state and local agencies, and with other federal agencies.

THE CHATTAHOOCHEE-OCONEE NATIONAL FORESTS made a conscientious effort to conduct multiple prescribed burns on the same day. Although logistically challenging due to a limited number of resources, the 2006 effort proved to be more cost effective than past attempts, partially due to the availability of the Southern Region helicopter.

THE KISATCHIE NATIONAL FOREST contracted for a second exclusive use helicopter to accomplish prescribed burning goals. This reduced aviation costs by avoiding the routine use of call-when-needed helicopters. The forest continued to make an effort to reduce the cost of using detailers by filling existing vacant firefighter positions.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN MISSISSIPPI continued to significantly reduce the threat of intense and destructive wildland fire through the reduction of hazardous fuels, through an aggressive prescribed fire program, and through an effective wildland fire detection and suppression program. Throughout 2006 the Desoto Ranger District continued with efforts to reduce hazardous fuels which had been created by Hurricane Katrina. The practice of pre-establishing control lines has led to an increase in the efficient and effective use of fire suppression resources. Firefighter safety has also been enhanced through the use of pre-established control lines. Fuel mitigation projects, implemented in response to Hurricane Katrina, have proven beneficial to threatened and endangered species habitat, cultural resources, and to recreation areas. Communities within the wildland-urban interface now have a higher degree of protection from wildland fires.

THE FRANCIS MARION AND SUMTER NATIONAL FORESTS implemented several cost-saving measures. A staggered work schedule was put into effect in the state coordination center. All prescribed fire activities on the Sumter National Forest were placed under the control of a single prescribed fire coordinator. Clock time for aerial fire detection flights was reduced through the use of shorter detection routes on 10 mile (and greater) visibility days. Aircraft missions were combined for prescribed fire projects and aerial detection flights. Extended standby hours were reduced for flight crews. And lastly duplicate training efforts were eliminated through closer coordination of training activities with cooperators.

THE SAVANNAH RIVER FOREST *Preparedness & Incident Response Plan* was revised and updated using weather and fire occurrence information from a 15-year database. A new staffing guide was developed which divides the year into two fire planning periods. The first period, mid-January through July, is considered high fire season and requires seven day staffing at all planning levels. The second period, August through mid-January, is considered low fire season. This designation permits limited, or zero, staffing during Planning Level 1. Reduced staffing levels for the low fire season has served to reduce overtime costs. The reduced staffing levels have created additional opportunities for local firefighters to participate in off unit assignments, without reducing the wildfire suppression needs of the Savannah River Forest.

THE CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST focused on reducing costs by increasing interdistrict coordination in the planning and implementation of like-kind projects. Prescribed burn projects have proven to be a prime example of such coordination. Multiple burn projects, albeit located in different zones and districts, have been accomplished on single burn days through the shared use of one helicopter.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS AND GRASSLANDS IN TEXAS continued to emphasize the burning of larger units and the burning of multiple prescribed fires on a single day. Significant cost savings have been realized through the more efficient use of both aerial and ground resources.

NOTEWORTHY INSTANCES OF COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

The National Forests In Alabama (Forest) co-sponsored the Alabama Wildland Fire Academy with the City of Pelham Fire Department, and the Alabama Forestry Commission. During the 10-day academy more than 250 individuals attended 14 wildland fire courses. The student population consisted of personnel from volunteer fire departments, local and state agencies, and federal agencies.

The Forest provided fire prevention education and hazardous fuel reduction training to local communities. The Alabama Forestry Commission and local community groups co-sponsored this effort. Surplus and excess federal property was transferred to several volunteer fire departments. This was also accomplished through the help of the Alabama Forestry Commission. The Forest has long endured a very close working relationship with the Alabama Forestry Commission. Cooperation on wildfire suppression at the county and forest district level was also excellent for 2006.

THE OUACHITA AND OZARK-ST FRANCIS NATIONAL FORESTS (Forest) held a Firewise Recognition Day in commemoration of the development of a Firewise plan for Hot Springs, Arkansas, and for Diamondhead Arkansas. The event took place on December 5, 2006 at the Central Fire Station in Hot Springs. The two communities were officially given recognition as 2006 *Firewise Communities/USA*. More than 30 other Arkansas communities were given Firewise Community recognition in 2006. Forest Service employees served on the boards for many of these Firewise Community developments.



Both the Ouachita Job Corps Center and the Cass Job Corps Center provided enrollees for local and off-forest suppression assignments. The Forest aggressively pursued coordination activities with Native American Tribes in Oklahoma. The 2006 effort was very successful. Tribal members were trained, equipped, and made ready to respond as organized emergency fire crews. The emphasis for 2006 was placed on recruiting, training, and certifying persons to fill leadership positions.

The Forest continued to partner with Arkansas Tech University in providing wildland fire training to future resource managers. The 2006 Arkansas Fire Academy was hosted by Arkansas Tech. Instructors were provided by the Forest Service and by the Arkansas Forestry Commission. The April 2006 sessions provided a variety of entry and intermediate-level training opportunities to state and federal wildland firefighters from Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Missouri.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN FLORIDA (Forest) was given the overall administrative responsibility for the Florida National Scenic Trail (FNST). The Forest was charged with facilitating trail corridor protection through working with local and state agencies, nonprofit organizations, and individual citizens. The corridor, and footpath, run through a great variety of natural and cultural resource landscapes. At some locations prescribed fire will be used to restore and to maintain native ecosystems along the trail corridor. The Nature Conservancy of Florida was contracted by the Forest to plan and to assist in the execution of a number of these burns. Trainee crews from the Florida Prescribed Fire Training Center have also been requested to assist in conducting prescribed burns on the Florida National Scenic Trail corridor.

THE CHATTAHOOCHEE-OCONEE NATIONAL FORESTS (Forest) continued to have a strong relationship with the Georgia Forestry Commission (GFC) and with local volunteer fire departments. The GFC and the Forest provide mutual support on wildland fires, prescribed burns, and fire training. The Forest also works very closely with the Forsyth County Fire Department, Cumming, Georgia to provide fire training.

The Forest maintains an agreement with Gainesville State College to provide geographic information science products, training and mentoring. This close working relationship has given rise to several projects which haven proven useful to the Forest fuels management program.

THE DANIEL BOONE NATIONAL FOREST partnered with several federal and state agencies in sponsoring the Kentucky-Tennessee Wildfire Academy. The Cumberland District cooperated with the University of Kentucky in that institutions continuing prescribed burn research project.

THE KISATCHIE NATIONAL FOREST continued its long standing cooperative relationship with the Louisiana Office of Forestry (LOF). The LOF conducted aerial detection flights for the Kisatchie National Forest and throughout 2006 the LOF had primary responsibility for wildfire suppression on the Caney Ranger District. The LOF provided support and coordination for Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita incidents through early April. These incidents were located in Hammond, Louisiana, and in DeRidder, Louisiana.

Throughout 2006 the Louisiana Interagency Coordination Center coordinated the assignment and movement of material and human resources from the Forest Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, and the State of Louisiana. The Coordination Center provided support to the Federal Emergency Management Agency until early April.

The Forest continued its long-standing cooperative relationship with the Fort Polk military reservation. The Forest conducted wildfire suppression and prescribed burning operations on the reservation under a special use permit.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN MISSISSIPPI (Forest) continued to work closely with the Mississippi Forestry Commission under a cooperative agreement. The interagency agreement provides that initial attack is to be made, within cooperative boundaries, by the suppression force that arrives first on the scene, without regard to resource ownership, and without regard to firefighter affiliation. The Forest assisted in suppressing a number of wildfires that occurred within cooperative boundaries.

The Forest continued its highly successful cooperative relationship with federal agencies such as the National Park Service (Natchez Trace Parkway) and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge, Mississippi Sandhill Crane National Wildlife Refuge, and St. Catherine's National Wildlife Refuge). The Forest also continued its support of the Southern Region Fire Training Center in Pearl, Mississippi by providing funding and through facilitating training events.

The Forest has a number of participating agreements with private landowners which agreements permit designated private lands to be included within agency managed prescribed fire treatments. Including private parcels of land significantly reduces preparation costs and provides for the comprehensive treatment of homogeneous landscapes, greatly facilitating fire suppression planning and suppression operations.

The Forest continued to work with the Mississippi Forestry Commission in scheduling fire prevention and education activities, events, and programs. These activities were often presented at public events and functions some of which were state-wide in scope and range of influence. Dry fuel conditions throughout the state in recent years has increased wildfire occurrence averages for both the Forest Service and for the Mississippi Forestry Commission. The two agencies have worked together in determining how to reduce fire risk through fuels reduction analysis under the national fuels assessment program.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN NORTH CAROLINA (Forest) and the North Carolina Interagency Coordination Center worked with state and federal cooperators on a daily basis. The Forest hosted fire suppression classes at the 100 and 200 series levels. These classes were open to all cooperators as well as the Asheville Hotshot crew. In July the Forest hosted an I-Suite training session. This event was attended by personnel from the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the North Carolina Division of Forest Resources (DOF), and by private individuals employed through the administratively determined (AD) hiring authority. The Forest provided support to the DOF's three organized incident management teams by facilitating DOF employee training at the 300, 400, and 500 course series levels.

The Forest also worked closely with the Department of Defense (Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station, Camp Lejeune, and Fort Bragg) in coordinating the use of military resources on western wildfire assignments. The cooperative agreement with Cherry Point was amended to permit the use of military resources for prescribed burning projects.

The Forest worked with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (Cherokee, North Carolina) to increase opportunities for Native American participation on fire assignments. The Forest also provided financial support to the Job Corps for enhancing enrollee participation on fire assignments.

THE FRANCIS MARION AND SUMTER NATIONAL FORESTS (Forest) worked closely with the National Weather Service to improve the quality of smoke management forecasting. Fire weather forecasters participated on prescribed fire projects for the purpose of providing them with firsthand knowledge of prescribed fire science. Having gained an understanding of the fundamental need for prescribed fire activities, and having been provided an insight into the planning and implementation processes, the forecasters were enabled to provide more accurate spot fire weather forecasts, particularly with regard to smoke management. Throughout the prescribed fire season detailed smoke management data reports were provided weekly to three different National Weather Service offices.

The Forest provided support to its major cooperators in designing and developing a mobile fire prevention exhibit. Two National Park Service personnel from Kings Mountain National Military Park received one-week training assignments as dispatch-recorders in the South Carolina Coordination Center.

SAVANNAH RIVER FOREST personnel attended safety meetings coordinated by the Department of Energy and Washington Savannah River Corporation. Forest personnel served as subject matter experts on safety issues related to wildland fire and prescribed fire operations.

The Forest participated in the Fire Program Analysis project (FPA) for the South Carolina Midlands Fire Planning Unit (FPU). The Midlands FPU partners included the Sumter National Forest and Kings Mountain National Military Park (National Park Service). The Savannah River Forest fire planner served as the lead administrator for the Midlands FPU. This planning effort was the first in which an interagency preparedness analysis examined the potential for sharing initial attack resources across agency boundaries throughout the South Carolina midlands. Interagency partners plan to continue to explore new ways to share resources and, through working together, improve the cost effectiveness of their fire management programs.

THE CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST continued to work closely with its state and federal cooperators. One of the most significant examples of cooperation was the Kentucky-Tennessee Wildfire Academy. In January 2006 the Academy provided training and instruction to more than 275 individuals. Forest Districts have begun to work with local universities and colleges to offer basic wildland fire courses through the schools' regular curriculum.

During 2006 the Forest cooperated with the National Wild Turkey Federation for the purpose of incorporating habitat improvement projects into the hazardous fuel reduction program.

The Forest hosted the biannual fire management cooperator meetings. These meetings were attended by the Tennessee Division of Forestry, the National Weather Service, and Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS AND GRASSLANDS IN TEXAS (Forest) continued its long-standing cooperative relationships with the State of Texas and with other federal agencies. The Forest sponsored two wildland fire training academies and shared staffing responsibilities at the Texas Interagency Coordination Center. The Forest committed several months to hurricane recovery work, a large scale interagency effort. Throughout the year much of Texas was in fire severity mode. The Forest worked closely with all state and federal partners in managing this issue.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON NATIONAL FORESTS continued to have good working relationships with all of its fire management partners. The spring fire season brought with it challenges which demanded a well coordinated response. Multiple Type 3 incidents occurred on state and private lands and on Forest Service, National Park Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service lands. All incidents were coordinated successfully through an outstanding cooperative effort put forth by all participating agencies.

PERSONNEL EMPLOYED ON WILDFIRE PRESUPPRESSION AND SUPPRESSION ACTIVITIES

PERSONNEL EMPLOYED ON WILDFIRE PRESUPPRESSION AND SUPPRESSION ACTIVITIES		SOUTHERN AREA CY 2006	
No.	ITEM	VALUES	
		SUB-TOTAL	TOTAL
1. REGULAR APPOINTED PERSONNEL			
A	FULL-TIME FIRE MANAGEMENT (20 PAY PERIODS OR MORE)	295	
B	PART-TIME FIRE MANAGEMENT	121	
C	OTHERS USED ON PRE-SUPPRESSION	350	
D	OTHERS USED ON SUPPRESSION (EXCLUDE THOSE REPORTED UNDER A, B, OR C)	546	
E	TOTAL REGULAR APPOINTED PERSONNEL (A+B+C+D)		1,312
2. SEASONAL OR SHORT-TERM PERSONNEL			
A	REGULAR FIRE CONTROL (CREW, FIREFIGHTERS, PATROL, LOOKOUTS)	24	
B	OTHERS WHO SPENT TIME ON FIRE CONTROL WORK (BD, KV, BR, R&T, ETC.)	30	
C	EMERGENCY FIREFIGHTERS	1,734	
D	TOTAL EMERGENCY FIREFIGHTERS (A+B+C)		1,788
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF CASUALS EMPLOYED ON FIRE SUPPRESSION			2,790
4. NUMBER OF CASUALS, INCLUDED IN ITEM 3, EMPLOYED FOR FIRST TIME		659	
5. REMARKS			
TOTAL			5,890

LAND PROTECTION

LAND PROTECTION REPORT CY 2006									
STATE	INSIDE FOREST SERVICE PROTECTION BOUNDARIES								
	PROTECTED BY FOREST SERVICE							S&P LAND PROT'D BY STATE AND FOREST SERVICE	NATIONAL FOREST LAND PROTECTED BY OTHERS
	STATE & PRIVATE				OTHER FEDERAL LAND	NATIONAL FOREST LAND	TOTAL		
	FEE	OFFSET	REIM- BURSE SUPP	WITHOUT REIMBURSE					
AL				1,101,567	94,293	656,060	656,060		11,252
AR						2,946,037	3,019,240	1,098,928	182,816
FL	37,758					1,179,709	1,217,467	520,610	
GA						865,670	865,670	87,530	180,015
KY DBF						707,000	707,000		
KY LBL						170,000	170,000		
LA				393,221		571,924	965,145		32,354
MS						1,183,436	1,183,436		
NC					40,740	1,252,021	1,292,761	752,000	327
OK						354,196	354,196	372,707	
PR						28,000	28,000		
SCFM						629,265	629,265		
SCSR						199,334	199,334		
TN						650,000	650,000		
TX						675,572	675,572		
VA						1,781,449	1,781,449	1,654,489	
TOTAL	37,758			1,494,788	135,033	13,849,677	13,984,710	4,107,557	406,764

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FROM WILDLAND FIRE REPORTS

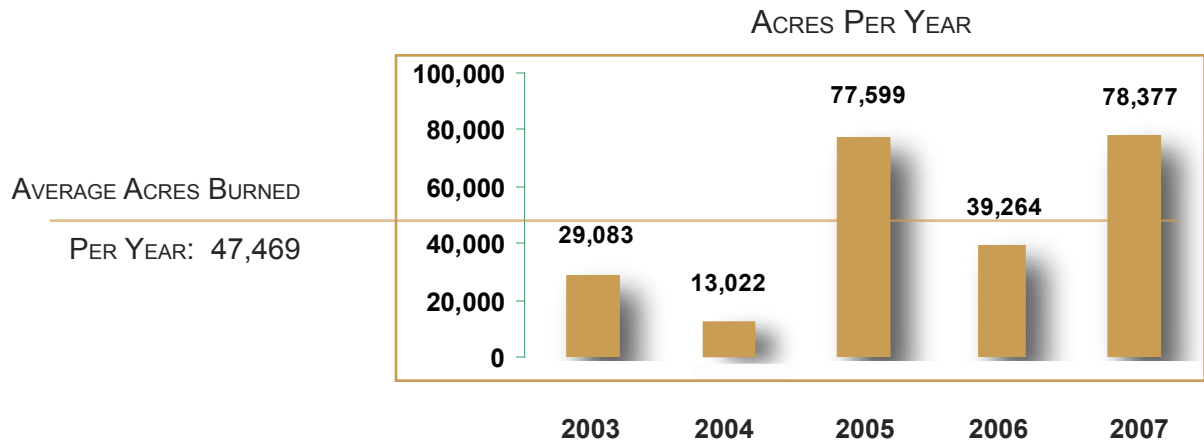
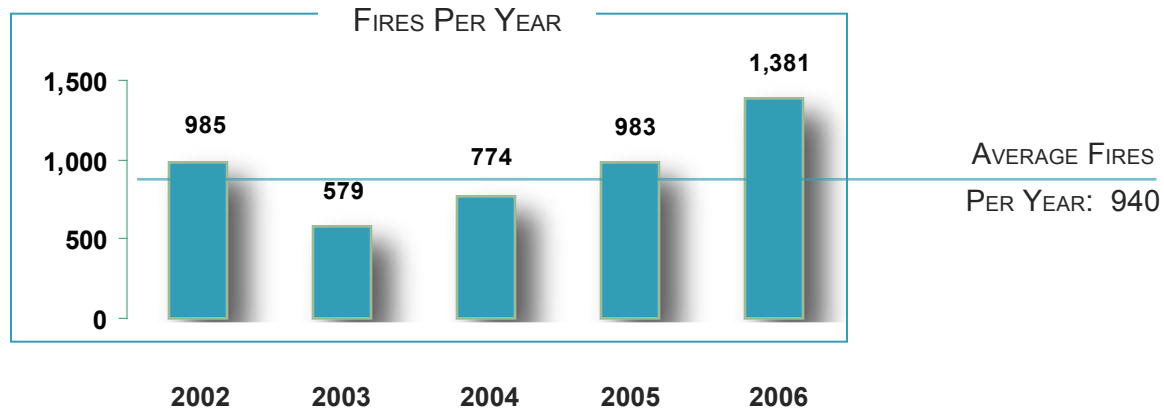
FIRES AND ACRES BY CAUSE ■ SOUTHERN REGION ■ CY 2006												
PAGE 1 OF 2	LIGHTNING	EQUIPMENT	SMOKING	CAMPFIRE	DEBRIS	RAILROAD	ARSON	CHILDREN	MISC.	FIRES	ACRES	ACRES / FIRE
NATIONAL FORESTS IN ALABAMA	FIRES	17	3	0	2	5	3	26	0	13	69	38
	%	25%	4%	0%	3%	7%	4%	38%	0%	19%		
	ACRES	1,302.1	44.0	0.0	12.5	15.2	65.0	786.9	0.0	419.7	2,645.4	
	%	49%	2%	0%	0%	1%	2%	30%	0%	16%		
OUACHITA, OZARK & ST FRANCIS NATIONAL FORESTS	FIRES	96	9	2	9	19	3	99	0	25	262	99
	%	37%	3%	1%	3%	7%	1%	38%	0%	10%		
	ACRES	20,537.6	140.9	1.7	726.1	699.9	38.0	3,633.9	0.0	261.4	26,039.5	
	%	79%	1%	0%	3%	3%	0%	14%	0%	1%		
NATIONAL FORESTS IN FLORIDA	FIRES	65	3	2	9	16	1	12	1	77	186	58
	%	35%	2%	1%	5%	9%	1%	6%	1%	41%		
	ACRES	5,669.8	55.0	2.1	18.5	49.3	0.3	125.0	2.7	4,839.9	10,762.4	
	%	53%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	45%		
NATIONAL FORESTS IN GEORGIA	FIRES	7	0	0	6	10	0	21	3	27	74	17
	%	9%	0%	0%	8%	14%	0%	28%	4%	36%		
	ACRES	32.4	0	0	21.6	67.6	0	685.3	2.8	455.6	1,265.3	
	%	3%	0%	0%	2%	5%	0%	54%	0%	36%		
DANIEL BOONE NATIONAL FOREST	FIRES	3	1	0	2	11	0	54	0	16	87	40
	%	3%	1%	0%	2%	13%	0%	62%	0%	18%		
	ACRES	45.0	0.3	0.0	5.0	416.5	0.0	2,350.4	0.0	641.3	3,458.4	
	%	1%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	68%	0%	19%		
LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES NRA	FIRES	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	581
	%	40%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%		
	ACRES	2,895.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2,905.0	
	%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
KISATCHIE NATIONAL FOREST	FIRES	0	14	0	1	6	0	44	0	10	75	21
	%	0%	19%	0%	1%	8%	0%	59%	0%	13%		
	ACRES	0.0	230.0	0.0	1.0	188.0	0.0	288.0	0.0	840.0	1,547.0	
	%	0%	15%	0%	0%	12%	0%	19%	0%	54%		
NATIONAL FORESTS IN MISSISSIPPI	FIRES	18	15	1	1	43	1	112	3	57	251	63
	%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%		
	ACRES	2054.8	295.6	3	7.5	1857.8	5	8397.6	63.5	3062.0	15,747.0	
	%	13%	2%	0%	0%	12%	0%	53%	0%	19%		

FIRES AND ACRES BY CAUSE - SOUTHERN REGION - CY 2006												
PAGE 2 OF 2	LIGHTNING	EQUIPMENT	SMOKING	CAMPFIRE	DEBRIS	RAILROAD	ARSON	CHILDREN	MISC.	FIRES	ACRES	ACRES PER FIRE
NATIONAL FORESTS IN NORTH CAROLINA	FIRES	8	4	5	7	41	1	20	1	30	117	11
	%	7%	3%	4%	6%	35%	1%	17%	1%	26%		
	ACRES	20	26.8	30.9	15.3	348.7	3	181.7	2	712.4	1,341.0	
	%	1%	2%	2%	1%	26%	0%	14%	0%	53%		
CARIBBEAN NATIONAL FOREST	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
	ACRES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
FRANCIS MARION & SUMTER NATIONAL FORESTS	FIRES	5	0	1	4	5	1	30	0	14	60	10
	%	8%	0%	2%	7%	8%	2%	50%	0%	23%		
	ACRES	25.0	0.0	2.0	9.0	30.7	2.5	412.2	0.0	88.7	570.1	
	%	4%	0%	0%	2%	5%	0%	72%	0%	16%		
SAVANNAH RIVER FOREST	FIRES	2	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	8	16	1
	%	13%	19%	6%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	50%		
	ACRES	0.4	10.5	0.2	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	18.7	
	%	2%	56%	1%	0%	21%	0%	0%	0%	20%		
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST	FIRES	5	1	1	4	2	0	34	0	2	49	67
	%	10%	2%	2%	8%	4%	0%	69%	0%	4%		
	ACRES	42.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	91.0	0.0	3,134.5	0.0	21.0	3,292.3	
	%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	95%	0%	1%		
NATIONAL FORESTS & GRASSLANDS IN TEXAS	FIRES	4	2	3	4	15	1	46	2	17	94	21
	%	4%	2%	3%	4%	16%	1%	49%	2%	18%		
	ACRES	167	0.9	9.6	58	320.7	4	1283.6	3.3	124.9	1,972.0	
	%	8%	0%	0%	3%	16%	0%	65%	0%	6%		
GEORGE WASH'TON & JEFFERSON NATIONAL FORESTS	FIRES	11	0	0	2	3	0	10	1	9	36	189
	%	31%	0%	0%	6%	8%	0%	28%	3%	25%		
	ACRES	117.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	786.2	0.0	5,065.8	0.1	842.8	6,813.0	
	%	2%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	74%	0%	12%		
TOTAL WILDFIRES	FIRES	243	55	16	53	178	11	508	11	306	1,381	57
	%	18%	4%	1%	4%	13%	1%	37%	1%	22%		
TOTAL ACRES BURNED	ACRES	32,910	805	51	885	4,876	118	26,345	74	12,314	78,377	
	%	42%	1%	0%	1%	6%	0%	34%	0%	16%		

FIRES AND ACRES BY SIZE CLASS - SOUTHERN REGION CY 2006										
PAGE 1 OF 2		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	TOTAL FIRES	TOTAL ACRES
NATIONAL FORESTS IN ALABAMA	FIRES	7	31	26	3	2	0	0	69	
	%	10%	45%	38%	4%	3%	0%	0%		
	ACRES	0.8	106.0	1,177.4	524.2	837.0	0.0	0.0		2,645.4
	%	0%	4%	45%	20%	32%	0%	0%		
OUACHITA, OARK-ST FRANCIS NATIONAL FORESTS	FIRES	43	127	72	9	8	1	2	262	
	%	16%	48%	27%	3%	3%	0%	1%		
	ACRES	3.4	415.9	2,557.5	1,756.0	4,182.0	3,739.0	13,385.0		26,038.8
	%	0%	2%	10%	7%	16%	14%	51%		
NATIONAL FORESTS IN FLORIDA	FIRES	83	73	19	6	2	3	0	186	
	%	45%	39%	10%	3%	1%	2%	0%		
	ACRES	14.1	183.8	540.6	684.0	1,008.0	8,332.0	0		10,762.4
	%	0%	2%	5%	6%	9%	77%	0%		
NATIONAL FORESTS IN GEORGIA	FIRES	12	38	21	3	0	0	0	74	
	%	16%	51%	28%	4%	0%	0%	0%		
	ACRES	1.9	118.6	605.9	539.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		1,265.3
	%	0%	9%	48%	43%	0%	0%	0%		
DANIEL BOONE NATIONAL FOREST	FIRES	8	41	28	7	3	0	0	87	
	%	9%	47%	32%	8%	3%	0%	0%		
	ACRES	1.5	113.4	1,003.5	1,339.0	1,001.0	0.0	0.0		3,458.4
	%	0%	3%	29%	39%	29%	0%	0%		
LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES NRA	FIRES	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	5	
	%	0%	60%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%		
	ACRES	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,895.0	0.0		2,905.0
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%		
KISATCHIE NATIONAL FOREST	FIRES	0	57	14	3	1	0	0	75	
	%	0%	76%	0%	4%	1%	0%	0%		
	ACRES	129.0	335.0	389.0	694.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		1,547.0
	%	8%	22%	25%	45%	0%	0%	0%		
NATIONAL FORESTS IN MISSISSIPPI	FIRES	22	134	65	20	8	2	0	251	
	%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%		
	ACRES	2.9	463.4	2184.8	3704.8	3859	5532	0		15,747.0
	%	0%	3%	14%	24%	25%	35%	0%		

FIRES AND ACRES BY SIZE CLASS - SOUTHERN REGION CY 2006										
PAGE 2 OF 2		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	TOTAL FIRES	TOTAL ACRES
NATIONAL FORESTS IN NORTH CAROLINA	FIRES	20	74	22	1	0	0	0	117	
	%	17%	63%	19%	1%	0%	0%	0%		
	ACRES	4	134.0	832	407	0	0	0		1,377.0
	%	0%	10%	60%	30%	0%	0%	0%		
CARIBBEAN NATIONAL FOREST	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
	ACRES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
FRANCIS MARION & SUMTER NF	FIRES	16	30	14	0	0	0	0	60	
	%	27%	50%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
	ACRES	3.1	109.8	457.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		570.1
	%	1%	19%	80%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
SAVANNAH RIVER SITE	FIRES	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	16	
	%	63%	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
	ACRES	0.0	1.7	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		18.7
	%	9%	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST	FIRES	3	16	23	4	3	0	0	49	
	%	6%	33%	47%	8%	6%	0%	0%		
	ACRES	0.3	57	930	718	1587	0	0		3,292.3
	%	0%	2%	28%	22%	48%	0%	0%		
NATIONAL FORESTS & GRASSLANDS IN TEXAS	FIRES	17	40	32	4	1	0	0	94	
	%	18%	43%	34%	4%	1%	0%	0%		
	ACRES	1.8	107.2	834.0	723.0	306.0	0.0	0.0		1,972.0
	%	0%	5%	42%	37%	16%	0%	0%		
GEORGE WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON NF	FIRES	7	19	5	0	2	3	0	36	
	%	19%	53%	14%	0%	6%	8%	0%		
	ACRES	1.0	26.0	164.0	0.0	1,530.0	5,092.0	0.0		6,813.0
	%	0%	0%	2%	0%	22%	75%	0%		
TOTAL FIRES	FIRES	248	689	341	60	30	11	2	1,381	
	%	18%	50%	25%	4%	2%	0.8%	0.1%		
TOTAL ACRES	ACRES	166	2,197	11,676	11,089	14,310	25,590	13,385		78,412
	%	0.2%	2.8%	14.9%	14.1%	18.3%	32.6%	17.1%		

Five Year Averages --- 2002 Through 2006



FIVE YEAR AVERAGES 2002-2006												
2002-2006	LIGHTNING	EQUIPMENT	SMOKING	CAMPFIRE	DEBRIS	RAILROAD	ARSON	CHILDREN	MISC.	FIRES	ACRES	ACRES/FIRE
2002	142	46	10	39	109	10	424	9	196	985	29,083	30
2003	38	62	8	24	64	8	257	3	115	579	13,022	22
2004	49	32	4	42	103	15	335	4	190	774	77,599	100
2005	54	49	16	56	135	13	451	8	201	983	39,264	40
2006	243	55	16	53	178	11	508	11	306	1,381	78,377	57
2002-06	526	244	54	214	589	57	1,975	35	1,008	3,321	237,345	71
5 YR AVG	105	49	11	43	118	11	395	7	202	940	47,469	50
PERCENT	15.8%	7.3%	1.6%	6.4%	17.7%	1.7%	59.5%	1.1%	30.4%	—	—	—