



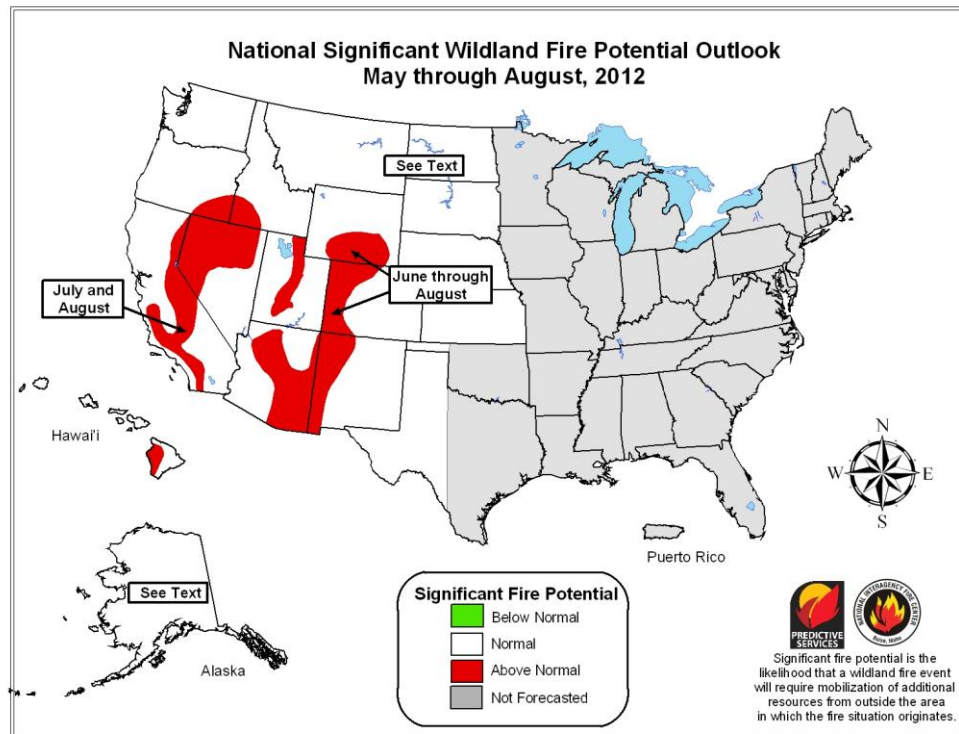
2012 National Seasonal Assessment for the Western States, Alaska, and Hawaii



On April 17-19, 2012 fire, weather and climate specialists coordinated to produce the National Seasonal Assessment. A forecast of seasonal significant fire potential for the western states, Alaska, and Hawaii was produced. This briefing document includes a description of existing climate forecasts, fuels conditions, and influences on resource requirements.

Significant Fire Potential Forecast (May – August 2012)

The map below shows the significant fire potential forecast for May through August 2012 across the western half of the U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii. Significant fire potential is defined as the likelihood that a wildland fire event will require mobilization of additional resources from outside the area in which the fire situation originates. Areas highlighted as above normal are likely to require more than the usual number of external resource mobilizations.



Significant Fire Potential

For the 2012 fire season expect areas of above normal significant fire potential to include, portions of Arizona and western New Mexico stretching up the Rocky Mountains and encompassing portions of western Colorado and south central Wyoming. Another area of above normal significant fire potential is likely to develop from the southern California mountains and stretch northward across western Nevada and into southeastern Oregon and southwest Idaho. Other areas including the central Utah mountains and the west side of Hawaii's Big Island have the potential to develop above normal significant fire potential.

Due to the variability of the forecasted timing of the transition to El Niño or the possibility of remaining in a neutral state these conditions are subject to change. Please see the Monthly/Seasonal Outlooks produced by Predictive Services for monthly updates to significant fire potential.

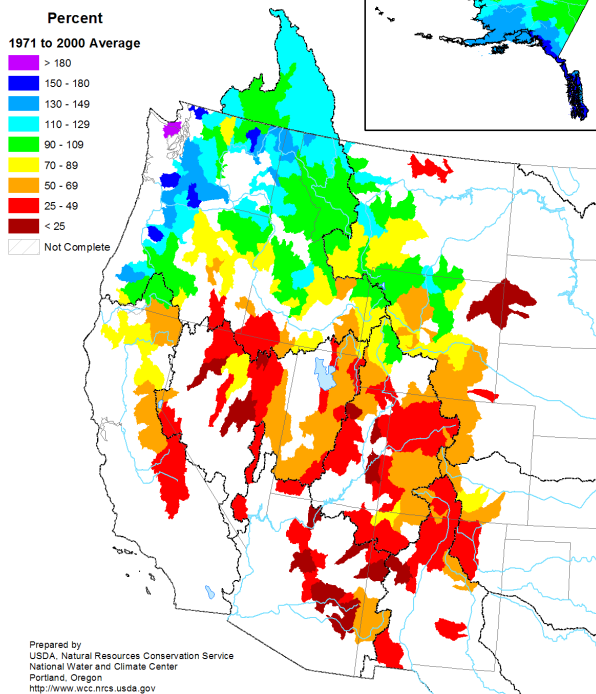
http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/outlooks/monthly_seasonal_outlook.pdf

Areas outside of the forecasted region that are likely to continue or develop above normal significant fire potential include areas of the southeastern U.S. mainly focused around Florida and the south Atlantic Coast; as well as the western Great Lakes region.

Precipitation and Snowpack

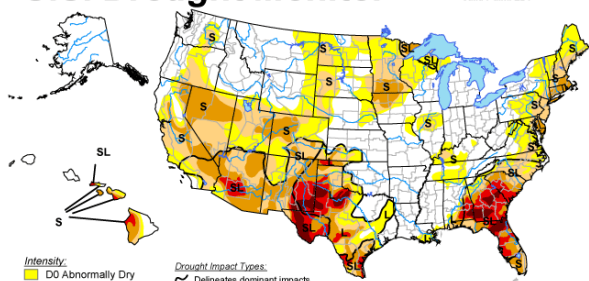
Winter precipitation across the West was largely driven by La Niña patterns that redeveloped at the end of 2011. Precipitation distribution displayed great differences between the northwestern United States and the remainder of the West. The Pacific Northwest, the northern Rockies and most of Alaska received above normal precipitation, with some areas receiving over 200 percent of normal snow water equivalent. However, much of California, the Great Basin, the central and southern Rockies, the Southwest and the High Plains from the Dakotas to Kansas fell well below normal. Parts of southern California and southwestern Arizona were even below 25 percent of normal winter precipitation. This was even more evident in the mid-spring snowpack where much above normal conditions in most of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and western Montana stood in stark contrast with the much below normal snowpack of the rest of the region. Despite heavy snows in December and January, much of the snowpack in New Mexico and Arizona had dwindled to less than half of normal during the very dry late winter and early spring.

Mountain Snowpack as of April 1, 2012



U.S. Drought Monitor

April 17, 2012
Valid 7 a.m. EDT



Intensity:
 D0 Abnormally Dry
 D1 Drought - Moderate
 D2 Drought - Severe
 D3 Drought - Extreme
 D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:
 ~ Delineates dominant impacts
 S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
 L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>



Released Thursday, April 19, 2012
 Author: Anthony Artusa, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

Drought Conditions

The abnormally dry winter for most of the western U.S. continued the severe to exceptional drought from last year across most of western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, while rapidly developing drought conditions moved into California, Nevada, Utah and Colorado. Severe to exceptional drought persisted in the southeastern U.S. across Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and southern Alabama. Drought has continued or developed over the Northern Plains and Upper Mississippi regions and along the eastern seaboard from North Carolina to Maine.

Fuels Conditions

La Niña conditions that extended into the fall and winter had a significant effect on fuels conditions across the U.S. Abundant fine fuels stretching across the south central U.S. into New Mexico early last year led to significant fires much earlier than normal. This year, in contrast, has seen greatly reduced fine fuel availability largely due to the extremely dry conditions that persisted through the winter. Carryover fuels from last year remain across the Great Basin and the northern and central Plains. Lack of significant snowfall at lower elevations in these areas left an abundance of standing grasses, making them available for this fire season.

Fire Season Onset

The variability of spring weather conditions makes the onset of fire season difficult to predict. Normally, with similar fuel and drought conditions, an early start to the fire season would be expected. However, the

possibility of a moist late spring could delay the fire season as carryover fuels remain wet from precipitation and higher humidity and greenup commences.

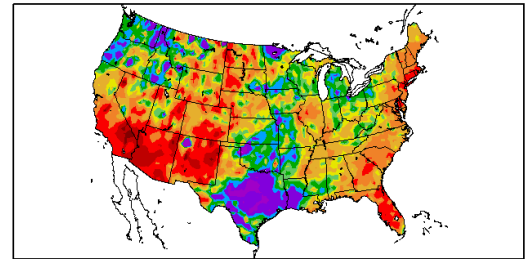
Climate Conditions

Climate patterns have been under the influence of La Niña conditions since the summer of 2010. After a brief period of El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) neutral conditions last fall, La Niña resumed during the winter. Wet early winter storms brought snow to most of the West but patterns changed to generally more classic La Niña conditions in the mid and late winter. Storms focused precipitation over the Northwest, northern Rockies and the south central U.S. while most of the western states suffered large deficits. Conditions this spring evolved to a more neutral pattern in the equatorial Pacific but the latest data and model projections indicate an increasing probability of El Niño conditions this summer. Timing of this transition is still very uncertain as is the strength of a potential El Niño event. Historical analogs of similar years show distinctly different outcomes between a neutral pattern and an El Niño.

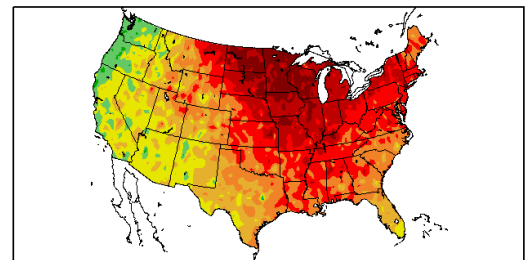
Temperature and Precipitation Forecasts

The latest climate outlooks from the National Weather Service's Climate Prediction Center (below) are based on a neutral pattern through mid-summer. For the May-July period, this indicates above normal temperatures across the Southwest, the Great Basin, the South from Texas to Florida, and the Atlantic seaboard from Georgia to Maine. Precipitation probabilities for the same period favor below median precipitation across much of the Northwest and northern Rockies.

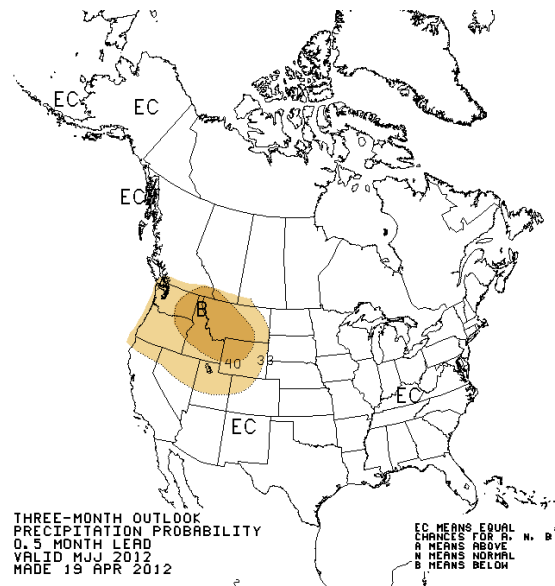
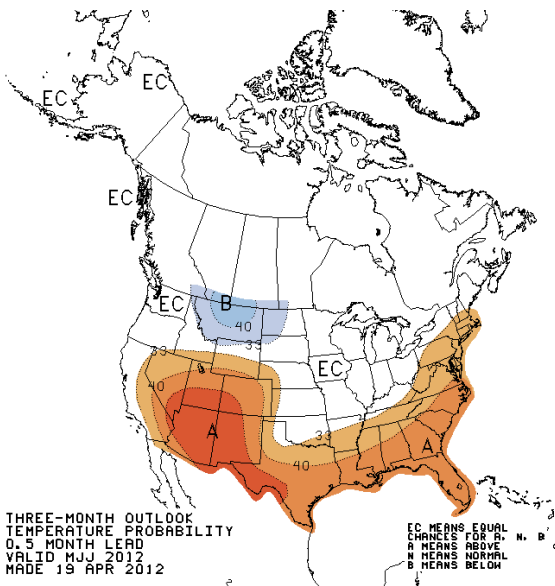
Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
1/1/2012 - 3/31/2012



Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
1/1/2012 - 3/31/2012



Generated 4/11/2012 at HPRCC using provisional data. Regional Climate Centers



Geographic Area Discussions

Alaska: Significant fire potential in Alaska is expected to have a slightly later start across southern Alaska, but will be normal overall. Above normal snowpack in southern Alaska this winter is expected to take longer than normal to melt, resulting in a shortened pre-greenup fire season for fine fuels. Thus, little fire activity is expected south of the Alaska Range before June. In the northern portion of the state, snowpack was near normal and should melt normally through May. Normal fire conditions are expected through May north of the Alaska Range. Deeper soil layers last fall were somewhat moist due to periodic rain showers during summer and fall, so the moisture recharge of these layers should be easily accomplished with the ample snowpack. Forecasts indicate below normal temperatures through May, becoming normal for the rest of the summer. Precipitation should be near normal for the period.

When the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) is in a cool phase, as it is currently, it is unlikely that a wet winter will be followed by a wet summer. If this holds true, the summer season south of the Alaska Range will be fairly dry. ENSO is the biggest variable for this season. If conditions remain neutral through mid-summer, Alaska should experience a very normal fire season with activity tapering off with increasing rains by the end of July and early August. If El Niño develops by mid-summer, it is likely that the usual end of season rainfall will be delayed, prolonging the fire season through August and leading fire growth continuing later than usual. ***Confidence in this outlook is good through the beginning of July, and moderate for the latter half of the summer.***

Northwest: Significant fire potential is expected to be normal through the fire season. Normal could include an increase in fire activity over what has been observed over the Northwest for the last several fire seasons. Winter precipitation was above normal over most of Washington and western Oregon but was near normal to below normal in central and eastern Oregon. Climate outlooks suggest that melting of the snowpack should be about normal through the rest of spring with fire danger indices rising to normal levels by late June or early July. This indicates that fire season will likely start on its normal schedule for all sections of Oregon except possibly earlier in southeastern Oregon where unusual dryness has persisted since the fall. A start to fire season about a week to ten days later than usual is anticipated for Washington. Climate outlooks for July, August and September suggest temperatures will be near normal and precipitation normal to slightly below normal through fire season for the majority of the Area. This suggests that fire danger indices will rise normally through August. The potential for significant fires will rise to normal levels in July and August which is greater than has been observed in the last several fire seasons. Overall, a normal number of significant fires and normal overall fire activity is expected over the Northwest Geographic Area, except above normal significant fire potential for southeastern Oregon. ***Confidence in this outlook is high through July, and moderate by August and September***

Northern California and Hawaii: The majority of northern California is expected to have normal significant fire potential this season, except for above normal potential along a narrow portion on the entire eastern side of the Area. Below normal precipitation and mountain snowpack from the past winter was observed across the southeastern two-thirds of the Area. The eastern portion of the Area was also most affected by the development of drought conditions. Simultaneously, there was an abundant residual fine fuel crop from last season that was not compacted by this winter's snowfall. Higher mountain fuels will be exposed to the weather elements longer than normal due to the expected early melt off of the below average snowpack. Mild late February and early March weather led to early greenup for some lower elevation fine fuels. This presents some local potential for critical fuel moisture levels to be reached ahead of normal. There is a wind damage component in the northern Sierra forests and possibly other areas. An exceptionally strong wind event in early December produced extensive tree fall on the El Dorado National Forest and possibly other adjacent areas.

One possible scenario would be for neutral or very weak El Niño conditions developing. The typical hot and dry summer climate, coupled with the developing drought, would lead to an active to very active fire season that could represent above normal significant fire potential. A second scenario of El Niño developing as early as late May would create a pause in the seasonal buildup. However, this scenario would likely present greater potential for multiple lightning events. And increase the number of small fire starts. This Assessment (May through August) does not reach the fall foehn wind season, which is a critical part of Northern California's fire

season. A season having multi-day moderate to strong foehn wind events may see the final portion of the season become above normal. Drought conditions and residual dead grass crops could lead to fire activity earlier than normal in the counties bordering Nevada. The very active to extreme fire behavior associated with low fuel moistures and high Energy Release Components should occur normally or sooner across much of northern California. ***Confidence in this outlook is lower than usual.***

In Hawaii, the prolonged drought continues across the Big Island with moderate to severe drought across leeward areas, while recent rains have diminished the drought conditions for the most of the remainder of the Islands. Some lingering slight to moderate drought conditions remain for smaller areas of Maui and Molokai'i. With the wet season coming to an end, most areas should see near normal significant fire potential this summer with above normal significant fire potential expected again for most of the western portion of the Big Island. However, the possible shift to El Niño would tend to accentuate drought conditions.

Southern California: Even though fuels are drier than normal, recent rains will likely limit fire activity until the early part of May and therefore a normal start to fire season is expected. Significant fire potential across southern and central California is expected to be above normal over many interior areas including all of the mountains and foothills away from the coast beginning in July. Multiple large fires may occur during hot and dry periods. Below normal rainfall across the entire Area (50 to 70 percent of normal) has led to drier than normal fuel conditions. Late season rains have led to a secondary grass crop in some areas and the fine fuels are in various stages of curing. Full curing of fuels is expected by June. Snowpack in the Sierra has been significantly below normal as well and in many areas half of normal. Subsurface soil moisture only extends downward a few inches, which will profoundly impact live fuel moisture values this summer. Also, drought conditions are developing and expanding over the region. Expect this year's fire season to largely be driven by the fuel conditions.

Despite the recent rainy weather, precipitation is expected to taper off in May and June as is typical of central and southern California. The state receives very little of its annual rainfall from May through summer months. Therefore, little if any beneficial wetting rains are expected during the late spring into the summer. It remains to be seen whether this summer's monsoon season will yield appreciable rainfall. The La Niña which was in place this winter is quickly dissipating. An El Niño may develop this summer which may or may not impact the summer weather patterns across the West. A comparison of similar seasons in which a La Niña evolved into an El Niño indicated summer precipitation was generally below normal. However, the spring into the early summer may be cooler than average due to a higher than normal number of troughs that prevail off the Pacific Coast. This pattern occurred in 2010 and 2011. The trend for the atmosphere to generate deep troughs offshore led to a cool spring with pervasive onshore flow. This also kept the summer monsoon surge suppressed to the south and east of the Area. Overall, temperatures and precipitation are expected to be near normal over the Area this summer. ***Confidence in this outlook is low. Confidence is highest across the interior portion of the central coast and lowest over some of the mountains of southern California.***

Northern Rockies: Significant fire potential across the Northern Rockies is normal for May through August. Despite the La Niña conditions this winter, areas east of the divide and North Dakota experienced unusually warm and dry conditions. Very heavy, uncompressed fine fuels have already contributed to several pre-green up fires that exhibited much greater fire behavior, rates of spread, and growth than would normally be expected. Some drought conditions are also affecting these areas. Otherwise, snowpack has been about average for the Area, with portions of the Idaho Panhandle as high as 130 percent of normal. Spring weather leading into fire season has been unusually dry and warm east of the divide and near normal west of it. Fine fuels are a major concern leading into the season; however, normal greenup should help reduce the significant fire potential until the fine fuels cure again. These areas could become a concern again in early July. The Area also has significant stands of dead, dying and mixed bug kill timber. A start in these stands will resist control efforts and potentially consume a significant number of acres.

If an El Niño summer develops, anticipate generally cooler temperatures in association with a persistent trough along the West coast. Any disturbances reaching the Northern Rockies will tend to be wet. Windy conditions will be possible east of the Divide. North Dakota looks to be cooler with higher dew points. All classes of fuels

will dry, but periodic wetness will keep significant fire potential mostly in check. If neutral ENSO conditions develop, expect normal to above normal temperatures due to persistent ridging over the Area. Mid-level subtropical moisture would bring generally dry convection primarily along and east of the Divide. North Dakota would still see higher dew points but would also experience higher temperatures. All classes of fuels would dry and would probably approach critical dryness levels. If this condition develops Northern Rockies would likely transition to above normal significant fire potential. Abnormal heat and dryness in July would produce above normal significant fire potential under either scenario. ***Confidence in this outlook for areas west of the divide is moderate, and low for significant fire potential for areas east of the divide.***

Western Great Basin: The Western Great Basin is expected to see above normal significant fire potential across western, northwestern and northern Nevada and normal significant fire potential over central and southern Nevada. Drought began to develop across the Area this winter, with northern and western Nevada are currently in a severe state of drought and the southern half of the state in moderate drought. This was preceded by two years with no drought signature. This pattern of two years with no drought, followed by a year of drought leading into a fire season normally correlates with a higher number of acres burned. There is an abundant carryover of fine fuels from 2011 and fuel moistures are below normal in most areas with above normal Energy Release Component's (ERCs). Periodic activity has continued over the winter when fire potential is typically the lowest, with above average number of ignitions and acres burned most months. There has been some relief from periods of spring precipitation. However, the timing of these rains at the beginning of the growing season likely will only influence an increase in fine fuel growth. With the spring rains, greenup is expected to occur only slightly later than normal. Drier and warmer conditions are expected in May which should allow new fine fuel growth to cure on time in many areas. This new fuel growth combined with the dead carryover fuels from 2011, provides a continuous bed of available fuels to burn this summer. In addition, due to well below normal snowpack, fuels have not been compacted throughout the winter.

La Niña peaked in December and January before weakening through the spring. The timing of this transition to El Niño is critical in determining the outcome fire season for Western Great Basin. If there is an early onset to El Niño, a wetter weather pattern may emerge by mid-summer, diminishing chances of an active fire season, or shortening the most critical period. If there is a later onset, drier and warmer conditions may persist longer, increasing fire potential and lengthening the critical fire season. Another influence on the fire season is the southwest monsoon. The monsoon may be pushed further east and may be weaker if El Niño is established later this spring. This would not bring as much rain and fewer thunderstorms to Nevada. The dry and plentiful fuel conditions have set the stage for what could be an above average year in Nevada, in terms of both number of fires and acres burned. ***Confidence in this outlook is low to moderate for northern and western Nevada, and moderate to high for southern Nevada.***

Eastern Great Basin: Slightly above normal significant fire potential is expected for the higher elevations of central Utah and the southwest corner of Idaho. Normal significant fire potential is anticipated elsewhere across the Area. The forecast for above normal significant fire potential is expected to occur later in the season during the July and August when peak heating and dryness moves into the region. The high elevations of Utah have seen relatively little activity the last few years with heavier snowpack and wet spring weather. This forecast should emphasize the increased fire potential in these areas not only compared to normal, but also in comparison to recent experience. The low elevations of southwestern and western Utah are also expected to see increased activity relative to the past few years, but it's anticipated that the fire activity will remain normal which is generally active. The below normal snowpack and recent warm temperatures across Utah have allowed heavier fuel types at the higher elevations to begin drying out earlier and these will likely become available to burn sooner than normal. Abnormally dry to moderate drought conditions have spread across the state of Utah in the past year and are not expected to see improvement over the next few months. While Idaho began with a precipitation deficit; frequent late winter and spring storms have brought precipitation totals back to near normal for much of the state, especially across the higher elevations. Portions of southeast Idaho still remain dry. Much of last year's abundant grass crop still stands across the lower elevations of western Utah and southern Idaho; however, with greenup already underway this year the impacts of this crop are somewhat mitigated until later in the season.

Two forecast scenarios exist for the first part of the fire season that revolve around ENSO. The first, a neutral ENSO pattern, indicates warm and dry weather conditions to continue across the southern half of the Area. This would usher in an early start to fire season across all elevations and likely increase activity through the summer months. The second scenario, a transition to El Niño conditions, calls for a switch to cooler, wetter than normal conditions for May and June. Elements from both scenarios are incorporated into the forecast for the Eastern Great Basin. With the higher elevations of Utah having already lost most of their snowpack heavier fuels typically found at higher elevations will not be as impacted by intermittent rain showers and will maintain higher significant fire potential through the period. Lower elevations and fine fuels are heavily impacted by any increase in relative humidity which will likely keep low elevation fires across the state constrained during these months. The above normal area in southwest Idaho takes into account the available standing grass crop from last year and the probability that this region will see warm and dry conditions by July and August which will likely be enough to increase fire activity into the above normal category.

If a quick switch to El Niño occurs, this may bring very warm, dry weather to the higher elevations of Idaho by the end of summer. These conditions could increase significant fire potential to above normal, especially over eastern Idaho where a slight dry signal already exists. ***Confidence in this outlook is high in the high elevations of Utah and lower for the low elevations of Utah and southern Idaho.***

Southwest: Above normal significant fire potential is expected for mountain areas in Arizona and western New Mexico, with normal significant fire potential expected elsewhere. Worsening drought conditions over the past year have led to abnormal dryness in the heavier fuels typical of the higher elevations but have suppressed fine fuel growth and availability across the lower elevations and grasslands. Fine fuels availability has decreased to below normal across eastern New Mexico and west Texas, as well as the deserts of western Arizona. Fine fuels availability is more normal across the remainder of the region. Despite the variability of the temperature and precipitation events through winter and spring, overall warmer and drier than usual conditions prevailed. What precipitation there was combined with a less windy and warmer than usual spring to promote rapid fine fuels greenup. This has temporarily decreased fire potential leading into the season. The expected weather pattern is driven largely by a shift away from La Niña towards neutral or weak El Niño conditions through the outlook period. This indicates periods of abnormal heat and dryness over the western half of the Area, interrupted by possible precipitation events which would have less impact on the heavier fuels. The lack of sustained heat and dryness and short-term response of fuels to rainfall will mitigate overall seasonal fire potential. With overall fewer critical wind events expected as well, significant fire activity is more likely to be focused in complex terrain where fire can spread upslope in heavier, drought-impacted fuels. The expected lower frequency and severity of wind events could lead to a higher frequency of mountain thunderstorms as well.

If La Niña shifts more quickly and definitively to El Niño, this will increase the likelihood of significant precipitation, reduce the spring and early summer signal for heat and dryness and lead to a substantial Area-wide decrease in fire potential through June. At the same time, this scenario would favor a weaker July and August monsoon period and potentially lead to increased late season significant fire potential. ***Confidence in this outlook is high east of the continental divide (eastern New Mexico and west Texas); low across the mountain areas of Arizona and western New Mexico; and moderate across the remainder of the western half of the area.***

Rocky Mountains: Significant fire potential over the Rocky Mountain Area is expected to be near normal for much of the Area. However, above normal significant fire potential is anticipated for western Colorado and south central Wyoming. Large snowpack deficits and early snowmelt associated with below average precipitation and warmer than average temperatures during the early spring period, especially west of the continental divide, are a considerable factor in the above normal forecast. Drought intensification is taking place across Colorado, especially the western part of the state; southern and eastern Wyoming; western Nebraska; and South Dakota, especially the southern Black Hills where snowpack and precipitation is well below average. Greenup and fine fuel growth is below average across western Colorado and southern Wyoming, and to a lesser extent over eastern sections of Colorado and Wyoming into western portions of Nebraska and South Dakota and has resulted in an uncharacteristic early season increase in significant fire

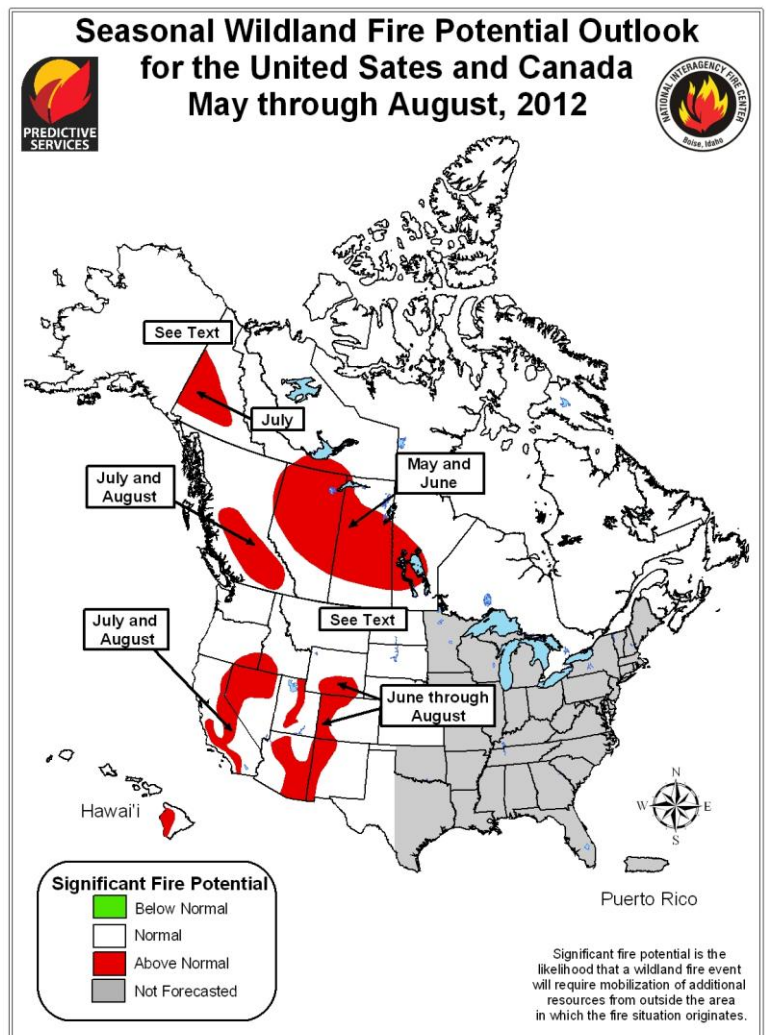
potential. Fine fuels remaining from last season are abundant, and are not compacted as a result of the low snowpack over Colorado, southern Wyoming, and the Black Hills. Additionally, heavier fuels associated with timbered areas of Colorado, Southern Wyoming, and the Black Hills are more of a concern this fire season as a result of the early season runoff. These fires tend to be of longer duration and more difficult to control.

Forecasted conditions are for neutral to weak El Niño during the summer period. This pattern shift decreases the likelihood that atmospheric patterns will continue to support the recent trend of warmer, drier, and windier than average conditions east of the continental divide. Temperatures and precipitation east of the divide are predicted to be at least near average for the fire season and possibly wetter and cooler than average, while west of the divide a warmer and drier regime is expected. If this transition is slower than expected, the resultant weather conditions over the Rocky Mountain Area will have a greater tendency towards a warmer and drier than average regime. In this scenario, locations east of the continental divide along the Colorado Front Range, eastern Wyoming, and western sections of Nebraska and South Dakota would be more likely to be part of an above normal significant fire potential scenario this summer. **Confidence in this outlook is moderate to high.**

Canadian Forecast

As with much of the western U.S., western Canada is carrying some areas of drought from last fall that were made worse by an unusually warm winter. This is leading to a wide dispersion of high starting Drought Code values which significantly impact the forecasts for Canada, mainly increasing beginning conditions across the Prairie provinces. Much of Canada is expected to see above normal temperatures as summer develops, while western Canada is expecting below normal precipitation for the rest of spring with the drier than normal conditions likely spreading through most of the east by the time summer begins. These factors will lead to above normal significant fire potential across some areas of western Canada. As summer begins much of Alberta and Saskatchewan and a portion of western Manitoba and southern Northwest Territories will see above normal significant fire potential in May and June. As these areas transition to normal potential a portion of the Yukon Territory will see above normal significant fire potential. Much like Alaska, the Yukon Territory will be significantly affected by the timing of the transition to El Niño and has the potential to develop large areas of above normal significant fire potential. Concurrently, British Columbia will likely develop above normal significant fire potential. This is especially likely in the interior regions of the province where below normal snowfall occurred over the winter. The above

normal significant fire potential is expected to moderate in July in the Yukon Territory, but continue into August in British Columbia. Elsewhere in Canada expect near normal conditions. It should be noted that the potential for a significant fire season exists should the timing of the El Niño transition and the ongoing dryness match up in such a way that little or no precipitation is received across western Canada through the summer.



The above normal significant fire potential is expected to moderate in July in the Yukon Territory, but continue into August in British Columbia. Elsewhere in Canada expect near normal conditions. It should be noted that the potential for a significant fire season exists should the timing of the El Niño transition and the ongoing dryness match up in such a way that little or no precipitation is received across western Canada through the summer.

2012 National Seasonal Assessment Summary

The main objective of the National Seasonal Assessment is to improve information available to fire management decision makers. Other objectives include:

- Improving communication and cooperation between fire professionals and climate scientists
- Improving interagency and inter-government (state, federal) information flow
- Fostering the exchange of ideas and techniques for assessing fire potential and applying climate forecasts and products to meet fire management requirements.

These assessments are designed to inform decision makers for proactive wildland and prescribed fire management, thus better protecting lives and property, reducing firefighting costs and improving firefighting efficiency.

Participants, in consultation with other specialists, considered a variety of factors when making their assessments. Significant fire potential outlooks are primarily based on interactions between climate factors, fuel types and conditions, long-range predictions for climate and fire and the persistence of disturbance factors, such as drought and insect-induced forest mortality. The main product was a map forecasting significant fire potential for the western United States, Alaska, and Hawaii.

The 2012 national assessment was organized by the Predictive Services interagency group, the Climate Assessment for the Southwest (CLIMAS) at the University of Arizona, and the Program for Climate, Ecosystem and Fire Applications (CEFA) at the Desert Research Institute. The U.S. and Canada Seasonal Assessment included participants from Natural Resources Canada and was produced in conjunction with this forecast. Other participating agencies are listed below.

Participating Agencies / Organizations

Predictive Services

National Interagency Coordination Center
Eastern Area Coordination Center
Southern Area Coordination Center
Southwest Area Coordination Center
Rocky Mountain Area Coordination Center
Northern Rockies Area Coordination Center
Eastern Great Basin Area Coordination Center
Western great Basin Area Coordination Center
Southern California Area Coordination Center
Northern California Area Coordination Center
Northwest Area Coordination Center
Alaska Area Coordination Center

CLIMAS/University of Arizona

Desert Research Institute

CAP/Scripps Institution of Oceanography

Bureau of Land Management

National Parks Service

Bureau of Indian Affairs

US Fish and Wildlife Service

USDA Forest Service

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Weather Service

Climate Prediction Center

Storm Prediction Center

Earth System Research Laboratory

National Association of State Foresters

Numerous state wildfire agencies

Department of Defense

US Fire Administration

Natural Resources Canada

Resources Cited

US Drought Monitor: <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

Natural Resource Conservation Service, National Water and Climate Center: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/>

High Plains Regional Climate Center: <http://www.hprcc.unl.edu/>

Climate Prediction Center: <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/>

Earth System Research Laboratory: <http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/>

For questions about this outlook please contact the National Interagency Fire Center at (208) 387-5050.

