

National Interagency Coordination Center

Wildland Fire Summary and Statistics Annual Report 2024



Boise National Forest



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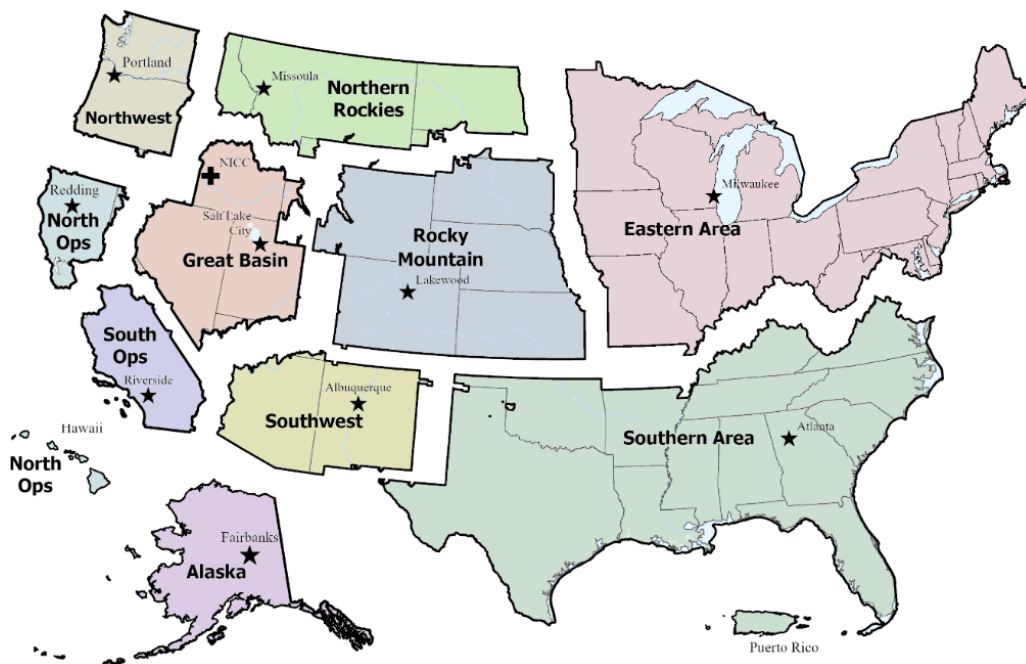
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Preface

Statistics used in this report were gathered from the Situation Report and Incident Status Summary (ICS-209) programs¹. Previous National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) annual reports and other sources were also used in this document. The statistics presented here are intended to provide a national perspective of annual fire activity, but they may not reflect official figures for a specific agency. The statistics are delineated by agency and Geographic Area. This document and prior year annual reports are available electronically on the [NICC Intelligence web page](#).

Resource mobilization statistics used in this report were gathered from the Interagency Resource Ordering Capability system (IROC), which tracks aircraft, crews, equipment, overhead, and supplies mobilized nationally. Statistics presented in this report are resources requested by any of the ten Geographic Area Coordination Centers (GACCs) and processed through NICC, apart from Incident Management Teams and Temporary Flight Restrictions². Requests by FEMA are placed to NICC through Emergency Support Function (ESF) #4 (Firefighting). The resource ordering process and procedures may be found in the National Mobilization Guide. The National Mobilization Guide can be found on the [NICC Reference Documents web page](#).

Geographic Area Coordination Centers



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

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

2024 Fire Environment Summary

January – March

Much of the West was characterized by above normal precipitation and near average temperatures January through March, except for areas of Washington into western Montana where precipitation was slightly below normal. Multiple atmospheric rivers brought heavy precipitation from California into the Great Basin and central and southern Rockies, focused on the period from late January through mid-February. Los Angeles, California, recorded more than 8 inches of rain in a 72-hour period February 3-6. While a less active period followed, late February through March had substantial precipitation across the southern half of the West, as is typical during an El Niño. However, the northern half of the West was drier than normal during the same period, also consistent with an El Niño winter. This led to an above normal snowpack, including associated snow water equivalent (SWE) values, in the Sierra, Great Basin, and Southwest, with near normal snowpack from Oregon into the central Rockies. Across Washington and the northern Rockies, snowpack was below average, ranging from 60-90% of average. Snowpack in Alaska was near to above normal, with the above normal snowpack mainly in the southern third of Alaska, where Anchorage recorded over 100 inches of snow by early February. Due to the widespread above normal precipitation in the southern half of the West, drought improved or was removed across the Southwest and Greater Four Corners, but drought intensified across portions of Montana and northeast Wyoming.

Much of the southern Plains into the Southeast had above normal precipitation through March, with significant improvement and removal of drought from much of Texas into the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys. Precipitation was above normal along much of the East Coast as well, but below normal across the northern Plains and the southern High Plains of eastern New Mexico into West Texas and western Oklahoma. Temperatures averaged near normal for much of the Southeast but were well above normal from the northern Plains into the Great Lakes and Northeast, and snowpack was well below normal for the winter as a result. The exceptionally warm conditions resulted in the persistence of drought across much of the Upper Mississippi Valley and Upper Great Lakes, with persistence across the southern High Plains, as well.

Significant fire activity remained minimal across the US through February 23, with a below average number of fires and only 30% of the 10-year average for acres burned. Fire activity increased at the end of February due to a heat wave across the southern Plains, followed by strong westerly winds ahead of a cold front February 25-26 and strong northerly winds behind the front. Several new and significant fires began during this event, including one of the largest fires in modern US history – the Smokehouse Creek Fire, which burned over 1 million acres in the Texas Panhandle into western Oklahoma, with almost all the fire growth occurring in the first 48 hours after ignition. Above average fine fuel loading resulting from 2023's wet, productive growing season in the southern Plains contributed to the February fire outbreak and kept risk elevated for several more weeks, as noted in a Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisory jointly issued by the Southwest, Southern, and Rocky Mountain Geographic Area Coordination Centers (GACCs) for their respective portions of the southern Plains and adjacent grass-dominated landscapes.

Warm and dry conditions throughout much of March in the central Appalachians led to an increase in activity there too, with strong westerly winds and low relative humidity leading to an outbreak of fires in western Virginia and the deployment of two complex incident management teams. By the end of March, the national year-to-date number of fires remained below average, but the cumulative acres burned was well above average at 350%, mainly due to the Smokehouse Creek Fire.

April – June

Temperatures were a bit above normal across much of the US for April, except for the West Coast, Southwest, and Florida, which were near to below normal. Drier than average conditions were observed in the West, especially the Northwest, while abundant precipitation fell in the northern Plains, Midwest, and East Texas into Louisiana. Snowmelt commenced in April from the mountains in the West, but SWE values remained near to above average in the southern half of the West. However, snowpack diminished across Washington into the northern Rockies, with most basins retaining only 50% of median SWE, and many locations below 5,000 feet becoming snow-free by the end of April. A cooler and wetter than normal May for the northern Rockies resulted in a slower melting of snow, while the southern half of the West lost most of its snowpack. Most areas in the West were snow free by the end of June, except at the highest elevations. Across much of the West, June featured above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation, but much of the Southwest and Four Corners were exceptionally wet for June. By the end of June, drought had developed in much of Washington and persisted in the northern Rockies, while the Southwest, especially Arizona, had significant improvement.

After a warm and dry winter with little snow in the Midwest, April and May turned sharply wetter with above normal precipitation alleviating fire concerns. Much of the eastern half of Texas into Louisiana was very wet for the spring quarter, as well, with several bouts of severe weather. Two strong derechos affected East Texas in May with significant damage and power outages, the first in Houston and the northwest Gulf Coast May 16-17, with the second affecting the Dallas area May 28. Much of the rest of the eastern US had precipitation anomalies closer to normal April through June, but much of Virginia and the Carolinas received less than 75% of normal precipitation. Drought was removed from much of the Midwest because of the wet quarter, but drought emerged across much of the East Coast, from north Florida through Virginia, with portions of the Ohio Valley abnormally dry, as well.

Despite the relatively dry spring across much of the Great Basin and interior Northwest, abundant fine fuels, in terms of both fuel loading and continuous coverage across landscapes, carried over from the prior years' productive growing seasons and contributed to elevated fire risk. In California, favorable precipitation and temperature alignments throughout the winter and spring allowed prolific growth in herbaceous vegetation, further adding to above normal fuel loading across many grass-dominated landscapes.

Significant fire activity peaked for the spring fire season in the Southern and Eastern Areas in early April before declining, while fire activity in the West began to increase slowly but absent significant fires. A brief pulse of increased fire activity occurred in the Midwest during a wind event in mid-April but was quickly followed by abundant rainfall. Two strong wind events occurred on the Plains April 14-15 and April 25-28, but few significant fires emerged.

A steady but modest seasonal increase in fire activity warranted elevating to national Preparedness Level two (PL 2; on a scale ranging from 1 to 5) on May 21, yet significant fire activity remained below normal across the US during May and June. Wildfire activity remained low in much of the Southern Area, with infrequent bursts of activity in Texas and Florida. Dry and windy conditions across the Southwest into the southern High Plains May 23 and 25 resulted in significant growth of the ongoing Blue 2 and Indios Fires in New Mexico, but significant fire activity overall remained minimal through May.

A greater increase in fire activity occurred the latter half of June due to a prolonged period of above normal temperatures and dry conditions across the West, reflected in the escalation to national PL 3 on June 28. A dry northerly wind event in northern California June 16 resulted in several new significant fires, and dry lightning June 24-26 resulted in several significant fires in the southern Sierra. Both events illustrated that accumulated fine fuels from abundant grass crops following the past two wet winters were cured and available to burn. However, the most significant event of the month was a period of dry southwest winds across New Mexico June 17, resulting in South Fork and Salt Fires that burned several hundred structures in and around the Village of Ruidoso. A sudden increase in moisture followed June 19-23 across New Mexico, rapidly replacing the fire threat with several damaging debris flows from the burn scars. Alaska also observed a large increase in significant fire activity during the last ten days of June, with several large fires emerging across the Interior.

In late June, two new Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisories were issued. One was relatively short-lived, describing the abnormally high fire danger in the central and northeast Interior of Alaska due to dry fuels, including deeper layers of ground fuels. The other noted the abundant fine fuels and increasingly abnormal dryness in both live and dead woody fuels in California, an elevated risk factor that would persist through most of the remainder of the year.

July – September

Significant fire activity increased rapidly during the first half of July, with activity remaining at extreme levels through the end of the month. The national PL increased from PL 3 to PL 4 July 10, and then again to PL 5, the highest possible level, on July 18. Much of the significant fire activity was in the Northwest Geographic Area, but the Northern Rockies, Great Basin, and California Geographic Areas also had long duration incident management team wildfires on the landscape. The Southwest continued at moderate levels of significant fire activity through July, but Alaska had a rapid decrease in activity during the month. Joining the aforementioned California advisory that was first issued in late June, several more Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisories were issued in July, collectively encompassing most of the Great Basin and interior Northwest, plus southwest Oregon.

An extreme and long-lasting heat wave encompassed much of the West the first three weeks of July. Several all-time high temperatures records were set in portions of the West, including Palm Springs, California, at 124°F, Las Vegas, Nevada, at 120°F, and Redding, California, at 119°F. Widespread monthly and daily record high temperatures were set across the rest of the West during the period, as well. The extreme heat was also coupled with well below normal

precipitation which rapidly dried fuels across the West. Drought expanded and intensified across much of the Northwest into the northern Rockies, and across portions of northern California.

A significant dry lightning outbreak occurred July 13-15 along the West Coast into the northern Rockies resulting in dozens of new large fires, with most of the fires in the Northwest. Another dry lightning event occurred July 21-23 with dozens of additional large fires, again focused on the Northwest, northern Great Basin, and Northern Rockies. The Durkee, Willamette Complex, and Diamond Complex Fires in the Northwest started during these lightning events, with the Northwest Geographic Area elevating from GACC PL 2 at the beginning of the month to PL 5 July 19. The Wapiti Fire in central Idaho emerged during the second event and continued to burn for the next three months. In addition, the Park Fire in northern California burned over 350,000 acres in the first 72 hours after ignition July 24, while the Falls Fire in central Oregon produced pyrocumulonimbus clouds for several days, illustrating the extreme burning conditions late in the month. However, Alaska observed a significant decrease in activity throughout July as a wet pattern developed with periods of wetting rain, occasionally heavy, occurred during the month. This prompted Alaska Geographic Area to drop from GACC PL 5 at the beginning of the month to PL 2 by July 15.

As the North American Monsoon was slow to develop, Southwest Area continued to be active throughout July with periodic significant fires, remaining at GACC PL 3. Conditions across the eastern US remained quiet during July, with above normal rainfall observed across much of central and East Texas, the Mississippi Valley, and Southeast. However, precipitation was below normal in the Upper Ohio Valley and central Appalachians, creating areas of extreme drought that persisted into August, with above normal fire activity in these areas, but few large fires.

A very high level of fire activity continued across the West through the first half of August. A third significant lightning outbreak August 3-5 across the northern half of the West resulted in numerous new fires, including the Middle Fork Complex in central Idaho. Due to the continued extreme activity, sixty firefighting personnel from Australia and New Zealand, along with 245 active-duty soldiers from Joint Base Lewis McChord, were mobilized to aid suppression efforts the first half of the month, with these personnel remaining engaged through mid-September. By mid-August, persistent upper-level troughing developed over the Northwest with much cooler conditions and periods of precipitation, resulting in the decrease in activity across northern California and the Northwest. However, ahead of the trough, periods of strong winds were observed in central Idaho, with the Wapiti and Middle Fork Complex Fires exhibiting significant growth.

Strong winds were also observed east of the Rockies in southeast Montana and northeast Wyoming August 21-23, with numerous significant fires, the largest of which, the Remington Fire, burned over 40 miles from Wyoming into Montana. That northern High Plains area, ultimately extending from the northern Front Range of Colorado through eastern Wyoming into southeast Montana, was highlighted with successive Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisories starting in early August and continuing through September due to above normal fine fuel loading amid persistently dry and often breezy conditions.

Aside from the wind-driven fires in the northern High Plains noted above, significant fire activity gradually decreased elsewhere from mid to late August. The drop to national PL 4 on August 22 was consistent with the typical timing for the seasonal pivot to progressively decreasing wildfire activity in prior fire seasons that attained PL 5. The Northwest Geographic Area observed the greatest decrease in activity, with California, Northern Rockies, and Southwest Geographic Areas also seeing a decline in activity. A significant rainfall event in mid-August triggered the decrease in activity across the northwestern US, while the North American Monsoon finally arrived in the Southwest the second week of August. However, significant fire activity continued to increase across the Great Basin Geographic Area, particularly in central Idaho where numerous significant fires were burning at the end of August.

For the southern and eastern US, a very dry September was observed across much of the Upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes, with many areas receiving less than 25% of normal precipitation. This dryness extended into the central and southern Appalachians through much of the month, as well, with fire activity slowly increasing across these areas during September although few significant fires were reported. At the end of the month, Hurricane Helene moved from north Florida into the central and southern Appalachians, with extremely heavy rainfall and catastrophic flooding. Helene ended the fire threat in the southern Appalachians, but it also contributed to extensive blowdown, which is likely to impact fire potential (due to hazard fuel accumulations) for the next few years, plus fire response (due to obstructed access) in the shorter term.

As September began in the West, a widespread dry lightning outbreak September 1-3 resulted in another large increase in significant fire activity across the northwestern tier of states. Several new large fires emerged in Oregon and Idaho. While many fires burned aggressively, the Rail Ridge and Lava Fires exhibited extreme growth, with the Lava Fire producing a long-lived pyrocumulonimbus September 7. Around the same time, a period of extreme heat in southern California resulted in the Airport, Bridge, and Line Fires. These events prompted the rare reescalation to the national PL 5 on September 6 (a second seasonal ascent to PL 5 had arisen only twice before – in August 2002 and August 2003).

Fire activity then moderated in mid-September as a cold and wet storm moved through the northern half of the West, with some areas in central Idaho and western Montana receiving more than one inch of rainfall. This season-slowing event for the Northwest, northern Great Basin, and Northern Rockies Geographic Areas fostered the return to national PL 4 on September 20 and the further descent to PL 3 on September 26. However, on the back side of the storm, another heat wave developed across the West, with Phoenix, Arizona, reaching 117°F September 28, setting a new monthly record, and Rapid City, South Dakota, hitting 100°F the following day. The anomalous heat so late in the season resulted in a slow increase in fire activity but national PL 3 endured through the end of the month. At the end of September, national year-to-date acres burned for the US was above the 10-year average at 131%, with a below average number of fires of near 84%.

October – December

Significant fire activity increased a third time in early October as the anomalous heat at the end of September continued through the first ten days of October. While fewer new fires arose in

early October, ongoing significant fires showed a marked uptick in activity, and several fires that had been relatively quiet for several weeks also experienced significant growth. With this increase in activity across the West, reescalation to national PL 4 occurred on October 4 and then again to an unprecedented third seasonal PL 5 period on October 8. Several westerly wind events also occurred during this time, the strongest of which October 4-5 resulted in a 15-mile run by the Red Rock Fire near Salmon, Idaho. This weather event also resulted in numerous new significant fires across western North Dakota. Fire activity in the West finally saw a rapid and lasting decrease due to a strong fall storm October 17-19, with widespread wetting rain and snow falling in the mountains. This belated onset of favorable weather in mid-October minimized fire behavior on most existing fires and largely negated the potential for new significant fire activity across most of the Northwest, Great Basin, Rockies, and northern Plains, thereby triggering the latest ever final descent to national PL 4, on October 18. Further de-escalation rapidly followed, with the onset of national PL 3 October 22, ending the second longest collective national PL4 and PL5 period of 96 days that began in July (nearly eclipsing the record of 99 days in 2021). Descent to national PL 2 occurred a week later, on October 29.

Parts of the greater Southwest, most notably southern California and parts of Arizona remained mostly dry through October and beyond. Anomalously warm and dry conditions were not confined to the West in October, as well above normal temperatures were also observed on the Plains throughout October, and very dry conditions were observed from the Plains to the East Coast. Drought expanded progressively through the summer and into the fall across multiple large areas of the US, and by early November, 87% of the continental US was classified as abnormally dry or in drought. This is the greatest amount (percent area afflicted) recorded in the 25 years since the inception of the US Drought Monitor. Extreme and exceptional drought expanded across the Upper Ohio Valley, and intensified across the northern High Plains, and portions of the southern Plains. Severe drought developed in portions of the Upper Mississippi Valley, Great Lakes, and Mid-Atlantic, as well. Fire activity increased moderately in many of these drought-afflicted areas, especially in the Great Lakes during October, with a few significant fires arising in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Intensification of drought triggered the re-issuance of a Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisory for parts of Mississippi and Alabama in late October; however, only a few larger fires arose, and those were all relatively short in duration. Fire activity also increased on the southern Plains in the fall, with several significant fires emerging October 28-29 when strong southerly winds developed.

In November, significant fire activity continued to slowly decline nationally outside of couple hotspots, and the national PL reverted to PL 1 November 13, which is about three weeks later than the average end-of-season onset of PL 1. Nonetheless, very dry conditions continued in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast, where fire activity continued at elevated levels, with periodic significant fires continuing to emerge, most notably the Butternut Fire in Massachusetts and the Jennings Creek Fire on the New York-New Jersey border. Massachusetts recorded their most active fall fire season in over 40 years, and significant activity was also noted in Pennsylvania. Drought continued to intensify in this region, but a strong Nor'easter November 21-23, bringing rainfall of one to three inches, abruptly ended the fall fire season in the Northeast.

While the Northeast was dry for much of the month, November was considerably wetter than normal across much of the Plains into the Upper Mississippi Valley and western Great Lakes,

ending the significant fire threat in the Great Lakes. While portions of the Southeast remained dry in November, the anomalously warm conditions delayed leaf drop, resulting in a lower fine fuel load than typically seen in the fall. In the West, above normal precipitation continued in much of northern California and the Northwest, and into portions of the Great Basin, but southern California remained very dry. A strong Santa Ana wind event November 6-8 resulted in the Mountain Fire that burned hundreds of structures near Santa Paula, California.

An active weather pattern continued across the northern half of the West in December, with numerous atmospheric rivers making landfall the latter half of the month from northern California into the Northwest. Above normal precipitation was observed in these areas, spreading into northern Nevada and southern Idaho. However, precipitation was well below normal in southern California, the Southeast, and southern and central High Plains, with some locations in southern California and the Southwest recording no precipitation for December. Snowpack in the West at the end of December mimicked the precipitation anomaly with near to above normal snowpack and SWE in the Sierra and northern half of the West, with well below normal SWE in the Southwest. The persistently dry conditions continued to make fuels highly receptive for any Santa Ana wind events in southern California. A strong Santa Ana event December 9-10 produced wind gusts up to 75 mph and resulted in the Franklin Fire near Malibu that burned dozens of structures and served as a precursor for other catastrophic wildfires that would arise around the Los Angeles area in January 2025.

Dry conditions also continued across the southern and central High Plains, but southwesterly wind events that occurred were not excessively strong and only locally increased initial attack. The strongest wind event occurred December 28-29 behind a dry line with few fires, but this same storm resulted in a significant severe weather outbreak from East Texas into the Deep South. Numerous tornadoes were reported with this storm along with several deaths due to the severe thunderstorms. Much of the US east of the Mississippi River received near normal precipitation, but the Southeast coast and much of Florida was considerably drier than normal. While fuels dried, few significant fires were reported. The Hawai'ian Islands remained drier than normal through December with periods of strong trade winds, most notably November 15-16 and December 11-12. Initial attack remained elevated compared to normal across the islands, with the 100-acre Ma'alaea Fire on Maui November 14 being the largest fire reported during the two months.

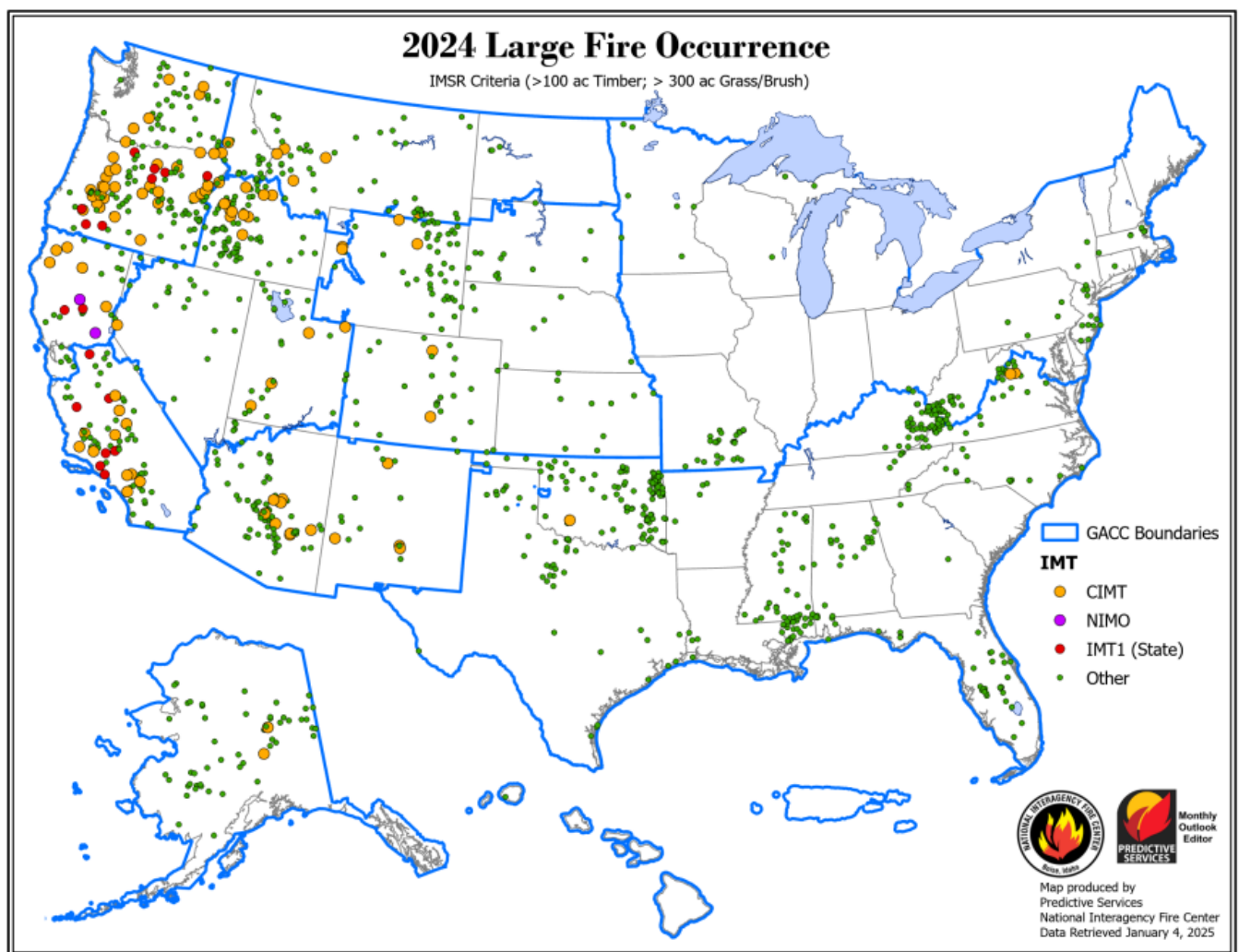
Fire activity generally remained at low levels throughout much of the US as the year ended. A limited number of large fires burned briefly across the country in December, mainly in Eastern, Southern, and Rocky Mountain Areas. Under persistent dry conditions, the Southwest elevated to GACC PL 2 on December 20, with two significant fires burning near or on the Mogollon Rim. Southern California remained at GACC PL 2 at the end of the year with elevated risk of new significant fires due to dry fuels and problematic offshore winds. At the end of the year, annual acres burned for the US in 2024 remained above the 10-year average at 127%, with a slightly above average number of fires, at 104%.

National Fire Activity Synopsis

Nationally, there were 64,897 wildfires reported in 2024, compared to 56,580 wildfires reported in 2023. Reported wildfires consumed 8,924,884 acres, compared to 2,693,910 acres in 2023.

In 2024, the reported number of wildfires and acres burned nationwide was noticeably higher than the five and 10-year averages. Seven out of the ten geographic areas saw above average numbers of wildfires and acres burned. The Southern Area had the highest number of wildfires, while the Northwest Area had the most acres burned.

A total of 4,552 structures were reported destroyed by wildfires in 2024, including 2,406 residences, 2,066 minor structures, and 80 commercial/mixed residential structures. In 2024, the Southwest Area accounted for the highest number of structures with 1,455 total structures destroyed.



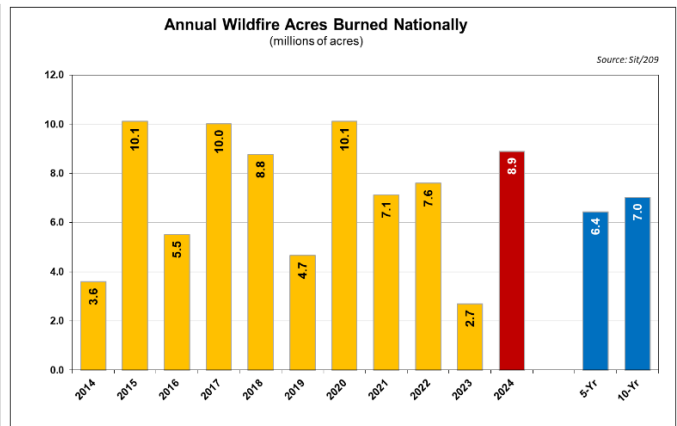
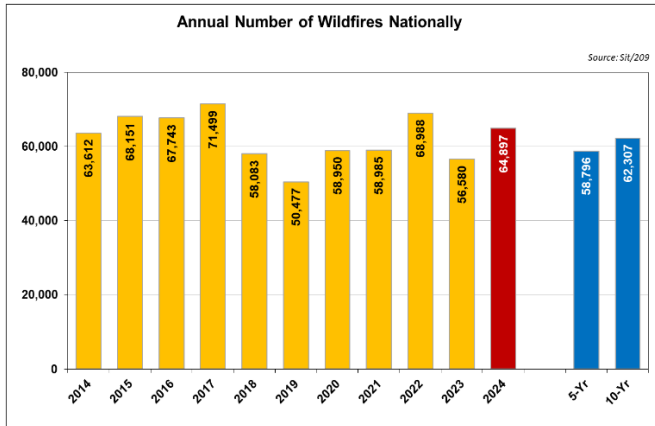
Structures Destroyed

GACC	Single Residences	Mixed Commercial- Residential	Multiple Residences	Nonresidential Commercial Property	Other Minor Structures	Total
AK	0	0	0	0	5	5
EA	6	0	0	2	35	43
GB	31	9	0	12	63	115
NO	462	0	0	7	299	768
NR	44	0	0	0	131	175
NW	82	0	0	2	181	265
RM	49	0	0	10	116	175
SA	170	0	0	7	557	734
SO	551	2	1	12	251	817
SW	1,003	7	7	10	428	1,455
Total	2,398	18	8	62	2,066	4,552

***Disclaimer: Statistics above were reported through the SIT/209 application, actual number of structures destroyed could be higher depending on how structure loss is reported at the county level.

National Wildfire Activity

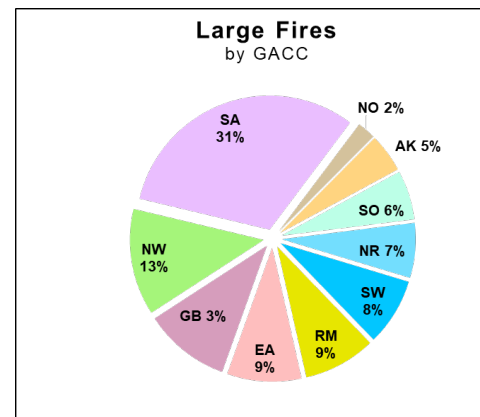
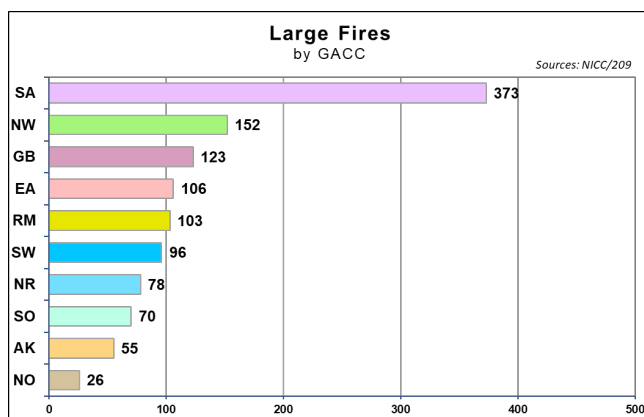
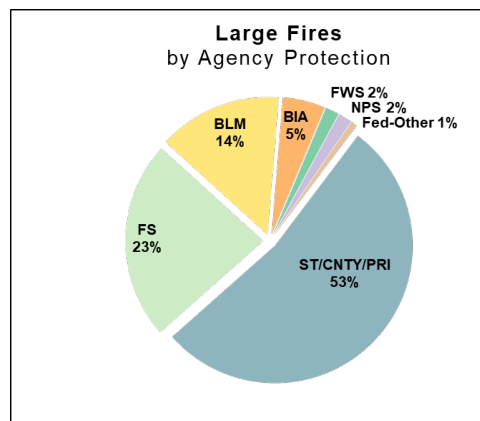
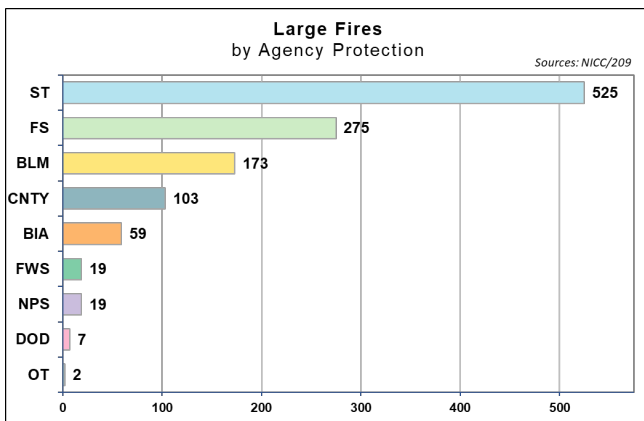
In 2024, there were 64,897 wildfires that burned 8,924,884 acres. The total number of fires and acres burned were both above the five and 10-year averages.



Large Wildfires by Geographic Area and Agency

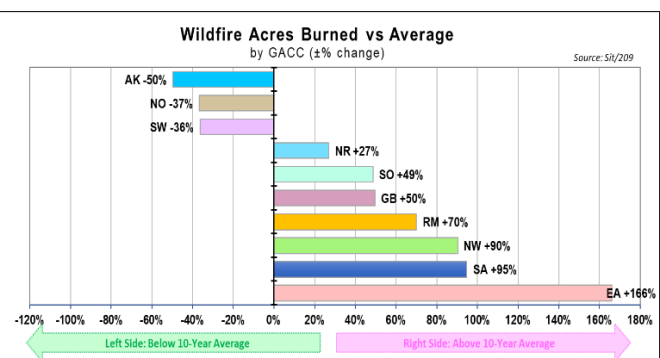
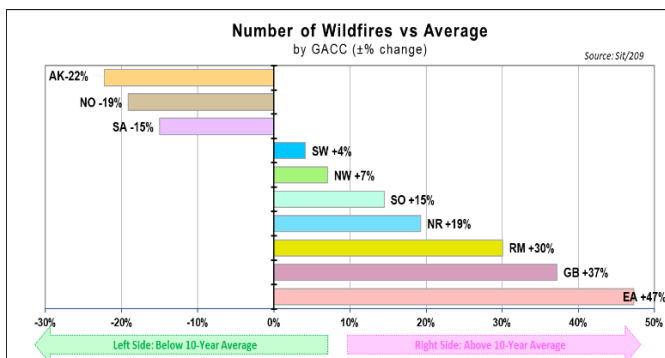
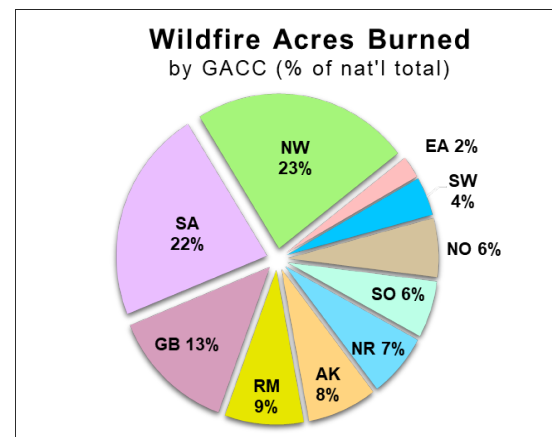
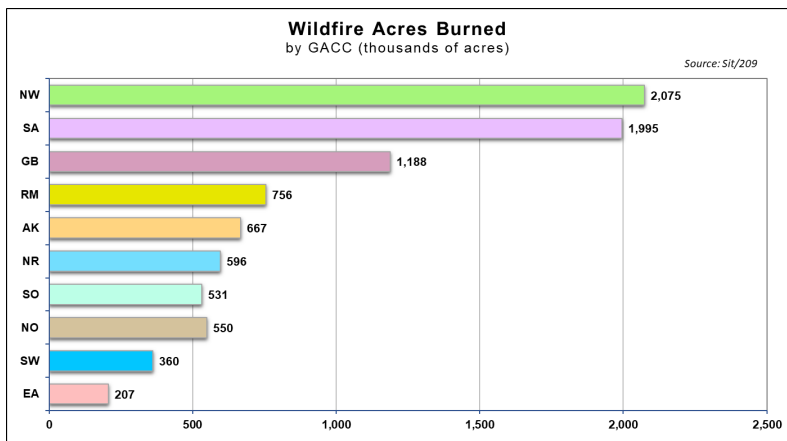
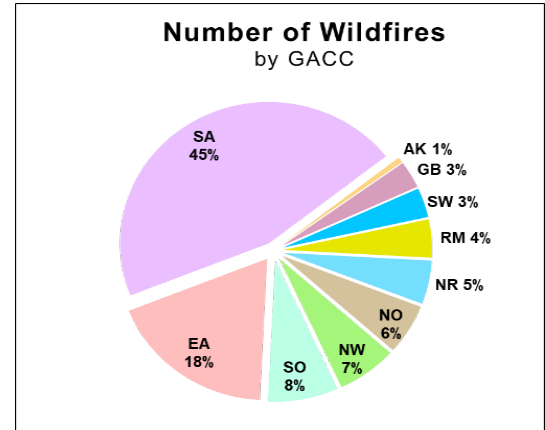
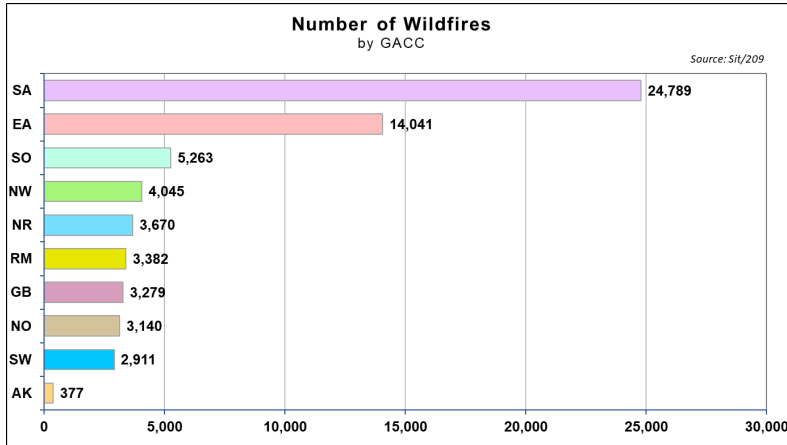
Large fires are defined in the National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization as fires that burn a minimum of 100 acres in timber fuel models and 300 acres in grass fuel models.

There were 1,188 large wildfires and complexes reported through the SIT/209 application. Large wildfires represented less than 2% of total wildfires reported nationally in 2024.



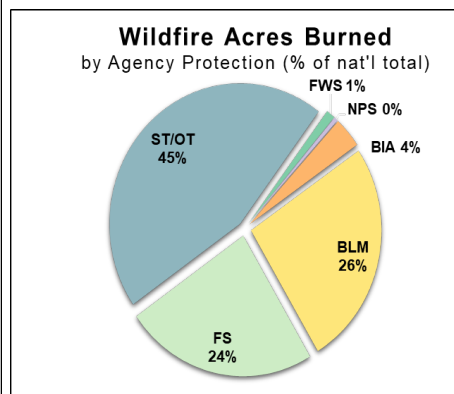
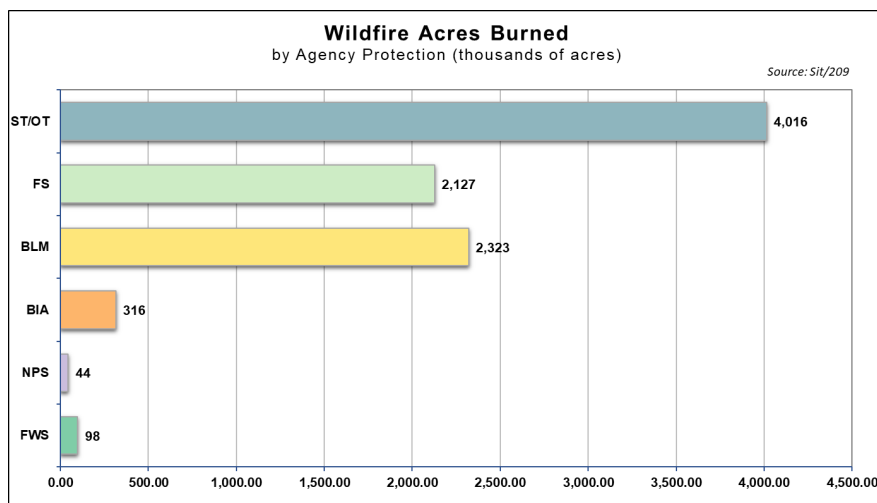
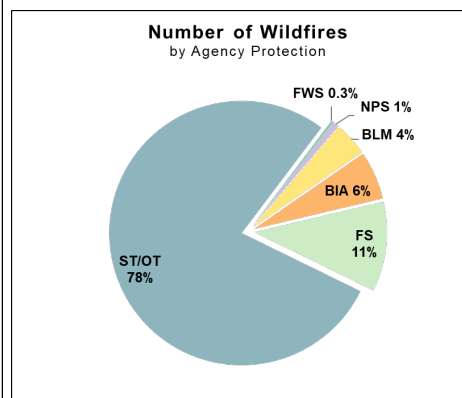
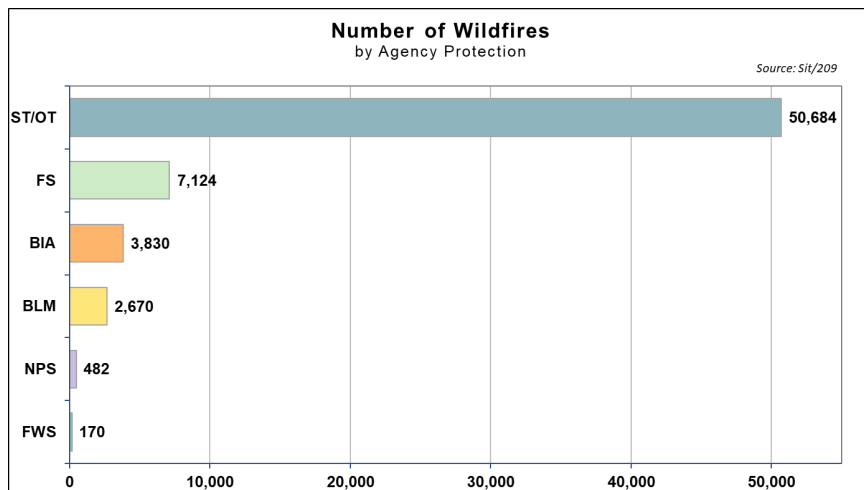
Wildfires by Geographic Area

In 2024, the Southern Area accounted for just over a third of the overall distribution of wildfires, while the Northwest Area had the largest proportion of acres burned in the United States.



Wildfires by Agency

The distribution of wildfires by protection agency in 2024 was similar to prior years. About one-fifth of the nation's fires occurred on federally protected lands. Most wildfires, however, ignited on private lands, or under state or local protection.



Wildfires over 40,000 acres

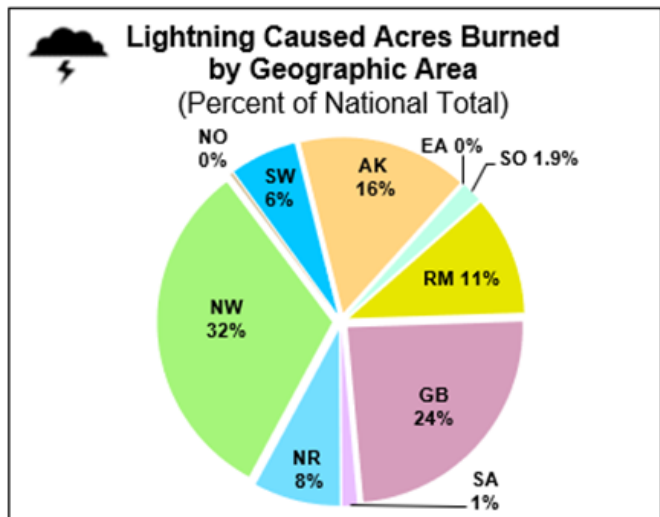
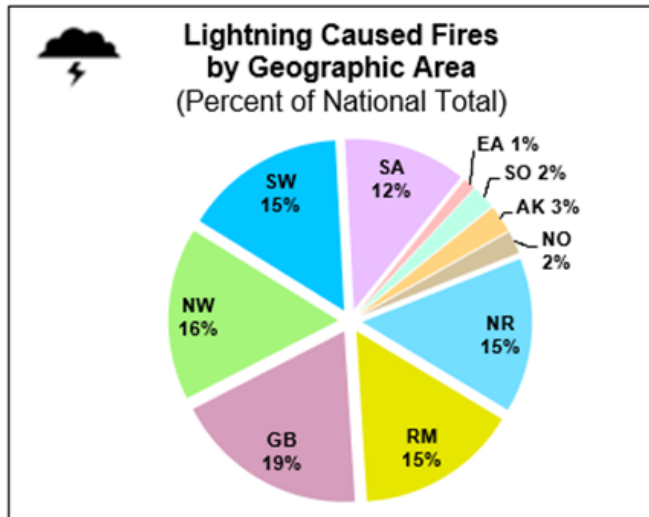
Name	GACC	State	Start Date	Last Report Date	Size In Acres	Cause*
Betty's Way	RM	NE	2/26	3/11	69,810	U
Smokehouse Creek	SA	TX	2/26	3/17	1,054,153	H
Catesby	SA	OK	2/27	3/15	89,688	H
McDonald	AK	AK	6/8	7/20	152,227	L
Midnight	AK	AK	6/19	7/9	52,550	L
Grapefruit Complex	AK	AK	6/28	7/13	89,011	U
Falls	NW	OR	7/10	8/21	151,689	H
Cow Valley	NW	OR	7/11	8/9	133,490	U
Lone Rock	NW	OR	7/13	8/31	137,222	U
Boneyard	NW	OR	7/17	7/25	49,716	L
Durkee	NW	OR	7/17	9/4	294,265	L
Battle Mountain Complex	NW	OR	7/18	9/14	183,026	U
Monkey Creek	NW	OR	7/18	7/20	115,269	U
Swawilla I	NW	WA	7/18	11/3	53,462	L
Telephone	NW	OR	7/22	8/21	54,005	L
Crazy Creek	NW	OR	7/22	9/25	86,968	L
Big Horn	NW	WA	7/22	7/30	51,569	U
Badland Complex	NW	OR	7/23	8/14	54,617	U
Retreat	NW	WA	7/23	10/1	45,601	H
Park	NO	CA	7/24	9/25	429,603	U
Borel	SO	CA	7/24	9/14	59,288	U
Wapiti	GB	ID	7/24	10/24	129,063	L
Hole In The Ground	NW	OR	7/24	8/1	98,855	L
Paddock	GB	ID	8/5	8/17	187,185	L
Warner Peak	NW	OR	8/5	8/23	65,866	L
Nellie	GB	ID	8/6	8/8	48,196	L
Middle Fork Complex	GB	ID	8/8	10/24	61,496	U
Flat Rock	RM	WY	8/21	9/12	52,421	U
House Draw	RM	WY	8/21	9/12	174,547	L
Remington	RM	WY	8/22	9/19	196,368	U
Red Rock	GB	ID	9/2	10/28	79,260	L
Rail Ridge	NW	OR	9/2	10/31	176,661	L
Lava	GB	ID	9/3	10/24	97,585	L
Line	SO	CA	9/4	12/24	43,978	U
Bridge	SO	CA	9/8	12/29	56,030	U
Pack Trail	RM	WY	9/18	11/2	89,930	L
Elk	RM	WY	9/27	11/14	98,352	U

* L = Lightning H – Human U – Undetermined NR – Not Reported

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

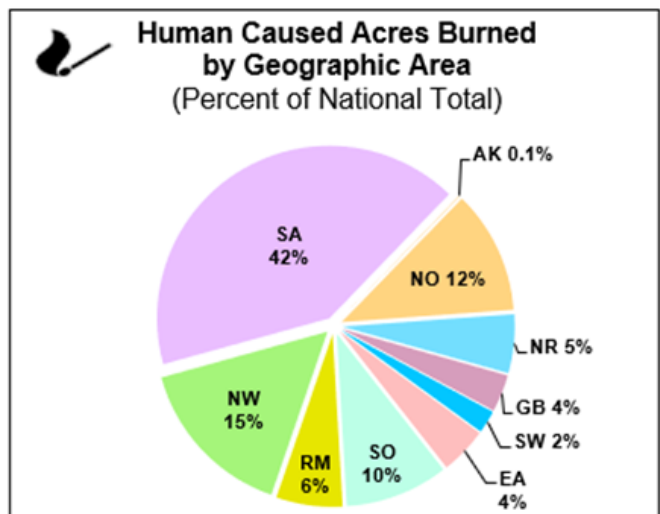
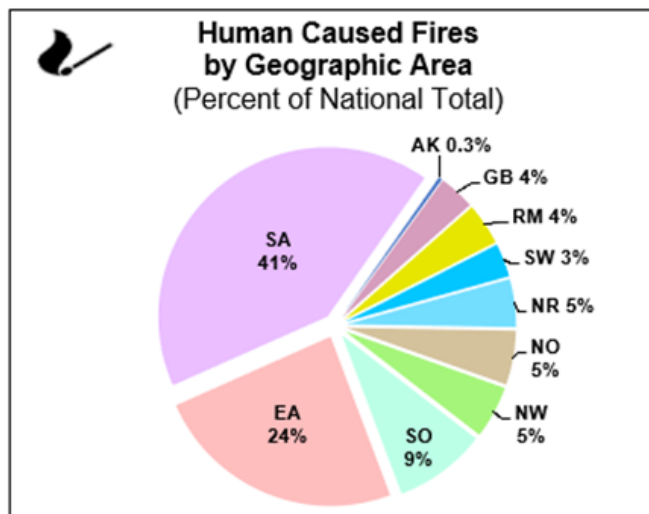
Lightning Caused Fires and Acres by Geographic Area

Fires/ Acres	AK	EA	GB	NO	NR	NW	RM	SA	SO	SW	Total
Fires	180	80	1,281	148	1,017	1,134	1,066	809	156	1,064	6,935
Acres	663,564	498	1,024,949	10,919	339,858	1,354,814	465,802	57,789	79,372	260,766	4,258,331



Human Caused Fires and Acres by Geographic Area

Fires/ Acres	AK	EA	GB	NO	NR	NW	RM	SA	SO	SW	Total
Fires	197	13,961	1,998	2,992	2,653	2,911	2,316	23,980	5,107	1,847	57,962
Acres	3,512	206,169	163,215	539,170	256,481	719,771	289,709	1,937,041	451,843	99,642	4,666,553



Wildfires and Acres Burned by Agency and GACC – 2024 & prior years

Agency Fires/Acres	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	5-Yr Avg.	10-Yr Avg.
BIA Fires	3,377	3,886	4,056	3,843	3,472	2,830	4,740	4,646	3,182	2,633	3,830	3,606	3,667
BIA Acres	327,352	591,644	325,162	306,542	216,118	151,305	923,298	396,433	255,552	192,807	316,364	383,879	368,621
BLM Fires	1,944	2,093	2,105	2,927	2,872	2,046	2,362	2,241	1,934	1,836	2,607	2,084	2,236
BLM Acres	871,642	4,770,133	1,183,821	2,711,267	1,905,343	2,024,554	1,131,540	412,155	1,752,793	274,004	2,323,096	1,119,009	1,703,725
FS Fires	6,755	7,056	5,676	6,617	5,629	5,332	6,738	6,244	5,852	5,252	7,124	5,884	6,115
FS Acres	871,876	1,916,302	1,247,906	2,866,031	2,307,439	615,816	4,814,465	4,126,564	1,865,791	831,465	2,127,309	2,450,820	2,146,366
FWS Fires	348	194	174	252	162	175	238	307	196	199	170	223	225
FWS Acres	17,404	33,897	15,374	206,393	71,137	91,311	52,739	51,264	20,659	30,707	98,041	49,336	59,089
NPS Fires	389	398	463	314	389	290	304	361	332	484	482	354	372
NPS Acres	24,949	74,780	177,901	110,349	121,092	27,533	145,447	131,182	28,615	137,242	44,103	94,004	97,909
State/Other Fires	50,799	54,524	55,269	57,546	45,559	39,804	44,568	45,186	57,492	46,176	50,684	46,645	49,692
State/Other Acres	1,482,390	2,738,393	2,559,831	3,825,504	4,146,363	1,753,843	3,054,847	2,008,045	3,653,773	1,227,685	4,015,973	2,339,639	2,645,067
Total Fires:	63,612	68,151	67,743	71,499	58,083	50,477	58,950	58,985	68,988	56,580	64,897	58,796	62,307
Total Acres:	3,595,613	10,125,149	5,509,995	10,026,086	8,767,492	4,664,362	10,122,336	7,125,643	7,577,183	2,693,910	8,924,884	6,436,687	7,020,777

GACC Fires/Acres	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	5-Yr Avg.	10-Yr Avg.
AK Fires	384	768	572	364	367	720	349	384	595	346	377	479	485
AK Acres	233,561	5,111,404	496,467	653,023	410,683	2,498,159	181,169	253,356	3,110,976	314,277	667,076	1,271,587	1,326,308
EA Fires	7,030	11,639	11,270	9,816	6,891	5,750	13,175	10,855	8,592	10,317	14,041	9,738	9,534
EA Acres	54,141	100,294	98,042	41,705	50,734	38,852	63,036	152,669	64,342	113,416	206,667	86,463	77,723
GB Fires	2,250	2,096	2,063	3,127	2,776	2,308	2,958	2,449	2,121	1,751	3,279	2,317	2,390
GB Acres	164,802	505,483	761,622	2,103,788	2,087,922	459,384	948,812	373,165	436,598	97,656	1,188,164	463,123	793,923
NO Fires	4,082	4,587	3,363	4,173	3,602	3,704	4,678	3,962	3,429	3,249	3,140	3,804	3,883
NO Acres	474,826	594,048	96,706	672,448	1,496,950	214,742	2,779,003	1,945,506	246,990	189,647	550,089	1,075,178	871,087
NR Fires	2,665	3,817	2,700	3,900	2,741	2,309	3,404	4,052	2,710	2,468	3,670	2,989	3,077
NR Acres	143,271	745,947	202,140	1,551,275	147,093	74,042	403,046	1,069,660	223,746	137,654	596,339	381,630	469,787
NW Fires	4,572	4,603	2,519	3,404	3,764	3,690	3,853	4,075	3,611	3,687	4,045	3,783	3,778
NW Acres	1,383,514	1,823,473	513,226	1,121,442	1,336,096	249,476	1,983,970	1,503,026	631,605	353,367	2,074,585	944,289	1,089,920
RM Fires	2,356	2,559	3,289	3,164	2,480	1,684	2,852	3,316	2,392	1,908	3,382	2,430	2,600
RM Acres	78,345	180,822	686,921	754,747	748,956	114,685	1,021,951	336,187	273,503	249,363	755,511	399,138	444,548
SA Fires	34,267	31,594	34,474	35,068	27,721	22,999	18,773	22,164	38,945	25,708	24,789	25,718	29,171
SA Acres	752,694	556,267	1,591,044	1,960,764	1,591,101	498,925	556,902	532,835	1,518,116	682,996	1,994,830	757,955	1,024,164
SO Fires	3,786	4,175	3,996	5,389	4,453	4,632	5,419	5,324	4,460	4,329	5,263	4,833	4,596
SO Acres	80,218	304,925	479,207	595,873	348,722	55,092	1,144,214	320,378	87,350	155,134	531,215	352,434	357,111
SW Fires	2,220	2,313	3,497	3,094	3,288	2,681	3,489	2,404	2,133	2,817	2,911	2,705	2,794
SW Acres	230,241	202,486	584,620	571,021	549,235	461,005	1,040,233	638,861	983,957	400,400	360,408	704,891	566,206
Total Fires:	63,612	68,151	67,743	71,499	58,083	50,477	58,950	58,985	68,988	56,580	64,897	58,796	62,307
Total Acres:	3,595,613	10,125,149	5,509,995	10,026,086	8,767,492	4,664,362	10,122,336	7,125,643	7,577,183	2,693,910	8,924,884	6,436,687	7,020,777

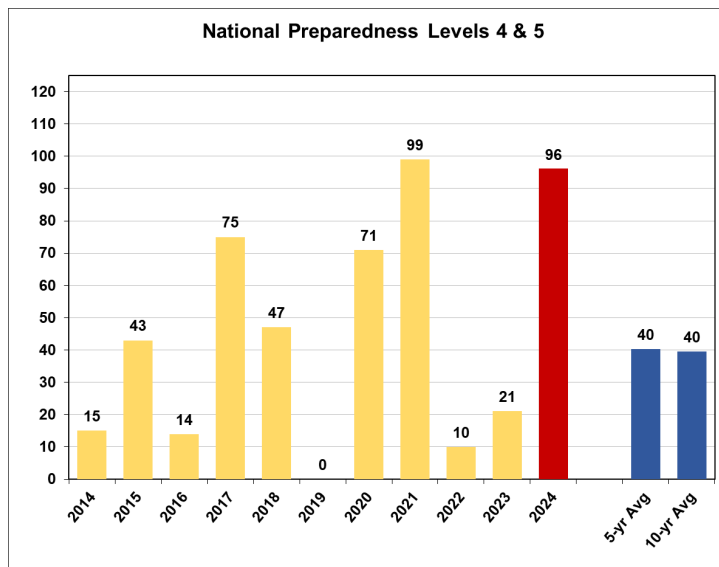
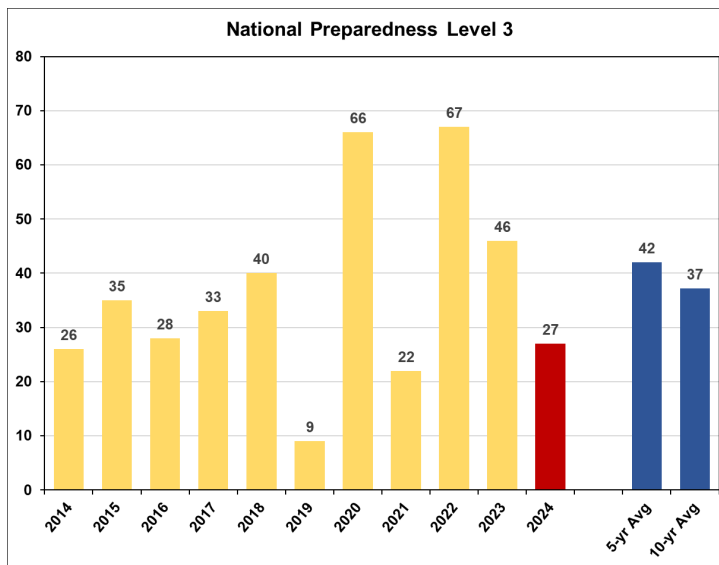
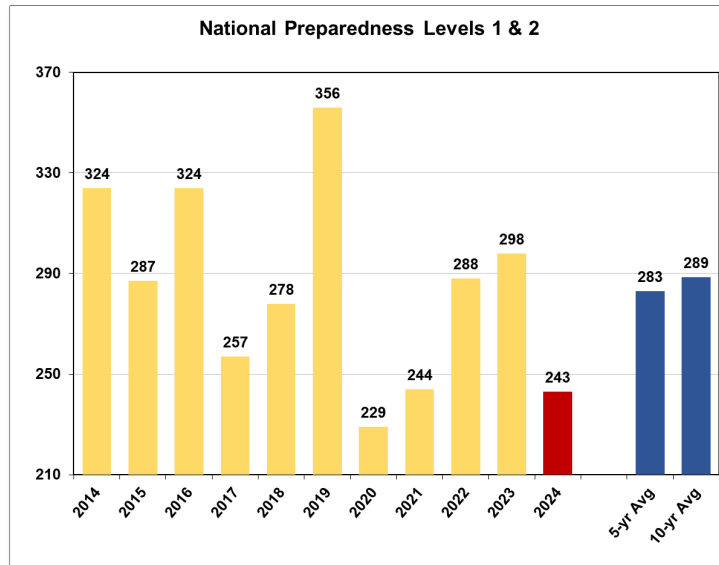
National Preparedness Levels

In 2024 the National Preparedness Level (PL) was elevated and decreased accordingly:

- Elevated from PL 1 to PL 2 on May 21
- Elevated from PL 2 to PL 3 on June 28
- Elevated from PL 3 to PL 4 on July 10
- Elevated from PL 4 to PL 5 on July 18
- Decreased from PL 5 to PL 4 on August 22
- Elevated from PL 4 to PL 5 on September 6
- Decreased from PL 5 to PL4 on September 20
- Decreased from PL 4 to PL 3 on September 26
- Elevated from PL 3 to PL 4 on October 4
- Elevated from PL 4 to PL 5 on October 8
- Decreased from PL 5 to PL 4 on October 18
- Decreased from PL 4 to PL 3 on October 22
- Decreased from PL 3 to PL 2 on October 29
- Decreased from PL 2 to PL 1 on November 13

Total Number of Days at Each National Preparedness Level

PL	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1	31	29	31	30	20	0	0	0	0	0	18	31	190
2	0	0	0	0	11	27	0	0	0	3	12	0	53
3	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	5	10	0	0	27
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	11	8	0	0	37
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	21	14	10	0	0	59
Total:	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	366



National Preparedness Level Summary

Total Days at National Preparedness Levels

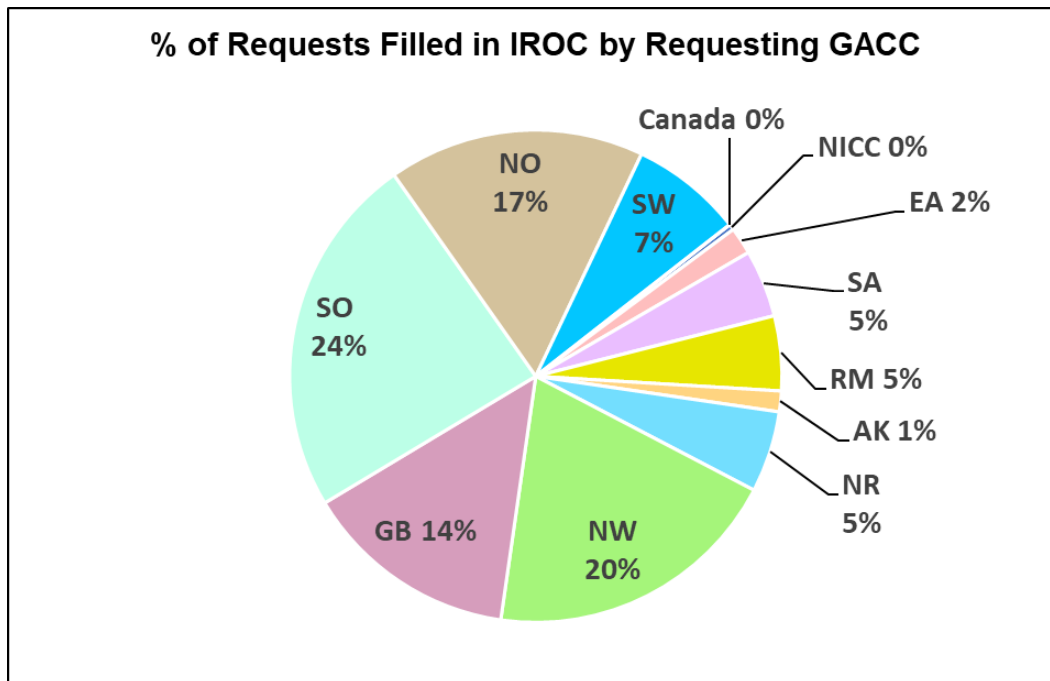
Year	PL 1	PL 2	PL 3	PL 4	PL 5	PL1&2	PL4&5
1990	247	74	31	6	7	321	13
1991	255	103	7	0	0	358	0
1992	278	67	15	6	0	345	6
1993	268	97	0	0	0	365	0
1994	235	26	54	4	46	261	50
1995	254	96	15	0	0	350	0
1996	98	179	60	8	21	277	29
1997	216	149	0	0	0	365	0
1998	157	172	30	6	0	329	6
1999	159	165	33	8	0	324	8
2000	179	73	61	13	40	252	53
2001	188	142	9	10	16	330	26
2002	187	76	14	26	62	263	88
2003	92	155	60	10	48	247	58
2004	249	57	60	0	0	306	0
2005	233	44	47	41	0	277	41
2006	118	137	44	16	50	255	66
2007	212	76	17	21	39	288	60
2008	209	84	15	36	22	293	58
2009	275	62	28	0	0	337	0
2010	231	134	0	0	0	365	0
2011	207	92	59	7	0	299	7
2012	212	49	60	45	0	261	45
2013	253	46	42	17	7	299	24
2014	242	82	26	15	0	324	15
2015	253	34	35	19	24	287	43
2016	251	73	28	14	0	324	14
2017	185	72	33	36	39	257	75
2018	191	87	40	13	34	278	47
2019	241	115	9	0	0	356	0
2020	205	24	66	26	45	229	71
2021	161	83	22	31	68	244	99
2022	152	136	67	10	0	288	10
2023	211	86	46	21	0	298	21
2024	190	53	27	37	59	243	96

Averages	PL1&2	PL 3	PL4&5
Total Days: 5-yr Avg	283	42	40
Total Days: 10-yr Avg	289	37	40

Requests Filled Nationally in IROC

2024 was a well above average year for the wildland firefighter and dispatch community. Over 520,000 requests were filled nationally in IROC. An increase of well over 180,000 orders were filled compared to 2023. The following data shows the number of IROC requests filled in 2024.

GACC	Aircraft	Crew	Equipment	Overhead	Supply	Total
AK	642	89	907	5,107	330	7,075
EA	237	90	2,511	6,374	121	9,333
GB	4,747	1,345	11,092	53,488	2,932	73,604
NICC	67	29	273	1,582	46	1,997
NO	9,197	3,482	24,553	48,826	1,729	87,787
NR	2,218	545	5,559	18,301	1,209	27,832
NW	8,462	2,555	21,278	63,736	6,170	102,201
RM	2,551	490	3,370	18,381	795	25,587
SA	786	106	3,318	18,297	575	23,082
SO	11,082	5,828	33,905	71,095	2,270	124,180
SW	2,166	845	4,803	28,189	2,367	38,370
Canada	0	0	0	8	0	8
Total	42,155	15,404	111,569	333,384	18,544	521,056



*** Disclaimer: Of the 333,384 overhead requests, 249,858 requests were subordinate requests attached to parent aircraft, overhead, crew, and engine requests. Of the 521,056 requests, 7,039 requests were support requests attached to parent aircraft, overhead, crew, and engine requests.

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

Requests Processed Through the NICC

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

International Resource Mobilizations

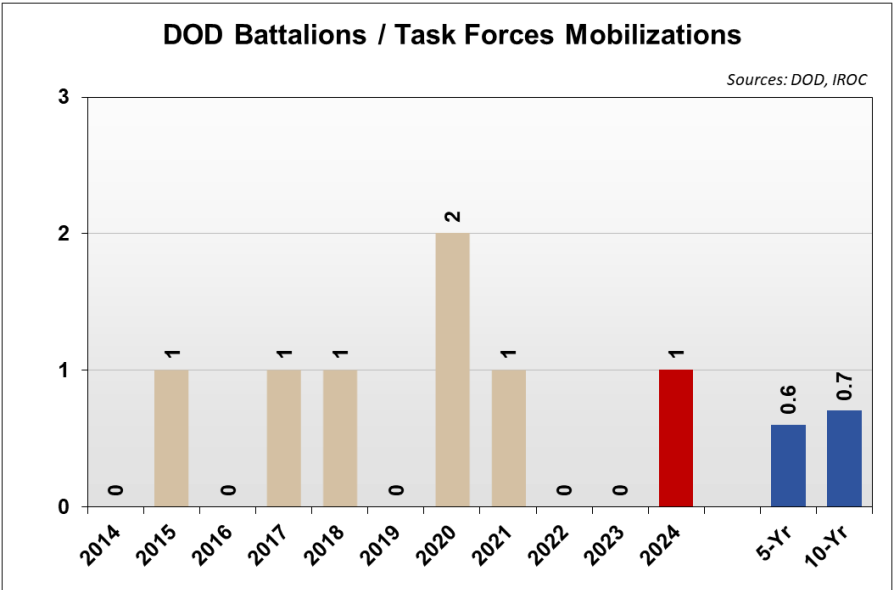
In 2024, The United States mobilized 8 individual overhead personnel to Canada to assist with Burned Area Emergency Response efforts.

Sixty individual overhead personnel were mobilized in support of United States wildfires in the Northwest Area from Australia and New Zealand.

One fire suppression crew from Parks Canada and one fire suppression crew from Saskatchewan, Canada were mobilized in support of United States wildfires in the Great Basin Area.

Department of Defense Mobilizations

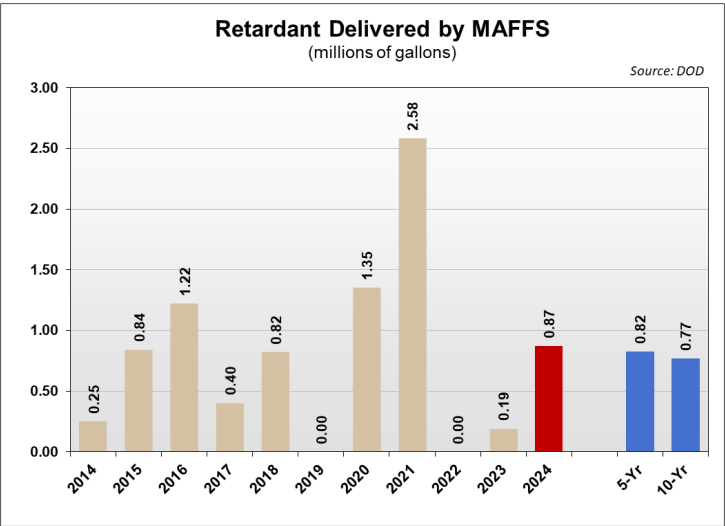
In 2024, NICC processed one half military battalion request which was provided by the 14th Brigade Engineer Battalion and the 1st Battalion, 17th Infantry Regiment based out of Joint Base Lewis McChord (JBLM). All DOD resources were deployed in support of wildland fire operations on the Boise National Forest in the Great Basin Area.



Modular Airborne Fire Fighting Systems (MAFFS)

MAFFS air tankers were activated on July 14 and released on September 5. National statistics for the 77-day activation are listed below:

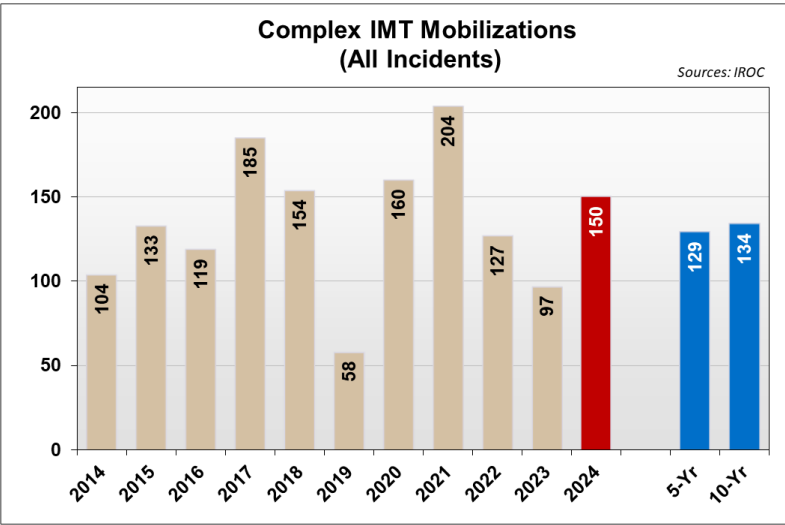
- Total missions: 323
- Total employment hours: 398
- Total retardant drops: 315
- Total gallons of retardant dropped: 871,205



Incident Management Team Mobilizations

In 2024, the firefighting community fully transitioned to the Complex Incident Management Team (CIMT) business model. All federal Type 1 and Type 2 Incident Management Team mobilizations prior to 2024 have been combined and are listed below.

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

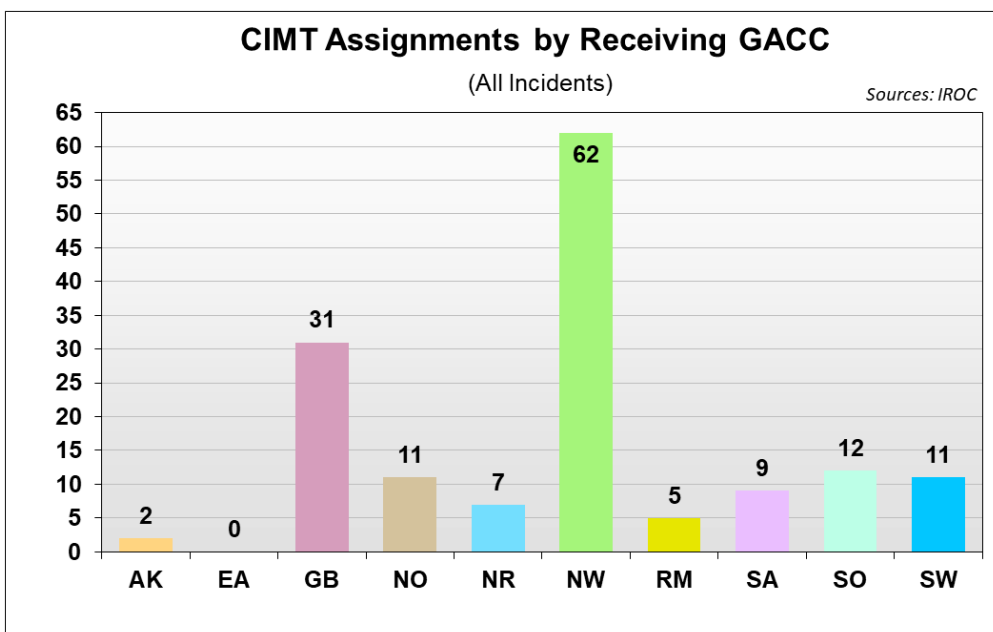
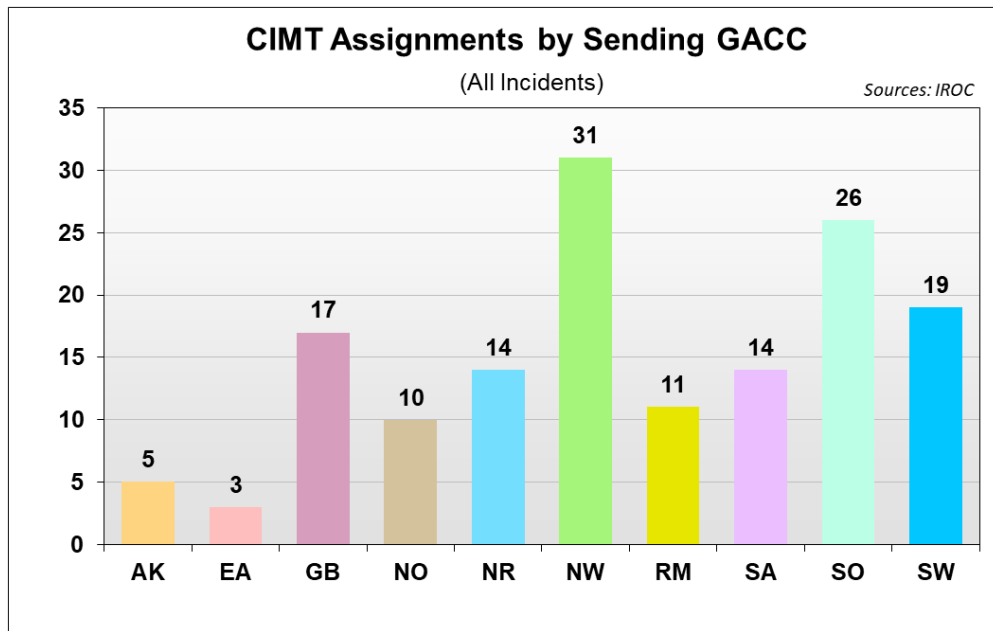


National Incident Management Organization

National Incident Management Organization (NIMO) teams were assigned to three wildfire incidents for 50 days. NIMO teams were also mobilized to three non-wildfire incidents for 97 days.

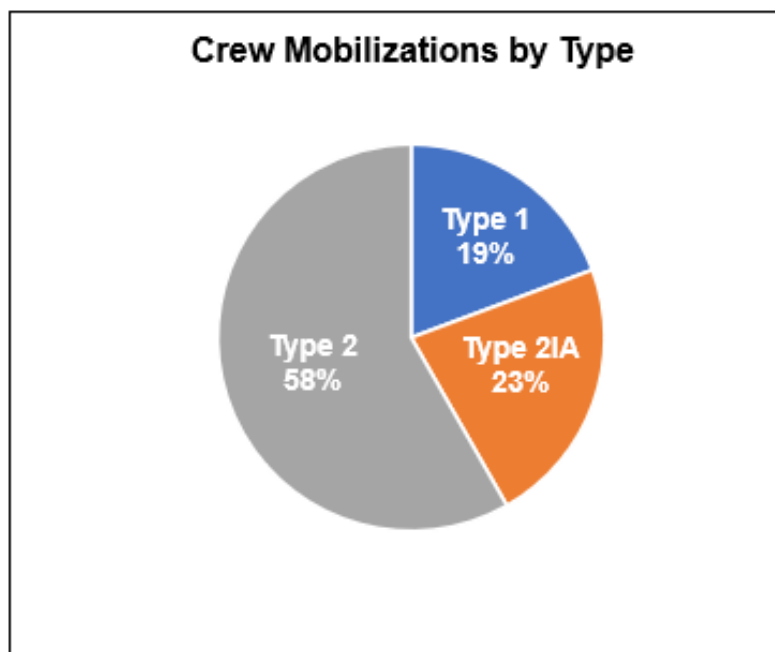
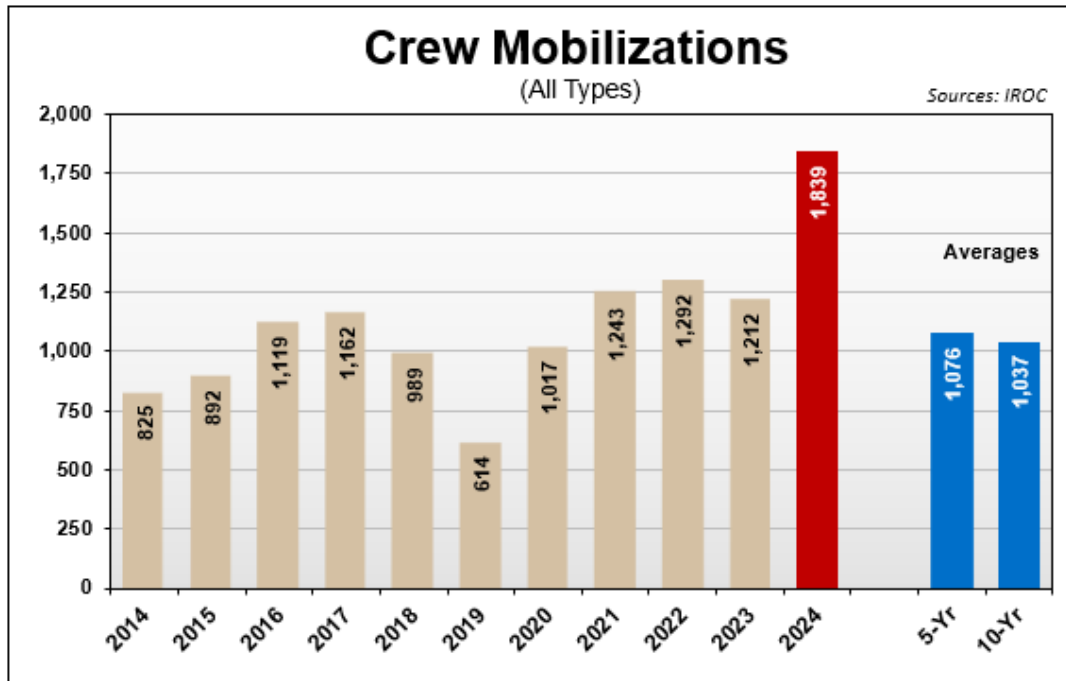
Complex Incident Management Teams

National Complex Incident Management Teams (CIMT) were mobilized 150 times. CIMTs were assigned for over 2,000 days. The following graphs show the mobilization of CIMTs by sending and receiving Geographic Area.



Crew Mobilizations

NICC received 3,350 crew requests in 2024. Of those requests: 1,839 were filled, 636 were canceled and 875 were UTF. The NICC received 1,119 orders for Type 1 crews, 1,511 orders for Type 2 crews and 720 orders for Type 2 IA crews. The number of crew mobilizations in 2024 was above both the five and 10-year average.



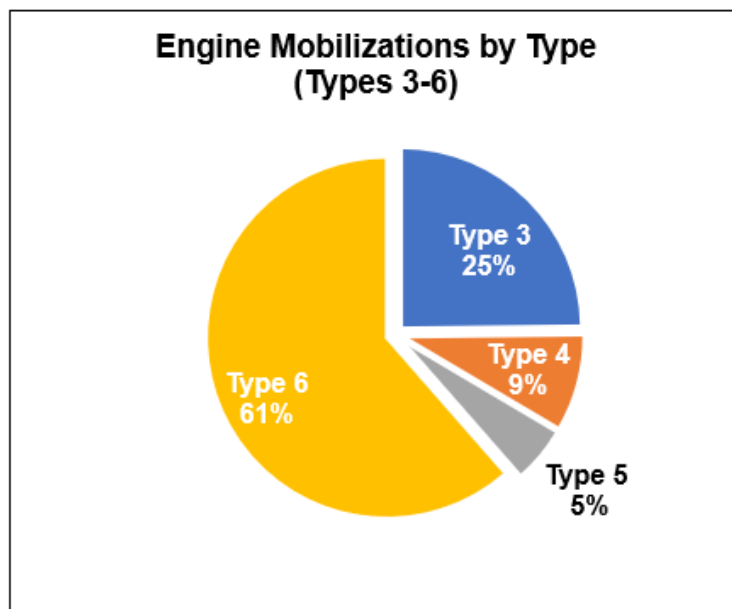
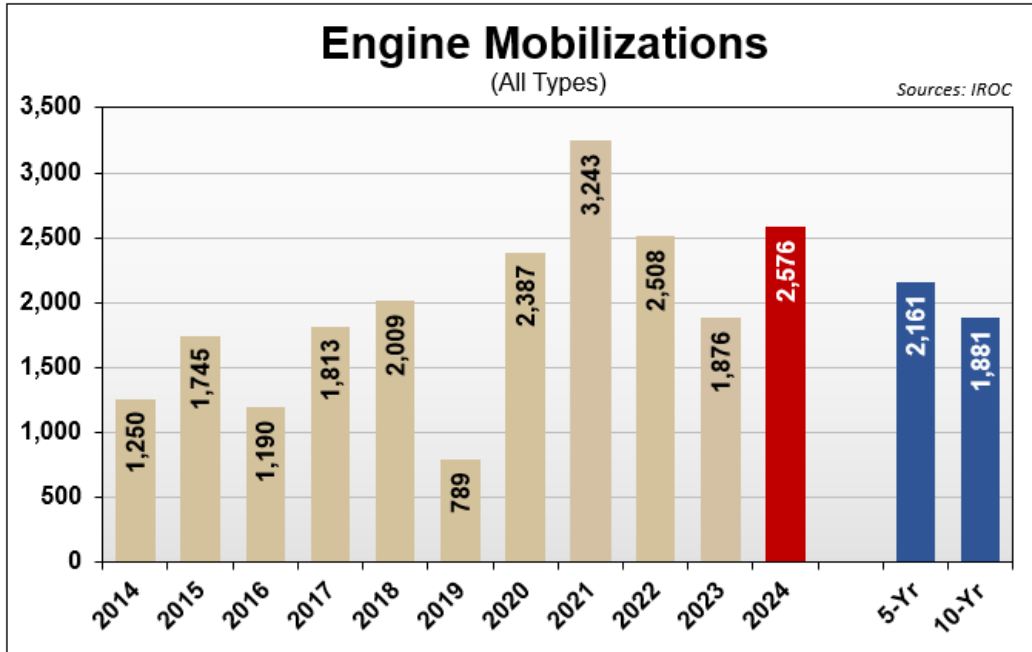
Crew Requests Summary by Requesting Agency and Geographic Area

	Type 1 Crew			Type 2 Crew			Type 2-IA Crew			Crew Totals			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
BIA	1	1	0	9	18	1	8	0	0	18	19	1	38
BLM	18	15	10	57	15	9	16	5	2	91	35	21	147
DOD	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
FEMA	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	5
FS	304	199	472	861	125	151	333	102	165	1,498	426	788	2,712
FWS	4	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	10
NPS	13	2	7	18	3	2	5	2	2	36	7	11	54
ST	13	41	8	120	88	28	49	11	16	182	140	52	374
Other	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	9
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	355	265	499	1,071	249	191	413	122	185	1,839	636	875	
Total:	1,119			1,511			720			3,350			

	Type 1 Crew			Type 2 Crew			Type 2-IA Crew			Crew Totals			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
AK	14	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	18	0	3	21
EA	3	1	6	2	0	0	8	0	1	13	1	7	21
GB	90	34	85	209	17	16	105	21	57	404	72	158	634
NICC	17	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	27	0	1	28
NO	31	88	250	139	74	64	58	25	27	228	187	341	756
NR	21	13	40	58	1	0	30	11	38	109	25	78	212
NW	55	34	41	382	143	88	41	1	23	478	178	152	808
RM	35	10	15	88	2	2	63	4	12	186	16	29	231
SA	12	2	7	0	1	0	12	3	0	24	6	7	37
SO	39	82	51	155	9	21	48	53	25	242	144	97	483
SW	38	1	0	38	2	0	34	4	2	110	7	2	119
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	355	265	499	1,071	249	191	413	122	185	1,839	636	875	
Total:	1,119			1,511			720			3,350			

Engine Mobilizations

NICC received 4,550 engine requests in 2024. Of those requests: 2,576 were filled, 1,046 were canceled and 928 were UTF. Type 3 engines were the most requested engine with 2,110 requests and 639 fills. Type 6 engines were the next most requested with 2,005 requests and 1,582 fills. The number of engine mobilizations was above the five and 10-year averages.



Engine Requests Summary by Requesting Agency

	Type 1 Engine			Type 2 Engine			Type 3 Engine			Type 4 Engine		
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF
BIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	1	4	1	
BLM	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	39	31	42	4	14
DOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
FEMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
FS	0	1	0	0	0	0	512	381	636	153	21	16
FWS	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	7	0	
NPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	
ST	0	0	7	0	0	0	64	335	22	16	5	3
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	0	1	0	
<i>Subtotal:</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>639</i>	<i>776</i>	<i>695</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>33</i>
Total:	8			0			2,110			287		

	Type 5 Engine			Type 6 Engine			Type 7 Engine			Engine Totals			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	<i>Total</i>
BIA	1	0	1	150	14	10	2	0	0	112	20	12	144
BLM	17	0	0	116	17	8	0	0	0	224	60	53	337
DOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FS	80	0	0	1,030	149	138	0	1	0	1,775	553	790	3,118
FWS	1	0	0	19	0	1	0	0	0	30	6	1	37
NPS	0	0	0	27	3	8	0	0	0	28	5	13	46
ST	30	3	0	233	50	19	0	0	3	343	393	54	790
Other	1	0	0	7	1	5	0	0	0	14	9	5	28
<i>Subtotal:</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,582</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2,576</i>	<i>1,046</i>	<i>928</i>	
Total:	134			2,005			6			4,550			

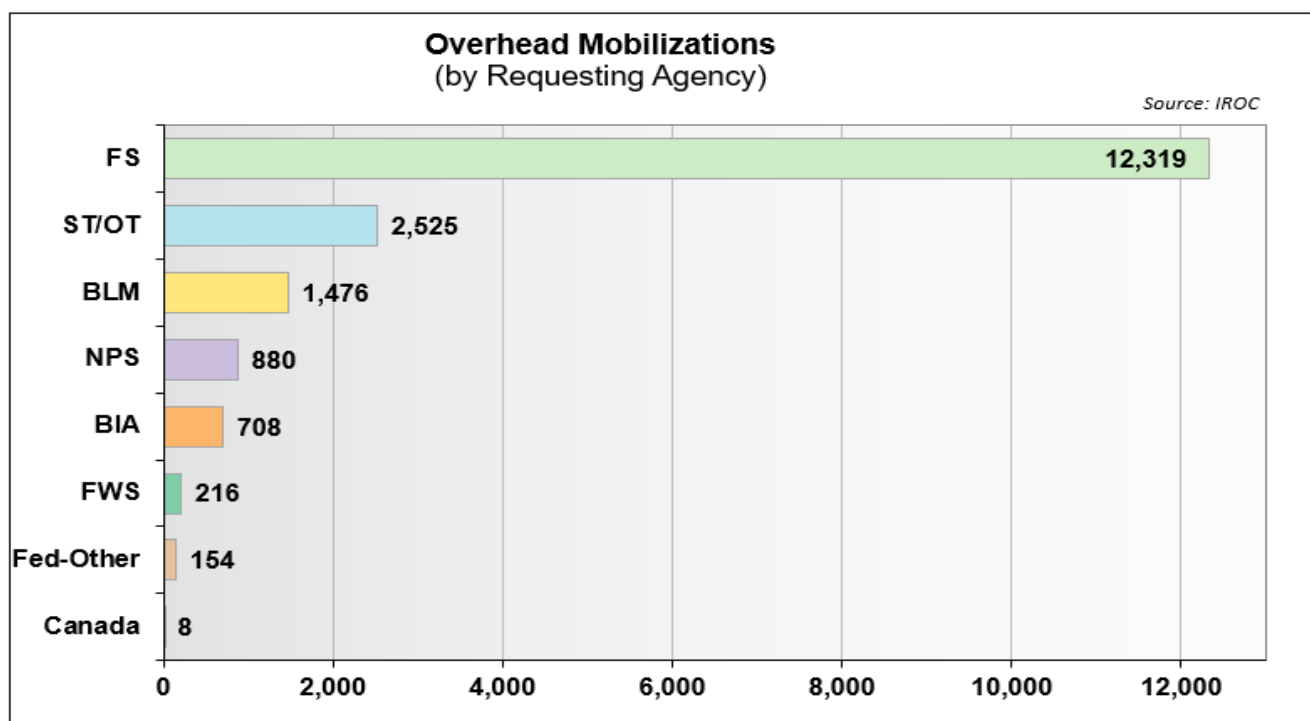
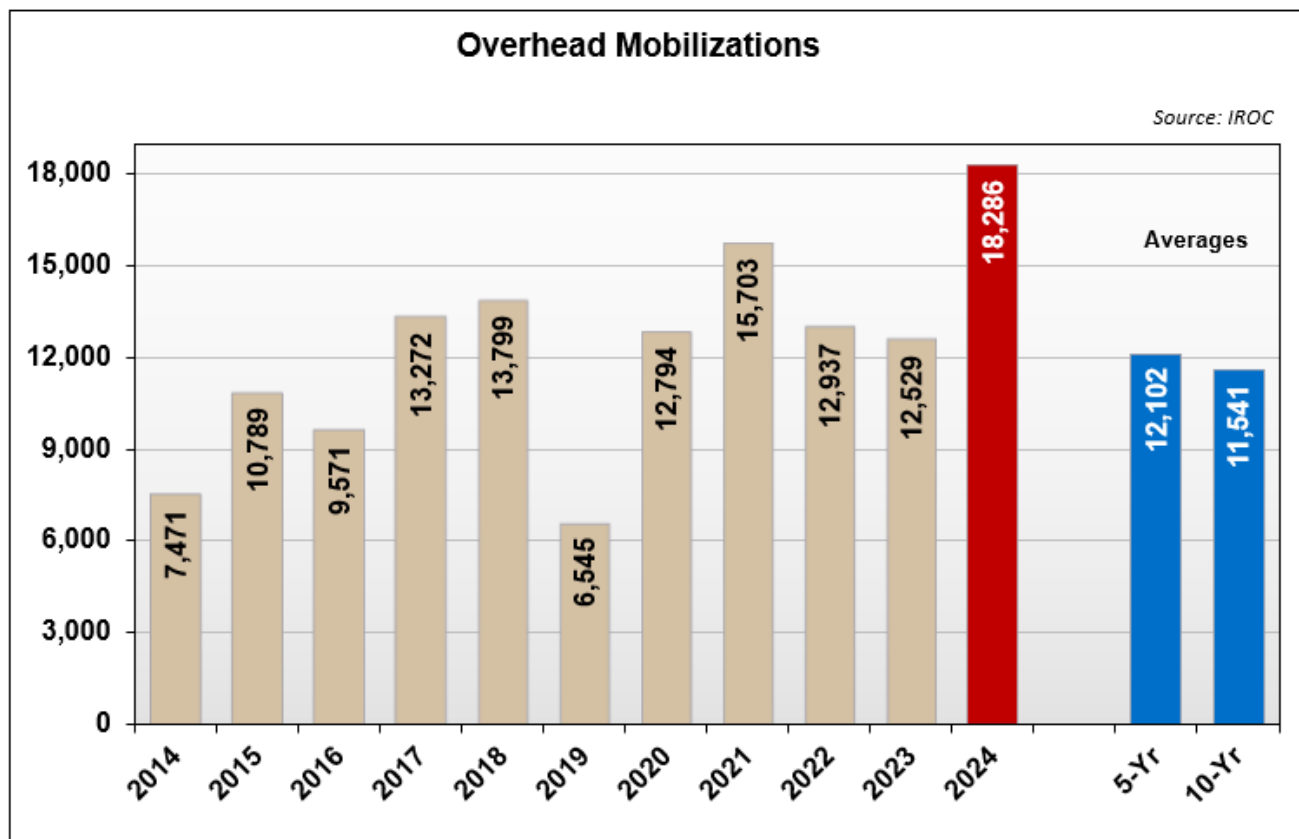
Engine Requests Summary by Requesting Geographic Area

	Type 1 Engine			Type 2 Engine			Type 3 Engine			Type 4 Engine		
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF
AK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	9	11	3	1	0
GB	0	1	0	0	0	0	122	66	61	49	4	22
NICC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	329	257	35	0	0
NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	13	33	9	0	1
NW	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	95	46	71	24	5
RM	0	0	7	0	0	0	34	39	61	17	2	4
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	1	1	2	0	0
SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	205	208	23	0	0
SW	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	19	17	13	0	1
<i>Subtotal:</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>639</i>	<i>776</i>	<i>695</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>33</i>
Total:	8			0			2,110			287		

	Type 5 Engine			Type 6 Engine			Type 7 Engine			Engine Totals			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
AK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
EA	5	0	0	63	14	21	0	0	0	83	24	32	139
GB	18	0	0	215	42	24	0	0	0	404	113	107	624
NICC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO	39	0	0	217	4	4	0	0	0	579	333	261	1,173
NR	6	0	1	101	29	54	0	0	0	99	42	89	230
NW	34	3	0	377	69	16	0	0	3	571	191	70	832
RM	2	0	0	131	25	25	0	1	0	184	67	97	348
SA	10	0	0	194	31	27	2	0	0	230	32	28	290
SO	15	0	0	131	9	2	0	0	0	350	214	210	774
SW	1	0	0	153	11	16	0	0	0	199	30	34	263
<i>Subtotal:</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,582</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2,576</i>	<i>1,046</i>	<i>928</i>	
Total:	134			2,005			6			4,550			

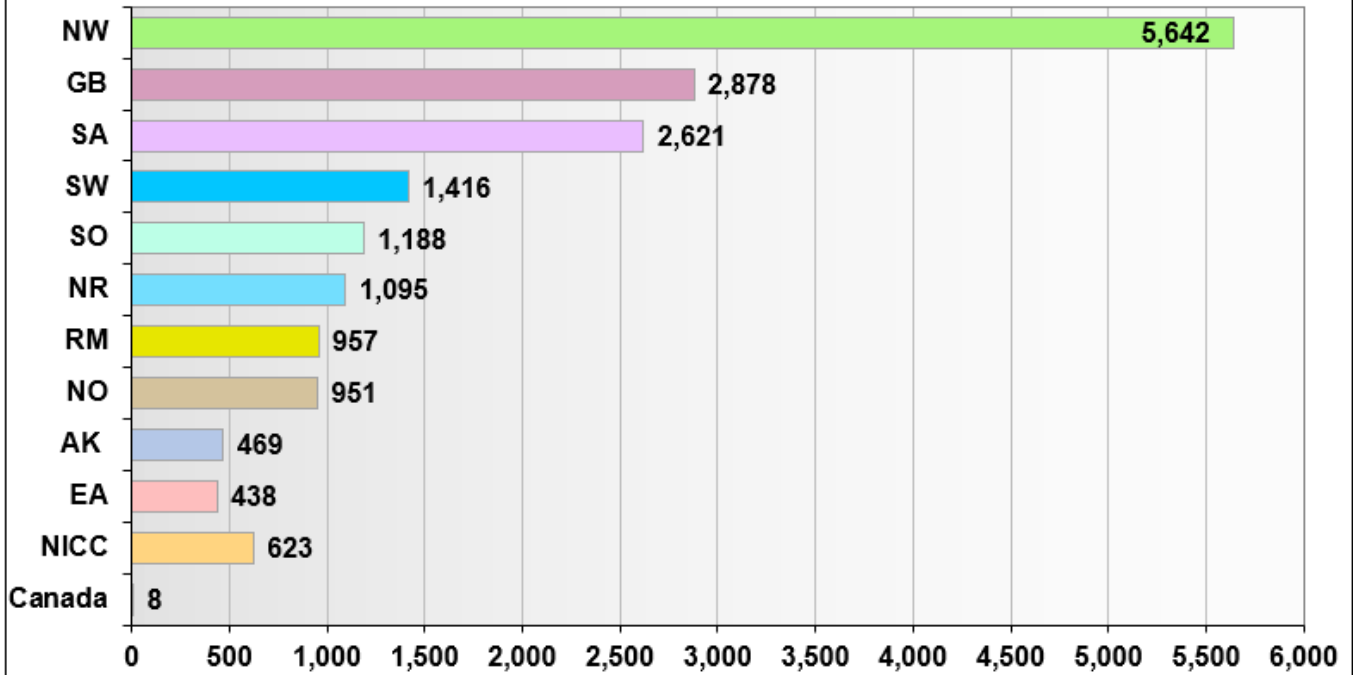
Overhead Mobilizations

NICC received 34,062 overhead requests in 2024. Of those requests: 18,286 were filled, 6,255 were canceled, and 9,521 were UTF. The number of overhead mobilizations was well over the five and 10-year averages.



Overhead Mobilizations (by Requesting Geographic Area)

Source: IROC



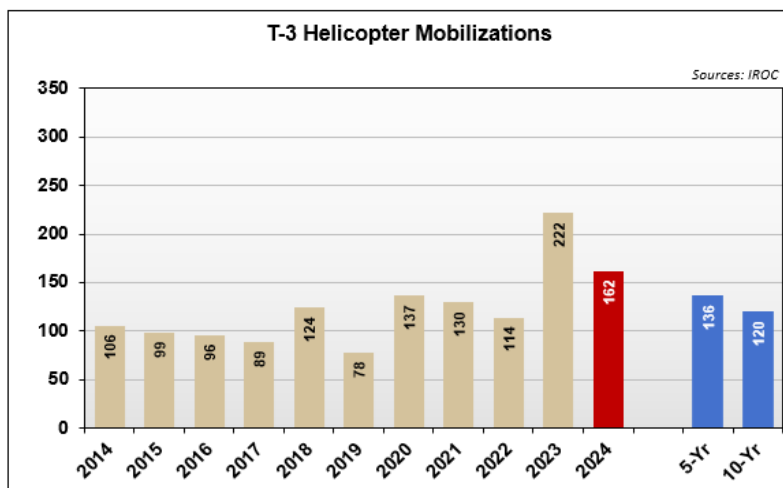
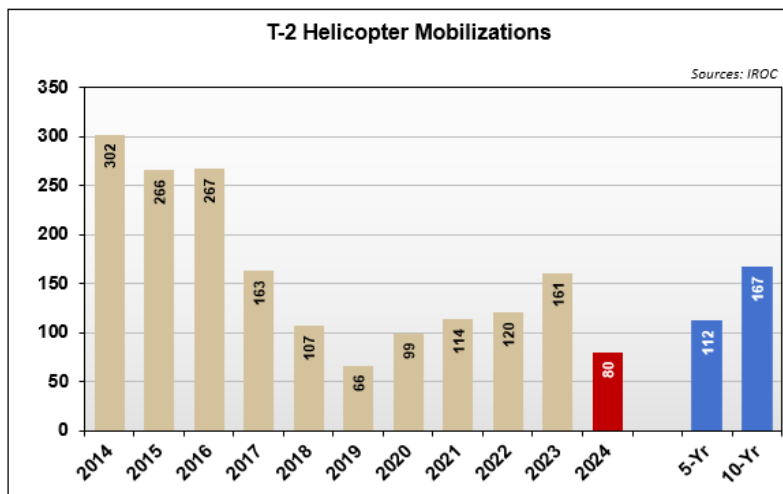
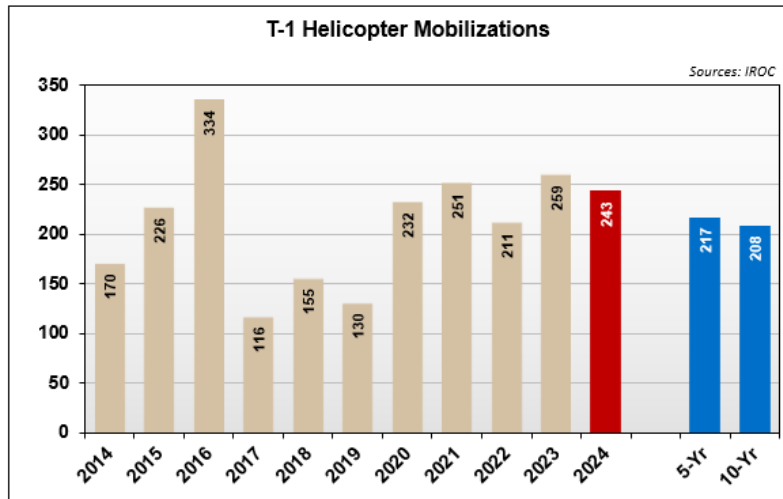
Overhead Requests Summary

	Individual Overhead			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
BIA	708	188	100	996
BLM	1,476	590	610	2,676
DOD	10	1	1	12
FEMA	144	24	39	207
FS	12,319	3,979	7,107	23,405
FWS	216	53	36	305
NPS	880	113	271	1,264
ST	2,499	1,288	1,340	5,127
Other	26	19	16	61
Canada	8	0	1	9
Australia	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	18,286	6,255	9,521	
Total:	34,062			

	Individual Overhead			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
AK	469	46	36	551
EA	438	71	28	537
GB	2,878	737	2,257	5,872
NICC	623	28	39	690
NO	951	509	944	2,404
NR	1,095	383	627	2,105
NW	5,642	3,301	3,802	12,745
RM	957	181	388	1,526
SA	2,621	228	283	3,132
SO	1,188	583	918	2,689
SW	1,416	188	198	1,802
Other	0	0	0	0
Canada	8	0	1	9
Australia	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	18,286	6,255	9,521	
Total:	34,062			

Helicopter Mobilizations

NICC received 880 orders for Type 1, 2, and 3 helicopters in 2024. Of those requests: 485 were filled, 174 were canceled and 221 were UTF. Overall, Type 1 and Type 3 mobilizations were above the five and 10-year averages. Type 2 mobilizations were below the five and 10-year averages.



Helicopter Requests Summary by Requesting Agency

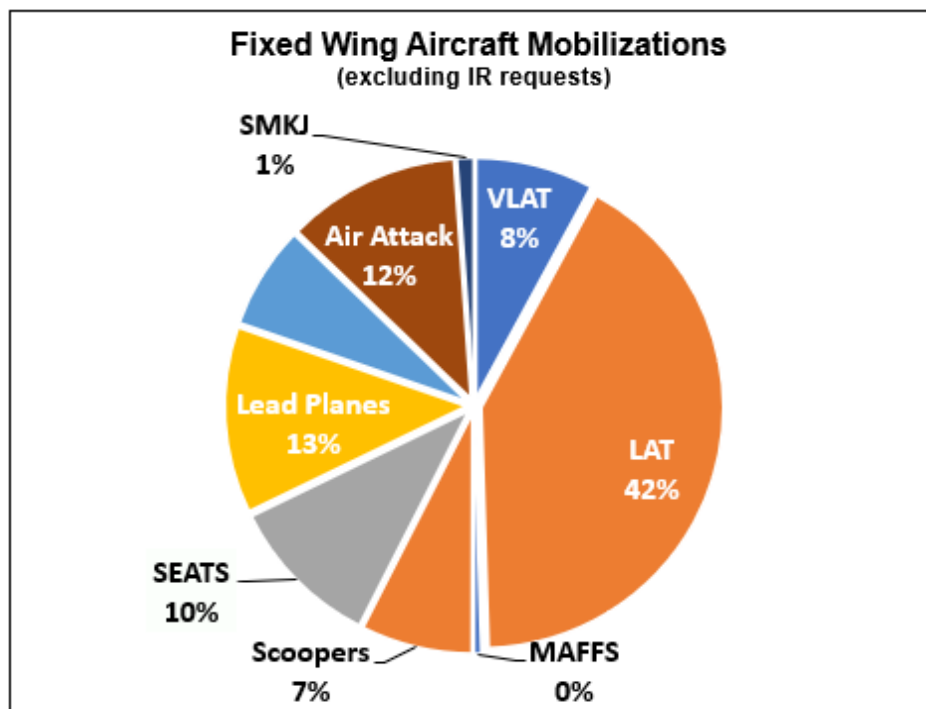
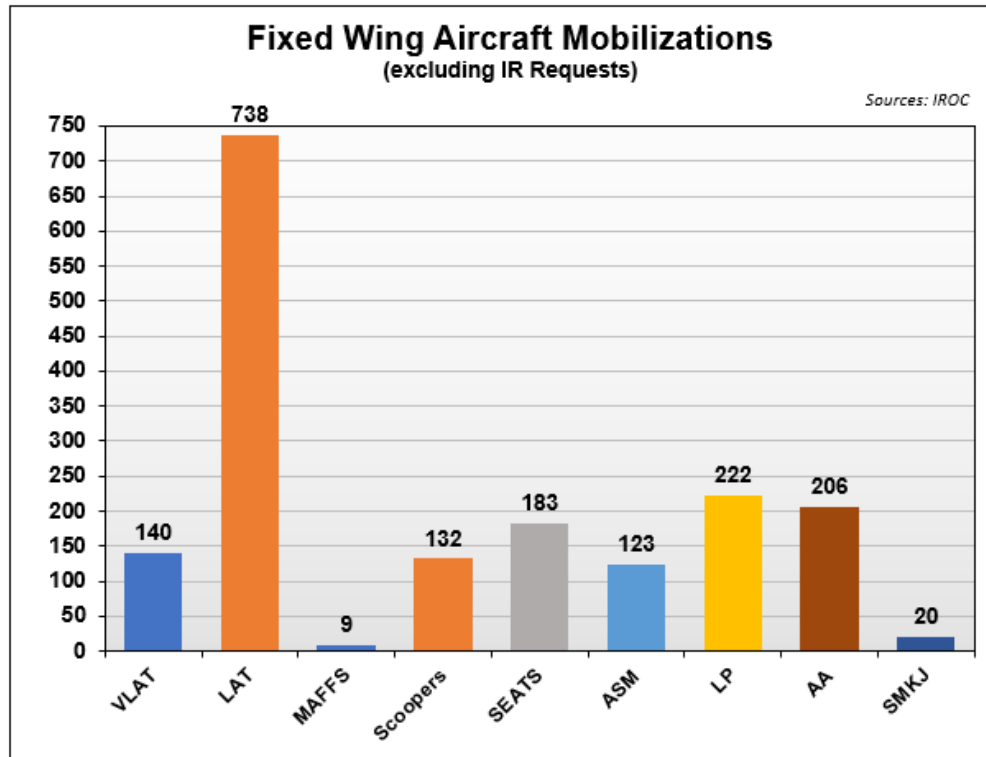
	Type 1			Type 2						Type 3			Helicopter Totals			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Standard Use			Limited Use			Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
BIA	1	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	4	19
BLM	8	9	3	10	8	7	2	1	1	21	13	7	41	31	18	90
DOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FS	204	45	74	48	25	33	10	6	4	117	40	56	379	116	167	662
FWS	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	4
NPS	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	4	5	1	10
ST	28	7	7	3	6	11	2	0	2	10	7	10	43	20	30	93
Other	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	243	65	89	65	39	52	15	8	7	162	62	73	485	174	221	
Total:	397			156			30			297			880			

Helicopter Requests Summary by Requesting Geographic Area

	Type 1			Type 2						Type 3			Helicopter Totals			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Standard Use			Limited Use			Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
AK	0	2	0	5	3	1	0	0	0	5	3	0	10	8	1	19
EA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	9	0	0	9
GB	55	17	37	19	4	20	1	1	2	40	10	26	115	32	85	232
NICC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO	21	2	8	3	5	12	0	0	0	14	9	7	38	16	27	81
NR	20	15	22	2	3	2	9	3	1	13	9	13	44	30	38	112
NW	37	10	19	18	9	13	1	2	4	33	16	23	89	37	59	185
RM	20	3	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	4	1	3	27	5	7	39
SA	22	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	21	0	0	46	3	0	49
SO	44	6	1	8	11	1	1	1	0	7	8	1	60	26	3	89
SW	22	8	1	5	3	0	2	0	0	18	6	0	47	17	1	65
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	243	65	89	65	39	52	15	8	7	162	62	73	485	174	221	
Total:	397			156			30			297			880			

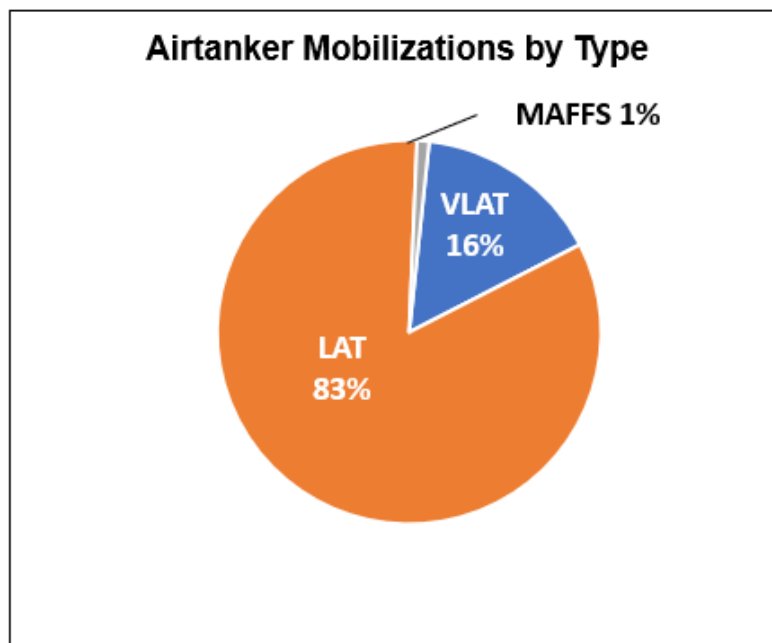
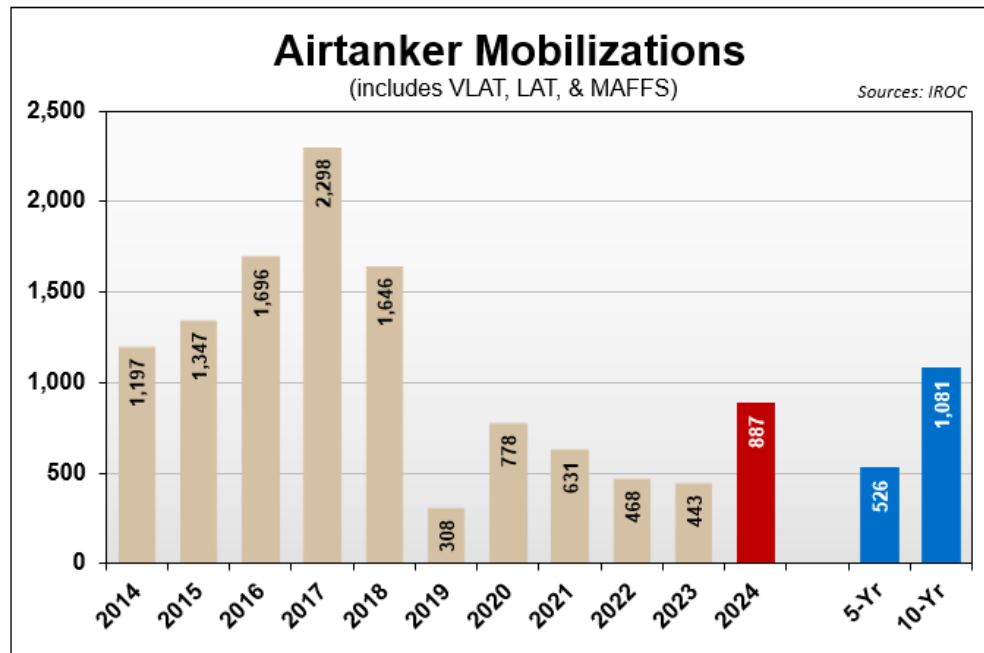
Fixed Wing Aircraft Mobilizations

Fixed wing aircraft include very large airtankers (VLAT), large airtankers (LAT), multi-engine airtankers (Scoopers), single engine airtankers (SEATs), lead planes (LP), aerial supervision modules (ASM), air attack (AA), infrared (IR), and smokejumper aircraft (SMKJ). NICC received 5,855 requests for fixed wing aircraft in 2024. Of those requests: 4,093 were filled, 714 were canceled and 1,048 were UTF.



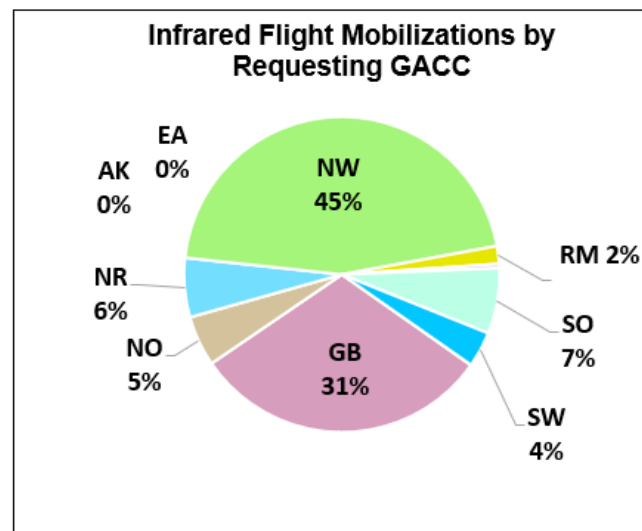
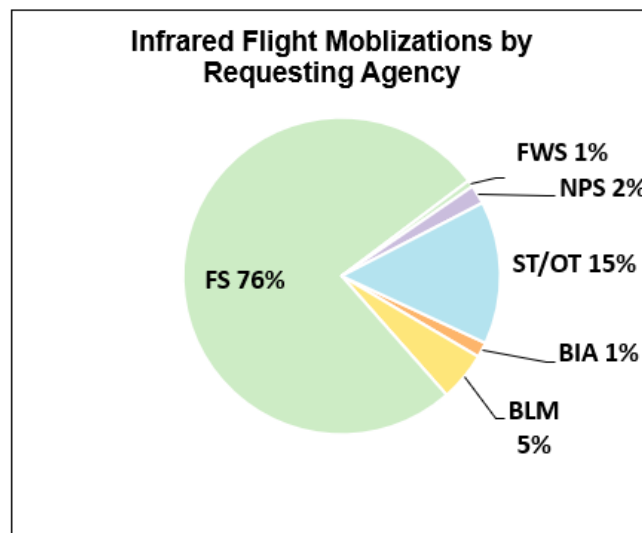
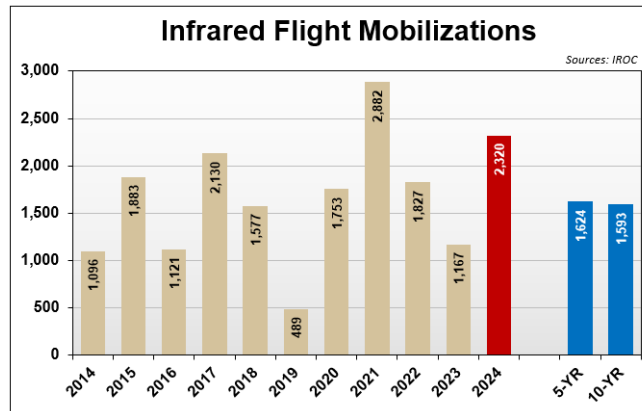
Airtanker Mobilizations

NICC received 1,271 requests for very large and large airtankers in 2024. Of those requests: 887 were filled, 183 were canceled and 201 were UTF. Airtanker mobilizations were between the five 10-year averages.



Infrared Aircraft Mobilizations

NICC received 3,287 infrared (IR) aircraft requests. Of those requests: 2,320 were filled, 351 were cancelled and 616 were UTF. IR requests were well above the five and 10-year averages.



Fixed Wing Aircraft Requests Summary by Requesting Agency

	Very Large Airtanker (VLAT)			Large Airtanker (LAT)			Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS)			Type 3 Multi-Engine Airtanker (Scoopers)			Single Engine Airtanker (SEAT)			Lead Plane (LP)		
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF
BIA	4	1	1	20	10	2	0	0	0	4	0	2	20	1	0	3	3	0
BLM	17	7	9	89	34	38	0	0	0	20	0	8	42	10	3	27	8	2
DOD	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FS	83	17	24	469	69	58	8	0	1	77	40	78	42	13	8	160	24	23
FWS	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	1
NPS	1	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST	34	10	24	149	30	37	1	0	0	27	5	10	75	9	24	31	11	8
Other	1	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Subtotal:	140	40	59	738	143	141	9	0	1	132	49	100	183	35	37	222	46	34
Total:	239			1,022			10			281			255			302		

	Aerial Supervision Module (ASM)			Air Attack (AA)			Infrared (IR)			Smokejumper Aircraft (SKMJ)			Fixed Wing Aircraft Total Requests			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
BIA	1	0	0	8	1	1	36	9	11	0	0	0	96	25	17	138
BLM	6	1	0	25	8	4	116	25	25	2	0	0	344	93	89	526
DOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5
FEMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FS	106	11	4	126	20	43	1,769	240	470	18	0	0	2,858	434	709	4,001
FWS	0	0	0	2	0	0	16	2	1	0	0	0	25	4	4	33
NPS	0	0	0	2	0	0	45	12	19	0	0	0	58	17	22	97
ST	10	5	2	43	4	6	337	59	90	0	0	0	707	133	201	1,041
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	5	6	14
Subtotal:	123	17	6	206	33	54	2,320	351	616	20	0	0	4,093	714	1,048	
Total:	146			293			3,287			20			5,855			

Fixed Wing Aircraft Requests Summary by Requesting Geographic Area

	Very Large Airtanker (VLAT)			Large Airtanker (LAT)			Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS)			Type 3 Multi-Engine Airtanker (Scoopers)			Single Engine Airtanker (SEAT)			Lead Plane (LP)		
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF
AK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	0
EA	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	4	1	0	0	0
GB	18	4	17	136	20	40	0	0	0	37	14	40	25	9	2	44	5	10
NICC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	16	1	0
NO	22	3	14	72	11	14	0	0	0	8	2	2	4	0	2	11	1	5
NR	7	5	4	60	8	6	0	0	0	8	6	8	9	4	2	9	4	3
NW	34	11	10	168	36	36	0	0	0	27	5	39	40	12	4	64	15	7
RM	22	1	7	96	19	24	0	0	0	14	6	6	14	0	1	37	8	7
SA	1	0	0	22	3	7	1	0	0	14	0	0	54	4	23	15	1	0
SO	26	13	4	99	28	9	8	0	1	8	6	0	0	0	0	6	1	0
SW	10	3	3	83	18	5	0	0	0	10	10	1	15	2	2	19	10	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	140	40	59	738	143	141	9	0	1	132	49	100	183	35	37	222	46	34
Total:	239			1,022			10			281			255			302		

	Aerial Supervision Module (ASM)			Air Attack (AA)			Infrared (IR)			Smokejumper Aircraft (SMKJ)			Fixed Wing Aircraft Total Requests			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
AK	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	16	1	7	24
EA	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	6	2	31
GB	16	0	1	35	6	18	708	42	183	4	0	0	1,023	100	311	1,434
NICC	3	0	0	7	1	1	14	1	2	1	0	0	43	3	3	49
NO	8	0	1	4	4	8	119	8	25	1	0	0	249	29	71	349
NR	12	3	1	18	5	6	140	46	41	3	0	0	266	81	71	418
NW	18	1	0	41	11	6	1,047	161	289	5	0	0	1,444	252	391	2,087
RM	4	1	0	22	2	3	42	10	15	3	0	0	254	47	63	364
SA	7	2	3	37	1	3	10	2	1	0	0	0	161	13	37	211
SO	39	9	0	11	1	5	155	27	14	1	0	0	353	85	33	471
SW	14	1	0	25	0	3	84	53	43	1	0	0	261	97	59	417
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	123	17	6	206	33	54	2,320	351	616	20	0	0	4,093	714	1,048	
Total:	146			293			3,287			20			5,855			

Unmanned Aircraft Systems

The NICC received 147 requests for UAS resources in 2024. Of those requests: 90 were filled, 21 were cancelled, and 36 were UTF. Individual statistics are shown in the tables below.

	Fixed Wing			Rotor Wing			UAS Totals			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
BIA	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	4
BLM	0	0	0	4	1	2	4	1	2	7
DOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FS	5	0	1	66	16	31	71	16	32	119
FWS	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3
NPS	0	0	0	5	1	0	5	1	0	6
ST	0	0	0	4	2	2	4	2	2	8
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	5	0	1	85	21	35	90	21	36	
Total:	6			141			147			

	Fixed Wing			Rotor Wing			UAS Totals			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
AK	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
EA	0	0	0	3	0	10	3	0	10	13
GB	1	0	0	24	5	8	25	5	8	38
NICC	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
NO	2	0	0	4	3	3	6	3	3	12
NR	0	0	0	9	4	2	9	4	2	15
NW	2	0	1	9	2	7	11	2	8	21
RM	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
SA	0	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	15
SO	0	0	0	8	5	4	8	5	4	17
SW	0	0	0	10	1	1	10	1	1	12
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	5	0	1	85	21	35	90	21	36	
Total:	6			141			147			

Temporary Flight Restrictions

Temporary Flight Restrictions Request by Agency

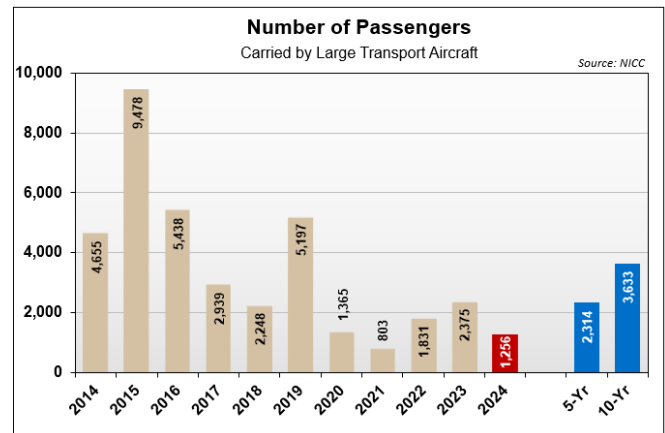
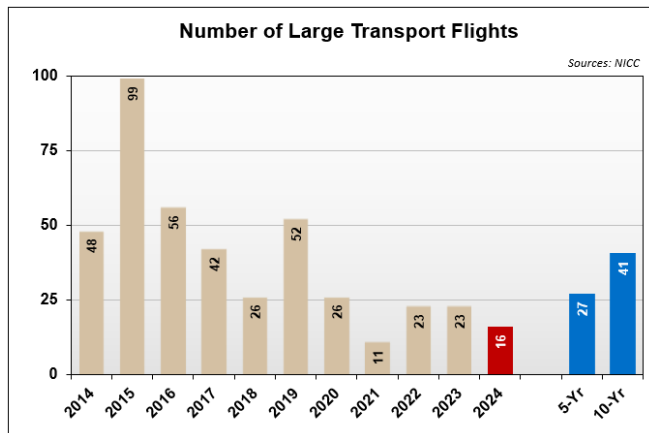
Agency	BIA	BLM	DOD	FEMA	FS	FWS	NPS	ST	Other	Total
Filled	54	159	0	0	709	20	38	379	3	1,362

Temporary Flight Restrictions Request by GACC

GACC	AK	EA	GB	NICC	NO	NR	NW	RM	SA	SO	SW	Total
Filled	32	1	265	0	78	118	397	112	14	155	190	1,362

Large Transportation Aircraft

In 2024, there was one exclusive use contract for large transportation aircraft. The contract was filled with a B737-2T4 jet aircraft. This exclusive use jet flew 16 logistical missions, transporting a total of 1,256 passengers.



Exclusive Use and Charter Large Transport Requests Summary by Destination Agency and Geographic Area

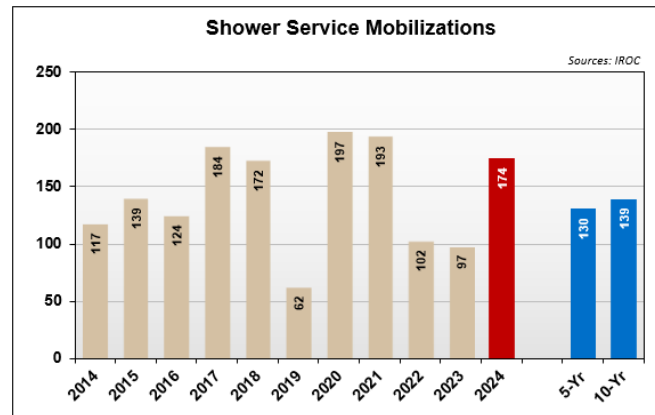
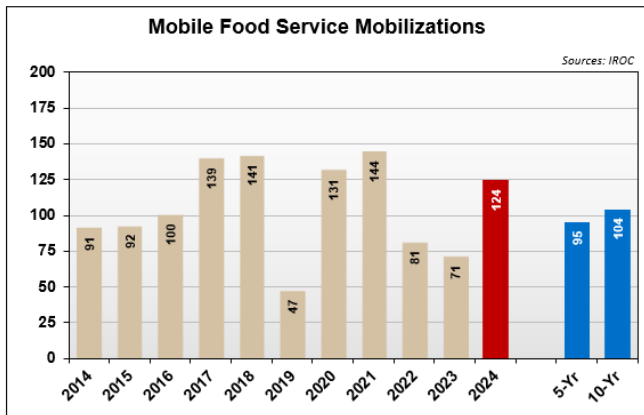
	Exclusive Use Aircraft		Charter Aircraft		Large Trans. Totals	
	Flights	Pax	Flights	Pax	Flights	Pax
BIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLM	9	717	0	0	9	717
DOD	6	475	0	0	6	475
FEMA	0	0	0	0	0	0
FS	0	0	0	0	0	0
FWS	0	0	0	0	0	0
NPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST	1	64	0	0	1	64
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total:	16	1,256	0	0	16	1,256

	Exclusive Use Aircraft		Charter Aircraft		Large Trans. Totals	
	Flights	Pax	Flights	Pax	Flights	Pax
AK	9	717	0	0	9	717
EA	0	0	0	0	0	0
GB	6	475	0	0	6	475
NICC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
NW	1	64	0	0	1	64
RM	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO	0	0	0	0	0	0
SW	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total:	16	1,256	0	0	16	1,256

Equipment Services Mobilization

NICC received 156 requests for mobile food services in 2024. Of those requests: 124 were filled, 20 were canceled and 12 were UTF. The number of mobilizations was well above the five and 10-year averages.

NICC received 193 requests for mobile shower services in 2024. Of those requests: 174 were filled, 12 were canceled and seven were UTF. The number of mobilizations was well above the five and 10-year averages.



Equipment Services Requests Summary by Requesting Agency and Geographic Area

	Mobile Food			Showers			Equipment Services Totals			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
BIA	6	0	0	8	0	0	14	0	0	14
BLM	8	2	1	15	0	2	23	2	3	28
DOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FS	86	16	9	116	9	4	202	25	13	240
FWS	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2
NPS	1	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	5
ST	21	2	2	29	3	1	50	5	3	58
Other	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	124	20	12	174	12	7	298	32	19	
Total:	156			193			349			

	Mobile Food			Showers			Equipment Services Totals			
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Total
AK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GB	22	4	4	35	3	0	57	7	4	68
NICC	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3
NO	8	2	3	16	0	0	24	2	3	29
NR	13	5	0	19	0	1	32	5	1	38
NW	48	4	4	63	7	3	111	11	7	129
RM	8	0	0	10	0	0	18	0	0	18
SA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
SO	10	2	0	17	0	2	27	2	2	31
SW	14	2	1	12	2	1	26	4	2	32
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	124	20	12	174	12	7	298	32	19	
Total:	156			193			349			

Radio and Weather Equipment Mobilizations

NICC received 979 requests for radio kits and weather equipment in 2024. Of those requests: 902 were filled, 67 were canceled, and 10 were UTF.

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

	4390 Starter			4312 Repeater			4381 Tactical			5869 RAWs			Equipment Totals			Total
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	
BIA	9	0	0	16	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	35	0	0	35
BLM	11	0	0	28	0	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	65	0	0	65
DOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMA	1	0	0	3	0	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	10	2	1	13
FS	123	15	1	227	12	4	176	13	3	90	8	1	616	48	9	673
FWS	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	7
NPS	3	0	0	10	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	18	2	0	20
ST	28	1	0	65	11	0	38	1	0	18	0	0	149	13	0	162
Other	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	3
Canada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Subtotal:	178	17	1	353	23	5	247	19	3	124	8	1	902	67	10	
Total:	196			381			269			133			979			

	4390 Starter			4312 Repeater			4381 Tactical			5869 RAWs			Equipment Totals			Total
	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	Fill	Cancel	UTF	
AK	6	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	18	0	0	18
EA	4	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	9
GB	19	2	0	58	4	0	42	0	0	31	2	1	150	8	1	159
NICC	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12
NO	18	4	0	33	3	1	16	3	0	12	0	0	79	10	1	90
NR	16	3	0	16	1	0	10	0	0	9	1	0	51	5	0	56
NW	37	1	1	127	3	2	108	7	1	49	3	0	321	14	4	339
RM	10	3	0	11	0	0	4	0	0	6	2	0	31	5	0	36
SA	6	0	0	6	1	2	16	3	1	0	0	0	28	4	3	35
SO	29	2	0	51	9	0	25	4	0	6	0	0	111	15	0	126
SW	33	1	0	43	1	0	10	2	1	8	0	0	94	4	1	99
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	178	17	1	353	23	5	247	19	3	124	8	1	902	67	10	
Total:	196			381			269			133			979			

Wildland Fires and Acres Burned by State and Agency

(Figures are from the SIT/209 Application)

Alabama

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
FS	55	2,262	3	897	58	3,159
FWS	2	203	1	399	3	602
NPS	2	1	0	0	2	1
ST	1,363	17,216	99	0	1,462	17,216
Totals:	1,422	19,682	103	1,296	1,525	20,978

Alaska

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BLM	36	2,742	104	551,024	140	553,766
DVF	150	769	75	112,540	225	113,308
FS	11	1	1	0	12	1
Totals:	197	3,512	180	663,564	377	667,075

Arizona

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BIA	604	13,674	152	21,590	756	35,264
BLM	129	3,841	104	39,660	233	43,501
DVF	297	31,963	44	46,839	341	78,802
FS	373	36,953	455	85,450	828	122,402
FWS	8	1,341	1	1,422	9	2,763
NPS	11	1	13	256	24	257
Totals:	1,422	87,773	769	195,217	2,191	282,989

Arkansas

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
FS	1,189	23,714	0	0	1,189	23,714
FWS	4	51	0	0	4	51
NPS	26	1,679	0	0	26	1,679
Totals:	1,219	25,444	0	0	1,219	25,444

California

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BIA	48	898	0	0	48	898
BLM	92	10,670	34	2,833	126	13,503
C&L	47	87,337	0	0	47	87,336
CDF	7,075	503,944	12	934	7,087	504,878
FS	688	385,744	224	71,558	912	457,302
FWS	3	8	0	0	3	8
NPS	46	33	35	14,881	81	14,913
USA	6	2,299	0	0	6	2,299

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
USAF	6	6	0	0	6	6
Totals:	8,011	990,939	305	90,206	8,316	1,081,144

Colorado

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BIA	12	56	45	27	57	83
BLM	54	3,944	262	1,703	316	5,647
BOR	1	0	1	0	2	0
C&L	173	11,366	92	4,423	265	15,788
FS	108	16,622	102	8,287	210	24,909
FWS	3	40	1	3	4	43
NPS	7	0	16	133	23	133
USA	14	13,277	2	566	16	13,842
USAF	1	92	0	0	1	92
Totals:	373	45,398	521	15,142	894	60,539

Connecticut

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
ST	356	339	0	0	356	339
Totals:	356	339	0	0	356	339

Delaware

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
ST	23	137	0	0	23	137
Totals:	23	137	0	0	23	137

Florida

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BIA	3	1	0	0	3	1
DOD	0	0	1	833	1	833
FS	69	6,772	11	923	80	7,695
FWS	6	166	4	4,901	10	5,067
NPS	12	818	4	12	16	830
OTHR	11	52	2	1	13	53
ST	1,805	27,430	420	23,709	2,225	51,139
Totals:	1,906	35,239	442	30,379	2,348	65,618

Georgia

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
FS	35	327	2	2	37	329
FWS	1	1	0	0	1	1
NPS	1	10	0	0	1	10
ST	2,453	11,556	0	0	2,453	11,556
Totals:	2,490	11,894	2	2	2,492	11,896

Hawaii

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
C&L	88	74	1	300	89	374
NPS	0	0	1	78	1	78
Totals:	88	74	2	378	90	452

Idaho

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BIA	38	3,074	5	29,020	43	32,094
BLM	138	21,059	91	288,502	229	309,561
BOR	3	8	0	0	3	8
C&L	34	734	2	60	36	794
DOD	0	0	2	142	2	142
FS	94	3,476	407	569,677	501	573,153
FWS	1	0	1	114	2	114
ST	511	42,160	123	38,736	634	80,896
Totals:	819	70,511	631	926,251	1,450	996,762

Illinois

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
FS	39	380	0	0	39	379
FWS	6	15	0	0	6	15
ST	2	47	0	0	2	47
Totals:	47	442	0	0	47	441

Indiana

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
FS	14	42	0	0	14	42
NPS	44	34	0	0	44	34
ST	6	78	0	0	6	78
Totals:	64	154	0	0	64	154

Iowa

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
DNR	355	3,152	0	0	355	3,152
FWS	7	813	0	0	7	813
Totals:	362	3,965	0	0	362	3,965

Kansas

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BIA	12	273	0	0	12	272
C&L	23	21,818	0	0	23	21,818
FWS	5	126	1	1	6	126
Totals:	40	22,217	1	1	41	22,217

Kentucky

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
FS	24	525	0	0	24	525
ST	933	23,923	0	0	933	23,923
Totals:	957	24,448	0	0	957	24,448

Louisiana

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
FS	15	218	3	14	18	232
FWS	0	0	1	2,830	1	2,830
ST	366	5,996	0	0	366	5,996
Totals:	381	6,214	4	2,844	385	9,058

Maine

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
NPS	3	0	0	0	3	0
ST	650	295	0	0	650	295
Totals:	653	295	0	0	653	295

Maryland

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
FWS	3	2	0	0	3	2
NPS	5	2	1	0	6	2
ST	163	961	2	0	165	961
Totals:	171	965	3	0	174	965

Massachusetts

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
ST	1,297	4,622	2	0	1,299	4,622
Totals:	1,297	4,622	2	0	1,299	4,622

Michigan

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BIA	13	20	0	0	13	20
DNR	279	1,339	16	102	295	1,441
FS	130	271	5	329	135	600
NPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST	4	1	0	0	4	1
Totals:	426	1,631	21	431	447	2,062

Minnesota

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BIA	188	883	0	0	188	883
DNR	890	13,475	0	0	890	13,475

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
FS	33	431	0	0	33	431
FWS	11	335	0	0	11	335
NPS	0	0	1	1	1	1
Totals:	1,122	15,124	1	1	1,123	15,125

Mississippi

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BIA	10	20	0	0	10	20
FS	167	15,672	4	122	171	15,794
FWS	8	25	0	0	8	25
NPS	20	408	0	0	20	408
OTHR	1,591	39,633	0	0	1,591	39,633
Totals:	1,796	55,758	4	122	1,800	55,880

Missouri

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
FS	164	11,607	0	0	164	11,607
NPS	3	58	0	0	3	58
ST	2,637	83,430	0	0	2,637	83,430
Totals:	2,804	95,095	0	0	2,804	95,095

Montana

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BIA	372	9,550	44	2,227	416	11,777
BLM	29	478	65	176,074	94	176,552
C&L	775	45,680	263	57,265	1,038	102,945
FS	243	22,863	269	32,468	512	55,331
FWS	4	123	9	1,797	13	1,920
NPS	2	0	6	30	8	30
ST	157	947	85	2,988	242	3,936
Totals:	1,582	79,641	741	272,849	2,323	352,491

Nebraska

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BIA	6	263	0	0	6	263
DOF	899	101,946	107	10,120	1,006	112,066
FS	2	0	16	1,227	18	1,227
FWS	2	284	2	0	4	284
TNC	1	10	0	0	1	10
Totals:	910	102,503	125	11,347	1,035	113,850

Nevada

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BLM	345	20,169	225	23,263	570	43,432

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BOR	56	5	0	0	56	5
C&L	145	6,397	37	2,893	182	9,289
DOD	2	8,026	1	0	3	8,026
FS	21	10	45	9,067	66	9,076
FWS	2	0	2	98	4	98
NPS	29	4	12	478	41	482
ST	5	1	2	0	7	1
Totals:	605	34,612	324	35,799	929	70,410

New Hampshire

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
FS	3	1	0	0	3	1
ST	123	125	4	1	127	126
Totals:	126	126	4	1	130	127

New Jersey

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
FWS	4	25	0	0	4	25
NPS	1	0	0	0	1	0
ST	1,438	12,424	0	0	1,438	12,424
Totals:	1,443	12,449	0	0	1,443	12,449

New Mexico

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BIA	73	8,057	44	17,709	117	25,766
BLM	44	123	36	238	80	361
DOE	1	1	0	0	1	1
FS	95	848	201	47,663	296	48,510
FWS	0	0	2	98	2	98
NPS	2	1	13	1,670	15	1,671
SF	235	2,966	76	3,158	311	6,123
USA	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals:	451	11,995	372	70,536	823	82,531

New York

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
NPS	3	0	0	0	3	0
ST	119	6,495	3	1	122	6,496
Totals:	122	6,495	3	1	125	6,496

North Carolina

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BIA	13	13	0	0	13	13
FS	40	999	2	2	42	1,001

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
FWS	0	227	0	0	0	227
NPS	5	1	0	0	5	1
ST	4,535	15,345	53	361	4,588	15,706
USM	20	1,285	0	0	20	1,285
Totals:	4,613	17,870	55	363	4,668	18,233

North Dakota

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BIA	369	18,810	2	12	371	18,822
BLM	1	145	0	0	1	145
FS	12	9,340	2	42	14	9,382
FWS	10	1,100	0	0	10	1,100
NPS	2	8	2	11	4	19
ST	522	143,732	13	37	535	143,769
Totals:	916	173,135	19	102	935	173,237

Ohio

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
FS	45	48	0	0	45	48
ST	1,054	2,383	8	10	1,062	2,393
Totals:	1,099	2,431	8	10	1,107	2,441

Oklahoma

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BIA	944	70,757	0	0	944	70,757
FWS	3	12,423	0	0	3	12,423
NPS	1	0	0	0	1	0
OTHR	389	3,177	0	0	389	3,177
ST	1,691	295,179	5	1,835	1,696	297,014
TRIBE	8	220	0	0	8	220
Totals:	3,036	381,757	5	1,835	3,041	383,592

Oregon

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BIA	100	857	5	33	105	889
BLM	158	341,534	147	746,161	305	1,087,695
C&L	2	14	3	0	5	14
DOF	780	34,696	218	120,841	998	155,537
FS	299	145,648	500	335,562	799	481,210
FWS	3	1	7	67,157	10	67,158
NPS	3	1	7	5,292	10	5,293
Totals:	1,345	522,751	887	1,275,046	2,232	1,797,796

Pennsylvania

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
FS	7	1	0	0	7	1
NPS	14	628	0	0	14	628
ST	1,423	3,161	4	2	1,427	3,163
Totals:	1,444	3,790	4	2	1,448	3,792

Rhode Island

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
ST	73	75	0	0	73	75
Totals:	73	75	0	0	73	75

South Carolina

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
FS	49	634	1	0	50	634
Totals:	49	634	1	0	50	634

South Dakota

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BIA	379	21,509	39	491	418	22,000
BLM	3	16	1	0	4	16
C&L	30	744	8	9,952	38	10,696
FS	42	53	62	557	104	610
FWS	3	87	0	0	3	87
NPS	1	0	2	1,981	3	1,981
ST	70	315	32	104	102	419
USA	1	0	0	0	1	0
USAF	2	0	0	0	2	0
Totals:	531	22,724	144	13,085	675	35,809

Tennessee

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
FS	31	351	2	60	33	411
NPS	7	55	0	0	7	55
OTHR	523	6,400	10	154	533	6,554
ST	22	750	1	1	23	751
Totals:	583	7,556	13	215	596	7,771

Texas

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BLM	0	0	0	0	0	0
C&L	4,148	14,553	132	1,681	4,280	16,234
FS	41	1,279	1	0	42	1,279
FWS	7	689	1	0	8	689
NPS	34	162	4	13,519	38	13,681
OTHR	4	1	0	0	4	1

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
ST	562	1,277,517	33	5,502	595	1,283,019
Totals:	4,796	1,294,201	171	20,702	4,967	1,314,903

Utah

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BIA	18	5	14	611	32	616
BLM	118	16,787	199	3,882	317	20,669
DOD	9	5,328	0	0	9	5,328
FS	84	39,634	120	17,960	204	57,594
FWS	1	137	0	0	1	137
NPS	3	0	10	46	13	46
ST	514	2,894	121	3,131	635	6,026
Totals:	747	64,786	464	25,631	1,211	90,417

Vermont

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
FS	2	1	1	0	3	1
ST	93	179	1	0	94	179
Totals:	95	180	2	0	97	180

Virginia

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
FS	46	19,701	6	7	52	19,708
FWS	3	0	0	0	3	0
OTHR	0	10,298	0	0	0	10,298
ST	683	26,343	4	23	687	26,366
Totals:	732	56,342	10	30	742	56,372

Washington

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BIA	160	7,719	24	53,793	184	61,512
BLM	45	13,331	6	336	51	13,667
C&L	70	6,443	1	0	71	6,443
DNR	969	58,650	96	8,306	1,065	66,956
FS	129	22,340	103	14,591	232	36,931
FWS	22	972	1	1	23	973
NPS	32	9	11	1,553	43	1,562
ST	135	87,533	0	0	135	87,533
TRIBE	2	15	0	0	2	15
Totals:	1,564	197,012	242	78,580	1,806	275,593

West Virginia

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
FS	20	49	0	0	20	49

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
NPS	11	245	0	0	11	245
ST	1,073	55,015	0	0	1,073	55,015
Totals:	1,104	55,309	0	0	1,104	55,309

Wisconsin

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BIA	6	2	0	0	6	2
DNR	1,106	2,503	31	26	1,137	2,529
FS	16	32	1	26	17	58
FWS	2	8	0	0	2	8
NPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:	1,130	2,545	32	52	1,162	2,597

Wyoming

Agency	Fires - Human	Acres - Human	Fires – Lightning	Acres – Lightning	Fires – Total	Acres - Total
BIA	67	465	21	33,944	88	34,409
BLM	68	7,581	73	46,998	141	54,579
C&L	201	68,602	123	268,769	324	337,371
FS	64	12,753	76	149,213	140	161,966
FWS	0	0	2	18	2	18
NPS	6	3	4	0	10	3
SF	14	4,356	19	27,367	33	31,723
Totals:	420	93,760	318	526,309	738	620,069

NICC Benchmarks

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

Category	Record Year	Record	2024 Stats
Wildfires	2006	96,385	64,897
Wildfire Acres Burned	2015	10,125,149	8,924,884
Large Fires	2006	1,801	1,180
Days at Preparedness Level 1&2	2010	365	243
Days at Preparedness Level 4&5	2021	99	96
CIMT Mobilizations (fire & non-fire)	2021	204	150
Dept. of Defense Battalions/Task Forces	1988	8	1
MAFFS (millions of gallons delivered)	1994	5.03	0.87
Tactical Crew Mobilizations	2024	1,839	1,839
Engine Mobilizations	2021	3,149	2,576
Overhead Mobilizations	2024	18,286	18,286
Type 1 Helicopter Mobilizations	2016	334	243
Type 2 Helicopter Mobilizations	2006	323	80
Heavy Airtankers (VLAT/LAT/MAFFS)	2017	2,298	887
Large Transport Flights	1994	552	16
Mobile Food Units	1994	195	124
Shower Units	1994	256	174

Identifier Legend

Interagency Coordination Centers

NICC: National Interagency Coordination Center

NIFC: National Interagency Fire Center

CIIFC: Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre

AK: Alaska Area

EA: Eastern Area

GB: Great Basin Area

NO: Northern California Area

NR: Northern Rockies Area

NW: Northwest Area

RM: Rocky Mountain Area

SA: Southern Area

SW: Southwest Area

SO: Southern California Area

Federal Government Agencies

FS: Forest Service

BIA: Bureau of Indian Affairs

BLM: Bureau of Land Management

FWS: Fish and Wildlife Service

NPS: National Park Service

FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency

ESF4: Emergency Support Function, Firefighting

NWS: National Weather Service

DOE: Department of Energy

DOD: Department of Defense

International Partners

AU: Australia

CN: Canada

MX: Mexico

NZ: New Zealand

Other Providers/Ownership

CNTY: County

OT: Other

PRI: Private

ST: State

ST/OT: State/Other Combined

Acronyms and Terminology

Air Attack:	Light aircraft (airplane or helicopter) that carries the ATGS.
ASM:	Aerial Supervision Module, light twin-engine airplane that combines the lead plane function and tactical supervision (pilot and Air Tactical Supervisor - ATS).
IA:	Initial Attack.
IMT:	Incident Management Team.
Infrared:	Aircraft outfitted with infrared sensing equipment.
IROC:	Interagency Resource Ordering Capability System.
Large fire:	A large fire is defined as 100 acres or greater in timber, 300 acres or greater in grass/brush, or a CIMT, Type 1 or NIMO team is assigned.
LAT:	Large Airtanker.
Lead Plane:	Twin-engine airplane that guides airtankers over a fire.
MAFFS:	Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (military C-130 aircraft).
NIMO:	National Incident Management Organization.
Pax:	Passengers.
RAWS:	Remote Automated Weather Station.
Starter:	Type of portable radio kit.
Repeater:	Type of portable radio kit.
Tactical:	Type of portable radio kit.
SEAT:	Single engine airtanker.
Scooper:	The vernacular term for a multi-engine airtanker capable of filling its tanks while skimming over a body of water then dropping the water on a wildland fire.
TFR:	Temporary Flight Restriction.
UTF:	Unable to Fill resource request (the requested resource couldn't be filled).
UAS:	Unmanned Aircraft Systems.
VLAT:	Very Large Airtanker.