

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Friday, February 5, 2016 – 0800 MT
National Preparedness Level 1**

National Fire Activity (Jan. 29 – Feb. 4)

Initial attack activity: Light (293 new fires)
 New large incidents: 19
 Large fires contained: 16
 Uncontained large fires:** 4
 Area Command Teams Committed: 0
 NIMOs committed: 0
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 0
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 0

**Uncontained large fires include only fires being managed under a full suppression strategy.

[Link](#) to Geographic Area daily reports.

Southern Area (PL 2)

New fires: 252
 New large incidents: 17
 Uncontained large fires: 3

* **West Cavanal**, East Central Area, Oklahoma DOF. Twenty one miles southwest of Fort Smith, AR. Timber and short grass. Extreme fire behavior with uphill runs, wind driven runs and backing.

* **McDowell**, Osage Agency, BIA. Seven miles east of Wetumka, OK. Hardwood litter. Active fire behavior. Structures threatened.

* **Oak Grove**, Oklahoma DOF. Two miles southwest of Drumright, OK. Hardwood litter and tall grass. Minimal fire behavior. Structures threatened. Road closures in effect.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* West Cavanal	OK-ECU	1,500	---	75	Ctn	UNK	9	---	0	4	0	0	26K	ST
* McDowell	OK-OSA	533	---	85	Ctn	UNK	12	---	1	2	0	0	15K	BIA
* Oak Grove	OK-OKS	437	---	90	Ctn	UNK	2	---	0	0	0	0	60K	ST
* River	TX-TXS	1,750	---	100	Ctn	---	11	---	0	2	0	0	1K	PRI
* Turkey Hill	OK-OKS	1,183	---	100	Ctn	---	6	---	0	2	0	5	125K	ST
* High Line	TX-TXS	642	---	100	Ctn	---	19	---	0	1	0	13	1K	PRI
* North Gaines	OK-ECU	500	---	100	Comp	---	5	---	0	2	0	0	1K	ST
* Love-Hensley Bluff	AR-BUP	469	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	5K	NPS
* Wild Bill	OK-ECU	400	---	100	Comp	---	8	---	0	4	0	0	3K	ST
Lookout	OK-OSA	303	-297	100	Ctn	---	0	-54	0	0	0	0	9K	BIA
* Marty's Logs	OK-ECU	300	---	100	Comp	---	5	---	0	3	0	0	2K	ST
* Norris	OK-ECU	240	---	100	Comp	---	4	---	0	2	0	0	1K	ST
* Boggy	LA-LAS	224	---	100	Comp	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	2K	ST

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Eyebrow	OK-ECU	200	---	100	Comp	---	5	---	0	2	0	0	2K	ST
* Iron Stob	OK-ECU	125	---	100	Comp	---	3	---	0	1	0	0	1K	ST
* Jenkins Creek	OK-NEU	110	---	100	Ctn	---	6	---	0	3	0	0	10K	ST
* Stuck Truck	OK-ANA	106	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	3K	BIA
* Ripline	OK-ECU	102	---	100	Comp	---	2	---	0	1	0	0	1K	ST

TXS – Texas A & M Forest Service
NEU – Northeast Area Oklahoma DOF

BUF – Buffalo National River, NPS
ANA – Anadarko Agency, BIA

LAS – Louisiana Office of Forestry

Southwest Area (PL 1)

New fires: 12
New large incidents: 1
Uncontained large fires: 1

* **Powerline**, Big Bend National Park, NPS. Twenty five miles east of Terlingua, TX. Brush and tall grass. Active fire behavior with backing and flanking.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Powerline	TX-BBP	1,537	---	55	Ctn	2/06	73	---	2	5	0	0	25K	NPS

Rocky Mountain Area (PL 1)

New fires: 5
New large incidents: 1
Uncontained large fires: 0

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Impact Area	CO-FCQ	9,636	---	100	Ctn	---	3	---	0	1	0	0	1K	DOD

FCQ – Fort Carson Army Base, DOD

Active Incident Resource Summary						
GACC	Fires	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AKCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NWCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
OSCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
GBCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWCC	1	1,537	2	5	0	73
RMCC	1	9,636	0	1	0	3
EACC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SACC	24	9,232	6	65	0	207
Total	26	20,405	8	71	0	283

Fires and Acres Last Week (by Protection):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern California Area	FIRES	1	0	0	0	12	1	14
	ACRES	4	0	0	0	6	0	10
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIRES	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ACRES	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Southwest Area	FIRES	0	2	0	2	2	6	12
	ACRES	0	61	0	3,347	1	53	3,462
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	4	0	0	0	1	0	5
	ACRES	11	0	0	0	11,038	0	11,049
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	1	7	8
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	156	167	323
Southern Area	FIRES	24	0	0	0	215	13	252
	ACRES	1,558	0	0	0	2,468	470	4,496
TOTAL FIRES:		30	2	0	2	231	28	293
TOTAL ACRES:		1,576	61	0	3,347	13,669	690	19,343

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date (by Protection):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	7	2	9
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern California Area	FIRES	1	0	0	0	58	9	68
	ACRES	4	0	0	0	9	1	14
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIRES	1	2	2	1	0	0	6
	ACRES	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Southwest Area	FIRES	17	3	0	2	7	7	36
	ACRES	39	76	0	3,347	434	269	4,165
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	5	1	0	2	5	2	15
	ACRES	11	0	0	0	9,638	0	9,649
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	38	9	47
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	168	196	364
Southern Area	FIRES	40	0	0	0	634	19	693
	ACRES	3,221	0	0	0	4,559	484	8,264
TOTAL FIRES:		64	6	2	5	749	51	877
TOTAL ACRES:		3,278	76	0	3,347	14,808	950	22,459

Ten Year Average Fires (2006 – 2015 as of today)	2,215
Ten Year Average Acres (2006 – 2015 as of today)	76,254

Prescribed Fires and Acres Last Week (by Ownership):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	2	0	52	54
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	0	6	7
	ACRES	0	2	0	0	0	213	215
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
	ACRES	0	297	0	0	0	1	298
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
	ACRES	0	0	3	15	0	0	18
Southwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	466	466
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	5	1	1	5	12	24
	ACRES	0	359	5	180	52	7,945	8,541
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	1,062	1,062
Southern Area	FIRES	0	0	5	4	397	66	472
	ACRES	0	0	10,455	608	19,306	59,002	89,371
TOTAL FIRES:		0	7	7	6	402	96	518
TOTAL ACRES:		0	658	10,463	805	19,358	68,741	100,025

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date (by Ownership):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Northern California Area	FIRES	1	0	1	2	0	29	33
	ACRES	14	0	2	8	0	1,074	1,098
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	2	2	0	0	33	37
	ACRES	0	6	80	0	0	1,208	1,294
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	7	2	0	0	0	2	11
	ACRES	5,556	298	0	0	0	57	5,911
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	5	1	1	5	3	15
	ACRES	0	152	3	15	20	117	307
Southwest Area	FIRES	2	1	0	0	1	18	22
	ACRES	210	500	0	0	2	3,571	4,283
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	1	16	2	1	12	41	73
	ACRES	10	743	6	180	99	21,544	22,582
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	21	3	24
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	456	1,062	1,518
Southern Area	FIRES	1	0	23	5	1,339	138	1,506
	ACRES	150	0	30,647	608	68,409	131,753	231,567
TOTAL FIRES:		12	26	29	9	1,378	268	1,722
TOTAL ACRES:		5,940	1,699	30,738	811	68,986	160,393	268,567

*** Changes in some agency YTD acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments. ***

Additional wildfire information is available through the Geographic Areas at <http://gacc.nifc.gov/>

Predictive Services Discussion: A broad, persistent pattern with a ridge in the West and a trough in the East will setup across the United States during the next week. A series of waves will pass through the ridge over the weekend, bringing snow and rain to the northwestern quarter of the country followed by dry and warmer conditions for most of the work week. East of the Rockies, temperatures will drop as the deepening trough ushers in colder air. Rain and snow is possible for most of the week across the Midwest, the Great Lakes and the Eastern Seaboard.

<http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/outlooks/outlooks.htm>



Hazard Trees – Situational Awareness

Felling Safety Category

Snags (dead, standing trees without leaves or needles in the crowns) and green hazard trees present a significant threat to wildland firefighter safety. Snags typically have much lower fuel moistures than live, green trees; and they burn more readily. In the process, they often throw off embers creating spot fires in advance of the main fire. Snags may burn through more quickly than green trees and can fall without warning. Live, green trees weakened by insects, disease, weather, fire, and age presents another hazard and they can also fall without notice.

- The risk of serious injuries from hazard trees may increase during the night operational period when visibility is reduced.
- While work in cooler, nighttime environments can help control efforts, it also presents an increased risk from unseen falling snags and weakened live trees. Night operations should be restricted in areas of high risk rated dead and dying trees.
- Environmental conditions that increase risk from hazard trees: Strong or gusty winds from storm cells. Air operations - water or retardant drops, rotor wash from helicopters. Steep slopes with rolling material. Erosion and undercut root systems. Diseased or bug-killed areas (Mountain Pine Beetle).
- Things to consider when assessing the potential dangers of hazard trees: Trees have been burning for an extended period. High-risk tree species (those that are known for rot and shallow root systems) in the area. Numerous downed trees/material. Broken tops and dead limbs overhead. Accumulation of downed limbs, tree decay, cavities, splits, cracks, lack of needles, bark, limbs or other indicators of overhead hazards. Roots damaged by equipment, fire or erosion create hazards.
- Mitigation measures to take: Identify and establish No-Work-Zones (NWZ) in all high-risk areas until the hazard has been mitigated. Instruct firefighters of established NWZ in briefings. Identify with flagging/signs, and show area on maps. Establish lookouts to protect NWZs. Assign only qualified sawyers and Falling Bosses. Order additional professional fallers in advance. Use heavy equipment, and blasters when appropriate. Plan a quick and safe escape routes. Do not turn your back on a falling tree or known hazard. Use lookouts to maintain secure felling areas. Maintain situational awareness.

References:

[Hazard Tree Safety Web Page](#)