NATIONAL FUELS & FIRE DANGER BRIEFING

PREDICTIVE SERVICES

09/29/2022
Relief that 2022’s robust Southwest monsoon brought to long-term drought conditions over the summer months is now diminishing. For the remainder of the year, persisting drought will likely return (possibly even expand) throughout TX, OK, and AR, plus the greater Four Corners and Great Plains regions. Conversely, drought conditions should improve in parts of the greater Northwest, Mid-Atlantic, and Northeast regions of the US.
As an indicator of acute drying potential ("flash" drought) & vegetative stress, the EDDI corresponds to drying that has occurred in the north-central & northwest US over the past 30 days (see image below).

Over the past week (right), an intense drying signal developed along the south Atlantic Coastal Plain, mid-Mississippi Valley, Ozark Plateau, & Great Plains. The Atlantic Coastal Plain and other areas east of the Appalachians will receive copious rain from the remnants of Hurricane Ian. Conversely, drying is expected to intensify in the FL Panhandle and other Gulf Coast states, extending northward through AR, OK, & MO.
Southeast Red Flags and Advisories

Red Flag in AL for Dry and Breezy

Georgia Wind Advisory

RAWS NW of Mobile, AL

RAWS NW of Jackson, MS
ERCs Increasing Again Throughout Most of The West

Energy Release Component (NFDRSv4, Fuel Model Y)

Source: Manually interpreted from GACCs' PSA charts for ERC. Gray PSAs have no data.
No active advisories at this time
Main threat: Continuing activity on LFs in North Cascades, ID Panhandle, and E Oregon. Increased initial attack activity in East and Northeast Texas and Oklahoma. Fires are steadily become larger in those areas (TX & OK). Drying from the hot/dry subsidence on the periphery of Hurricane Ian elevating fire potential in AL and MS, especially to the south along the Gulf.

NW, CA, N/W GB: Fire danger is steadily increasing. The effects of received precipitation has diminished. Fire Danger has reverted to normal or above normal seasonal levels. Southern CA has experienced extremely high temps in the last week.

NR and RM: Similarly, the effects of received precipitation has diminished so that Fire Danger is back to normal seasonal levels. East of the Divide, fire danger is above normal again.

SA: Fuels continue to rapidly dry in TX, OK, & AR. Activity will increase in AL/MS where ERCs are at critical thresholds and will dry even more as Ian moves through the area.

Season ending conditions? Relatively confident that recent and current weather will end the threat of significant new wildfires arising in several areas, including most forested sites in GB, NR, ONC, & RM. However, existing fires could become active again and then burn later than normal (i.e. Blackburn fire on ID/MT, Double Creek (OR), N Cascades (WA)).
9 GEOGRAPHIC AREAS & 
10 COORDINATION CENTERS

Alaska Area (AK; AICC)
California Area (CA)
   North Ops (ONC; ONCC)
   South Ops (OSC; OSCC)
Eastern Area (EA; EACC)
Great Basin Area (GB; GBCC)
Northern Rockies Area (NR; NRCC)
Northwest Area (NW; NWCC)
Rocky Mountain Area (RM; RMCC)
Southern Area (SA; SACC)
Southwest Area (SW; SWCC)

Note: Abbreviations used in this briefing are shown in gray font above and links to the Geographic Area Coordination Centers’ websites are in blue.

Plus, the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KBDI</td>
<td>Keetch-Byram Drought Index</td>
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<tr>
<td>LF, LFs</td>
<td>Large Fires (aka Significant Fires)</td>
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<td>LFM</td>
<td>Live Fuel Moisture content</td>
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<tr>
<td>MODIS</td>
<td>Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (satellite-based thermal detection)</td>
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<td>NDVI</td>
<td>Normalized Difference Vegetation Index</td>
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<tr>
<td>NFDRS</td>
<td>National Fire Danger Rating System</td>
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<td>NICC</td>
<td>National Interagency Coordination Center</td>
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<td>NMAC</td>
<td>National Multi-Agency Coordinating Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>NWS</td>
<td>National Weather Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>Preparedness Level</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSA</td>
<td>Predictive Service Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAWS</td>
<td>Remote Automated Weather Station</td>
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<td>RFW</td>
<td>Red Flag Warning</td>
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<tr>
<td>RH</td>
<td>Relative Humidity</td>
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<tr>
<td>SFDI</td>
<td>Severe Fire Danger Index (derived from BI &amp; ERC percentiles)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIG</td>
<td>Special Interest Group (a grouping of RAWS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPC</td>
<td>NOAA Storm Prediction Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIIRS</td>
<td>Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (satellite-based thermal detection)</td>
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<tr>
<td>WFAS</td>
<td>Wildland Fire Assessment System</td>
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<td>WFDS5</td>
<td>Wildland Fire Decision Support System</td>
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<tr>
<td>WIMS</td>
<td>Weather Information Management System</td>
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PARTNERING AGENCIES

Fire Management Agencies and Partners
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- US Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS)
- National Association of State Foresters (NASF)
- National Park Service (NPS)
- National Weather Service (NWS)
- DOI Office of Wildland Fire (OWF)
- US Fire Administration (USFA)
- US Forest Service (USFS)

Interagency Coordination & Management Groups
- Geographic Area Coordination Centers (GACCs)
- National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC)
- National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC)
- National Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (NMAC)
- National Wildland Fire Coordinating Group (NWCG)
Comments or questions?

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or your local servicing Predictive Services Staff