

**National Interagency Coordination Center  
Incident Management Situation Report  
Friday, January 27, 2017 – 0800 MT  
National Preparedness Level 1**

**National Fire Activity (Jan. 20 – Jan. 26)**

Initial attack activity:	Light (214 new fires)
New large incidents:	5
Large fires contained:	4
Uncontained large fires:**	1
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.

<b>Active Incident Resource Summary</b>						
<b>GACC</b>	<b>Fires</b>	<b>Cumulative Acres</b>	<b>Crews</b>	<b>Engines</b>	<b>Helicopters</b>	<b>Total Personnel</b>
AICC	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
RMCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
EACC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SACC	6	10,245	0	19	2	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10,245</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>97</b>

**Southern Area (PL 1)**

New fires:	207
New large incidents:	5
Uncontained large fires:	1
Type 1 IMTs committed:	0
Type 2 IMTs committed:	0

\* **West**, Osage Agency, BIA. Seven miles southwest of Avant, OK. Hardwood litter, tall grass and brush. Minimal fire behavior.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* West	OK-OSA	556	---	50	Ctn	02/01	7	---	0	1	0	0	5K	BIA
* Hopper	TX-TXS	8,000	---	100	Ctn	---	14	---	0	1	0	0	1K	PRI

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Brushy Top	TX-TXS	650	---	100	Ctn	---	3	---	0	0	0	0	1K	PRI
* Azar 255	TX-TXS	500	---	100	Ctn	---	3	---	0	0	0	0	1K	PRI
* Dorsey	TX-TXS	387	---	100	Ctn	---	4	---	0	0	0	0	1K	PRI

TXS – Texas A&M Forest Service

**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	0	0
	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	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	3	2	0	5
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIRES	5	0	0	0	201	1	207
	ACRES	735	0	0	0	1,921	6	2,662
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>214</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>		<b>735</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2,677</b>

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

<b>Area</b>		<b>BIA</b>	<b>BLM</b>	<b>FWS</b>	<b>NPS</b>	<b>ST/OT</b>	<b>USFS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Northwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	3	0	<b>3</b>
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	3	0	<b>3</b>
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	2	0	<b>2</b>
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	3	<b>3</b>
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	10	<b>10</b>
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Southwest Area	FIRES	4	1	0	1	11	4	<b>21</b>
	ACRES	1	5	0	3	239	10	<b>258</b>
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	1	0	0	0	1	2	<b>4</b>
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	2,239	0	<b>2,239</b>
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	9	1	<b>10</b>
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	3	18	<b>21</b>
Southern Area	FIRES	26	0	3	1	1,108	19	<b>1,157</b>
	ACRES	972	0	102	1	25,151	24	<b>26,250</b>
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,201</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>		<b>973</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27,635</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>28,781</b>

<b>Ten Year Average Fires (2007 – 2016 as of today)</b>	<b>1,154</b>
<b>Ten Year Average Acres (2007 – 2016 as of today)</b>	<b>22,000</b>

**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	1	0	1	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	2	0	48	50
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
	ACRES	0	11	0	0	0	476	487
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
	ACRES	0	10	0	0	2	4	16
Southwest Area	FIRES	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
	ACRES	0	15	0	0	0	103	118
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	7	0	1	3	8	19
	ACRES	0	258	0	153	161	6,530	7,102
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIRES	0	0	4	1	1,655	17	1,677
	ACRES	0	0	5,230	2,500	25,671	35,750	69,151
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,709</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>5,230</b>	<b>2,655</b>	<b>25,834</b>	<b>42,924</b>	<b>76,937</b>

**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	<b>0</b>
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Northwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	2	0	6	<b>8</b>
	ACRES	0	0	0	6	0	157	<b>163</b>
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	0	12	<b>13</b>
	ACRES	0	1	0	0	0	196	<b>197</b>
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	3	0	0	0	5	<b>8</b>
	ACRES	0	216	0	0	0	479	<b>695</b>
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	7	1	1	7	3	<b>19</b>
	ACRES	0	307	0	8	20	10	<b>345</b>
Southwest Area	FIRES	1	6	0	0	1	13	<b>21</b>
	ACRES	353	110	0	0	2	584	<b>1,049</b>
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	1	12	0	3	12	41	<b>69</b>
	ACRES	60	442	0	164	272	18,362	<b>19,300</b>
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2</b>
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	50	<b>50</b>
Southern Area	FIRES	10	0	20	3	8,397	36	<b>8,466</b>
	ACRES	1,326	0	28,501	11,481	128,195	36,987	<b>206,490</b>
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8,417</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>8,606</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>		<b>1,739</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>28,501</b>	<b>11,659</b>	<b>128,489</b>	<b>56,825</b>	<b>228,289</b>

\*\*\* 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 trough will remain over the central and eastern U.S. as a strong ridge builds over the West through the weekend. Cold weather will continue over most of the eastern half of the nation as polar air continue to push south across the region. Snow over the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley regions will persist through the midweek before shifting to New England. Temperatures will warm in the West under the ridge but high mountain valleys could remain very cold as inversions develop. The West will remain most dry through the early part of the week. By midweek the western ridge weakens and troughs from the northwest move through the Rockies. Cold air and snow will spread across most of the northwestern quarter of the U.S. with rain moving into northern and central California by the end of the week.

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



## Hazard Trees

*Felling Safety Category*

Snags (dead, standing trees without leaves or needles in the crowns) and other hazard trees present a significant hazard to wildland firefighters. Snags typically have much lower fuel moistures than live, green trees; and they burn more readily. In the process, they often throw fire brands far in advance of the main fire and often burn through more quickly than green trees, falling with little or no warning. Live, green trees have been weakened by insects, disease, weather, past fires, and age present equal hazard and can fall without warning.

- The risk of injuries from hazard trees increases during the night operational period when visibility is greatly reduced.
- While the cooler, nighttime period is generally a more effective time to gain control of wildfires, the increased risk from unseen falling snags and weakened live trees may limit the widespread use of crews at night in areas of dead and dying timber.
- Environmental conditions that increase risk from hazard trees: Strong winds or erratic winds from storm cells. Night operations. Air operations - cargo drops, water or retardant drops, helicopter take off/landing, low-level flights. Steep slopes. Diseased or bug-killed areas.
- 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) are in the area. Numerous downed trees. Dead or broken tips and limbs overhead. Accumulation of downed limbs. Tree decay, cavities, splits, cracks. Absence of needles, bark or limbs. Leaning or hung-up trees. Roots damaged by equipment or erosion.
- Mitigation measures to take: Identify and flag all high-risk areas until the hazard has been removed. Keep personnel out of the high-risk areas until the hazard has been removed. Use saw teams and falling bosses. Establish lookouts. Plan a quick and safe escape route. Do not turn your back on a falling tree. Maintain situational awareness.

### References:

Incident Response Pocket Guide

**Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.**