

National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Friday, March 22, 2019 – 0800 MT
National Preparedness Level 1

National Fire Activity

Initial Attack Activity:	Light (613) new fires
New large incidents:	24
Large fires contained:	12
Uncontained large fires:**	14
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.

[Link](#) to Understanding the IMSR.

Active Incident Resource Summary						
GACC	Incidents	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AICC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NWCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
OSCC	1	564	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	1	252	0	2	0	15
SACC	31	21,841	6	69	3	348
Total	33	22,657	6	71	3	363

Southern Area (PL 1)

New fires:	501
New large incidents:	21
Uncontained large fires:	12

* **Parsley Creek**, Okmulgee Field Office, BIA. Three miles north of Dustin, OK. Hardwood litter. Moderate fire behavior. Structures threatened.

* **Dues**, Osage Agency, BIA. One mile northeast of Cleveland, OK. Timber, short grass and brush. Extreme fire behavior with running, spotting and torching. Structures threatened.

* **Salt Creek**, Osage Agency, BIA. Four miles northwest of Pawhuska, OK. Short grass, timber and hardwood litter. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Structures threatened.

* **Savage 7**, Osage Agency, BIA. Five miles north of Hominy, OK. Short grass, brush and hardwood litter. Minimal fire behavior. Structures threatened.

* **Coopers Hollow**, East Central Area, Oklahoma DOF. Thirty-two miles southeast of McAlester, OK. Hardwood litter and short grass. Moderate fire behavior with uphill and wind driven runs.

* **Broadway**, Okmulgee Field Office, BIA. Five miles west of Okemah, OK. Tall grass and hardwood litter. Extreme fire behavior. Structures threatened.

* **Curtis**, Oklahoma DOF. Two miles east of Mooreland, OK. Tall grass and brush. Moderate fire behavior with running and flanking. Structures threatened

* **McCleskey**, Chickasaw Agency, BIA. Three miles southeast of Ringling, OK. Short grass, dormant brush, hardwood slash and hardwood litter. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Structures threatened.

* **Bachelors Creek**, Okmulgee Field Office, BIA. Seven miles Southwest of Bristow, OK. Hardwood litter. Active fire behavior with running, spotting and torching. Structures threatened.

* **Coachman**, Okmulgee Field Office, BIA. Four miles North of Cromwell, OK. Hardwood litter. Moderate fire behavior with running. Structures threatened.

* **Lane School Road**, Northeast Area, Oklahoma DOF. Ten miles east of Tahlequah, OK. Hardwood litter and timber. Active fire behavior.

* **County Line**, Cherokee Nation Tribe, BIA. One mile southwest of Kenwood, OK. Hardwood litter. Moderate fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Structures threatened.

* **OK 742**, National Forests in Alabama, Forest Service. Eleven miles west of Centreville, AL. Timber and dormant brush, hardwood slash. Active fire behavior with uphill runs, flanking and backing. Structures threatened.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		% Acres	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Total	Chge				Crw	Eng	Heli					
* Parsley Creek	OK-OMA	2,776	---	40	Ctn	03/23	15	---	0	2	0	0	10K	BIA
* Dues	OK-OSA	2,484	---	45	Ctn	03/28	55	---	0	17	0	0	4K	BIA
* Salt Creek	OK-OSA	2,237	---	70	Ctn	03/25	0	---	0	0	0	0	6K	BIA
* Savage 7	OK-OSA	1,064	---	75	Ctn	03/28	0	---	0	0	0	0	6K	BIA
* Coopers Hollow	OK-ECU	700	---	61	Ctn	UNK	5	---	0	2	0	0	2K	ST
* Broadway	OK-OMA	567	---	50	Ctn	03/23	38	---	2	6	0	0	10K	BIA
* Curtis	OK-OKS	500	---	61	Ctn	03/23	60	---	0	21	0	0	34K	ST
* McCleskey	OK-CHA	404	---	0	Ctn	03/22	3	---	0	1	0	0	2K	BIA
* Bachelor Creek	OK-OMA	278	---	80	Ctn	03/24	25	---	2	4	0	0	5K	BIA
* Coachman	OK-OMA	257	---	50	Ctn	03/23	20	---	0	5	0	0	10K	BIA
* Lane School Road	OK-NEU	160	---	80	Ctn	03/22	12	---	0	4	0	0	5K	ST

Incident Name	Unit	Size		% Acres	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Total	Chge				Crw	Eng	Heli					
* County Line	OK-CNA	136	---	70	Ctn	03/23	9	---	0	3	0	1	15K	BIA
* OK 742	AL-ALF	800	---	40	Comp	03/24	25	---	0	3	1	0	10K	FS
* Burnside	OK-CHA	1,261	---	100	Ctn	---	1	---	0	0	0	0	2K	BIA
* Buckhorn	OK-NEU	630	---	100	Ctn	---	5	---	0	2	0	0	6K	ST
* Starkiller	OK-NEU	250	---	100	Ctn	---	4	---	0	2	0	0	5K	ST
* Ball BBQ	OK-OKS	200	---	100	Ctn	---	4	---	0	2	0	0	1K	ST
* Midway	SC-FMF	144	---	100	Ctn	---	2	---	0	0	0	0	3K	FS
* Rivers	FL-FNF	122	---	100	Ctn	---	30	---	1	2	1	0	20K	FS
* Lockegee	KY-DBF	108	0	100	Ctn	---	17	-20	0	0	0	0	30K	FS
* 41 Fire	OK-OKS	103	3	100	Ctn	---	4	-126	0	2	0	3	32K	ST
Boone 283	TX-TXS	2,284	0	100	Ctn	---	2	---	0	0	0	0	1K	PRI
Bugbee	TX-TXS	2,700	0	100	Ctn	---	2	---	0	1	0	0	1K	PRI
Lacey	OK-OKS	415	0	100	Ctn	---	6	---	0	3	0	0	11K	ST
Section Fire	MS-MSS	488	---	100	Comp	---	11	---	0	0	0	0	98K	ST

FMF – Francis Marion & Sumter NF FNF – National Forests in Florida DBF – Daniel Boone NF TXS – Texas A&M Forest Service
MSS – Mississippi Forestry Commission

Rocky Mountain Area (PL 1)

New fires:	10
New large incidents:	1
Uncontained large fires:	1

* **Keota**, Weld County. Four miles East of Keota, CO. Short grass. Minimal fire behavior.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		% Acres	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Keota	CO-WEX	1,030	---	0	Ctn	UNK	5	---	0	0	0	0	10K	C&L

Eastern Area (PL 1)

New fires:	75
New large incidents:	1
Uncontained large fires:	1

* **Patterson**, Mark Twain NF, Forest Service. Six miles north of Bradleyville, MO. Hardwood litter. Minimal fire behavior.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		% Acres	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Patterson	MO-MTF	256	---	80	Ctn	UNK	5	---	0	0	0	0	18K	FS

Southern California Area (PL 1)

New fires:	20
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				
* Lincoln	CA-RRU	564	0	100	Ctn	03/20	0	---	0	0	0	0	332K	C&L

RRU – Riverside Unit Cal Fire

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	39	0	39
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	411	0	411
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	23	2	25
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	14	0	14
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	18	2	20
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	568	1	569
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIREs	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
	ACRES	0	2	0	0	15	0	17
Southwest Area	FIREs	6	2	0	1	0	2	11
	ACRES	1	6	0	42	0	6	55
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	4	0	0	0	4	0	8
	ACRES	3	0	0	0	7	0	10
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	75	75
Southern Area	FIREs	49	0	0	0	419	33	501
	ACRES	12,536	0	0	0	3,395	20,925	36,856
TOTAL FIRES:		59	3	0	1	504	46	613
TOTAL ACRES:		12,540	8	0	42	4,410	21,007	38,007

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIREs	0	3	0	0	47	3	53
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	422	0	422
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	1	0	0	33	6	40
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	24	0	24
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	1	1	0	94	7	103
	ACRES	0	3	0	0	575	1	579
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	6	1	0	0	0	1	8
	ACRES	1	9	0	0	0	15	25
Great Basin Area	FIREs	1	7	0	1	3	1	13
	ACRES	0	8	0	0	16	11	35
Southwest Area	FIREs	24	26	2	4	57	23	136
	ACRES	34	1,306	0	178	3,482	743	5,743
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	7	1	0	0	12	7	27
	ACRES	3	0	0	0	2,863	2,890	5,756
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	138	24	162
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1,273	500	1,773
Southern Area	FIREs	100	0	2	3	2,898	76	3,079
	ACRES	13,536	0	450	3	43,122	23,321	80,432
TOTAL FIRES:		138	41	5	8	3,282	149	3,623
TOTAL ACRES:		13,574	1,326	450	181	51,777	27,481	94,789

Ten Year Average Fires (2009 – 2018 as of today)	9,943
Ten Year Average Acres (2009 – 2018 as of today)	428,696

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	1	0	0	0	1	2
	ACRES	0	20	0	0	0	10	30
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	1	8	9
	ACRES	0	13	0	0	950	741	1,704
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	317	317
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	ACRES	0	50	0	0	0	0	50
Great Basin Area	FIREs	0	2	1	0	3	0	6
	ACRES	0	21	354	0	12	5	392
Southwest Area	FIREs	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
	ACRES	0	1,585	0	0	0	1,070	2,655
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	0	0	3	0	2	5	10
	ACRES	0	0	643	0	165	1,466	2,274
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	2	1	5	21	29
	ACRES	0	0	218	30	1,487	30,592	32,327
Southern Area	FIREs	6	0	29	2	3,587	155	3,779
	ACRES	551	0	22,772	3,150	217,764	145,987	390,224
TOTAL FIRES:		6	6	35	3	3,598	206	3,854
TOTAL ACRES:		551	1,689	23,987	3,180	220,378	180,188	429,973

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

Areas		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	0	6	0	1	0	7
	ACRES	0	0	25	0	150	0	175
Northwest Area	FIREs	0	9	1	0	0	9	19
	ACRES	0	381	4	0	0	8834	1,269
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	1	0	27	28
	ACRES	0	42	3	4	0	1,249	1,298
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	2	2	0	0	44	48
	ACRES	1	110	34	0	0	1,969	2,114
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	51	51
Great Basin Area	FIREs	0	8	1	3	8	11	31
	ACRES	16	241	45	41	154	123	620
Southwest Area	FIREs	1	8	4	0	7	37	57
	ACRES	315	3,739	243	0	0	5,532	9,829
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	4	15	2	4	33	79	137
	ACRES	29	310	25	340	2,475	29,864	33,043
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	11	0	139	12	162
	ACRES	0	0	1,596	16	6,399	8,886	16,897
Southern Area	FIREs	63	0	69	12	28,082	252	28,478
	ACRES	10,787	0	34,550	18,959	876,581	191,918	1,132,795
TOTAL FIRES:		68	42	96	20	28,270	476	28,972
TOTAL ACRES:		11,148	4,823	36,525	19,360	885,759	240,475	1,198,091

*** 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 Service Discussion: A slight cooling trend will occur across the West as a weak low pressure system moves east from the Great Basin to the Continental Divide. Breezy southwesterly winds will develop across New Mexico and eastern Colorado, but scattered showers across the area will keep humidity levels elevated Friday. The system will intensify Friday night and turn north toward the Dakotas as a second system begins to move into the Pacific Northwest on Saturday. Widespread rain and high elevation snow is expected from the Canadian Border south into northern California and the southern Great Basin through early Sunday. A drying trend will begin Sunday afternoon east of the Cascade and Sierra Crests as high pressure begins to strengthen inland. However, wet conditions will continue along the West Coast as a colder and stronger low pressure area stalls off shore. This strong system will begin to move on shore late Wednesday bringing more heavy rainfall and high elevation snow to the West, especially to the southern Cascades, Siskiyous, and Sierras. Strong westerly winds will be present along the Mexican Border Thursday.

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



Mountain Flying

Aviation Category

This outline is not all inclusive, nor is it directive in nature. Many of the subjects discussed in this outline can be found in non-mountainous areas or at low altitudes. For example, density altitudes over 8500' MSL can be found regularly on the eastern plains of Colorado in the summer. Also, dangerous mechanical and or mountain wave turbulence can be found in areas that aren't usually considered mountainous. Places like the Rocky Mountains / Sierra Front are where all of these concepts can be experienced. In addition, keep in mind that fires in any geographic area can and do produce their own localized weather and the hazards described in this outline can occur in these situations as well.

- **Pilot Ability** – Carefully consider your experience and background before beginning a fire mission into mountainous terrain. Mountain flying in many areas will stretch your abilities to fly the airplane proficiently, navigate, and deal with weather. Consider your ability to react to strong winds and the up and down drafts they may cause. The aircraft gross weight and its effect on performance should be carefully considered.
- **Visibility** – Many experienced mountain pilots recommend having at least 15 miles of visibility before attempting mountain flights. In the fire environment, make sure you have enough visibility to safely maneuver the aircraft to avoid any obstacles. Remember, turn radius is greater due to increased TAS, engine response time is increased and thrust is reduced due to higher density altitudes...give yourself a margin.
- **Winds** – Strong winds can cause some of the most dangerous conditions you'll have to contend with in the mountains. Mountain top winds in excess of 25 knots are indicative of moderate to severe turbulence at ridge top levels as well as the likelihood of very strong up and down drafts. Plan your approach / drop and leave an "out" in case you have to go through dry or encounter unexpected turbulence / down drafts. When encountering a downdraft, maintain sufficient airspeed. Jettison part / all of the load if necessary. Guard against stalling the aircraft and fly out of the downdraft immediately with full power. Proceed to an area of updraft or smoother air. Pay close attention to the forecasts at and above the mountain ridges. In the west, that usually means the 9000' and 12,000' wind forecasts. In the east, you'll look at lower wind level forecasts. Winds above 25 knots at these levels should be a warning sign regarding turbulence and updraft / downdraft potential.
- **Mountain Wave** – When the wind speed is above about 25 knots and flowing perpendicular to the ridge lines, the air flow can form waves, much like water flowing over rocks in a stream bed. The waves form downwind from the ridge line and will be composed of very strong up and down drafts, with the probability of dangerous rotor action under the crests of the waves. If enough moisture is present, (standing) lenticular clouds can form to give a visual indication of the wave action. Standing lenticular clouds are also an indication of moderate to severe turbulence.
- **Winds Through Passes** – Winds flowing through the narrow restriction of a mountain pass tend to increase in velocity. When the winds are forecast above 20 knots, be aware that this phenomenon may cause turbulence and drafts.

Resources: [FAA-P-8740-60 / AFS-803 \(1999\)](#), ["Tips on Mountain Flying."](#), Air Traffic Manager, Denver Air Route Traffic Control Center, ["Mountain Flying, Techniques and Tips"](#), [Department of Transportation Book AC91-15, "Terrain Flying."](#), [Interagency Helicopter Operations Guide \(IHOG\)](#), [Incident Response Pocket Guide](#), [Interagency Standards for Fire & Fire Aviation Operations](#)

