

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Friday, November 15, 2019 – 0800 MT
National Preparedness Level 1**

National Fire Activity (November 8 – November 14, 2019)

Initial attack activity:	Light (311 new fires)
New large incidents:	3
Large fires contained:	5
Uncontained large fires:***	1
Area Command teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	0
Type 2 IMTs committed:	0

Nationally, there are 4 large fires being managed under a strategy other than full suppression.

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

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

[Link](#) to Understanding the IMSR.

This report will post every Friday at 0800 Mountain Time unless significant activity occurs.

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	2	2,623	2	2	0	54
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	2	13,000	0	24	2	86
EACC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SACC	1	324	0	1	0	2
Total	5	15,947	2	27	2	142

Northern California Area (PL 2)

New fires: 57
 New large incidents: 0
 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			
Ranch	CA-TGU	2,534	0	100	Ctn	---	53	-1,073	2	2	0	0	11.1M	ST
Large Fires Being Managed With a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
South	CA-SHF	5,332	0	76	Comp	UNK	1	0	0	0	0	2	9M	FS

TGU – Tehama-Glenn Unit, Cal Fire SHF – Shasta-Trinity NF, USFS

Rocky Mountain Area (PL 1)

New fires: 6
 New large incidents: 2
 Uncontained large fires: 1

* **Cherry Creek**, Cheyenne County, C&L. One mile north of St. Francis, KS. Brush and grass. Extreme fire behavior with wind-driven runs. Evacuations in effect.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Cherry Creek	KS-CNX	10,000	---	0	Ctn	UNK	80	---	0	20	2	0	150K	C&L
* 2019-3238	KS-FRQ	3,000	---	100	Ctn	---	10	---	0	4	0	0	2K	DOD
Large Fires Being Managed With a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
Cow Creek	CO-GMF	859	0	20	Comp	12/1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3M	FS
Middle Mamm	CO-WRF	1,235	0	100	Comp	---	0	-1	0	0	0	0	4.2M	FS

FRQ – Fort Riley, DOD GMF – Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison NF, USFS WRF – White River NF, USFS

Southern Area (PL 1)

New fires: 103
 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			
* MM-42	FL-FLS	324	---	100	Ctn	---	2	---	0	0	0	0	3K	ST

FLS – Florida Forest Service

Great Basin Area (PL 1)

New fires: 15
 New large incidents: 0
 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			
Large Fires Being Managed With a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
Skull Flat 2	UT-FIF	1,700	0	25	Comp	11/22	5	0	0	0	0	0	85K	FS
Swasey Peak	UT-RID	103	0	0	Comp	11/30	1	0	0	0	0	0	32K	FS

FIF – Fishlake NF, USFS RID – Richfield Field Office, BLM

Southwest Area (PL 1)

New fires: 13
 New large incidents: 0
 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			
Large Fires Being Managed With a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
Ikes	AZ-GCP	16,416	-47	100	Comp	--	1	-2	0	0	0	0	4.2M	NPS

GCP – Grand Canyon NP, NPS

Fires and Acres (by Protection) from November 8, 2019 to November 14, 2019:

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	1	8	9
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	83	83
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	46	11	57
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	38	3	41
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	2	0	2	82	11	97
	ACRES	0	1	0	0	95	7	103
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	26	0	26
Great Basin Area	FIRES	1	6	0	0	6	2	15
	ACRES	0	450	0	0	120	0	570
Southwest Area	FIRES	3	4	0	0	0	6	13
	ACRES	300	0	0	0	0	1	301
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	6,000	0	6,000
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	7	1	8
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
Southern Area	FIRES	13	0	0	1	70	19	103
	ACRES	137	0	0	0	107	1	245
TOTAL FIRES:		17	12	0	3	217	62	311
TOTAL ACRES:		437	451	0	0	6,390	96	7,374

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	243	0	0	416	44	703
	ACRES	0	1,692,467	0	0	884,548	13	2,577,028
Northwest Area	FIRES	245	233	19	29	1,922	1,072	3,520
	ACRES	49,943	43,930	23,491	6	20,986	25,546	163,904
Northern California Area	FIRES	54	50	4	7	2,955	527	3,597
	ACRES	33	5,661	25	1	118,802	88,697	213,220
Southern California Area	FIRES	26	91	11	25	3,828	407	4,388
	ACRES	301	2,858	2,729	109	25,295	23,970	55,262
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	750	46	22	15	836	478	2,147
	ACRES	12,081	887	10,026	116	37,555	11,739	72,404
Great Basin Area	FIRES	42	778	8	36	919	501	2,284
	ACRES	172	249,350	13	447	154,861	55,237	460,080
Southwest Area	FIRES	681	213	15	55	619	928	2,511
	ACRES	56,933	6,827	99	23,446	29,183	333,662	450,151
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	277	324	2	12	583	370	1,568
	ACRES	1,956	21,604	5,097	29	54,025	30,430	113,141
Eastern Area	FIRES	308	0	25	31	4,122	331	4,817
	ACRES	575	0	971	520	30,460	5,142	37,669
Southern Area	FIRES	239	0	37	54	19,729	365	20,424
	ACRES	22,594	0	2,556	2,577	408,044	23,390	459,162
TOTAL FIRES:		2,622	1,978	143	264	35,929	5,023	45,959
TOTAL ACRES:		144,589	2,023,584	45,007	27,251	1,763,761	597,829	4,602,023

Ten Year Average Fires (2009 – 2018 as of today)	57,031
Ten Year Average Acres (2009 – 2018 as of today)	6,645,439

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

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

Prescribed Fires and Acres from November 8, 2019 to November 14, 2019 (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	2	0	0	0	0	4	6
	ACRES	106	0	2	0	0	222	330
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	1	1	4	0	6
	ACRES	0	133	89	120	117	0	459
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	3	0	4
	ACRES	0	40	0	0	594	82	716
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
	ACRES	5	0	0	0	5	7,324	7,334
Southwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	2,720	2,720
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1	54	55
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
Southern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	661	16	677
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	10,119	5,247	15,366
TOTAL FIRES:		2	1	1	2	670	29	705
TOTAL ACRES:		111	173	91	120	10,836	15,677	27,008

***Prescribed fire acres are for reference only and may not reflect the most up-to-date information.

***Official prescribed fire accomplishment reporting occurs through agency specific systems of record.

Predictive Services Discussion: Weak Sundowner winds will be possible tonight and Saturday night across the Santa Barbara area on the Californian coast. The downsloping, offshore winds should produce low humidities which will elevate fire potential until the winds subside. A weak cold front will move east across the Northern Rockies bringing light rain and snow. As it moves into the northern Great Plains Saturday night, it will split into two systems with one diving south along the Continental Divide into New Mexico and the other moving east to the Great Lakes. Neither system should be much of an impact. A Nor'easter may develop along the southern Atlantic coast Saturday night and track north toward New England. Right now, the model data keeps most of the system off shore. The Great Basin could pick up some spotty precipitation Wednesday as a weakening front drops southeast across the region from the Pacific Northwest. California, Nevada, and most of Oregon will remain dry as high pressure begins to approach the coast during the middle and latter parts of the week.

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



Hazard Tree Felling Safety Tips 1

Felling Safety Category

Felling a hazard tree requires accurate risk assessment and complexity analysis, and demands the sawyer's full situational awareness. In all cases, remember to establish and maintain a secure felling area.

Do not bypass hazard trees without taking some action such as felling or establishing a No-Work-Zone.

Degree of hazard varies with tree size, species, and type/location of defect:

- Stem defects resulting in tree failure, i.e., collapse.
- Weakened sapwood resulting in loss of control when falling trees & limits solid wood for wedging.
- Overhead hazards, i.e., dead or hanging limbs falling on the faller.

Indicators of potential felling hazards:

Dead Limbs: limbs of all sizes and species with decay evident cracking, or loose, hung-up limbs. Avoid working under overhead hazards.

Witches Broom: caused by mistletoe infection, limbs can grow very large and heavy (200+ lbs.)

Split Trunk: cracked trunk from frost, lightning, or wind. Visible evidence of advanced decay indicates serious weakness where the tree could fail.

Stem Damage: caused by windfall, scarring, fire, machine, and animal damage, as well as heart rot diseases.

Thick Sloughing Bark or Sloughing Sapwood: usually found on dead trees. Loose bark on Douglas fir or loose sapwood on wind snapped cedars can dislodge during falling.

Butt and Stem Cankers: usually found on deciduous trees but can occur on Douglas fir and pine. The infected areas weaken the stem.

Fungal Fruiting Bodies or Conks: found on stems it may indicate massive interior rot 1 – 2 yards above and below conk. Excessive resinosis (resin flow) also indicates heart or root diseases.

Heavy Tree Lean: may be caused by damaged roots or lifting root mats, shallow or wet soils. In some cases, the tree may have corrected itself which can be determined by looking for corrected top growth.

Root Condition: look for any ground cracks around the base of the tree, signs of decay or fungal conks on the roots.

Cat Face: look for enough solid wood to construct an effective undercut and back cut.

Resources:

[Hazard Tree Safety Web Page](#), [Incident Response Pocket Guide](#), [PMS 461](#), [Interagency Standards for Fire & Fire Aviation Operations](#), [Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide](#), [PMS 210](#)

