

**National Interagency Coordination Center  
Incident Management Situation Report  
Sunday, December 04, 2016 – 0800 MT  
National Preparedness Level 1**

**National Fire Activity**

Initial attack activity:	Light ( 19 new fires)
New large incidents:	0
Large fires contained:	2
Uncontained large fires:**	6
Area Command Teams Committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	1
Type 2 IMTs committed:	1

\*\*Uncontained large fires include only fires being managed under a full suppression strategy.  
[Link](#) to Geographic Area daily reports.

**Southern Area (PL 4)**

New fires:	0
New large incidents:	0
Uncontained large fires:	6
Type 1 IMTs committed:	1
Type 2 IMTs committed:	1

**Chimney Tops 2**, Great Smoky Mountains NP. IMT 1 (Dueitt). IMT is also managing the Cobby Nob fire. Five miles south of Gatlinburg, TN. Dormant brush, hardwood slash and hardwood litter. Minimal fire behavior. Numerous structures threatened. Evacuations, road, area and trail closures in effect. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday. Reduction in acreage due to more accurate mapping.

**Cobby Nob**, Tennessee DOF. Ten miles east of Gatlinburg, Tennessee. Dormant brush, hardwood slash and hardwood litter. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Area and trail closures in effect. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

**Rock Mountain**, Chattahoochee-Oconee NF. IMT 2 (Bentley). Two miles south of Tate City, GA. Hardwood litter and timber. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Road, area and trail closures in effect. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

**Pinnacle Mountain**, South Carolina Forestry Commission. Three miles southeast of Rocky Bottom, SC. Hardwood litter and timber. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Trail closures in effect.

**Chestnut Knob**, North Carolina Forest Service. Three miles south of Enola, NC. Hardwood litter. Minimal fire behavior. Structures threatened. Road, area and trail closures in effect.

**Tatum Gulf**, Georgia Forestry Commission. Eleven miles west of LaFayette, GA. Hardwood litter. Minimal fire behavior. Structures threatened. Road and area closures in effect.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Chimney Tops 2	TN-GSP	17,1006	-103	38	Ctn	12/20	622	22	19	48	6	1,351	2.9M	NPS
Cobby Nob	TN-TNS	803	53	41	Ctn	12/20	91	86	4	7	0	82	57K	ST
Rock Mountain	GA-CHF	24,725	0	93	Ctn	12/15	214	-74	3	7	1	0	11.2M	FS
Pinnacle Mountain	SC-SCS	10,645	0	97	Ctn	12/5	99	3	2	0	0	0	4.8M	ST

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Chestnut Knob	NC-NCS	6,435	0	95	Ctn	12/4	54	-6	1	5	0	0	4.5M	ST
Tatum Gulf	GA-GAS	2,336	0	99	Ctn	12/10	2	0	0	0	0	2	636K	ST
Camp Branch	NC-NCF	3,804	382	100	Ctn	---	133	-78	2	1	0	2	1M	FS
Lake Chinnabee	AL-ALF	2,152	766	100	Ctn	---	111	0	2	10	2	0	300K	FS

NCF – National Forests in North Carolina    ALF – National Forests in Alabama

<b>Active Incident Resource Summary</b>						
GACC	Fires	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	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	28	157,893	57	139	10	2,206
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>157,893</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,206</b>

**Fires and Acres Yesterday (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	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
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	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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	0	0	0	0	16	0	16
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>76</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	183	0	0	357	19	<b>559</b>
	ACRES	0	390,706	0	0	104,837	3	<b>495,546</b>
Northwest Area	FIRES	299	259	30	26	1,267	685	<b>2,566</b>
	ACRES	41,132	353,028	2,778	5,042	61,536	48,386	<b>511,902</b>
Northern California Area	FIRES	111	9	1	26	2,763	434	<b>3,344</b>
	ACRES	145	227	1	5	50,226	46,110	<b>96,714</b>
Southern California Area	FIRES	15	94	11	55	3,223	440	<b>3,838</b>
	ACRES	5,971	30,049	405	1,147	124,321	311,108	<b>473,001</b>
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	800	99	11	27	1,274	475	<b>2,686</b>
	ACRES	14,733	5,851	2,013	61,914	55,109	61,517	<b>201,137</b>
Great Basin Area	FIRES	35	753	8	58	659	546	<b>2,059</b>
	ACRES	12,439	303,226	3	25,696	139,225	281,056	<b>761,645</b>
Southwest Area	FIRES	887	260	11	68	1,063	1,183	<b>3,472</b>
	ACRES	81,021	66,570	6,976	32,340	133,526	261,196	<b>581,629</b>
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	855	449	14	24	1,339	744	<b>3,425</b>
	ACRES	26,644	35,085	615	2,140	517,163	99,516	<b>681,163</b>
Eastern Area	FIRES	519	0	31	53	9,178	448	<b>10,229</b>
	ACRES	2,209	0	1,113	966	61,289	9,076	<b>74,653</b>
Southern Area	FIRES	404	1	60	80	26,893	749	<b>28,187</b>
	ACRES	134,045	1	1,556	28,956	1,137,272	112,891	<b>1,414,721</b>
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>		<b>3,925</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>48,016</b>	<b>5,723</b>	<b>60,365</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>		<b>318,339</b>	<b>1,184,743</b>	<b>15,460</b>	<b>158,206</b>	<b>2,384,504</b>	<b>1,230,859</b>	<b>5,292,111</b>

<b>Ten Year Average Fires (2006 – 2015 as of today)</b>	<b>67,035</b>
<b>Ten Year Average Acres (2006 – 2015 as of today)</b>	<b>6,816,607</b>

**Prescribed Fires and Acres Yesterday (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	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	17	17
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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	0	0	0	0	46	0	46
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	825	0	825
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>842</b>

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	2	0	2	1	5
	ACRES	0	0	18	0	33,218	38	33,274
Northwest Area	FIRES	14	133	20	2	9	467	645
	ACRES	9,554	14,212	1,159	29	1,128	66,248	92,330
Northern California Area	FIRES	8	3	11	18	0	246	286
	ACRES	103	224	3,813	2,702	0	24,189	31,031
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	5	11	5	0	155	176
	ACRES	0	71	2,162	1,391	0	5,861	9,485
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	14	32	59	13	99	465	682
	ACRES	5,495	6,244	14,333	956	4,937	27,411	59,376
Great Basin Area	FIRES	4	35	10	15	46	113	223
	ACRES	184	8,354	5,622	2,575	2,076	39,123	57,934
Southwest Area	FIRES	33	32	3	9	6	183	266
	ACRES	24,006	26,941	92	2,349	3,385	96,171	152,944
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	39	38	73	35	72	106	363
	ACRES	9,441	5,306	30,419	13,891	4,637	44,565	108,259
Eastern Area	FIRES	87	0	369	41	1,301	272	2,070
	ACRES	45,614	0	52,415	7,180	89,862	57,426	252,497
Southern Area	FIRES	24	0	197	69	12,676	948	13,914
	ACRES	4,767	0	162,624	51,834	727,893	849,885	1,797,003
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>		<b>223</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>14,211</b>	<b>2,956</b>	<b>18,630</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>		<b>99,164</b>	<b>61,352</b>	<b>272,657</b>	<b>82,907</b>	<b>867,136</b>	<b>1,210,917</b>	<b>2,594,133</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 strong, northerly flow will keep temperatures near average across the northern half of the country as a pair of eastward moving systems continues to impact the Northwest and Great Lakes regions with moderate to heavy snowfall. Conditions across the Southwest will be warm and dry with winds backing off from the previous day's speeds. Wet conditions are expected across most of the South extending from the Carolinas west through Texas. Alaska will remain cold and mostly dry under Northeasterly flow except across the Southeastern portion of the state that will remain under the influence of a wet and snowy system located just off shore.

<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](#)

The "Take 5@2" safety messages are a cooperative project of 6 Minutes for Safety, the Wildland Fire Safety Training Annual Refresher (WFSTAR), NIFC External Affairs, the NWCG Leadership Committee, the NWCG Risk Management Committee, and the Wildland Fire Lessons Learned Center.

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