

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Friday, January 24, 2020 – 0800 MT
National Preparedness Level 1**

National Fire Activity (January 17 – January 23, 2020)

Initial attack activity:	Light (104 new fires)
New large incidents:	0
Large fires contained:	0
Uncontained large fires:***	0
Area Command teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	0
Type 2 IMTs committed:	0

Nationally, there are 0 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.

Thirty-three wildland fire personnel are assigned to support large fires in New South Wales, Australia.

Five wildland fire personnel are assigned to support large fires in South Australia, Australia.

One hundred seventy-eight wildland fire personnel are assigned to support large fires in Victoria, Australia.

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	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	1	0	0	3	0	11
Total	1	0	0	3	0	11

Fires and Acres (by Protection) from January 17 to January 23, 2020:

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	5	0	5
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	7	2	9
	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	1	1	0	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
	ACRES	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	140	0	140
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIRES	4	0	0	0	75	6	85
	ACRES	19	0	0	0	549	63	631
TOTAL FIRES:		4	1	0	1	89	9	104
TOTAL ACRES:		19	1	0	0	689	64	773

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date (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	16	0	16
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	39	7	47
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	20	18	38
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Southwest Area	FIRES	1	2	0	0	11	5	19
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1,699	4	1,703
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	3,347	544	3,891
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1	41	42
Southern Area	FIRES	36	0	3	3	588	15	645
	ACRES	2,958	0	21	1	6,100	128	9,209
TOTAL FIRES:		37	3	3	4	660	32	739
TOTAL ACRES:		2,958	0	21	1	11,174	736	14,891

Ten Year Average Fires (2010 – 2019 as of today)	947
Ten Year Average Acres (2010 – 2019 as of today)	16,429

***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 January 10 to January 16, 2020 (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	0	1
	ACRES	0	20	0	0	0	151	171
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	1	0	7	8
	ACRES	0	162	0	1	0	342	505
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	1	0	0	8	9
	ACRES	0	5	20	0	0	1,475	1,500
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	3	0	0	3	0	6
	ACRES	0	45	0	0	3	0	48
Southwest Area	FIRES	0	1	0	1	3	2	7
	ACRES	0	10	0	38	16	2,622	2,686
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	1	7	9
	ACRES	0	250	0	14	3	548	815
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIRES	2	0	6	1	286	36	331
	ACRES	318	0	2,563	1,000	15,175	29,134	48,190
TOTAL FIRES:		2	6	7	3	293	60	371
TOTAL ACRES		318	492	2,583	1,053	15,197	34,272	53,915

***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: A pair of weak disturbances will move across the Pacific Northwest and Northern Rockies on Friday and Saturday and will bring more moderate snowfall to the higher elevations. Residual snowpack deficits will disappear. High pressure ridging over California and the Great Basin will keep temperatures above average. Pockets of fog and stratus will be possible inland in some of the deeper valleys as temperature inversions develop. The active pattern will intensify slightly Sunday through Wednesday as three, stronger systems move into the Northwest and Northern California bringing more snow and valley rain. Looking inland along and east of the Continental Divide, overall dry conditions will continue along the Rocky Mountain Front from Colorado south into New Mexico. The best chances for rain or snow will be Monday night as a weakening system begins to move out of the mountains and into the central Great Plains. The East will remain fairly moist over the next week; however, portions of south central Florida along and north of Lake Okeechobee will remain fairly dry. So, there might be a slight increase in Initial Attack over the next week or so.

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



Effects of Smoke Exposure

Firefighter Health First-Aid

First and foremost, exposure to wildfire smoke may limit your ability to work efficiently and effectively. Wildfire smoke is a complex mix of chemicals and particles, which varies depending on the fuels, soil, weather, fire intensity, and the burning phase of the fire. Some of the chemicals and particles that are present in wildfire smoke can pose a health risk. These health risks increase with higher exposures or longer duration of exposures. Whether on prescribed fires or wildfires, your exposure to wildfire smoke could cause irritating respiratory symptoms and, over time, could possibly increase your risk of developing long-term illnesses. However, further research is needed to better understand the long-term health risks.

While the makeup of smoke varies, here are just a few of the things in smoke that could impact your health:

- **Carbon Monoxide (CO)** - Exposure to CO from wildfire smoke, or from other sources such as exhaust (from chainsaws, engines, or pumps) may lead to a variety of symptoms: impaired vision and judgement, headaches, fatigue, and with high levels of exposure, asphyxiation, which in extreme situations can even lead to death.
- **Fine Particulate Matter (PM)** – Wildfire smoke contains gases, vapors, and very small particles or PM. PM have the ability to penetrate deep into your lungs and some may even get into your bloodstream. Studies of PM in ambient air pollution have shown that repeated or continuous exposure can negatively affect a person’s lungs and heart. This is especially true for people with underlying health issues (e.g. high blood pressure, high cholesterol), smokers, and people who work in stressful environments.
- **A variety of other chemicals** are also present in wildfire smoke, such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Additional harmful chemicals can be released when synthetic materials burns, such as those found in wildland urban interface (WUI). These exposures may further increase your risk of experiencing short-term or even long-term health effects.

There is no easy way to avoid exposure to smoke; it is part of the wildland fire environment. Firefighters and incident overhead personnel should be on the lookout for opportunities to reduce their exposures. Incident overhead can think strategically about assigning wildland firefighting tasks in certain work environments and ask, **“Does our workforce really need to be in the smoke to meet the operational objectives?”** Some other things to consider include:

- Is camp placed in a valley where smoke accumulates?
- Is the crew strung out “holding” a smoke-choked road when the probability of ignition is near zero?
- Are firefighters mopping-up stuff that poses no operational threat?

Discussion: There are certain tasks that have been associated with higher exposures to potentially harmful chemicals. Below are some of those tasks. How can you/your crew realistically reduce smoke and PM exposure during these tasks:

- Mopup
- Holding
- Line Construction
- Firing

Think about and discuss this partial quote from an article from the [Summer 2017 Two More Chains](#)

“As CO exposure increases, your ability to think clearly decreases. Being in smoke you don’t need to be in is the epitome of not working “smarter.” In fact, it is actually working dumber.”

Additional Resources

[WFSTAR module - Smoke: Knowing the Risks](#)
[FINAL REPORT Wildland Fire Smoke Health Effects on Wildland Firefighters and the Public](#)
[Factors affecting smoke and crystalline silica exposure among wildland firefighters](#)
[Wildland firefighter smoke exposure and risk of lung cancer and cardiovascular disease mortality](#)