

**Daily Report
October 24, 2017**

Department of Homeland Security Threat Advisory Level: Bulletin, Expires: 11-15-2017

National Reporting: MARIA/HARVEY/IRMA Recovery Effort

NOC Incident Monitoring: Response and recovery –Tropical Cyclones Harvey, Irma, Maria.

FEMA: National Watch Center (NWC): Steady State

National Response Coordination Center (NRCC): L Modified Level III (0800 hrs – 1800 hrs)

Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCC): None activated

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FEMA Significant Events: Response and recovery –Tropical Cyclones Harvey, Irma, Maria.

National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) - National Preparedness Level: 2

Description: Active Geographic Areas are unable to independently accomplish incident management objectives. Resource capability remains stable enough nationally to sustain incident operations and meet objectives in active GAs.

- Significant wildland fire activity is increasing in a few geographic areas.
- Resources within most geographic areas are adequate to manage the current situation, with light to moderate mobilization of resources occurring through the National Interagency Coordination Center.
- Potential for emerging significant wildland fires is normal to below normal for the time of year.

National Fire Weather:

- Critical/Elevated Fire Weather for southern CA; Elevated Fire Weather for Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas
- Red Flag Warnings are in effect for southern California, southern Nevada, south central Nebraska, and north central Kansas.

Wildfire Activity: Nationally, initial wildland fire activity is **Light** with **21 fires**. Of these, there is **3 New Large Incidents** resulting in a total of **10 Uncontained Large Fires**. (NICC Incident Management Situation Report – October 24, 2017)

Significant Wildfires:

No significant fires. (No threats to population)

All Hazard Activity:

California - With 5% of its housing destroyed by fire, Santa Rosa faces wrenching questions about its future:The most destructive wildfire in California history has left Santa Rosa at a fateful crossroads. The city lost 3,000 homes — fully 5% of its housing stock — in the fire. Thousands remain displaced, and many are not sure where they will end up or whether they can continue to afford living in wine country, where housing is expensive and in chronically short supply. “Nobody has been through this before,” Mayor Chris Coursey said Monday. “We had a housing problem three weeks ago; now we have housing problem minus 3,000 more houses.” Many residents said they intended to rebuild as soon as possible. But officials are just beginning to work out how that will happen — and many wonder where they will

live in the meantime. "The first reaction of anyone in a situation like this is, 'I am going to stay...and stand my ground,' " Coursey said. "As that gets harder for some people, I hope that they will still show that resolve. It's hard — I still have a house — for me to tell people what to do. Read more about this story at ([LATIMES](#))

California- How to stop the next deadly fire: Over the last two weeks, the nation's attention has been on California, which has suffered the most destructive series of wildfires in recent history. Dozens of lives have been lost. Thousands of homes and businesses have been destroyed. And hundreds of thousands of acres of forest and agricultural land have been scorched. Earlier this year, Oregonians woke up to ash on their windshields and evacuation alerts on their phones. Thousands of people in Montana, Idaho and Washington suffered the same. Residents across the Western United States are now all too familiar with smelling smoke in the air and looking out over the horizon at a blood-red sunset through a hazy sky. While fires still blaze across the West, the immediate focus must be containing fires, evacuating communities at risk and providing temporary food and shelter. Then we'll have to make sure individuals and families get the help they need from the local, state and federal government and nonprofit organizations. But once those immediate needs are addressed, we need to examine the long-term implications of this year's horrendous fire season. Simply put, we need to change how Congress funds federal agencies in charge of forest health and wildfire suppression -- the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management -- so they can use their budgets to manage public lands more effectively. We introduced the bipartisan Wildfire Disaster Funding Act to stop the harmful practice of "fire borrowing" that occurs when Congress fails to allocate enough money upfront to fight wildfires, forcing federal agencies to take money from wildfire prevention accounts to cover costly firefighting efforts. The Forest Service told us that since 2002 it has been forced to transfer more than \$4 billion from non-fire programs to cover the cost of wildfire suppression. This year alone, the agency transferred \$576 million. Dipping into these wildfire prevention funds only makes future wildfires worse, a vicious cycle we're determined to solve. ([CNN](#))

PARKERSBURG, W.Va. -- W. Virginia gov. declares state of emergency over warehouse Fire: West Virginia Gov. Jim Justice declared a state of emergency in a county where a fire at an old warehouse continued to smolder Monday. The governor said in a news release that poor air quality around the former Ames plant in Parkersburg contributed to the declaration, which allows essential emergency resources to continue without interruption in battling the fire. The declaration will run for 30 days unless Justice terminates or extends it. The main fire at the 420,000-square-foot warehouse was extinguished Saturday. Rainfall on Monday helped with other hot spots although the smoke intensified Monday and remained close to the ground. The plant, which closed in 2005, was being used to store recyclable plastics. Residents near the plant were urged to remain indoors if possible. Public schools in Wood County were closed due to smoke concerns. Lubeck Volunteer Fire Chief Mark Stewart told The Parkersburg News and Sentinel that firefighters from 31 departments from West Virginia and Ohio responded. "[Saturday] we used 6 million gallons of the city's water and 3 million gallons out of the river," Stewart said. No injuries were reported, although Camden Clark Hospital spokesman Roger Lockhart says a few people sought treatment for breathing issues due to the smoke. ([CBSNEWS](#))

For your situational awareness.

Tom

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