National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Thursday, November 17, 2011 – 0530 MT
National Preparedness Level 1

National Fire Activity

Initial attack activity:	Light (49 new fires)
New large fires:	2 (*)
Large fires contained:	2
Uncontained large fires: **	2
Area Command Teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	0
Type 2 IMTs committed:	0

Nationally, there are no large fires being managed to achieve multiple objectives.

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

Link to Geographic Area daily reports.

Southern Area (PL 2)

New fires:	32
New large fires:	2
Uncontained large fires:	2

Howardsville, George Washington & Jefferson NF. Two miles east of Sherando, VA. Hardwood litter. No new information.

*** Boom Axe**, Blueridge Parkway, NPS. Six miles west of Big Island, VA. Hardwood litter. Minimal fire activity.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	$$ CTD	Origin Own
Howardsville	VA	VAF	598	0	80	11/18	37	0	0	2	0	0	25K	FS
* Boom Axe	NC	BRP	217	---	30	11/19	23	---	0	3	0	0	25K	NPS
* Olive	FL	FLS	300	---	100	---	13	---	0	3	0	0	NR	ST
Highway 2	FL	FLS	200	25	100	---	0	-13	0	0	0	0	NR	ST

FLS – Florida DOF

Predictive Services Discussion: A strong storm moving across the Pacific Northwest will bring heavy rain to the coasts of Washington, Oregon and northern California, with areas of snow inland to western Montana. High pressure remains over the central US, bringing mild conditions to most of the nation, except along the southeast coast where an exiting cold front will bring scattered showers and thunderstorms from Virginia to Florida.

Predictive Services Outlook products: http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/outlooks/outlooks.htm

Today's discussion is from the Entrapment Category.

FIRE SHELTER DEPLOYMENT

Firefighters must never rely on fire shelters, but instead should depend on well-defined and pre-located escape routes and safety zones. However, if the need for shelter deployment should ever arise, it is imperative that the firefighter knows how to deploy and use the shelter.

- Don't think of your fire shelter as a tactical tool.
- Recognize when deployment is your only option. When considering escape, remember that you can hold your breath for only about 15 seconds while running through flames or superheated air.
- If time runs out while attempting to escape, get on the ground before the flame front arrives and finish deploying on the ground. Death is almost certain if the fire catches a person off the ground. (The optimal survival zone with or without a shelter is within a foot of the ground.) Once entrapped, the highest priority is to protect the lungs and airways.
- When deploying, remove packs and place them away from the deployment area.
- Even though deploying your shelter is a last resort, time is critical when entrapped. Play it safe; give yourself ample time to deploy. Failure to adequately anticipate the severity and timing of the burnover and failure to utilize the best location and proper deployment techniques contributed to the fatalities and injuries on the Thirty Mile incident. Don't let the cost of opening a shelter become a factor in your decision.
- Before passing through superheated gases, try to close the front of your shroud. You can take your shelter out of the plastic bag and use it for a heat shield to pass quickly through a hot area. If you use the shelter in this way, don't drop it or allow it to snag on brush. Remember that your lungs are still vulnerable.
- If flames contact the shelter, the glass/foil fabric heats up more rapidly. If flame contact is prolonged, spots of aluminum foil can melt or tear away, reducing protection. Even if this happens, it is still safer inside the shelter. Your flame-resistant clothing becomes your backup protection. It's even more critical to keep your nose pressed to the ground and stay in your shelter.
- Remember, direct contact with flames or hot gases is the biggest threat to your shelter. It is vital to deploy in a spot that offers the least chance of such contact. The heavier the fuels, the bigger your fuel break needs to be.
- Remember, once you commit yourself to the shelter, stay there. No matter how bad it gets inside, it is usually much worse outside. If you panic and leave the shelter, one breath of hot, toxic gases could damage your lungs. Suffocation may follow. Most firefighters were killed as a result of heat-damaged airways and lungs, not by external burns. Protect your airways and lungs at all costs by keeping your face close to the ground and staying in your shelter.

1. ***If your crew becomes entrapped, identify everything you and your crew/team are going to do to survive (start your discussion using pages 28-29 in your IRPG).***
2. ***Activity: Consider having a mock fire shelter deployment exercise in realistic terrain and fuels using practice shelters (no live fire). Assess the exercise using an AAR.***

References: Your Fire Shelter, Missoula Technology and Development Center

Fires and Acres Yesterday

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern California	FIRES					1	1	2
	ACRES					0	0	0
Southern California	FIRES		1			2		3
	ACRES		1			0		1
Northern Rockies	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES	2						2
	ACRES	1						1
Rocky Mountain	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Area	FIRES					7	3	10
	ACRES					21	81	102
Southern Area	FIRES					32		32
	ACRES					3,177		3,177
TOTAL	FIRES	2	1	0	0	42	4	49
	ACRES	1	1	0	0	3,198	81	3,281

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES	2	27	29	17	429	9	513
	ACRES	8	47,653	36,823	7,790	200,742	3	293,019
Northwest	FIRES	240	261	10	47	577	911	2,046
	ACRES	111,740	146,291	90	1,216	15,071	22,773	297,181
Northern California	FIRES	110	32	6	20	2,239	430	2,837
	ACRES	93	2,631	5	2,180	9,739	8,574	23,222
Southern California	FIRES	26	387	7	49	3,564	534	4,567
	ACRES	225	13,872	4	2,217	55,731	32,306	104,355
Northern Rockies	FIRES	626	88	8	27	547	724	2,020
	ACRES	30,837	57,133	494	1,131	15,849	89,881	195,325
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	33	658	2	26	600	535	1,854
	ACRES	2,269	276,063	26	567	105,860	77,388	462,173
Western Great Basin	FIRES	17	488	13	18	186	81	803
	ACRES	3,343	283,950	778	4	131,252	6,816	426,143
Southwest	FIRES	922	351	14	56	1,047	1,364	3,754
	ACRES	36,189	111,731	5,374	18,452	638,685	1,291,369	2,101,800
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	812	447	33	40	897	525	2,754
	ACRES	25,266	24,278	2,598	2,491	326,512	76,662	457,807
Eastern Area	FIRES	453		34	23	4,917	311	5,738
	ACRES	1,016		3,145	100	59,198	113,553	177,012
Southern Area	FIRES	927		265	87	36,627	1,053	38,959
	ACRES	138,571		121,834	57,165	3,390,213	36,670	3,744,453
TOTAL	FIRES	4,168	2,739	421	410	51,630	6,477	65,845
	ACRES	349,557	963,602	171,171	93,313	4,948,852	1,755,995	8,282,490

Ten Year Average Fires	**71,931**
Ten Year Average Acres	**7,224,005**

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

Prescribed Fires and Acres Yesterday

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES	0	3				7	10
	ACRES	161	187				339	687
Northern California	FIRES	1			4		3	8
	ACRES	9			81		975	1,065
Southern California	FIRES				0		1	1
	ACRES				5		176	181
Northern Rockies	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						64	64
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						150	150
Rocky Mountain	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						560	560
Eastern Area	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern Area	FIRES					3	1	4
	ACRES					236	150	386
TOTAL	FIRES	1	3	0	4	3	15	26
	ACRES	170	187	0	86	236	2,414	3,093

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES			1	3	13	5	22
	ACRES			20	35	8,548	451	9,054
Northwest	FIRES	21	142	26	1		391	581
	ACRES	8,251	21,549	1,878	1,166		43,367	76,211
Northern California	FIRES	30	19	28	41		281	399
	ACRES	347	975	22,425	1,143		18,113	43,003
Southern California	FIRES	1	10	17	10	15	125	178
	ACRES	46	756	3,997	1,867	2,260	4,335	13,261
Northern Rockies	FIRES	48	24	68	11	118	330	599
	ACRES	2,444	3,663	11,308	4,777	5,484	37,064	64,740
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	0	34	3	7	52	88	184
	ACRES	54	10,128	1,023	187	1,713	21,323	34,428
Western Great Basin	FIRES		6	1	8	2	12	29
	ACRES		569	550	2,574	64	1,836	5,593
Southwest	FIRES	20	30	4	15	2	126	197
	ACRES	4,919	21,511	1,553	4,596	55	90,609	123,243
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	57	43	109	23	63	145	440
	ACRES	7,243	7,576	16,470	7,623	14,521	36,813	90,246
Eastern Area	FIRES	30		374	38	912	158	1,512
	ACRES	60,283		50,464	4,067	54,784	44,658	214,256
Southern Area	FIRES	42		151	24	1,468	712	2,397
	ACRES	7,835		77,474	16,865	311,037	585,678	998,889
TOTAL	FIRES	249	308	782	181	2,645	2,373	6,538
	ACRES	91,422	66,727	187,162	44,900	398,466	884,247	1,672,924

***** 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/.

This report contains information derived from the National Fire and Aviation Management Web Applications (FAMWEB) system and other sources to provide relative information about emerging and ongoing incident activity. This information is considered operational in nature, is subject to correction, and therefore may not match official year to date agency records.

** National Interagency Coordination Center **