

**National Interagency Coordination Center  
Incident Management Situation Report  
Saturday, November 3, 2012 – 0800 MT  
National Preparedness Level 1**

**National Fire Activity**

Initial attack activity:	Light (40 new fires)
New large fires:	0 (*)
Large fires contained:	0
Uncontained large fires: **	1
Area Command Teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	3
Type 1 IMTs committed:	2
Type 2 IMTs committed:	6

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

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

**Eastern Area (PL 3)**

New fires:	8
New large fires:	0
Uncontained large fires:	0
NIMOs committed:	3
Type 1 IMTs committed:	2
Type 2 IMTs committed:	6

Hurricane Sandy Support, Federal Emergency Management Agency. Eleven incident management teams and 22 crews are assigned.

Three NIMO's are assigned (Quesinberry, Kleinman and Hahnenberg).

- Quesinberry: Is assigned to provide support to Nassau County, NY.
- Kleinman: Is managing a staging area in New York City, NY.
- Hahnenberg: Is staged in Albany, NY.

Two Type 1 Teams (Wilder and Opliger) are assigned.

- Wilder: Is managing road clearing operations and staging areas in Martinsburg and Charleston, WV.
- Opliger: Is being assigned to Fort Dix, NJ.

Six Type 2 Teams (Pisarek, Dueitt, Kollmeyer, Graham, West and Fry) are assigned.

- Pisarek: Is managing a mobilization center in Farmingdale, NY.
- Dueitt: Is being assigned to Farmingdale, NY.
- Kollmeyer: Is managing road clearing operations in Wilton and Greenwich, CT.
- Graham: Is being assigned to Charleston, WV.
- West: Is being assigned to Charleston, WV.
- Fry: Is being assigned to Harrisburg Mobilization Center, Harrisburg, PA.

**Northwest Area (PL 1)**

New fires: 0  
 New large fires: 0  
 Uncontained large fires: 1

**Juniper Creek**, Vale District, BLM. Twenty-four miles northwest of Jordan Valley, OR. Brush and grass. No new information.

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
Juniper Creek	OR	VAD	1,500	---	0	UNK	23	---	1	0	0	0	1K	BLM

**Southwest Area (PL 1)**

New fires: 0  
 New large fires: 0  
 Uncontained large fires: 0

**Shorten**, San Carlos Agency, BIA. Previously reported incident. Forty-five miles east of San Carlos, AZ. Timber and grass. Moderate fire activity. Last report unless significant activity occurs.

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
Shorten	AZ	SCA	6,121	---	N/A	N/A	1	---	0	0	0	0	40K	BIA

**Eastern Great Basin Area (PL 1)**

New fires: 0  
 New large fires: 0  
 Uncontained large fires: 0

**Mt. Trumbull Complex**, Arizona Strip District, BLM. Previously reported incident. Forty-six miles south of St. George, UT. Timber. No further information received. Last report unless significant activity occurs.

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
Mt. Trumbull Complex	AZ	ASD	1,440	---	N/A	N/A	0	---	0	0	0	0	311K	BLM

**Other Fires**

(As of November 2)

GACC	Fires	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AK	1	47,154	0	0	0	0
NW	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR	1	8,815	0	0	0	1
EB	0	0	0	0	0	0
WB	0	0	0	0	0	0
SW	3	6,736	0	0	0	10
RM	2	1,400	0	0	1	19
EA	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	64,105	0	0	1	30

**Predictive Services Discussion:** Scattered rain and snow will move into the Northwest as a Pacific cold front approaches the region. Two weak frontal systems – over the northern Plains and the mid-Mississippi Valley – will produce scattered rain and snow showers from Minnesota to Arkansas. Cool and breezy conditions will continue over New England with a few lingering showers throughout the day. Warm to mild weather will remain over the West and South.

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



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

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Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.

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### 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							0
	ACRES							0
Southern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern Rockies	FIRES				0			0
	ACRES				36			36
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES						0	0
	ACRES						100	100
Eastern Area	FIRES				1	6	1	8
	ACRES				0	4	2	6
Southern Area	FIRES					28	4	32
	ACRES					114	5	119
TOTAL	FIRES	0	0	0	1	34	5	40
	ACRES	0	0	0	36	118	107	261

### Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES	4	39	30	22	299	5	399
	ACRES	164	51,616	39,629	76,752	102,065	0	270,226
Northwest	FIRES	129	225	27	29	880	975	2,265
	ACRES	44,236	1,138,441	1,902	20	46,412	268,046	1,499,057
Northern California	FIRES	123	24	1	13	2,796	587	3,544
	ACRES	275	423,780	1	28,526	34,341	284,585	771,508
Southern California	FIRES	35	239	12	65	3,167	673	4,191
	ACRES	47	40,756	8	2,197	42,074	12,521	97,603
Northern Rockies	FIRES	1,302	211	47	23	914	845	3,342
	ACRES	415,952	306,113	11,419	5,210	206,280	489,376	1,434,350
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	61	850	1	33	854	607	2,406
	ACRES	30,314	793,525	2	2,130	222,405	1,003,479	2,051,855
Western Great Basin	FIRES	5	632	3	16	204	144	1,004
	ACRES	1,200	503,356	60	28	66,735	42,748	614,127
Southwest	FIRES	751	201	13	42	530	1,070	2,607
	ACRES	38,359	5,326	187	4,334	33,803	461,277	543,286
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	1,466	551	35	46	1,704	739	4,541
	ACRES	172,849	68,493	4,183	1,944	669,007	181,278	1,097,754
Eastern Area	FIRES	834		65	20	8,947	638	10,504
	ACRES	2,010		4,823	403	87,446	12,552	107,234
Southern Area	FIRES	633		81	46	15,915	647	17,322
	ACRES	122,866		34,321	16,752	266,377	82,307	522,623
TOTAL	FIRES	5,343	2,972	315	355	36,210	6,930	52,125
	ACRES	828,272	3,331,406	96,535	138,296	1,776,945	2,838,169	9,009,623

<b>Ten Year Average Fires</b>	<b>66,910</b>
<b>Ten Year Average Acres</b>	<b>7,018,961</b>

\*\*\* 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		3				10	13
	ACRES		427				322	749
Northern California	FIRES						0	0
	ACRES						38	38
Southern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern Rockies	FIRES				1	16	17	34
	ACRES				5	610	757	1,372
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Area	FIRES				1	1		2
	ACRES				87	20		107
Southern Area	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
TOTAL	FIRES	0	3	0	2	17	27	49
	ACRES	0	427	0	92	630	1,117	2,266

**Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date**

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES				2	11	15	28
	ACRES				18	13,449	218	13,685
Northwest	FIRES	20	91	21	3		483	618
	ACRES	4,053	8,629	1,986	39		46,739	61,446
Northern California	FIRES	5	13	35	28	3	170	254
	ACRES	121	203	1,752	316	15	10,338	12,745
Southern California	FIRES		7	13	6	6	131	163
	ACRES		2,421	2,781	1,008	1,831	5,084	13,125
Northern Rockies	FIRES	26	15	75	5	134	303	558
	ACRES	3,060	4,690	18,436	240	5,692	23,133	55,251
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES		12	3	4	31	67	117
	ACRES		1,304	245	230	881	25,586	28,246
Western Great Basin	FIRES		4	4	4	15	4	31
	ACRES		825	419	1,657	3,092	243	6,236
Southwest	FIRES	29	19	12	19		156	235
	ACRES	1,230	8,919	5,515	2,345		54,329	72,338
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	41	13	113	22	14	57	260
	ACRES	5,423	1,543	22,880	2,496	1,290	8,892	42,524
Eastern Area	FIRES	37		509	51	983	164	1,744
	ACRES	22,116		83,814	9,441	58,729	57,944	232,044
Southern Area	FIRES	21		153	54	9,610	878	10,716
	ACRES	4,543		61,603	39,434	496,803	827,615	1,429,998
TOTAL	FIRES	179	174	938	198	10,807	2,428	14,724
	ACRES	40,546	28,534	199,431	57,224	581,782	1,060,121	1,967,638

**\*\*\* 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 \*\***