

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Friday, December 18, 2015 – 0800 MT
National Preparedness Level 1**

National Fire Activity (Dec. 11 – Dec. 17)

Initial attack activity: Light (124 new fires)
 New large incidents: 1
 Large fires contained: 2
 Uncontained large fires:** 0
 Area Command Teams Committed: 0
 NIMOs committed: 0
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 0
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 0
 **Uncontained large fires include only fires being managed under a full suppression strategy.
[Link](#) to Geographic Area daily reports.

Northern Rockies (PL 1)

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

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Valley Road	MT-FBA	2,000	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	40K	BIA

FBA – Fort Belknap Agency, BIA

Southern Area (PL 1)

New fires: 66
 New large incidents: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 0

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Stone Mountain Road	TN-TNS	150	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	1K	ST

TNS – Tennessee DOF

Active Incident Resource Summary						
GACC	Fires	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AKCC	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	5	0	0	0	1
Total	1	5	0	0	0	1

Fires and Acres Last Week (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	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest Area	FIRES	0	0	1	0	52	1	54
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	137	119	256
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	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Southern Area	FIRES	1	0	0	0	59	6	66
	ACRES	5	0	0	0	665	98	768
TOTAL FIRES:		1	1	1	0	113	8	124
TOTAL ACRES:		5	0	0	0	807	226	1,038

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date (by Protection):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	263	0	0	474	23	760
	ACRES	0	4,034,077	0	0	1,076,069	796	5,110,942
Northwest Area	FIRES	230	310	43	74	2,140	1,504	4,301
	ACRES	408,706	260,276	25,644	26,138	447,692	603,165	1,771,621
Northern California Area	FIRES	153	32	6	30	3,319	1,029	4,569
	ACRES	253	10,786	355	2	294,786	249,022	555,204
Southern California Area	FIRES	25	66	13	96	3,245	613	4,058
	ACRES	107	2,098	13	9,830	26,726	245,536	284,310
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	995	95	10	28	1,459	1,203	3,790
	ACRES	30,712	14,982	1,065	26,325	194,683	460,453	728,220
Great Basin Area	FIRES	44	772	8	45	664	568	2,101
	ACRES	699	342,703	6	86	19,227	142,751	505,472
Southwest Area	FIRES	483	215	8	36	623	906	2,271
	ACRES	57,760	5,297	63	3,820	19,509	120,077	206,526
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	649	340	17	23	1,200	269	2,498
	ACRES	21,682	6,980	306	7,410	138,189	2,442	177,009
Eastern Area	FIRES	633	0	33	43	6,838	429	7,976
	ACRES	2,289	0	2,383	855	49,339	6,728	61,594
Southern Area	FIRES	424	0	38	18	25,038	465	25,983
	ACRES	42,026	0	3,077	260	358,890	23,276	427,529
TOTAL FIRES:		3,636	2,093	176	393	45,000	7,009	58,307
TOTAL ACRES:		564,234	4,677,199	32,912	74,726	2,625,110	1,854,246	9,828,427

Ten Year Average Fires (2005 – 2014 as of today)	70,484
Ten Year Average Acres (2005 – 2014 as of today)	6,726,879

Prescribed Fires and Acres Last Week (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	4	0	0	0	0	4
	ACRES	0	184	0	0	0	11	195
Northern California Area	FIRES	1	0	0	1	0	8	10
	ACRES	24	0	0	1	0	401	426
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	2	0	0	8	10
	ACRES	0	0	44	0	0	193	237
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	2	0	1	1	2	6
	ACRES	0	73	0	5	14	110	202
Southwest Area	FIRES	1	0	0	0	0	7	8
	ACRES	50	0	0	0	0	2,236	2,286
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	1	3	4	0	8	8	24
	ACRES	40	213	806	0	126	1,271	2,456
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	201	201
Southern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	1	205	8	214
	ACRES	0	0	0	1	6,384	14,976	21,361
TOTAL FIRES:		3	9	6	3	214	49	284
TOTAL ACRES:		114	470	850	7	6,524	19,399	27,364

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	5	0	0	2	0	7
	ACRES	0	3,965	0	0	988	0	4,953
Northwest Area	FIRES	12	129	4	6	30	399	580
	ACRES	4,526	31,952	151	224	4,127	53,170	94,150
Northern California Area	FIRES	2	0	17	18	1	301	339
	ACRES	28	724	5,258	931	30	24,607	31,578
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	4	16	5	0	205	230
	ACRES	0	79	3,204	274	0	11,043	14,600
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	23	40	36	13	140	303	555
	ACRES	5,464	11,505	13,648	1,620	5,629	23,769	61,635
Great Basin Area	FIRES	2	61	3	20	53	144	283
	ACRES	116	4,956	1,782	1,125	4,286	30,019	42,284
Southwest Area	FIRES	32	30	10	11	0	209	292
	ACRES	7,797	18,899	2,469	5,126	0	94,483	128,774
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	42	56	75	14	91	160	438
	ACRES	3,029	11,682	19,555	1,207	6,464	31,544	73,481
Eastern Area	FIRES	30	0	297	59	1,512	275	2,173
	ACRES	39,398	0	38,875	8,267	70,949	50,029	207,518
Southern Area	FIRES	88	0	172	13	9,914	769	10,956
	ACRES	16,583	0	122,896	14,512	544,750	666,341	1,365,082
TOTAL FIRES:		231	325	630	159	11,743	2,765	15,853
TOTAL ACRES:		76,941	83,762	207,838	33,286	637,223	985,005	2,024,055

*** 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: An active weather pattern will continue this week across the western U.S. including California and the Pacific Northwest. Another round of heavy rain is expected along the Pacific coast with heavy mountain snowfall accumulating in the Sierra and Intermountain West this weekend and into next week. In contrast, a drying pattern will ensue for much of the southwest U.S. and southern Plains. Further north, snowfall is expected in New England this weekend in association with a strong upper level low pressure system. Widespread precipitation is also forecast from the southeast U.S. through the mid-Atlantic and New England, but temperatures will be well above seasonal normals across an extensive area of the eastern U.S. during the upcoming week.

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



FIRE SHELTER DEPLOYMENT

Operational Engagement

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 30-31 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.***