

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Monday, November 19, 2018 – 0800 MT
National Preparedness Level 1**

National Fire Activity

Initial Attack Activity: Light (99) new fires
 New large incidents: 0
 Large fires contained: 2
 Uncontained large fires:** 2
 Area Command teams committed: 0
 NIMOs committed: 0
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 2
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 1

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

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

In support of Super Typhoon Yutu, IMT 2 (Dalrymple) has mobilized to Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands.

Active Incident Resource Summary						
GACC	Incidents	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AICC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NWCC	1	24,411	0	0	0	0
ONCC	1	150,000	92	597	28	5,332
OSCC	2	101,480	9	70	7	1,086
NRCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
GBCC	3	12,051	0	0	0	2
SWCC	2	2,974	2	3	0	54
RMCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
EACC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SACC	1	0	3	4	0	81
Total	10	290,916	106	674	35	6,555

Northern California Area (PL 4)

New fires: 41
 New large incidents: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 1
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 1

Camp, Butte Unit, Cal Fire. Cal Fire IMT 1 (Derum). Three miles northeast of Concow, CA. Chaparral, timber and short grass. Moderate fire behavior with isolated torching, short-range spotting and backing. Several communities and energy, communications and railroad infrastructure threatened. Evacuations, road, and area closures in effect.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Camp	CA-BTU	151,000	10,000	66	Ctn	11/30	5,332	-264	92	597	28	15,858	78.8M	ST

Southern California Area (PL 2)

New fires: 32
 New large incidents: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 1
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 1

Woolsey, Ventura County Fire Department. Cal Fire IMT 1 (Bravo). IMT also managing the Hill fire. Four miles southeast of Simi Valley, CA. Brush, chaparral and tall grass. Minimal fire behavior. Several communities, energy and communication infrastructure threatened. Evacuations, road, area and trail closures in effect. Reduction in acreage due to more accurate mapping.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Woolsey	CA-VNC	96,949	-1,413	94	Ctn	11/22	1,086	-2,233	9	70	7	1,500	53M	CNTY
Hill	CA-VNC	4,531	0	100	Ctn	---	0	-40	0	0	0	4	9.8M	CNTY

Southwest Area (PL 1)

New fires: 4
 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			
Babo	AZ-A3S	2,474	-4	100	Ctn	---	54	-10	2	3	1	0	65K	ST

A3S – Southeast District, Arizona DOF

Fires and Acres Nov. 16 – 18 (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	1	0	0	39	1	41
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	11,034	1,215	12,249
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	30	2	32
	ACRES	0	0	0	323	8	1,165	1,496
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	0	0	1
	ACRES	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Southwest Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
	ACRES	0	1,153	0	0	0	669	1,822
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIRES	3	0	0	0	17	0	20
	ACRES	23.4	0	0	0	108	0	132
TOTAL FIRES:		3	3	0	0	86	7	99
TOTAL ACRES:		23.4	1,154	0	323	11,150	3,049	15,700

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	123	0	0	206	38	367
	ACRES	0	364,642	0	0	46,013	28	410,683
Northwest Area	FIRES	305	259	34	36	2,101	966	3,701
	ACRES	25,383	194,921	53,416	4,332	349,499	489,925	1,117,476
Northern California Area	FIRES	71	24	3	34	2,923	463	3,518
	ACRES	3,722	2,974	7	42,981	902,682	542,677	1,495,043
Southern California Area	FIRES	49	79	6	57	3,662	480	4,333
	ACRES	912.1	1,518	7	12,616	146,442	185,546	347,042
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	861	58	5	17	845	471	2,257
	ACRES	8,138	968	2,940	20,150	21,182	77,168	130,546
Great Basin Area	FIRES	39	936	5	41	1,200	555	2,776
	ACRES	16,813	1,038,002	0	1,235	461,118	623,224	2,140,392
Southwest Area	FIRES	706	246	9	59	821	1,297	3,138
	ACRES	33,070	6,630	426	17,630	295,929	175,683	529,368
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	446	528	10	37	933	488	2,442
	ACRES	4,283	141,471	1,614	282	386,729	213,149	747,527
Eastern Area	FIRES	469	0	19	27	4,422	368	5,305
	ACRES	4,156	0	1,035	190	27,732	7,241	40,354
Southern Area	FIRES	449	67	41	59	23,391	350	24,357
	ACRES	118,235	310	8,682	20,931	1,186,971	29,493	1,364,622
TOTAL FIRES:		3,395	2,320	132	367	40,504	5,476	52,194
TOTAL ACRES:		214,712	1,751,436	68,127	120,347	3,824,296	2,344,134	8,323,051

Ten Year Average Fires (2008 – 2017 as of today)	59,810
Ten Year Average Acres (2008 – 2017 as of today)	6,305,546

Prescribed Fires and Acres Nov. 16 – 18 (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	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	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	3	0	4
	ACRES	0	5	0	0	458	165	628
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	85	85
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	137	0	137
Southern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	53	3	56
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	2,111	2,065	4,176
TOTAL FIRES:		0	1	0	0	60	3	64
TOTAL ACRES:		0	5	0	0	2,706	2,315	5,026

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

Areas		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	3	0	11	1	15
	ACRES	0	0	56	0	36,158	70	36,284
Northwest Area	FIRES	44	41	34	11	38	328	496
	ACRES	11,453	11,872	5,480	584	5,761	68,742	103,891
Northern California Area	FIRES	4	4	13	19	7	168	215
	ACRES	184	1,806	5,909	2,639	1,012	25,041	36,591
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	2	11	3	0	138	154
	ACRES	0	90	3,737	51	0	14,561	18,439
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	13	21	44	9	69	328	484
	ACRES	3,854	12,662	12,583	12,218	3,532	31,094	75,943
Great Basin Area	FIRES	2	25	8	6	35	99	175
	ACRES	151	2,664	4,255	1,881	2,478	30,874	42,303
Southwest Area	FIRES	25	17	8	6	8	206	270
	ACRES	9,356	13,205	283	1,140	804	110,791	135,579
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	47	41	34	16	117	151	406
	ACRES	4,898	4,646	19,125	5,387	12,186	52,492	98,734
Eastern Area	FIRES	59	0	251	32	1,152	284	1,778
	ACRES	32,132	0	32,116	7,671	109,310	74,222	255,451
Southern Area	FIRES	77	0	170	32	118,175	1,018	119,472
	ACRES	19,170	0	141,753	129,839	4,240,595	981,989	5,513,346
TOTAL FIRES:		271	151	576	134	119,612	2,721	123,465
TOTAL ACRES:		81,198	46,945	225,297	161,410	4,411,836	1,389,876	6,316,561

*** 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 Service Discussion: Areas of dense fog are possible across the northwestern states as valley and canyon temperature inversions strengthen across the Pacific Northwest, Northern Rockies, and northern Great Basin. Low pressure will develop off the Southern California coast and will strengthen the off shore flow from the Bay area all the way south to San Diego. Northern California will experience an on shore flow and a marine layer that will begin building northward along the coast. In the East, westerly flow will continue from the Mississippi River east to the Atlantic coast and should promote seasonal temperatures. Some shower activity will be possible along the Texas coast as the tail end of a cold front stalls just off shore in the northern Gulf of Mexico.

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



Propane Tank Safety

Miscellaneous Fireline Hazards

Liquefied Propane Gas (LPG) tanks are commonly found in the wildland-urban interface and present hazards to firefighters in that environment. LPG tanks may be found in a number of other environments such as motor homes, travel trailers, grills, camp stoves, lanterns, etc. Directly attacking LPG tank fires is a structural fire task involving hazardous materials and should only be attempted by trained personnel using full structural personal protective equipment and equipped with a volume of water adequate to safely attack the fire.

- Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosions (BLEVE)
 - The most recognized hazard with LPG tanks is BLEVE (Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosions) or sudden complete failure of the tank. Some training courses have directed responders to approach the tank from the sides, believing that the force of the explosion will occur on the ends of the tank. However, this is not a guarantee that you will be safe from projectiles or missiles from the explosion, as they may travel in ALL directions up to 2,500 feet away. Leave the area immediately if you smell propane; hear a rising sound from venting safety devices or see discoloration or deformation of the tank. If you leave the area, get at least 2,500 feet away and do not go down wind or down slope of the leaking propane. BLEVEs are a major hazard to emergency responders!
- Fuel Reduction Around Tanks
 - Wildland firefighters may take action to prevent direct flame impingement on LPG tanks by removing wildland fuels in the area. However, be aware that lines from the tank to structures may be above or below ground, and may be cut by tools or equipment. Propane gas is heavier than air, and may move along the ground at some distance, and may ignite when it reaches open flame or another ignition source. Use extreme caution when doing fuels reduction around tanks, and flag any lines you encounter.
- Other Wildland Fire Considerations
 - Do not position engines or other apparatus near LPG tanks or downwind / down slope from tanks.
 - Do not deploy fire shelters near LPG tanks or downwind / down slope from tanks.
- Cooling Tanks
 - In light fuels such as grasses, where any heat exposure to the tank will be very limited, rapid application of cooling water on the outside of the tank above the liquid level can reduce the likelihood of container failure by lowering the external temperature of the shell of the exposed tank. Water should not be directed at the valve safety devices, due to the potential of "icing" the valve closed.
 - In heavy fuels where long duration heat exposure to the LPG tank is likely, evacuate all personnel and equipment 2,500 feet away and not down slope or down wind. NFPA says that direct flame impingement protection requires water flow of at least 500 gpm from an unmanned monitor nozzle. This is a situation for properly trained, equipped and supported structural firefighters.

Resources: [Propane Safety Web Site](#), [NIOSH Web Site](#), [National Propane Gas Association's Web Site](#), [NFPA Web Site](#)

Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.

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