

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Friday, January 4, 2013 – 0800 MT
National Preparedness Level 1**

National Fire Activity (Weekly Total)

Initial attack activity: Light (13 new fires)
 New large fires: 0 (*)
 Large fires contained: 1
 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.

Southern Area (PL 1)

New fires: 9
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 0

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
Peachland	OK	OKS	450	---	100	---	4	---	0	2	0	0	1K	ST

OKS – Oklahoma DOF

Other Fires

(As of January 4)

GACC	Fires	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AK	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
EB	0	0	0	0	0	0
WB	0	0	0	0	0	0
SW	0	0	0	0	0	0
RM	1	3,498	0	0	0	1
EA	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	3,498	0	0	0	1

Predictive Services Discussion: A winter storm will move through west Texas today and the Great Lakes by Sunday. A Pacific storm will bring snow to the Northwest early in the week. Thunderstorms will form in the South and bring snow to the Midwest and Northeast by midweek. Another winter storm will cross the West by Thursday.

<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

Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.

[ONLINE](#) | MAIL: 6 Minutes For Safety Task Group • 3833 S. Development Ave • Boise, ID 83705 | FAX: 208-387-5250

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Fires and Acres Last Week

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						2	2
	ACRES						0	0
Northern Rockies	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES					1		1
	ACRES					5		5
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES					1		1
	ACRES					1		1
Eastern Area	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern Area	FIRES					9		9
	ACRES					6		6
TOTAL	FIRES	0	0	0	0	11	2	13
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	12	0	12

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

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						2	2
	ACRES						0	0
Northern Rockies	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES					1		1
	ACRES					5		5
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Area	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern Area	FIRES					12		12
	ACRES					17		17
TOTAL	FIRES	0	0	0	0	13	2	15
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	22	0	22

Ten Year Average Fires	59
Ten Year Average Acres	7,084

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

Prescribed Fires and Acres Last Week

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern California	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						17	17
Southern California	FIRES		1				0	1
	ACRES		2				1	3
Northern Rockies	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES						4	4
	ACRES						2,362	2,362
Eastern Area	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern Area	FIRES					87	1	88
	ACRES					863	250	1,113
TOTAL	FIRES	0	1	0	0	87	6	94
	ACRES	0	2	0	0	863	2,630	3,495

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern California	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						17	17
Southern California	FIRES		1					1
	ACRES		2					2
Northern Rockies	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES			1			3	4
	ACRES			0			2,140	2,140
Eastern Area	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern Area	FIRES					32		32
	ACRES					249		249
TOTAL	FIRES	0	1	1	0	32	4	38
	ACRES	0	2	0	0	249	2,157	2,408

***** 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 ****