

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Sunday, October 5, 2008 – 0800 MDT
National Preparedness Level 2**

National Fire Activity

Initial attack activity: Light (8 new fires)
 New large fires: 0 (*)
 Large fires contained: 4
 Uncontained large fires: 4
 Area Command Teams committed: 0
 NIMOs committed: 0
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 0
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 1
 Fire Use Teams committed: 0

** Uncontained large fires do not include WFU or confine/contain incidents. **

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

Southern California Area (PL 3)

New fires: 1
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 1
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 1

Chalk, Los Padres NF. IMT 2 (Smith). Nine miles north of Gorda, CA. Chaparral. Minimal fire behavior. Structures threatened. Evacuations in effect. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

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
Chalk	CA	LPF	12,168	1,518	30	10/17	1,319	-175	25	88	12	0	8.5M	FS

Northwest Area (PL 2)

New fires: 1
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 2

Lonesome Complex, Rogue River NF. Twelve miles east of Prospect, OR. Timber. Smoldering. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

Gnarl Ridge, Mt. Hood NF. Ten miles south of Parkdale, OR. Timber. Minimal fire behavior. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

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
Lonesome Complex	OR	RRF	21,125	0	50	10/15	115	-202	0	0	2	0	18.6M	FS

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
Gnarl Ridge	OR	MHF	3,280	0	90	10/15	164	-34	3	5	2	0	14.9M	FS
Wizard	OR	DEF	1,840	0	100	---	162	-172	1	6	1	0	3.9M	FS

DEF - Deschutes NF

Northern California Area (PL 2)

New fires: 4
New large fires: 0
Uncontained large fires: 1

Panther, Klamath NF. Fifteen miles south of Happy Camp, CA. Timber and brush. Smoldering. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

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
Panther	CA	KNF	69,000	0	25	10/5	262	51	8	3	3	0	NR	FS

Eastern Great Basin Area (PL 2)

New fires: 0
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
Lynn Seeding	UT	SLD	900	-2	100	---	0	-63	0	0	0	0	125K	BLM

SLD - Salt Lake Field Office, BLM

Southwest Area (PL 1)

New fires: 0
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
Sacramento	AZ	HVR	328	0	100	---	104	-10	4	3	0	0	NR	FWS

HVR - Havasu NWR

Southern Area (PL 2)

New fires: 1
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
Pinch-Em Tight	KY	DBF	567	247	100	---	30	20	1	0	0	0	NR	FS

DBF - Daniel Boone NF

Predictive Services Discussion: Much cooler temperatures are expected today across the West. Widespread showers and thunderstorms will stretch from the Rocky Mountains and Four Corner states into the Great Plains. Relative humidity will gradually increase across the Southeast.

[Link](#) to Predictive Services Outlook products.



http://www.nifc.gov/sixminutes/dsp_sixminutes.php

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.
- Most burnovers occur during initial attack or extended initial attack. However, burnovers have occurred when crews or individuals initiated action without direction from an Incident Management Team, adequate communication, or knowledge of current fire weather.
- Escaped fires often overwhelm initial attack resources. Many wildland fire fatalities can be directly attributed to failure to follow basic wildland fire strategy and tactics—10 Standard Fire Orders, 18 Watchout Situations, and the Downhill Checklist. Use personal protective equipment.
- 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 Thirtymile 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.

Fires and Acres Yesterday

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						0	0
Northern California	FIRES					4		4
	ACRES					3		3
Southern California	FIRES					1		1
	ACRES					0		0
Northern Rockies	FIRES					1		1
	ACRES					1		1
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							0
	ACRES							0
Southern Area	FIRES					1	0	1
	ACRES					1	247	248
TOTAL	FIRES	0	0	0	0	7	1	8
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	5	247	252

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES		14	19	1	300	3	337
	ACRES		644	1,352	0	60,651	0	62,647
Northwest	FIRES	299	261	25	76	770	1,499	2,930
	ACRES	36,340	100,008	8,227	649	33,906	45,511	224,641
Northern California	FIRES	172	42	8	37	3,147	973	4,379
	ACRES	693	71	175	12,991	284,726	582,565	881,221
Southern California	FIRES	77	131	14	48	3,581	539	4,390
	ACRES	385	26,884	871	3,698	53,152	293,205	378,195
Northern Rockies	FIRES	1,000	81	18	13	773	646	2,531
	ACRES	20,592	13,913	7,898	9,332	153,079	21,050	225,864
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	48	495	5	30	442	466	1,486
	ACRES	8,884	70,499	513	927	23,183	34,984	138,990
Western Great Basin	FIRES	8	271	6	17	80	68	450
	ACRES	10	21,921	51	6	3,375	45,425	70,788
Southwest	FIRES	651	230	9	49	705	954	2,598
	ACRES	19,448	81,219	679	982	263,268	96,017	461,613
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	628	371	24	26	546	359	1,954
	ACRES	2,128	17,443	2,008	318	184,092	9,410	215,399
Eastern Area	FIRES	349		17	19	9,191	306	9,882
	ACRES	1,961		157	65	53,517	705	56,405
Southern Area	FIRES	964		84	67	36,106	569	37,790
	ACRES	59,267		48,375	55,583	1,845,488	37,882	2,046,595
TOTAL	FIRES	4,196	1,896	229	383	55,641	6,382	68,727
	ACRES	149,708	332,602	70,306	84,551	2,958,437	1,166,754	4,762,358

Ten Year Average Fires	68,715
Ten Year Average Acres	6,289,334

*** 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
	ACRES							0
Northern California	FIRES				1		1	2
	ACRES				5		60	65
Southern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern Rockies	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES						0	0
	ACRES						10	10
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							0
	ACRES							0
TOTAL	FIRES	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	5	0	70	75

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES					10		10
	ACRES					3,990		3,990
Northwest	FIRES	10	42	27	2		145	226
	ACRES	2,435	21,396	2,704	51		20,385	46,971
Northern California	FIRES	25	14	17	17	11	104	188
	ACRES	415	797	23,588	473	2,130	2,723	30,126
Southern California	FIRES		4	7	7	6	129	153
	ACRES		118	1,337	1,326	73	13,114	15,968
Northern Rockies	FIRES	23	22	61	5	34	215	360
	ACRES	2,095	3,837	17,338	309	2,127	25,621	51,327
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	4	27	6	9	11	64	121
	ACRES	860	10,681	376	3,632	1,675	21,232	38,456
Western Great Basin	FIRES		4	4	4		4	16
	ACRES		2,655	90	66		2,437	5,248
Southwest	FIRES	35	65	11	14		178	303
	ACRES	4,214	39,908	20,031	3,148		64,573	131,874
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	27	34	108	20	46	131	366
	ACRES	2,971	6,137	19,451	4,983	5,834	39,132	78,508
Eastern Area	FIRES	45		338	17	1,606	97	2,103
	ACRES	30,335		53,762	860	108,294	11,447	204,698
Southern Area	FIRES	20		216	82	489	792	1,599
	ACRES	13,894		112,189	60,846	268,032	729,652	1,184,613
TOTAL	FIRES	189	212	795	177	2,213	1,859	5,445
	ACRES	57,219	85,529	250,866	75,694	392,155	930,316	1,791,779

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

WFU Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES		7	15	5	1		28
	ACRES		7,397	31,830	1,420	3		40,650
Northwest	FIRES				15		24	39
	ACRES				159		2,938	3,097
Northern California	FIRES						8	8
	ACRES						9,301	9,301
Southern California	FIRES				13		8	21
	ACRES				4,128		15,154	19,282
Northern Rockies	FIRES				2		49	51
	ACRES				0		11,852	11,852
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES				1		31	32
	ACRES				0		50,029	50,029
Western Great Basin	FIRES		2		1		10	13
	ACRES		81		0		10,148	10,229
Southwest	FIRES				2		21	23
	ACRES				112		17,958	18,070
Rocky Mountain	FIRES		5		2		4	11
	ACRES		25		0		54,645	54,670
Eastern Area	FIRES			3				3
	ACRES			3				3
Southern Area	FIRES						7	7
	ACRES						1,986	1,986
TOTAL	FIRES	0	14	18	41	1	162	236
	ACRES	0	7,503	31,833	5,819	3	174,011	219,169

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

** National Interagency Coordination Center **