

**National Interagency Coordination Center  
Incident Management Situation Report  
Saturday, September 28, 2013 – 0530 MT  
National Preparedness Level 1**

**National Fire Activity**

Initial attack activity: Light (63 new fires)  
 New large fires: 0 (\*)  
 Large fires contained: 0  
 Uncontained large fires: \*\* 2  
 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 California Area (PL 2)**

New fires: 14  
 New large fires: 0  
 Uncontained large fires: 1

**Rim**, Stanislaus NF. Two miles northeast of Buck Meadows, CA. Timber, brush and grass. Minimal fire behavior. Structures threatened. Evacuations, road and area closures in effect.

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
Rim	CA	STF	257,135	0	89	10/1	595	0	4	15	3	112	126.5M	FS

**Northern California Area (PL 1)**

New fires: 13  
 New large fires: 0  
 Uncontained large fires: 1

**Corral Complex**, Six Rivers NF. Ten miles east of Hoopa, CA. Timber and brush. Minimal fire behavior.

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
Corral Complex	CA	SRF	12,503	0	97	10/2	77	-18	2	0	0	0	36.6M	FS

**Other Fires**

(As of September 27)

GACC	Fires	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AK	2	67,387	0	0	0	0
NW	4	3,073	0	1	0	60
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO	3	495	14	14	2	351
NR	6	1,979	0	1	1	5
EB	12	45,610	1	2	0	22
WB	0	0	0	0	0	0
SW	0	0	0	0	0	0
RM	0	0	0	0	0	0
EA	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	1	224	0	1	0	6
Total	28	118,768	15	19	3	444

**Predictive Services Discussion:** Scattered rain and a few thunderstorms, with snow in the mountains, will move through the Northwest and the northern Rockies. Scattered showers and thunderstorms will form along a cold front moving through the Plains and the Upper Mississippi Valley. Mild conditions will cover most of the nation, with warm weather across Texas and the lower Mississippi Valley.

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



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 turnover 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					12	1	13
	ACRES					30	0	30
Southern California	FIRES			1		13		14
	ACRES			1		4		5
Northern Rockies	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						0	0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Area	FIRES					3	1	4
	ACRES					4	0	4
Southern Area	FIRES	27				2	2	31
	ACRES	17				3	3	23
TOTAL	FIRES	27	0	1	0	30	5	63
	ACRES	17	0	1	0	41	3	62

### Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES	1	43	38	29	489	9	609
	ACRES	465	408,261	108,250	169,044	633,213	1	1,319,234
Northwest	FIRES	188	324	56	58	1,164	1,383	3,173
	ACRES	53,484	131,071	1,822	268	108,143	17,215	312,003
Northern California	FIRES	144	38	1	20	3,190	809	4,202
	ACRES	139	633	48	6	73,472	84,112	158,410
Southern California	FIRES	33	130	28	61	3,110	552	3,914
	ACRES	339	3,048	682	79,203	54,045	265,926	403,243
Northern Rockies	FIRES	603	85	9	18	942	1,064	2,721
	ACRES	8,344	746	1,070	11,601	16,809	140,860	179,430
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	70	717	1	37	655	669	2,149
	ACRES	315	302,498	0	250	74,861	409,867	787,791
Western Great Basin	FIRES	10	440	6	10	82	131	679
	ACRES	24,470	104,791	1	3	12,204	47,207	188,676
Southwest	FIRES	555	202	31	95	576	1,107	2,566
	ACRES	47,405	6,852	3,335	1,810	45,317	211,107	315,826
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	677	484	14	33	755	428	2,391
	ACRES	898	8,212	601	1,072	39,219	180,432	230,434
Eastern Area	FIRES	335		40	27	5,075	163	5,640
	ACRES	7,205		998	87	34,697	1,275	44,262
Southern Area	FIRES	193		80	17	10,116	361	10,767
	ACRES	11,538		13,475	1,445	115,025	12,033	153,516
TOTAL	FIRES	2,809	2,463	304	405	26,154	6,676	38,811
	ACRES	154,602	966,112	130,282	264,789	1,207,005	1,370,035	4,092,825

<b>Ten Year Average Fires</b>	<b>61,143</b>
<b>Ten Year Average Acres</b>	<b>6,695,957</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						2	2
	ACRES						5	5
Northern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern Rockies	FIRES						3	3
	ACRES						65	65
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
	ACRES						26	26
Southern Area	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						80	80
TOTAL	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	176	176

## Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES			1	2	13		16
	ACRES			5	22	5,150		5,177
Northwest	FIRES	7	35	14	3		123	182
	ACRES	5,593	9,097	820	67		28,376	43,953
Northern California	FIRES	2	12	18	25		127	184
	ACRES	35	780	16,002	257		5,533	22,607
Southern California	FIRES		5	9	4	1	141	160
	ACRES		38	760	298	120	4,875	6,091
Northern Rockies	FIRES	18	13	24	2	96	194	347
	ACRES	1,448	2,904	6,747	156	1,093	13,418	25,766
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	4	19	1	5	24	59	112
	ACRES	696	1,394	1	693	1,363	14,531	18,678
Western Great Basin	FIRES		3	1		12	7	23
	ACRES		24	35		103	300	462
Southwest	FIRES	19	23	5	1		84	132
	ACRES	19,320	12,226	1,372	10		19,038	51,966
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	16	38	33	10	33	99	229
	ACRES	2,095	3,322	3,956	616	5,090	26,636	41,715
Eastern Area	FIRES	22		258	53	786	173	1,292
	ACRES	23,169		32,623	4,799	31,859	16,117	108,567
Southern Area	FIRES	56		108	16	11,500	912	12,592
	ACRES	15,415		47,720	5,957	584,936	867,410	1,521,438
TOTAL	FIRES	144	148	472	121	12,465	1,919	15,269
	ACRES	67,771	29,785	110,041	12,875	629,714	996,234	1,846,420

\*\*\* 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 change, and therefore may not match official year-to-date agency records.

**\*\* National Interagency Coordination Center \*\***