

**National Interagency Coordination Center**  
**Incident Management Situation Report**  
**Friday, February 6, 2015 – 0800 MT**  
**National Preparedness Level 1**

**National Fire Activity (Weekly Total)**

Initial attack activity:	Light (405 new fires)
New large incidents:	4 (*)
Large fires contained:	3
Uncontained large fires: **	4
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 2)**

New fires:	367
New large incidents:	4
Uncontained large fires:	4

**Dripping**, Okmulgee Field Office, BIA. Nine miles southwest of Okmulgee, OK. Hardwood litter and grass. Minimal fire behavior. Last report unless significant activity occurs.

**Powerline**, Okmulgee Field Office, BIA. Seven miles southeast of Henryetta, OK. Hardwood litter. Interior smoldering.

\* **East Lost**, Southeast Area, Oklahoma DOF. Ten miles northeast of Stringtown, OK. Grass. No further information received.

**Bull Creek**, Osage Agency, BIA. Four miles southwest of Avant, OK. Hardwood litter and grass. Minimal fire behavior. Last report unless significant activity occurs.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Dripping	OK-OMA	1,600	0	75	Ctn	2/4	0	-55	0	0	0	0	17K	BIA
Powerline	OK-OMA	1,182	0	90	Ctn	2/9	6	-5	0	2	0	0	40K	BIA
* East Lost	OK-SEU	400	---	70	Ctn	---	5	---	0	3	0	0	3K	ST
Bull Creek	OK-OSA	102	0	80	Ctn	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	6K	BIA
* Fort Green Road	FL-FLS	600	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	ST
* Doster	FL-BCP	451	---	100	Ctn	---	6	---	0	1	0	0	13K	NPS
* Rose Hill	OK-CNA	328	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	6K	TRI

## Northern California Area (PL 1)

New fires: 17

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			
Lau/Strike Kipapa	HI-JCR	430	0	100	Ctn	---	15	1	0	0	2	0	148K	FWS

JCR – James C. Campbell NWR

## Active Incident Resource Summary

GACC	Fires	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AK	0	0	0	0	0	0
NW	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO	1	430	0	0	2	15
SO	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
GB	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	7	2,674	0	12	0	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3104</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>44</b>

\*This table is updated daily and includes the total count of active fires and acres with resources assigned that have been reported in the SIT-209 program within the last seven days. This includes what has been reported in the Geographic Area summary tables above.

### Fires and Acres Last Week (By Protection)

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California	FIREs	0	0	0	0	16	1	17
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Southern California	FIREs	1	0	0	0	0	5	6
	ACRES	2	0	0	0	0	6	8
Northern Rockies	FIREs	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin	FIREs	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	FIREs	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain	FIREs	1	0	0	1	2	0	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	3,000
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	375	0	375
Southern Area	FIREs	9	0	0	0	354	4	367
	ACRES	79	0	0	0	2,216	15	2,310
TOTAL	FIREs	12	3	0	1	379	10	405
	ACRES	81	0	0	0	5,592	21	5,694

### Fires and Acres Year-to-Date (By Protection)

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIREs	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Northwest	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California	FIREs	0	0	1	0	39	13	53
	ACRES	0	0	345	0	87	31	463
Southern California	FIREs	1	0	0	0	73	12	86
	ACRES	2	0	0	0	10	7	19
Northern Rockies	FIREs	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin	FIREs	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	FIREs	2	5	0	1	9	2	19
	ACRES	0	2	0	0	41	0	43
Rocky Mountain	FIREs	5	3	1	1	9	2	21
	ACRES	1	0	3	0	3,008	0	3,012
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	1	23	4	28
	ACRES	0	0	0	1	394	1,007	1,402
Southern Area	FIREs	82	0	1	0	1,811	39	1,933
	ACRES	7,189	0	14	0	17,092	1,023	25,318
TOTAL	FIREs	92	11	3	3	1,965	72	2,146
	ACRES	7,192	2	362	1	20,634	2,068	30,259

Ten Year Average Fires	2,343
Ten Year Average Acres	77,286

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

### Prescribed Fires and Acres Last Week (By Ownership)

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	37	0	0	0	6	43
Northern California	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
	ACRES	0	0	0	6	0	672	678
Southern California	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	297	297
Northern Rockies	FIREs	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	ACRES	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Great Basin	FIREs	0	1	0	3	3	3	10
	ACRES	0	1	0	3	3	3	10
Southwest	FIREs	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
	ACRES	0	33	0	0	0	185	218
Rocky Mountain	FIREs	1	5	0	1	4	2	13
	ACRES	1	131	0	16	5	304	457
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	74	15	89
Southern Area	FIREs	10	0	5	0	471	33	519
	ACRES	3,136	0	3,080	0	23,534	29,180	58,930
TOTAL	FIREs	11	8	5	4	481	56	565
	ACRES	3,137	230	3,080	47	23,620	31,495	61,609

### Prescribed Fires and Acres Year to Date (By Ownership)

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	ACRES	0	183	0	0	0	260	443
Northern California	FIREs	0	0	0	5	0	41	46
	ACRES	0	13	0	62	0	2,598	2,673
Southern California	FIREs	0	1	0	0	0	18	19
	ACRES	0	3	0	0	0	742	745
Northern Rockies	FIREs	1	4	0	0	0	3	8
	ACRES	650	119	0	0	0	46	815
Great Basin	FIREs	0	7	0	5	7	10	29
	ACRES	0	143	0	30	41	1,418	1,632
Southwest	FIREs	2	5	3	0	0	39	49
	ACRES	30	194	39	0	0	2,596	2,859
Rocky Mountain	FIREs	1	12	1	5	12	39	70
	ACRES	1	271	84	70	60	10,979	11,465
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	17	2	19
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	896	270	1,166
Southern Area	FIREs	19	0	44	2	1,672	172	1,909
	ACRES	4,094	0	26,655	450	115,137	135,977	282,313
TOTAL	FIREs	23	29	48	17	1,708	326	2,151
	ACRES	4,775	926	26,778	612	116,134	154,886	304,111

\*\*\* 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:** A widespread precipitation event will continue from central California through Oregon and Washington this weekend before drying conditions develop next week. With warm temperatures in place, rain is expected at lower elevations, and snowfall confined to the highest mountains. This storm will move through the Pacific Northwest and into the northern Rockies through early next week. The Gulf Coast through Mid-Atlantic and New England will also see additional precipitation the next several days. Above normal temperatures will continue over the western U.S. this week, while the recent trend of cool conditions will linger from the Great Lakes region through the northeast as well as cold temperatures in Alaska.

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

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 \*\***



## 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.***

References: [Your Fire Shelter](#), Missoula Technology and Development Center

**Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.**

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