

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Friday, May 22, 2015 – 0800 MT
National Preparedness Level 1**

National Fire Activity (Weekly Total)

Initial attack activity: Light 330 (new fires)
 New large incidents: 5 (*)
 Large fires contained: 2
 Uncontained large fires: ** 6
 Area Command Teams committed: 0
 NIMOs committed: 0
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 1
 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: 77
 New large incidents: 2
 Uncontained large fires: 2
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 1

Mud Lake Complex (2 fires), Big Cypress National Preserve, NPS. IMT 1 (Dueitt). Fifteen miles northeast of Ochopee, FL. Southern rough. Active fire behavior with running, flanking and backing. Numerous structures threatened.

* **Heavy Metal**, Florida Forest Service. Three miles north of Hudson, FL. Southern rough. 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			
Mud Lake Complex	FL-BCP	30,250	22,561	17	Comp	UNK	361	275	6	9	7	0	3.9M	NPS
* Heavy Metal	FL-FLS	295	---	90	Ctn	NR	5	---	0	2	0	0	NR	ST
* Wild Heron Way	FL-FLS	350	---	100	Ctn	---	1	---	0	0	0	0	NR	ST

Alaska (PL 2)

New fires: 41
 New large incidents: 2
 Uncontained large fires: 2

* **Seaton Road House**, Tok Area, Alaska DOF. Started on FWS land 27 miles southeast of Northway, AK. Timber. Extreme fire behavior. Structures threatened.

* **Bolgen Creek**, Upper Yukon Zone, Alaska Fire Service. Eight miles south of Circle, AK. Timber and grass. Active fire behavior with isolated torching. Structures threatened.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Seaton Road House	AK-TAS	338	---	0	Ctn	5/25	123	---	5	0	1	0	548K	FWS
* Bolgen Creek	AK-UYD	556	---	85	Ctn	5/24	114	---	5	1	1	1	647K	BLM

Southwest Area (PL 2)

New fires: 28

New large incidents: 1

Uncontained large fires: 1

* **Oak Tree**, Coronado NF. Seventeen miles east of Green Valley, AZ. Tall grass. Moderate fire behavior.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Oak Tree	AZ-CNF	2,023	---	50	Ctn	5/23	185	---	4	20	2	0	700K	FS

Eastern Area (PL 2)

New fires: 29

New large incidents: 0

Uncontained large fires: 1

Coleman Hollow, Maryland DNR. Three miles southeast of Bloomington, MD. Hardwood Litter. Minimal fire behavior. Trail closures in effect. Precipitation occurred over the fire area. 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			
Coleman Hollow	MD-MDS	100	0	96	Ctn	NR	1	-28	0	0	0	0	25K	ST
Lower Hill Road	MD-MDS	285	10	100	Ctn	---	1	1	0	0	0	0	20K	ST

Active Incident Resource Summary

GACC	Fires	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AK	5	1,411	13	1	3	328
NW	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO	1	32	2	3	0	48
NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
GB	1	1	0	0	0	1
SW	1	0	0	0	0	0
RM	0	0	0	0	0	0
EA	3	3,144	0	0	0	2
SA	11	31,692	6	11	7	376
Total	22	36,280	21	15	10	755

[*This table is updated daily and includes the total count of active incidents 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	4	0	0	35	2	41
	ACRES	0	535	0	0	610	0	1,145
Northwest	FIRES	3	0	0	0	15	2	20
	ACRES	4	0	0	0	2	1	7
Northern California	FIRES	8	0	0	0	50	6	64
	ACRES	3	0	0	0	90	3	96
Southern California	FIRES	1	0	0	0	45	1	47
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	59	21	80
Northern Rockies	FIRES	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Great Basin	FIRES	1	5	0	3	3	4	16
	ACRES	0	0	0	1	27	0	28
Southwest	FIRES	6	4	0	1	13	4	28
	ACRES	15	46	0	0	14	20	95
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Eastern	FIRES	0	0	0	0	26	3	29
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	262	8	270
Southern	FIRES	0	0	0	0	75	2	77
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	456	64	520
TOTAL	FIRES	19	13	0	4	266	28	330
	ACRES	22	581	0	1	1,531	117	2,252

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES	0	27	0	0	112	3	142
	ACRES	0	3,391	0	0	885	1	4,277
Northwest	FIRES	22	14	6	3	193	54	292
	ACRES	361	2	1	0	552	100	1,016
Northern California	FIRES	10	0	1	0	583	89	683
	ACRES	7	0	345	0	779	517	1,648
Southern California	FIRES	8	12	5	4	976	93	1,098
	ACRES	12	1,875	5	4	8,959	1,871	12,726
Northern Rockies	FIRES	382	15	1	0	355	64	817
	ACRES	3,549	4,819	93	0	46,713	3,986	59,160
Great Basin	FIRES	6	74	2	6	118	36	242
	ACRES	9	381	0	6	1,006	513	1,915
Southwest	FIRES	197	53	0	5	232	123	610
	ACRES	529	1,985	0	9	12,641	2,238	17,402
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	235	35	11	5	283	35	604
	ACRES	12,698	233	543	6,840	49,376	509	70,199
Eastern	FIRES	520	0	26	11	4,416	276	5,249
	ACRES	2,177	0	2,065	546	41,502	5,465	51,755
Southern	FIRES	274	0	2	6	10,079	199	10,560
	ACRES	35,371	0	66	98	114,970	11,519	162,024
TOTAL	FIRES	1,654	230	54	40	17,347	972	20,297
	ACRES	54,713	12,686	3,118	7,503	277,383	26,719	382,122

Ten Year Average Fires	27,329
Ten Year Average Acres	1,085,580

*** 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	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	34	0	34
Northwest	FIRES	1	0	0	0	0	4	5
	ACRES	105	0	0	0	0	122	227
Northern California	FIRES	0	0	1	1	0	4	6
	ACRES	0	0	74	1	0	39	114
Southern California	FIRES	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	ACRES	0	20	0	0	0	1	21
Northern Rockies	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	40	40
Great Basin	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	ACRES	4	0	0	0	0	100	104
Southwest	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	293	293
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	1	0	0	0	4	0	5
	ACRES	6	0	0	0	236	0	242
Eastern	FIRES	0	0	8	2	11	3	24
	ACRES	0	0	791	2	795	201	1,789
Southern	FIRES	0	0	3	0	134	11	148
	ACRES	0	0	506	0	4,255	8,061	12,822
TOTAL	FIRES	2	1	12	3	150	31	199
	ACRES	115	20	1,371	3	5,320	8,857	15,686

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year to Date (By Ownership)

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES	0	5	0	0	2	0	7
	ACRES	0	3,965	0	0	988	0	4,953
Northwest	FIRES	4	28	3	2	0	142	179
	ACRES	1,223	17,778	51	49	0	22,928	42,029
Northern California	FIRES	0	0	9	10	0	109	128
	ACRES	0	143	3,707	189	0	7,676	11,715
Southern California	FIRES	0	3	4	0	0	100	107
	ACRES	0	78	495	0	0	1,858	2,431
Northern Rockies	FIRES	8	31	21	3	5	106	174
	ACRES	3,560	10,580	11,828	1,490	688	16,755	44,901
Great Basin	FIRES	1	23	1	6	30	49	110
	ACRES	24	1,445	1,060	85	1,222	16,486	20,322
Southwest	FIRES	7	19	11	6	0	96	139
	ACRES	498	16,381	2,420	4,592	0	27,864	51,755
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	15	34	44	11	44	77	225
	ACRES	2,059	6,299	10,201	1,153	2,130	21,910	43,752
Eastern Area	FIRES	30	0	209	19	987	137	1,382
	ACRES	39,398	0	28,958	6,632	54,779	44,631	174,398
Southern Area	FIRES	82	0	134	11	6,625	664	7,516
	ACRES	15,633	0	107,454	14,261	434,391	591,825	1,163,564
TOTAL	FIRES	147	143	436	68	7,693	1,480	9,967
	ACRES	62,395	56,669	166,174	28,451	494,198	751,933	1,559,820

*** 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: Unsettled and moist weather will continue for much of the western U.S. for the upcoming week with widespread precipitation focused over portions of the Pacific Northwest and Intermountain West. The exceptions will be in eastern Interior Alaska where conditions will remain warm and dry. Some areas of the southwest U.S. will also see dry and breezy conditions on the southern end of an upper level low pressure system. A wet storm track will persist in the central and southern Plains and parts of the southeast U.S., while the northeast quarter of the Nation will be relatively drier. This will be particularly true from the Great Lakes through New England this weekend with periods of breezy weather associated with a frontal passage.

<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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