

National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Friday, April 14, 2017 – 0800 MT
National Preparedness Level 1

National Fire Activity (Apr. 07 – Apr. 13)

Initial attack activity:	Light (993)
New large incidents:	41
Large fires contained:	28
Uncontained large fires:**	13
Area Command Teams Committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	0
Type 2 IMTs committed:	3

**Uncontained large fires include only fires being managed under a full suppression strategy.

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

Active Incident Resource Summary						
GACC	Fires	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AICC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NWCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
OSCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
GBCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWCC	1	799	2	10	0	76
RMCC	1	1,800	0	7	0	15
EACC	5	395.3	0	16	0	55
SACC	52	42,943.3	40	125	20	1,141
Total	59	45,937.6	42	158	20	1,287

Southern Area (PL 3)

New fires:	654
New large incidents:	36
Uncontained large fires:	12
Type 2 IMTs committed	3

Cowbell, Big Cypress National Preserve, NPS. IMT 2 (Parrish). Thirty six miles west of Weston, FL. Tall grass, southern rough and timber. Moderate fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Structures threatened. Area and trail closures in effect.

* **West Mims**, Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge. Georgia IMT 2 (Kline). Sixteen miles southeast of Fargo, GA. Timber and southern rough. Active fire behavior with flanking, backing and creeping. Road closures in effect.

* **Dobson Knob**, North Carolina Forest Service. North Carolina IMT 2 (Harvell). Two miles south of North Cove, NC. Hardwood litter. Active fire behavior with backing and creeping. Structures threatened. Area and trail closures in effect.

Red Fox, National Forests in Florida. Eleven miles northeast of Lake City, FL. Southern rough. Minimal fire behavior.

* **Water Tower**, Florida Forest Service. Two miles northeast of Hernando Beach, FL. Southern rough. Minimal fire behavior.

* **Goshen Pass**, Virginia Department of Forestry. Four miles southeast of Goshen, VA. Hardwood litter. Moderate fire behavior with uphill runs.

* **Curry 11**, Florida Forest Service. Three miles southeast of Lakeport, FL. Tall grass. Minimal fire behavior.

* **Doe Knob**, National Forests in North Carolina. Five miles northeast of Shooting Creek, NC. Closed timber litter, hardwood litter and timber. Minimal fire behavior with flanking, backing and creeping. Trail closures in effect.

* **Muskrat 2**, National Forests in North Carolina. Nine miles southeast of Topton, NC. Dormant brush, hardwood slash and timber. Minimal fire behavior with creeping, backing and flanking. Area and trail closures in effect.

* **Bakers Creek**, Kentucky Division of Forestry. Started on private land ten miles west of Manchester, KY. Tall grass, medium logging slash and timber. Extreme fire behavior with wind driven and uphill runs.

* **Midway 1**, Florida Forest Service. Four miles northeast of Christmas, FL. Southern rough. Minimal fire behavior.

* **Powerline**, Florida Forest Service. Fifteen miles northeast of Dade City, FL. Southern Rough. Minimal fire behavior.

* **Bruner**, Okmulgee Field Office, BIA. Four Miles north of Lamar, OK. Hardwood litter and tall grass. Active fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Structures threatened.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		% Acres	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Cowbell	FL-BCP	16,958	16,509	41	Ctn	04/30	274	50	1	21	7	0	5.1M	NPS
* West Mims	GA-OKR	8,987	---	3	Comp	06/15	0	---	0	0	0	0	400K	FWS
* Dobson Knob	NC-NCS	1,467	---	40	Ctn	04/20	213	---	12	8	3	0	174K	ST
Red Fox	FL-FNF	3,008	0	75	Ctn	04/20	41	-35	0	7	1	0	736K	FS
* Water Tower	FL-FLS	1,110	---	90	Ctn	UNK	20	---	0	6	1	0	1K	ST
* Goshen Pass	VA-VAS	900	---	25	Ctn	04/15	43	---	2	2	1	0	5K	ST
* Curry 11	FL-FLS	720	---	75	Ctn	UNK	8	---	0	4	0	0	4K	ST
* Doe Knob	NC-NCF	530	---	95	Ctn	04/15	13	---	0	1	0	0	120K	FS
* Muskrat 2	NC-NCF	466	---	90	Ctn	UNK	9	---	0	0	2	0	125K	FS
* Bakers Creek	KY-KYS	406	---	75	Ctn	UNK	12	---	2	0	0	0	3K	PRI
* Midway 1	FL-FLS	325	---	90	Ctn	UNK	0	---	0	0	0	0	1K	ST
* Powerline	FL-FLS	320	---	80	Ctn	UNK	7	---	0	4	0	0	1K	ST

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Bruner	OK-OMA	130	---	50	Ctn	UNK	3	---	0	1	0	0	1K	BIA
* Holiday	FL-FLS	6,800	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	1K	ST
* Steps	KY-DBF	892	---	100	Ctn	---	33	---	2	0	0	0	65K	FS
* Gatliif	KY-KYS	700	---	100	Ctn	---	13	---	2	0	0	0	10K	PRI
* Big Branch Fire	KY-KYS	500	---	100	Ctn	---	20	---	2	0	0	0	7K	PRI
* Morgan Road	KY-KYS	480	---	100	Ctn	---	20	---	2	0	0	0	11K	PRI
* Carter Parkway	FL-FLS	475	---	100	Ctn	---	12	---	0	5	0	0	1K	ST
* Ferguson	FL-FLS	465	---	100	Ctn	---	38	---	0	9	1	0	1K	ST
* 2264 Genesis Road	TN-TNS	300	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	1K	PRI
* McCarty Ranch	FL-FLS	275	---	100	Ctn	---	3	---	0	0	0	0	1K	ST
* Newmans Lane	TN-TNS	250	---	100	Ctn	---	12	---	1	1	0	0	1K	PRI
* Emanuel Loop	KY-KYS	246	---	100	Ctn	---	14	---	2	0	0	0	7K	PRI
* Lick Branch	KY-DBF	243	---	100	Ctn	---	28	---	1	0	0	0	47K	FS
* Trinlady Park	TX-TXS	240	---	100	Ctn	---	10	---	0	0	0	0	1K	ST
* Beech Grove	VA-VAS	230	---	100	Ctn	---	6	---	0	1	0	0	2K	ST
* Beech Creek	KY-KYS	200	---	100	Ctn	---	7	---	1	0	0	0	1K	PRI
* Tyner Dump	OK-NEU	185	---	100	Ctn	---	4	---	0	2	0	0	6K	ST
* Lost Creek	KY-KYS	180	---	100	Ctn	---	14	---	2	0	0	0	5K	PRI
* State Route 437	KY-KYS	173	---	100	Ctn	---	25	---	3	0	0	0	2K	ST
* Sumbax Rd	MS-MSS	170	---	100	Comp	---	2	---	0	0	0	0	34K	PRI
* Rock Creek	VA-VAS	163	---	100	Ctn	---	14	---	1	1	0	0	3K	ST
* Rockhouse #3	KY-KYS	150	---	100	Ctn	---	14	---	2	0	0	0	3K	PRI
* Hare Road	AL-ALS	150	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	2K	ST
* Jenkins Creek	OK-NEU	125	---	100	Ctn	---	5	---	0	2	0	0	6K	ST
* Puncheon Creek #2	KY-KYS	123	---	100	Ctn	---	12	---	2	0	0	0	4K	PRI
* Oakdale Hwy	TN-TNS	120	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	1K	PRI

DBF – Daniel Boone NF

TNS – Tennessee DOF

TXS – Texas A&M Forest Service

NEU – Northeastern Area, Oklahoma DOF

MSS – Mississippi Forestry Commission

ALS – Alabama Forestry Commission

Southwest Area (PL 2)

New fires:	56
New large incidents:	1
Uncontained large fires:	1

* Range, Fort Huachuca, DOD. Six miles northeast of Huachuca City, AZ. Tall grass. Moderate fire behavior.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		% Acres	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Chge	Total				Chge	Total	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Range	AZ-FHQ	799	---	80	Ctn	04/14	76	---	2	10	0	0	20K	DOD

Eastern Area (PL 1)

New fires:	249
New large incidents:	3
Uncontained large fires:	0

Incident Name	Unit	Size		% Acres	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Chge	Total				Chge	Total	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Buckhorn	OH-OHS	390	---	100	Ctn	---	8	---	0	0	0	0	70K	ST
* Sugar Run	PA-PAS	200	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	10K	ST
* Powerline	PA-PAS	150	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	15K	PRI

OHS – Ohio Department of Natural Resources

PAS – Pennsylvania Division of Forest Fire Protection

Rocky Mountain Area (PL 1)

New fires:	7
New large incidents:	1
Uncontained large fires:	0

Incident Name	Unit	Size		% Acres	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Chge	Total				Chge	Total	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Warren Road	KS-WBX	1,800	---	100	Ctn	---	15	---	0	7	0	0	2K	C&L

WBX – Wabaunsee County, KS

Fires and Acres Last Week (by Protection):

Area	BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	3	3
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	3	3
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	2	2
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	3	0	0	0	3
	ACRES	0	1	0	0	0	1
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	2	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	10	10
Great Basin Area	FIREs	1	5	0	0	9	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	202	202
Southwest Area	FIREs	17	4	0	0	18	17
	ACRES	21	5	0	0	909	10
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	1	0	1	0	4	1
	ACRES	1	0	7	0	2,497	40
Eastern Area	FIREs	67	0	0	11	147	24
	ACRES	93	0	0	20	937	185
Southern Area	FIREs	3	0	0	0	639	12
	ACRES	1,292	0	0	0	10,390	1,220
TOTAL FIRES:	89	12	1	11	825	55	993
TOTAL ACRES:	1,407	6	7	20	14,947	1,455	17,842

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date (by Protection):

Area	BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL	
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	1	0	0	7	0	8
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIREs	0	3	1	0	9	6	19
	ACRES	0	1	1	0	46	2	50
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	1	0	1	56	4	62
	ACRES	0	401	0	1	70	0	472
Southern California Area	FIREs	2	5	0	3	177	27	214
	ACRES	4	26	0	3	30	23	86
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	45	2	2	0	50	1	100
	ACRES	141	31	207	0	474	0	853
Great Basin Area	FIREs	4	18	0	2	35	2	61
	ACRES	2	30	0	3	582	1	618
Southwest Area	FIREs	106	37	1	4	162	72	382
	ACRES	334	478	0	5	16,731	2,452	20,000
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	45	11	3	0	148	27	234
	ACRES	1,704	153	27	0	466,090	1,725	469,699
Eastern Area	FIREs	201	0	3	12	1,057	164	1,437
	ACRES	566	0	6	85	5,695	2,799	9,151
Southern Area	FIREs	199	0	23	7	13,300	246	13,775
	ACRES	30,384	0	769	4,430	1,606,587	21,133	1,663,303
TOTAL FIRES:	602	78	33	29	15,001	549	16,292	
TOTAL ACRES:	33,135	1,120	1,010	4,527	2,096,305	28,135	2,164,232	

Ten Year Average Fires (2007 – 2016 as of today)	15,539
Ten Year Average Acres (2007 – 2016 as of today)	515,661

Prescribed Fires and Acres Last Week (by Ownership):

Area	BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL	
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Northwest Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	5	5	
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	45	45	
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Great Basin Area	FIREs	0	2	0	0	0	8	
	ACRES	0	170	0	0	619	789	
Southwest Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	2	
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	4,905	4,905	
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	0	0	0	1	0	1	
	ACRES	0	0	0	2,000	327	2,327	
Eastern Area	FIREs	3	0	2	0	11	4	20
	ACRES	65	0	85	0	458	2,123	2,731
Southern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	562	2	564
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	13,746	674	14,420
TOTAL FIRES:	3	2	2	1	573	20	601	
TOTAL ACRES:	65	170	85	2,000	14,204	8,696	25,220	

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date (by Ownership):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	29	100	129
Northwest Area	FIRES	0	10	2	0	0	7	19
	ACRES	0	1,313	4,697	0	0	781	6,791
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	4	6	6	0	31	47
	ACRES	0	482	230	137	0	2,792	3,641
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	3	1	0	0	134	138
	ACRES	0	58	100	0	0	2,303	2,461
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	10	4	0	0	15	29
	ACRES	0	1,317	4,314	0	0	1,794	7,425
Great Basin Area	FIRES	3	17	4	4	17	31	76
	ACRES	24	1,016	827	35	709	2,546	5,157
Southwest Area	FIRES	7	31	2	3	4	44	91
	ACRES	640	29,671	4,894	684	242	19,257	55,388
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	5	21	5	9	36	64	140
	ACRES	428	1,007	1,032	2,345	966	33,535	39,313
Eastern Area	FIRES	25	0	43	17	440	87	612
	ACRES	25,187	0	4,677	5,411	37,355	51,423	124,053
Southern Area	FIRES	44	0	97	28	46,729	593	47,491
	ACRES	6,574	0	61,621	133,644	1,257,460	529,382	1,988,681
TOTAL FIRES:		84	96	164	67	47,227	1,007	48,645
TOTAL ACRES:		32,853	34,864	82,392	142,256	1,296,761	643,913	2,233,039

*** 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: Warm, dry, and periodically breezy conditions will continue across the Southwest for the next week as the region begins to enter its fire season. Tuesday and Wednesday could be periods of concern as a passing dry front significantly increases winds across Arizona and New Mexico. Looking east, Florida will remain warm and dry as drought over the region continues to intensify. Data suggests that tropically-induced convection will increase over the state late in the week, possibly bringing some moisture to critical areas, but not enough to significantly help. The northern half of the Lower 48 will remain under a cool, overall wet pattern. Low and middle elevations across the west will continue to receive intermittent rainfall that will continue to enhance the growth of fine fuels while higher elevations will see a rain/snow mix (or possibly all snow in northern areas) that will continue the slow snowpack melting rates. Looking north to Alaska, high pressure ridging over the state will keep temperatures near normal into early next week, but some cooling is expected the second half of the week as the center of the high refocuses over the Arctic Ocean and pulls in cooler air from the North Pole. The interior of the state should be mostly dry for the next week. <http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/outlooks/outlooks.htm>



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.