

National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Monday, December 11, 2017 – 0800 MT
National Preparedness Level 2

National Fire Activity

Initial attack activity:	Light (22) new fires
New large incidents:	0
Large fires contained:	0
Uncontained large fires:**	5
Area Command teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	4
Type 2 IMTs committed:	0

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

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

Active Incident Resource Summary						
GACC	Incidents	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	6	256,490	146	988	40	8,676
NRCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
GBCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
RMCC	1	3,500	0	8	0	18
EACC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SACC	9	2,600	1	7	1	278
Total	16	262,590	147	1,003	41	8,972

Southern California Area (PL 3)

New fires:	17
New large incidents:	0
Uncontained large fires:	5
Type 1 IMTs committed	4

Thomas, Ventura County Fire Department. Unified command between Cal Fire IMT 1 (Derum) and IMT 1 (J. Kurth). Seven miles east of Ojai, CA. Chaparral, and brush. Extreme fire behavior with wind driven runs, long-range spotting. Numerous structures threatened. Evacuations, road and area closures in effect.

Lilac 5, Monte Vista Unit, Cal Fire. Cal Fire IMT 1 (Gouvea). One mile east of Bonsall, CA. Chaparral, brush and tall grass. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering and creeping.

Skirball, Los Angeles City Fire Department. One mile south of Bel Air, CA. Brush and tall grass. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Road closures in effect.

Creek, Los Angeles County Fire Department. Transfer of command from Cal Fire IMT 1 (Bravo) back to the local unit will occur today. Four miles east of Sylmar, CA. Chaparral, brush and tall grass. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Numerous residences threatened. Trail closures in effect.

Rye, Los Angeles County Fire Department. Transfer of command from Cal Fire IMT 1 (Estes) back to the local unit occurred yesterday. Four miles northwest of Santa Clarita, CA. Tall grass, chaparral and brush. Minimal fire behavior. Numerous structures threatened.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Thomas	CA-VNC	230,000	75,000	10	Ctn	12/24	5,773	1,338	98	762	27	790	34M	C&L
Lilac 5	CA-MVU	4,100	0	75	Ctn	12/21	1,659	250	28	140	11	152	6.5M	ST
Skirball	CA-LFD	422	0	85	Ctn	12/17	76	-160	2	6	0	6	7.3M	C&L
Creek	CA-LAC	15,619	0	95	Ctn	12/11	992	-734	16	65	2	123	11.6M	C&L
Rye	CA-LAC	6,049	0	93	Ctn	12/15	153	-558	2	10	0	6	6.9M	C&L

Fires and Acres Yesterday (by Protection):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	15	2	17
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
TOTAL FIRES:		0	0	0	0	20	2	22
TOTAL ACRES:		0	0	0	0	13	0	13

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	171	0	0	176	13	360
	ACRES	0	571,516	0	0	81,348	1	652,865
Northwest Area	FIREs	193	264	39	26	1,518	1,353	3,393
	ACRES	11,933	223,797	20,954	15,836	40,459	754,618	1,067,597
Northern California Area	FIREs	84	74	6	16	2,989	955	4,124
	ACRES	118	39,891	71	38	303,654	355,597	699,369
Southern California Area	FIREs	177	86	2	46	4,152	541	5,004
	ACRES	659	37,901	0	12,089	217,773	137,194	405,616
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	778	100	20	30	1,600	713	3,241
	ACRES	75,934	373,106	1,325	22,318	246,354	728,900	1,447,937
Great Basin Area	FIREs	38	1,071	5	40	952	481	2,587
	ACRES	56,352	1,267,001	2	38	451,348	225,116	1,999,857
Southwest Area	FIREs	767	252	19	44	778	1,094	2,954
	ACRES	46,756	23,563	1,027	1,396	116,525	365,439	554,706
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	783	358	10	26	1,388	427	2,992
	ACRES	10,092	58,446	354	2,474	575,632	14,102	661,100
Eastern Area	FIREs	364	0	15	20	3,837	389	4,625
	ACRES	2,137	0	73	150	18,645	5,712	26,717
Southern Area	FIREs	359	530	84	32	27,513	454	28,972
	ACRES	47,432	6,668	180,061	55,303	1,460,431	27,641	1,777,536
TOTAL FIRES:		3,543	2,906	200	280	44,903	6,420	58,252
TOTAL ACRES:		251,413	2,601,889	203,867	109,642	3,512,169	2,614,320	9,293,300

Ten Year Average Fires (2007 – 2016 as of today)	64,472
Ten Year Average Acres (2007 – 2016 as of today)	6,396,313

Prescribed Fires and Acres Yesterday (by Ownership):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	912	0	912
TOTAL FIREs:		0	0	0	0	6	0	6
TOTAL ACRES:		0	0	0	0	912	0	912

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	6	2	8
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	64,850	100	64,950
Northwest Area	FIREs	13	44	18	2	3	242	322
	ACRES	3,244	9,466	5,698	39	19	31,461	49,927
Northern California Area	FIREs	2	5	9	18	0	193	227
	ACRES	21	836	1,173	857	0	29,080	31,967
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	3	12	6	0	168	189
	ACRES	0	62	2,983	954	0	9,069	13,068
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	7	15	43	9	154	246	474
	ACRES	463	3,840	19,040	775	8,493	10,140	42,751
Great Basin Area	FIREs	7	27	9	12	53	100	208
	ACRES	928	8,345	2,761	4,364	1,539	26,125	44,062
Southwest Area	FIREs	35	35	4	9	5	180	268
	ACRES	21,733	47,014	4,952	4,101	6,105	127,064	210,969
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	27	42	57	16	110	117	369
	ACRES	1,255	4,020	25,229	6,053	5,425	55,932	97,914
Eastern Area	FIREs	51	0	180	25	1,351	268	1,875
	ACRES	26,679	0	26,634	6,434	100,460	68,264	228,471
Southern Area	FIREs	50	0	122	29	89,525	666	90,392
	ACRES	6,922	0	78,769	133,665	1,841,963	563,612	2,624,931
TOTAL FIRES:		192	171	454	126	91,207	2,182	94,332
TOTAL ACRES:		61,245	73,583	167,239	157,242	2,028,854	920,847	3,409,010

*** 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: Dry and sunny conditions will again continue across the West as the weakening high pressure ridge remains entrenched over areas along and west of the Continental Divide. Temperatures in the middle and upper elevations and along the coast will be well above normal while valleys and basins across the interior will remain under a multi-day temperature inversion. Areas of dense fog and/or low clouds are expected across the lower elevations in the Northwest. East of the Divide, the large and cold upper level trough will continue to produce below average conditions. Precipitation will be limited mainly to the Great Lakes region. In Alaska, a strong system will move north from the Gulf of Alaska in a southerly flow and will produce significant snowfall along the coastal areas early in the day before spreading into the western interior by afternoon.

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



Propane Tank Hazards

Miscellaneous Fireline Hazards

Liquefied Propane Gas (LPG) tanks are commonly found in the wildland-urban interface and present hazards to firefighters in that environment. LPG tanks may be found in a number of other environments such as motor homes, travel trailers, grills, camp stoves, lanterns, etc. Directly attacking LPG tank fires is a structural fire task involving hazardous materials and should only be attempted by trained personnel using full structural personal protective equipment and equipped with a volume of water adequate to safely attack the fire.

- Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosions (BLEVE)
 - The most recognized hazard with LPG tanks is BLEVE (Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosions) or sudden complete failure of the tank. Some training courses have directed responders to approach the tank from the sides, believing that the force of the explosion will occur on the ends of the tank. However, this is not a guarantee that you will be safe from projectiles or missiles from the explosion, as they may travel in ALL directions up to 2,500 feet away. Leave the area immediately if you smell propane; hear a rising sound from venting safety devices or see discoloration or deformation of the tank. If you leave the area, get at least 2,500 feet away and do not go down wind or down slope of the leaking propane. BLEVEs are a major hazard to emergency responders!
- Fuel Reduction Around Tanks
 - Wildland firefighters may take action to prevent direct flame impingement on LPG tanks by removing wildland fuels in the area. However, be aware that lines from the tank to structures may be above or below ground, and may be cut by tools or equipment. Propane gas is heavier than air, and may move along the ground at some distance, and may ignited when in reaches open flame or another ignition source. Use extreme caution when doing fuels reduction around tanks, and flag any lines you encounter.
- Other Wildland Fire Considerations
 - Do not position engines or other apparatus near LPG tanks or downwind / down slope from tanks.
 - Do not deploy fire shelters near LPG tanks or downwind / down slope from tanks.
- Cooling Tanks
 - In light fuels such as grasses, where any heat exposure to the tank will be very limited, rapid application of cooling water on the outside of the tank above the liquid level can reduce the likelihood of container failure by lowering the external temperature of the shell of the exposed tank. Water should not be directed at the valve safety devices, due to the potential of "icing" the valve closed.
 - In heavy fuels where long duration heat exposure to the LPG tank is likely, evacuate all personnel and equipment 2,500 feet away and not down slope or down wind. NFPA says that direct flame impingement protection requires water flow of at least 500 gpm from an unmanned monitor nozzle. This is a situation for properly trained, equipped and supported structural firefighters.

References: [Propane Safety Web Site](#), [NIOSH Web Site](#), [National Propane Gas Association's Web Site](#), [NFPA Web Site](#)

Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.

[EMAIL](#) | [Facebook](#) | MAIL: 6 Minutes for Safety Subcommittee • 3833 S. Development Ave • Boise, ID 83705 | FAX: 208-387-5250