

**National Interagency Coordination Center  
Incident Management Situation Report  
Friday, November 10, 2017 – 0800 MT  
National Preparedness Level 1**

**National Fire Activity (Nov. 3 – Nov. 9)**

Initial attack activity:	Light (168) new fires
New large incidents:	1
Large fires contained:	1
Uncontained large fires:**	1
Area Command teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	2
Type 2 IMTs committed:	2

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

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

<b>Active Incident Resource Summary</b>						
<b>GACC</b>	<b>Fires</b>	<b>Cumulative Acres</b>	<b>Crews</b>	<b>Engines</b>	<b>Helicopters</b>	<b>Total Personnel</b>
AICC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NWCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
OSCC	2	1,860	0	1	0	6
NRCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
GBCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWCC	1	400	0	5	0	22
RMCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
EACC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SACC	0	0	0	0	0	260
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>288</b>

**Southern Area (PL 3)**

New fires:	101
New large incidents:	0
Uncontained large fires:	0
Type 1 IMTs Committed	2
Type 2 IMTs Committed:	2

**Hurricane Maria**, Federal Emergency Management Agency. Incident encompasses the territory of Puerto Rico. IMT 1 (Lewis), IMT 1 (Martin), and IMT 2 (Goldman). IMTs are providing emergency management assistance and operational planning to FEMA and local government agencies.

**Hurricane Harvey**, Texas A&M Forest Service. Texas IMT 2 (Hanneman) has mobilized to College Station, TX to support recovery and mitigation efforts.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Hurricane Maria	PR-FEM	N/A	---	N/A	N/A	---	37	-3	0	0	0	0	587K	FEM
Hurricane Harvey	TX-TXS	N/A	---	N/A	N/A	---	223	3	0	0	0	0	4.5M	ST

### **Southwest Area (PL 1)**

New fires: 8  
New large incidents: 1  
Uncontained large fires: 1

\* **Spires**, Socorro District, New Mexico State Forestry. Twenty miles northwest of Cliff, NM. Tall grass. Moderate fire behavior with running and short-range spotting.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Spires	NM-N3S	400	---	0	Ctn	11/13	22	---	0	5	0	0	5K	ST

### **Northwest Area (PL 1)**

New fires: 1  
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			
Monitor	WA-SES	1,169	469	100	Ctn	---	0	-101	0	0	0	0	60K	ST

SES - Southeast Region, DNR

### Fires and Acres Last Week (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	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	16	0	16
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	9	1	10
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	45	0	45
Southern California Area	FIRES	1	2	0	0	36	2	41
	ACRES	0	9	0	0	157	42	208
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	2	0	0	2	1	5
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	44	3	47
Southwest Area	FIRES	1	2	0	0	1	4	8
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	400	5	405
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	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	101	0	101
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	388	0	388
TOTAL FIRES:		2	6	0	0	151	9	168
TOTAL ACRES:		0	9	0	0	1,050	50	1,109

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

<b>Area</b>		<b>BIA</b>	<b>BLM</b>	<b>FWS</b>	<b>NPS</b>	<b>ST/OT</b>	<b>USFS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	171	0	0	176	13	<b>360</b>
	ACRES	0	571,516	0	0	81,348	1	<b>652,865</b>
Northwest Area	FIRES	193	260	39	26	1,481	1,328	<b>3,327</b>
	ACRES	11,933	213,037	20,954	15,836	40,331	512,575	<b>814,666</b>
Northern California Area	FIRES	84	74	6	16	2,953	952	<b>4,085</b>
	ACRES	118	39,891	71	38	303,432	355,679	<b>699,229</b>
Southern California Area	FIRES	166	83	2	46	3,858	521	<b>4,676</b>
	ACRES	641	37,897	0	12,089	216,822	129,039	<b>396,488</b>
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	657	97	20	30	1,598	710	<b>3,112</b>
	ACRES	58,651	376,662	1,325	22,318	238,844	728,900	<b>1,426,700</b>
Great Basin Area	FIRES	37	1,065	5	39	936	477	<b>2,559</b>
	ACRES	56,351	1,266,914	2	38	451,050	224,742	<b>1,999,097</b>
Southwest Area	FIRES	749	243	19	43	754	1,069	<b>2,877</b>
	ACRES	46,675	23,563	1,027	1,389	115,761	365,367	<b>553,782</b>
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	732	358	9	24	1,356	419	<b>2,898</b>
	ACRES	9,883	58,446	354	2,474	564,840	14,062	<b>650,059</b>
Eastern Area	FIRES	364	0	13	15	3,704	336	<b>4,432</b>
	ACRES	2,137	0	19	130	18,311	3,456	<b>24,053</b>
Southern Area	FIRES	308	497	50	27	24,375	403	<b>25,660</b>
	ACRES	43,720	6,593	165,971	54,654	1,362,109	26,355	<b>1,659,402</b>
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>		<b>3,290</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>41,191</b>	<b>6,228</b>	<b>53,986</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>		<b>230,109</b>	<b>2,594,519</b>	<b>189,723</b>	<b>108,966</b>	<b>3,392,848</b>	<b>2,360,176</b>	<b>8,876,341</b>

<b>Ten Year Average Fires (2007 – 2016 as of today)</b>	<b>64,388</b>
<b>Ten Year Average Acres (2007 – 2016 as of today)</b>	<b>6,807,801</b>

**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	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIRES	2	3	0	0	0	14	19
	ACRES	150	1,244	0	0	0	1,163	2,557
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	40	40
	ACRES	0	5	0	27	0	7,665	7,697
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	2	0	0	6	8
	ACRES	0	0	1,190	0	0	186	1,376
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	1	0	1	17	17	36
	ACRES	0	2	0	1	910	618	1,531
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
	ACRES	16	0	0	30	419	820	1,285
Southwest Area	FIRES	2	0	0	1	0	1	4
	ACRES	138	0	0	197	0	912	1,247
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	1	0	1	0	5	7
	ACRES	0	46	0	7	240	758	1,051
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	1	0	5	6
	ACRES	0	0	0	94	0	62	156
Southern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	153	2	155
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	2,651	1,214	3,865
TOTAL FIRES:		4	5	2	4	176	90	281
TOTAL ACRES:		304	1,297	1,190	356	4,220	13,398	20,765

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	IRES	0	0	0	0	6	2	8
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	64,850	100	64,950
Northwest Area	FIRES	13	22	18	2	3	221	279
	ACRES	3,244	3,696	5,680	39	19	25,157	37,835
Northern California Area	FIRES	2	5	8	18	0	156	189
	ACRES	21	659	1,150	850	0	23,881	26,561
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	3	11	6	0	160	180
	ACRES	0	62	2,769	954	0	4,985	8,770
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	7	14	43	7	61	177	309
	ACRES	463	3,777	19,040	753	2,893	8,894	35,820
Great Basin Area	FIRES	6	25	8	12	46	92	189
	ACRES	883	8,314	2,501	4,364	1,231	24,208	41,501
Southwest Area	FIRES	32	35	4	8	5	156	240
	ACRES	21,295	47,014	4,952	1,901	6,105	100,614	181,881
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	26	38	47	12	105	106	334
	ACRES	1,191	3,702	22,692	2,548	4,600	46,768	81,501
Eastern Area	FIRES	51	0	172	24	1,286	246	1,779
	ACRES	26,679	0	26,244	6,256	98,162	67,140	224,481
Southern Area	FIRES	49	0	131	28	70,660	640	71,508
	ACRES	6,912	0	104,140	133,644	1,573,825	549,257	2,367,778
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>		<b>186</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>72,172</b>	<b>1,956</b>	<b>75,015</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>		<b>60,688</b>	<b>67,224</b>	<b>189,168</b>	<b>151,309</b>	<b>1,751,685</b>	<b>851,004</b>	<b>3,071,078</b>

\*\*\* 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 weakening system moving east across the Pacific Northwest and Northern Rockies will spread showers across both regions Friday as a strong westerly flow continues across the Lower 48. Downsloping winds along the Rocky Mountain Front could produce a few, small pockets of critical fire weather conditions Saturday before winds subside on Sunday. A strong system will move on shore into the Pacific Northwest and Northern California on Monday bringing significant valley rain and heavy mountain snowfall. By evening, the precipitation from the system is expected to spread east into the Northern Rockies and the Great Basin. The arrival of this system marks the beginning of a 3-4 day precipitation event for these areas. Other locations across the Lower 48 can expect to be dry with near seasonal temperatures through much of the week. Winds will become gusty across the Great Lakes Region mid-week as a dry cold front passes. In Alaska, colder than average temperatures are expected across the state through Saturday before a warm front moves inland from the Bering Sea bringing warmer temperatures and snow to the Interior. After this, high pressure over the Aleutian Islands will expand northeastward bringing warmer temperatures for the remainder of the work 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.**