

Incident Management Situation Report
Friday, December 23, 2022 – 0730 MDT
National Preparedness Level 1

National Fire Activity (December 16, 2022 – December 22, 2022):

Initial attack activity:	Light (79 fires)
New large incidents:	1
Large fires contained:	0
Uncontained large fires: **	1
Area Command teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	0
Type 2 IMTs committed:	0
***Complex IMTs committed:	0

***Complex Incident Management Teams (CIMTs) are configured to respond to large, complex fires and can expand and reduce staffing in all functional areas as necessary to meet the needs of the incident.

Nationally, there are zero fires being managed under a strategy other than full suppression.

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

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

[Link](#) to Understanding the IMSR.

This report will be posted every Friday at 0730 Mountain Time unless significant activity occurs.

Active Incident Resource Summary							
GACC	Incidents	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel	Change in Personnel
AICC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NWCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OSCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GBCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RMCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EACC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SACC	1	408	0	2	0	7	4
Total	1	408	0	2	0	7	4

Southern Area (PL 1)

New fires:	50
New large incidents:	1
Uncontained large fires:	1

* **Turkey Tract**, Cherokee Nation, BIA. Five miles southeast of Kenwood, OK. Timber. Active fire behavior with running. Structures threatened.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		% Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own	
		Acres	Chge			Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli				
* Turkey Tract	OK-CNA	408	---	80	Ctn	12/25	7	---	0	2	0	0	10K	BIA

Fires and Acres from December 16, 2022 to December 22, 2022 (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	1	3	0	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	5	1	0	6
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	17	1	18
	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	1	0	2	0	1	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Southwest Area	FIREs	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	28	0	28
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIREs	14	0	0	0	35	1	50
	ACRES	460	0	113	0	251	1	825
TOTAL FIRES:		14	2	0	3	56	4	79
TOTAL ACRES:		460	0	113	5	280	6	864

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	200	0	0	364	31	595
	ACRES	0	1,535,563	0	0	1,575,404	9	3,110,976
Northwest Area	FIREs	282	401	38	54	1,775	1,043	3,593
	ACRES	2,448	90,092	677	12,316	99,317	405,164	610,016
Northern California Area	FIREs	8	28	5	20	2,977	383	3,421
	ACRES	2	288	20	137	59,392	187,148	246,987
Southern California Area	FIREs	28	51	10	32	3,757	530	4,408
	ACRES	140	2,952	178	6,776	53,335	18,522	81,903
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	582	37	9	9	1,335	702	2,674
	ACRES	33,718	144	905	1,708	45,112	112,713	194,300
Great Basin Area	FIREs	33	640	7	47	935	452	2,114
	ACRES	6,641	104,828	58	37	45,529	279,564	436,658
Southwest Area	FIREs	429	208	8	31	582	884	2,142
	ACRES	40,215	13,443	16	2,717	163,847	763,866	984,105
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	458	354	15	26	1,183	354	2,390
	ACRES	32,126	6,666	143	713	216,158	16,185	271,991
Eastern Area	FIREs	121	0	27	13	7,552	558	8,271
	ACRES	271	0	2,008	257	55,806	5,673	64,016
Southern Area	FIREs	1,188	5	71	98	34,000	848	36,210
	ACRES	127,541	93	16,623	3,953	1,279,747	44,080	1,472,037
TOTAL FIRES:		3,129	1,924	190	330	54,460	5,785	65,818
TOTAL ACRES:		243,104	1,754,069	20,628	28,614	3,593,650	1,832,928	7,472,995

Ten Year Average Fires (2012 – 2021 as of today)	58,671
Ten Year Average Acres (2012 – 2021 as of today)	7,270,558

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

***Additional wildfire information is available through the Geographic Areas at <https://gacc.nifc.gov>

Predictive Services Discussion: An Arctic outbreak will continue over the Plains into the eastern US this weekend with temperatures 30 degrees or more below normal. The coldest temperatures with dangerous wind chills will occur over the northern Plains into the Midwest and Great Lakes. The strong winter storm will exit the Great Lakes today with heavy snow winding down, but lake effect snow will continue through the weekend. Heavy rain is also expected today across eastern New England. After this storm moves through, dry conditions overall are forecast from the Plains to the East Coast through mid-next week, with the cold temperatures moderating next week. Showers and thunderstorms are likely to return to portions of the southern Plains and Lower Mississippi Valley late next week.

An active weather pattern will continue in the Pacific Northwest into the northern Rockies the next week. Heavy mixed precipitation is forecast in the lower elevations of the Northwest today with heavy snow in the mountains. Snow levels will rise this weekend with periods of moderate to heavy rain in the valleys of the Northwest and northern Rockies and heavy snow in the mountains. Much of California, the central and southern Great Basin will remain dry into early next week before the storm track shifts southward. Valley rain with high elevation snow will spread across much of California, the Great Basin, and greater Four Corners area mid to late next week. Lighter precipitation is forecast for the Southwest late next week, with portions of southeast California, southern Arizona, and southern New Mexico likely remaining dry.

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



Propane Tank Safety

Miscellaneous Fireline Hazards Category

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 around 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 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. Move at least 2,500 feet away, and do not go downwind or downslope 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. It may move along the ground at some distance and may ignite when it reaches open flame or another ignition source. Use extreme caution when doing fuel 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/downslope from tanks.
- Do not deploy fire shelters near LPG tanks or downwind or downslope from tanks.

Cooling Tanks

- In light fuels such as grasses, where any heat exposure to the tank will be very limited, the 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 to 2,500 feet away and not downwind or downslope. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) says that direct flame impingement protection requires water flow of at least 500 gallons per minute from an unmanned monitor nozzle. This is a situation for properly trained, equipped, and supported structural firefighters.

References:

Propane Safety, NIOSH, National Propane Gas Association, NFPA, <https://www.npga.org/>

Have an idea or feedback?

Share it with the NWCG 6MFS Subcommittee: <https://www.nwcg.gov/committee/6mfs/submission>

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