

**INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SITUATION REPORT
MONDAY, JULY 8, 2002 0530 MDT
NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS LEVEL 5**

CURRENT SITUATION:

Extensive initial attack activity occurred in the Eastern Great Basin and Northwest Areas. Initial attack activity was light elsewhere. Nationally, 244 new fires were reported. Seven of these became large fires, one each in the Southern and Western Great Basin Areas, two in the Northwest Area and three in the Eastern Great Basin Area. Six large fires were contained, one each in the Southwest, Eastern Great Basin, Southern and Eastern Areas, and two in the Rocky Mountain Area. Very high to extreme fire indices were reported in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN AREA LARGE FIRES:

Priorities are being established by the Rocky Mountain Multi-Agency Coordinating Group based on information submitted via Wildland Fire Situation Analysis reports and Incident Status Summary (ICS-209) forms.

KRAFT COMPLEX, Standing Rock Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs. A Type 2 Incident Management Team (Gardner) is assigned. This complex is 50 miles south of Bismarck, ND and consists of 16 fires. Smouldering and creeping fire behavior were observed and crews are mopping up. One additional outbuilding was confirmed lost.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, San Juan National Forest. A Type 1 Incident Management Team (Hart) and a Type 2 Incident Management Team (Carlson) are assigned. This fire is five miles northeast of Durango, CO in gambel oak, ponderosa pine and mixed conifer forest. Fire behavior was moderate on the east side of the fire with isolated torching, and minimal on the west side. Crews are building direct attack fireline on the eastern half. On the western half of the fire, crews are mopping up and rehabilitating dozer lines. One additional outbuilding was confirmed lost.

SOUTH FORK II, Wind River Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs. A Type 2 Incident Management Team (Benes) is assigned. This fire is ten miles west of Fort Washakie, WY in the Wind River Roadless Area. Favorable weather conditions resulted in minimal fire activity in decadent lodgepole pine and sagebrush. Crews are constructing fireline, mopping up and burning out. Aerial resources are flanking the fire on the south-central perimeter with water and retardant drops.

SPRING CREEK, White River National Forest. A Type 2 Incident Management Team (Hartman) is assigned. This fire is burning in spruce, fir, aspen and brush eight miles north of New Castle, CO. Precipitation and higher relative humidity moderated fire activity. Crews are mopping up and patrolling on the west and northwest flanks and burning out on the east and northeast flanks. Rugged inaccessible terrain and dry, heavy fuel loading are hampering containment efforts.

REESE MOUNTAIN, Rawlins District, Bureau of Land Management. A Type 2 Incident Management Team (Swope) is assigned. This fire is 30 miles west of Wheatland, WY in heavy dead and down lodgepole pine and ponderosa pine. Minimal fire activity was observed. Crews are mopping up and patrolling.

HENSEL, Medicine Bow National Forest. This fire is burning in bug kill ponderosa pine 20 miles northwest of Wheatland, WY. Creeping, smouldering and occasional torching fire behavior were observed. Aerial resources are being utilized on the unsecured perimeter in upper Ashenfelder drainage along the north flank due to steep and dangerous terrain. Crews are mopping up, patrolling and rehabilitating firelines.

COAL SEAM, Counties dispatched by Grand Junction Dispatch Center. A Fire Use Management Team (Cones) is assigned to manage suppression operations and develop long term assessments. The fire is smouldering and creeping in spruce, subalpine fir and aspen four miles north of Glenwood Springs, CO. A confinement strategy is in place for the north flank; the fire is in monitor status. No new information was received.

INCIDENT NAME	ST	UNIT	SIZE	% CTN	EST CTN	TOTL PERS	CRW	ENG	HELI	STRC LOST	\$\$\$ CTD
KRAFT COMPLEX	SD	SRA	48,000	80	7/9	469	6	60	2	40	1.2M
MISSIONARY RIDGE	CO	SJF	73,145	87	7/13	1,502	37	41	15	83	36.3M
SOUTH FORK II	WY	WRA	13,990	35	UNK	335	10	13	5	0	1.2M
SPRING CREEK	CO	WRF	7,900	50	7/11	309	5	2	8	0	3.6M
REESE MOUNTAIN	WY	RAD	19,334	92	7/10	348	7	12	4	3	2.7M
HENSEL	WY	MB1F	14,630	96	7/8	50	0	5	2	7	6.5M
COAL SEAM	CO	GJX	12,209	95	UNK	19	0	0	0	43	7.3M
GRIZZLY GULCH	SD	SDS	10,771	100	---	619	17	28	3	22	4.6M
DALEY COMPLEX	WY	CAD	24,000	100	---	20	0	6	0	0	1.1M

SDS = South Dakota State Forestry

CAD = Casper Field Office, Bureau of Land Management

EASTERN GREAT BASIN AREA LARGE FIRES:

Priorities are being established by the Great Basin Multi-Agency Coordinating Group based on information submitted via Wildland Fire Situation Analysis reports and Incident Status Summary (ICS-209) forms.

EAST FORK, Wasatch-Cache National Forest. A Type 1 Incident Management Team (Raley) is assigned. This fire is burning in lodgepole pine and spruce 35 miles south of Evanston, WY. Group and individual tree torching was observed. Crews are constructing handline on the southwest, northwest and east flanks with support from aerial resources. Steep terrain, spotting, dry fuels and thunderstorms are hampering containment efforts. Residents were allowed to return to their homes in Manor Lands and Uinta Lands. Sixty residences remain evacuated; structure protection is in place.

CAMEL, Upper Snake River District, Eastern Idaho Area, Bureau of Land Management. This fire is burning in heavy sage and juniper a mile east of Pocatello, ID. Active wind driven fire behavior was observed. Crews are constructing fireline and mopping up. Aerial resources made significant progress controlling fire spread. Twenty-five residences were evacuated as a precautionary measure.

MUSTANG, Ashley National Forest. A Type 1 Incident Management Team (Melton) is assigned. This fire is burning in Douglas fir, pinyon pine, juniper and sagebrush one mile north of Dutch John, UT. Creeping and smouldering fire behavior were observed. Crews are patrolling, mopping up and rehabilitating fireline with support from aerial resources.

RATTLE COMPLEX, Moab Field Office, Bureau of Land Management. A Type 1 Incident Management Team (Vail) is assigned. This complex is burning 20 miles northeast of Green River, UT in oak brush, mountain mahogany, pinyon pine, Douglas fir and ponderosa pine. Interior pockets showed active fire behavior and short surface fire and crown runs were observed on the southern flank. Crews are constructing direct attack fireline, mopping up and cold trailing. Steep and inaccessible terrain are hampering containment efforts. Several ranches are threatened.

BLACK CANYON, Moab Field Office, Bureau of Land Management. A Type 2 Incident Management Team (Broyles) is assigned. This fire is 20 miles northeast of Green River, UT. Moderate fire behavior was observed in Horse Canyon on the northwest flank in oak brush, mountain mahogany, pinyon pine, Douglas fir and ponderosa pine. Crews are spiked out and constructing direct attack fireline in Horse Canyon and on the west flank. Down drafts from passing thunder cells and extremely rugged terrain are impeding containment efforts.

SPRINGVILLE, Uinta National Forest. A Type 2 Incident Management Team (Rios) is assigned. This fire is one mile north of Springville, UT. Low to moderate fire behavior was observed in oak brush, pinyon pine and juniper. Rappellers are mopping up on a slopover on the southeast flank. Crews are constructing handline on the north flank. Steep, rocky and inaccessible terrain has necessitated the use of helicopters to contain large sections of fireline on the south perimeter.

CARPENTER, Manti-LaSal National Forest. This fire is ten miles northwest of Paradox, CO. Minimal fire behavior was observed in ponderosa pine and oak brush. Crews are improving fireline with support from aerial resources. Steep and rocky terrain are hampering containment efforts. Several campgrounds remain evacuated as a precaution.

JIM BURNS, Upper Snake River District, South-Central Idaho Area, Bureau of Land Management. This fire is burning in sage and grass eight miles north of Richfield, ID. Erratic winds contributed to very active fire behavior. Dozers and engines are constructing fireline on the east and west flanks. Crews are burning out interior islands, constructing handline and mopping up. Aerial resources are being utilized on the southwest flank where ground personnel are not effective.

CINDERCO, Lower Snake River District, Bureau of Land Management. This fire is 15 miles northwest of Mountain Home, ID and is burning in grass and brush. Dozers are constructing fireline and engines are mopping up and hot-spotting.

INCIDENT NAME	ST	UNIT	SIZE	% CTN	EST CTN	TOTL PERS	CRW	ENG	HELI	STRC LOST	\$\$\$ CTD
EAST FORK	UT	WCF	13,600	47	7/26	843	23	15	6	15	4.6M
CAMEL	ID	IFD	500	55	7/8	62	1	7	0	0	NR
MUSTANG	UT	ASF	20,038	85	7/8	501	11	22	5	4	1.8M
RATTLE COMPLEX	UT	MOD	74,500	30	UNK	584	17	10	7	1	4.5M
BLACK CANYON	UT	MOD	5,686	50	7/10	317	9	8	4	0	2.2M
SPRINGVILLE	UT	UIF	2,256	60	7/9	186	4	2	4	0	686K
CARPENTER	UT	MLF	110	65	7/8	137	6	4	1	0	NR
JIM BURNS	ID	SID	1,500	15	7/8	82	0	9	1	0	50K
CINDERCO	ID	BOD	500	0	UNK	16	0	3	0	0	NR
WALCOTT1	ID	MNR	800	100	---	0	0	0	0	0	100K

MNR = Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge

SOUTHWEST AREA LARGE FIRES:

Priorities are being established by the Southwest Multi-Agency Coordinating Group based on information submitted via Wildland Fire Situation Analysis reports and Incident Status Summary (ICS-209) forms.

DARNELL, Coronado National Forest. A Type 2 Incident Management Team (Kvale) is assigned. This fire is in the Chiricahua Wilderness Area five miles south of Portal, AZ. Minimal fire behavior in grass, scrub oak and juniper was observed. Favorable weather conditions assisted suppression efforts. Crews are burning out, mopping up and patrolling.

CUB, Gila National Forest. A Fire Use Management Team (Zimmerman) is assigned. This fire is in the Gila Wilderness Area, 19 miles east of Glenwood, NM. Moderate fire behavior was observed in ponderosa pine and mixed conifer forest. Rugged terrain and dry fuels are hampering suppression efforts. Crews are creating defensible space for threatened structures in Willow Creek. Personnel are preparing long range risk assessments of threatened resources.

INCIDENT NAME	ST	UNIT	SIZE	% CTN	EST CTN	TOTL PERS	CRW	ENG	HELI	STRC LOST	\$\$\$ CTD
DARNELL	AZ	CNF	5,000	50	7/10	413	11	19	4	0	400K
CUB	NM	GNF	13,180	0	UNK	61	1	1	2	0	800K
RODEO/CHEDISKI COMPLEX	AZ	FTA	468,638	100	---	953	13	30	7	426	43.1M

FTA = Fort Apache Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs

NORTHWEST AREA LARGE FIRES:

PINTO HORSE, Vale District, Bureau of Land Management. The fire is eight miles southeast of Rome, OR and is burning in sage and grass partially in the Owyhee River Canyon Wild and Scenic River corridor. Active fire behavior with running was observed.

OVERSHOE WELL, Vale District, Bureau of Land Management. This wind driven fire is 20 miles south of Burns Junction, OR and is burning in sage and grass. Personnel made good progress constructing fireline.

INCIDENT NAME	ST	UNIT	SIZE	% CTN	EST CTN	TOTL PERS	CRW	ENG	HELI	STRC LOST	\$\$\$ CTD
PINTO HORSE	OR	VAD	7,500	60	7/8	50	1	6	1	0	NR
OVERSHOE WELL	OR	VAD	430	97	UNK	17	0	5	0	0	NR

NORTHERN ROCKIES AREA LARGE FIRES:

BROAD, Yellowstone National Park. This fire is burning in old growth lodgepole and Douglas fir 20 miles southeast of Mammoth, WY. Single tree torching and short range spotting were observed. Personnel are constructing handline and improving the helispot. Aerial resources are being utilized to slow the fire's spread north and northeast toward Broad Creek.

INCIDENT NAME	ST	UNIT	SIZE	% CTN	EST CTN	TOTL PERS	CRW	ENG	HELI	STRC LOST	\$\$\$ CTD
BROAD	WY	YNP	240	0	7/13	13	0	0	1	0	65K

WESTERN GREAT BASIN LARGE FIRES:

DOUBLE MOUNTAIN, Elko Field Office, Bureau of Land Management. This fire is burning in sage and grass 45 miles north of Elko, NV.

INCIDENT NAME	ST	UNIT	SIZE	% CTN	EST CTN	TOTL PERS	CRW	ENG	HELI	STRC LOST	\$\$\$ CTD
DOUBLE MOUNTAIN	NV	EKD	450	60	7/8	105	3	7	2	0	NR

SOUTHERN AREA LARGE FIRES:

BLACKJACK BAY COMPLEX, Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge. This lightning-caused complex, consisting of the Blackjack 02, Bay Creek and Number One Island fires, is ten miles northeast of Fargo, GA. The complex is being managed by the most cost efficient alternative under the Wildland Fire Situation Analysis confinement/containment strategy. Priorities are firefighter and public safety, economics of suppression and ecosystem health. Precipitation has raised swamp water levels, decreasing fire behavior. No new information was reported.

INCIDENT NAME	ST	UNIT	SIZE	% CTN	EST CTN	TOTL PERS	CRW	ENG	HELI	STRC LOST	\$\$\$ CTD
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INCIDENT NAME	ST	UNIT	SIZE	% CTN	EST CTN	TOTL PERS	CRW	ENG	HELI	STRC LOST	\$\$\$ CTD
BLACKJACK BAY COMPLEX	GA	OKR	124,104	30	UNK	8	0	0	1	0	7.2M
OILFIELD BOUNDARY	TX	MCR	1,800	100		17	0	3	1	0	NR

MCR = McFaddin National Wildlife Refuge

EASTERN AREA LARGE FIRES:

INCIDENT NAME	ST	UNIT	SIZE	% CTN	EST CTN	TOTL PERS	CRW	ENG	HELI	STRC LOST	\$\$\$ CTD
TUESDAY	MN	MNS	450	100		209	10	6	1	0	550K

MNS = Minnesota State Forestry

OUTLOOK:

*****A FIRE WEATHER WATCH HAS BEEN ISSUED FOR CENTRAL AND SOUTHWEST WYOMING FOR WINDY, HOT, DRY AND UNSTABLE CONDITIONS*****

*****A FIRE WEATHER WATCH HAS BEEN ISSUED FOR PORTIONS OF WESTERN WYOMING FOR WINDS, WARM TEMPERATURES AND LOW RELATIVE HUMIDITY*****

*****A FIRE WEATHER WATCH HAS BEEN ISSUED FOR SOUTH CENTRAL AND SOUTHEAST MONTANA FOR THUNDERSTORMS AND GUSTY WINDS*****

A high pressure system over the Rocky Mountain Area will bring mostly sunny skies with isolated thunderstorms and possible dry lightning in central Wyoming. High temperatures will be in the 70's to mid 80's in the mountains and mid 80's to upper 90's at lower elevations. Minimum relative humidity will range from 8 to 14 percent in western Colorado and southwest Wyoming, 15 to 22 percent in central Wyoming, and 18 to 30 percent in the remainder of the area. Winds will be 10 to 20 mph in Wyoming and western South Dakota, elsewhere winds will be variable with gusts near thunderstorms.

High pressure over the Eastern Great Basin Area will bring mostly sunny skies with isolated to widely scattered dry thunderstorms in Idaho. High temperatures will be 90 to 105 in Utah and 75 to 90 in Idaho and western Wyoming. Minimum relative humidity will range from 5 to 20 percent at lower elevations and 12 to 30 percent at higher elevations. Winds will be southwest to northwest at 15 to 30 mph in eastern Idaho and Wyoming, and light elsewhere.

The Southwest Area can expect partly to mostly sunny skies with isolated dry thunderstorms in north central Arizona. Scattered wet thunderstorms are forecast in southeastern Arizona, New Mexico and west Texas. High temperatures will be in the 60's and 70's in the mountains and up to 115 at lower elevations. Minimum relative humidity will range from 5 to 20 percent in Arizona and northwestern New Mexico and 20 to 60 percent elsewhere. Winds will be upslope at 5 to 15 mph in western Arizona, north to east at 5 to 15 mph in eastern Arizona and east to southeast at 5 to 15 mph elsewhere.

An upper level trough moving through the Northwest Area will bring partly cloudy skies with showers and thunderstorms possible in eastern Oregon and eastern Washington. Cooler temperatures and higher relative humidity are expected. Winds will be west to northwest at 10 to 20 mph.

A cold front moving over the Northern Rockies Area will bring partly cloudy to mostly sunny skies with scattered showers and thunderstorms. High temperatures will be 75 to 85 in western Montana and 90 to 105 in eastern Montana and North Dakota. Minimum relative humidity will range from 30 to 40 percent in the west and 15 to 25 percent in the east. Winds will be variable with gusts near thunderstorms.

The Western Great Basin Area can expect partly cloudy to mostly sunny skies. High temperatures will be in the upper 80's to 90's in the north and 100 to 112 in the south. Minimum relative humidity will range from the single digits to the mid teens across the area. Winds will be southwest to northwest at 10 to 20 mph.



www.nifc.gov/sixminutes/index_j.asp

FIRE SHELTER DEPLOYMENT

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.
- ! Most burnovers occur during initial attack or extend initial attack. However, burnovers have occurred when crews or individuals initiated action without direction from an Incident Management Team, adequate communication, or knowledge of current fire weather.
- ! Escaped fires often overwhelm the resources of initial attack forces. Many wildland fire fatalities can be directly attributed to failure to follow basic wildland fire strategy and tactics 10 Standard Fire Orders, 18 Watchout Situations, and the Downhill Checklist. Use personal protective equipment. Fire shelters are mandatory.
- ! 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 Thirtymile incident. Don't let the cost of opening a shelter become a factor in your decision. If the shelter isn't needed, carefully refold it and put it back in its case until you can get a new one. Save the opened shelter for training.
- ! 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.

FIRE AND ACRES YESTERDAY:

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
ALASKA	<u>FIRES</u>			0				0
	ACRES			1,219				1,219
NORTHWEST	<u>FIRES</u>		6	1	1	12	29	49
	ACRES		7,96	100	6	2	22	8,096
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	<u>FIRES</u>	2				24	4	30
	ACRES	1				96	0	97
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	<u>FIRES</u>	1			1	16	5	23
	ACRES	0			2	35	28	65
NORTHERN ROCKIES	<u>FIRES</u>	12	1			2	5	20
	ACRES	29	25			0	2	56
EASTERN GREAT BASIN	<u>FIRES</u>	1	29	1		8	23	62
	ACRES	0	2,662	600		13	6	3,281
WESTERN GREAT BASIN	<u>FIRES</u>		3					3
	ACRES		457					457
SOUTHWEST	<u>FIRES</u>		1			1	5	7
	ACRES		1			1	2,746	2,748
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	<u>FIRES</u>	4	6				7	17
	ACRES	0	7				2	9
EASTERN	<u>FIRES</u>					5	1	6
	ACRES					1	0	1
SOUTHERN	<u>FIRES</u>			1		23	3	27
	ACRES			1,800		68	51	1,919
TOTAL	<u>FIRES</u>	20	46	3	2	91	82	244
	ACRES	30	11,118	3,719	8	216	2,857	17,948

FIRES AND ACRES YEAR-TO-DATE:

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
ALASKA	FIREs		10	11	2	335	12	370
	ACRES		<u>116,348</u>	<u>60,434</u>	7	<u>711,621</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>888,425</u>
NORTHWEST	FIREs	86	58	5	3	438	213	803
	ACRES	<u>155</u>	<u>14,071</u>	<u>301</u>	8	<u>1,011</u>	<u>453</u>	<u>15,999</u>
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	FIREs	123	2	3	4	1,119	246	1,497
	ACRES	<u>203</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>3,663</u>	<u>4,096</u>	<u>1,590</u>	<u>9,603</u>
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	FIREs	46	41	10	14	1,570	329	2,010
	ACRES	<u>2,286</u>	<u>8,213</u>	<u>81</u>	8	<u>18,974</u>	<u>74,874</u>	<u>104,436</u>
NORTHERN ROCKIES	FIRE	742	29	24	9	191	137	1,132
	ACRES	<u>6,536</u>	<u>9,912</u>	<u>2,118</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>20,933</u>	<u>1,297</u>	<u>41,036</u>
EASTERN GREAT BASIN	FIREs	44	189	7	14	175	199	628
	ACRES	<u>1,608</u>	<u>24,182</u>	<u>1,400</u>	9	<u>79,482</u>	<u>85,756</u>	<u>192,437</u>
WESTERN GREAT BASIN	FIREs	5	110	1	6	45	38	205
	ACRES	<u>312</u>	<u>6,052</u>	<u>10</u>	6	30	<u>23,035</u>	<u>29,445</u>
SOUTHWEST	FIREs	802	130	21	32	959	696	2,640
	ACRES	<u>258,235</u>	<u>21,029</u>	<u>5,566</u>	<u>11,376</u>	<u>186,310</u>	<u>423,116</u>	<u>905,632</u>
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	FIREs	170	154	30	27	723	284	1,388
	ACRES	<u>35,829</u>	<u>35,718</u>	<u>2,616</u>	<u>5,316</u>	<u>122,960</u>	<u>227,799</u>	<u>430,238</u>
EASTERN	FIREs	762		18	20	7,148	296	8,244
	ACRES	<u>31,956</u>		<u>1,225</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>53,040</u>	<u>3,151</u>	<u>89,842</u>
SOUTHERN	FIREs	93		176	40	25,259	708	26,276
	ACRES	<u>17,066</u>		<u>134,980</u>	<u>4,774</u>	<u>255,876</u>	<u>22,718</u>	<u>435,414</u>
TOTALS	FIREs	<u>2,873</u>	<u>723</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>37,962</u>	<u>3,158</u>	<u>45,193</u>
	ACRES	<u>354,186</u>	<u>235,529</u>	<u>208,778</u>	<u>25,877</u>	<u>1,454,333</u>	<u>863,804</u>	<u>3,142,507</u>
TEN YEAR AVERAGE FIRES								46,482
TEN YEAR AVERAGE ACRES								1,389,664

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

PRESCRIBED FIRES AND ACRES YEAR-TO-DATE:

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
<u>ALASKA</u>	<u>FIRES</u>			1				1
	<u>ACRES</u>			<u>1,085</u>				<u>1,085</u>
<u>NORTHWEST</u>	<u>FIRES</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>425</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>5,776</u>	<u>9,238</u>	<u>2,691</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>40,010</u>	<u>58,261</u>
<u>NORTHERN CALIFORNIA</u>	<u>FIRES</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>		<u>1,186</u>	<u>1,228</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>1,269</u>	<u>19,894</u>	<u>231</u>		<u>9,943</u>	<u>31,500</u>
<u>SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA</u>	<u>FIRES</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>		<u>97</u>	<u>112</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>286</u>	<u>538</u>		<u>17,226</u>	<u>18,144</u>
<u>NORTHERN ROCKIES</u>	<u>FIRES</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>318</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>725</u>	<u>1,765</u>	<u>15,578</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>3,746</u>	<u>17,017</u>	<u>38,939</u>
<u>EASTERN GREAT BASIN</u>	<u>FIRES</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>59</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>845</u>	<u>445</u>	<u>2,422</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>47,755</u>	<u>51,753</u>
<u>WESTERN GREAT BASIN</u>	<u>FIRES</u>						<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>						<u>171</u>	<u>171</u>
<u>SOUTHWEST</u>	<u>FIRES</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>			<u>115</u>	<u>142</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>17,250</u>	<u>4,722</u>			<u>12,566</u>	<u>34,628</u>
<u>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</u>	<u>FIRES</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>193</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>516</u>	<u>3,029</u>	<u>15,352</u>	<u>2,290</u>	<u>2,170</u>	<u>13,467</u>	<u>36,824</u>
<u>EASTERN</u>	<u>FIRES</u>	<u>21</u>		<u>281</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>493</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>943</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>8,709</u>		<u>42,886</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>62,106</u>	<u>20,446</u>	<u>134,577</u>
<u>SOUTHERN</u>	<u>FIRES</u>	<u>59</u>		<u>235</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>16,378</u>	<u>864</u>	<u>17,609</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>10,951</u>		<u>109,550</u>	<u>83,625</u>	<u>822,087</u>	<u>691,470</u>	<u>1,717,683</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>FIRES</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>788</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>16,924</u>	<u>2,889</u>	<u>21,034</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>27,007</u>	<u>33,420</u>	<u>212,489</u>	<u>89,898</u>	<u>890,680</u>	<u>870,071</u>	<u>2,123,565</u>

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

WILDLAND FIRE USE (WFU) FIRES AND ACRES YEAR-TO-DATE:

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
<u>ALASKA</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>NORTHWEST</u>	<u>FIRES</u>						<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>						<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>NORTHERN CALIFORNIA</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA</u>	<u>FIRES</u>					<u>2</u>		<u>2</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>					<u>4</u>		<u>4</u>
<u>NORTHERN ROCKIES</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>EASTERN GREAT BASIN</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>WESTERN GREAT BASIN</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>SOUTHWEST</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>EASTERN</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>SOUTHERN</u>	<u>FIRES</u>				<u>1</u>			<u>1</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>				<u>1</u>			<u>1</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>FIRES</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>

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

CANADA FIRES AND HECTARES:

<u>PROVINCES</u>	<u>FIRES YESTERDAY</u>	<u>HECTARES YESTERDAY</u>	<u>FIRES YEAR-TO-DATE</u>	<u>HECTARES YEAR-TO-DATE</u>
<u>BRITISH COLUMBIA</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>6,193</u>
<u>YUKON TERRITORY</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>33,667</u>
<u>ALBERTA</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>841</u>	<u>460,981</u>
<u>NORTHWEST TERRITORY</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>3,109</u>
<u>SASKATCHEWAN</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4,560</u>	<u>693</u>	<u>743,504</u>
<u>MANITOBA</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>447</u>	<u>15,011</u>
<u>ONTARIO</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>13,361</u>
<u>QUEBEC</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>76,916</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>210,144</u>
<u>NEWFOUNDLAND</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>3,785</u>
<u>NEW BRUNSWICK</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>206</u>
<u>NOVA SCOTIA</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>184</u>
<u>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>NATIONAL PARKS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>4,248</u>
TOTALS	46	81,773	3,796	1,494,393

RESOURCE STATUS: COMMITTED RESOURCES

<u>AREA</u>	<u>CREW FED</u>	<u>CREW ST/OT</u>	<u>ENGS FED</u>	<u>ENGS ST/OT</u>	<u>HELI FED</u>	<u>HELI ST/OT</u>	<u>AIRT FED</u>	<u>AIRT ST/OT</u>	<u>OVRHD FED</u>	<u>OVRHD ST/OT</u>
<u>ALASKA</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>					<u>1</u>			
<u>NORTHWEST</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>23</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>27</u>	
<u>CA-NORTH</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>5</u>				<u>66</u>	<u>43</u>
<u>CA-SOUTH</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>4</u>		<u>3</u>					
<u>NORTHERN</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>2</u>			<u>19</u>	
<u>GB-EAST</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>522</u>	<u>262</u>
<u>GB-WEST</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>			<u>23</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>SOUTHWEST</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>			<u>350</u>	<u>94</u>
<u>ROCKY MTN</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>21</u>			<u>776</u>	<u>574</u>
<u>EASTERN</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>		<u>30</u>		<u>2</u>			<u>19</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>SOUTHERN</u>				<u>10</u>		<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>59</u>	
TOTAL	180	96	296	255	97	40	3	0	1,861	1,029

***** THE NATIONAL INTERAGENCY COORDINATION CENTER *****