

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Tuesday, July 6, 2010 – 0530 MT
National Preparedness Level 2**

National Fire Activity

Initial attack activity: Light (151 new fires)
 New large fires: 1 (*)
 Large fires contained: 2
 Uncontained large fires: ** 5
 Area Command Teams committed: 0
 NIMOs committed: 0
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 0
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 1

Nationally, there are 48 large fires being managed to achieve multiple objectives.

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

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

Interagency personnel are assigned to a number of locations in the Gulf of Mexico to assess and mitigate impacts resulting from the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

- Support to the Fish and Wildlife Service include these areas: Delta, Breton and Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuges, as well as Houma, LA and Mobile, AL.

- Support to the National Park Service include these areas: Gulf Islands National Seashore, Jean Lafitte Park and Preserve, Everglades National Park, Dry Tortugas, Biscayne National Park, De Soto National Memorial and Big Cypress National Preserve.

BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	USFS
1	3	684	189	26

Southwest Area (PL 3)

New fires: 26
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 1

South Fork, Santa Fe NF. Twenty miles west of Espanola, NM. Timber. No new information.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
South Fork	NM	SNF	17,086	---	90	7/10	84	---	1	0	0	0	8.9M	FS

Rocky Mountain Area (PL 2)

New fires: 17
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 0
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 1

Medano, Great Sand Dunes National Monument. IMT 2 (Lowe). Confine/contain incident. Nineteen miles southeast of Crestone, CO. Timber and brush. Smoldering. Reduction in acreage due to more accurate mapping.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
Medano	CO	GSP	6,239	8	N/A	N/A	204	5	4	8	13	0	4.1M	NPS

Alaska Area (PL 3)

New fires: 3
 New large fires: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 3

Pat Creek, Upper Yukon Zone, BLM. Fifteen miles north of Stevens Village, AK. Black spruce and tundra. Creeping and smoldering with isolated torching. Reduction in acreage due to more accurate mapping.

Louie Creek, Galena Zone, BLM. Started on private land eight miles southwest of Huslia, AK. Black spruce and tundra. Moderate fire activity. Structures threatened. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

Fiasco Lake, Upper Yukon Zone, BLM. Ten miles north of Circle City, AK. Black spruce and brush. Interior smoldering. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
Pat Creek	AK	UYD	11,806	-1	25	UNK	249	30	12	0	3	0	2.7M	BLM
Louie Creek	AK	GAD	14,176	0	25	UNK	177	-2	7	0	2	0	3.5M	PRI
Fiasco Lake	AK	UYD	800	0	40	UNK	107	33	5	0	2	0	145K	BLM
* Klery Creek	AK	GAD	495	---	100	---	18	---	1	0	0	0	72K	BLM

Western Great Basin Area (PL 2)

New fires: 3
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 1

Moapa, Southern Nevada District Office, BLM. Five miles west of Moapa, NV. Brush and grass. Creeping and smoldering.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
Moapa	NV	SND	601	0	75	7/6	181	-47	5	5	2	20	849k	BLM

Northwest Area (PL 1)

New fires: 14

New large fires: 0

Uncontained large fires: 0

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
Spanish Castle	WA	WFS	2,470	1,470	100	---	36	---	0	5	0	0	250K	ST

WFS – Washington Fire Service

Predictive Services Discussion: An upper low developing off the northern California coast will bring a threat of dry thunderstorms to the Sierra and western Nevada today. Thunderstorm activity should increase and expand into northern California and the Northwest later this week. Also, look for a few dry thunderstorms in the Great Basin. Thunderstorm activity should also increase in the Southwest, with drier storms along the western periphery of the moisture. A warming trend is on tap for most of the West this week, especially in the Northwest. Alaska will be cooler with showers and a few thunderstorms today, along with Chinook winds over the Alaska Range.

[Link](#) to Predictive Services Outlook products.



Today's discussion is from
"This Day in History"

"Lessons Learned" serve as brief summaries of powerful learning opportunities. You can use these summaries as a foundation and launch point for further dialogue and discussion. Apply these lessons learned to yourself, your crew, and your unit.

Part IV - South Canyon Fire, Colorado, 1994 (Last of a Four-Part Series)

Incident Summary: On July 2, 1994, seven miles west of Glenwood Springs, Colo., lightning ignites a fire in piñon-pine and juniper on a ridge at the base of Storm King Mountain. The entire general area, in a one-year drought, is experiencing low humidities and record-high temperatures. Over the next two days, the South Canyon Fire increases in size. Initial attack resources are assigned. Four days later, on July 6, a dry cold front moves into the fire area. As winds and fire activity increases, the fire makes several rapid runs. Fourteen firefighters perish as they try to outrun the flames.

July 6 – Summary of Activities

A total of 36 fires are now burning on this BLM District. During the night, due to the hazards of rolling rocks, the smokejumpers abandon their line construction on the South Canyon Fire up on Storm King Mountain. The fire continues to flare-up throughout the night. A cold front pushing 30-35 mph winds is predicted to occur by 3 p.m. today. A red flag warning has been issued for these frontal winds.

4:30 a.m.: The 11 firefighters from yesterday return and begin their almost 4-hour hike up the east drainage to the fire—where they clear Helispot 2.

8:45 a.m.: The day's tactical plan calls for improving the fireline on the ridge between helispots 1 and 2. The jumpers and a newly ordered hotshot crew will construct hand line along the fire's edge on its western flank.

9:30 a.m.: The IC and Jumper-in-Charge take a helicopter recon flight. The Jumper-in-Charge and a jumper on ground discuss lack of safety areas on the fire. It is decided to continue with the original suppression plan. At 10:30 a.m., 8 more smoke jumpers land at the fire. They are assigned to reinforce line building on the west flank. By 11 a.m., the hotshot crew arrives at the helibase to be shuttled up to the fire.

12 p.m.: Winds increase—with gusts up to 30 mph.
12:30 p.m.: The hotshot crew Superintendent and 9 of his crew arrive at Helispot 2. The IC, Jumper-in-Charge, and hotshot Superintendent agree to send these 9 hotshots down the west flank to reinforce the jumpers.

1 p.m.: A flare-up on the west flank forces some of the jumpers to retreat up the fireline toward the top of the ridge. They discuss safety concerns about building this fireline. After a helicopter water drop, they move back down the hill and continue building fireline.

3 p.m.: The remaining 10 hotshots arrive at Helispot 2 to widen hand line and put out spot fires along the ridge. 20 minutes later, the predicted cold front moves into the area. Strong winds immediately increase the fire activity. Within 45 minutes, water drops are no longer effective. The fire makes rapid runs with 100-foot flame lengths. In response, firefighters start walking back up the fireline.

4 p.m.: The fire blows up. It crosses the drainage and runs up the ridge. A spot fire is observed on the east side of the drainage below a retreating crew. 40 mph winds push the blow-up to the ridge in 2 minutes.

Fourteen firefighters who try to outrun the flames perish: *Kathi Beck, Tami Bickett, Scott Blecha, Levi Brinkley, Robert Browning, Doug Dunbar, Terri Hagen, Bonnie Holtby, Rob Johnson, Jon Kelso, Don Mackey, Roger Roth, James Thrash, and Richard Tyler.*

Lessons Learned Discussion Points

A primary objective of every operational fire plan is to keep firefighters out of entrapment situations.

- Discuss how the basics of LCES can help prevent getting into an entrapment situation. (Reference page 6 in your IRPG for this discussion.)
- One recommendation from the South Canyon fire review was that every firefighter should carry a radio. Discuss how radios can be used to increase situational awareness.
- Explain why experience alone isn't enough to protect you in an entrapment situation such as the one that took firefighters' lives on the South Canyon Fire.
- What are some tell-tale signs that your work environment is becoming increasingly hazardous?

Resources: [South Canyon Fire Investigation. 1994. http://wildfirelessons.net/documents/S_Canyon_AIReport_1994.pdf](http://wildfirelessons.net/documents/S_Canyon_AIReport_1994.pdf)
[Virtual Staff Ride of the South Canyon fire](http://www.fireleadership.gov/toolbox/staffride/library_staff_ride9.html)
http://www.fireleadership.gov/toolbox/staffride/library_staff_ride9.html
[Incident Response Pocket Guide](#)

"This Day in History" is a collaborative project between [6 Minutes for Safety](#) and the [Wildland Fire Lessons Learned Center](#).

Fires and Acres Yesterday

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES		0		1	2		3
	ACRES		434		2,836	5,667		8,937
Northwest	FIRES		4				10	14
	ACRES		4				4	8
Northern California	FIRES	1				36		37
	ACRES	0				719		719
Southern California	FIRES					27	8	35
	ACRES					9	0	9
Northern Rockies	FIRES	1					1	2
	ACRES	1					0	1
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES		4			5	5	14
	ACRES		151			0	0	151
Western Great Basin	FIRES				2	1		3
	ACRES				0	3		3
Southwest	FIRES	19	1			2	4	26
	ACRES	28	0			0	5	33
Rocky Mountain	FIRES		5			5	7	17
	ACRES		1			5	0	6
Eastern Area	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern Area	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
TOTAL	FIRES	21	14	0	3	78	35	151
	ACRES	29	590	0	2,836	6,403	9	9,867

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES	1	66	58	37	364	11	537
	ACRES	103	265,454	34,548	26,163	606,205	8	932,481
Northwest	FIRES	30	19	1	2	82	107	241
	ACRES	333	456	0	0	126	62	977
Northern California	FIRES	6	10		1	884	75	976
	ACRES	2	15		0	10,411	18	10,446
Southern California	FIRES	10	69	3	3	1,114	183	1,382
	ACRES	182	5,067	14	3	11,294	322	16,882
Northern Rockies	FIRES	321	8	0	2	106	91	528
	ACRES	2,487	83	760	0	946	152	4,428
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	10	99	2	3	154	50	318
	ACRES	15	10,902	1	0	21,286	223	32,427
Western Great Basin	FIRES	1	57	2	6	26	6	98
	ACRES	0	427	17	1	654	21	1,120
Southwest	FIRES	384	148	4	41	344	504	1,425
	ACRES	7,290	14,825	33	21,167	36,934	61,495	141,744
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	312	145	3	15	167	143	785
	ACRES	2,472	2,125	3,051	5,163	11,548	2,308	26,667
Eastern Area	FIRES	614		38	19	7,554	450	8,675
	ACRES	2,707		4,883	26	73,319	4,288	85,223
Southern Area	FIRES	513		45	21	14,812	432	15,823
	ACRES	32,278		1,579	137	203,329	18,874	256,197
TOTAL	FIRES	2,202	621	156	150	25,607	2,052	30,788
	ACRES	47,869	299,354	44,886	52,660	976,052	87,771	1,508,592

Ten Year Average Fires	42,276
Ten Year Average Acres	2,047,080

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

Prescribed Fires and Acres Yesterday

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern Rockies	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Area	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern Area	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
TOTAL	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES					11		11
	ACRES					21,497		21,497
Northwest	FIRES	12	54	4	1		120	191
	ACRES	6,585	8,532	1,610	11		17,518	34,256
Northern California	FIRES	1	20	19	20	20	229	309
	ACRES	10	347	22,092	64	3,515	9,397	35,425
Southern California	FIRES		9	10	4	16	218	257
	ACRES		1,612	1,493	410	2,159	2,343	8,017
Northern Rockies	FIRES	72	23	99	8	27	159	388
	ACRES	2,325	3,873	25,262	1,240	926	17,281	50,907
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES		19	6	7	31	48	111
	ACRES		1,712	2,745	520	1,874	10,264	17,115
Western Great Basin	FIRES		3	2	2		7	14
	ACRES		68	1,395	546		638	2,647
Southwest	FIRES	27	18	10	4		88	147
	ACRES	1,575	19,397	8,870	163		41,732	71,737
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	38	56	112	18	49	135	408
	ACRES	5,749	8,215	24,693	2,484	6,300	19,528	66,969
Eastern Area	FIRES	47		365	26	1,348	165	1,951
	ACRES	62,783		55,268	5,514	83,158	58,024	264,747
Southern Area	FIRES	17		181	68	8,803	1,047	10,116
	ACRES	2,905		73,674	69,648	261,023	1,050,744	1,457,994
TOTAL	FIRES	214	202	808	158	10,305	2,216	13,903
	ACRES	81,932	43,756	217,102	80,600	380,452	1,227,469	2,031,311

***** 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/>.

Canada Fires and Hectares

Provinces	Fires Yesterday	Hectares Yesterday	Fires Year-To-Date	Hectares Year-To-Date
British Columbia	162	1,089	350	14,433
Yukon Territory	0	0	58	150,997
Alberta	368	687	1,093	39,412
Northwest Territory	0	0	85	94,683
Saskatchewan	65	1,808	328	721,240
Manitoba	106	3,993	313	92,975
Ontario	248	903	665	13,401
Quebec	130	84	518	364,153
Newfoundland	8	23	29	791
New Brunswick	63	84	110	109
Nova Scotia	171	415	257	473
Prince Edward Island	0	0	2	5
National Parks	12	11	52	4,591
Total	1,333	9,098	3,860	1,497,263

**** National Interagency Coordination Center ****