

National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Friday June 27, 2014 – 0530 MT
National Preparedness Level 1

National Fire Activity

Initial attack activity:	Light (63 new fires)
New large fires:	1 (*)
Large fires contained:	2
Uncontained large fires: **	3
Area Command Teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	0
Type 2 IMTs committed:	0

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

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

Southwest Area (PL 3)

New fires:	11
New large fires:	0
Uncontained large fires:	2

Oak, Coronado NF. Previously reported incident. Thirty-four miles north of Wilcox, AZ. Timber, brush and grass. Backing with isolated torching. Structures threatened. Last report unless significant activity occurs.

Dehose, Fort Apache Agency, BIA. Four miles east of Cibecue, AZ. Pinyon pine, juniper and grass. Minimal fire behavior.

Asaayi Lake, Navajo Region, BIA. Three miles southeast of Crystal, NM. Logging slash, timber and brush. 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
Oak	AZ	CNF	8,600	---	N/A	N/A	241	---	7	7	2	0	370K	FS
Dehose	AZ	FTA	1,843	0	95	6/28	126	-42	3	6	2	0	2.1M	BIA
Asaayi Lake	AZ	NAA	14,712	---	90	7/7	351	---	7	7	0	28	7.4M	BIA

Northwest Area (PL 2)

New fires:	4
New large fires:	1
Uncontained large fires:	1

* **Hay Canyon**, Okanogan/Wenatchee NF. Two miles north of Cashmere, WA. Brush. Backing and flanking.

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
* Hay Canyon	WA	OWF	300	---	50	6/29	84	---	3	3	0	0	150K	FS
Bryant	OR	981S	1,361	0	100	---	197	-229	4	9	2	0	4.2M	ST

981S – Klamath Unit, Oregon DOF

Southern Area (PL 1)

New fires: 7
 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
Spring	FL	FLS	377	66	100	---	13	0	0	5	0	0	NR	ST

FLS – Florida Forest Service

Other Fires

(As of June 27)

GACC	Fires	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AK	2	219,128	1	0	5	82
NW	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
EB	0	0	0	0	0	0
WB	0	0	0	0	0	0
SW	2	79,759	0	0	0	2
RM	0	0	0	0	0	0
EA	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	298,887	1	0	5	84

Predictive Services Discussion: A strong trough of low pressure will bring showers and thunderstorms from the northern Rockies through the central Plains today. Dry weather is expected for most of the western U.S., with breezy conditions for the Southwest. A frontal boundary will be the focus for showers and thunderstorms from the southern Plains eastward through the Mid-Atlantic region. Unsettled conditions are expected to continue for much of Alaska, with a chance of showers and isolated thunderstorms.

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



This Day in History is a brief summary of a powerful learning opportunity and is not intended to second guess or be judgmental of decisions and actions. Put yourself in the following situation as if you do not know what the outcome will be. What are the conditions? What are you thinking? What are YOU doing?

LCES – June 1991

“The afternoon of June 26, 1990, as I knelt beside a dead Perryville firefighter, I made a promise to the best of my ability to help end the needless fatalities, and alleviate the near misses, by focusing on training and operations pertinent to these goals.” Paul Gleason from [“LCES and Other Thoughts”](#) published June 1991.

(Note: Gleason had used LCES with his crew the Zig Zag IHC for several years but it was the Dude Fire fatalities that became the catalyst for LCES to hit the mainstream.)

“LCES is just a re-focusing on the essential elements of the FIRE ORDERS. The systems view stresses the importance of the components working together. The LCES system is a result of analyzing fatalities and near misses for over 20 years of active fireline suppression duties. I believe that all firefighters should be given an interconnecting view of Lookout(s), Communications(s), Escape routes and Safety zone(s).” Paul Gleason

Gleason cites two types of hazards:

- Subjective hazards are those which one has direct control over (e.g., condition of the equipment, choices and decisions).
- Objective hazards are a natural part of the environment (e.g., lightning, fire-weakened timber, rolling rocks, entrapment). They cannot be eliminated and one must either 1) not go into the environment where they exist or 2) adhere to a procedure where safety from the hazard is assured.

Gleason suggested that LCES is the key to this safe procedure in an environment of hazards and that LCES must be established AND communicated to ALL firefighters BEFORE it is needed.

Lookouts need to be in a position where *both* the objective hazard and the firefighters can be seen. Lookouts must be trained to observe the wildland fire environment and to recognize and anticipate changes in fire behavior. The whole idea is when the objective hazard becomes a danger the Lookout relays the information to the firefighters so they can reposition to the safety zone or safer area.

- *What are the objective hazards that a Lookout is looking for?*
- *What are the tools and skills that a good Lookout should possess?*
- *Discuss how your crew can utilize a roving Lookout.*

Communications is the vehicle which delivers the message to the firefighters, alerting them of the approaching hazard. Communications must be prompt and clear.

- *Radios are limited and it is vital to have at least one back up way to quickly Communicate information. Identify some options that your crew/team can use in this situation.*
- *Discuss how each person on your crew/team has a role and responsibility in recognizing and communicating hazards.*
- *Using page ix in your IRPG, discuss the 5 Communication responsibilities every firefighter has. Identify how your crew/team will translate these ideas into action when working in the field.*

Escape routes are the paths firefighters take from their current location, in which they are exposed to danger, to an area free from danger. Unlike the other components, there must always be more than one Escape route available to the firefighter. With their effectiveness continually changing, Escape routes are probably the most elusive component of LCES. As the firefighter works along the fire perimeter, fatigue and spatial separation increases the time required to reach the safety zone. On indirect or parallel fireline, situations become compounded. Unless Escape routes have been identified ahead, as well as behind, a firefighter's retreat may not be possible.

- *Using your IRPG page 7, discuss qualities of effective Escape routes.*

Safety Zones are planned locations where firefighters may find refuge from danger and where no fire shelter is needed. Fireline intensity and Safety zone topography determine its effectiveness.

- **Activity:** *Using your IRPG page 8, mark off a Safety zone that would be effective for the area you are currently in or often work in. Being able to see just how big a Safety zone will have to be to become effective can help us chose one quicker in the field.*
(FYI: The Safety zone guidelines in the IRPG are for no-wind and no-slope conditions. Make necessary adjustments in size to reflect realistic slope and wind.

Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.

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Fires and Acres Yesterday

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIREs	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Northwest	FIREs	0	1	0	0	2	1	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	4	200	204
Northern California	FIREs	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
	ACRES	1	0	0	0	5	0	6
Southern California	FIREs	0	0	0	2	9	0	11
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
Northern Rockies	FIREs	3	0	0	0	1	0	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Great Basin	FIREs	0	2	0	0	5	1	8
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	57	0	57
Western Great Basin	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	FIREs	7	1	0	0	0	3	11
	ACRES	1,003	0	0	0	0	85	1,088
Rocky Mountain	FIREs	3	0	0	0	3	0	6
	ACRES	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
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	7	0	7
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	19	0	19
TOTAL	FIREs	13	4	0	2	39	5	63
	ACRES	1,004	1	0	0	100	285	1,390

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIREs	0	17	0	0	250	10	277
	ACRES	0	23,908	0	0	200,902	5	224,815
Northwest	FIREs	43	40	23	1	235	112	454
	ACRES	3,028	3,068	26	0	20,514	551	27,187
Northern California	FIREs	31	3	3	1	1,380	169	1,587
	ACRES	15	34	23	0	2,442	1,043	3,557
Southern California	FIREs	23	38	10	10	1,422	209	1,712
	ACRES	229	1,355	511	8	17,996	6,005	26,104
Northern Rockies	FIREs	343	20	2	0	186	72	623
	ACRES	2,909	1,235	10	0	2,968	117	7,239
Eastern Great Basin	FIREs	16	101	0	6	196	72	391
	ACRES	922	3,976	0	120	939	571	6,528
Western Great Basin	FIREs	3	67	1	10	20	20	121
	ACRES	167	629	0	2	63	742	1,603
Southwest	FIREs	360	97	8	20	455	299	1,239
	ACRES	107,292	1,343	559	6,165	12,640	33,432	161,431
Rocky Mountain	FIREs	218	76	20	4	255	61	634
	ACRES	1,951	166	1,181	2,095	28,842	43	34,278
Eastern Area	FIREs	408	0	37	22	4,362	279	5,108
	ACRES	602	0	1,485	202	33,069	4,866	40,224
Southern Area	FIREs	371	0	42	26	12,836	452	13,727
	ACRES	110,700	0	2,888	282	196,301	26,573	336,744
TOTAL	FIREs	1,816	459	146	100	21,597	1,755	25,873
	ACRES	227,815	35,714	6,683	8,874	516,676	73,948	869,710

Ten Year Average Fires	36,232
Ten Year Average Acres	2,054,962

*** 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	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California	FIREs	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Southern California	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Rockies	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Great Basin	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Great Basin	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain	FIREs	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ACRES	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	1	43	4	48
	ACRES	0	0	0	3,000	1,839	3,404	8,243
TOTAL	FIREs	1	0	1	1	43	4	50
	ACRES	1	0	5	3,000	1,839	3,404	8,249

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIREs	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
	ACRES	0	59,591	0	0	0	0	59,591
Northwest	FIREs	7	45	5	3	0	162	222
	ACRES	1,166	11,155	2,930	37	0	20,824	36,112
Northern California	FIREs	1	3	15	9	0	127	155
	ACRES	1	135	7,316	60	0	5,950	13,462
Southern California	FIREs	2	5	3	6	0	71	87
	ACRES	9	277	191	454	0	2,082	3,013
Northern Rockies	FIREs	9	20	43	4	11	114	201
	ACRES	703	8,090	9,365	3,253	241	16,119	37,771
Eastern Great Basin	FIREs	3	14	5	7	29	63	121
	ACRES	355	4,062	2,184	56	1,006	19,208	26,871
Western Great Basin	FIREs	0	3	1	0	7	3	14
	ACRES	0	716	300	0	147	216	1,379
Southwest	FIREs	3	16	7	0	1	43	70
	ACRES	1,600	16,248	1,959	0	75	17,194	37,076
Rocky Mountain	FIREs	22	35	95	18	65	73	308
	ACRES	1,741	2,731	19,679	4,833	2,338	10,256	41,578
Eastern Area	FIREs	53	0	298	41	1,131	160	1,683
	ACRES	58,417	0	45,911	5,537	69,559	63,570	242,994
Southern Area	FIREs	84	0	159	26	7,281	878	8,428
	ACRES	16,058	0	60,765	24,863	336,011	886,335	1,324,032
TOTAL	FIREs	184	148	631	114	8,525	1,694	11,296
	ACRES	80,050	103,005	150,600	39,093	409,377	1,041,754	1,823,879

*** 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	164	4,645	301	5,582
Yukon Territory	13	383	16	383
Alberta	448	1,344	577	1,777
Northwest Territory	77	155,557	78	155,557
Saskatchewan	164	19,633	172	19,687
Manitoba	78	1,142	84	1,171
Ontario	97	364	106	412
Quebec	82	18,078	99	18,120
Newfoundland	38	271	38	271
New Brunswick	89	64	135	98
Nova Scotia	90	265	135	408
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
National Parks	5	53,117	8	53,118
Total	1,345	254,861	1,749	256,584

This report contains information derived from the National Fire and Aviation Management Web Applications (FAMWEB) system and other sources to provide relative information about emerging and ongoing incident activity. This information is considered operational in nature, is subject to change, and therefore may not match official year-to-date agency records.

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