

**National Interagency Coordination Center**  
**Incident Management Situation Report**  
**Friday, October 2, 2015 - 0530 MT**  
**National Preparedness Level 1**

**National Fire Activity**

Initial attack activity:	Light (59 new fires)
New large incidents:	1
Large fires contained:	0
Uncontained large fires: **	5
Area Command Teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	0
Type 2 IMTs committed:	1

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

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

This will be the last daily Incident Management Situation Report. This report will be posted every Friday at 0800 Mountain daylight time unless significant activity occurs.

**Southern California Area (PL 3)**

New fires:	17
New large incidents:	0
Uncontained large fires:	1

**Rough**, Sierra NF. Five miles north of Hume, CA. Timber, chaparral and tall grass. Active fire behavior with isolated torching, backing and creeping. Road, area and trail closures in effect.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		% Chge	Ctn / Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crews	Eng	Heli			
Rough	CA-SNF	151,623	0	87	Ctn	NR	387	0	8	15	4	4	119.9M	FS

**Rocky Mountain Area (PL 1)**

New fires:	3
New large incidents:	1
Uncontained large fires:	3
Type 2 IMTs committed:	1

**Crooked Creek**, Shoshone NF. IMT 2 (Greer). Twelve miles northwest of Dubois, WY. Timber. Minimal fire behavior.

\* **South Fork 1**, Wind River Agency, BIA. One mile north of Fort Washakie, WY. Brush. Minimal fire behavior.

**Smith Mountain**, Rawlins Field Office, BLM. Forty miles southeast of Casper, WY. Timber. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Structures threatened. Reduction in acreage due to more accurate mapping.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn / Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crews	Eng	Heli			
Crooked Creek	WY-SHF	359	1	90	Ctn	10/15	197	6	5	18	2	0	903K	FS
* South Fork 1	WY-WRA	935	---	90	Ctn	NR	2	---	0	0	0	0	50K	BIA
Smith Mountain	WY-RAD	630	-80	80	Ctn	10/04	76	-2	3	1	1	0	250K	BLM

### Northwest Area (PL 2)

New fires: 2  
 New large incidents: 0  
 Uncontained large fires: 0

**Grizzly Bear Complex (2 fires)**, Umatilla NF. Previously reported incident. Twenty miles southeast of Dayton, WA. Timber and light logging slash. Moderate fire behavior with isolated torching, creeping and smoldering. Structures threatened. Road, area and trail closures in effect. Last report unless significant activity occurs.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn / Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crews	Eng	Heli			
Grizzly Bear Complex	OR-UMF	80,911	1,504	43	Comp	10/21	35	-14	0	5	1	35	22.4M	FS

### Northern Rockies Area (PL 1)

New fires: 4  
 New large incidents: 0  
 Uncontained large fires: 0

**Grizzly Complex (6 fires)**, Idaho Panhandle NF. Fourteen miles north of Kellogg, ID. Timber. Minimal fire behavior with single tree torching and backing. Road, area and trail closures in effect. Last report unless significant activity occurs.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn / Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crews	Eng	Heli			
Grizzly Complex	ID-IPF	21,225	2,577	13	Comp	NR	47	0	0	5	4	0	1K	FS

### Southern Area (PL 1)

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

**Rock Pile Mtn.**, Ouachita NF. Six miles east of Hochatown, AR. Timber and hardwood litter. Moderate fire behavior with running and creeping. Structures threatened.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn / Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crews	Eng	Heli			
Rock Pile Mtn.	AR-OUF	202	0	91	Ctn	10/04	31	0	0	3	0	0	35K	FS

Active Incident Resource Summary						
GACC	Fires	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AKCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NWCC	13	408,612	13	29	8	568
ONCC	3	177,296	19	41	4	775
OSCC	3	152,720	10	20	4	442
NRCC	27	157,610	2	8	9	213
GBCC	4	100,472	0	6	2	33
SWCC	1	650	0	0	0	0
RMCC	4	2,293	8	20	3	279
EACC	1	121	0	0	0	0
SACC	7	12,630	0	7	1	73
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1,012,405</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2,383</b>

**Fires and Acres Yesterday (by Protection):**

Area	BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIREs	0	0	0	1	1	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California Area	FIREs	1	0	0	11	0	12
	ACRES	0	0	0	6	0	6
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	17	0	17
	ACRES	0	0	0	10	4	14
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	0	0	0	2	2	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	2	2
Great Basin Area	FIREs	0	0	0	1	7	12
	ACRES	0	0	0	40	2	42
Southwest Area	FIREs	0	0	0	3	1	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	203	0	203
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	1	0	0	1	1	3
	ACRES	0	0	0	3	0	3
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	2	0	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	40	0	40
Southern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	3	0	3
	ACRES	0	0	0	3	0	3
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>313</b>

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	263	0	0	474	23	<b>760</b>
	ACRES	0	4,034,077	0	0	1,076,069	796	<b>5,110,942</b>
Northwest Area	FIREs	264	299	44	74	1,773	1,386	<b>3,840</b>
	ACRES	234,893	243,704	16,324	26,138	100,069	557,574	<b>1,178,702</b>
Northern California Area	FIREs	138	30	5	29	2,965	972	<b>4,139</b>
	ACRES	246	10,786	354	2	285,888	240,619	<b>537,895</b>
Southern California Area	FIREs	23	61	13	91	2,919	527	<b>3,634</b>
	ACRES	107	2,024	13	8,913	25,704	245,463	<b>282,224</b>
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	929	91	7	28	1,282	1,173	<b>3,510</b>
	ACRES	26,290	13,803	736	26,114	188,550	454,483	<b>709,976</b>
Great Basin Area	FIREs	39	747	4	40	625	524	<b>1,979</b>
	ACRES	695	349,464	3	86	13,694	133,258	<b>497,200</b>
Southwest Area	FIREs	432	193	6	34	516	846	<b>2,027</b>
	ACRES	58,059	5,357	62	3,799	17,673	119,108	<b>204,058</b>
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	524	308	16	25	958	217	<b>2,048</b>
	ACRES	18,116	7,396	189	7,409	98,010	1,856	<b>132,976</b>
Eastern Area	FIREs	567	0	31	16	5,911	367	<b>6,892</b>
	ACRES	2,205	0	2,102	549	45,588	5,536	<b>55,980</b>
Southern Area	FIREs	315	0	37	15	20,497	337	<b>21,201</b>
	ACRES	37,321	0	3,074	249	317,230	16,828	<b>374,702</b>
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>		<b>3,231</b>	<b>1,992</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>37,920</b>	<b>6,372</b>	<b>50,030</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>		<b>377,932</b>	<b>4,666,611</b>	<b>22,857</b>	<b>73,259</b>	<b>2,168,475</b>	<b>1,775,521</b>	<b>9,084,655</b>

<b>Ten Year Average Fires (2005 – 2014 as of today)</b>	<b>59,498</b>
<b>Ten Year Average Acres (2005 – 2014 as of today)</b>	<b>6,252,440</b>

**Prescribed Fires and Acres Yesterday (by Ownership):**

Area	BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	51	51
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	19	19
Great Basin Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1,027	1,027
Southwest Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	2	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	600	600
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	25	0	0	0	0	25
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	1	0	3
	ACRES	0	0	0	250	0	229
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>2,201</b>

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

Area	BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	5	0	0	2	0 7
	ACRES	0	3,965	0	0	988	0 4,953
Northwest Area	FIREs	7	28	3	2	0	153 193
	ACRES	2,457	17,778	51	49	0	26,530 46,865
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	0	12	11	0	113 136
	ACRES	0	143	5,173	190	0	7,734 13,240
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	3	4	4	0	100 111
	ACRES	0	78	495	268	0	1,860 2,701
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	10	33	28	7	7	141 226
	ACRES	3,651	11,000	12,835	1,597	695	19,561 49,339
Great Basin Area	FIREs	1	27	1	8	32	61 130
	ACRES	24	2,394	1,060	1,057	1,779	21,016 27,330
Southwest Area	FIREs	32	29	8	7	0	147 223
	ACRES	606	18,888	2,436	4,606	0	77,533 104,069
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	28	40	60	11	63	83 285
	ACRES	2,411	7,693	16,147	1,153	3,612	25,625 56,641
Eastern Area	FIREs	30	0	268	24	1,404	158 1,884
	ACRES	39,398	0	33,704	6,654	66,477	49,828 196,061
Southern Area	FIREs	88	0	157	12	8,966	718 9,941
	ACRES	16,583	0	117,592	14,511	533,653	626,476 1,308,815
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>10,474</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>13,136</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>	<b>65,130</b>	<b>61,939</b>	<b>189,493</b>	<b>30,085</b>	<b>607,204</b>	<b>856,163</b>	<b>1,810,014</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:** An upper level trough of low pressure over the Great Basin will move east into the northern and central Rockies with scattered showers and thunderstorms. In its' wake another short-wave trough and cold front will dive into the Pacific Northwest from British Columbia tonight. Elsewhere across the West a drying trend will develop along the Pacific Coast, with light offshore winds over California. Warming and drying will also spread into the desert Southwest. East of the Rockies, a deep trough of low pressure will begin to draw deep moisture in from Hurricane Joaquin, with widespread showers and thunderstorms over much of the eastern U.S. The exception will be the central and southern Plains where it will remain dry and breezy, but cooler.

<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?

## Grant West Prescribed Fire – Hazard Tree Fatality October 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2004

**Incident Summary:** October 2<sup>nd</sup> 2004, a prescribed fire is planned in the Grant Grove Sub District of Kings Canyon National Park. This park has long been known for its active prescribed fire program and since 1981, has been home to the Arrowhead Hotshots. The unit being burned this day has been burned several times before. The predominant tree in this unit is White Fir, a high-risk species, which had suffered a considerable die-off due to a Tussock Moth infestation. The unit has been prepped and hose-lays installed. Numerous snags along the line have been evaluated for firefighter safety and holding concerns. Some hazard trees were cut down or lined. One white fir snag about 146 feet tall and 12 feet inside the line was considered sound by experienced firefighters and is left standing. Torching brush and short trees during the test burn send embers into the top of the snag and within minutes smoke and then flames are observed. The snag has become a hazard and a holding concern and it is decided that it needs to be felled. Class C-fallers are called over to size-up the tree; Daniel Holmes, an Arrowhead Hotshot, is the swamper. Because of its lean, it is decided to drop it across the line and to move the hose-lay so that it can be suppressed as a spot fire. Holmes and another faller pass under the snag on the fireline as they walk over to assist in moving the hose-lay so that they can then cut the tree. Several firefighters see the top of the snag fall and yell. They start to run but the falling tree top hits Holmes on the head and he is knocked out. He never regains consciousness.

To that date, Daniel Holmes would be the 20<sup>th</sup> firefighter killed by a snag since 1960.

### Lessons Learned Discussion Points

The morning began with a safety briefing and most of the firefighters confirm that snag hazards were emphasized several times.

- If you were giving your crew a briefing about hazard trees in *your* area, what will your emphasis points be?

You and your crew are sizing up hazard trees in preparation for a prescribed burn in *your* area.

- What are the common high-risk species of trees there?
- Discuss how you will determine the soundness of the trees.
- What are the common indicators that they have become unhealthy/unsafe?

Knowing when the top of this tree would fall is impossible. The top of the snag had only been burning for less than 2 hours. The winds had been light.

- Would you have considered this tree as hazardous as it really was?
- Knowing that the top of the tree might eventually fall, what will you do to be ready for it?

Though there were 3 experienced fallers paying attention to the burning snag during its size-up, once the firefighters transitioned to moving the hose-lay there was not a dedicated lookout assigned for that task.

- How will you and your crew manage the safety of all firefighters when you are in a similar transition situation?
- How can you better expect the unexpected after reading this tragic accident?



Arrowhead Hotshot Daniel Holmes – 2004

### Resources

- [Holmes Accident Investigation and other documents](#)
- [Hazard Tree Subcommittee website](#)

Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.

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