

**National Interagency Coordination Center**  
**Incident Management Situation Report**  
**Saturday, June 22, 2019 – 0530 MT**  
**National Preparedness Level 2**

**National Fire Activity**

Initial attack activity:	Light (96) new fires
New large incidents:	4
Large fires contained:	0
Uncontained large fires:**	8
Area Command teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	1
Type 2 IMTs committed:	2

Nationally, there are 16 large 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.

Ten wildland fire suppression crews and three overhead personnel are assigned to support large fires in Alberta, Canada.

Active Incident Resource Summary						
GACC	Incidents	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AICC	5	29,209	21	3	9	574
NWCC	3	4,532	0	13	1	64
ONCC	1	301	7	0	2	145
OSCC	2	1,116	10	28	5	292
NRCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
GBCC	3	668	0	14	0	68
SWCC	10	84,623	29	80	12	1,440
RMCC	3	203	1	3	0	56
EACC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SACC	2	683	0	2	0	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>121,335</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2,652</b>

### Alaska Area (PL 4)

New fires:	14
New large incidents:	1
Uncontained large fires:	3
Type 2 IMTs Committed:	1

**Swan Lake**, Kenai-Kodiak Area, Alaska DOF. IMT 2 (AK Black Team). Six miles northeast of Sterling, AK. Timber and short grass. Active fire behavior with backing, flanking and torching. Numerous residences and structures threatened. Road, area and trail closures in effect.

\* **Shovel Creek**, Fairbanks Area Zone, Alaska DOF. Twenty miles northwest of Fairbanks, AK. Timber. Extreme fire behavior with running, short-range spotting and torching. Communication infrastructure threatened.

**Caribou Creek**, Fairbanks Area Zone, Alaska DOF. Twenty miles northeast of North Pole, AK. Tall grass and timber. Moderate fire behavior with group torching, running and creeping. Residences threatened.

**Kuyukutuk River**, Galena Zone, BLM. Twenty miles northwest of Russian Mission, AK. Tall grass and timber. No new information.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Swan Lake	AK-KKS	23,210	4,857	0	Comp	08/31	335	44	11	3	4	0	1.6M	FWS
* Shovel Creek	AK-FAS	300	---	NR	Ctn	NR	46	---	1	0	0	0	82K	ST
Caribou Creek	AK-FAS	300	0	35	Ctn	07/02	159	14	7	0	3	0	870K	ST
Kuyukutuk River	AK-GAD	5,332	---	90	Ctn	08/01	26	---	1	0	2	0	850K	BLM
Large Fires Being Managed With a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
North River	AK-GAD	51,000	---	0	Comp	09/01	0	---	0	0	0	0	15K	BLM
McArthur Creek	AK-TAS	6,774	---	0	Comp	07/15	2	---	0	0	0	0	84K	ST
Old Grouch Top	AK-SWS	6,426	---	0	Comp	07/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	1K	ST
Ongivinuk River	AK-SWS	2,505	---	0	Comp	07/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	5K	FWS
Bakbuk Creek	AK-SWS	776	---	0	Comp	07/04	0	---	0	0	0	0	1K	ST
Black River	AK-UYD	711	---	0	Comp	07/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	BLM
Marr	AK-UYD	644	---	0	Comp	07/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	12K	BLM
East Fork Dennison	AK-TAS	400	---	0	Comp	07/30	0	---	0	0	0	0	3K	ST
Kipchuk River	AK-SWS	328	---	0	Comp	07/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	1K	ST
Shoeleather Creek	AK-SWS	172	---	0	Comp	07/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	2K	BLM

TAS – Tok Area Forestry, Alaska DOF

SWS – Southwest Area Forestry, DOF

UYD – Upper Yukon Zone, BLM

### Southwest Area (PL 3)

New fires:	10
New large incidents:	1
Uncontained large fires:	2
Type 1 IMTs Committed:	1
Type 2 IMTs Committed:	1

**Woodbury**, Tonto NF. IMT 1 (SW Team 2). Fifteen miles northwest of Superior, AZ. Tall grass, brush and chaparral. Active fire behavior with uphill runs, running and flanking. Numerous structures and infrastructure threatened. Evacuations, road, area and trail closures in effect.

**Pine Lodge**, Lincoln NF. IMT 2 (SW Team 5). Five miles northwest of Arabella, NM. Timber. Active fire behavior with isolated torching, backing and short crown runs. Residences and infrastructure threatened. Evacuations, road, area and trail closures in effect.

\* **Badger Springs**, Phoenix District Office, BLM. Seven miles southeast of Cordes Junction, AZ. Brush and tall grass. Active fire behavior with creeping, smoldering and running. Residences and infrastructure threatened. Road closures in effect.

**Bylas**, San Carlos Agency, BIA. Twenty-five miles southwest of San Carlos, AZ. Short grass and brush. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Woodbury	AZ-TNF	65,903	15,409	34	Comp	07/01	1,000	50	21	50	8	0	12.7M	FS
Pine Lodge	NM-LNF	2,500	2,040	0	Comp	08/01	142	40	3	11	0	2	587K	FS
* Badger Springs	AZ-PHD	1,000	---	0	Ctn	06/26	115	---	2	9	1	0	70K	BLM
Bylas	AZ-SCA	340	0	80	Ctn	06/24	31	0	0	0	1	0	1M	BIA
Large Fires Being Managed With a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
Gurule	NM-CAF	2,360	0	60	Comp	06/30	65	0	1	4	1	0	389K	FS
Lone Mountain	NM-LNF	990	---	80	Comp	07/15	17	---	0	1	0	0	150K	FS

CAF – Carson NF

### Southern California Area (PL 2)

New fires:	14
New large incidents:	1
Uncontained large fires:	2

\* **Jerry**, Riverside Unit, Cal Fire. Seven miles west of Beaumont, CA. Brush and tall grass. Extreme fire behavior with spotting. Structures and infrastructure threatened. Evacuations and road closures in effect.

**Jordan**, Inyo NF. Twenty-six miles southwest of Lone Pine, CA. Brush. No new information.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Jerry	CA-RRU	525	---	20	Ctn	06/23	200	---	8	28	3	0	700K	ST
Jordan	CA-INF	591	---	90	Ctn	07/01	92	---	2	0	2	0	2.3M	FS

### Northern California Area (PL 2)

New fires:	23
New large incidents:	1
Uncontained large fires:	0

\* **East**, Mendocino NF. Twenty-three miles northeast of Covelo, CA. Timber, closed timber litter and chaparral. Moderate fire behavior with flanking, backing and creeping. Last narrative report unless significant activity occurs.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* East	CA-MNF	301	---	0	Comp	07/31	145	---	7	0	2	0	250K	FS

### Northwest Area (PL 1)

New fires:	2
New large incidents:	0
Uncontained large fires:	1

**Alkali Canyon**, Southeast Region, Washington DNR. Started on DOD land four miles west of Mattawa, WA. Brush and grass. No new information.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Alkali Canyon	WA-SES	4,000	---	95	Ctn	UNK	60	---	0	12	1	0	25K	ST

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

Area	BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	12	0	0	1	14
	ACRES	0	16,996	0	0	3	0
Northwest Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	2	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	20	3	23
	ACRES	0	0	0	4	331	335
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	14	0	14
	ACRES	0	0	0	181	15	196
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	1	0	0	3	1	5
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIREs	0	4	0	0	4	8
	ACRES	0	1	0	0	7	0
Southwest Area	FIREs	7	1	0	0	0	10
	ACRES	16	0	0	0	8,560	8,576
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	1	0	0	3	19
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	2	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1	1
Southern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	17	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	14	0
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16,998</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>8,925</b>	<b>26,153</b>

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	100	0	0	154	17	271
	ACRES	0	105,802	0	0	48,206	5	154,013
Northwest Area	FIREs	62	33	7	3	380	99	584
	ACRES	1,018	19,369	83	1	1,523	853	22,848
Northern California Area	FIREs	4	5	2	1	765	82	859
	ACRES	5	24	0	1	6,184	713	6,927
Southern California Area	FIREs	8	40	2	3	1,121	91	1,265
	ACRES	17	67	2,500	4	6,941	807	10,336
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	472	7	9	1	184	58	731
	ACRES	4,831	125	1,424	0	6,010	677	13,068
Great Basin Area	FIREs	7	99	0	7	114	34	261
	ACRES	8	1,126	0	8	536	16	1,694
Southwest Area	FIREs	316	93	7	10	271	246	943
	ACRES	1,837	2,113	10	1,128	13,312	99,524	117,925
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	81	62	1	4	140	68	356
	ACRES	484	131	5,048	0	12,907	3,418	21,988
Eastern Area	FIREs	300	0	8	26	2,262	230	2,826
	ACRES	569	0	52	519	21,654	5,532	28,326
Southern Area	FIREs	184	0	24	32	9,347	192	9,779
	ACRES	22,128	0	846	1,748	124,223	12,886	161,831
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>		<b>1,434</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>14,738</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>17,875</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>		<b>30,898</b>	<b>128,757</b>	<b>9,963</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>241,496</b>	<b>124,434</b>	<b>538,959</b>

Ten Year Average Fires (2009 – 2018 as of today)	28,301
Ten Year Average Acres (2009 – 2018 as of today)	1,778,992

\*\*\*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/>

### Canadian Fires and Hectares

PROVINCES	FIRES YESTERDAY	HECTARES YESTERDAY	FIRES YEAR-TO-DATE	HECTARES YEAR-TO-DATE
BRITISH COLUMBIA	3	1	373	11,131
YUKON TERRITORY	0	0	36	19,785
ALBERTA	11	2,522	656	802,685
NORTHWEST TERRITORY	1	506	36	4,317
SASKATCHEWAN	2	14	141	1,129
MANITOBA	1	13,808	131	28,325
ONTARIO	4	96	138	18,365
QUEBEC	2	0	93	5,619
NEWFOUNDLAND	0	0	55	90
NEW BRUNSWICK	0	0	118	164
NOVA SCOTIA	0	0	88	103
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL PARKS	3	0	28	86
TOTALS	27	16,947	1,893	891,796

\*1 Hectare = 2.47 Acres

**Predictive Services Discussion:** Cool temperature will continue across the West as the low pressure area splits and sends a weaker low pressure south to be over the central Great Basin. While not much precipitation is expected with this feature, it will allow for the cool temperatures to continue inland from the coast. Along the West Coast, a strong northerly and off shore flow will redevelop which could produce some pockets of critical fire weather conditions across northern California. Slight warming and drying will occur across the Pacific Northwest as a weak ridge of high pressure builds in from the eastern Pacific Ocean. In Alaska, high pressure will remain entrenched across the Interior while low pressure in the Gulf of Alaska will keep southern and southeastern Alaska under a convective pattern.

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



## Fire Shelter Deployment

*Operational Engagement*

**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.
- 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 Thirty Mile incident. Don't let the cost of opening a shelter become a factor in your decision.
- 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.

***If your crew becomes entrapped, identify everything you and your crew/team are going to do to survive (start your discussion using pages 30-31 in your IRPG).***

***Activity: Consider having a mock fire shelter deployment exercise in realistic terrain and fuels using practice shelters (no live fire). Assess the exercise using an AAR.***

Resources:

[Your Fire Shelter Guide and Video](#), [Incident Response Pocket Guide](#), [Interagency Standards for Fire & Fire Aviation Operations](#)

[Wildland fire Incident Management Field Guide](#)

**Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.**