

Incident Management Situation Report
Thursday, October 27, 2022 – 0730 MDT
National Preparedness Level 2

National Fire Activity:

Initial attack activity:	Light (71 fires)
New large incidents:	5
Large fires contained:	4
Uncontained large fires: **	11
Area Command teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	0
Type 2 IMTs committed:	3
***Complex IMTs committed:	0

***Complex Incident Management Teams (CIMTs) are configured to respond to large, complex fires and can expand and reduce staffing in all functional areas as necessary to meet the needs of the incident.

Nationally, there are 19 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.

This report will be posted Monday – Friday at 0730 Mountain Time unless significant activity occurs.

Active Incident Resource Summary							
GACC	Incidents	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel	Change in Personnel
AICC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NWCC	15	366,554	17	41	10	1,023	-178
ONCC	3	178,526	10	19	4	678	-49
OSCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRCC	6	48,712	0	4	2	35	-6
GBCC	2	38,353	0	1	0	3	0
SWCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RMCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EACC	3	3,123	0	4	0	20	-42
SACC	29	20,855	5	125	1	409	165
Total	58	656,124	32	194	17	2,168	-111

Northwest Area (PL 2)

New fires:	1
New large incidents:	0
Uncontained large fires:	4
Type 2 IMTs committed:	3

Loch Katrine, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie NF, USFS. Transfer of command from IMT 2 (NW Team 9) back to the local unit will occur today. Thirteen miles northeast of Snoqualmie, WA. Closed timber litter, timber and medium slash. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Area, road and trail closures in effect. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday. Last narrative report unless significant activity occurs.

Cedar Creek, Willamette NF, USFS. IMT 2 (EA Silver Team). Fifteen miles east of Oakridge, OR. Timber and closed timber litter. Minimal fire behavior. Area, road and trail closures in effect. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

Goat Rocks, Gifford Pinchot NF, USFS. IMT 2 (RM Black Team). IMT is also managing the Siouxon and Sunset incidents. Eight miles east of Packwood, WA. Timber and closed timber litter. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Area, road and trail closures in effect. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

Siouxon, Gifford Pinchot NF, USFS. Thirteen miles northwest of Stabler, WA. Closed timber litter and timber. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Area, road and trail closures in effect. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

Sunset, Gifford Pinchot NF, USFS. Eight miles east of Moulton, WA. Closed timber litter and timber. No new information.

Kalama, Gifford Pinchot NF, USFS. Six miles north of Cougar, WA. Timber. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Structures threatened. Area, road and trail closures in effect. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

Nakia Creek, Pacific Cascade Region, Washington DNR. Timber, medium slash and brush. No new information. Last report unless new information is received.

Black Hole, Pacific Cascade Region, Washington DNR. Five miles northeast of Amboy, WA. Timber and heavy slash. No new information. Last report unless new information is received.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Loch Katrine	WA-MSF	1,918	0	2	Comp	11/30	111	-28	2	5	2	0	2.9M	FS
Cedar Creek	OR-WIF	127,283	0	60	Ctn	12/1	222	-9	2	4	1	0	133.2M	FS
Goat Rocks	WA-GPF	6,196	0	10	Comp	11/1	151	2	2	11	4	0	18.7M	FS
Siouxon	WA-GPF	2,359	0	0	Comp	1/1	99	-3	1	2	0	0	765K	FS
Sunset	WA-GPF	277	---	0	Comp	11/15	13	---	0	3	0	0	132K	FS
Kalama	WA-GPF	497	0	70	Ctn	10/31	15	0	0	1	0	0	10.2M	FS
Nakia Creek	WA-PCS	1,918	---	77	Ctn	10/31	239	---	7	7	0	0	6.7M	PRI
Black Hole	WA-PCS	561	---	10	Ctn	11/1	32	---	1	2	0	0	225K	ST
Large Fires Being Managed with a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
Slick Ear	OR-UMF	900	---	0	Comp	11/15	2	---	0	0	0	0	250K	FS

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Bolt Creek	WA-NWS	14,820	---	51	Comp	10/31	157	---	2	17	0	1	14.4M	ST
Chilliwack Complex	WA-NCP	10,018	---	0	Comp	12/31	22	---	0	0	1	0	1.1M	NPS
McAllister Creek	WA-NCP	2,293	---	0	Comp	12/31	10	---	0	0	1	0	75K	NPS

UMF – Umatilla NF, USFS NWS – Northwest Region, DNR NCP – North Cascades NP, NPS

Southern Area (PL 2)

New fires:	49
New large incidents:	5
Uncontained large fires:	7

* **Penny Hill**, Osage Agency, BIA. Five miles west of Wynona, OK. Timber and tall grass. Extreme fire behavior with long-range spotting and short crown runs.

* **Sell**, Osage Agency, BIA. Five miles southwest of Hart, OK. Grass. Active fire behavior with long-range spotting.

* **Jumbo**, Osage Agency, BIA. Five miles east of Burbank, OK. Grass. Active fire behavior with long-range spotting.

* **Bug Creek**, Osage Agency, BIA. Eight miles southeast of Gray Horse, OK. Brush, grass and timber. Active fire behavior with short crown runs, group torching and long-range spotting.

* **Carnation Drive**, Kentucky DOF. One mile northeast of Van Lear, KY. Timber. Active fire behavior with backing and creeping.

Dotson Branch, Kentucky DOF. Two miles northeast of Royalton, KY. Timber and hardwood litter. Moderate fire behavior.

Lost Creek, Kentucky DOF. Ten miles northwest of Paintsville, KY. Timber and hardwood litter. Minimal fire behavior with creeping.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Penny Hill	OK-OSA	618	---	65	Ctn	10/31	43	---	0	26	0	0	130K	BIA
* Sell	OK-OSA	333	---	0	Ctn	10/31	38	---	0	29	0	0	5K	BIA
* Jumbo	OK-OSA	603	---	80	Ctn	10/31	63	---	0	45	0	0	20K	BIA
* Bug Creek	OK-OSA	9,100	---	65	Ctn	10/31	25	---	0	5	1	0	200K	BIA
* Carnation Drive	KY-KYS	272	---	75	Ctn	10/28	14	---	0	2	0	0	2K	ST
Dotson Branch	KY-KYS	750	550	80	Ctn	10/29	24	14	0	0	0	0	4K	ST
Lost Creek	KY-KYS	636	129	90	Ctn	UNK	13	0	0	0	0	0	4K	ST
OK Cahaba	AL-ALF	497	0	100	Ctn	---	36	-1	0	3	0	0	85K	FS

Large Fires Being Managed with a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned

Camp Austin Road	TN-TNS	280	80	100	Comp	---	0	-14	0	0	0	0	1K	PRI
------------------	--------	-----	----	-----	------	-----	---	-----	---	---	---	---	----	-----

ALF – National Forests of Alabama, USFS TNS – Tennessee DOF

Great Basin Area (PL 1)

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

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	0	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Large Fires Being Managed with a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
Ross Fork	ID-STF	38,013	---	85	Comp	10/31	1	---	0	0	0	3	18.1M	FS
Norton	ID-SCF	9,278	---	60	Comp	11/5	1	---	0	0	0	0	920K	FS
Woodtick	ID-SCF	9,834	---	50	Comp	11/5	2	---	0	0	1	0	5.9M	FS
Patterson	ID-SCF	263	---	10	Comp	10/31	2	---	0	1	0	0	50K	FS

STF – Sawtooth NF, USFS SCF – Salmon-Challis NF, USFS

Eastern Area (PL 1)

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

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	0	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Wooldridge	MO-BMR	2,800	0	100	Ctn	---	5	-28	0	0	0	0	15K	FWS

Large Fires Being Managed with a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned

Morgan Cave	IN-BOR	350	---	25	Comp	UNK	12	---	0	2	0	0	1K	FWS
-------------	--------	-----	-----	----	------	-----	----	-----	---	---	---	---	----	-----

BMR – Big Muddy NWR, FWS BOR – Big Oaks NWR, FWS

Northern Rockies Area (PL 1)

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

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Large Fires Being Managed with a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
Trail Ridge	MT-BDF	17,539	---	80	Comp	10/31	21	---	0	3	2	0	3.7M	FS
Kootenai River Complex	ID-IPF	25,401	0	100	Comp	---	9	-5	0	1	0	0	14.9M	FS

BDF – Beaverhead-Deerlodge NF, USFS IPF – Idaho Panhandle NF, USFS

Fires and Acres Yesterday (by Protection):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	0	1	0	12	1	14
	ACRES	0	0	75	0	10	1	86
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIREs	9	0	0	0	40	0	49
	ACRES	1,710	0	0	0	283	0	1,993
TOTAL FIRES:		9	0	1	0	59	2	71
TOTAL ACRES:		1,710	0	75	0	294	2	2,081

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	200	0	0	364	31	595
	ACRES	0	1,535,563	0	0	1,575,404	9	3,110,976
Northwest Area	FIREs	264	370	39	46	1,465	993	3,177
	ACRES	2,297	83,495	678	4,532	93,151	392,222	576,376
Northern California Area	FIREs	8	28	5	18	2,819	359	3,237
	ACRES	2	288	20	131	23,242	188,352	212,035
Southern California Area	FIREs	28	43	10	30	3,501	497	4,109
	ACRES	140	309	178	6,775	53,255	18,513	79,171
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	525	35	9	9	1,261	663	2,502
	ACRES	33,081	136	905	1,707	43,453	111,233	190,515
Great Basin Area	FIREs	33	617	6	45	791	439	1,931
	ACRES	6,641	111,712	58	37	44,957	266,461	429,867
Southwest Area	FIREs	403	199	8	29	525	853	2,017
	ACRES	39,368	13,329	15	2,717	159,776	764,397	979,604
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	400	354	13	26	1,158	347	2,298
	ACRES	10,820	6,666	142	848	194,126	16,075	228,677
Eastern Area	FIREs	118	0	22	12	6,389	435	6,976
	ACRES	322	0	1,430	57	40,346	3,782	45,938
Southern Area	FIREs	1,107	5	45	83	30,596	763	32,599
	ACRES	123,743	93	12,301	3,067	1,176,117	41,968	1,357,291
TOTAL FIRES:		2,886	1,851	157	298	48,869	5,380	59,441
TOTAL ACRES:		216,415	1,751,592	15,727	19,872	3,403,831	1,803,015	7,210,454

Ten Year Average Fires (2012 – 2021 as of today)	48,193
Ten Year Average Acres (2012 – 2021 as of today)	6,736,603

***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>

Predictive Services Discussion: Dry and breezy post-frontal conditions are likely across portions of southern Nevada and southeast California into western Arizona, with lingering offshore flow in the morning across portions of southern California, especially in the mountains. Locally elevated conditions are likely during the afternoon ahead of a cold front and behind a dryline in west Texas and New Mexico as west-southwest sustained winds of 12-25 mph gusting 25-45 mph amid minimum relative humidity of 10-25% develop. Ahead of the dryline, thunderstorms, including potentially severe, are likely across much of Texas and Oklahoma, with snow across the Colorado Rockies and northern New Mexico behind the cold front. Showers are likely on portions of the southern High Plains and central Plains as well. Relatively cool and dry conditions are expected across much of the eastern US, and precipitation will continue in western Washington and northwest Oregon.

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



Fire Shelter Deployment

Operational Engagement Category

Firefighters must never rely on fire shelters. Instead, they 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 firefighters know how to deploy and use the fire shelter.

- Do not 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 upright (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 Fire. 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 also take your shelter out of the plastic bag and use it as a heat shield to pass quickly through a hot area. If you use the shelter in this way, do not 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 is 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 place that offers the least chance of such contact. The heavier the fuels, the bigger your fuel break should 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. In entrapment situations, most firefighters are killed because of heat-damaged airways and lungs, not 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 the Last Resort Survival in the Specific Hazards section (gray) of your [NWCG Incident Response Pocket Guide \(IRPG\), PMS 461](#).

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 After Action Review (AAR).

References:

- The New Generation Fire Shelter*, PMS 411 and Video, <https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/411>
- 10 Standard Firefighting Orders*, PMS 110, <https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms110>
- 10 and 18 Poster*, PMS 110-18, <https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms110-18>
- 18 Watch Out Situations*, PMS 118, <https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms118>
- NWCG Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG)*, PMS 461, <https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/461>

Have an idea or feedback?

Share it with the NWCG 6MFS Subcommittee: <https://www.nwcg.gov/committee/6mfs/submission>

Follow NWCG on Twitter (<https://twitter.com/NWCG>) and Facebook
(<https://www.facebook.com/NationalWildfireCoordinatingGroup>)