

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Monday, July 12, 2010 – 0530 MT
National Preparedness Level 2**

National Fire Activity

Initial attack activity: Light (168 new fires)
 New large fires: 3 (*)
 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 37 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	733	106	36

Northwest Area (PL 2)

New fires: 11
 New large fires: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 1

* **Swakane**, Washington DNR. IMT 2 (Barnett). Six miles north of Wenatchee, WA. Timber and grass. Active fire behavior. Structures threatened.

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
* Swakane	WA	SES	5,687	---	10	UNK	204	---	8	7	5	0	500K	ST

Alaska Area (PL 2)

New fires: 8
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 2

Louie Creek, Galena Zone, BLM. Started on private land eight miles southwest of Huslia, AK. Black spruce and mixed hardwoods. Moderate fire activity with short crown runs and spotting.

Pat Creek, Upper Yukon Zone, BLM. Fifteen miles north of Stevens Village, AK. Black spruce and tundra. Short runs with torching. 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
Louie Creek	AK	GAD	15,000	400	25	UNK	3	-20	0	0	0	0	4.5M	PRI
Pat Creek	AK	UYD	11,901	-100	35	UNK	164	-44	8	0	4	0	4.8M	BLM

Southwest Area (PL 3)

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

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

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	17,100	0	90	7/15	4	-4	0	1	0	0	8.9M	FS

Rocky Mountain Area (PL 2)

New fires: 13
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 1

Rough, White River Field Office, BLM. Ten miles south of Elk Springs, CO. Pinyon pine and juniper. 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
Rough	CO	WRD	340	0	90	7/12	60	8	2	4	0	0	80K	BLM

Eastern Great Basin Area (PL 2)

New fires: 28
New large fires: 2
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
* Windmill	ID	TFD	2,730	---	100	---	72	---	1	6	2	0	90K	BLM
* Clover Road	ID	TFD	2,440	---	100	---	163	---	2	23	1	0	90K	BLM

TFD – Twin Falls District, BLM

Predictive Services Discussion: Strong winds today will produce areas of significant fire potential over the lower elevations from the Cascades and northern Sierras east to the Rockies. It will be drier over much of the West with thunderstorms mainly confined to the Southwest and eastern Montana. The Alaska Interior will be cooler with scattered showers.

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



**Today's discussion is from the
Entrapment Category.**

FIRE SHELTER DEPLOYMENT

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.

References:

[Your Fire Shelter](#), Missoula Technology and Development Center

Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.

[ONLINE](#) | MAIL: 6 Minutes For Safety Task Group • 3833 S. Development Ave • Boise, ID 83705 | FAX: 208-387-5250

[6 Minutes Home](#)

Fires and Acres Yesterday

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES		1	1	3	3		8
	ACRES		106	3,150	5,159	1,683		10,098
Northwest	FIRES	1				8	2	11
	ACRES	1				5,003	3	5,007
Northern California	FIRES	1				31	2	34
	ACRES	0				26	0	26
Southern California	FIRES		1			18	4	23
	ACRES		0			17	1	18
Northern Rockies	FIRES	5			1		3	9
	ACRES	0			0		0	0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES		17			6	5	28
	ACRES		5,279			2	0	5,281
Western Great Basin	FIRES		4					4
	ACRES		8					8
Southwest	FIRES		4			2	11	17
	ACRES		566			1	27	594
Rocky Mountain	FIRES		3		2		8	13
	ACRES		0		0		0	0
Eastern Area	FIRES					14		14
	ACRES					45		45
Southern Area	FIRES					6	1	7
	ACRES					17	4	21
TOTAL	FIRES	7	30	1	6	88	36	168
	ACRES	1	5,959	3,150	5,159	6,794	35	21,098

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES	1	73	65	47	377	11	574
	ACRES	103	265,700	37,003	77,260	612,212	9	992,287
Northwest	FIRES	70	24	3	2	101	150	350
	ACRES	393	498	0	0	149	70	1,110
Northern California	FIRES	7	11		1	1,024	123	1,166
	ACRES	2	15		0	11,070	24	11,111
Southern California	FIRES	12	76	3	4	1,221	197	1,513
	ACRES	182	5,132	14	4	11,505	395	17,232
Northern Rockies	FIRES	336	8	1	3	109	102	559
	ACRES	2,490	91	761	0	953	153	4,448
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	16	158	2	5	205	82	468
	ACRES	519	22,723	1	0	22,054	266	45,563
Western Great Basin	FIRES	1	78	2	6	29	9	125
	ACRES	0	482	17	1	655	21	1,176
Southwest	FIRES	419	161	4	41	352	551	1,528
	ACRES	7,330	18,187	33	23,567	36,951	62,760	148,828
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	319	175	3	21	186	177	881
	ACRES	2,487	2,050	3,051	7,196	11,611	2,451	28,846
Eastern Area	FIRES	614		38	19	8,623	456	9,750
	ACRES	2,707		4,883	27	78,063	4,299	89,979
Southern Area	FIRES	513		45	21	15,170	435	16,184
	ACRES	32,278		1,579	137	204,462	18,906	257,362
TOTAL	FIRES	2,308	764	166	170	27,397	2,293	33,098
	ACRES	48,491	314,878	47,342	108,192	989,685	89,354	1,597,942

Ten Year Average Fires	44,022
Ten Year Average Acres	2,520,777

*** 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					1		1
	ACRES					150		150
TOTAL	FIRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	150	0	150

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		121	192
	ACRES	6,781	8,532	1,610	11		17,529	34,463
Northern California	FIRES	1	20	23	20	25	229	318
	ACRES	10	347	22,238	64	3,570	9,397	35,626
Southern California	FIRES		9	10	4	17	218	258
	ACRES		1,612	1,493	410	2,359	2,408	8,282
Northern Rockies	FIRES	73	33	99	8	28	163	404
	ACRES	2,329	4,674	25,262	1,240	934	17,357	51,796
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES		19	6	7	30	49	111
	ACRES		1,712	2,745	520	2,288	10,274	17,539
Western Great Basin	FIRES		3	2	2		7	14
	ACRES		68	1,395	546		638	2,647
Southwest	FIRES	27	19	10	4		92	152
	ACRES	1,575	21,597	8,870	163		48,202	80,407
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	38	56	116	18	49	135	412
	ACRES	5,749	8,215	25,868	2,484	6,300	19,528	68,144
Eastern Area	FIRES	47		366	26	1,424	168	2,031
	ACRES	62,783		55,331	5,514	85,596	58,109	267,333
Southern Area	FIRES	17		183	68	8,806	1,138	10,212
	ACRES	2,905		76,379	69,648	261,303	1,124,544	1,534,779
TOTAL	FIRES	215	213	819	158	10,390	2,320	14,115
	ACRES	82,132	46,757	221,191	80,600	383,847	1,307,986	2,122,513

***** 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	0	0	402	14,843
Yukon Territory	1	0	61	150,997
Alberta	6	4	1,130	40,009
Northwest Territory	4	251	90	94,855
Saskatchewan	2	6,315	344	752,345
Manitoba	2	2	349	94,860
Ontario	7	4	685	13,463
Quebec	1	358	544	357,017
Newfoundland	0	0	30	791
New Brunswick	2	0	117	109
Nova Scotia	0	0	265	473
Prince Edward Island	0	0	2	5
National Parks	1	0	54	4,723
Total	26	6,935	4,073	1,524,489

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