

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Wednesday, September 18, 2013 – 0530 MT
National Preparedness Level 2**

National Fire Activity

Initial attack activity: Light (81 new fires)
 New large fires: 2 (*)
 Large fires contained: 0
 Uncontained large fires: ** 6
 Area Command Teams committed: 0
 NIMOs committed: 0
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 1
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 3

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

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

Rocky Mountain Area (PL 2)

New fires: 1
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 0
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 2

BLX Flood, Boulder County. IMT 2 (Dallas). Personnel are assisting with evacuations, search and rescue operations and damage assessment. Numerous communities threatened. Evacuations and road closures in effect.

Larimer Flood 2013, Larimer County. IMT 2 (Del Grosso). Personnel are assisting with evacuations, search and rescue operations, damage assessment and flood debris removal. Numerous communities threatened. Evacuations and road closures in effect.

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
BLX Flood	CO	BLX	---	---	NR	UNK	986	-125	10	13	13	266	1.2M	CNTY
Larimer Flood 2013	CO	LRX	---	---	10	UNK	582	21	2	0	15	3,700	1.3M	CNTY

Southern California Area (PL 2)

New fires: 14
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 1
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 1
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 1

Rim, Stanislaus NF. Transfer of command from IMT 1 (McGowan) to IMT 2 (Cooper) will occur today. Two miles northeast of Buck Meadows, CA. Timber, brush and grass. Surface fire with occasional interior torching. Structures threatened. Evacuations, road and area closures in effect.

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
Rim	CA	STF	256,895	367	84	9/20	1,406	-134	21	38	7	112	114.7M	FS

Northern California Area (PL 2)

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

Forks Complex, Klamath NF. One mile east of Sawyers Bar, CA. Timber and brush. Minimal fire behavior. Structures threatened.

Corral Complex, Six Rivers NF. Ten miles east of Hoopa, CA. Timber and brush. Smoldering. Area closures in effect.

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
Forks Complex	CA	KNF	37,227	59	70	10/1	244	-13	6	7	4	0	59M	FS
Corral Complex	CA	SRF	12,503	0	89	10/2	193	19	5	3	5	0	35.1M	FS

Northwest Area (PL 1)

New fires: 8
 New large fires: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 2

* **Riffle**, Sheldon-Hart Mountain NWR. Nine miles southeast of Plush, Oregon. Juniper, brush and grass. Creeping. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

288 Jojo Road, Yakama Agency, BIA. Six miles northwest of Bickleton, WA. Timber, brush and grass. 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
* Riffle	OR	SHR	1,007	---	20	9/20	21	---	2	7	2	0	100K	FWS
288 Jojo Road	WA	YAA	500	---	0	UNK	54	---	2	2	0	0	100K	BIA

Northern Rockies Area (PL 1)

New fires: 8
New large fires: 1
Uncontained large fires: 1

* **Irvine Flats 1**, Flathead Agency, BIA. Four miles southwest of Polson, MT. Timber and grass. Creeping and smoldering. Residences 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
* Irvine Flats 1	MT	FHA	392	---	40	UNK	55	---	2	8	2	0	30K	BIA

Other fires

(As of September 13)

GACC	Fires	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AK	7	124,289	0	0	0	0
NW	15	73,109	13	24	3	571
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR	44	95,500	7	7	8	267
EB	17	50,511	1	7	1	62
WB	0	0	0	0	0	0
SW	1	505	0	1	0	8
RM	0	0	0	0	0	0
EA	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	2	660	2	1	0	25
Total	87	344,864	23	40	12	933

Predictive Services Discussion: Scattered showers and thunderstorms will move through the Northwest and the northern Rockies. Isolated afternoon thunderstorms will form over the central and southern Rockies. Scattered showers and thunderstorms will also move through the Upper Midwest and the Tennessee Valley while thunderstorms form along the Gulf Coast. Temperatures across the Northwest, northern Rockies and the Great Basin will be cool to mild with very warm conditions continuing in the southwest deserts. The Plains will be warm with mild conditions remaining over the East.

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



HEAT DISORDERS

First Aid / Health Category

Heat becomes a problem when humidity, air temperature, and radiant heat combine with hard work to raise body temperature beyond safe limits. Sweat is your main defense. Everyone on the fireline must understand the importance of drinking water often.

- Heat disorders are a group of illnesses caused by prolonged exposure to hot temperatures, restricted fluid intake, or failure of the body's ability to regulate its temperature. The general term used for heat disorders is hyperthermia (pronounced hi-per-THUR-mee-uh). The three most common forms of hyperthermia are
 - Heat cramps
 - Heat exhaustion
 - Heat stroke
- Heat cramps are the least serious form of hyperthermia. They are the first sign that the body is having difficulty with increased temperature. Heat cramps are a warning sign that more serious problems may soon develop.
- Heat exhaustion is more serious than heat cramps. Heat exhaustion results when the body produces more heat that it can dissipate. Or the body may become dehydrated, or its temperature regulation system may begin to fail. Heat exhaustion is characterized by:
 - Weakness
 - Extreme fatigue
 - Nausea
 - Headaches
 - Wet, clammy skin
 - Urine dark yellow or orange

Mental confusion may develop (This is a serious trigger point of the onset of Heat stroke).

- The first steps in treating any form of hyperthermia include:
 - Moving the patient to a cooler location.
 - Providing the patient with cool water.
 - Giving the patient liquids that contain electrolytes.

Electrolytes are chemicals that occur naturally in the body and that maintain the proper balance of fluids in the body. The usual liquids given a patient are sports drink such as Gatorade.

Heat exhaustion results when the body produces more heat than it can dissipate. Inadequate fluid intake is a major contributing factor. Treat heat exhaustion by resting in a cool environment, by removing clothing so that one's sweat can evaporate, and by replacing fluids and electrolytes.

Prompt treatment of heat cramps and heat exhaustion is usually successful. Patients recover in a matter of hours or, at most, a day or two. Heat stroke poses more serious problems.

- Heat stroke is a medical emergency. Heat stroke is caused by failure of the body's heat controls. Sweating stops and the body temperature rises. Brain damage and death may result if treatment is delayed. Begin rapid cooling with ice or cold water, fanning the victim to promote evaporation. For rapid cooling, partially submerge the victim's body in cool water. Treat for shock if necessary. Provide oxygen if it is available. Whereas heat cramps and heat exhaustion may be treated locally, heat stroke patients should be medivaced off the line ASAP, by air if possible, as their condition may worsen suddenly. (Was repetitive)
- Although classic teaching describes a heat stroke patient as "hot and dry", recent studies have shown that over 50% of heat stroke patients are sweating heavily. Typically, on the fireline we do not have medical thermometers. Therefore, the hallmark of heat stroke is altered mental status. You should suspect heat stroke if a firefighter is hot, fatigued, and shows some altered mental status, such as inability to remember the day or the current situation. They may ask, "Where am I?"
- Heat stroke is characterized by:
 - Hot, often dry skin
 - Body temperature above 105.8 degrees Fahrenheit
 - Mental confusion
 - Loss of consciousness, convulsions, or even coma
- Heat stroke is a medical emergency. Brain damage and death may result if treatment is delayed. Begin rapid cooling with ice or cold water, fanning the victim to promote evaporation. For rapid cooling, partially submerge the victim's body in cool water. Treat for shock if necessary. Provide oxygen if it is available. Whereas heat cramps and heat exhaustion may be treated locally, heat stroke patients should be medivaced off the line ASAP, by air if possible, as their condition may worsen suddenly.
- You can prevent the serious consequences of heat disorders by improving your level of fitness and becoming acclimated to the heat. Maintaining a high level of aerobic fitness is one of the best ways to protect against heat stress. The fit worker has a well-developed circulatory system and increased blood volume. Both are important to regulate body temperature. Fit workers start to sweat sooner, so they work with a lower heart rate and body temperature. They adjust to the heat twice as fast as the unfit worker.

References:

[Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations
Fitness and Work Capacity--Second Edition](#)
<http://www.fags.org/health/Sick-V2/Heat-Disorders.html>

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
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES	2				3	3	8
	ACRES	2				3	72	77
Northern California	FIRES	1			1	8	1	11
	ACRES	0			0	4	20	24
Southern California	FIRES					12	2	14
	ACRES					1	0	1
Northern Rockies	FIRES		1	1		1	5	8
	ACRES		0	0		1	190	191
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	1	2			3	10	16
	ACRES	0	127			230	0	357
Western Great Basin	FIRES					1		1
	ACRES					1		1
Southwest	FIRES	1						1
	ACRES	0						0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES					1		1
	ACRES					0		0
Eastern Area	FIRES					1		1
	ACRES					2		2
Southern Area	FIRES					19	1	20
	ACRES					76	1	77
TOTAL	FIRES	5	3	1	1	49	22	81
	ACRES	2	127	0	0	318	283	730

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES	1	43	38	29	489	9	609
	ACRES	465	408,261	108,250	169,044	631,700	1	1,317,721
Northwest	FIRES	187	342	55	58	1,134	1,334	3,110
	ACRES	53,532	137,012	815	268	27,621	17,686	236,934
Northern California	FIRES	142	38	1	19	3,100	799	4,099
	ACRES	136	633	48	6	73,372	84,054	158,249
Southern California	FIRES	31	128	26	51	3,030	524	3,790
	ACRES	339	3,048	242	79,174	53,929	265,778	402,510
Northern Rockies	FIRES	595	83	9	18	932	1,049	2,686
	ACRES	7,906	746	1,070	11,601	16,736	140,331	178,390
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	66	699	1	39	645	648	2,098
	ACRES	314	309,705	0	250	40,402	430,756	781,427
Western Great Basin	FIRES	10	443	6	9	82	131	681
	ACRES	24,470	104,774	1	3	12,204	47,207	188,659
Southwest	FIRES	536	201	31	87	576	1,098	2,529
	ACRES	47,393	6,852	3,335	1,808	45,317	210,998	315,703
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	651	480	14	32	732	480	2,389
	ACRES	880	8,177	601	1,072	39,153	180,431	230,314
Eastern Area	FIRES	335		39	27	5,039	181	5,621
	ACRES	7,205		996	87	34,446	1,330	44,064
Southern Area	FIRES	165		80	17	9,890	355	10,507
	ACRES	11,520		13,475	1,445	111,740	11,803	149,983
TOTAL	FIRES	2,719	2,457	300	386	25,649	6,608	38,119
	ACRES	154,160	979,208	128,833	264,758	1,086,620	1,390,375	4,003,954

Ten Year Average Fires	58,870
Ten Year Average Acres	6,564,718

*** 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						2	2
	ACRES						77	77
Northern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern Rockies	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						150	150
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES						0	0
	ACRES						25	25
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					22		22
	ACRES					91		91
TOTAL	FIRES	0	0	0	0	22	3	25
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	91	252	343

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES			1	2	13		16
	ACRES			5	22	5,150		5,177
Northwest	FIRES	7	34	13	3		127	184
	ACRES	2,066	9,063	680	67		29,499	41,375
Northern California	FIRES	2	12	16	21		126	177
	ACRES	35	780	15,998	254		5,472	22,539
Southern California	FIRES		5	5	4	1	141	156
	ACRES		38	603	298	120	4,875	5,934
Northern Rockies	FIRES	18	13	24	2	93	166	316
	ACRES	1,448	2,904	6,747	156	1,004	10,992	23,251
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	4	19	1	5	22	57	108
	ACRES	696	1,394	1	693	1,359	14,384	18,527
Western Great Basin	FIRES		3	1		12	7	23
	ACRES		24	35		103	300	462
Southwest	FIRES	19	23	5	1		83	131
	ACRES	19,320	11,926	1,372	10		18,865	51,493
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	14	37	33	10	32	94	220
	ACRES	2,060	3,317	3,956	616	5,090	24,916	39,955
Eastern Area	FIRES	22		251	52	784	163	1,272
	ACRES	23,169		31,801	4,790	31,857	15,772	107,389
Southern Area	FIRES	56		108	11	11,283	900	12,358
	ACRES	15,415		47,720	5,872	583,369	860,883	1,513,259
TOTAL	FIRES	142	146	458	111	12,240	1,864	14,961
	ACRES	64,209	29,446	108,918	12,778	628,052	985,958	1,829,361

***** 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/>.

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 ****