

**National Interagency Coordination Center  
Incident Management Situation Report  
Friday, January 17, 2014 – 0800 MT  
National Preparedness Level 1**

**National Fire Activity (Weekly Total)**

Initial attack activity: Light (103 new fires)  
 New large fires: 4 (\*)  
 Large fires contained: 1  
 Uncontained large fires: \*\* 2  
 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.

**Southern California Area (PL 2)**

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

\* **Colby**, Angeles NF. IMT 2 (Wakoski). One mile north of Glendora, CA. Brush and grass. Backing fire with interior torching. Communities of Glendora and Azusa threatened. Evacuations and road closures in effect.

\* **Soda**, Sequoia NF. Twenty miles east of Springville, CA. Timber and brush. Creeping. Last report unless significant activity occurs.

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
* Colby	CA	ANF	1,700	---	30	1/19	1,176	---	31	140	6	16	900K	FS
* Soda	CA	SQF	182	---	N/A	N/A	6	---	0	0	1	0	15K	FS

**Southern Area (PL 1)**

New fires: 47  
 New large fires: 2  
 Uncontained large fires: 1

\* **Okfuskee**, Okmulgee Field Office, BIA. Started on private land 41 miles south of Tulsa, OK. Hardwood litter and grass. Active fire behavior with running and torching. 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
* Okfuskee	OK	OMA	486	---	80	1/20	38	---	0	9	0	0	5K	PRI
* Booker	OK	OSA	457	---	100	---	6	---	0	4	0	0	25K	PRI

OSA – Osage Agency, BIA

### Other Fires

(As of January 17)

GACC	Fires	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AK	0	0	0	0	0	0
NW	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
EB	0	0	0	0	0	0
WB	0	0	0	0	0	0
SW	0	0	0	0	0	0
RM	0	0	0	0	0	0
EA	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Predictive Services Discussion:** For the latest daily weather forecast, please consult the National Weather Service graphical forecasts for the U.S. at: <http://graphical.weather.gov/sectors/conusWeek.php#tabs>

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



# Hydration

*First Aid & Health Category*

Dehydration is the result of the body trying to regulate its temperature naturally through sweating. Maintaining body fluids is essential for sweating. You must hydrate before, during, and after work.

- Studies conducted on wildland firefighters indicate that during fire suppression activities firefighters need to drink a minimum of 1 quart of fluid each hour of work.
- Before work you should take extra fluids to prepare for the heat. Drink 1 or 2 cups of water, juice, or a sport drink before work.
- While working drink at least 1 quart of fluid per hour. Drink as much as you can during the lunch break. Water is your greatest need during work in the heat.
- Hyponatremia (abnormally low concentration of sodium in the blood) as a result of excessive water intake a potentially life-threatening complication and can be prevented when rehydration is enhanced by fluids containing sodium and potassium, or when foods with these electrolytes are consumed along with water.
- After work it is important to continue drinking to replace fluid losses. Thirst always underestimates fluid needs, so you should drink more than you think you need.
- Unacclimatized workers lose more salt in the heat so they need to pay particular attention to salt replacement.
- Don't overdo salt intake; too much salt impairs temperature regulation. Excessive salt can cause stomach distress, fatigue, and other problems.
- You can assess your hydration by observing the volume, color, and concentration of your urine. Low volumes of dark, concentrated urine, or painful urination indicate a serious need for rehydration. Other signs of dehydration include a rapid heart rate, weakness, excessive fatigue, and dizziness.
- Rapid loss of several pounds of body weight is a certain sign of dehydration. Rehydrate before returning to work; continuing to work in a dehydrated state can lead to serious consequences, including heat stroke, muscle breakdown, and kidney failure.

## Discussion Points

- What are you doing right now to ensure that you are hydrated?

### References:

[Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations](#)

[Fitness and Work Capacity--Second Edition](#)

[Wildland Firefighter Health and Safety: Recommendations of the April 1999 Conference. Death from Hyponatremia as a Result of Acute Water Intoxication in an Army Basic Trainee, T. Garigan and D. Ristedt](#)

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

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### Fires and Acres Last Week

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern California	FIRES					50	0	50
	ACRES					73	1	74
Southern California	FIRES	1					2	3
	ACRES	0					1,813	1,813
Northern Rockies	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES					1	1	2
	ACRES					0	0	0
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES			1				1
	ACRES			20				20
Eastern Area	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern Area	FIRES	22				22	3	47
	ACRES	1,777				23	95	1,895
TOTAL	FIRES	23	0	1	0	73	6	103
	ACRES	1,777	0	20	0	96	1,909	2,102

### Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						0	0
Northern California	FIRES					148	4	152
	ACRES					585	866	1,451
Southern California	FIRES	1				43	13	57
	ACRES	0				7	1,823	130
Northern Rockies	FIRES					1		1
	ACRES					1		1
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES					2	1	3
	ACRES					0	0	0
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES	1				2	3	6
	ACRES	0				10	1	11
Rocky Mountain	FIRES			1		1		2
	ACRES			20		600		620
Eastern Area	FIRES					7		7
	ACRES					7		7
Southern Area	FIRES	30				66	5	101
	ACRES	1,321				141	99	1,561
TOTAL	FIRES	32	0	1	0	270	26	330
	ACRES	1,321	0	20	0	1,351	2,789	5,481

<b>Ten Year Average Fires</b>	<b>798</b>
<b>Ten Year Average Acres</b>	<b>64,074</b>

\*\*\* Changes in some agency YTD acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments. \*\*\*

**Prescribed Fires and Acres Last Week**

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES		0				1	1
	ACRES		51				42	93
Northern California	FIRES						0	0
	ACRES						40	40
Southern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern Rockies	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES		1		0	2	1	4
	ACRES		195		6	23	298	522
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	1	4		1		4	10
	ACRES	386	28		3		167	584
Eastern Area	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern Area	FIRES	6		4	1	95	11	117
	ACRES	392		1,542	1	3,513	12,089	17,537
TOTAL	FIRES	7	5	4	2	97	17	132
	ACRES	778	274	1,542	10	3,536	12,636	18,776

**Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date**

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES		1				2	3
	ACRES		175				45	220
Northern California	FIRES			1			5	6
	ACRES			50			57	107
Southern California	FIRES						5	5
	ACRES						62	62
Northern Rockies	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES		1		2	5	3	11
	ACRES		195		36	36	418	685
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						270	270
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	1	7		3	1	12	24
	ACRES	386	113		18	4	288	809
Eastern Area	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern Area	FIRES	7		8	1	170	31	217
	ACRES	622		2,922	1	7,762	37,484	48,791
TOTAL	FIRES	8	9	9	6	176	59	267
	ACRES	1,008	483	2,972	55	7,802	38,624	50,944

**\*\*\* 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 \*\***