

(Converted From .wpd On 2/26/04)

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SITUATION REPORT
SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 2002- 1000 MDT
NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS LEVEL 1

CURRENT SITUATION:

Initial attack activity was light across the nation. No new large fires were reported yesterday. One large fire was contained in the Southern Area. Prescribed burning projects continued in the Northwest, Eastern and the Southern Areas. Very high to extreme fire indices were reported in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

SOUTHWEST AREA LARGE FIRES:

MIDDLE, Gila National Forest. A Type 1 Incident Management Team (Humphreys) is assigned. This fire is in the Gila Wilderness 25 miles southeast of Reserve, NM. Direct and indirect tactics are being utilized with suppression resources. Road closures are in place on Forest Service Roads 142 at Cooney Prairie, Snow Lake and on Forest Service Road 141 east of Negrito. Private inholdings at Elk Springs continue to be threatened and structure protection is in place. Strong winds are expected with an approaching frontal system.

INCIDENT NAME	ST	UNIT	SIZE	% CTN	EST CTN	TOTL PERS	CRW	ENG	HELI	STRC LOST	\$\$\$ CTD
MIDDLE	NM	GNF	36,000	40	UNK	548	17	25	0	0	1.2M

SOUTHERN AREA LARGE FIRES:

NUMBER ONE ISLAND, Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, FWS. This fire is being managed by a Fire Use Management Team (Cones). The fire is 14 miles southwest of Folkston, GA. Minimal fire activity has been observed within the fire perimeter. Units will continue to prepare fireline on the eastern boundary of the swamp.

INCIDENT NAME	ST	UNIT	SIZE	% CTN	EST CTN	TOTL PERS	CRW	ENG	HELI	STRC LOST	\$\$\$ CTD
NUMBER ONE ISLAND	GA	OKR	5,500	NR	UNK	57	0	4	4	0	NR
LAKE HUDSON	OK	OSA	2,550	100	---	2	0	0	0	0	30K

OKR = Osage Agency, BIA

OUTLOOK:

*****RED FLAG WARNING IN EFFECT FOR ALL OF NORTHERN FLORIDA, OKEFENOKEE SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AND OCONEE NATIONAL FOREST FOR LOW MINIMUM RELATIVE HUMIDITY*****

In the Southern Area, cool high pressure will entrench itself in the southeastern portion of the nation causing dry weather and low minimum relative humidity. A broad area extending from eastern Kentucky to eastern Virginia and southward to the Gulf Coast will see minimum relative humidity values drop to the 25 to 35 percent range. The next rain in the area is expected to develop on Sunday in Oklahoma and Texas and spread eastward early next week.

In the Southwest Area, an approaching storm system will bring partly cloudy skies and windy conditions to much of the region, with the possibility of dry thunderstorms. Minimum relative humidity will range from 18 to 38 percent in southern Arizona and 18 to 30 percent in northern New Mexico with winds from 10 to 35 mph.

The Rocky Mountain Area will be mostly cloudy with a chance of dry thunderstorms over Colorado. The greatest amount of thunderstorm activity is expected in southwest Colorado. Winds from 15 to 25 mph are expected from the south-southwest today with higher gusts near thunderstorms. High temperatures in the mountains will be in the 50's and 60's, with lower elevations ranging from the mid 60's to mid 70's. Minimum relative humidity will be 10 to 20 percent in southwest and western Colorado and 20 to 30 percent elsewhere.

In the Southern California Area, a weak trough is exiting the area, bringing partly cloudy skies. This will also result in gusty northwest winds from 10 to 20 mph over the ridges. Temperatures will range from the mid 50's and 60s near the coast and into the 70's and 80's inland. Minimum relative humidity will bottom out in the 20 to 40 percent range inland and 8 to 16 percent across the deserts.



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 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 the 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.

Most burnovers occur during initial attack or extended initial attack. However, burnovers have occurred when crews or individuals initiated action without direction from an Incident Management Team, adequate communication, or knowledge of current fire weather.

Escaped fires often overwhelm the resources of initial attack forces. Many wildland fire fatalities can be directly attributed to failure to follow basic wildland fire strategy and tactics 10 Standard Fire Orders, 18 Watchout Situations, and the Downhill Checklist. Use personal protective equipment. Fire shelters are mandatory.

Even though deploying your fire 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 Thirtymile incident. Don't let the cost of opening a shelter become a factor in your decision. If the shelter isn't needed, carefully refold it and put it back in its case until you can get a new

one. Save the opened shelter for training.

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 tot he 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, on 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.

NEW FIRES AND ACRES FOR YESTERDAY :

<u>AREA</u>		<u>BIA</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>ST/OT</u>	<u>USFS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>ALASKA</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>NORTHWEST</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>CA-NORTH</u>	<u>FIRES</u>			<u>1</u>				<u>1</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>				<u>10</u>			<u>10</u>
<u>CA-SOUTH</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>NORTHERN</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>GB-EAST</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>GB-WEST</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>SOUTHWEST</u>	<u>FIRES</u>	<u>14</u>				<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>18</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>20</u>				<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>ROCKY MTN</u>	<u>FIRES</u>						<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>						<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>EASTERN</u>	<u>FIRES</u>					<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>14</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>					<u>18</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>SOUTHERN</u>	<u>FIRES</u>	<u>2</u>				<u>229</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>236</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>1</u>				<u>2,547</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>2,594</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>FIRES</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>270</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,566</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>2,667</u>

***Data reflects initial report of activity for the last 7 days for those units that are on a winter reporting

schedule. Any corrections made during this time are not included.

Refer to Year to Date Tables***

FIRES AND ACRES YEAR-TO-DATE:

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
ALASKA	<u>FIRES</u>							0
	<u>ACRES</u>							0
NORTHWEST	<u>FIRES</u>	3	5			2	4	14
	<u>ACRES</u>	1	3			2	1	7
CA-NORTH	<u>FIRES</u>					38	5	43
	<u>ACRES</u>					12	0	12
CA-SOUTH	<u>FIRES</u>	20	9	1		393	73	496
	<u>ACRES</u>	5	366	10		7,156	565	8,102
NORTHERN	<u>FIRE</u>	5	1			1		7
	<u>ACRES</u>	1	10			0		11
GB-EAST	<u>FIRES</u>	1	12			4	3	20
	<u>ACRES</u>	2	21			52	3	78
GB-WEST	<u>FIRES</u>		4				3	7
	<u>ACRES</u>		3				270	273
SOUTHWEST	<u>FIRES</u>	245	27	10		166	152	600
	<u>ACRES</u>	16,872	5,079	1,054		8,462	43,327	74,794
ROCKY MTN	<u>FIRES</u>	4	3	3	2	181	9	202
	<u>ACRES</u>	42	0	181	501	4,546	583	5,853
EASTERN	<u>FIRES</u>	4		2	7	1,719	121	1,853
	<u>ACRES</u>	219		566	62	9,155	1,495	11,497
SOUTHERN	<u>FIRES</u>	59		30	22	12,674	421	13,206
	<u>ACRES</u>	5,909		3,998	3,939	142,710	12,353	168,909
TOTALS	<u>FIRES</u>	341	61	46	31	15,178	791	16,448
	<u>ACRES</u>	23,051	5,482	5,809	4,502	172,095	58,597	269,536

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

PRESCRIBED FIRES AND ACRES FOR YESTERDAY :

<u>AREA</u>		<u>BIA</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>ST/OT</u>	<u>USFS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>ALASKA</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>NORTHWEST</u>	<u>FIRES</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>			<u>3</u>		<u>3</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>2</u>			<u>75</u>		<u>203</u>
<u>CA-NORTH</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>CA-SOUTH</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>NORTHERN</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>GB-EAST</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>GB-WEST</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>SOUTHWEST</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>ROCKY MTN</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>EASTERN</u>	<u>FIRES</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>					<u>17</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>168</u>
<u>SOUTHERN</u>	<u>FIRES</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>1</u>			<u>13</u>	<u>17</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>201</u>		<u>539</u>			<u>3,404</u>	<u>4,144</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>FIRES</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>26</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>539</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3,630</u>	<u>4,515</u>

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Refer to Year to Date Tables***

PRESCRIBED FIRES AND ACRES YEAR-TO-DATE:

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
ALASKA	<u>FIREs</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
NORTHWEST	<u>FIREs</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>13</u>			<u>45</u>	<u>119</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>1,522</u>	<u>4,372</u>	<u>1,246</u>			<u>1,396</u>	<u>8,536</u>
CA-NORTH	<u>FIREs</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>			<u>66</u>	<u>86</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>13,889</u>			<u>4,343</u>	<u>18,480</u>
CA-SOUTH	<u>FIREs</u>		<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>			<u>76</u>	<u>82</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>		<u>17</u>	<u>270</u>			<u>15,292</u>	<u>15,579</u>
NORTHERN	<u>FIREs</u>		<u>1</u>				<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>		<u>23</u>				<u>5</u>	<u>28</u>
GB-EAST	<u>FIREs</u>		<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>		<u>105</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>724</u>
GB-WEST	<u>FIREs</u>						<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>						<u>55</u>	<u>55</u>
SOUTHWEST	<u>FIREs</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>			<u>115</u>	<u>138</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>6,151</u>	<u>327</u>			<u>11,683</u>	<u>18,251</u>
ROCKY MTN	<u>FIREs</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>39</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>3,539</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>2,013</u>	<u>2,485</u>	<u>8,526</u>
EASTERN	<u>FIREs</u>			<u>13</u>		<u>221</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>292</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>			<u>1,291</u>		<u>8,212</u>	<u>11,558</u>	<u>21,061</u>
SOUTHERN	<u>FIREs</u>	<u>24</u>		<u>198</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>767</u>	<u>1,081</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>2,970</u>		<u>103,871</u>	<u>8,444</u>	<u>25,846</u>	<u>640,931</u>	<u>782,062</u>
TOTAL	<u>FIREs</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>1,138</u>	<u>1,856</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>4,981</u>	<u>10,988</u>	<u>124,858</u>	<u>8,473</u>	<u>36,103</u>	<u>687,899</u>	<u>873,302</u>

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

WILDLAND FIRE USE (WFU) FIRES AND ACRES YEAR-TO-DATE:

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
<u>ALASKA</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>NORTHWEST</u>	<u>FIRES</u>		<u>40</u>					<u>40</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>		<u>0</u>					<u>0</u>
<u>CA-NORTH</u>	<u>FIRES</u>						<u>365</u>	<u>365</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>						<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>CA-SOUTH</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>NORTHERN</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>GB-EAST</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>GB-WEST</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>SOUTHWEST</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>ROCKY MTN</u>	<u>FIRES</u>							<u>0</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>							<u>0</u>
<u>EASTERN</u>	<u>FIRES</u>			<u>100</u>				<u>100</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>			<u>0</u>				<u>0</u>
<u>SOUTHERN</u>	<u>FIRES</u>				<u>1</u>			<u>1</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>				<u>0</u>			<u>0</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>FIRES</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>506</u>
	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

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RESOURCE STATUS: COMMITTED RESOURCES

<u>AREA</u>	<u>CREW FED</u>	<u>CREW ST/OT</u>	<u>ENGS FED</u>	<u>ENGS ST/OT</u>	<u>HELI FED</u>	<u>HELI ST/OT</u>	<u>AIRT FED</u>	<u>AIRT ST/OT</u>	<u>OVRH D FED</u>	<u>OVRHD ST/OT</u>
<u>ALASKA</u>										
<u>NORTHWEST</u>										
<u>CA-NORTH</u>										
<u>CA-SOUTH</u>	<u>2</u>				<u>2</u>				<u>22</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>NORTHERN</u>										
<u>GB-EAST</u>										
<u>GB-WEST</u>										
<u>SOUTHWEST</u>	<u>23</u>		<u>9</u>	<u>16</u>					<u>88</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>ROCKY MTN</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>				<u>17</u>	
<u>EASTERN</u>			<u>1</u>						<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>SOUTHERN</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>			<u>18</u>	<u>13</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>78</u>

***** THE NATIONAL INTERAGENCY COORDINATION CENTER *****