

National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Wednesday, May 23, 2012 – 0530 MT
National Preparedness Level 2

National Fire Activity

Initial attack activity:	Light (165 new fires)
New large fires:	4 (*)
Large fires contained:	2
Uncontained large fires: **	10
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.

Southwest Area (PL 3)

New fires:	5
New large fires:	0
Uncontained large fires:	5
Type 1 IMTs committed:	1
Type 2 IMTs committed:	2

Gladiator, Prescott NF. IMT 1 (Reinarz). Started on state land one mile east of Crown King, AZ. Timber. Moderate fire behavior. Numerous structures and communication site threatened. Evacuations remain in effect.

Whitewater, Gila NF. IMT 2 (Pierson). Fifteen miles east of Glenwood, NM. Timber. Extreme fire behavior with long range spotting. Residences threatened.

Sunflower, Tonto NF. IMT 2 (Templin). Thirty miles north of Mesa, AZ. Pinyon pine, juniper and brush. Minimal fire activity.

Bull Flat, Fort Apache Agency, BIA. Twenty miles northwest of Cibecue, AZ. Timber, brush and grass. No further information received.

Elwood, San Carlos Agency, BIA. Thirty-six miles northeast of San Carlos, AZ. Timber. Minimal fire behavior.

Baldy, Gila NF. Previously reported incident. Ten miles east of Glenwood, NM. Mixed conifer and grass. Moderate fire activity. 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
Gladiator	AZ	PNF	15,622	659	26	UNK	1,151	-9	29	43	10	6	10M	ST
Whitewater	NM	GNF	1,824	829	0	6/1	433	-2	10	7	3	0	1.9M	FS
Sunflower	AZ	TNF	16,175	60	43	7/30	120	-139	0	6	2	0	5.5M	FS

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
Bull Flat	AZ	FTA	2,145	---	95	UNK	151	---	1	1	0	0	2.9M	BIA
Elwood	AZ	SCA	1,600	0	98	UNK	24	20	1	1	0	0	1.2M	BIA
Baldy	NM	GNF	6,100	2,100	N/A	N/A	6	2	0	0	0	0	35K	FS

Western Great Basin Area (PL 2)

New fires: 8
 New large fires: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 1
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 1

* **Tre**, Carson City District, BLM. IMT 2 (Sommer). Fifteen miles southeast of Gardnerville, NV. Hardwood slash, pinyon-juniper, brush and grass. Crown fire with medium range spotting. Numerous structures 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
* Tre	NV	CCD	3,420	---	10	5/26	360	---	9	18	5	19	200K	BLM

Southern Area (PL 1)

New fires: 65
 New large fires: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 2

Loran Trial, Kisatchie NF. Three miles north of Forest Hill, LA. Southern rough.

Just Missed Again, Merritt Island, NWR. Five miles east of Kennedy Space Center, FL. Grass. No new information. Last report unless new information is 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
Loran Trial	LA	KIF	668	368	50	5/24	0	---	0	0	0	0	35K	FS
Just Missed Again	FL	MIR	533	---	90	6/22	12	---	0	5	1	0	50K	FWS
* Buck	AR	ARS	132	---	100	---	4	---	0	0	0	0	2K	ST

ARS – Arkansas Forestry Commission

Eastern Great Basin (PL 1)

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

* **Hurricane Assist 02**, Southwest Area, Utah DNR. One mile north of Hurricane, UT. Brush and grass. Active fire behavior.

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
* Hurricane Assist 02	UT	SWS	1,000	---	0	UNK	24	---	1	8	0	0	NR	ST

Eastern Area (PL 2)

New fires:	38
New large fires:	1
Uncontained large fires:	1

* **Pine Creek**, Seney NWR. Thirty-five miles west of Mount Pleasant, MI. Brush. 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
* Pine Creek	MI	SNR	1,000	---	65	---	40	---	1	4	1	0	25K	FWS

Rocky Mountain Area (PL 2)

New fires:	3
New large fires:	0
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
Hewlett	CO	ARF	7,685	0	100	---	202	-37	3	4	1	0	3.4M	FS

ARF – Arapaho & Roosevelt NF

Predictive Services Discussion: Very strong winds and low relative humidity will produce critical fire weather conditions across most of Arizona, western New Mexico, southern Utah and southwestern Colorado. Scattered rain showers, and a few snow showers in the mountains, will continue in the Northwest and northern Rockies. Warm, breezy conditions will remain over Nevada and California. A cold front moving through the Plains will produce scattered showers and thunderstorms from Kansas to Minnesota. Warm and dry weather will settle over the eastern third of the country. In Alaska, scattered showers will develop across the south coast with scattered thunderstorms forming in the interior.



Today's discussion is from the
First Aid / Health Category.

HEAT DISORDERS

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 than 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.facs.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					7		7
	ACRES					2		2
Northwest	FIREs					7		7
	ACRES					2		2
Northern California	FIREs					10		10
	ACRES					14		14
Southern California	FIREs					14	5	19
	ACRES					6	2	8
Northern Rockies	FIREs						1	1
	ACRES						0	0
Eastern Great Basin	FIREs						2	2
	ACRES						0	0
Western Great Basin	FIREs		3		1	4		8
	ACRES		3,420		0	0		3,420
Southwest	FIREs	3				2	0	5
	ACRES	11				21	1,084	1,116
Rocky Mountain	FIREs		1			2	0	3
	ACRES		1			3	20	24
Eastern Area	FIREs					38		38
	ACRES					1,025		1,025
Southern Area	FIREs					59	6	65
	ACRES					539	701	1,240
TOTAL	FIREs	3	4	0	1	143	14	165
	ACRES	11	3,421	0	0	1,612	1,807	6,851

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIREs					96	1	97
	ACRES					150	0	150
Northwest	FIREs	41	8		3	84	9	145
	ACRES	1,565	9,885		3	766	5	12,224
Northern California	FIREs	2	1	1	2	545	77	628
	ACRES	0	0	0	1	837	65	903
Southern California	FIREs	9	44	4	6	804	143	1,010
	ACRES	11	164	0	2	1,227	111	1,515
Northern Rockies	FIREs	482	10	11	4	84	47	638
	ACRES	23,672	2,617	773	620	2,185	859	30,726
Eastern Great Basin	FIREs	13	65		4	141	19	242
	ACRES	153	1,414		0	2,101	168	3,836
Western Great Basin	FIREs	3	81		5	50	9	148
	ACRES	12	36,110		0	2,833	538	39,493
Southwest	FIREs	273	62	9	4	211	185	744
	ACRES	6,927	3,029	14	2,228	10,243	51,272	73,713
Rocky Mountain	FIREs	365	52	19	4	463	100	1,003
	ACRES	18,167	256	1,238	818	34,805	18,743	74,027
Eastern Area	FIREs	666		33	12	5,487	314	6,512
	ACRES	1,621		2,480	398	42,760	5,522	52,781
Southern Area	FIREs	207		18	21	9,298	298	9,842
	ACRES	30,768		15,096	3,443	119,755	47,891	216,953
TOTAL	FIREs	2,061	323	95	65	17,263	1,202	21,009
	ACRES	82,896	53,475	19,601	7,513	217,662	125,174	506,321

Ten Year Average Fires	28,933
Ten Year Average Acres	1,114,135

*** 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				0
	ACRES			513				513
Southern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern Rockies	FIRES		1					1
	ACRES		800					800
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES	1				1		2
	ACRES	6				2		8
Rocky Mountain	FIRES		0					0
	ACRES		40					40
Eastern Area	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern Area	FIRES	1		2		17	3	23
	ACRES	40		587		1,282	2,339	4,248
TOTAL	FIRES	2	1	2	0	17	4	26
	ACRES	46	840	1,100	0	1,282	2,341	5,609

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIREs					8		8
	ACRES					5,270		5,270
Northwest	FIREs	3	49	3			111	166
	ACRES	851	5,454	900			18,615	25,820
Northern California	FIREs	2	13	12	21		142	190
	ACRES	107	203	22,293	151		12,095	34,849
Southern California	FIREs		6	5		1	153	165
	ACRES		1,521	381		550	4,258	6,710
Northern Rockies	FIREs	15	13	62	4	32	182	308
	ACRES	1,716	5,440	15,555	238	1,709	19,892	44,550
Eastern Great Basin	FIREs		16	2	4	23	40	85
	ACRES		1,324	188	269	340	18,866	20,987
Western Great Basin	FIREs		8	4		13	4	29
	ACRES		2,261	419		279	221	3,180
Southwest	FIREs	17	11	6	15		127	176
	ACRES	636	7,706	2,591	109		38,363	49,405
Rocky Mountain	FIREs	22	24	92	21	18	58	235
	ACRES	2,022	2,987	17,861	2,492	8,377	10,152	43,891
Eastern Area	FIREs	36		463	40	898	146	1,583
	ACRES	22,098		76,836	9,054	57,363	57,023	222,374
Southern Area	FIREs	23		118	52	6,846	829	7,868
	ACRES	4,783		47,526	37,384	420,721	796,415	1,306,829
TOTAL	FIREs	118	140	767	157	7,839	1,792	10,813
	ACRES	32,213	26,896	184,550	49,697	494,609	975,900	1,763,865

***** 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	14	29	193	1,203
Yukon Territory	0	0	2	1
Alberta	92	0	482	3,328
Northwest Territory	0	0	1	0
Saskatchewan	0	0	86	581
Manitoba	1	2	89	17,438
Ontario	13	16,069	312	29,323
Quebec	27	3,016	228	5,326
Newfoundland	1	0	26	1,464
New Brunswick	3	0	232	324
Nova Scotia	10	5	224	699
Prince Edward Island	0	0	5	9
National Parks	1	241	8	641
Total	162	19,362	1,888	60,339

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 correction, and therefore may not match official year to date agency records.

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