

National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Wednesday, June 5, 2013 – 0530 MT
National Preparedness Level 2

National Fire Activity

Initial attack activity: Light (68 new fires)

New large fires: 0 (*)

Large fires contained: 1

Uncontained large fires: ** 9

Area Command Teams committed: 0

NIMOs committed: 0

Type 1 IMTs committed: 1

Type 2 IMTs committed: 2

** 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: 14

New large fires: 0

Uncontained large fires: 1

Type 1 IMTs committed: 1

Powerhouse, Angeles NF. IMT 1 (Joseph). Fourteen miles northeast of Santa Clarita, CA. Brush. Moderate fire activity. Numerous structures and a solar power plant threatened. 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
Powerhouse	CA	ANF	32,032	24	65	6/10	2,114	-40	61	176	10	40	11.4M	FS
Branch	CA	LPF	486	-14	100	---	149	-55	6	8	3	0	450K	FS

LPF – Los Padres NF

Southwest Area (PL 4)

New fires: 12

New large fires: 0

Uncontained large fires: 3

Type 2 IMTs committed: 2

Tres Lagunas, Las Vegas District, New Mexico State Forestry. IMT 2 (Pierson). Fifteen miles north of Pecos, NM. Timber. Active fire behavior with spotting. Numerous structures threatened. Evacuations and area closures in effect.

Thompson Ridge, Bernalillo District, New Mexico State Forestry. IMT 2 (Day). Ten miles north of Jemez, NM. Timber. Active fire behavior with spotting. Structures threatened. Evacuations and area closures in effect.

Beetown, San Carlos Agency, BIA. Eighteen miles east of San Carlos, AZ. Brush. Minimal fire activity.

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
Tres Lagunas	NM	N4S	9,000	500	15	UNK	757	294	20	22	4	0	2.1M	ST
Thompson Ridge	NM	N6S	7,400	4,171	5	6/10	557	-34	14	29	7	0	1.1M	ST
Beetown	AZ	SCA	1,170	0	80	UNK	117	-21	4	4	1	0	300K	BIA

Alaska Area (PL 2)

New fires: 2
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 3

Bitter Creek, Tok Area, Alaska DOF. Nine miles northwest of Northway Junction, AK. Timber. Creeping and smoldering with torching. Structures threatened. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

Julie Creek, Southwest Area, Alaska DOF. Five miles southwest of Iditarod, AK. Timber. Minimal fire activity. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

Lime Hills, Southwest Area, Alaska DOF. Ten miles northwest of Lime Village, AK. Grass. No new 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
Bitter Creek	AK	TAS	2,256	0	12	6/11	161	3	7	6	3	0	868K	ST
Julie Creek	AK	SWS	664	0	50	6/6	32	2	1	0	0	0	117K	ST
Lime Hills	AK	SWS	3,432	---	0	6/5	8	---	0	0	0	0	9K	ST

Northwest Area (PL 1)

New fires: 3
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 1

Gordon Butte, Prineville District, BLM. Started on state land ten miles west of Wasco, OR. Brush. Minimal fire activity. 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
Gordon Butte	OR	PRD	3,231	-69	75	6/5	63	-20	2	5	1	0	100K	ST

Southern Area (PL 1)

New fires: 5
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 1

Boggy, National Forests in Florida. Five miles east of Sumatra, FL. Southern rough. 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
Boggy	FL	FNF	380	0	85	6/5	43	-2	1	6	3	0	540K	FS

Other Fires

(As of May 31)

GACC	Fires	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AK	2	49	4	7	0	69
NW	1	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	1	3,498	0	0	0	2
EA	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	8	1,822	37	16	1	85
Total	12	5,370	41	23	1	156

Predictive Services Discussion: Temperatures in the West will continue to warm as an upper ridge builds over the region. Isolated afternoon thunderstorms are possible over the higher terrain of the southern Rockies. An upper low crossing the northern Plains will produce scattered showers and thunderstorms from the Upper Midwest to the Front Range of Colorado and New Mexico. Scattered thunderstorms will also form across much of the Gulf States and the Tennessee Valley. Temperatures will cool across the northern Rockies, northern and central Plains, the Great Lakes region, and New England. In Alaska, scattered showers and a few thunderstorms will continue across the South Central and Interior regions before tapering off overnight.



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 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		0	0		2		2
	ACRES		837	73		10,953		11,863
Northwest	FIREs		1				2	3
	ACRES		3,300				1	3,301
Northern California	FIREs					15		15
	ACRES					443		443
Southern California	FIREs	1				8	5	14
	ACRES	0				5	1	6
Northern Rockies	FIREs							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIREs		2				3	5
	ACRES		2				4	6
Western Great Basin	FIREs							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIREs	1				6	5	12
	ACRES	0				2	1	3
Rocky Mountain	FIREs		1			2	2	5
	ACRES		0			0	0	0
Eastern Area	FIREs					7		7
	ACRES					14		14
Southern Area	FIREs					5		5
	ACRES					5		5
TOTAL	FIREs	2	4	0	0	45	17	68
	ACRES	0	4,139	73	0	11,422	7	15,641

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIREs		5	5	2	142	2	156
	ACRES		3,641	4,070	1,190	35,215	0	44,116
Northwest	FIREs	23	20	6	2	117	81	249
	ACRES	139	3,441	148	0	492	117	4,337
Northern California	FIREs	51	2		6	954	104	1,117
	ACRES	60	77		3	9,542	3,982	13,664
Southern California	FIREs	6	45	14	8	1,361	162	1,596
	ACRES	14	783	441	54	18,336	65,739	85,367
Northern Rockies	FIREs	251	12	3		115	67	448
	ACRES	4,887	198	997		1,324	12,554	19,960
Eastern Great Basin	FIREs	15	91		2	95	37	240
	ACRES	112	2,655		0	789	163	3,719
Western Great Basin	FIREs	1	11	4	2	13	8	39
	ACRES	1	472	2	0	12	42	529
Southwest	FIREs	276	60	24	26	281	307	974
	ACRES	4,325	903	3,313	202	15,499	12,180	36,422
Rocky Mountain	FIREs	218	49	11	7	229	69	583
	ACRES	544	1,105	484	64	4,671	143	7,011
Eastern Area	FIREs	304		30	26	4,079	219	4,658
	ACRES	7,156		818	87	33,120	1,067	42,248
Southern Area	FIREs	121		36	16	7,911	278	8,362
	ACRES	10,898		3,621	1,445	84,257	10,245	110,466
TOTAL	FIREs	1,266	295	133	97	15,297	1,334	18,422
	ACRES	28,136	13,275	13,894	3,045	203,257	106,232	367,839

Ten Year Average Fires	31,106
Ten Year Average Acres	1,486,358

*** 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			1			2	3
	ACRES			5		116		121
Northern California	FIREs							0
	ACRES							0
Southern California	FIREs							0
	ACRES							0
Northern Rockies	FIREs							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIREs				1	1		2
	ACRES				400	10		410
Western Great Basin	FIREs							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIREs							0
	ACRES							0
Rocky Mountain	FIREs							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Area	FIREs			2				2
	ACRES			2,120				2,120
Southern Area	FIREs					2		2
	ACRES					1,156		1,156
TOTAL	FIREs	0	0	3	0	3	3	9
	ACRES	0	0	2,125	0	1,556	126	3,807

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIREs			1	2	12		15
	ACRES			5	22	5,125		5,152
Northwest	FIREs	7	36	9	3		130	185
	ACRES	2,066	8,878	449	67		28,776	40,236
Northern California	FIREs	2	12	14	20		120	168
	ACRES	35	736	15,894	251		5,432	22,348
Southern California	FIREs		3	4	4	3	138	152
	ACRES		36	53	298	153	4,872	5,412
Northern Rockies	FIREs	11	11	21	2	46	147	238
	ACRES	1,583	2,742	6,649	156	1,048	10,050	22,228
Eastern Great Basin	FIREs	4	20	2	5	20	44	95
	ACRES	696	1,375	2	693	1,358	10,673	14,797
Western Great Basin	FIREs		2	1		12	7	22
	ACRES		24	35		103	300	462
Southwest	FIREs	17	18	5	1		71	112
	ACRES	19,319	10,642	1,372	10		16,399	47,742
Rocky Mountain	FIREs	12	40	30	10	35	96	223
	ACRES	1,691	3,167	3,410	616	5,090	24,995	38,969
Eastern Area	FIREs	20		177	45	659	156	1,057
	ACRES	23,148		19,633	4,742	29,182	32,617	109,322
Southern Area	FIREs	47		82	19	9,515	764	10,427
	ACRES	13,985		44,753	22,022	524,918	840,634	1,446,312
TOTAL	FIREs	120	142	346	111	10,302	1,673	12,694
	ACRES	62,523	27,600	92,255	28,877	566,977	974,748	1,752,980

*** 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	2	0	226	3,652
Yukon Territory	0	0	11	79
Alberta	3	22	573	3,234
Northwest Territory	1	6	5	124
Saskatchewan	4	1,362	177	6,856
Manitoba	6	5	89	885
Ontario	5	1	160	451
Quebec	1	0	224	197
Newfoundland	1	0	34	25
New Brunswick	0	0	299	732
Nova Scotia	0	0	141	314
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
National Parks	1	400	11	11,657
Total	24	1,796	1,950	28,205

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 ****