

**National Interagency Coordination Center**  
**Incident Management Situation Report**  
**Thursday, July 21, 2016 0530 MT**  
**National Preparedness Level 2**

**National Fire Activity**

Initial attack activity:	Moderate (214 new fires)
New large incidents:	6
Large fires contained:	3
Uncontained large fires:**	9
Area Command Teams Committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	0
Type 2 IMTs committed:	6

\*\*Uncontained large fires include only fires being managed under a full suppression strategy.  
[Link](#) to Geographic Area daily reports.

**Great Basin Area (PL 3)**

New fires:	23
New large incidents:	1
Uncontained large fires:	4
Type 2 IMTs committed:	2

\* **Little Den**, Carson City District, BLM. Forty-five miles southwest of Austin, NV. Timber, brush and grass. Active fire behavior with uphill runs and spotting. Sage-grouse habitat threatened.

**Cliff Creek**, Bridger-Teton NF. IMT 2 (DeMasters). Fifteen miles east of Hoback, WY. Timber. Active fire behavior with short crown runs and spotting. Numerous residences threatened. Road, area and trail closures in effect.

**Pioneer**, Boise NF. IMT 2 (Rosenthal). Five miles north of Idaho City, ID. Timber and grass. Moderate fire behavior with isolated torching, short uphill runs and short-range spotting. Structures threatened. Road closure in effect.

**MM14 Highway 21**, Boise District, BLM. Started on county land three miles east of Boise, ID. Brush and short grass. Moderate fire behavior with uphill runs, flanking and backing. Numerous residences threatened. Road, area and trail closures in effect.

**Choke Cherry**, Salt Lake Field Office, BLM. Ten miles southeast of Ibapah, UT. Timber and grass. Active fire behavior with running, crowning and short-range spotting. Structures and sage-grouse habitat threatened.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Little Den	NV-CCD	500	---	0	Ctn	7/25	136	---	5	5	2	0	65K	BLM
Cliff Creek	WY-BTF	8,266	1,366	5	Comp	7/31	596	160	16	29	7	1	1.2M	FS
Pioneer	ID-BOF	620	270	0	Ctn	7/25	294	87	11	2	5	0	900K	FS
MM14 Highway 21	ID-BOD	4,300	2,800	50	Ctn	7/21	255	84	8	10	7	2	1.4M	CNTY
Choke Cherry	UT-SLD	1,554	0	35	Ctn	7/30	192	7	6	8	1	0	304K	BLM

### Rocky Mountain (PL 3)

New fires:	19
New large incidents:	0
Uncontained large fires:	0
Type 2 IMTs Committed:	2

**Lava Mountain**, Shoshone NF. IMT 2 (Connell). Twenty miles northwest of Dubois, WY. Timber and heavy logging slash. Moderate fire behavior with single tree torching, short-range spotting and creeping. Numerous structures threatened. Evacuations, road and trail closures in effect.

**Hayden Pass**, Pike & San Isabel NF. IMT 2 (Esperance). Twenty miles southeast of Salida, CO. Timber, heavy logging slash and chaparral. Minimal fire behavior. Evacuations, road, area and trail closures in effect.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		% Acres	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Chge	Total				Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli				
Lava Mountain	WY-SHF	875	325	0	Comp	9/1	334	73	7	20	5	0	1.8M	FS
Hayden Pass	CO-PSF	16,414	0	50	Comp	10/1	589	-159	13	22	5	1	7.3M	FS
Indian Canyon	SD-SDS	14,280	0	100	Ctn	---	77	-94	2	9	0	2	2M	ST
Dump	WY-JOX	420	0	100	Ctn	---	0	-11	0	0	0	0	NR	CNTY
Rock	NE-NBF	367	0	100	Ctn	---	3	0	0	1	0	0	13K	FS

SDS South Dakota Wildland Fire Suppression, DOF JOX Johnson County NBF Nebraska NF

### Southwest Area (PL 3)

New fires:	54
New large incidents:	1
Uncontained large fires:	0
Type 2 IMTs committed:	1

**Fuller**, Grand Canyon NP. IMT 2 (Sinclair). Four miles northeast of North Rim, AZ. Timber and medium logging slash. Minimal fire behavior. Road, area and trail closures in effect. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

\* **Benchmark**, Tonto NF. Fifteen miles east of Black Canyon City, AZ. Brush and short grass. Active fire behavior with backing. Last report unless significant activity occurs.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		% Acres	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Chge	Total				Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli				
Fuller	AZ-GCP	14,131	0	7	Comp	11/1	540	-32	13	14	5	0	5.3M	NPS
* Benchmark	AZ-TNF	1,444	---	0	Comp	7/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	5K	FS

### Alaska Area (PL 2)

New fires:	4
New large incidents:	4
Uncontained large fires:	2
Type 2 IMTs committed:	1

**McHugh**, Mat-Su Area Forestry, DOF. IMT 2 (Kurth). Two miles southeast of Anchorage, AK. Medium logging slash. Active fire behavior with wind-driven runs and flanking. Numerous residences threatened. Area and trail closures in effect.

**Tok River**, Tok Area Forestry, DOF. Started on native corporation land seven miles south of Tok, AK. Timber, light logging slash and grass. Minimal fire behavior with single tree torching, creeping and smoldering. Structures threatened.

\* **Honhosa River**, Galena Zone, BLM. Thirty-seven miles northwest of Koyukuk, AK. Timber. Moderate fire behavior with torching and backing. Last report unless significant activity occurs.

\* **Huslia River**, Galena Zone, BLM. Started on FWS land 40 miles west of Huslia, AK. Timber. Minimal fire behavior. Last report unless significant activity occurs.

\* **Chilikadrotna River**, Southwest Area Forestry, DOF. Forty-four miles northwest of Port Alsworth, AK. Timber and short grass. Active fire behavior with running and torching. Last report unless significant activity occurs.

\* **Hoholitna River**, Southwest Area Forestry, DOF. Forty miles southwest of Lime Village, AK. Timber and short grass. Moderate fire behavior with running, creeping and smoldering. Last report unless significant activity occurs.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		% Acres	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Chge	Total				Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli				
McHugh	AK-MSS	842	492	5	Ctn	8/1	189	42	3	18	4	0	875K	ST
Tok River	AK-TAS	731	0	68	Ctn	7/23	136	-9	6	0	2	0	735K	ANC
* Honhosa River	AK-GAD	10,332	---	0	Comp	9/30	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	BLM
* Huslia River	AK-GAD	5,423	---	0	Comp	8/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	FWS
* Chilikadrotna River	AK-SWS	2,300	---	0	Comp	UNK	0	---	0	0	0	0	1K	ST
* Hoholitna River	AK-SWS	300	---	0	Comp	UNK	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	ST

### Southern California Area (PL 3)

New fires: 21  
New large incidents: 0  
Uncontained large fires: 1

**Spring**, Sierra NF. Seventeen miles south of Mammoth Lakes, CA. Timber and brush. Minimal fire behavior. Road and trail closures in effect.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		% Acres	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Chge	Total				Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli				
Spring	CA-SNF	174	0	92	Ctn	7/23	92	-46	3	1	1	0	455K	FS

### Northern Rockies Area (PL 2)

New fires: 12  
New large incidents: 0  
Uncontained large fires: 1

**ODell**, Miles City Field Office, BLM. Seventeen miles south of Ashland, MT. Timber and short grass. Minimal fire behavior.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		% Acres	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Chge	Total				Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli				
ODell	MT-MCD	370	---	70	Ctn	7/21	45	18	1	5	0	0	90K	BLM

## Southern Area (PL 2)

New fires:	24
New large incidents:	0
Uncontained large fires:	1

**Taylor**, National Forests in Florida. Nine miles northeast of Sanderson, FL. Southern rough. Minimal fire behavior.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		% Acres	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Chge	Total				Chge	Total	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Taylor	FL-FNF	880	0	80	Ctn	7/22	15	0	0	2	1	0	211K	FS

Active Incident Resource Summary						
GACC	Fires	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AICC	12	41,443.9	17	20	9	545
NWCC	1	1,800	0	1	0	3
ONCC	1	5,646	1	2	0	52
OSCC	5	4,149	13	15	6	422
NRCC	4	5,726	2	8	0	95
GBCC	13	22,136	57	71	28	1,881
SWCC	17	59,551	19	29	6	754
RMCC	13	60,172.1	29	84	15	1,446
EACC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SACC	10	8,724	3	23	3	192
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>209,348</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>5,390</b>

### Fires and Acres Yesterday (by Protection):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIREs	24	2	0	0	7	5	38
	ACRES	11	300	0	0	37	0	348
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	15	3	18
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	72	1	73
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	19	2	21
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	33	0	33
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	0	3	0	0	6	3	12
	ACRES	0	8	0	0	23	6	37
Great Basin Area	FIREs	0	7	0	0	11	5	23
	ACRES	0	3,300	0	0	64	102	3,466
Southwest Area	FIREs	13	11	0	1	5	24	54
	ACRES	2	33	0	0	10	1,331	1,376
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	1	2	0	0	6	10	19
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	253	253
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Southern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	24	0	24
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	191	0	191
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>214</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>3,641</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>5,780</b>

**Fires and Acres Year-to-Date (by Protection):**

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	174	0	0	323	9	<b>506</b>
	ACRES	0	338,438	0	0	91,264	3	<b>429,705</b>
Northwest Area	FIREs	169	76	20	8	556	261	<b>1,090</b>
	ACRES	2,762	38,719	147	0	4,048	906	<b>46,582</b>
Northern California Area	FIREs	67	5	0	20	1,342	193	<b>1,627</b>
	ACRES	123	11	0	3	20,800	8,625	<b>29,562</b>
Southern California Area	FIREs	7	50	4	20	1,826	208	<b>2,115</b>
	ACRES	7	26,016	269	25	19,337	47,648	<b>93,302</b>
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	483	49	8	6	661	155	<b>1,362</b>
	ACRES	3,331	2,185	1,402	3	12,194	2,960	<b>22,075</b>
Great Basin Area	FIREs	12	328	5	23	334	195	<b>897</b>
	ACRES	16	124,636	3	23	38,674	7,788	<b>171,140</b>
Southwest Area	FIREs	522	173	7	38	714	632	<b>2,086</b>
	ACRES	14,418	65,473	5,251	31,721	96,010	218,937	<b>431,810</b>
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	473	189	10	12	626	246	<b>1,556</b>
	ACRES	1,638	14,469	480	1,425	413,688	42,743	<b>474,443</b>
Eastern Area	FIREs	490	0	25	19	4,939	343	<b>5,816</b>
	ACRES	1,906	0	1,087	910	29,988	7,111	<b>41,002</b>
Southern Area	FIREs	325	0	18	54	12,842	396	<b>13,635</b>
	ACRES	132,673	0	128	27,567	856,296	35,816	<b>1,052,480</b>
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>		<b>2,548</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>24,163</b>	<b>2,638</b>	<b>30,690</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>		<b>156,874</b>	<b>609,947</b>	<b>8,767</b>	<b>61,677</b>	<b>1,582,299</b>	<b>372,537</b>	<b>2,792,101</b>

<b>Ten Year Average Fires (2006 – 2015 as of today)</b>	<b>42,512</b>
<b>Ten Year Average Acres (2006 – 2015 as of today)</b>	<b>3,471,733</b>

**Prescribed Fires and Acres Yesterday (by Ownership):**

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIREs	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ACRES	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	20	0	20
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	490	0	490
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>		1	0	0	0	20	0	21
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>		4,000	0	0	0	490	0	4,490

**Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date (by Ownership):**

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	7	0	0	2	1	<b>10</b>
	ACRES	0	31,664	0	0	1,566	38	<b>33,268</b>
Northwest Area	FIREs	8	21	6	0	0	149	<b>184</b>
	ACRES	4,752	1,990	356	0	0	23,858	<b>30,956</b>
Northern California Area	FIREs	4	1	9	8	0	125	<b>147</b>
	ACRES	41	90	3,356	328	0	8,244	<b>12,059</b>
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	5	4	1	0	136	<b>146</b>
	ACRES	0	71	422	760	0	3,587	<b>4,840</b>
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	12	12	53	11	14	149	<b>251</b>
	ACRES	5,316	4,358	12,318	651	698	14,894	<b>38,235</b>
Great Basin Area	FIREs	4	23	6	5	36	73	<b>147</b>
	ACRES	110	2,296	3,584	128	915	25,780	<b>32,813</b>
Southwest Area	FIREs	8	30	3	8	1	103	<b>153</b>
	ACRES	894	22,071	92	2,331	2	62,524	<b>87,914</b>
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	15	33	57	24	76	69	<b>274</b>
	ACRES	1,266	2,908	26,221	10,952	4,482	27,771	<b>73,600</b>
Eastern Area	FIREs	46	0	347	23	891	180	<b>1,487</b>
	ACRES	45,655	0	50,823	5,774	61,229	56,090	<b>219,571</b>
Southern Area	FIREs	16	0	176	65	9,867	907	<b>11,031</b>
	ACRES	1,615	0	157,938	51,546	664,160	829,043	<b>1,704,302</b>
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>		<b>113</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>10,887</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>13,830</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>		<b>59,649</b>	<b>65,448</b>	<b>255,110</b>	<b>72,470</b>	<b>733,052</b>	<b>1,051,829</b>	<b>2,237,558</b>

\*\*\* 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	0	2	543	93,613
YUKON TERRITORY	1	218	43	16,366
ALBERTA	6	296	1,048	610,512
NORTHWEST TERRITORY	0	983	160	145,167
SASKATCHEWAN	6	2,997	323	154,000
MANITOBA	1	2	169	33,795
ONTARIO	4	1	394	86,390
QUEBEC	1	0	447	24,764
NEWFOUNDLAND	0	2,780	70	10,954
NEW BRUNSWICK	3	0	236	264
NOVA SCOTIA	0	3	204	335
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	0	0	6	19
NATIONAL PARKS	0	0	41	5,539
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7,281</b>	<b>3,684</b>	<b>1,181,719</b>

\* 1 Hectare = 2.47 Acres

**Predictive Services Discussion:** A strong, upper ridge will expand across the U.S. as the troughs on the coasts weaken. Moisture from Mexico will be shut off, but moisture trapped in the Four Corners region will continue to produce afternoon thunderstorms across the region. Isolated thunderstorms are also possible along the mountain ranges of the Northwest. Scattered thunderstorms will form over the Upper Midwest and along the Gulf Coast. Very hot weather will continue across most of the central and eastern U.S. except warm across the Northeast. The desert Southwest will also remain hot while the Interior West warms. The Pacific Northwest will be mild. In Alaska, scattered showers and a few thunderstorms will move across most of the southern and central areas. Temperatures will continue to cool statewide.

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



## HEAT DISORDERS

*Firefighter Health & First Aid*

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 medevaced 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 medevaced 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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