

National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Thursday, June 1st, 2017 0530 MT
National Preparedness Level 2

National Fire Activity

Initial attack activity:	Light (63 new fires)
New large incidents:	2
Large fires contained:	1
Uncontained large fires:**	3
Area Command Teams Committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	1
Type 1 IMTs committed:	2
Type 2 IMTs committed:	0

**Uncontained large fires include only fires being managed under a full suppression strategy.

[Link](#) to Geographic Area daily reports.

Active Incident Resource Summary						
GACC	Fires	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AICC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NWCC	2	204	2	5	0	80
ONCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
OSCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
GBCC	2	5,615	0	17	0	95
SWCC	6	41,629	16	32	6	781
RMCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
EACC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SACC	6	187,898	1	70	5	575
Total	16	235,346	19	124	11	1,531

Southwest Area (PL 3)

New fires:	12
New large incidents:	0
Uncontained large fires:	0
Type 1 IMTs Committed	1

Pinal, Tonto NF. Transfer of command from IMT 1 (Day) back to the local unit will occur tomorrow. Six miles south of Globe, AZ. Timber and chaparral. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering and creeping. Numerous structures threatened. Road, area and trail closures in effect.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Pinal	AZ-TNF	7,193	22	70	Comp	06/15	447	-163	9	14	3	0	7.9M	FS
Davis	AZ-A3S	546	0	100	Ctn	---	33	-18	1	2	0	0	14K	ST

A3S Southeast District, Arizona DOF

Southern Area (PL 2)

New fires:	22
New large incidents:	1
Uncontained large fires:	1
Type 1 IMTs committed:	1
NIMOs committed:	1

West Mims, Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge. Unified command between Florida IMT 1 (Leneave) and NIMO (Quesinberry). Sixteen miles southeast of Fargo, GA. Timber and southern rough. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Numerous structures threatened. Road, area and trail closures in effect.

* **Crater Hill**, Avon Park Air Base, DOD. Seven miles southwest of River Ranch, FL. Southern rough. Active fire behavior with wind driven runs, flanking and backing. Structures threatened

South Rum Creek, Florida Forest Service. Fifteen miles west of Venus, FL. Southern rough and short grass. Active fire behavior with running, flanking and spotting. Structures threatened. No new information.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
West Mims	GA-OKR	152,515	0	65	Comp	11/01	512	-10	1	56	5	4	44.5M	FWS
* Crater Hill	FL-APQ	2,200	---	25	Comp	06/09	12	---	0	5	0	0	10K	DOD
South Rum Creek	FL-FLS	400	0	30	Ctn	UNK	21	0	0	3	0	0	6K	ST

Great Basin (PL 1)

New Fires:	14
New large incidents:	1
Uncontained large fires:	2

* **Pence**, Mountain Home Air Force Base, DOD. Seven miles Southwest of Hammett, ID. Short grass and brush. Moderate fire behavior.

Mile Marker 166, Vernal Field Office, BLM. Nine miles east of Jensen, UT. Short grass and brush. Minimal fire behavior. Structures threatened.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Pence	ID-MHQ	3,194	---	90	Ctn	06/01	32	---	0	6	0	0	15K	DOD
Mile Marker 166	UT-VLD	2,421	1,501	40	Ctn	06/01	63	-28	0	11	0	0	75K	BLM

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

Area	BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	40	0	0	77	5 122
	ACRES	0	2,071	0	0	184	1 2,256
Northwest Area	FIREs	4	7	2	0	57	36 106
	ACRES	4	203	1	0	104	185 497
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	1	1	1	303	35 341
	ACRES	0	401	70	1	452	14 938
Southern California Area	FIREs	4	20	0	6	986	68 1,084
	ACRES	8	241	0	3	21,723	335 22,310
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	272	10	3	0	107	18 410
	ACRES	865	43	231	0	540	9 1,688
Great Basin Area	FIREs	6	82	0	7	112	11 218
	ACRES	3	6,452	0	4	919	4 7,382
Southwest Area	FIREs	302	105	5	13	330	219 974
	ACRES	11,597	13,629	53	1,176	68,000	57,595 152,050
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	118	35	6	2	224	50 435
	ACRES	2,014	190	199	58	467,727	1,993 472,181
Eastern Area	FIREs	338	0	10	14	2,183	235 2,780
	ACRES	695	0	19	129	8,365	3,062 12,270
Southern Area	FIREs	255	8	29	26	17,572	304 18,194
	ACRES	60,250	36	151,304	53,054	1,272,535	24,374 1,561,553
TOTAL FIRES:	1,299	308	56	69	21,951	981	24,664
TOTAL ACRES:	75,436	23,266	151,877	54,425	1,840,549	87,572	2,233,125

Ten Year Average Fires (2007 2016 as of today)	26,290
Ten Year Average Acres (2007 2016 as of today)	1,150,216

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
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	3	3
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	99	99
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	1	0	1
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	0	1	0	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	177	0	116	293
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	0	0	1	0	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	92	0	0	92
Great Basin Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	16	288	304
Southwest Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	1	0	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	26	0	0	26
Southern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	8	8
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	672	672
TOTAL FIRES:	0	0	3	1	9	5	18
TOTAL ACRES:	0	0	295	1	688	503	1,487

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

Area	BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	0	0	6	1	7
	ACRES	0	0	0	64,850	100	64,950
Northwest Area	FIREs	2	15	4	1	0	74
	ACRES	798	1,685	4,761	38	0	7,272 14,554
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	5	6	10	0	97
	ACRES	0	654	239	256	0	8,356 9,505
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	3	4	2	0	156
	ACRES	0	62	314	477	0	3,521 4,374
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	6	15	38	6	9	154
	ACRES	442	6,705	17,941	752	506	5,976 32,322
Great Basin Area	FIREs	3	18	5	6	26	116
	ACRES	24	1,628	933	43	797	11,633 15,058
Southwest Area	FIREs	20	32	2	4	4	142
	ACRES	2,851	46,871	4,894	844	244	55,396 111,100
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	11	28	27	10	66	71 213
	ACRES	498	2,803	11,877	2,370	2,661	39,449 59,658
Eastern Area	FIREs	51	0	168	22	1,109	171 1,521
	ACRES	26,679	0	26,114	6,148	87,140	64,565 210,646
Southern Area	FIREs	44	0	118	28	54,255	660 55,105
	ACRES	6,574	0	89,476	133,644	1,404,784	606,819 2,241,297
TOTAL FIRES:	137	116	372	89	55,475	1,396	57,585
TOTAL ACRES:	37,866	60,408	156,549	144,572	1,560,982	803,087	2,763,464

*** 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	24	0	128	146
YUKON TERRITORY	1	1,400	12	2,124
ALBERTA	42	459	416	1,493
NORTHWEST TERRITORY	7	71	11	73
SASKATCHEWAN	2	0	87	470
MANITOBA	0	0	47	676
ONTARIO	0	0	72	54
QUEBEC	0	0	56	323
NEWFOUNDLAND	1	0	18	21
NEW BRUNSWICK	0	0	40	23
NOVA SCOTIA	1	0	123	713
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	0	0	2	7
NATIONAL PARKS	8	108	29	2,358
TOTALS	86	2,038	1,041	8,480

* 1 Hectare = 2.47 Acres

Predictive Services Discussion: Scattered, primarily wet thunderstorms will continue across the Pacific Northwest, Northern Rockies and northern Great Basin as the cold front slowly pushes further inland. The convection centered over the northwestern states will extend southward along the Continental Divide into New Mexico and will become predominately dry across the Four Corners region. Looking east, showers and storms will continue along the Gulf Coast, including Florida, as a stationary front lingers over the Deep South. Warming conditions are expected across the Great Plains and the Northeast as high pressure moves east out of the Rockies. Looking north to Alaska, high pressure will strengthen over the state. Most areas across the interior will see a return to above normal temperatures and dry conditions.

<https://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 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.faq.org/health/Sick-V2/Heat-Disorders.html>