

National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Friday, February 12, 2021 – 0800 MDT
National Preparedness Level 1

National Fire Activity (February 5, 2021 – February 11, 2021):

Initial attack activity:	(208 new fires)
New large incidents:	5
Large fires contained:	5
Uncontained large fires:***	0
Area Command teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	2
Type 2 IMTs committed:	0

Nationally, there are 0 fires being managed under a strategy other than full suppression.

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

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

[Link](#) to Understanding the IMSR.

This report will post every Friday at 0800 Mountain Time unless significant activity occurs.

IMT 1 (GB Team 1) has been assigned in support of Idaho state COVID-19 response operations.

Active Incident Resource Summary						
GACC	Incidents	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AICC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NWCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
OSCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
GBCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
RMCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
EACC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SACC	4	6,483	0	2	0	11
Total	4	6,483	0	2	0	11

Southern Area (PL 1)

New fires:	131
New large incidents:	4
Uncontained large fires:	0

Incident Name	Unit	Size		% Acres	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Chge	Total				Chge	Total	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Brent Twig	TX-TXS	1,100	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	ST
* Daphne Prairie	TX-TXS	747	---	100	Ctn	---	1	---	0	0	0	0	NR	ST
* Smutgrass	FL-FLS	430	---	100	Ctn	---	7	---	0	2	0	0	4K	ST
* North Jones	TX-TXS	4,000	---	100	CTN	---	2	---	0	0	0	0	NR	ST

TXS – Texas A&M Forest Service FLS – Florida Forest Service

Rocky Mountain Area (PL 1)

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

Incident Name	Unit	Size		% Acres	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Chge	Total				Chge	Total	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Bear Creek	CO-JEX	536	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	0	CNTY

JEX – Jefferson County

Fires and Acres (by Protection) from February 5, 2021 to February 11, 2021:

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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	28	6	34
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIREs	4	5	1	0	4	0	14
	ACRES	33	5	0	0	146	0	184
Southwest Area	FIREs	1	0	0	0	1	3	5
	ACRES	1	0	0	0	0	18	19
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	195	0	195
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	9	1	10
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	973	0	973
Southern Area	FIREs	8	0	0	0	113	10	131
	ACRES	59	0	0	0	1,123	267	1,449
TOTAL FIRES:		13	5	1	0	169	20	208
TOTAL ACRES:		93	5	0	0	2,444	286	2,828

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

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	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	114	13	127
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	235	55	290
Southern California Area	FIREs	1	2	0	0	252	40	295
	ACRES	2	6	0	0	944	1,103	2,055
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	9	1	0	0	11	3	24
	ACRES	1,006	5	0	0	5,262	1	6,274
Great Basin Area	FIREs	5	19	1	0	13	4	42
	ACRES	34	8	0	0	147	0	189
Southwest Area	FIREs	37	9	0	1	17	19	83
	ACRES	135	8	0	0	47	1,297	1,487
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	1	1	0	1	17	3	23
	ACRES	0	0	0	1	2,935	45	2,981
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	15	4	19
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	988	3	991
Southern Area	FIREs	94	0	7	2	1,633	42	1,778
	ACRES	2,728	0	6,435	0	29,970	1,055	40,189
TOTAL FIRES:		147	33	8	4	2,072	128	2,392
TOTAL ACRES:		3,905	27	6,435	1	40,529	3,560	54,458

Ten Year Average Fires (2011 – 2020 as of today)	2,675
Ten Year Average Acres (2011 – 2020 as of today)	51,644

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

***Additional wildfire information is available through the Geographic Areas at <https://gacc.nifc.gov/>

Predictive Services Discussion: Arctic air will continue to pour into the central US with record breaking temperatures likely in some locations, especially on the Plains. Multiple winter storms are expected across the southern Plains before pivoting and moving into the Ohio Valley, Mid-Atlantic, and Northeast early and late next week. Much of the CONUS will receive precipitation over the next week except portions of the northern Plains and Prairies and the Mojave and Sonoran Deserts. Heavy snow is likely across many of the mountains in the West with lower elevation snow also likely in portions of the West.

Given the very cold air moving into the CONUS and cold fronts pushing into Mexico, there will be limited potential for critical fire weather conditions. However, dry and breezy conditions are possible in portions of the Southwest ahead of approaching cold fronts at times.



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. 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
 - Dark yellow or orange urine.

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, removing clothing so that sweat can evaporate, and 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 – when 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, and fan 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 immediately, by air if possible, as their condition may worsen suddenly.

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 the 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.

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.

Resources:

[Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations](#)

[Fitness and Work Capacity, PMS 304-2](#)

<http://www.faqs.org/health/Sick-V2/Heat-Disorders.html>

[Incident Response Pocket Guide \(IRPG\), PMS 461](#)

Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.

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