# National Interagency Coordination Center <br> <br> Incident Management Situation Report <br> <br> Incident Management Situation Report <br> Friday, May 15, 2020 - 0800 MT <br> National Preparedness Level 1 

## National Fire Activity:

Initial attack activity:
New large incidents:
Large fires contained:
Uncontained large fires:***
Area Command teams committed:
NIMOs committed:
Type 1 IMTs committed:
Type 2 IMTs committed:

Light (183 new fires)
1
2
10
0
1
0
2

Nationally, there are 3 large 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 be posted Monday - Friday at 0800 Mountain time unless significant activity occurs.
NIMO (Houseman) has been assigned to COVID-19 support at Forest Service headquarters in Washington D.C.

| Active Incident Resource Summary |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GACC | Incidents | Cumulative <br> Acres | Crews | Engines | Helicopters | Total <br> 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 | 3 | 40,940 | 10 | 15 | 7 | 384 |
| SWCC | 1 | 475 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 70 |
| RMCC | 1 | 70 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 11 |
| EACC | 2 | 690 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 17 |
| SACC | 28 | 43,565 | 1 | 50 | 10 | 423 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 5 , 7 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 5}$ |

## Southern Area (PL 2)

New fires:
New large incidents: 1
Uncontained large fires: 6
Type 2 IMTs committed: 2
5 Mile Swamp, Florida Forest Service. IMT 2 (FL Forest Service Blue Team). IMT is also managing Hurst Hammock. Two miles south of Milton, FL. Southern rough and brush. Moderate fire behavior.

Hurst Hammock, Florida Forest Service. Five miles west of Pensacola, FL. Southern rough. Moderate fire behavior.
$36^{\text {th }}$ Ave SE, Florida Forest Service. IMT 2 (FL Forest Service Green Team). Includes previously reported $22^{\text {nd }}$ Ave SE. Fifteen miles east of Destin, FL. Southern rough. Extreme fire behavior with group torching, crowning and long-range spotting. Evacuations in effect. Structures threatened.

Moonfish, Big Cypress National Preserve, NPS. Thirty-two miles southwest of Doral, FL. Hardwood litter and tall grass. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Numerous structures threatened. Area, road and trail closures in effect. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

High Hill, National Forests in Florida, USFS. Three miles northeast of Flagler Beach, FL. Southern rough. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering.

Musset Bayou, Florida Forest Service. Eight miles east of Destin, FL. Southern rough. Active fire behavior.

* Deakle Road, Alabama Forestry Commission. Started on private land 8 miles south of Theodore, AL. Brush. Moderate fire behavior. Last narrative report unless significant activity occurs.

| Incident Name | Unit | Size |  | \% | Ctn/ <br> Comp | Est | Personnel |  | Resources |  |  | Strc <br> Lost | $\begin{gathered} \$ \$ \\ \text { CTD } \end{gathered}$ | Origin Own |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Acres | Chge |  |  |  | Total | Chge | Crw | Eng | Heli |  |  |  |
| 5 Mile Swamp | FL-FLS | 2,215 | 0 | 97 | Ctn | 5/20 | 12 | -74 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 22 | 190K | ST |
| Hurst Hammock | FL-FLS | 1,191 | 0 | 98 | Ctn | 5/18 | 2 | -54 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 176K | ST |
| $36^{\text {th }}$ Ave SE | FL-FLS | 8,000 | 4,500 | 10 | Ctn | 5/20 | 54 | 54 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 46K | ST |
| Moonfish | FL-BCP | 25,834 | 134 | 15 | Ctn | 5/31 | 88 | -9 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 1.2M | NPS |
| High Hill | FL-FNF | 545 | 0 | 80 | Ctn | 5/16 | 24 | -2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 400K | FS |
| Musset Bayou | FL-FLS | 343 | 0 | 87 | Ctn | 5/18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 283K | ST |
| * Deakle Road | AL-ALS | 400 | --- | 70 | Comp | 5/15 | 0 | --- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5K | PRI |
| Glendale Drive | FL-FLS | 125 | 0 | 100 | Ctn | --- | 0 | -24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16K | ST |

Large Fires Being Managed With a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned

| County Line | FL-FLS | 500 | --- | 80 | Comp | UNK | 2 | --- | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | NR | ST |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fox | FL-FLS | 920 | --- | 95 | Comp | UNK | 0 | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $16 K$ | ST |

## Great Basin Area (PL 1)

New fires:
Uncontained large fires:

Taft, Humboldt-Toiyabe NF, USFS. Twenty-two miles northeast of Ely, NV. Brush and timber. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering and creeping. Reduction in acreage due to more accurate mapping.

Saddle, Northeast Area, Utah DNR. One mile north of Midway, UT. Chaparral, brush and tall grass. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering and creeping. Numerous structures threatened. Area, road and trail closures in effect.

Basin, Arizona Strip Field Office, BLM. Twenty miles southeast of Mesquite, NV. Timber, brush and short grass. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Structures threatened.

| Incident Name | Unit | Size |  | \% | Ctn/ Comp | Est | Personnel |  | Resources |  |  | Strc <br> Lost | $\begin{gathered} \$ \$ \\ \text { CTD } \end{gathered}$ | Origin Own |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Acres | Chge |  |  |  | Total | Chge | Crw | Eng | Heli |  |  |  |
| Taft | NV-HTF | 1,118 | -335 | 75 | Ctn | 5/15 | 188 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 571K | FS |
| Saddle | UT-NES | 683 | 53 | 69 | Ctn | 5/15 | 133 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 281K | ST |
| Basin | AZ-ASD | 38,804 | 516 | 85 | Ctn | 5/18 | 63 | -73 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1.8M | BLM |

## Southwest Area (PL 2)

New fires:
New large incidents:
Uncontained large fires:

8
0
1

Lumberton, Chama District, New Mexico State Forestry Division. Five miles east of Lumberton, NM. Timber. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering and creeping. Structures threatened.

| Incident Name | Unit | Size |  | \% | Ctn/ Comp | Est | Personnel |  | Resources |  |  | Strc <br> Lost | $\begin{gathered} \$ \$ \\ \text { CTD } \end{gathered}$ | Origin Own |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Acres | Chge |  |  |  | Total | Chge | Crw | Eng | Heli |  |  |  |
| Lumberton | NM-N1S | 434 | 0 | 75 | Ctn | 5/17 | 70 | -52 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 462K | ST |

Fires and Acres Yesterday (by Protection):

| Area |  | BIA | BLM | FWS | NPS | ST/OT | USFS | TOTAL |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alaska Area | FIRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | $\mathbf{4}$ |
|  | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| Northwest Area | FIRES | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 45 | 7 | $\mathbf{5 4}$ |
|  | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 193 | 18 | $\mathbf{2 1 4}$ |
| Northern California Area | FIRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | $\mathbf{6}$ |
|  | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| Southern California Area | FIRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $\mathbf{1}$ |
|  | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| Northern Rockies Area | FIRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ |
|  | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| Great Basin Area | FIRES | 4 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 5 | $\mathbf{5 7}$ |
|  | ACRES | 1 | 867 | 0 | 0 | 685 | 636 | $\mathbf{2 , 1 9 0}$ |
| Rocky Mountain Area | FIRES | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | $\mathbf{8}$ |
|  | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| Eastern Area | FIRES | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ |
|  | FIRES | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | $\mathbf{1 7}$ |
| TOTAL FIRES: | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 | $\mathbf{3 1}$ |
| TOTAL ACRES: | FIRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 1 | $\mathbf{3 4}$ |
|  | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,960 | 45 | $\mathbf{7 , 0 0 5}$ |

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

| Area |  | BIA | BLM | FWS | NPS | ST/OT | USFS | TOTAL |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alaska Area | FIRES | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 8 | $\mathbf{7 0}$ |
|  | ACRES | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 154 | 16 | $\mathbf{1 7 1}$ |
| Northwest Area | FIRES | 46 | 21 | 2 | 0 | 289 | 49 | 407 |
|  | ACRES | 397 | 1,125 | 1,002 | 0 | 509 | 32 | $\mathbf{3 , 0 6 7}$ |
| Northern California Area | FIRES | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 625 | 62 | $\mathbf{6 9 5}$ |
|  | ACRES | 1 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 881 | 406 | $\mathbf{1 , 3 5 5}$ |
| Southern California Area | FIRES | 2 | 22 | 1 | 0 | 605 | 70 | $\mathbf{7 0 0}$ |
|  | ACRES | 2 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 774 | 152 | $\mathbf{9 6 0}$ |
| Northern Rockies Area | FIRES | 340 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 176 | 48 | $\mathbf{5 6 6}$ |
|  | ACRES | 2,406 | 3 | 142 | 0 | 8,680 | 350 | $\mathbf{1 1 , 5 8 1}$ |
| Great Basin Area | FIRES | 11 | 86 | 10 | 6 | 177 | 25 | $\mathbf{3 1 5}$ |
|  | ACRES | 39 | 37,738 | 0 | 42 | 1,614 | 906 | $\mathbf{4 0 , 3 4 0}$ |
| Southwest Area | FIRES | 141 | 66 | 2 | 5 | 153 | 218 | $\mathbf{5 8 5}$ |
|  | ACRES | 569 | 291 | 24 | 2 | 4,208 | 1,325 | $\mathbf{6 , 4 2 0}$ |
| Rocky Mountain Area | FIRES | 106 | 24 | 4 | 0 | 198 | 36 | $\mathbf{3 6 8}$ |
|  | ACRES | 608 | 152 | 362 | 0 | 28,512 | 1,266 | $\mathbf{3 0 , 9 0 1}$ |
| Eastern Area | FIRES | 250 | 0 | 27 | 1 | 3,867 | 237 | $\mathbf{4 , 3 8 2}$ |
|  | ACRES | 260 | 0 | 1,457 | 1 | 13,642 | 1,452 | $\mathbf{1 6 , 8 1 2}$ |
| Southern Area | FIRES | 194 | 86 | 15 | 21 | 6,605 | 249 | $\mathbf{7 , 1 7 0}$ |
|  | ACRES | 17,788 | 404 | 3,125 | 3,005 | 176,299 | 21,722 | $\mathbf{2 2 2 , 3 4 4}$ |
| TOTAL FIRES: |  | $\mathbf{1 , 0 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{6 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 7 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 2 5 8}$ |
| TOTAL ACRES: |  | $\mathbf{2 2 , 0 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 , 8 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 1 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 0 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 5 , 2 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 , 6 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 3 , 9 5 4}$ |


| Ten Year Average Fires (2010 - 2019 as of today) | 19,797 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Ten Year Average Acres (2010 - 2019 as of today) | 978,548 |

***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/

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 | $\mathbf{0}$ |
|  | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| Northwest Area | FIRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ |
|  | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{4}$ |
| Northern California Area | FIRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ |
|  | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| Southern California Area | FIRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $\mathbf{1}$ |
|  | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 113 | $\mathbf{1 1 3}$ |
| Northern Rockies Area | FIRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ |
|  | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| Great Basin Area | FIRES | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ |
|  | ACRES | 0 | 250 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | $\mathbf{2 7 5}$ |
| Rocky Mountain Area | FIRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ |
|  | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| Southern Area | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ |
|  | FIRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ |
|  | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ |

***Prescribed fire acres are for reference only and may not reflect the most up-to-date information. ***Official prescribed fire accomplishment reporting occurs through agency specific systems of record.

Predictive Services Discussion: A weak area of high pressure will move onto the West Coast during the day producing warming and drying conditions along the coast and inland into the Great Basin. The weakened low pressure area from the previous days' rain events will move east to the Continental Divide producing scattered showers and storms from the Canadian border south into Colorado. High pressure will remain entrenched over the Southeast as warm and dry conditions continue across Florida, Georgia, and Alabama. Scattered storms are expected across the Mississippi and Ohio River Valleys as a weak cold front moves east. In Alaska, high pressure will regain a foothold over the state as warm and dry conditions return.

## HEAT STRESS

Firefighter Health \& First Aid

The body releases more than 70 percent of the energy used by muscles during activity as heat. As a result, heat loss is crucial to prevent an excessive rise in body temperature during firefighting activities. If heat exchange between the body and the environment is impaired, such as in hot or humid environments, firefighter performance can be substantially impaired.

A heat-related illness (HRI) is a potentially fatal disorder caused by elevated body temperatures from internal heat produced by activity or external environmental heat added to the body that cannot be removed to maintain normal body temperature.

Symptoms of an HRI may be difficult to recognize and may occur in no particular order. They may include:

- Profuse sweating with cool, clammy skin leading to hot dry skin.
- Muscle cramps and weakness.
- Dizziness, headache, and irritability.
- Rapid, weak pulse.
- Vomiting.
- Loss of consciousness.

If you suspect a heat illness, stop work and begin treatments to cool down the body and consider further procedures.

Considerations for mitigation during firefighting activity:

- Ability to handle heat is different between individuals and varies on a daily basis.
- Performing physical tasks, such as hiking up hills, is our largest producer of body heat.
- Hikes into a fire typically raise your body temperature 1-2 degrees Fahrenheit.
- At elevated body temperatures, the risk of heat-related illness has a lesser margin of error.
- Maintain low skin temperature when possible, as it allows heat transfer from the body.
- Pack weights exceeding 25 percent of body weight add to the demand for an activity.
- Recovery of high body temperature requires:
- Reduction of work output.
- Removal from sources of heat.
- Proper nutrition and hydration strategies.

Note: Recovery is not just a shift-to-shift concept. It is also task-to-task and even a minute-to-minute process.

