

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Thursday, May 3, 2018 – 0800 MT
National Preparedness Level 2**

National Fire Activity

Initial attack activity:	Light (167) new fires
New large incidents:	4
Large fires contained:	1
Uncontained large fires:**	7
Area Command teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	2
Type 2 IMTs committed:	1

Nationally, there are 4 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.

Active Incident Resource Summary						
GACC	Incidents	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AICC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NWCC	1	300	0	3	0	13
ONCC	1	244	2	0	0	70
OSCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
GBCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWCC	10	110,515	19	88	8	992
RMCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
EACC	4	3,634	1	15	1	69
SACC	17	51,038	17	109	5	807
Total	33	165,731	39	215	14	1,951

Southwest Area (PL 3)

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

Tinder, Coconino NF. IMT 1 (Day). Twenty miles northeast of Pine, AZ. Timber. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Numerous residences threatened. Evacuations, road, area and trail closures in effect. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

Rattlesnake, Fort Apache Agency, BIA. Twenty-four miles southwest of Alpine, AZ. Timber. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Road, area and trail closures in effect.

OK Bar, Socorro District, New Mexico State Forestry. Forty miles south of Animas, NM. Brush and short grass. Moderate fire behavior with uphill runs. Last narrative report unless significant activity occurs.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Tinder	AZ-COF	12,286	863	12	Ctn	5/31	648	-47	14	44	7	47	4.4M	FS
Rattlesnake	AZ-FTA	26,072	0	86	Ctn	5/11	179	-61	3	6	0	0	11M	BIA
Large Fires Being Managed With a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
OK Bar	NM-N3S	55,500	4,383	52	Comp	5/15	72	2	2	5	1	0	200K	ST

Southern Area (PL 3)

New fires: 76
 New large incidents: 3
 Uncontained large fires: 3
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 1
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 1

McDannald, Texas A&M Forest Service. IMT 1 (Dueitt). Started on private land 21 miles west of Ft. Davis, TX. Tall grass. Active fire behavior with wind-driven runs, running and short-range spotting. Numerous structures threatened. Evacuations and area closures in effect.

Avian Complex, Big Cypress National Preserve, NPS. IMT 2 (Parrish) mobilizing. Fifteen miles northeast of Everglades City, FL. Southern rough and tall grass. Active fire behavior with running, flanking and backing. Structures threatened. Area and trail closures in effect.

* **Beagley**, Oklahoma DOF. Three miles southeast of Jennings, OK. Timber. Active fire behavior with running, torching and flanking. Residences threatened.

* **Railroad**, Texas A&M Forest Service. Started on private land eight miles southeast of Valentine, TX. Tall Grass, brush and short grass. Active fire behavior with running and running. Structures threatened.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
McDannald	TX-TXS	12,000	2,000	15	Ctn	5/11	265	229	0	57	0	0	1K	PRI
Avian Complex	FL-BCP	18,405	613	40	Comp	5/31	94	5	1	1	3	3	1K	NPS
* Beagley	OK-OKS	810	---	60	Ctn	5/04	76	---	0	30	0	0	59K	ST
* Railroad	TX-TXS	400	---	90	Ctn	5/04	19	---	0	2	0	0	1K	PRI
* Peach Orchard	KY-KYS	130	---	100	Ctn	---	13	---	2	0	0	0	5K	PRI
Large Fires Being Managed With a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
Context	FL-EVP	1,047	---	70	Comp	UNK	15	---	0	2	1	0	420K	NPS

KYS – Kentucky DOF EVP – Everglades National Park, NPS

Eastern Area (PL 3)

New fires: 83
 New large incidents: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 2

North County Road 7, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. Fifteen miles northwest of Greenbush, MN. Timber, brush and tall grass. No new information.

* **Fields Run**, Pennsylvania Division of Forest Fire Protection. Eight miles north of Snow Shoe, PA. Hardwood Litter, chaparral and brush. Active fire behavior with wind-driven runs, backing and creeping. Structures threatened.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
North County Road 7	MN-MNS	3,200	---	90	Ctn	UNK	24	---	0	2	0	0	10K	ST
* Fields Run	PA-PAS	500	---	75	Ctn	UNK	0	---	0	0	0	0	30K	ST

Fires and Acres Yesterday (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	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
	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	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
	ACRES	2	0	0	0	4,383	0	4,385
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ACRES	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eastern Area	FIRES	16	0	0	0	59	8	83
	ACRES	3	0	0	0	467	9	479
Southern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	75	1	76
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	456	0	456
TOTAL FIRES:		18	0	1	0	139	9	167
TOTAL ACRES:		6	0	0	0	5,306	9	5,321

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	10	3	14
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	19	1	20
Northwest Area	FIRES	19	14	1	0	42	22	98
	ACRES	240	52	4	0	122	2	420
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	6	0	0	276	26	308
	ACRES	0	10	0	0	195	286	491
Southern California Area	FIRES	4	3	0	1	433	55	496
	ACRES	1	38	0	250	2,250	13	2,552
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	142	1	0	0	25	13	181
	ACRES	1,118	1	0	0	625	19	1,763
Great Basin Area	FIRES	4	63	0	8	97	13	185
	ACRES	47	759	0	35	1,980	73	2,894
Southwest Area	FIRES	235	55	4	10	265	183	752
	ACRES	20,617	1,951	215	3,288	170,476	27,985	224,532
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	84	26	5	3	213	27	358
	ACRES	2,170	72	1,712	7	184,523	222	188,706
Eastern Area	FIRES	274	0	1	9	1,594	209	2,087
	ACRES	3,693	0	21	177	6,132	6,726	16,749
Southern Area	FIRES	384	67	26	31	13,004	228	13,740
	ACRES	115,011	310	2,622	14,352	788,538	21,803	942,636
TOTAL FIRES:		1,146	236	37	62	15,959	779	18,219
TOTAL ACRES:		142,897	3,193	4,574	18,109	1,154,860	57,130	1,380,763

Ten Year Average Fires (2007 – 2016 as of today)	19,836
Ten Year Average Acres (2007 – 2016 as of today)	976,062

Prescribed Fires and Acres Yesterday (by Ownership):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	230	0	230
Northwest Area	FIRES	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ACRES	40	0	0	0	0	0	40
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	00	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	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	200	200
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1,065	0	1,065
Eastern Area	FIRES	1	0	2	0	12	1	16
	ACRES	12	0	79	0	1,677	56	1,824
Southern Area	FIRES	0	0	1	0	184	8	193
	ACRES	0	0	155	0	4,281	7,981	12,417
TOTAL FIRES:		2	0	3	0	197	10	212
TOTAL ACRES:		52	0	234	0	7,253	8,237	15,776

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	3	0	6	1	10
	ACRES	0	0	56	0	1,312	70	1,438
Northwest Area	FIRES	11	22	6	2	0	77	118
	ACRES	1,184	1,909	985	5	0	12,415	16,498
Northern California Area	FIRES	1	3	6	9	0	113	132
	ACRES	5	1,792	4,824	435	0	14,367	21,423
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	2	0	0	0	116	118
	ACRES	0	65	0	0	0	11,092	11,157
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	7	10	2	2	2	46	69
	ACRES	2,250	1,450	1,558	203	116	7,766	13,343
Great Basin Area	FIRES	2	16	2	5	32	54	111
	ACRES	75	1,904	40	80	926	10,378	13,403
Southwest Area	FIRES	10	15	6	4	1	93	129
	ACRES	1,676	12,963	194	836	51	55,001	70,721
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	10	34	19	9	34	106	212
	ACRES	214	3,777	9,170	263	4,399	44,030	61,853
Eastern Area	FIRES	24	0	75	25	517	145	786
	ACRES	29,787	0	8,666	7,406	45,854	54,327	146,040
Southern Area	FIRES	68	0	136	30	52,535	901	53,670
	ACRES	18,760	0	94,655	106,436	2,186,963	924,134	3,330,948
TOTAL FIRES:		133	102	255	86	53,127	1,652	55,355
TOTAL ACRES:		53,951	23,860	120,148	115,664	2,239,621	1,133,580	3,686,824

*** 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/>

Predictive Services Discussion: Critical fire weather conditions will be possible across the panhandles of Texas and Oklahoma as the weakening upper level low pressure moves into the central Great Plains. Behind the system, a strong ridge of high pressure will move into the West bringing another warming trend that will push temperatures to be about 15 degrees above normal. Showers and thunderstorms will be possible just west of the Mississippi River. Some could be severe. Warm and dry conditions will be present across the Gulf Coast States as high pressure extends northeast into Florida, Georgia, and the Carolinas. In Alaska, most of the Interior will be dry and cool under the influence of a weak high pressure ridge. However, another approaching area of low pressure from the Bering Sea will bring rain and wind to the southwestern portion of the state by afternoon.

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



Bees and Wasps

Firefighter Health & First Aid

In general, bees sting to protect their hive and seldom sting when they are foraging unless they feel threatened (like being swatted at or stepped on). On the other hand, a large number of bees or wasps foraging in one area may indicate a colony is nearby. If you intend to work or camp in the area, scout the area for bee/wasp habitat first.

Colonies vary in behavior over time, especially with changes in season, becoming more aggressive and easily agitated in the late summer and fall. You may pass the same colony for weeks and then one day provoke them unexpectedly.

● Look out for colonies:

Bees and wasps nest in a wide variety of locations, such as pipes, holes, behind shutters, under shingles, cracks and crevices within trees and rocks, and hanging from branches. Be alert for groups of flying bees entering or leaving an opening and listen for buzzing sounds. Be especially alert when climbing, digging fire line and moving logs. **DO NOT** put your hands where you can't see them.

Be particularly careful when using any heavy equipment that produces sound vibrations, such as chainsaws, weed eaters and pumps. **Keep escape routes in mind.**

!!! If you disturb a nest and are being attacked, run away. Use your shroud or shirt to protect your head neck and face. Swatting and waving your arms aggravates bees/wasps more!

● About Africanized and European honey bees:

Honey bees are about 5/8-inch long, brown, hairy insects with black encircling their abdomen, giving them a subtle striped appearance. All honey bees look alike. Only an expert can tell them apart.

The sting from a single Africanized honey bee is no more harmful than one from the common garden or European honey bee. Africanized honey bees are known as "killer bees" because they defend their nests more aggressively, with less provocation, and in larger numbers than the other honey bees, so there is a greater chance of receiving many stings.



Africanized honey bees are found in the southwest and are spreading across the south. You are more likely to be struck by lightning than being killed by Africanized bees.

● Considerations with all bees and wasps:

- 1) If a bee gets in the vehicle while you are driving. Stay calm, pull over and stop, let the bee out.
- 2) Keep trash away from your camp and keep it covered.
- 3) Look at what you are drinking and eating before you eat or drink. Bees and wasps are attracted to accessible food and water.

● If you get Stung:

The first thing you should do is remove the stinger. The end of a sting is barbed and will remain stuck in the skin even if the bee is removed. Muscles in the stinger allow it to continue pumping venom into the victim, even if it is no longer connected to the bee. Do not pull the stinger out with your fingers or tweezers because this will squeeze out more venom. Instead, scrape the stinger out with your fingernail, the edge of a credit card, a dull knife blade, or other straight edged object.

● Two kinds of reactions are usually associated with bee stings and those of other stinging insects as well: (1) local or (2) systemic, allergic, or life-threatening.

(1) Local Reactions:

A local reaction is usually characterized by pain, swelling, redness, itching, and a welt surrounding the wound made by the stinger. Swelling can sometimes be locally severe. For instance, if stung on the finger, the arm may be swollen even up to the elbow. Swelling such as this is fairly common, even though it may be alarming. Swelling may be reduced by cooling the wound and/or taking an antihistamine such as Benadryl. Topical solutions such as calamine may also help alleviate pain.

(2) Systemic, Allergic, or Life-Threatening Reactions:

Allergic reactions can develop anywhere on the body and may include rash or hives, dizziness or headache, cramps, nausea, vomiting, swelling **not** in the general area of the sting, shortness of breath or difficulty swallowing, shock and unconsciousness. If you experience any of these symptoms, seek emergency medical assistance immediately. Symptoms can begin immediately following the sting or up to 30 minutes later and might last for hours.

● If you know you are allergic:

Anaphylaxis, if treated in time, usually can be reversed by epinephrine (adrenaline) injected into the body. Individuals who are aware that they are allergic to stings should carry epinephrine in either a normal syringe (sting kit) or an auto-injector (Epi-Pen) at all times when working outside **and communicate their allergy to supervisor/coworkers in case they become incapacitated**. Epinephrine is obtainable only by prescription from a physician.

● Discussion Topics:

- Have you and your crew identified who is allergic to bee/wasp stings? Are they carrying their prescription Epi? Identify the Epi and its location to the rest of the crew.
- If you have an EMT on your crew/team, what are their protocols for treating stings and related allergic reactions?
- Discuss how you and your crew will safely flag or mark any identified nests/hives.

Resources:

[USDA-ARS Carl Hayden Bee Research Center](#)
[Incident Response Pocket Guide](#)
[Interagency Standards for Fire & Fire Aviation Operations](#)
[Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide](#)

Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.

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