

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Tuesday, November 5, 2019 – 0800 MT
National Preparedness Level 1**

National Fire Activity

Initial attack activity:	Light (43 new fires)
New large incidents:	2
Large fires contained:	2
Uncontained large fires:***	5
Area Command teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	2
Type 2 IMTs committed:	0

Nationally, there are 5 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 will be the last daily Incident Management Situation Report. This report will post every Friday at 0800 Mountain Time unless significant activity occurs.

Active Incident Resource Summary						
GACC	Incidents	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AICC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NWCC	1	800	0	23	4	117
ONCC	3	83,896	64	281	14	3,221
OSCC	6	18,121	21	80	0	880
NRCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
GBCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWCC	1	540	0	0	0	0
RMCC	5	12,123	0	24	0	75
EACC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SACC	3	1,106	1	10	0	59
Total	19	116,586	86	418	18	4,352

Southern California Area (PL 2)

New fires:	5
New large incidents:	0
Uncontained large fires:	2
Type 1 IMTs committed:	1

Maria, Ventura County Fire Department. IMT 1 (Cal Fire Team 1). One mile south of Santa Paula, CA. Brush and short grass. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Infrastructure threatened.

Getty, Los Angeles City Fire Department. One mile south of West Lake Village, CA. Brush and chaparral. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Structures threatened. Area, road 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			
Maria	CA-VNC	9,999	587	95	Ctn	11/07	626	-506	14	45	0	4	11M	C&L
Getty	CA-LFD	745	0	96	Ctn	11/14	40	0	0	6	0	13	8.6M	C&L

Northern California Area (PL 2)

New fires:	19
New large incidents:	0
Uncontained large fires:	3
Type 1 IMTs committed:	1

Kincade, Sonoma-Lake Napa Unit, Cal Fire. IMT 1 (Cal Fire Team 6). Ten miles northeast of Geyserville, CA. Timber, chaparral and short grass. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Structures and infrastructure threatened. Area and road closures in effect.

Ranch, Tehama-Glenn Unit, Cal Fire. Twenty-two miles southeast of Tehama, CA. Timber and chaparral. Active fire behavior with short-range spotting and uphill runs.

Burris, Mendocino Unit, Cal Fire. Four miles south of Potter Valley, CA. Chaparral and tall grass. No new information.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Kincade	CA-LNU	77,758	0	84	Ctn	11/07	2,128	-1,118	28	178	1	374	70M	CDF
Ranch	CA-TGU	1,308	---	15	Ctn	11/12	896	---	31	76	13	0	750K	CDF
Burris	CA-MEU	703	---	98	Ctn	UNK	23	---	0	5	0	0	2.6M	ST
Large Fires Being Managed With a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
South	CA-SHF	5,332	---	76	Comp	UNK	1	---	0	0	0	2	10M	FS

SHF – Shasta-Trinity NF, USFS

Southwest Area (PL 1)

New fires: 0
 New large incidents: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 0

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Large Fires Being Managed With a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
Ikes	AZ-GCP	16,463	---	80	Comp	12/1	3	---	0	1	0	0	4.2M	NPS

GCP – Grand Canyon NP, NPS

Great Basin Area (PL 1)

New fires: 0
 New large incidents: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 0

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Large Fires Being Managed With a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
Skull Flat 2	UT-FIF	1,545	---	1	Comp	11/22	5	--	0	0	0	0	65K	FS
Swasey Peak	UT-RID	103	---	0	Comp	11/30	1	--	0	0	0	0	32K	FS

FIF – Fishlake NF, USFS RID – Richfield Field Office, BLM

Southern Area (PL 1)

New fires: 15
 New large incidents: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 0

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Martin Road	TX-TXS	430	---	100	Ctn	---	31	---	0	39	0	0	1K	PRI

TXS – Texas A&M Forest Service

Rocky Mountain Area (PL 1)

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

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Sandhill	KS-HVX	350	---	100	Ctn	---	55	---	0	23	0	0	19K	C&L
Large Fires Being Managed With a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
Middle Mamm	CO-WRF	1,235	---	95	Comp	11/20	1	---	0	0	0	0	4.2M	FS

HVX – Harvey County WRF – White River NF, USFS

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	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ACRES	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Northern California Area	FIREs	1	0	0	0	18	0	19
	ACRES	5	0	0	0	449	10	464
Southern California Area	FIREs	1	0	0	0	0	4	5
	ACRES	32	0	0	0	0	5	37
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	1	0	0	0	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Southern Area	FIREs	4	0	0	3	8	0	15
	ACRES	221	0	0	6	17	0	244
TOTAL FIRES:		7	1	0	3	28	4	43
TOTAL ACRES:		259	0	0	6	468	15	748

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	243	0	0	416	44	703
	ACRES	0	1,692,467	0	0	884,548	13	2,577,028
Northwest Area	FIREs	244	231	19	29	1,915	1,046	3,484
	ACRES	49,942	43,930	23,491	6	20,935	25,358	163,664
Northern California Area	FIREs	54	50	4	7	2,878	515	3,508
	ACRES	33	5,661	25	1	116,621	88,674	211,016
Southern California Area	FIREs	25	88	11	23	3,680	391	4,218
	ACRES	301	2,857	2,729	109	25,195	23,957	55,148
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	750	47	22	15	831	476	2,141
	ACRES	12,081	952	10,026	116	37,520	11,616	72,311
Great Basin Area	FIREs	41	763	8	35	901	497	2,245
	ACRES	172	248,720	13	447	154,846	55,079	459,277
Southwest Area	FIREs	669	209	15	55	618	899	2,465
	ACRES	56,633	6,827	96	23,446	29,168	327,138	443,308
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	273	323	2	12	573	365	1,548
	ACRES	1,956	21,631	5,097	29	37,936	30,429	97,078
Eastern Area	FIREs	301	0	25	31	4,080	330	4,767
	ACRES	569	0	971	520	30,446	5,141	37,648
Southern Area	FIREs	267	0	37	53	19,349	318	20,024
	ACRES	22,951	0	2,556	2,577	404,007	21,291	453,383
TOTAL FIRES:		2,624	1,954	143	260	35,241	4,881	45,103
TOTAL ACRES:		144,639	2,023,045	45,004.7	27,251	1,741,224	588,699.7	4,569,864

Ten Year Average Fires (2009 – 2018 as of today)	55,380
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Ten Year Average Acres (2009 – 2018 as of today)	6,552,642
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***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	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	28	28
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	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	39	39
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	2	2	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	9	85	94
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	85	3	88
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	836	524	1,360
TOTAL FIRES:		0	0	0	0	87	7	94
TOTAL ACRES:		0	0	0	0	845	676	1,521

***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: Most of the country will remain under the flat westerly flow pattern as dry conditions continue across most regions. Possible exceptions to this will be the Washington Cascades and the Northern Rockies where a weak disturbance will bring light snow to the higher elevations and patchy light rain to the lower elevations. A low pressure area will develop off the California Coast and will induce an off shore flow near the Bay Area. This could lead to pockets of critical fire weather conditions, but nothing like what was observed last week. Isolated showers and storms will be possible across Texas as a very weak disturbance moves east from northern Mexico. Strong westerly winds are expected across the Upper Midwest in the wake of the previous day's front.



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 – 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, 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.

Resources:

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

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

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

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