

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Wednesday, May 13, 2020 – 0800 MT
National Preparedness Level 1**

National Fire Activity:

Initial attack activity:	Light (157 new fires)
New large incidents:	1
Large fires contained:	0
Uncontained large fires:***	9
Area Command teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	1
Type 1 IMTs committed:	0
Type 2 IMTs committed:	1

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 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	2	39,688	8	15	4	346
SWCC	1	478	4	8	1	137
RMCC	1	70	1	5	1	45
EACC	2	690	0	5	0	17
SACC	22	34,767	0	51	6	450
Total	28	75,693	13	84	12	995

Southern Area (PL 2)

New fires: 68
 New large incidents: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 6
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 1

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. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering.

Hurst Hammock, Florida Forest Service. Five miles west of Pensacola, FL. Southern rough. Minimal fire behavior with creeping, backing and smoldering.

Moonfish, Big Cypress National Preserve, NPS. Thirty-two miles southwest of Doral, FL. Hardwood litter and tall grass. Minimal fire behavior. Numerous structures threatened. Area, road and trail closures in effect.

High Hill, National Forests in Florida, USFS. Three miles northeast of the Flagler Beach, FL. Southern rough. Moderate fire behavior with short crown runs, flanking and spotting.

Musset Bayou, Florida Forest Service. Previously reported incident. Eight miles east of Destin, FL. Southern rough. Minimal fire behavior.

TL White Gap, National Forests in Alabama. Ten miles east of Sylacauga, AL. Timber. No new information. Last report unless new information is received.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
5 Mile Swamp	FL-FLS	2,215	0	95	Ctn	5/20	90	0	0	10	1	22	573K	ST
Hurst Hammock	FL-FLS	1,191	0	95	Ctn	5/18	85	0	0	8	1	0	228K	ST
Moonfish	FL-BCP	25,700	0	10	Ctn	5/31	21	-66	0	1	0	3	4.5M	NPS
High Hill	FL-FNF	450	20	70	Ctn	5/16	23	-3	0	0	1	0	250K	FS
Musset Bayou	FL-FLS	343	0	89	Ctn	5/18	35	-2	0	1	0	34	234K	ST
TL White Gap	AL-ALF	145	---	25	Ctn	UNK	17	---	0	1	0	0	21K	ST
Large Fires Being Managed With a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
Glendale Drive	FL-FLS	125	---	75	Comp	UNK	24	---	0	6	1	0	15K	ST
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	16K	ST

Great Basin Area (PL 1)

New fires: 0
 New large incidents: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 2

* **Taft**, Humboldt-Toiyabe NF, USFS. Twenty-two miles northeast of Ely, NV. Brush and timber. Active fire behavior with wind driven runs, group torching and long-range spotting. Structures threatened.

Basin, Arizona Strip Field Office, BLM. Twenty miles southeast of Mesquite, NV. Timber, brush and short grass. Moderate fire behavior with wind driven runs, flanking, 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			
* Taft	NV-HTF	1,400	---	5	Ctn	5/26	187	---	4	7	1	0	100K	FS
Basin	AZ-ASD	38,288	1,800	15	Ctn	5/18	159	90	4	8	3	0	477K	BLM

Southwest Area (PL 2)

New fires: 7
 New large incidents: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 1

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

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Lumberton	NM-N1S	437	0	30	Ctn	5/17	137	1	4	8	1	1	290K	ST

Fires and Acres Yesterday (by Protection):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Northwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California Area	FIRES	1	1	0	0	13	0	15
	ACRES	0	5	0	0	2	0	7
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	23	2	26
	ACRES	0	22	0	0	17	11	50
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	41	0	41
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest Area	FIRES	3	1	0	0	1	2	7
	ACRES	163	0	0	0	0	81	244
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	1	2	0	0	1	1	5
	ACRES	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
Eastern Area	FIRES	8	0	0	0	20	1	29
	ACRES	16	0	0	0	44	0	60
Southern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	65	3	68
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	436	25	462
TOTAL FIRES:		13	5	0	0	130	9	157
TOTAL ACRES:		179	36	0	0	543	117	875

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	58	6	65
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	152	15	167
Northwest Area	FIRES	43	15	1	0	242	37	338
	ACRES	395	1,058	1,000	0	315	14	2,783
Northern California Area	FIRES	2	6	0	0	618	62	688
	ACRES	1	66	0	0	880	405	1,353
Southern California Area	FIRES	2	20	1	0	589	68	680
	ACRES	2	31	0	0	773	151	957
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	319	2	1	0	175	48	545
	ACRES	2,405	3	350	0	8,681	350	11,789
Great Basin Area	FIRES	7	66	10	6	148	20	257
	ACRES	38	36,871	0	42	928	270	38,150
Southwest Area	FIRES	136	64	2	5	153	200	560
	ACRES	570	291	24	2	4,208	1,324	6,420
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	101	22	4	0	195	33	355
	ACRES	603	151	362	0	28,489	1,265	30,871
Eastern Area	FIRES	249	0	27	1	3,666	221	4,164
	ACRES	260	0	1,457	1	13,363	1,441	16,522
Southern Area	FIRES	194	86	12	21	6,491	245	7,049
	ACRES	17,788	404	2,956	3,005	164,501	21,222	209,877
TOTAL FIRES:		1,053	282	58	33	12,335	940	14,701
TOTAL ACRES:		22,063	38,876	6,149	3,050	222,293	26,460	318,892

Ten Year Average Fires (2010 – 2019 as of today)	19,475
Ten Year Average Acres (2010 – 2019 as of today)	953,951

***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	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	2	2
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	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Area	FIRES	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ACRES	130	0	0	0	0	0	130
Southern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	34	1	35
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	780	80	860
TOTAL FIRES:		1	0	0	0	34	1	36
TOTAL ACRES:		130	0	0	0	780	82	992

***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 weakening system off the Pacific Northwest Coast will continue to spread showers across the Pacific Northwest, extreme Northern California, and into the Northern Rockies. Breezy and dry conditions will create pockets of critical fire weather conditions near the Four Corners as breezy WSW winds interact with low humidities and already critically dry fuels. Widespread wetting rainfall will finally be possible across the Upper Midwest as a disturbance moves east along the Canadian Border. Breezy easterly winds in Alaska will create an active burning environment across the Interior as dry conditions linger. Critically low humidities are not expected. Dry conditions will continue across the Southeast, but southeasterly onshore winds should keep humidity levels high enough to offset the winds.

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



COVID19 and the Wildland Fire Environment

Firefighter Health & First Aid

As the 2020 fire season ramps up, the world is responding to a pandemic of a respiratory disease caused by the new “coronavirus disease 2019” (COVID-19).¹ This is a serious public health risk and can cause mild to severe illness; especially in older adults or individuals with underlying medical conditions. COVID-19 is generally thought to be spread from person-to-person in close contact and through exposure to respiratory droplets from an infected individual. Initial symptoms of COVID-19 can show up 2-14 days after exposure and often include: Fever, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, chills, repeated shaking with chills, muscle pain, headache, sore throat, or loss of taste or smell.

Consider and discuss how the Common Denominators of Fire Behavior on Tragedy Fires parallels the new situation we face this year:

- Relatively small fires or deceptively quiet areas of large fires. *Cases of COVID-19 started as small outbreaks in December 2019. People infected in the United States were linked to travelers or those in close contact of known cases. The US didn't feel the direct impacts immediately, potentially leading to under-preparedness or a sense of playing catch-up.*
- In relatively light fuels, such as grass, herbs, and light brush. *COVID-19 can be spread by individuals who are asymptomatic (those not exhibiting symptoms) or pre-symptomatic (before showing symptoms) – allowing us to think that the rate of spread is slower, but many more people may be infected than is currently reported. One single carrier can rapidly create a serious health problem and create a virus hotspot without themselves suffering or even showing symptoms.*
- There is an unexpected shift in wind direction or wind speed. *Increases in cases with no known contact with known cases or recent travel, indicating community spread (people infected with the virus, including some who are not sure how or where they became infected).*
- When fire responds to topographic conditions and runs uphill. *Initial attack strategies used by public health officials did not contain the virus. As we move into an extended attack, states continue to re-evaluate strategies and tactics; such as hand hygiene, social distancing, shelter-in-place, and stay-at-home orders due to increased community spread.*
- Critical burn period between 1400 and 1700. *What are the tasks, positions, activities and places that you and your crew will have a heightened awareness this fire season? What will be the trigger points to re-evaluate the situation? Restrictions on our movement, changes in normal operations, and impacts to interactions for onboarding, training, mentoring and team cohesion can be a challenge. Think purposely about how and when to engage.*

The first objective on every fire is to protect firefighter and public safety. The emergence of COVID-19 has given that objective a whole new meaning.

Discuss how you may implement the following recommendations:

1. Stay healthy as a unit - Can your crew or module isolate as a modular unit throughout the season? How will you take care of each other? How can you track signs and symptoms?
2. Follow social distancing practices - What does this look like in your workplaces and communities you may travel to throughout the wildfire season?

¹ Current information as of 4/20/20, check CDC for updates: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>

Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.

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3. Personal hygiene is key to reducing exposure - How can you increase your personal hygiene and cleaning procedures throughout a work shift?