

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Friday, January 22, 2021 – 0800 MDT
National Preparedness Level 1**

National Fire Activity (January 15, 2021 – January 21, 2021):

Initial attack activity:	Light (571 new fires)
New large incidents:	20
Large fires contained:	21
Uncontained large fires:***	4
Area Command teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	1
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 (NW Team 3) has been assigned in support of Washington 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	3	1,954	5	24	0	257
NRCC	0	1,256	0	0	0	0
GBCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWCC	1	1,200	0	2	0	13
RMCC	1	800	0	13	0	30
EACC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SACC	13	2,049	0	12	0	34
Total	18	7,259	5	51	0	334

Southern California Area (PL 1)

New fires: 117
 New large incidents: 3
 Uncontained large fires: 2

* **Bonita**, Riverside Unit, Cal Fire. Four miles southeast of Idyllwild-Pine Cove, CA. Chaparral, brush and short grass. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Structures threatened.

* **Abernathy**, Stanislaus NF, USFS. Thirteen miles southeast of Lee Vining, CA. Brush and short grass. Moderate fire behavior with backing, creeping and smoldering.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Bonita	CA-RRU	715	0	90	Ctn	1/30	123	---	3	9	0	0	1.4M	ST
* Abernathy	CA-STF	374	---	50	Ctn	1/24	64	---	2	3	0	0	50K	FS
* Wolf	CA-KRN	865	---	100	Ctn	---	70	---	0	12	0	0	80K	CNTY

KRN – Kern County FD

Southern Area (PL 1)

New fires: 352
 New large incidents: 10
 Uncontained large fires: 2

* **BK Bunyan Hill**, National Forests in Alabama, USFS. Eleven miles north of Double Springs, AL. Hardwood litter. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering and creeping.

* **Sonny Gile**, Oklahoma DOF. Eleven miles south of Stilwell, OK. Hardwood litter. Minimal fire behavior.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* BK Bunyan Hill	AL-ALF	199	---	94	Ctn	1/22	6	0	0	1	0	0	5K	FS
* Sonny Gile	OK-OKS	115	---	89	Ctn	1/22	4	---	0	2	0	0	6K	ST
Old Lake	TX-TXS	374	0	100	Ctn	---	0	-8	0	0	0	0	NR	ST
May	TX-TXS	780	0	100	Ctn	---	0	-10	0	0	0	0	NR	ST
Campbell	TX-TXS	320	0	100	Ctn	---	0	-8	0	0	0	0	NR	ST
Geese	TX-TXS	453	53	100	Ctn	---	0	-5	0	0	0	0	NR	ST
* Indian School Rd	TX-TXS	253	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	ST
* Crestonio	TX-TXS	300	---	100	Ctn	---	1	---	0	0	0	0	NR	ST
* 21	OK-OKS	404	---	100	Ctn	---	4	---	0	2	0	0	23K	ST
* Big Boy	OK-CAN	145	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	20K	BIA
* Braidwood	OK-OKS	106	---	100	Ctn	---	2	---	0	2	0	0	NR	ST
* Abby Rd	MS-MSS	108	---	100	Ctn	---	2	---	0	1	0	0	22K	ST
* Co Rd 545	MS-MSS	194	---	100	Ctn	---	2	---	0	1	0	0	39K	ST
* Burge Rd	MS-MSS	104	---	100	Ctn	---	2	---	0	1	0	0	2K	ST

TXS – Texas A&M Forest Service CAN – Cherokee Nation Tribe, BIA MSS – Mississippi Forestry Commission

Northern Rockies Area (PL 1)

New fires: 2
 New large incidents: 4
 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			
North Delphia	MT-LG23	1,256	256	100	Ctn	---	0	-23	0	0	0	8	35K	CNTY
* Cap Rock	MT-LG50	378	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	1	5K	CNTY
* Great Divide	MT-LG16	3,202	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	5K	CNTY
* Windy	ND-NDS	15,645	---	100	Ctn	---	112	---	0	49	0	1	60K	ST
* Powerpole	MT-LG33	1,200	---	100	Ctn	---	15	---	0	7	0	0	25K	CNTY

LG23 – Musselshell County LG50 – Garfield County LG16 – Dawson County NDS – North Dakota State Forest Service
 LG33 – Treasure County

Rocky Mountain Area (PL 1)

New fires: 6
 New large incidents: 2
 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			
* Heath	KS-LEX	800	---	100	Ctn	---	30	---	0	13	0	0	28K	CNTY
* Pivot CA	SD-SDS	734	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	2	20K	ST

LEX – Lane County SDS – South Dakota Wildland Fire Suppression

Southwest Area (PL 1)

New fires: 9
 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			
* Sour	AZ-PNF	1,200	---	100	Ctn	---	13	---	0	2	0	0	30K	FS

PNF – Prescott NF, USFS

Fires and Acres (by Protection) from January 15, 2021 to January 21, 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	72	5	77
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	223	3	226
Southern California Area	FIRES	1	0	0	0	99	17	117
	ACRES	2	0	0	0	898	961	1,861
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1,456	1	1,457
Great Basin Area	FIRES	1	2	0	0	4	0	7
	ACRES	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Southwest Area	FIRES	5	1	0	0	0	3	9
	ACRES	3	1	0	0	0	1,200	1,204
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	3	2	6
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1,102	0	1,102
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Southern Area	FIRES	30	0	1	0	313	8	352
	ACRES	629	0	3	0	2,312	124	3,067
TOTAL FIRES:		37	4	1	0	492	37	571
TOTAL ACRES:		635	1	3	0	5,991	2,291	8,920

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	82	7	89
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	225	3	228
Southern California Area	FIRES	1	2	0	0	186	31	220
	ACRES	2	6	0	0	965	971	1,944
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	6	1	0	0	5	1	13
	ACRES	1,005	6	0	0	5,038	1	6,050
Great Basin Area	FIRES	1	8	0	0	8	0	17
	ACRES	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Southwest Area	FIRES	25	5	0	0	8	7	45
	ACRES	121	1	0	0	26	1,233	1,381
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	1	1	0	1	11	2	16
	ACRES	0	0	0	1	2,250	0	2,251
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	6	1	7
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	15	1	16
Southern Area	FIRES	43	0	1	2	794	17	857
	ACRES	714	0	192	0	9,784	182	10,873
TOTAL FIRES:		77	18	1	3	1,100	66	1,265
TOTAL ACRES:		1,843	13	192	1	18,304	2,391	22,745

Ten Year Average Fires (2011 – 2020 as of today)	768
Ten Year Average Acres (2011 – 2020 as of today)	12,934

***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: The upper-level ridge that has been mostly over California or just offshore has migrated farther west in the north Pacific, which will allow storms to track farther south across California and the Intermountain West. As a result, multiple upper-level troughs will move southeast from the Gulf of Alaska into the West over the next week with widespread precipitation, including heavy snow in the mountains, expected across the West. The heaviest precipitation is likely to move into California and the Southwest mid to late next week with the Southwest receiving precipitation this weekend into early next week.

Widespread precipitation is also likely across the Southeast and into the central Appalachians and Mid-Atlantic over the next week. However, parts of the Gulf Coast and much of the Florida Peninsula will remain mostly dry. Additionally, much of the northern Plains and High Plains are likely to remain dry through next week. Dry and windy periods are likely on the Plains in this progressive pattern, which could result in occasional locally elevated to critical fire weather conditions. <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, many bees or wasps foraging in one area may indicate a colony is nearby. If you intend to work or camp in the area, scout for bee or wasp nests 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 in pipes or holes, behind shutters, under shingles, within cracks and crevices in 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 fireline, 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 honeybees:

Honeybees are brown, hairy insects, about 5/8-inch long, with black encircling their abdomen, giving them a subtle striped appearance. All honeybees look alike. Only an expert can tell them apart. The sting from a single Africanized honeybee is no more harmful than one from the common garden or European honeybee. Africanized honeybees are known as killer bees because they defend their nests more aggressively, with less provocation, and in larger numbers than other honeybees, so there is a greater chance of receiving many stings.

Africanized honeybees are found in the southwest and are spreading across the southern United States. You are more likely to be struck by lightning than be 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 to 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 stinger 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 t

weezers 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 another straight-edged object.

• Two kinds of reactions are usually associated with bee stings and other stinging insects:

(1) Local Reactions:

A local reaction is usually characterized by pain, swelling, redness, and 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 away from the general area of the sting, shortness of breath, 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 (EpiPen) at all times when working outside, **and they should 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 EpiPen? Identify the EpiPen 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 \(IRPG\), PMS 461](#)

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

Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.

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