

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Friday, May 28, 2021– 0730 MDT
National Preparedness Level 2**

National Fire Activity:

Initial attack activity:	Light (141 fires)
New large incidents:	2
Large fires contained:	3
Uncontained large fires: ***	14
Area Command teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	0
Type 2 IMTs committed:	2

Nationally, there are 7 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 0730 Mountain time unless significant activity occurs.

Active Incident Resource Summary							
GACC	Incidents	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel	Change in Personnel
AICC	2	3,930	2	0	0	49	23
NWCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OSCC	2	2,007	2	8	0	66	-10
NRCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GBCC	6	28,541	4	11	3	189	-119
SWCC	16	56,079	33	42	14	1,109	229
RMCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EACC	4	2,107	3	13	0	128	-15
SACC	11	4,424	1	34	1	171	-78
Total	41	97,090	45	108	18	1,712	30

Southwest Area (PL 3)

New fires: 11
New large incidents: 0
Uncontained large fires: 6
Type 2 IMTs committed: 1

Sycamore Canyon, Papago Agency, BIA. IMT2 (SW Team 4). Fifteen miles southeast of Sells, AZ. Grass and brush. Moderate fire behavior with uphill runs, flanking and backing. Structures threatened.

Warren, Coronado NF, USFS. Nine miles south of Portal, AZ. Grass and brush. Moderate fire behavior with backing and flanking. Community of Portal, AZ threatened.

Eicks, Socorro District, New Mexico DOF. Nine miles northeast of Cloverdale, NM. Grass and brush. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering.

Boggy Creek, Apache-Sitgreaves NF, USFS. Fifteen miles southwest of Alpine, AZ. Timber and grass. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Reduction in acreage due to more accurate mapping.

McDonald Tank, Fort Apache Agency, BIA. Twenty-five miles southeast of Whiteriver, AZ. Timber, brush and grass. Active fire behavior with uphill runs, isolated torching, and backing.

Dog, Guadalupe Mountains NP, NPS. Thirty-four miles southwest of Whites City, NM. Timber and grass. Minimal fire behavior with backing, flanking and smoldering. Structures threatened. Area and trail closures in effect.

Johnson, Gila NF, USFS. Thirty-four miles northeast of Silver City, NM. Timber and grass. Active fire behavior with flanking, backing and running. Structures threatened. Last narrative report unless significant activity occurs.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acrs	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Sycamore Canyon	AZ-PPA	1,816	494	0	Ctn	6/3	220	0	6	6	4	0	1.5M	BIA
Warren	AZ-CNF	1,400	900	10	Ctn	6/8	148	28	5	1	2	0	1M	FS
Eicks	NM-N3S	857	0	60	Ctn	5/30	45	-4	1	2	1	0	650K	ST
Boggy Creek	AZ-ASF	2,945	-55	60	Ctn	5/28	51	-4	2	3	0	0	205K	FS
McDonald Tank	AZ-FTA	1,738	177	0	Ctn	7/4	171	49	5	5	4	0	657K	BIA
Dog	TX-GUP	1,776	22	12	Ctn	7/1	86	4	4	4	1	0	445K	NPS
Large Fires Being Managed with a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
Drummond	NM-GNF	130	15	0	Comp	8/10	63	8	2	2	0	0	100K	FS
Johnson	NM-GNF	18,184	4,713	0	Comp	7/15	59	1	1	0	1	0	481K	FS
Doagy	NM-GNF	12,785	0	86	Comp	7/6	17	-17	0	3	0	0	1.1M	FS
Cuervito	NM-SNF	1,621	---	95	Comp	UNK	59	---	2	4	0	0	980K	FS

SNF – Santa Fe NF, USFS

Great Basin Area (PL 1)

New fires: 11
New large incidents: 0
Uncontained large fires: 3

Cherrywood, Nevada National Security Site, DOE. Twenty miles northeast of Beatty, NV. Grass, brush and timber. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Structures and communication infrastructure threatened.

Wilson Creek, Ely District Office, BLM. Fifteen miles northeast of Pioche, NV. Timber and brush. Moderate fire behavior with group torching and single tree torching. Structures and communication infrastructure threatened.

Four Mile, Payette NF, USFS. Twelve miles southwest of Yellow Pine, ID. Timber and brush. Minimal fire behavior. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Cherrywood	NV-NTE	26,431	0	75	Ctn	UNK	2	-104	0	1	0	5	2.5M	DOE
Wilson Creek	NV-ELD	433	32	50	Ctn	5/30	91	-34	2	3	2	0	400K	BLM
Four Mile	ID-PAF	912	109	94	Ctn	6/6	5	0	0	0	0	0	18K	FS

Eastern Area (PL 3)

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

Colfax, Michigan Department of Natural Resources. Seven miles northwest of Manton, MI. Timber and hardwood litter. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Reduction in acreage due to more accurate mapping.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Colfax	MI-MIS	378	-47	78	Ctn	5/28	33	-1	0	10	0	0	75K	ST
East Mountain	MA-MAS	947	0	100	Ctn	---	2	0	0	0	0	0	50K	ST

MAS – Massachusetts Bureau of Forest Fire Control

Southern Area (PL 1)

New fires: 67
 New large incidents: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 1
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 1

IMT 2 (NC Red Team) has been assigned to support initial attack efforts in North Carolina.

Fort Mudge #2, Georgia Forestry Commission. Nine miles southwest of Hoboken, GA. Southern rough. Moderate fire behavior. Residences threatened.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Fort Mudge #2	GA-GAS	318	10	40	Ctn	5/28	24	17	0	7	1	0	19K	ST
Large Fires Being Managed with a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
Avenir	FL-FLS	585	0	90	Comp	5/30	5	-10	0	2	0	0	25K	ST
Queens 2	FL-FLS	160	0	65	Comp	5/29	0	-15	0	0	0	61	40K	ST
14 th Avenue	FL-FLS	900	0	95	Comp	5/28	13	0	0	2	0	2	126K	ST
Pool Rd	FL-FLS	400	0	100	Comp	---	2	-1	0	0	0	0	5K	ST

FLS – Florida Forest Service

Alaska Area (PL 1)

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

* **Kiktak Island**, Southwest Area, Alaska DOF. One mile south of Akiachak, AK. Hardwood litter, brush and grass. Minimal fire behavior.

Pilot Point, Southwest Area, Alaska DOF. Three miles northeast of Pilot Point, AK. Grass and brush. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Kiktak Island	AK-SWS	180	---	50	Ctn	5/29	21	---	1	0	0	10	187K	ST
Pilot Point	AK-SWS	3,750	0	85	Ctn	5/30	26	0	1	0	0	0	200K	ST

Southern California Area (PL 2)

New fires: 30
 New large incidents: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 1

* **Mile**, Tuolumne-Calaveras, Cal Fire. One mile southeast of Eugene, CA. Grass. Minimal fire behavior.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Mile	CA-TCU	508	---	50	Ctn	5/28	62	---	2	6	0	0	50K	ST
Palisades	CA-LFD	1,202	0	100	Ctn	---	0	-72	0	0	0	0	9.5M	CNTY

LFD – Los Angeles Fire Department

Fires and Acres Yesterday (by Protection):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
	ACRES	0	100	0	0	3,173	0	3,273
Northwest Area	FIRES	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	52	0	52
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	29	1	30
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	29	0	29
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	3	0	0	3	5	11
	ACRES	0	45	0	0	0	109	154
Southwest Area	FIRES	8	1	0	0	2	0	11
	ACRES	2	10	0	0	1	4,798	4,810
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
	ACRES	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	67	0	67
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	51	0	51
TOTAL FIRES:		10	6	0	0	119	6	141
TOTAL ACRES:		2	155	0	0	3,307	4,907	8,372

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	13	0	0	92	6	111
	ACRES	0	101	0	0	3,985	3	4,089
Northwest Area	FIRES	46	55	11	0	507	52	671
	ACRES	201	200	14	0	3,380	1,485	5,282
Northern California Area	FIRES	2	7	0	4	1,071	134	1,218
	ACRES	2	0	0	0	3,041	248	3,292
Southern California Area	FIRES	7	48	1	4	1,418	157	1,635
	ACRES	26	2,967	1	7	9,099	1,432	13,532
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	631	8	2	1	403	107	1,152
	ACRES	32,039	79	35	20	16,982	20,012	69,167
Great Basin Area	FIRES	13	144	1	5	240	46	449
	ACRES	2,301	8,738	0	4	32,386	1,137	44,567
Southwest Area	FIRES	292	70	6	9	211	272	860
	ACRES	13,133	7,970	85	2,778	10,034	49,521	83,522
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	65	28	4	4	147	46	294
	ACRES	2,142	38	1,256	307	70,553	2,840	77,137
Eastern Area	FIRES	355	0	20	10	5,583	310	6,278
	ACRES	12,324	0	13,273	536	25,384	15,502	67,019
Southern Area	FIRES	370	0	46	27	10,900	338	11,681
	ACRES	28,682	0	10,338	6,299	213,220	25,666	284,206
TOTAL FIRES:		1,781	373	91	64	20,572	1,468	24,349
TOTAL ACRES:		90,852	20,094	25,003	9,951	388,067	117,849	651,817

Ten Year Average Fires (2011 – 2020 as of today)	21,002
Ten Year Average Acres (2011 – 2020 as of today)	1,102,590

***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/>

Canadian Fires and Hectares

PROVINCES	FIRES YESTERDAY	HECTARES YESTERDAY	FIRES YEAR-TO-DATE	HECTARES YEAR-TO- DATE
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0
YUKON TERRITORY	0	0	3	0
ALBERTA	29	0	439	13,088
NORTHWEST TERRITORY	1	0	1	0
SASKATCHEWAN	2	2	128	8,940
MANITOBA	0	0	78	271,238
ONTARIO	0	0	125	18,679
QUEBEC	6	1	235	150
NEWFOUNDLAND	0	0	23	182
NEW BRUNSWICK	5	0	108	181
NOVA SCOTIA	4	3	80	170
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	0	0	1	0
NATIONAL PARKS	0	0	5	30
TOTALS	47	6	1,226	312,657

*1 Hectare = 2.47 Acres

Predictive Services Discussion: An upper-level trough will move over western Canada, the Pacific Northwest, and the Northern Rockies today while an upper low moves from the Midwest through the Great Lakes. Precipitation will fall across portions of western and northern Washington and the Northern Rockies, including snow at higher elevations. Gusty winds are likely across the northern high Plains and along and ahead of a cold front in Wyoming through the central Great Basin, but relative humidity should remain at non-critical values. As a cold front drops south across the southern Plains and east into the Mid-Atlantic, severe weather is possible ahead of it, including across eastern New Mexico and west Texas, with precipitation spreading north of a surface low from the Great Lakes to the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast. Dry and breezy conditions are likely ahead of the cold front in portions of Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida.

<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 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 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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