

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Wednesday, May 4, 2022 – 0730 MDT
National Preparedness Level 2**

National Fire Activity:

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Initial attack activity: | Light (99 fires) |
| New large incidents: | 3 |
| Large fires contained: | 3 |
| Uncontained large fires: *** | 10 |
| Area Command teams committed: | 0 |
| NIMOs committed: | 0 |
| Type 1 IMTs committed: | 2 |
| Type 2 IMTs committed: | 1 |
| **Complex IMTs committed: | 0 |

***Complex Incident Management Teams (CIMTs) are configured to respond to large, complex fires and can expand and reduce staffing in all functional areas as necessary to meet the needs of the incident.

Nationally, there are two 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 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NWCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ONCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OSCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NRCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GBCC | 1 | 423 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SWCC | 13 | 297,424 | 67 | 202 | 29 | 3,165 | -23 |
| RMCC | 0 | 44,024 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EACC | 2 | 174.8 | 2 | 24 | 1 | 142 | 0 |
| SACC | 20 | 25,484 | 1 | 21 | 0 | 142 | 14 |
| Total | 36 | 367,530 | 70 | 247 | 30 | 3,449 | -9 |

Southwest Area (PL 4)

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| New fires: | 9 |
| New large incidents: | 2 |
| Uncontained large fires: | 8 |
| Type 1 IMTs committed: | 2 |
| Type 2 IMTs committed: | 1 |

Hermits Peak, Santa Fe NF, USFS. IMT 1 (SW Team 2). Twelve miles northwest of Las Vegas, NM. Grass and timber. Extreme fire behavior with uphill runs, wind-driven runs and group torching. Numerous residences threatened. Evacuations, area, road and trail closures in effect.

Cerro Pelado, Santa Fe NF. IMT 1 (SA Red Team). Seven miles east of Jemez Springs, NM. Grass, timber and heavy slash. Active fire behavior with torching, backing and flanking. Residences threatened. Evacuations, area and road closures in effect.

Crooks, Prescott NF, USFS. Eleven miles south of Prescott, AZ. Timber and chaparral. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Communication infrastructure and residences threatened. Evacuations, area, road and trail closures in effect.

Cooks Peak, Las Vegas District, New Mexico State Forestry. IMT 2 (SW Team 5). Five miles north of Ocate, NM. Timber and grass. Minimal fire behavior with backing, creeping and smoldering. Residences threatened. Road closures in effect.

Bear Trap, Cibola NF, USFS. Twenty-two miles southwest of Magdalena, NM. Timber, grass and brush. Active fire behavior with short crown runs, single tree torching and short-range spotting.

Turkey, Gila NF, USFS. Twenty-two miles southeast of Reserve, NM. Timber. Active fire behavior with running, single tree torching and creeping.

Water, Gila NF, USFS. Six miles north of Mimbres, NM. Grass, timber and brush. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Structures threatened.

* **Antelope**, Coconino NF, USFS. Twelve miles south of Gray Mountain, AZ. Grass and brush. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering.

Tunnel, Coconino NF, USFS. Nine miles northeast of Flagstaff, AZ. Timber and brush. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Communication infrastructure and numerous 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 | | | |
| Hermits Peak | NM-SNF | 147,909 | 8,997 | 20 | Ctn | 7/31 | 1,208 | 123 | 23 | 104 | 14 | 268 | 31.6M | FS |
| Cerro Pelado | NM-SNF | 25,004 | 2,690 | 13 | Comp | 5/21 | 645 | 79 | 16 | 33 | 5 | 9 | 6.7M | FS |
| Crooks | AZ-PNF | 9,402 | 0 | 89 | Ctn | 5/17 | 612 | -186 | 13 | 22 | 5 | 10 | 21.2M | FS |
| Cooks Peak | NM-N4S | 59,359 | 283 | 89 | Ctn | 5/28 | 321 | -47 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 9.7M | ST |
| Bear Trap | NM-CIF | 1,900 | 1,100 | 0 | Ctn | 5/31 | 162 | 34 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 584K | FS |
| Turkey | NM-GNF | 900 | 186 | 60 | Ctn | 5/8 | 86 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 396K | FS |
| Water | NM-GNF | 765 | 0 | 75 | Ctn | 5/7 | 55 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1.2M | FS |
| * Antelope | AZ-COF | 372 | --- | 90 | Ctn | 5/5 | 9 | --- | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 45K | FS |
| Tunnel | AZ-COF | 19,075 | 0 | 95 | Ctn | 5/13 | 53 | -19 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 54 | 4.8M | FS |

| Incident Name | Unit | Size | | % | Ctn/ Comp | Est | Personnel | | Resources | | | Strc Lost | \$\$ CTD | Origin Own |
|---------------|--------|-------|------|-----|--------------|-----|-----------|------|-----------|-----|------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| | | Acres | Chge | | | | Total | Chge | Crw | Eng | Heli | | | |
| * Truck Tire | NM-N5S | 1,500 | --- | 100 | Ctn | --- | 0 | --- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10K | ST |
| Skiles 49 | NM-N2S | 1,312 | 0 | 100 | Ctn | --- | 3 | -16 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 65K | ST |

N5S – Capitan District, NM State Forestry N2S – Cimarron District, NM State Forestry

Southern Area (PL 2)

New fires: 44
 New large incidents: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 2

* **Smoke Stack Lightning**, Texas A&M Forest Service. Started on private land three miles northeast of Aspermont, TX. Grass and brush. Moderate fire behavior.

Barnett Branch, National Forests in North Carolina. Twenty miles southwest of Asheville, NC. Hardwood litter. 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 | | | |
| * Smoke Stack Lightning | TX-TXS | 13,000 | --- | 60 | Ctn | 5/6 | 37 | --- | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | NR | PRI |
| Barnett Branch | NC-NCF | 369 | --- | 80 | Ctn | UNK | 45 | --- | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 130K | FS |
| Large Fires Being Managed with a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 125 Mile Marker | FL-FLS | 1,117 | --- | 75 | Comp | UNK | 8 | --- | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | NR | ST |
| Moreland Gap Road | TN-TNS | 157 | 0 | 100 | Comp | --- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1K | ST |

FLS – Florida Forest Service TNS – Tennessee DOF

Fires and Acres Yesterday (by Protection):

| Area | | BIA | BLM | FWS | NPS | ST/OT | USFS | TOTAL |
|--------------------------|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Alaska Area | FIRES | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| | 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 | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Southern California Area | FIRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Northern Rockies Area | FIRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Great Basin Area | FIRES | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Southwest Area | FIRES | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 9 |
| | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,543 | 186 | 1,729 |
| Rocky Mountain Area | FIRES | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Eastern Area | FIRES | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 16 |
| | ACRES | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 17 |
| Southern Area | FIRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 44 |
| | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 352 | 0 | 352 |
| TOTAL FIRES: | | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 1 | 99 |
| TOTAL ACRES: | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,923 | 186 | 2,111 |

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

| Area | | BIA | BLM | FWS | NPS | ST/OT | USFS | TOTAL |
|--------------------------|-------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Alaska Area | FIRES | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 3 | 41 |
| | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,306 | 0 | 10,306 |
| Northwest Area | FIRES | 22 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 11 | 127 |
| | ACRES | 532 | 183 | 0 | 0 | 135 | 0 | 850 |
| Northern California Area | FIRES | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 608 | 37 | 650 |
| | ACRES | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 503 | 73 | 577 |
| Southern California Area | FIRES | 4 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 804 | 86 | 908 |
| | ACRES | 0 | 11 | 100 | 2 | 6,036 | 634 | 6,783 |
| Northern Rockies Area | FIRES | 58 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 127 | 16 | 203 |
| | ACRES | 145 | 1 | 103 | 0 | 2,102 | 83 | 2,434 |
| Great Basin Area | FIRES | 3 | 34 | 3 | 2 | 86 | 12 | 140 |
| | ACRES | 1 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 752 | 1 | 829 |
| Southwest Area | FIRES | 130 | 64 | 1 | 2 | 186 | 140 | 523 |
| | ACRES | 1,316 | 5,659 | 0 | 1 | 134,790 | 79,807 | 221,575 |
| Rocky Mountain Area | FIRES | 72 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 136 | 30 | 256 |
| | ACRES | 1,467 | 102 | 119 | 264 | 86,207 | 470 | 88,629 |
| Eastern Area | FIRES | 20 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 2,652 | 137 | 2,824 |
| | ACRES | 204 | 0 | 447 | 10 | 17,911 | 2,482 | 21,054 |
| Southern Area | FIRES | 489 | 1 | 12 | 32 | 15,892 | 432 | 16,858 |
| | ACRES | 96,215 | 3 | 2,205 | 2,316 | 648,419 | 35,357 | 784,515 |
| TOTAL FIRES: | | 799 | 131 | 37 | 45 | 20,614 | 904 | 22,530 |
| TOTAL ACRES: | | 99,881 | 6,035 | 2,974 | 2,593 | 907,163 | 118,908 | 1,137,556 |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Ten Year Average Fires (2012 – 2021 as of today) | 16,444 |
| Ten Year Average Acres (2012 – 2021 as of today) | 707,597 |

***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: Upper low pressure will move from Colorado into the central High Plains today with ridging across the West Coast. Low pressure at the surface will move from the Great Lakes to off the East Coast with an associated cold front moving through the Appalachians, Mid-Atlantic and into the Southeast. Elevated to critical conditions due to breezy west winds and low relative humidity will develop across eastern Arizona through New Mexico and into far west Texas this afternoon. Instability near the upper low will also support potential pyrocumulonimbus development across any significant fire activity in northern New Mexico and southeast Colorado. Surface low pressure will develop over Oklahoma and Kansas producing showers and thunderstorms, some severe, over Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. Flooding is possible from heavy rain associated with the thunderstorms with the greatest threat over eastern Kansas and Oklahoma. Showers are expected to linger across portions of the central Rockies with light to moderate rain near and ahead of the cold front from the Northeast through the Appalachians and into the Southeast.

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



Avoiding Fuel Geysering

Miscellaneous Fireline Hazards

Fuel geysers continue to be reported and the potential for injury is real. In 2018, there were 28 incidents of fuel geysers reported: 23 chainsaws, a leaf blower, and four jerry cans. A fuel geysers can happen on any equipment with a fuel tank including fuel bottles and containers. Even chainsaws with two-way vents may “geyser” at high temperatures or high elevation. User should assume all gas-powered equipment and fuel containers are pressurized.



Fuel – Know Your Fuel

- Fuel volatility changes seasonally and geographically.
- Think locally. Using fuel from a cooler climate (i.e., Idaho) in a warmer climate (i.e., Texas) increases the geysering potential.
- As elevation increases, boiling point temperatures decreases. 125°F at 8,000 feet is approximately equivalent to 140°F at 1,000 feet.

Fuel Bottles and Containers

Fuel bottles (i.e., Sigg bottles), fuel containers (i.e., dolmars or jerry cans) can geysers even after the cap is removed. To mitigate possible fuel geysers and/or potential injury from fuel bottles and cans, use the following procedures:

- Keep containers in the shade and away from any external heat source.
- **Never** open a fuel tank within 20 feet of any heat source.
- **Gently shake the container to release surface tension. Too much agitation will create pressure.**
- Open container slowly, pointing opening away and cover the opening with a cloth and glove.

Engine Powered Equipment

- **Never** use fuel that was stored in a fuel container for longer than one month. Older fuel may lead to poor engine performance and increased operating temperatures. Older fuel may also have higher volatility for the current conditions.
- **Always** check fuel level in the tank before taking any action. Fuel levels above ¾ tank are more likely to geysers.
- **Never** open a fuel tank within 20 feet of any heat source.
- **Only after the above mitigations are completed**; put the equipment in a cleared area, cover the cap with a cloth or glove, and open slowly.

For more information or if you experience a fuel geysers, see the Fuel Geysers Awareness section at <https://www.nwccg.gov/committees/equipment-technology-committee>

Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.

[EMAIL](#) | [Facebook](#) | URL: <https://www.nwccg.gov/committees/6-Minutes-for-safety>

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