

National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Monday, May 9, 2022 – 0730 MDT
National Preparedness Level 2

National Fire Activity:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Initial attack activity: | Light (113 fires) |
| New large incidents: | 3 |
| Large fires contained: | 3 |
| Uncontained large fires: *** | 12 |
| Area Command teams committed: | 0 |
| NIMOs committed: | 0 |
| Type 1 IMTs committed: | 2 |
| Type 2 IMTs committed: | 2 |
| ***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 no 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.

On May 1, a firefighter with the Central Conejos County Fire Protection District passed away from a medical condition after being assigned to a wildfire near Manassa, Colorado. The firefighting community extends condolences to the family and friends of the deceased.

| 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SWCC | 12 | 327,652 | 80 | 215 | 37 | 3,545 | 333 |
| RMCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EACC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SACC | 10 | 39,387 | 1 | 33 | 1 | 167 | 62 |
| Total | 22 | 367,039 | 81 | 248 | 38 | 3,712 | 395 |

Southwest Area (PL 4)

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| New fires: | 21 |
| New large incidents: | 2 |
| Uncontained large fires: | 10 |
| Type 1 IMTs committed: | 2 |
| Type 2 IMTs committed: | 2 |

Hermits Peak, Santa Fe NF, USFS. IMT 1 (SW Team 2). IMT 2 (SW Team 3). Twelve miles northwest of Las Vegas, NM. Grass and timber. Extreme fire behavior with wind-driven runs, group torching and short-range spotting. Numerous residences threatened. Evacuations, area, road and trail closures in effect.

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

* **San Rafael**, Southeast District, Arizona DOF. IMT 2 (SW Team 4) mobilizing. One mile northeast of Lochiel, AZ. Brush and short grass. Extreme fire behavior with crowning, running and spotting. Numerous residences threatened. Evacuations in effect.

Bear Trap, Cibola NF, USFS. Twenty-two miles southwest of Magdalena, NM. Timber, grass and brush. Active fire behavior with uphill runs, single tree torching and short-range spotting. Area, road and trail closures in effect.

Crooks, Prescott NF, USFS. Eleven miles south of Prescott, AZ. Timber and chaparral. Minimal fire behavior with creeping, backing and smoldering. Area, road and trail closures in effect.

Cooks Peak, Las Vegas District, New Mexico State Forestry. Five miles north of Ocate, NM. Timber and grass. No new information.

* **Big Valley**, Southeast District, Arizona DOF. Five miles southeast of Three Points, AZ. Brush and short grass. Active fire behavior with running. Structures threatened.

Turkey, Gila NF, USFS. Twenty-two miles southeast of Reserve, NM. Timber. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering.

Water, Gila NF, USFS. Six miles north of Mimbres, NM. Grass, timber and brush. No new information.

Tunnel, Coconino NF, USFS. Nine miles northeast of Flagstaff, AZ. Timber and brush. No new information.

| Incident Name | Unit | Size | | % Acres | Ctn/ Comp | Est | Personnel | | Resources | | | Strc Lost | \$\$ CTD | Origin Own |
|---------------|--------|---------|-------|------------|--------------|------|-----------|------|-----------|-----|------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| | | Acres | Chge | | | | Total | Chge | Crw | Eng | Heli | | | |
| Hermits Peak | NM-SNF | 176,273 | 3,989 | 43 | Ctn | 7/31 | 1,685 | 150 | 34 | 127 | 19 | 356 | 48M | FS |
| Cerro Pelado | NM-SNF | 37,425 | 2,754 | 11 | Ctn | 5/21 | 869 | -3 | 24 | 40 | 9 | 10 | 14M | FS |
| * San Rafael | AZ-A3S | 10,560 | --- | 0 | Ctn | 5/19 | 118 | --- | 3 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 200K | ST |
| Bear Trap | NM-CIF | 5,619 | 1,213 | 0 | Ctn | 5/31 | 261 | 67 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 2.6M | FS |
| Crooks | AZ-PNF | 9,402 | 0 | 96 | Ctn | 5/17 | 217 | -59 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 25.1M | FS |
| Cooks Peak | NM-N4S | 59,359 | --- | 97 | Ctn | 5/28 | 235 | --- | 3 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 10.6M | ST |
| * Big Valley | AZ-A3S | 350 | --- | 10 | Ctn | 5/9 | 60 | --- | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10K | ST |
| Turkey | NM-GNF | 986 | 0 | 90 | Ctn | UNK | 36 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 640K | FS |
| Water | NM-GNF | 760 | --- | 75 | Ctn | UNK | 7 | --- | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1.1M | FS |

| Incident Name | Unit | Size | | % Acres | Ctn/ Comp | Est | Personnel | | Resources | | | Strc Lost | \$\$ CTD | Origin Own |
|---------------|--------|--------|-------|------------|--------------|------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----|------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| | | Chge | Total | | | | Chge | Total | Crw | Eng | Heli | | | |
| Tunnel | AZ-COF | 19,075 | --- | 98 | Ctn | 5/13 | 50 | --- | 2 | 1 | 0 | 54 | 4.8M | FS |

Southern Area (PL 2)

New fires: 11

New large incidents: 1

Uncontained large fires: 1

* **Grissom**, Texas A&M Forest Service. Started on private land four miles northeast of Santa Anna, TX. Brush and tall grass. Active fire behavior. Energy infrastructure threatened.

| Incident Name | Unit | Size | | % Acres | Ctn/ Comp | Est | Personnel | | Resources | | | Strc Lost | \$\$ CTD | Origin Own |
|-----------------|--------|--------|-------|------------|--------------|------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----|------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| | | Chge | Total | | | | Chge | Total | Crw | Eng | Heli | | | |
| * Grissom | TX-TXS | 1,200 | --- | 50 | Ctn | 5/12 | 88 | --- | 0 | 24 | 1 | 0 | NR | PRI |
| 125 Mile Marker | FL-FLS | 1,117 | 0 | 100 | Ctn | --- | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | NR | ST |
| L39 | FL-FLS | 12,050 | 50 | 100 | Ctn | --- | 1 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | NR | ST |
| 2 Bravo | FL-FLS | 9,150 | 100 | 100 | Ctn | --- | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | NR | ST |

FLS – Florida Forest Service

Rocky Mountain Area (PL 1)

New fires: 1

New large incidents: 0

Uncontained large fires: 1

TA43, Ft. Carson Army Base, DOD. Five miles northeast of Penrose, CO. Brush and short grass. No new information. Last report unless new information is received.

| Incident Name | Unit | Size | | % Acres | Ctn/ Comp | Est | Personnel | | Resources | | | Strc Lost | \$\$ CTD | Origin Own |
|---------------|--------|-------|-------|------------|--------------|-----|-----------|-------|-----------|-----|------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| | | Chge | Total | | | | Chge | Total | Crw | Eng | Heli | | | |
| TA43 | CO-FCQ | 1,300 | --- | 75 | Ctn | UNK | 7 | --- | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | NR | DOD |

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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Southern California Area | FIREs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 20 | 27 |
| 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 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 21 |
| | ACRES | 2 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 10,354 | 2 | 10,375 |
| Rocky Mountain Area | FIREs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Eastern Area | FIREs | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 49 | 5 | 56 |
| | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 231 | 0 | 262 | 6 | 498 |
| Southern Area | FIREs | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 11 |
| | ACRES | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 13 | 14 | 77 |
| TOTAL FIRES: | | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 90 | 14 | 113 |
| TOTAL ACRES: | | 2 | 17 | 281 | 0 | 10,646 | 42 | 10,988 |

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

| Area | | BIA | BLM | FWS | NPS | ST/OT | USFS | TOTAL |
|--------------------------|-------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Alaska Area | FIREs | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 3 | 51 |
| | ACRES | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10,306 | 0 | 10,310 |
| Northwest Area | FIREs | 22 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 94 | 11 | 135 |
| | ACRES | 532 | 183 | 0 | 0 | 139 | 0 | 854 |
| Northern California Area | FIREs | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 650 | 38 | 693 |
| | ACRES | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 619 | 72 | 692 |
| Southern California Area | FIREs | 4 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 884 | 94 | 997 |
| | ACRES | 0 | 12 | 100 | 2 | 6,135 | 657 | 6,906 |
| Northern Rockies Area | FIREs | 88 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 133 | 16 | 239 |
| | ACRES | 148 | 1 | 103 | 0 | 2,126 | 83 | 2,461 |
| Great Basin Area | FIREs | 3 | 36 | 3 | 3 | 92 | 14 | 151 |
| | ACRES | 1.3 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 896 | 1.4 | 973 |
| Southwest Area | FIREs | 136 | 66 | 1 | 3 | 203 | 153 | 562 |
| | ACRES | 1,336 | 5,677 | 0 | 4 | 130,753 | 205,498 | 343,268 |
| Rocky Mountain Area | FIREs | 72 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 139 | 32 | 262 |
| | ACRES | 1,467 | 102 | 119 | 264 | 91,314 | 471 | 93,737 |
| Eastern Area | FIREs | 40 | 0 | 16 | 3 | 2,953 | 158 | 3,170 |
| | ACRES | 212 | 0 | 679 | 10 | 18,482 | 2,505 | 21,888 |
| Southern Area | FIREs | 490 | 1 | 13 | 36 | 16,122 | 444 | 17,106 |
| | ACRES | 96,222 | 3 | 2,255 | 2,318 | 652,385 | 35,486 | 788,669 |
| TOTAL FIRES: | | 856 | 136 | 42 | 52 | 21,317 | 963 | 23,366 |
| TOTAL ACRES: | | 99,919 | 6,057 | 3,256 | 2,598 | 913,154 | 244,775 | 1,269,758 |

Ten Year Average Fires (2012 – 2021 as of today)

17,405

Ten Year Average Acres (2012 – 2021 as of today)

735,052

***Changes in some agency YTD acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments.

***Additional wildfire information is available through the Geographic Areas at <https://qacc.nifc.gov/>

Predictive Services Discussion: A deep upper trough will remain along the West Coast today with strong ridging from the Lower Mississippi Valley into the Great Lakes while an upper low persists off the Carolina Coast. A very slow-moving cold front will push into southern California, but the front will remain stationary over the southern Great Basin, Colorado, and the central Plains. Elevated to critical conditions will develop ahead of the front and west of a dry line across the southern Great Basin, Southwest, and central and southern High Plains, with extremely critical conditions across northeast New Mexico into southeast Colorado. West to southwest winds of 20-40 mph with gusts 40-70 mph will develop amid relative humidity of 5-20% with the strongest winds in the extremely critical area. Dry conditions will continue over the Adirondacks of New York into northern New England with minimum relative humidity 15-30% but east winds will be 10 mph or less. Showers and isolated thunderstorms, with snow above 4,000 feet, will develop north of the cold front across northern California and Northwest through the northern Great Basin, Montana, and Wyoming. Showers with a few severe thunderstorms will develop across the Upper Mississippi Valley into the western Great Lakes as well.

<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, weedeaters, 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](https://www.ars.usda.gov/Research/docs.htm?docid=11067&page=5) https://www.ars.usda.gov/Research/docs.htm?docid=11067&page=5

[Incident Response Pocket Guide \(IRPG\), PMS 461](https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/461) https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/461

[Interagency Standards for Fire & Fire Aviation Operations \(Red Book\)](https://www.nfrc.gov/standards/guides/red-book) https://www.nfrc.gov/standards/guides/red-book

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