

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Wednesday, May 18, 2022 – 0730 MDT
National Preparedness Level 2**

National Fire Activity:

Initial attack activity:	Light (116 fires)
New large incidents:	3
Large fires contained:	1
Uncontained large fires: **	11
Area Command teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	4
Type 2 IMTs committed:	4
***Complex IMTs committed:	1

***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 is one fire 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.

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	1	200	2	0	0	47	-86
NRCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GBCC	1	97	0	1	1	8	0
SWCC	7	454,396	88	216	41	3,702	-243
RMCC	2	2,072	8	31	29	487	153
EACC	3	2,627	1	21	0	125	2
SACC	12	8,186	0	36	0	202	117
Total	26	467,578	99	305	71	4,571	-57

Southwest Area (PL 4)

New fires:	9
New large incidents:	0
Uncontained large fires:	5
Type 1 IMTs committed:	4
Type 2 IMTs committed:	4

Hermits Peak, Santa Fe NF, USFS. IMT 1 (SW Team 1), IMT 1 (CA Team 5), IMT 1 (CA Team 2) and IMT 2 (SW Team 3). Twelve miles northwest of Las Vegas, NM. Grass and timber. Extreme fire behavior with crowning, group torching and spotting. Numerous residences threatened. Evacuations, area, road and trail closures in effect.

Black, Gila NF, USFS. IMT 2 (SW Team 5). Twenty-four miles north of Mimbres, NM. Timber and grass. Active fire behavior with short crown run, running and spotting. Structures threatened. Evacuations, area, road and trail closures in effect.

Cerro Pelado, Santa Fe NF, USFS. IMT 1 (GB Team 1) and IMT2 (RM Team Black). Seven miles east of Jemez Springs, NM. Grass, brush and timber. Moderate fire behavior with flanking and backing. Residences threatened. Evacuations, area, road and trail closures in effect.

Bear Trap, Cibola NF, USFS. IMT 2 (SW Team 4). Twenty-two miles southwest of Magdalena, NM. Timber. Active fire behavior with running, flanking and creeping. Structures threatened. Area, road and trail closures in effect.

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

Tunnel, Coconino NF, USFS. Nine miles northeast of Flagstaff, AZ. Timber and brush. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Numerous structures threatened. Area, road and trail closures in effect. Last report unless significant activity occurs.

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	299,565	1,505	34	Ctn	7/31	1,958	-136	36	151	22	633	85.9M	FS
Black	NM-GNF	53,132	45,397	0	Comp	7/7	153	0	14	6	3	0	564K	FS
Cerro Pelado	NM-SNF	45,605	0	70	Ctn	5/21	824	-112	20	37	11	10	32.3M	FS
Bear Trap	NM-CIF	15,207	1,703	28	Ctn	5/31	667	38	17	16	4	0	7.7M	FS
Crooks	AZ-PNF	9,402	0	96	Ctn	UNK	65	-33	0	3	0	10	27.3M	FS
Tunnel	AZ-COF	19,105	0	98	Ctn	UNK	33	0	1	2	0	54	5M	FS

Rocky Mountain Area (PL 2)

New fires:	8
New large incidents:	0
Uncontained large fires:	1
CIMTs committed:	1

High Park, Teller County. CIMT (RM Team 1). Six miles west of Cripple Creek, CO. Timber and tall grass. Minimal fire behavior with backing and creeping. Numerous structures threatened. Evacuations and road closures in effect. 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			
High Park	CO-TLX	1,572	-1	69	Ctn	5/31	432	153	8	31	4	0	2.4M	CNTY

Southern Area (PL 2)

New fires: 49
New large incidents: 3
Uncontained large fires: 4

* **Full Moon**, Avon Park Air Force Base, DOD. Fifteen miles northeast of Avon Park, FL. Brush and grass. Active fire behavior with flanking and backing. Area closures in effect.

* **Coconut**, Texas A&M Forest Service. Started on private land 18 miles south of Vernon, TX. Grass and brush. Active fire behavior. Residences threatened.

* **Mesquite Heat**, Texas A&M Forest Service. Started on private land 11 miles south of Abilene, TX. Grass and brush. Extreme fire behavior with running and short-range spotting. Residences threatened. Evacuations and road closure in effect.

Pope 2, Texas A&M Forest Service. Started on private land 24 miles southeast of Eldorado, TX. Grass and brush. Active fire behavior with running and flanking. Residences threatened.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Full Moon	FL-APQ	1,500	---	80	Ctn	5/19	10	---	0	5	0	0	6K	DOD
* Coconut	TX-TXS	2,000	---	0	Ctn	5/23	21	---	0	2	0	0	NR	PRI
* Mesquite Heat	TX-TXS	1,500	---	10	Ctn	5/22	17	---	0	2	0	5	NR	PRI
Pope 2	TX-TXS	1,000	500	50	Ctn	5/21	30	22	0	3	0	0	NR	PRI
Driving Creek	NC-NCS	598	0	100	Ctn	---	29	-6	0	0	0	0	79K	ST

NCS – North Carolina Forest Service

Eastern Area (PL 2)

New fires: 7
New large incidents: 0
Uncontained large fires: 2

Blue Lakes, Michigan Department of Natural Resources. Fourteen miles northwest of Atlanta, MI. Timber and hardwood litter. Moderate fire behavior with smoldering. Structures threatened.

Bemis, White Mountain NF, USFS. Started on state land eight miles northwest of Bartlett, NH. Timber. No new information.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Blue Lakes	MI-MIS	2,516	43	98	Ctn	5/18	49	2	0	5	0	1	357K	ST
Bemis	NH-WMF	106	---	25	Ctn	5/24	53	---	1	1	0	0	25K	ST

Fires and Acres Yesterday (by Protection):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	3	0	0	2	1	6
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	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	11	0	11
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	22	2	24
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	133	0	133
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
	ACRES	0	51	0	0	0	0	51
Southwest Area	FIRES	0	3	0	0	4	2	9
	ACRES	0	45	0	0	4	51,959	52,008
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	0	7	8
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	1,794	1,794
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	48	1	49
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	2,835	0	2,835
TOTAL FIRES:		0	8	0	0	95	13	116
TOTAL ACRES:		0	96	0	0	2,976	53,753	56,825

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	4	0	0	67	5	76
	ACRES	0	4	0	0	11,264	4	11,272
Northwest Area	FIRES	24	8	2	0	98	12	144
	ACRES	532	183	18	0	139	0	873
Northern California Area	FIRES	2	2	0	3	739	39	785
	ACRES	0	1	0	0	823	73	897
Southern California Area	FIRES	4	13	1	2	1,058	117	1,195
	ACRES	0	41	100	2	7,256	682	8,081
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	156	2	1	0	154	17	330
	ACRES	388	2	103	0	2,148	83	2,724
Great Basin Area	FIRES	3	43	3	6	116	16	187
	ACRES	1	136	0	0	963	104	1,205
Southwest Area	FIRES	159	78	1	3	240	204	685
	ACRES	1,416	6,524	0	4	133,417	259,200	400,563
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	90	12	7	2	672	41	824
	ACRES	1,494	980	119	264	162,469	2,26	167,591
Eastern Area	FIRES	61	0	19	7	3,639	208	3,934
	ACRES	235	0	679	10	22,427	2,580	25,932
Southern Area	FIRES	491	1	15	36	16,747	452	17,742
	ACRES	96,223	3	2,540	2,344	675,937	35,822	812,870
TOTAL FIRES:		990	163	49	59	23,530	1,111	25,902
TOTAL ACRES:		100,290	7,874	3,559	2,624	1,016,846	300,815	1,432,012

Ten Year Average Fires (2012 – 2021 as of today)	19,122
Ten Year Average Acres (2012 – 2021 as of today)	790,852

***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: Fast, westerly flow is forecast across the northern tier of the US today with a deep upper trough off the Northwest coast and a weaker trough in the western Great Lakes. Lighter westerly flow will be over the southern tier of the US with a weak upper trough over southern California and upper ridging from the southern Plains through the Gulf Coast. Very hot, record-setting temperatures of 100-110 degrees will continue across central and western Texas. Elevated to locally critical conditions are expected across central Texas where the dry heat will combine with breezy south winds. Isolated mixed wet and dry thunderstorms are likely across southeast Colorado and northeast New Mexico into the Texas and Oklahoma panhandles this afternoon and evening. With the instability present across northern New Mexico and southern Colorado, pyrocumulonimbus are possible with any active fires. Breezy and dry conditions will develop across the Northeast, but recent rainfall will mitigate the fire threat. Breezy west winds are forecast across southern Idaho and southern Wyoming as well ahead of a cold front moving through the Northwest and Idaho Panhandle. Showers with high elevation snow is forecast along and behind the cold front in the Northwest into the Idaho Panhandle and northwest Montana. Showers and thunderstorms are forecast from the Ohio Valley into the Great Lakes and Mid-Atlantic as well.

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



Falling Snags

Felling Safety Category

Snags (dead, standing trees without leaves or needles in the crowns) and other hazard trees present a significant hazard to wildland firefighters. Snags typically have much lower fuel moistures than live, green trees; they are subject to rot and they burn more readily. In the process, they often throw firebrands far in advance of the main fire and often burn through more quickly than green trees, falling with little or no warning. Live, green trees that have been weakened by insects, disease, weather, past fires, and age present equal hazard and can fall without warning.

- The risk of injuries from hazard trees increases during the night operational period when visibility is greatly reduced.
- While the cooler, nighttime period is generally a more effective time to gain control of wildfires, the increased risk from unseen falling snags and weakened live trees may limit the widespread use of crews at night in areas of fire weakened or dead and dying timber.
- Environmental conditions that increase risk from hazard trees: Strong winds or erratic winds from storm cells. Night operations. Machine operations. Air operations - cargo drops, water or retardant drops, helicopter take off/landing, low-level flights. Steep slopes. Diseased or bug-killed areas.
- Things to consider when assessing the potential dangers of hazard trees: Trees have been burning for an extended period. High-risk tree species (those that are known for rot and shallow root systems) are in the area. Numerous downed trees. Dead or broken tips and limbs overhead. Accumulation of downed limbs. Tree decay, cavities, splits, and cracks. Absence of needles, bark, or limbs. Leaning or hung-up trees. Roots damaged by equipment or erosion.
- Mitigation measures to take: Identify and flag all high-risk areas until the hazard has been removed. Keep personnel out of the high-risk areas until the hazard has been removed. Use qualified saw teams and felling bosses. Establish lookouts. Plan a quick and safe escape route. Do not turn your back on a falling tree. Maintain situational awareness.

Lessons Lost

[Logging eTool - Felling Trees - Potential Hazards.html](#)

Resources:

[Incident Response Pocket Guide, PMS 461](#), [Hazard Tree Safety Website](#)
[Interagency Standards for Fire & Fire Aviation Operations \(Red Book\)](#)

Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.

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