

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Thursday, May 26, 2022 – 0730 MDT
National Preparedness Level 2**

National Fire Activity:

Initial attack activity:	Light (54 fires)
New large incidents:	0
Large fires contained:	0
Uncontained large fires: **	9
Area Command teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	1
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 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.

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	36	0	0	0	0	0
OSCC	1	682	3	2	0	67	0
NRCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GBCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWCC	9	596,887	118	308	46	5,211	16
RMCC	4	6,900	12	23	7	524	-28
EACC	1	106	1	1	0	56	0
SACC	14	48,546	3	47	1	321	-20
Total	29	653,157	137	381	54	6,179	-32

Southwest Area (PL 5)

New fires:	6
New large incidents:	0
Uncontained large fires:	6
NIMOs committed:	1
Type 1 IMTs committed:	4
Type 2 IMTs committed:	3

Hermits Peak, Santa Fe NF, USFS. IMT 1 (SW Team 1), IMT 1 (CA Team 2) and IMT 1 (CA Team 5). NIMO (Team 2) and IMT 1 (PNW Team 2) mobilizing. Twelve miles northwest of Las Vegas, NM. Grass and timber. Active fire behavior with flanking, backing and torching. 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 chaparral. Active fire behavior with uphill runs, flanking and spotting. Structures threatened. Evacuations, area, road and trail closures in effect.

Bear Trap, Cibola NF, USFS. IMT 2 (CA Team 10). Twenty-two miles southwest of Magdalena, NM. Timber. Active fire behavior with running and flanking. Structures threatened. Area, road and trail closures in effect.

Cerro Pelado, Santa Fe NF, USFS. IMT 2 (RM Team 3). Seven miles east of Jemez Springs, NM. Grass, brush and timber. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Area, road and trail closures in effect.

Elgin Bridge, Arizona DOF. One mile northeast of Elgin, AZ. Brush, grass and chaparral. Active fire behavior with creeping, smoldering and backing. Structures threatened. Reduction in acreage due to more accurate mapping.

Biggs, Capitan District, New Mexico State Forestry. Seven miles east of Corona, NM. Brush and grass. Moderate fire behavior with creeping and isolated torching. Structures threatened.

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	311,148	0	46	Ctn	7/31	3,091	104	61	221	33	745	126M	FS
Black	NM-GNF	172,694	11,742	13	Ctn	7/7	777	30	22	24	7	2	12.2M	FS
Bear Trap	NM-CIF	28,988	2,860	28	Ctn	6/3	558	43	17	14	4	0	14.5M	FS
Cerro Pelado	NM-SNF	45,605	0	92	Ctn	6/15	434	-141	8	17	2	10	40.1M	FS
Elgin Bridge	AZ-A3S	2,149	-1,851	30	Ctn	5/27	173	-23	5	14	0	0	775K	ST
Biggs	NM-N5S	7,111	0	72	Ctn	5/27	56	3	1	8	0	0	1M	ST

Rocky Mountain Area (PL 2)

New fires:	2
New large incidents:	0
Uncontained large fires:	2
CIMTs committed:	1

Plumtaw, San Juan NF, USFS. CIMT (RM Team 2). Seven miles northwest of Pagosa Springs, CO. Timber and medium slash. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Road and trail closures in effect.

201 East, Nebraska NF, USFS. Four miles south of Halsey, NE. Timber. Minimal fire behavior.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Plumtaw	CO-SJF	721	0	72	Ctn	7/15	364	-90	8	11	2	0	4.9M	FS
201 East	NE-NBF	4,192	0	95	Ctn	UNK	5	0	0	2	0	0	850K	FS

Southern Area (PL 2)

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

Mesquite Heat, Texas A&M Forest Service. IMT 2 (SA Gold Team). Started on private land 11 miles south of Abilene, TX. Dormant brush and hardwood slash. 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			
Mesquite Heat	TX-TXS	10,960	0	74	Ctn	5/30	247	0	3	28	1	27	2.4M	PRI

Fires and Acres Yesterday (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	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California Area	FIRES	1	0	0	0	8	1	10
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	111	0	111
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	22	2	24
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	21	2	23
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIRES	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
	ACRES	1	0	0	0	3	0	4
Southwest Area	FIRES	1	0	0	0	3	2	6
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	132	11,761	11,893
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	ACRES	0	29	0	0	0	0	29
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	8	1	9
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	14	0	14
TOTAL FIRES:		3	0	0	0	43	8	54
TOTAL ACRES:		1	29	0	0	281	11,763	12,074

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	9	0	0	97	8	114
	ACRES	0	58	0	0	11,357	4	11,419
Northwest Area	FIRES	24	10	2	0	103	14	153
	ACRES	532	185	19	0	141	1	877
Northern California Area	FIRES	3	2	0	3	864	46	918
	ACRES	0	1	0	0	2,020	96	2,118
Southern California Area	FIRES	6	14	1	3	1,225	124	1,373
	ACRES	3	41	100	3	8,259	695	9,101
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	172	2	1	0	148	19	342
	ACRES	419	2	103	0	2,121	83	2,728
Great Basin Area	FIRES	6	46	3	6	134	19	214
	ACRES	11	129	0	0	994	106	1,240
Southwest Area	FIRES	189	83	1	3	288	239	803
	ACRES	1,478	6,545	0	4	151,334	548,578	707,940
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	92	12	8	4	682	53	851
	ACRES	1,495	1,094	119	570	162,486	7,109	172,873
Eastern Area	FIRES	63	0	19	7	3,873	211	4,173
	ACRES	239	0	679	10	22,905	2,594	26,426
Southern Area	FIRES	492	1	16	37	17,027	460	18,033
	ACRES	96,229	3	2,541	2,356	720,080	36,010	857,219
TOTAL FIRES:		1,047	179	51	63	24,441	1,193	26,974
TOTAL ACRES:		100,406	8,059	3,561	2,943	1,081,697	595,276	1,791,941

Ten Year Average Fires (2012 – 2021 as of today)	20,440
Ten Year Average Acres (2012 – 2021 as of today)	849,943

***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: Dry and breezy conditions will develop across the western Great Basin today, with hot and dry conditions across much of the Great Basin, Southwest, and southern and central Rockies. Thunderstorms, including some severe, are expected across portions of inland Pacific Northwest, northern Great Basin, and northern Rockies. Drier storms are possible over receptive fuels in portions of the western and northern Great Basin as well. Thunderstorms are likely from the central Gulf Coast through the Great Lakes and across the southern and central Appalachians. Heavy rain and severe weather are likely with some of these storms. Thunderstorm chances exist for the Upper Tanana Valley, with generally normal to above normal temperatures and relatively dry conditions expected across much of Alaska.

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



Effects of Smoke Exposure

Firefighter Health First Aid

Wildland fire smoke is a complex mix of chemicals and particles, which varies depending on the fuels, soil, weather, fire intensity, and the burning phase of the fire. Some of the chemicals and particles that are present can pose a health risk particularly with higher exposures or long duration exposures. Wildland fire smoke can cause irritating respiratory symptoms and, over time, could possibly increase the risk of developing long-term illnesses.

While the makeup of smoke varies, here are just a few of the ways smoke could impact your health:

- **Carbon Monoxide (CO)** – Exposure to CO from wildland fire smoke or from other sources (such as exhaust from chainsaws, engines, or pumps) may lead to a variety of symptoms including impaired vision and judgement, headaches, and fatigue. In extreme situations, high levels of exposure can cause asphyxiation, which can lead to death.
- **Fine Particulate Matter (PM)** – Wildland fire smoke contains very small particles (PM) which can penetrate deep into the lungs. Long-term exposure can affect the lungs and heart, especially in individuals with underlying health issues (e.g., high blood pressure, high cholesterol), smokers, and those who work in stressful environments.
- **A variety of other chemicals**, such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), are also present in wildland fire smoke. These may further increase your risk of short-term or even long-term health effects.
- **COVID-19** – Susceptibility to COVID-19 resulting from smoke exposure has not yet been specifically studied, but related studies show exposure to wildland smoke can lead to an increased susceptibility to respiratory infections, including pneumonia and bronchitis. Additionally, severity of infections or symptoms may be increased due to the respiratory tract's immune responses to smoke exposure. Thus, it's assumed that risk of COVID-19 infection would be high for firefighters with respiratory issues resulting from wildland smoke exposure.

Smoke is part of the wildland fire environment. Now more than ever, firefighters and incident overhead should be on the lookout for opportunities to reduce exposure. Incident overhead can think strategically about assigning wildland firefighting tasks in certain work environments and ask **does our workforce really need to be in the smoke to meet the operational objectives?** Other considerations include:

- Is camp located where smoke accumulates?
- Is the crew dispersed holding a smoke-choked road when the probability of ignition is near zero?
- Are firefighters mopping-up an area that poses no operational threat?

Discussion: There are certain tasks that have been associated with higher exposures to smoke. Below are some of those tasks. How can you and your crew realistically reduce smoke and PM exposure during these (and other) tasks?

- | | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| ● Mop-up | ● Line construction |
| ● Holding | ● Firing |

Think about and discuss this partial quote from an article in Two More Chains: Summer 2017.
<https://www.wildfirelessons.net/viewdocument/two-more-chains-summer-2017>:

“As CO exposure increases, your ability to think clearly decreases. Being in smoke you don’t need to be in is the epitome of not working smarter. In fact, it is actually working dumber.”

Additional Resources

[WFSTAR video – Smoke: Knowing the Risks](https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/training-courses/rt-130/hazards/haz508), <https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/training-courses/rt-130/hazards/haz508>

[FINAL REPORT Wildland Fire Smoke Health Effects on Wildland Firefighters and the Public](https://www.firescience.gov/projects/13-1-02-14/project/13-1-02-14_final_report.pdf),
https://www.firescience.gov/projects/13-1-02-14/project/13-1-02-14_final_report.pdf

[Factors affecting smoke and crystalline silica exposure among wildland firefighters](https://oeh.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15459624.2018.1540873#.Xv0C4DpKg2w),
<https://oeh.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15459624.2018.1540873#.Xv0C4DpKg2w>

[Wildland firefighter smoke exposure and risk of lung cancer and cardiovascular disease mortality](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S001393511930194X),
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S001393511930194X>

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