

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Saturday, May 28, 2022 – 0730 MDT
National Preparedness Level 2**

National Fire Activity:

Initial attack activity:	Light (98 fires)
New large incidents:	4
Large fires contained:	1
Uncontained large fires: **	11
Area Command teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	1
Type 1 IMTs committed:	5
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 1 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	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	12	643,162	110	288	46	4,929	-40
RMCC	4	6,904	11	21	7	459	-33
EACC	1	106	1	1	0	56	-1
SACC	8	45,581	3	8	1	190	-16
Total	26	696,471	128	320	54	5,701	-89

Southwest Area (PL 5)

New fires:	12
New large incidents:	3
Uncontained large fires:	8
NIMOs committed:	1
Type 1 IMTs committed:	5
Type 2 IMTs committed:	4

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

Black, Gila NF, USFS. Transfer of command from IMT 2 (SW Team 5) to IMT 2 (SW Team 3) will occur on 5/30. 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.

* **Lost Lake**, Colorado River Agency, BIA. Fifteen miles southwest of Parker, AZ. Active fire behavior with wind driven runs. Numerous structures threatened. Road and area closures in effect.

Bear Trap, Cibola NF, USFS. IMT 2 (CA Team 10). Twenty-two miles southwest of Magdalena, NM. Timber. Moderate fire behavior with flanking, backing and creeping. 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.

* **Wagon Wheel**, Bernalillo District, New Mexico State Forestry. Twelve miles northeast of Moriarity, NM. Short grass, Tall grass and brush. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering and creeping.

Elgin Bridge, Arizona DOF. One mile northeast of Elgin, AZ. Brush, grass and chaparral. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Structures threatened.

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

***Cinnamon**, Socorro District, New Mexico State Forestry. Started on private land 57 miles south of Loadsburg, NM. Brush and short grass. Active fire behavior with wind-driven runs, flanking and backing. Last narrative report unless significant activity has been received.

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	313,230	1,173	48	Ctn	7/31	2,950	-59	59	192	33	761	132.9M	FS
Black	NM-GNF	201,734	16,500	18	Ctn	7/7	806	23	22	27	7	2	15.2M	FS
* Lost Lake	AZ-CRA	4,900	---	30	Ctn	5/31	73	---	2	8	0	0	300K	BIA
Bear Trap	NM-CIF	38,091	0	63	Ctn	6/3	395	-33	10	14	4	0	16.1M	FS
Cerro Pelado	NM-SNF	45,605	0	95	Ctn	6/15	463	-14	10	14	2	10	41.4M	FS
* Wagon Wheel	NM-N6S	450	---	50	Ctn	5/29	38	---	1	11	0	0	75K	ST
Elgin Bridge	AZ-A3S	2,149	0	85	Ctn	5/29	50	-87	2	2	0	0	1.2M	ST
Biggs	NM-N5S	7,111	0	96	Ctn	UNK	36	0	1	9	0	0	1M	ST
* Cinnamon	NM-N3S	700	---	0	Comp	6/18	20	---	0	2	0	0	10K	PRI

Rocky Mountain Area (PL 2)

New fires:	3
New large incidents:	0
Uncontained large fires:	1
CIMTs committed:	1

Plumtaw, San Juan NF, USFS. Transfer of command from CIMT (RM Team 2) back to the local unit will occur today. Seven miles northwest of Pagosa Springs, CO. Timber and medium slash. Minimal fire behavior. Road and trail closures in effect.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		% Acres	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Chge	Total				Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli				
Plumtaw	CO-SJF	721	0	77	Ctn	7/15	226	-54	5	4	1	0	5.8M	FS
201 East	NE-NBF	4,192	0	100	Ctn	---	9	4	0	3	0	0	850K	FS

NBF – Nebraska NF, USFS.

Southern Area (PL 2)

New fires:	11
New large incidents:	1
Uncontained large fires:	0
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 smoldering.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		% Acres	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Chge	Total				Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli				
Mesquite Heat	TX-TXS	10,960	0	92	Ctn	5/30	169	0	3	5	1	27	2.7M	PRI

Southern California Area (PL 1)

New fires:	22
New large incidents:	1
Uncontained large fires:	1

* **Elk Trail**, Joshua Tree National Monument, NPS Twenty miles southwest of Twentynine Palms, CA. Short grass and brush. Moderate fire behavior with wind-driven runs, creeping and uphill runs. Structures threatened.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		% Acres	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Chge	Total				Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli				
* Elk Trail	CA-JTP	431	---	50	Ctn	5/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	500K	NPS

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	5	0	5
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	13	3	16
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	22	0	22
	ACRES	0	0	0	351	593	0	944
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	232	0	232
Great Basin Area	FIREs	0	4	0	0	3	0	7
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Southwest Area	FIREs	2	1	0	0	7	2	12
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	598	18,587	19,186
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Area	FIREs	15	0	0	0	7	0	22
	ACRES	7	0	0	0	39	0	46
Southern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	1	10	0	11
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	91	0	91
TOTAL FIREs:		17	5	0	1	70	5	98
TOTAL ACRES:		7	0	0	351	1,567	18,587	20,512

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	9	0	0	104	8	121
	ACRES	0	58	0	0	11,383	4	11,445
Northwest Area	FIREs	24	10	2	0	105	17	158
	ACRES	532	185	19	0	141	1	877
Northern California Area	FIREs	3	2	0	3	886	52	946
	ACRES	0	1	0	0	2,037	97	2,136
Southern California Area	FIREs	6	15	1	3	1,268	129	1,422
	ACRES	3	121	100	354	8,911	696	10,185
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	174	2	1	0	168	19	364
	ACRES	432	2	103	0	2,392	83	3,011
Great Basin Area	FIREs	6	50	3	6	138	19	222
	ACRES	11	129	0	0	996	106	1,242
Southwest Area	FIREs	194	85	1	3	297	243	823
	ACRES	6,479	6,550	0	4	152,444	579,751	745,227
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	92	12	8	4	685	53	854
	ACRES	1,495	1,096	119	570	162,486	7,109	172,875
Eastern Area	FIREs	78	0	19	7	3,879	211	4,194
	ACRES	246	0	679	10	22,942	2,594	26,471
Southern Area	FIREs	493	1	16	38	17,053	460	18,061
	ACRES	96,229	3	2,541	2,356	720,277	36,010	857,416
TOTAL FIRES:		1,070	186	51	64	24,583	1,211	27,165
TOTAL ACRES:		105,427	8,146	3,561	3,294	1,084,008	626,450	1,830,885

Ten Year Average Fires (2012 – 2021 as of today)	20,664
Ten Year Average Acres (2012 – 2021 as of today)	871,457

***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: A cold front will continue to slowly push south through central California and into the southern Great Basin and southern Colorado before stalling. Elevated to critical conditions due to southwest winds 15-35 mph with gusts 35-50 mph amid relative humidity of 5-20% are likely across the southern Great Basin, Southwest, southern Colorado, and the Texas Panhandle. Extremely critical conditions are possible from southwest Colorado through New Mexico into the Texas Panhandle. Numerous showers and thunderstorms will develop from the Northwest through the northern Great Basin, Montana, and Wyoming, then into the northern Plains. Snow levels will drop to 4,000 – 7,000 feet in some areas. Rain will continue in New England during the morning while scattered wet thunderstorms will develop across the central and southern Florida Panhandle. Hot and dry conditions will continue for much of Alaska, with isolated wet thunderstorms possible in the eastern Interior.

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



Fire Shelter Deployment

Operational Engagement Category

Firefighters must never rely on fire shelters. Instead, they depend on well-defined and pre-located escape routes and safety zones. However, if the need for shelter deployment should ever arise, it is imperative that firefighters know how to deploy and use the fire shelter.

- Do not think of your fire shelter as a tactical tool.
- Recognize when deployment is your only option. When considering escape, remember that you can hold your breath for only about 15 seconds while running through flames or superheated air.
- If time runs out while attempting to escape, get on the ground before the flame front arrives and finish deploying on the ground. Death is almost certain if the fire catches a person upright (the optimal survival zone with or without a shelter is within a foot of the ground). Once entrapped, the highest priority is to protect the lungs and airways.
- When deploying, remove packs and place them away from the deployment area.
- Even though deploying your shelter is a last resort, time is critical when entrapped. Play it safe – give yourself ample time to deploy. Failure to adequately anticipate the severity and timing of the burnover and failure to utilize the best location and proper deployment techniques contributed to the fatalities and injuries on the Thirty Mile Fire. Don't let the cost of opening a shelter become a factor in your decision.
- Before passing through superheated gases, try to close the front of your shroud. You can also take your shelter out of the plastic bag and use it as a heat shield to pass quickly through a hot area. If you use the shelter in this way, do not drop it or allow it to snag on brush. Remember that your lungs are still vulnerable.
- If flames contact the shelter, the glass/foil fabric heats up more rapidly. If flame contact is prolonged, spots of aluminum foil can melt or tear away, reducing protection. Even if this happens, it is still safer inside the shelter. Your flame-resistant clothing becomes your backup protection. It is even more critical to keep your nose pressed to the ground and stay in your shelter.
- Remember, direct contact with flames or hot gases is the biggest threat to your shelter. It is vital to deploy in a place that offers the least chance of such contact. The heavier the fuels, the bigger your fuel break should be.
- Remember, once you commit yourself to the shelter, stay there. No matter how bad it gets inside, it is usually much worse outside. If you panic and leave the shelter, one breath of hot, toxic gases could damage your lungs. Suffocation may follow. In entrapment situations, most firefighters are killed because of heat-damaged airways and lungs, not external burns. Protect your airways and lungs at all costs by keeping your face close to the ground and staying in your shelter.

If your crew becomes entrapped, identify everything you and your crew/team are going to do to survive. Start your discussion using the Last Resort Survival in the Specific Hazards section (gray) of your ***Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG), PMS 461***.

Activity: Consider having a mock fire shelter deployment exercise in realistic terrain and fuels using practice shelters (no live fire). Assess the exercise using an After Action Review (AAR).

Resources:

[The New Generation Fire Shelter, PMS 411 and Video](#); [Incident Response Pocket Guide \(IRPG\), PMS 461](#); [Interagency Standards for Fire & Fire Aviation Operations \(Red Book\)](#); [10 Standard Firefighting Orders, PMS 110](#); [18 Watch Out Situations, PMS 118](#); [10 and 18 Poster, PMS 110-18](#)

Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.

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