

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Wednesday, April 6, 2022 – 0730 MDT
National Preparedness Level 2**

National Fire Activity:

Initial attack activity:	Light (117 Fires)
New large incidents:	13
Large fires contained:	12
Uncontained large fires: ***	15
Area Command teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	0
Type 2 IMTs committed:	0

Nationally, there are 0 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	1	442	1	3	0	16	16
ONCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OSCC	1	553	0	0	0	0	0
NRCC	1	715	0	12	0	24	0
GBCC	1	308	0	1	0	6	0
SWCC	2	3,341	2	2	0	52	0
RMCC	6	18,513	1	51	0	137	-78
EACC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SACC	63	345,247	21	258	11	1,356	132
Total	75	369,119	25	327	11	1,591	70

Southern Area (PL 3)

New fires: 86
New large incidents: 11
Uncontained large fires: 12

Interceptor, Seminole Tribe, BIA. Twenty-one miles southeast of Immokalee, FL. Southern rough and tall grass. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Structures threatened.

Seymour, Tennessee DOF. Started on private land six miles southeast of Seymour, TN. Dormant brush and hardwood slash. Moderate fire behavior.

Cedar Creek, North Carolina Forest Service. Ten miles southeast of Fayetteville, NC. Southern rough. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering.

Beech, Daniel Boone NF, USFS. Four miles northeast of Manchester, KY. Timber. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering.

Hurricane, Daniel Boone NF, USFS. Five miles southwest of Oneida, KY. Timber. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering.

* **Beaver River**, Oklahoma DOF. Six miles southwest of Floris, OK. Tall grass and timber. Extreme fire behavior with wind driven-runs, running and short-range spotting. Road closures in effect.

Rocky Point, National Forests in Florida, USFS. Four miles east of Salt Springs, FL. Southern rough. Minimal fire behavior.

Valley View Ranch, Georgia Forestry Commission. Seven miles northwest of Trion, GA. Timber. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering.

Crittenburg Complex, Texas A&M Forest Service. Started on private land 12 miles southeast of Gatesville, TX. Tall grass and brush. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Numerous residences threatened.

Red Rock, Texas A&M Forest Service. Started on private land 32 miles north of Snyder, TX. Tall grass and brush. Moderate fire behavior with creeping. Structures threatened.

137 Ave, Florida Forest Service. One mile west of Tamiami, FL. Chaparral and timber. No new information. Last report unless new information is received.

L 30, Florida Forest Service. Twelve miles southwest of Miramar, FL. Tall grass. 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			
Interceptor	FL-SEA	3,950	0	80	Ctn	4/15	104	0	0	6	4	0	900K	BIA
Seymour	TN-TNS	959	295	90	Ctn	UNK	98	0	2	14	3	0	250K	PRI
Cedar Creek	NC-NCS	850	0	95	Ctn	4/7	36	0	0	11	0	0	155K	ST
Beech	KY-DBF	231	0	71	Ctn	4/7	19	-26	0	1	0	0	95K	FS
Hurricane	KY-DBF	485	0	85	Ctn	4/7	9	5	0	1	0	0	80K	FS
* Beaver River	OK-OKS	15,000	---	15	Ctn	UNK	147	---	0	54	0	11	72K	ST
Rocky Point	FL-FNF	1,300	0	90	Ctn	UNK	9	0	0	2	0	0	65K	FS
Valley View Ranch	GA-GAS	487	0	95	Ctn	4/7	2	-1	0	1	0	1	56K	ST

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Crittenburg Complex	TX-TXS	33,175	0	95	Ctn	4/8	1	0	0	0	0	0	NR	PRI
Red Rock	TX-TXS	500	---	60	Ctn	UNK	17	---	0	1	0	0	NR	PRI
137 Ave	FL-FLS	627	---	95	Ctn	UNK	22	---	0	2	0	0	NR	ST
L 30	FL-FLS	20,500	---	90	Ctn	UNK	15	---	0	1	0	0	NR	ST
Washita River	OK-OKS	37,662	0	100	Ctn	---	6	-30	0	2	0	9	372K	ST
Indigo Lane	TN-TNS	2,675	0	100	Ctn	---	42	0	1	8	0	100	250K	PRI
* Liberty Ranch	OK-OSA	9,000	---	100	Ctn	---	29	---	1	4	0	0	100K	BIA
* Sheepback Mountain	NC-NCS	300	---	100	Ctn	---	2	---	0	2	0	0	10K	ST
* Long Branch 6	KY-KYS	102	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	9K	PRI
* Formby	OK-OSA	384	---	100	Ctn	---	19	---	1	5	0	0	8K	BIA
* Red Eagle	OK-OSA	2,439	---	100	Ctn	---	25	---	2	5	0	0	8K	BIA
* Cochahee	OK-OSA	1,467	---	100	Ctn	---	23	---	1	5	0	0	5K	BIA
* Tinks	OK-OSA	144	---	100	Ctn	---	35	---	2	11	0	0	5K	BIA
* Half Moon	OK-OSA	730	---	100	Ctn	---	7	---	0	1	0	0	3K	BIA
* Little Chief	OK-OSA	3,555	---	100	Ctn	---	29	---	1	5	0	0	3K	BIA
* East Douglas Lane	TN-TNS	472	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	1K	PRI

TNS – Tennessee DOF OSA – Osage Agency, BIA KYS – Kentucky DOF

Rocky Mountain Area (PL 1)

New fires: 5
 New large incidents: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 2

* **East Kennedy Creek**, Lyon County. Seven miles southeast of Hartford, KS. Tall grass and timber. Moderate fire behavior.

North Branch, Jewell County. Two miles northwest of Burr Oak, KS. Brush and grass. No new information.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* East Kennedy Creek	KS-LYX	960	---	0	Ctn	UNK	0	---	0	0	0	0	8K	CNTY
North Branch	KS-JWX	10,647	---	90	Ctn	4/8	7	---	0	1	0	7	59K	CNTY

Northwest Area (PL 1)

New fires: 0
New large incidents: 1
Uncontained large fires: 1

* **Nespelem Creek**, Colville Agency, BIA. Two miles north of Nespelem, WA. Hardwood litter and grass. Moderate fire behavior with wind-driven runs, creeping and isolated torching. Structures threatened. Road closures in effect.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Nespelem Creek	WA-COA	442	---	60	Ctn	UNK	16	---	1	3	0	0	5K	BIA

Fires and Acres (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	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
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	0	0	0	1	0	4
	ACRES	1	0	0	0	23	0	24
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Eastern Area	FIRES	5	0	0	0	4	0	9
	ACRES	22	0	0	0	25	0	47
Southern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	85	1	86
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	216	0	216
TOTAL FIRES:		8	0	0	0	107	2	117
TOTAL ACRES:		23	0	0	0	269	1	293

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIRES	13	6	0	0	54	6	79
	ACRES	280	132	0	0	73	0	485
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	3	414	23	440
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	368	63	431
Southern California Area	FIRES	3	10	0	0	511	74	598
	ACRES	0	9	0	0	5,788	661	6,458
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	8	1	0	0	49	8	66
	ACRES	6	1	0	0	853	10	870
Great Basin Area	FIRES	1	20	2	1	34	6	64
	ACRES	0	53	0	0	213	0	266
Southwest Area	FIRES	67	30	0	1	73	58	229
	ACRES	1,167	2,277	0	0	25,974	2,298	31,716
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	56	4	4	1	68	13	146
	ACRES	957	1	23	0	37,265	332	38,578
Eastern Area	FIRES	7	0	1	2	1,150	81	1,241
	ACRES	22	0	1	1	13,114	2,119	15,258
Southern Area	FIRES	450	1	9	23	13,313	360	14,156
	ACRES	89,580	3	2,158	2,275	597,264	32,267	723,547
TOTAL FIRES:		605	72	16	31	15,666	630	17,020
TOTAL ACRES:		92,012	2,476	2,182	2,276	680,911	37,750	817,607

Ten Year Average Fires (2011 – 2020 as of today)	10,675
Ten Year Average Acres (2011 – 2020 as of today)	500,248

***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: Elevated to critical fire weather conditions will develop along and east of the Colorado Rockies into Kansas and southward through the southern Plains Wednesday due to north-northwest sustained winds of 15-30 mph gusting 30-60 mph amid minimum relative humidity of 5-15%. Extremely critical conditions are likely in the vicinity of far southeast Colorado, far southwest Kansas, and Oklahoma and Texas Panhandles. Additionally, elevated to critical fire weather conditions are likely across New Mexico and portions of the southern Great Basin into Arizona and southwest Colorado amid dry and windy post-frontal conditions. Severe weather is likely across much of the Southeast, including the southern and central Appalachians, with rain and snow showers from the northern Plains through the Great Lakes into the Northeast.

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



Hazard Tree Identification

Felling Safety Category

Some common tree deficiencies which contribute to potential felling hazards:

Weak Limbs: limbs of all sizes and species with decay evident cracking, loose, hung-up, or fire damaged limbs. Avoid working under overhead hazards.

Weak Tops: split/schoolmarm tops that could have weakened unions, fire weakened tops, rotten or dead tops.

Witches Broom: caused by mistletoe infection, limbs can grow very large and heavy (200+ lbs). Can contribute to uneven weight distribution.

Split Trunk: cracked trunk from frost, lightning, or wind. Visible evidence of advanced decay indicates serious weakness where the tree could fail. May increase wood fiber tension contributing to barber chair potential.

Stem Damage: caused by windfall, scarring, fire, machine, and animal damage, as well as heart rot diseases.

Cat Face: look for enough solid wood to construct an effective undercut and back cut. Complexity increases when desired felling direction is different than that of the cat face.

Thick Sloughing Bark: usually found on dead trees. Loose bark, particularly on Douglas firs, can injure sawyers.

Butt and Stem Cankers: usually found on deciduous trees but can occur on Douglas fir and pine. The infected areas weaken the stem.

Fungal Fruiting Bodies or Conks: found on stems may indicate massive interior rot. Excessive resinosis (resin flow) also indicates heart or root diseases.

Heavy Tree Lean: look for any ground cracks around the base of the tree. May be caused by damaged roots or lifting root mats, shallow or wet soils. In some cases, the tree may have corrected itself which can be determined by looking for corrected top growth.

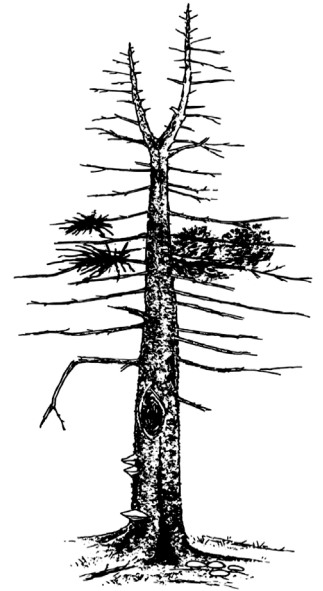
Root Condition: weakened roots may reduce felling control. Signs of decay or fungal conks on the roots, or fire weakened roots.

Species Consideration: consult local experts for species deficiencies particular to local areas. A good habit is to observe overall tree stand health wherever you're working.

Felling a hazard tree requires accurate risk assessment and complexity analysis and demands the sawyer's full situational awareness. Do not bypass hazard trees without taking some action such as felling or establishing a No-Work-Zone.

Discuss indicators of tree defects specific to your local area.

Resources: [Hazard Tree Identification Field Guide](#)



Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.

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