# National Interagency Coordination Center Incident Management Situation Report Thursday, April 28, 2022 – 0730 MDT National Preparedness Level 2

# **National Fire Activity:**

Initial attack activity:	Light (83 fires)
New large incidents:	4
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:	1
**Complex IMTs committed:	1

<sup>\*\*</sup>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 four fires being managed under a strategy other than full suppression.

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.

		Activ	e Inciden	t 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	1	475	0	35	0	60	0
GBCC	1	300	1	5	0	38	38
swcc	12	184,433	76	174	33	3,298	101
RMCC	2	48,082	1	23	0	261	13
EACC	2	465	0	4	0	13	-6
SACC	13	30,628	0	31	0	117	44
Total	31	264,383	78	272	33	3,787	190

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Uncontained large fires include only fires being managed under a full suppression strategy.

# Southwest Area (PL 4)

New fires:	7
New large incidents:	0
Uncontained large fires:	6
Type 1 IMTs committed:	4
Type 2 IMTs committed:	1

**Hermits Peak**, Santa Fe NF, USFS. IMT 1 (SW Team 1). Twelve miles northwest of Las Vegas, NM. Timber. Moderate fire behavior with uphill runs, flanking and backing. Numerous residences threatened. Evacuations, area, road and trail closures in effect.

**Crooks**, Prescott NF, USFS. IMT 1 (CA Team 4). Eleven miles south of Prescott, AZ. Timber and chaparral. Extreme fire behavior with wind-driven runs, short-range spotting and backing. Communication infrastructure and numerous structures threatened. Evacuations, area, road and trail closures in effect.

**Cerro Pelado**, Santa Fe NF. IMT 1 (SA Red Team). Seven miles east of Jemez Springs, NM. Timber and brush. Moderate fire behavior with creeping, backing and flanking. Numerous residences threatened. Evacuations, area and road closures in effect.

**Cooks Peak**, Las Vegas District, New Mexico State Forestry. IMT 2 (SW Team 5). Five miles north of Ocate, NM. Timber, grass and brush. Moderate fire behavior with flanking, backing and creeping. Residences threatened. Evacuations and road closures in effect.

**Tunnel**, Coconino NF, USFS. IMT1 (PNW Team 3). Nine miles northeast of Flagstaff, AZ. Timber and brush. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and isolated torching. Communication infrastructure and numerous structures threatened. Area, road and trail closures in effect. Reduction in acreage due to more accurate mapping.

**Mitchell**, Las Vegas District, New Mexico State Forestry. Seven miles east of Mosquero, NM. Grass. Minimal fire behavior.

**McBride**, Capitan District, New Mexico State Forestry. One mile southeast of Ruidoso, NM. Light slash and grass. Minimal fire behavior.

Incident Name	Unit	Siz	ze	0/_	% Ctn/	Est	Perso	onnel	R	esourc	es	Strc	\$\$	Origin
incident Name	Oill	Acres	Chge	70	Comp	Comp	Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli	Lost	CTD	Own
Hermits Peak	NM-SNF	62,042	1,393	33	Ctn	7/31	936	26	17	61	11	7	18.3M	FS
Crooks	AZ-PNF	9,014	996	23	Ctn	5/17	855	69	20	41	14	0	11.7M	FS
Cerro Pelado	NM-SNF	5,711	226	5	Comp	5/5	360	79	10	16	3	0	1.9M	FS
Cooks Peak	NM-N4S	55,199	27	34	Ctn	5/28	548	3	15	20	3	3	5.6M	ST
Tunnel	AZ-COF	19,075	-269	43	Ctn	5/13	338	-25	8	13	2	54	3.5M	FS
Mitchell	NM-N4S	25,000	0	65	Ctn	5/2	4	-5	0	2	0	0	125K	ST
McBride	NM-N5S	6,159	0	95	Ctn	4/30	27	0	1	2	0	331	4.4M	ST

### **Rocky Mountain Area (PL 1)**

New fires:	1
New large incidents:	0
Uncontained large fires:	1
Complex IMTs Committed:	1

**Road 702**, Nebraska Forest Service. Transfer of command from CIMT (RM Team 1) back to the local unit will occur today. Eight miles southwest of Cambridge, NE. Grass. Minimal fire behavior with flanking, backing and spotting. Communication infrastructure, energy infrastructure and numerous structures threatened.

Incident Name	Unit	Si	ze	% Ctn/	Ctn/ Est		Personnel		Resources			\$\$	Origin	
modent Name	O I II	Acres	Chge	70	Comp	Lõi	Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli	Lost	CTD	Own
Road 702	NE-NES	43,582	2,134	88	Ctn	5/1	221	13	1	23	0	6	1.3M	ST

## Southern Area (PL 2)

New fires:44New large incidents:3Uncontained large fires:2

**Fox**, Virginia DOF. Four miles north of Davenport, VA. Timber and hardwood litter. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Structures threatened.

\* **125 Mile Marker**, Florida Forest Service. Three miles south of Florida City, FL. Grass. Moderate fire behavior with flanking. Last narrative report unless significant activity occurs.

Incident Name	Unit	Si	ze	%	Ctn/	Est	Perso	onnel	R	esourc	es	Strc	\$\$	Origin
moldent Name	Offic	Acres	Chge	70	Comp		Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli	Lost	CTD	Own
* Spinning Spurs	TX-TXS	800		50	Ctn	UNK	36		0	7	0	0	NR	PRI
Fox	VA-VAS	350	0	79	Ctn	4/30	2	2	0	0	0	0	7K	ST
* Forest	AL-ALF	126		100	Ctn		0		0	0	0	0	2K	FS
Large	Fires Being	Manage	d with a S	Strategy	/ Other T	han Full	Suppres	sion With	out a T	ype 1	or 2 IM	T Assiç	gned	
* 125 Mile Marker	FL-FLS	1,067		10	Comp	4/30	8		0	1	0	0	NR	ST
WF4 12080	FL-FLS	160	0	95	Comp	UNK	1	-9	0	1	0	1	NR	ST

ALF - National Forests in Alabama

### **Great Basin Area (PL 1)**

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

\* **Stall Dam**, Humboldt County. Two miles east of Golconda, NV. Grass and brush. Moderate fire behavior with running and spotting. Structures threatened.

Incident Name	Unit	Si	ze	0/_	% Ctn/ Comp	Ctn/ Est		Personnel		Resources			\$\$	Origin
incident Name	Offic	Acres	Chge	70		np Lst	Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli	Lost	CTD	Own
* Stall Dam	NV-HUMX	300		50	Ctn	4/28	38		0	5	0	0	35K	CNTY

<sup>\*</sup> **Spinning Spurs**, Texas A&M Forest Service. Started on private land 28 miles west of Amarillo, TX. Grass and brush. Active fire behavior.

Alaska Area (PL 1)
New fires: 4 New large incidents: 0 Uncontained large fires: 0

Incident Name	Unit	Siz	ze	%	Ctn/	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc	\$\$	Origin
modent Name	5	Acres	Chge	70	Comp	p   L3t	Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli	Lost	CTD	Own
Larg	Large Fires Being Managed with a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned													
Kwethluk	AK-SWS	2,011		0	Comp	9/30	0		0	0	0	0	6K	FWS

SWS - Southwest Area, Alaska DOF

Fires and Acres Yesterday (by Protection):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alacka Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Alaska Area	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Northern Camornia Area	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
Southern California Area	ACRES	0	0	0	0	21	0	21
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Rockies Area	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basiii Area	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest Area	FIRES	2	2	0	0	2	1	7
Southwest Area	ACRES	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Rocky Mountain Area	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	10	2	12
Eastern Area	ACRES	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
Southern Area	FIRES	1	0	0	0	42	1	44
Southern Area	ACRES	0	0	0	0	288	10	298
TOTAL FIRES:		3	2	0	0	74	4	83
TOTAL ACRES:		0	0	0	0	329	10	340

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alacka Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	14	3	17
Alaska Area	ACRES	0	0	0	0	10,752	0	10,752
Northwest Area	FIRES	22	8	0	0	85	11	126
Northwest Area	ACRES	532	183	0	0	133	0	848
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	1	0	3	559	34	597
Northern Calliornia Area	ACRES	0	1	0	0	413	73	487
Southern California Area	FIRES	4	10	1	2	742	82	841
Southern California Area	ACRES	0	8	100	2	5,974	597	6,681
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	41	1	0	0	90	16	148
Northern Rockies Area	ACRES	116	1	0	0	1,017	83	1,217
Great Basin Area	FIRES	2	28	2	1	68	11	112
Great basiii Area	ACRES	1	61	0	0	292	1	356
Southwest Area	FIRES	114	57	1	2	163	124	461
Southwest Area	ACRES	1,291	5,657	0	1	128,680	77,043	212,673
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	66	8	7	1	131	28	241
Rocky Wouldain Area	ACRES	1,462	102	119	264	74,618	470	77,035
Eastern Area	FIRES	15	0	10	3	2,235	128	2,391
Eastern Area	ACRES	203	0	429	10	17,043	2,491	20,177
Southorn Aron	FIRES	486	1	12	32	15,392	421	16,344
Southern Area	ACRES	96,192	3	2,205	2,316	618,647	34,949	754,313
TOTAL FIRES:		750	114	33	44	19,479	858	21,278
TOTAL ACRES:		99,797	6,017	2,853	2,593	857,571	115,708	1,084,541

Ten Year Average Fires (2011 – 2021 as of today)	15,102
Ten Year Average Acres (2011 – 2021 as of today)	632,317

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Changes in some agency YTD acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments.

\*\*\*Additional wildfire information is available through the Geographic Areas at <a href="https://gacc.nifc.gov/">https://gacc.nifc.gov/</a>

Predictive Services Discussion: An upper trough will move into the northern Intermountain West today and push a cold front through the Great Basin. Upper ridging will slowly move east across the Plains with troughing off the East Coast. Elevated to critical conditions will develop ahead of the cold front across the southern Great Basin, Southwest, and southern High Plains where southwest winds 15-25 mph with gusts 30-40 mph are expected amid relative humidity of 5-20%. Breezy and dry northwest winds of 10-20 mph will occur today across the Appalachians to the East Coast with elevated fire weather conditions most likely in the Mid-Atlantic. Scattered showers and thunderstorms will develop across much of Oregon and far northeast California through southern Idaho into Montana and Wyoming. Scattered showers and thunderstorms will also develop across the central Plains into the Mid and Upper Mississippi Valley while scattered thunderstorms with locally heavy rain are forecast for the Florida peninsula.

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



# Hazard Trees – Situational Awareness

Felling Safety Category

Snags are dead, standing trees without leaves or needles in the crowns and present a significant threat to forest worker safety. Snags may burn through more quickly than green trees and can fall without warning.

Live, structurally compromised green trees weakened by insects, disease, weather, fire, and age can also fall without notice.

Sawyers and crews operate with increased risk from hazard trees during low visibility or night operations. Night saw operations should include discussions involving minimizing falling operations due to reduced visibility and the reduction of situational awareness of immediate surroundings.

- Environmental conditions that increase risk from hazard trees:
  - Strong or gusty winds from storm cells.
  - Air operations water or retardant drops, rotor wash from helicopters.
  - Steep slopes with rolling material.
  - Diseased or bug-killed areas (Mountain Pine Beetle).
  - Fire weakened timber.
  - Reduced visibility from smoke, fog, or darkness.
- Things to consider when assessing the potential danger of hazard trees in an area:
  - Timbered areas that have been burning for an extended period.
  - High-risk tree species (those that are known for rot and shallow root systems) in the area.
  - Numerous downed trees or tree parts in the area.
  - Broken tops and dead limbs overhead or an accumulation of downed limbs around tree boles (stems).
  - Signs of tree decay including: cavities, splits, cracks, lack of needles, mechanical damage, missing bark, insect infestation, mushrooms, or fungus growing from tree.
  - Root damage from equipment, fire, or erosion.
  - Steep slopes for rolling debris, reduced personnel mobility, and more difficult size-up.
  - Weather forecast with high winds or wind impacting the tree canopy.

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- Identify mitigation measures to reduce risk from hazard trees:
  - Identify, communicate, establish, and monitor No-Work-Zones (NWZ) in all high-risk areas until the hazard has been mitigated.
  - Assign qualified sawyers and falling bosses based on the complexity of the hazard.
  - Consider ordering in higher complexity fallers in advance.
  - Use heavy equipment or explosives to avoid placing sawyers under hazards.
  - Plan guick and safe escape routes.
  - Minimize exposure time at the stump by employing efficient felling procedures.
  - Minimize impacts to the hazard tree from wedge pounding or other felling operations in the area.
  - Do not turn your back on a falling tree or known hazard.
  - Use lookouts to maintain secure felling areas.
  - Discuss/practice medical evacuation procedures and accept risk accordingly.

### Resources:

Hazard Tree Resources
Incident Response Pocket Guide, PMS 461
Interagency Standards for Fire & Fire Aviation Operations (Red Book)

### Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.

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