

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Monday, June 27, 2022 – 0730 MDT
National Preparedness Level 2**

National Fire Activity:

Initial attack activity:	Light (100 fires)
New large incidents:	1
Large fires contained:	1
Uncontained large fires: **	15
Area Command teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	1
Type 1 IMTs committed:	1
Type 2 IMTs committed:	7
***Complex IMTs committed:	0

***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 46 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	12	795,331	17	13	12	788	91
NWCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONCC	0	524	0	0	0	0	0
OSCC	1	2,500	4	10	1	134	-197
NRCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GBCC	3	9,034	25	37	11	928	241
SWCC	12	802,205	22	59	7	1,860	-132
RMCC	2	5,464	2	6	0	76	0
EACC	1	13,500	0	23	1	67	0
SACC	17	20,569	0	132	6	627	70
Total	48	1,649,127	70	280	38	4,480	73

Alaska Area (PL 4)

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

Lime Complex (14 fires), Southwest Area, Alaska DOF. IMT 2 (AK Black Team). Fifty miles east of Chuathbaluk, AK. Grass, timber and brush. Active fire behavior with wind-driven runs, short crown runs and backing. Numerous structures, communication and energy infrastructure threatened.

Clear, Fairbanks Area, Alaska DOF. IMT 2 (NW Team 10). Ten miles northwest of Anderson, AK. Timber and short grass. Active fire behavior with torching, spotting and creeping. Numerous residences threatened. Evacuations and area closure in effect.

Sunset, Tanana Zone, BLM. Started on Native corporation land 49 miles east of Tanana, AK. Timber. Active fire behavior with backing, creeping and smoldering.

Minto Lakes, Fairbanks Area, Alaska DOF. Nineteen miles north of Whittier, AK. Timber and hardwood litter. Extreme fire behavior with group torching and long-range spotting. Residences threatened. Last narrative 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			
Lime Complex	AK-SWS	560,725	17,925	0	Comp	7/16	249	19	3	0	4	8	4.3M	ST
Clear	AK-FAS	9,555	4,055	7	Comp	7/15	207	35	5	9	2	0	373K	ST
Sunset	AK-TAD	400	0	0	Ctn	8/31	12	0	0	0	0	0	160K	TRI
Large Fires Being Managed with a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
Minto Lakes	AK-FAS	9,237	2,437	0	Comp	7/30	25	20	1	2	0	0	35K	ST
Fish	AK-TAD	231	65	95	Comp	7/3	96	23	2	2	2	0	694K	BLM
Central Creek Airstrip	AK-DAS	2,995	---	0	Comp	7/20	0	---	0	0	0	0	55K	ST
Hog Butte	AK-TAD	70,152	---	0	Comp	6/30	0	---	0	0	0	0	410K	ST
Apoon Pass	AK-GAD	84,138	---	0	Comp	8/10	0	---	0	0	0	0	54K	FWS
Melozitna	AK-GAD	2,247	---	0	Comp	8/24	0	---	0	0	0	0	20K	BLM
Curky	AK-TAD	2,524	---	0	Comp	8/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	BLM
Paddle	AK-UYD	1,944	---	0	Comp	8/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	FWS
Boatman	AK-UYD	1,334	---	0	Comp	8/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	BLM
Fish Creek	AK-TAD	1,054	---	0	Comp	8/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	ST
Lansing Creek	AK-UYD	443	---	0	Comp	8/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	FWS
Schilling Creek	AK-UYD	430	---	0	Comp	8/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	50K	BLM
North Fork	AK-UYD	373	---	0	Comp	8/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	BLM
Douglas	AK-UYD	364	---	0	Comp	8/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	BLM
Donut	AK-TAD	157	---	0	Comp	8/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	BLM
Tatlawiksuk	AK-SWS	130,194	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	8K	ST
Fourth of July Creek	AK-SWS	51,146	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	18K	ST
Iowithla River	AK-SWS	36,559	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	57K	ST
Kokwok	AK-SWS	31,497	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	2.5K	ST

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Sawpit Creek	AK-SWS	23,580	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	55K	ST
Submarine Creek	AK-SWS	22,945	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	24	163K	ST
Contact Creek	AK-SWS	10,322	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	25K	NPS
Pauls Creek	AK-SWS	10,057	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	2K	ST
Tuklung River	AK-SWS	6,163	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	4K	FWS
Fork Creek	AK-SWS	2,244	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	5K	FWS
Ongoke River	AK-SWS	1,426	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	18.4K	FWS
Adak	AK-SWS	919	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	FWS
Ongivinuk River	AK-SWS	735	---	10	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	2K	ST
Ponglevik River	AK-SWS	629	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	3.5K	FWS

Southwest Area (PL 2)

New fires: 9
 New large incidents: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 6
 NIMOs committed: 1
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 1
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 4

Pipeline, Coconino NF, USFS. Transfer of command from IMT 1 (GB Team 2) back to the local unit will occur today. IMT is also managing the Haywire fire. Five miles north of Flagstaff, AZ. Timber, brush and grass. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Area, road and trail closures in effect. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

Haywire, Coconino NF, USFS. Seventeen miles northeast of Flagstaff, AZ. Timber, brush and short grass. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Area, road and trail closures in effect. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

Black, Gila NF, USFS. Transfer of command from IMT 2 (SW Team 4) back to the local unit will occur today. Twenty-four miles north of Mimbres, NM. Grass and timber. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Area, road and trail closures in effect. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

Hermits Peak, Santa Fe NF, USFS. NIMO (Team 2) and IMT 2 (SW Team 3). Transfer of command from IMT 2 (SW Team 5) to IMT 2 (GB Team 7) will occur tomorrow. Twelve miles northwest of Las Vegas, NM. Hardwood litter and timber. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Area, road and trail closures in effect. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

Contreras, Papago Agency, BIA. Fifteen miles northeast of Topawa, AZ. Timber, brush and tall grass. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Road and trail closures in effect. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

Hog Spring, Apache-Sitgreaves NF, USFS. Ten miles east of Show Low, AZ. Timber and short 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			
Pipeline	AZ-COF	26,532	0	90	Ctn	7/31	139	-36	1	1	4	2	15.5M	FS

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Haywire	AZ-COF	5,575	0	95	Ctn	7/15	19	-5	0	2	0	0	2M	FS
Black	NM-GNF	325,136	3	70	Ctn	7/17	195	-128	1	1	1	5	57.4M	FS
Hermits Peak	NM-SNF	341,735	0	92	Ctn	7/31	1,356	75	16	44	1	903	263M	FS
Contreras	AZ-PPA	29,482	0	90	Ctn	7/3	49	0	1	3	1	4	13.3M	BIA
Hog Spring	AZ-ASF	461	---	49	Ctn	6/30	26	---	0	6	0	0	30K	FS

Great Basin Area (PL 2)

New fires:	22
New large incidents:	1
Uncontained large fires:	2
Type 2 IMTs committed:	1

Left Fork, Dixie NF, USFS. IMT 2 (GB Team 6). Eight miles northeast of Alton, UT. Timber and heavy slash. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering and creeping. Numerous structures threatened. Area, road and trail closures in effect. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday. Reduction in acreage due to more accurate mapping.

* **Goshute**, Elko District, BLM. Twenty-five miles south of Wendover, NV. Timber. Extreme fire behavior with running, group torching and backing. Structures threatened.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Left Fork	UT-DIF	4,254	-5	13	Ctn	8/1	738	86	22	28	6	0	7.9M	FS
* Goshute	NV-EKD	1,000	---	10	Ctn	7/15	155	---	3	3	4	0	75K	BLM

Southern Area (PL 2)

New fires:	11
New large incidents:	0
Uncontained large fires:	5

Dempsey, Texas A&M Forest Service. Started on private land seven miles west of Mineral Wells, TX. Brush and chaparral. Extreme fire behavior with short crown runs and torching. Numerous structures threatened. Evacuations, area and road closures in effect.

Archer, Texas A&M Forest Service. Started on private land six miles southwest of Horseshoe Bay, TX. Brush and tall grass. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering.

Ferebee Road, North Carolina Forest Service. Five miles northeast of Rodanthe, NC. Southern rough. Moderate fire behavior with single tree torching.

Finley, Oklahoma DOF. Seven miles southwest of Selman, OK. Timber and tall grass. No new information.

Coffee Hwy, Georgia Forestry Commission. Ten miles east of Alma, GA. Timber. 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			
Dempsey	TX-TXS	11,598	0	18	Ctn	6/30	285	72	0	59	3	1	NR	PRI
Archer	TX-TXS	463	0	90	Ctn	6/29	41	-5	0	8	0	0	NR	PRI
Ferebee Road	NC-NCS	1,936	691	20	Ctn	7/31	83	3	0	13	2	0	156K	ST
Finley	OK-OKS	1,600	---	45	Ctn	UNK	46	---	0	17	0	0	106K	ST
Coffee Hwy	GA-GAS	163	---	99	Ctn	6/28	16	---	0	5	0	0	28K	ST
Pineland Drive	TX-TXS	207	57	100	Ctn	---	49	4	0	10	0	0	NR	PRI
Large Fires Being Managed with a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
St. Catherines Island	GA-GAS	2,213	0	70	Comp	6/28	22	0	0	7	0	0	196K	ST
Andrea Lea	FL-APQ	415	---	85	Comp	UNK	3	---	0	1	0	0	4K	DOD

APQ – Avon Park AFB, DOD

Southern California Area (PL 3)

New fires: 26

New large incidents: 0

Uncontained large fires: 1

Thunder, Kern County Fire Department. Thirty miles southeast of Bakersfield, CA. Brush and tall grass. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Area closure in effect.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Thunder	CA-KRN	2,500	0	99	Ctn	UNK	134	-110	4	10	1	0	NR	C&L

Fires and Acres Yesterday (by Protection):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
	ACRES	0	79,179	0	0	24,692	0	103,871
Northwest Area	FIRES	1	0	0	0	5	1	7
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	19	0	19
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	93	3	96
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	1	0	1	20	4	26
	ACRES	0	2	0	0	153	0	155
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	12	0	0	6	4	22
	ACRES	0	657	0	0	8	0	665
Southwest Area	FIRES	1	0	0	0	3	5	9
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	2	13	15
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	1	10	0	11
	ACRES	0	0	0	22	44	0	66
TOTAL FIRES:		3	15	0	2	65	15	100
TOTAL ACRES:		0	79,838	0	22	24,993	16	104,879

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	89	0	0	226	13	328
	ACRES	0	458,574	0	0	926,244	4	1,384,822
Northwest Area	FIRES	46	37	7	0	152	62	304
	ACRES	589	229	22	0	169	10	1,019
Northern California Area	FIRES	6	9	0	3	1,333	76	1,427
	ACRES	2	13	0	0	5,611	288	5,914
Southern California Area	FIRES	12	25	1	8	1,829	229	2,104
	ACRES	8	267	100	376	15,684	1,856	18,291
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	194	2	2	0	199	34	431
	ACRES	498	2	206	0	2,503	84	3,293
Great Basin Area	FIRES	10	113	3	12	244	49	431
	ACRES	33	4,308	0	10	2,532	4,263	11,146
Southwest Area	FIRES	290	108	1	6	428	426	1,259
	ACRES	31,412	8,537	0	4	157,125	756,403	953,481
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	143	37	10	5	731	96	1,022
	ACRES	4,804	1,395	130	571	165,032	7,097	179,029
Eastern Area	FIRES	84	0	20	8	4,308	250	4,670
	ACRES	253	0	680	10	29,786	2,602	33,331
Southern Area	FIRES	501	3	17	47	19,650	495	20,713
	ACRES	96,233	65	2,541	2,471	842,140	37,044	980,494
TOTAL FIRES:		1,286	423	61	89	29,100	1,730	32,689
TOTAL ACRES:		133,833	473,390	3,679	3,443	2,146,826	809,652	3,570,823

Ten Year Average Fires (2012 – 2021 as of today)	25,256
Ten Year Average Acres (2012 – 2021 as of today)	1,444,778

***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/>

Canadian Fires and Hectares

PROVINCES	FIRES YESTERDAY	HECTARES YESTERDAY	FIRES YEAR-TO-DATE	HECTARES YEAR-TO- DATE
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0	0	171	2,356
YUKON TERRITORY	1	18	28	661
ALBERTA	9	18	461	30,058
NORTHWEST TERRITORY	4	256	65	17,333
SASKATCHEWAN	1	161	159	32,487
MANITOBA	0	0	21	6,421
ONTARIO	2	1	100	2,392
QUEBEC	0	105	274	29,520
NEWFOUNDLAND	0	0	31	668
NEW BRUNSWICK	0	0	146	123
NOVA SCOTIA	0	0	77	3,361
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	0	0	2	0
NATIONAL PARKS	0	0	49	165
TOTALS	17	560	1,568	125,543

*1 Hectare = 2.47 Acres

Predictive Services Discussion: Dry and breezy conditions will develop across portions of south-central Oregon, northeast California, and western Nevada along and east of the Sierra and Cascades. Hot and dry conditions will continue across California, the inland Pacific Northwest, and western and northern Great Basin ahead of an approaching weak cold front and near multiple thermal troughs. Isolated to scattered mixed wet and dry thunderstorms are likely across portions of Utah into northern Arizona, with more numerous wetter thunderstorms expected over Arizona, New Mexico, and the Colorado Rockies. Isolated thunderstorms may develop into southeast California and perhaps on eastern slopes of the Peninsular Range. A cold front will push south and east to the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts, with showers and thunderstorms along and ahead of it. Drier and cooler post-frontal conditions are expected across portions of the southern Plains, the Ohio, Tennessee, and Mid to Lower Mississippi Valleys, and through the Northeast. Hot and dry conditions will continue across much of the Interior and south-central Alaska, with gusty southerly winds in western portions of the Interior. An updated Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisory was issued for Interior, southwest, and south-central Alaska.

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



This Day in History is a brief summary of a powerful learning opportunity and is not intended to second guess or be judgmental of decisions and actions. Put yourself in the following situation as if you do not know the outcome. What are the conditions? What are you thinking? What are YOU doing?

LCES

“The afternoon of June 26, 1990, as I knelt beside a dead Perryville firefighter, I made a promise to the best of my ability to help end the needless fatalities, and alleviate the near misses, by focusing on training and operations pertinent to these goals.” Paul Gleason from [“LCES and Other Thoughts,”](#) published June 1991.

Note: Gleason had used Lookouts, Communications, Escape Routes, and Safety Zones (LCES) with his crew, the Zig Zag Interagency Hot Shot Crew (IHC), for several years, but it was the Dude Fire fatalities that became the catalyst for LCES to hit the mainstream.

“LCES is just a re-focusing on the essential elements of the FIRE ORDERS. The systems view stresses the importance of the components working together. The LCES system is a result of analyzing fatalities and near misses for over 20 years of active fireline suppression duties. I believe that all firefighters should be given an interconnecting view of Lookout(s), Communications(s), Escape routes, and Safety zone(s).” ~ Paul Gleason

Gleason cites two types of hazards:

- Subjective hazards are those which one has direct control over (e.g., condition of the equipment, choices and decisions).
- Objective hazards are a natural part of the environment (e.g., lightning, fire-weakened timber, rolling rocks, entrapment). They cannot be eliminated, and one must either (1) not go into the environment where they exist, or (2) adhere to a procedure where safety from the hazard is assured.

Gleason suggested that LCES is the key to safe procedures in an environment of hazards and that LCES must be established AND communicated to ALL firefighters BEFORE it is needed.

Lookouts need to be in a position where **both** the objective hazard and the firefighters can be seen. Lookouts must be trained to observe the wildland fire environment and to recognize and anticipate changes in fire behavior. When the objective hazard becomes a danger, the lookout relays the information to the firefighters so they can reposition to the safety zone or a safer area.

- What are the objective hazards that a Lookout is looking for?
- What are the tools and skills that a good Lookout should possess?
- Discuss how your crew can utilize a roving Lookout.

Communications is the vehicle which delivers the message to the firefighters, alerting them of the approaching hazard. Communication must be prompt and clear.

- Radios are limited and it is vital to have at least one backup way to quickly communicate information. Identify some options that your crew/team can use as a backup.
- Discuss how each person on your crew/team has a role and responsibility in recognizing and communicating hazards.
- Using Communication Responsibilities in the [Incident Response Pocket Guide \(IRPG\), PMS 461 \(white section\)](#), discuss the five communication responsibilities of every firefighter. Identify how your crew/team will translate these ideas into action when working in the field.

Escape routes are the paths firefighters take from their current location, in which they are exposed to danger, to an area free from danger. Unlike the other components, there must always be more than one escape route available to the firefighter. With their effectiveness continually changing, escape routes are probably the most elusive component of LCES. As the firefighter works along the fire perimeter, fatigue and spatial separation increase the time required to reach the safety zone. On indirect or parallel firelines, situations become compounded. Unless escape routes have been identified ahead, as well as behind, a firefighter’s retreat may not be possible.

- Using LCES in the [IRPG](#) (Operational Engagement, green), discuss the qualities of effective escape routes.

Safety Zones are planned locations where firefighters may find refuge from danger and where no fire shelter is needed. Fire intensity and topography determine a safety zone’s effectiveness.

- **Activity:** Using Safety Zones in the [IRPG](#) (Operational Engagement section, green), mark off a safety zone that would be effective for the area you are currently in or often work in. Being able to see just how big an effective safety zone should be can help us choose one quickly in the field. **(FYI: The Safety Zone guidelines in the IRPG are for no-wind and no-slope conditions. Make necessary adjustments in size to reflect realistic slope and wind.**

Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.

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