

**National Interagency Coordination Center**  
**Incident Management Situation Report**  
**Tuesday, June 21, 2022 – 0730 MDT**  
**National Preparedness Level 2**

**National Fire Activity:**

Initial attack activity:	Light (114 fires)
New large incidents:	5
Large fires contained:	1
Uncontained large fires: **	16
Area Command teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	1
Type 1 IMTs committed:	2
Type 2 IMTs committed:	6
***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 34 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	6	746,704	15	2	10	608	-78
NWCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONCC	2	693	1	3	2	81	0
OSCC	3	1,453	5	8	0	204	-57
NRCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GBCC	3	6,217	14	17	7	566	176
SWCC	15	798,711	89	184	30	4,459	-895
RMCC	2	4,608	5	25	7	256	26
EACC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SACC	9	4,813	0	18	2	114	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1,563,199</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>6,288</b>	<b>-772</b>

### Southwest Area (PL 3)

New fires:	22
New large incidents:	0
Uncontained large fires:	10
NIMOs committed:	1
Type 1 IMTs committed:	2
Type 2 IMTs committed:	4

**Contreras**, Papago Agency, BIA. IMT 2 (EA Gold Team). Fifteen miles northeast of Topawa, AZ. Brush and short grass. Active fire behavior with uphill runs, flanking and short-range spotting. Numerous structures threatened. Evacuations, road and trail closures in effect.

**Pipeline**, Coconino NF, USFS. IMT 1 (GB Team 2). IMT is also managing the Haywire fire. Five miles north of Flagstaff, AZ. Timber, brush and grass. Minimal fire behavior with isolated torching, flanking and backing. Energy infrastructure and residences threatened. Evacuations, area, road and trail closures in effect

**Haywire**, Coconino NF, USFS. Seventeen miles northeast of Flagstaff, AZ. Timber, brush and short grass. Minimal fire behavior with isolated torching, flanking and backing. Numerous residences threatened. Evacuations, area, road and trail closures in effect.

**Hermits Peak**, Santa Fe NF, USFS. NIMO (Team 2), IMT 1 (SW Team 1) and IMT 2 (SW Team 5). IMT 2 (SW Team 3) mobilizing. Twelve miles northwest of Las Vegas, NM. Hardwood litter, timber and light slash. Minimal fire behavior with flanking, backing and creeping. Numerous residences threatened. Area, road and trail closures in effect. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

**Black**, Gila NF, USFS. IMT 2 (SW Team 4). Twenty-four miles north of Mimbres, NM. Grass and timber. Minimal fire behavior with flanking, backing and creeping. Structures threatened. Area, road and trail closures in effect.

**Raspberry**, Coronado NF, USFS. Eleven miles northeast of Portal, AZ. Timber, brush and short grass. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Structures threatened.

**Tonto Canyon**, Coronado NF, USFS. Seven miles southeast of Ruby, AZ. Brush and tall grass. Minimal fire behavior. Area and road closures in effect.

**Cerro Bandera**, Bernalillo District, NM State Forestry. Eighteen miles southeast of Grants, NM. Timber, grass and brush. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday. Last report unless significant activity occurs.

**Midnight**, Carson NF, USFS. Transfer of command from IMT 1 (SW Team 1) back to the local unit occurred yesterday. Eight miles northwest of El Rito, NM. Timber. No new information.

**Fish**, Apache-Sitgreaves NF, USFS. Twenty miles southwest of Alpine, AZ. Timber and medium slash. 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			
Contreras	AZ-PPA	23,106	2,746	50	Ctn	7/3	436	39	9	22	6	4	10M	BIA
Pipeline	AZ-COF	26,528	55	60	Ctn	7/31	615	-136	16	42	5	2	10.7M	FS
Haywire	AZ-COF	5,575	12	45	Ctn	6/24	208	-6	7	10	0	0	663K	FS
Hermits Peak	NM-SNF	341,471	0	72	Ctn	7/31	1,913	-606	29	70	8	903	248M	FS
Black	NM-GNF	325,115	4	68	Ctn	7/17	943	-78	20	19	10	5	53M	FS

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Raspberry	AZ-CNF	413	0	70	Ctn	7/9	57	-97	2	0	0	0	961K	FS
Tonto Canyon	AZ-CNF	9,264	0	75	Ctn	6/25	41	0	1	3	0	0	1.9M	FS
Cerro Bandera	NM-N6S	939	0	98	Ctn	6/21	15	-10	0	3	0	6	1.7M	ST
Midnight	NM-CAF	4,896	---	95	Ctn	6/22	136	---	3	7	0	5	7.6K	FS
Fish	AZ-ASF	3,704	---	10	Ctn	7/31	31	---	2	3	1	0	85K	FS

### **Alaska Area (PL 3)**

New fires: 10  
 New large incidents: 3  
 Uncontained large fires: 0  
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 2

**Lime Complex** (12 fires), Southwest Area Forestry, Alaska DOF. IMT 2 (AK Black Team). Fifty miles east of Chuathbaluk, AK. Grass, timber and brush. Active fire behavior with isolated torching, backing and flanking. Numerous structures and energy infrastructure threatened. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday

**East Fork**, Galena Zone, BLM. Transfer of command from IMT 2 (AK Green Team) back to the local unit will occur tomorrow. Started on FWS land 25 miles northeast of St. Mary's, AK. Moderate fire behavior with smoldering, creeping and backing. Structures threatened.

\* **Fish Creek**, Tanana Zone, BLM. Fifteen miles southwest of Lake Minchumina, AK. Timber. Moderate fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Last narrative report unless significant activity occurs.

\* **Boatman**, Upper Yukon Zone, BLM. Twenty-three miles southeast of Coldfoot, AK. Short grass. Moderate fire behavior with backing and creeping. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday. Last narrative report unless significant activity occurs.

\* **Schilling Creek**, Upper Yukon Zone, BLM. Four miles southeast of Caro, AK. Moderate fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. 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	450,470	17,425	0	Comp	7/16	192	-27	3	0	4	8	1.6M	ST
East Fork	AK-GAD	166,587	3,054	67	Comp	6/22	205	-37	5	0	3	0	4.3M	FWS
Large Fires Being Managed with a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
* Fish Creek	AK-TAD	1,054	---	0	Comp	8/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	BLM
* Boatman	AK-UYD	891	---	0	Comp	8/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	BLM
* Schilling Creek	AK-UYD	429	---	0	Comp	8/31	8	---	0	0	0	0	50K	BLM
Hog Butte	AK-TAD	40,699	---	0	Comp	6/30	19	---	1	0	0	0	408K	BLM
Apoon Pass	AK-GAD	63,056	---	0	Comp	8/10	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	FWS
Melozitna	AK-GAD	2,247	---	0	Comp	8/24	0	---	0	0	0	0	20K	BLM
Tatlawiksuk	AK-SWS	122,641	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	1K	ST
Fourth of July Creek	AK-SWS	42,914	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	58K	ST
Iowithla River	AK-SWS	27,497	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	166K	ST
Kokwok	AK-SWS	25,977	---	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	23,294	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	55K	ST
Submarine Creek	AK-SWS	22,246	---	0	Comp	10/31	29	---	0	0	0	24	91K	ST
Contact Creek	AK-SWS	10,322	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	24K	NPS
Pauls Creek	AK-SWS	10,057	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	2K	ST
Tuklung River	AK-SWS	3,495	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	FWS
Adak	AK-SWS	919	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	FWS
Ponglevik River	AK-SWS	629	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	3.5K	FWS
Ongivinuk River	AK-SWS	570	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	ST
Fork Creek	AK-SWS	420	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	1K	FWS
Ongoke River	AK-SWS	331	---	0	Comp	10/31	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	FWS

### Rocky Mountain Area (PL 2)

New fires: 12  
 New large incidents: 0  
 Uncontained large fires: 2

**West SF**, Rosebud Agency, BIA. Seven miles southwest of Rosebud, SD. Timber and tall grass. Extreme fire behavior with wind-driven runs and running. Numerous structures threatened.

**Black Hills**, Fort Carson Army Base, DOD. Thirty miles south of La Junta, CO. Brush and grass. Minimal fire behavior. Residences threatened.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
West SF	SD-RBA	3,000	1,400	20	Ctn	7/2	122	31	1	18	3	0	900K	BIA
Black Hills	CO-FCQ	1,608	0	49	Ctn	6/30	134	-1	4	7	4	0	1.8M	DOD

### Great Basin Area (PL 1)

New fires: 7  
 New large incidents: 0  
 Uncontained large fires: 2

**Left Fork**, Dixie NF, USFS. Eight miles northeast of Alton, UT. Timber and heavy slash. Moderate fire behavior with spotting, flanking and backing. Structures threatened. Area, road and trail closures in effect.

**Kinsley**, Ely District, BLM. Sixty miles northeast of Ely, NV. Timber and brush. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering and creeping. Sage-grouse habitat 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	2,608	1,608	5	Ctn	8/1	328	209	6	12	6	0	289K	FS
Kinsley	NV-ELD	3,209	0	60	Ctn	UNK	199	-25	5	3	1	0	500K	BLM

## Southern Area (PL 2)

New fires:	23
New large incidents:	2
Uncontained large fires:	2

**Salem Church**, Georgia Forestry Commission. Five miles northwest of Baxley, GA. Medium slash. Minimal fire behavior.

\* **Ferebee Road**, North Carolina Forest Service. Five miles northeast of Rodanthe, North Carolina. Southern rough. Moderate fire behavior with creeping.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		% Acres	Ctn/ Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Salem Church	GA-GAS	125	0	99	Ctn	6/21	5	-3	0	2	0	0	7.5K	ST
* Ferebee Road	NC-NCS	800	---	25	Ctn	7/1	48	---	0	4	1	0	20K	ST
* Dans Road	FL-FLS	160	---	100	Ctn	---	5	---	0	0	0	0	NR	ST
Large Fires Being Managed with a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
St. Catherines Island	GA-GAS	800	350	40	Comp	6/22	14	7	0	3	1	0	36K	ST

FLS – Florida Forest Service

### Fires and Acres Yesterday (by Protection):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	8	0	0	2	0	10
	ACRES	0	609	0	0	18,914	0	19,523
Northwest Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California Area	FIREs	3	0	0	0	14	0	17
	ACRES	2	0	0	0	4	0	6
Southern California Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	19	2	21
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	60	0	60
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIREs	0	4	0	0	2	1	7
	ACRES	0	62	0	0	1	1,000	1,063
Southwest Area	FIREs	2	2	0	1	2	15	22
	ACRES	2,729	0	0	0	29	675	3,434
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	1	4	0	1	3	3	12
	ACRES	1,400	0	0	0	49	0	1,449
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	23	0	23
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1,192	0	1,192
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>		<b>4,131</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,249</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>26,726</b>

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

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIREs	0	51	0	0	214	13	278
	ACRES	0	304,885	0	0	760,089	4	1,064,978
Northwest Area	FIREs	40	34	5	0	140	57	276
	ACRES	585	226	21	0	162	10	1,004
Northern California Area	FIREs	6	7	0	3	1,207	71	1,294
	ACRES	2	12	0	0	4,376	277	4,667
Southern California Area	FIREs	11	20	1	6	1,673	176	1,887
	ACRES	8	165	100	375	12,290	1,826	14,764
Northern Rockies Area	FIREs	191	2	2	0	194	32	421
	ACRES	499	2	206	0	2,501	84	3,292
Great Basin Area	FIREs	8	74	3	12	215	39	351
	ACRES	11	3,577	0	10	1,779	3,521	8,898
Southwest Area	FIREs	279	101	1	6	418	390	1,195
	ACRES	31,357	8,369	0	4	157,073	749,943	946,746
Rocky Mountain Area	FIREs	142	32	9	5	722	91	1,001
	ACRES	4,804	1,356	129	570	164,992	7,097	178,948
Eastern Area	FIREs	82	0	20	7	4,273	247	4,629
	ACRES	248	0	680	10	23,464	2,602	27,004
Southern Area	FIREs	495	3	17	45	18,629	479	19,668
	ACRES	96,234	65	2,542	2,443	827,424	36,427	965,135
<b>TOTAL FIRES:</b>		<b>1,254</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>27,685</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>31,000</b>
<b>TOTAL ACRES:</b>		<b>133,748</b>	<b>318,658</b>	<b>3,677</b>	<b>3,413</b>	<b>1,954,150</b>	<b>801,790</b>	<b>3,215,435</b>

<b>Ten Year Average Fires (2012 – 2021 as of today)</b>	<b>24,230</b>
<b>Ten Year Average Acres (2012 – 2021 as of today)</b>	<b>1,236,117</b>

\*\*\*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	2	227	162	1,872
YUKON TERRITORY	5	24	18	509
ALBERTA	1	6	437	26,152
NORTHWEST TERRITORY	1	3,944	35	6,119
SASKATCHEWAN	2	2,780	153	24,532
MANITOBA	0	0	20	4,982
ONTARIO	1	0	88	2,383
QUEBEC	1	435	271	19,479
NEWFOUNDLAND	0	0	30	1,945
NEW BRUNSWICK	0	0	146	123
NOVA SCOTIA	0	0	77	3,361
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	0	0	2	0
NATIONAL PARKS	1	0	49	165
TOTALS	14	7,416	1,471	91,621

\*1 Hectare = 2.47 Acres

**Predictive Services Discussion:** Strong high pressure aloft will remain over the southern Plains into the Southeast with a weak upper low off the southern California coast. Monsoon moisture will continue to stream north through New Mexico and southeast Arizona with numerous wet thunderstorms and potential flash flooding. Debris flows will be possible off any recent burn scars as well. Isolated mixed wet and dry thunderstorms are possible across portions of the central Sierra under the influence of the upper low. Very dry conditions will continue across much of southern California into Arizona, the southern Great Basin, and West Slope, with afternoon relative humidity of 5-12% and poor overnight recovery. Hot temperatures of up to 105°F will continue over the southern Plains and stretch into the Southeast with relative humidity of 12-25%. Winds will be light overall, except across portions of central Texas where southeast winds of 10-20 mph will create localized elevated fire weather conditions. A warming and drying trend will begin over Interior Alaska today, with fewer thunderstorms, and temperatures near to slightly above normal.

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



## Heat Disorders

*Firefighter Health & First Aid*

Heat becomes a problem when humidity, air temperature, and radiant heat combine with hard work to raise body temperature beyond safe limits. Sweat is your main defense. Everyone on the fireline must understand the importance of drinking water often.

**Heat disorders** are a group of illnesses caused by prolonged exposure to hot temperatures, restricted fluid intake, or failure of the body's ability to regulate its temperature. The general term used for heat disorders is hyperthermia (pronounced hi-per-THUR-mee-uh).

- The three most common forms of hyperthermia are:
  - Heat cramps.
  - Heat exhaustion.
  - Heat stroke.

**Heat cramps** are the least serious form of hyperthermia. They are the first sign that the body is having difficulty with increased temperature. Heat cramps are a warning sign that more serious problems may soon develop.

**Heat exhaustion** is more serious than heat cramps. Heat exhaustion results when the body produces more heat than it can dissipate. The body may become dehydrated, or its temperature regulation system may begin to fail.

- Heat exhaustion is characterized by:
  - Weakness.
  - Extreme fatigue.
  - Nausea.
  - Headaches.
  - Wet, clammy skin
  - Dark yellow or orange urine.

Mental confusion may develop. This is a serious trigger point of the onset of heat stroke.

- The first steps in treating any form of hyperthermia include:
  - Moving the patient to a cooler location.
  - Providing the patient with cool water.
  - Giving the patient liquids that contain electrolytes.

Electrolytes are chemicals that occur naturally in the body and that maintain the proper balance of fluids in the body. The usual liquids given a patient are sports drink such as Gatorade. Heat exhaustion results when the body produces more heat than it can dissipate. Inadequate fluid intake is a major contributing factor. Treat heat exhaustion by resting in a cool environment, removing clothing so that sweat can evaporate, and replacing fluids and electrolytes.

Prompt treatment of heat cramps and heat exhaustion is usually successful. Patients recover in a matter of hours or, at most, a day or two. Heat stroke poses more serious problems.

**Heat stroke** is a medical emergency. Heat stroke is caused by failure of the body's heat controls – when sweating stops and the body temperature rises. Brain damage and death may result if treatment is delayed. Begin rapid cooling with ice or cold water and fan the victim to promote evaporation. For rapid cooling, partially submerge the victim's body in cool water. Treat for shock if necessary. Provide oxygen if it is available. Whereas heat cramps and heat exhaustion may be treated locally, heat stroke patients should be medevaced off the line immediately, by air if possible, as their condition may worsen suddenly.

Although classic teaching describes a heat stroke patient as hot and dry, recent studies have shown that over 50% of heat stroke patients are sweating heavily. Typically, on the fireline we do not have medical thermometers. Therefore, the hallmark of heat stroke is altered mental status. You should suspect heat stroke if a firefighter is hot, fatigued, and shows some altered mental status, such as the inability to remember the day or the current situation. They may ask, "Where am I?"

- Heat stroke is characterized by:

- Hot, often dry skin.
- Body temperature above 105.8 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Mental confusion.
- Loss of consciousness, convulsions, or even coma.

You can prevent the serious consequences of heat disorders by improving your level of fitness and becoming acclimated to the heat. Maintaining a high level of aerobic fitness is one of the best ways to protect against heat stress. The fit worker has a well-developed circulatory system and increased blood volume. Both are important to regulate body temperature. Fit workers start to sweat sooner, so they work with a lower heart rate and body temperature. They adjust to the heat twice as fast as the unfit worker.

**Resources:**

[Fitness and Work Capacity, PMS 304-2](https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms304-2.pdf), <https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms304-2.pdf>

<http://www.faq.org/health/Sick-V2/Heat-Disorders.html>

[Incident Response Pocket Guide, PMS 461](https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/461), <https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/461>

[Interagency Standards for Fire & Fire Aviation Operations \(Red Book\)](https://www.nifc.gov/policies/pol_ref_redbook.html), [https://www.nifc.gov/policies/pol\\_ref\\_redbook.html](https://www.nifc.gov/policies/pol_ref_redbook.html)

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