

**National Interagency Coordination Center  
Incident Management Situation Report  
Tuesday, May 8, 2012 – 0800 MT  
National Preparedness Level 1**

**National Fire Activity**

Initial attack activity: Light (102 new fires)  
 New large fires: 3 (\*)  
 Large fires contained: 0  
 Uncontained large fires: \*\* 4  
 Area Command Teams committed: 0  
 NIMOs committed: 0  
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 0  
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 0

Nationally there are no large fires being managed to achieve multiple objectives.

\*\* Uncontained large fires include only fires being managed under a full suppression strategy.

[Link](#) to Geographic Area daily reports.

**Southern Area (PL 2)**

New fires: 63  
 New large fires: 3  
 Uncontained large fires: 4

**County Line**, National Forests in Florida. Twenty-five miles north of Lake City, FL. Southern rough. Minimal fire activity. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

\* **Cinco de Mayo**, Florida Forest Service. Twenty-four miles northwest of Coral Springs, FL. Grass. Moderate fire activity.

\* **Alley South**, Florida Forest Service. Twenty-five miles northwest of Pembroke Pines, FL. Grass. Moderate fire activity.

\* **Tarpon**, Florida Forest Service. Thirty miles southwest of Kissimmee, FL. Southern rough. Moderate fire activity.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
County Line	FL	FNF	34,936	0	95	5/15	82	0	0	11	3	0	7.6M	FS
* Cinco de Mayo	FL	FLS	5,159	---	50	UNK	4	---	0	1	0	0	NR	ST
* Alley South	FL	FLS	1,100	---	10	UNK	3	---	0	2	0	0	NR	ST
* Tarpon	FL	FLS	400	---	90	UNK	6	---	0	0	0	0	NR	ST

**Predictive Services Discussion:** A closed low will drift across the Southwest while a trough moves through the upper Midwest. A cold front stretching from the Northeast to the southern Plains will produce showers and thunderstorms from Texas to New York. Showers will move across the Great Lakes. Warming will continue across the western U.S. with breezy conditions developing over the southwest deserts. In Alaska, scattered rain and snow showers will develop throughout the interior. A frontal system will bring rain to the southeast.

Predictive Services Outlook products: <http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/outlooks/outlooks.htm>



**Today's discussion is from the  
Wildland / Urban Interface Category.**

### **WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE WATCHOUTS**

The primary consideration is to first assure firefighter and public safety. It is a must to assess potential fire behavior, ingress/egress routes, nature of the threat, hazardous materials, and available water supplies before engaging in the protection of any structures. The first step in conducting a safe operation is to assess whether the firefighting operations can be conducted safely.

● Consider the "Wildland/Urban Interface Watchouts" in completing a risk analysis for the urban interface area to be protected. Remember there are three categories of structures:

- Those that are not threatened.
- Those that are threatened.
- Those that have already been lost or too dangerous to protect.

Wildland/Urban Interface Watchouts:

- Poor access and narrow, one-way roads. A rapidly spreading fire could trap apparatus and personnel before they can turn around or move away from the flames and smoke.
- Observe bridge limits. Exceeding bridge limits could lead to bridge failure with a resultant blocking of ingress/egress routes that could result in the loss of an escape route or loss of equipment.
- Inadequate water supply. Without a reserve supply of water, the fire can overtake an area before the fuels can be cleared away.
- Natural fuels are located 30 feet or closer to structures on level ground. Remember structures on slopes require greater clearance. Structures are located on canyon slopes or "chimneys" on slopes of 30% or more with continuous, flashy fuels. The resulting rate of spread of any fire in this terrain can quickly extend beyond control.

Extreme fire behavior: Situations involving crowning, large flame heights and erratic fire behavior can extend in an unpredictable manner beyond the control of any number of personnel. Strong winds of 25+ MPH: Winds increase the chance of spotting over the heads of firefighters and trapping them between both fire areas. Winds also cause greater preheating of fuels in the path of a fire front.

- The need to evacuate the public, livestock, pets, and/or animals. This critical activity can pull personnel from the firefighting activity and can distract attention from fire behavior at a time when the greatest alertness is needed.
- Propane and above ground fuel tanks that are next to wooden structures or close to vegetation
- Power lines and poles: What is their location in relation to the structures that are being protected? Watch for both overhead and downed power lines.
- Local citizens are attempting suppression activities. Lack of knowledge in fire suppression may lead to unsafe tactics.
- Airtanker retardant drops and helicopter bucket operations: Establish communications and keep fire personnel out of the drop zone.

References: [Incident Response Pocket Guide](#) pg11

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[Minutes Home](#)

### Fires and Acres Yesterday

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES					4		4
	ACRES					0		0
Northwest	FIRES					1		1
	ACRES					0		0
Northern California	FIRES					6	1	7
	ACRES					11	2	13
Southern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern Rockies	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES	2				1	8	11
	ACRES	0				0	4	4
Rocky Mountain	FIRES						3	3
	ACRES						0	0
Eastern Area	FIRES					13		13
	ACRES					203		203
Southern Area	FIRES					62	1	63
	ACRES					1,409	0	1,409
TOTAL	FIRES	2	0	0	0	87	13	102
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1,623	6	1,629

### Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES	1				34	1	36
	ACRES	0				13	0	13
Northwest	FIRES	23	5		1	52	3	84
	ACRES	1,218	9,365		3	708	1	11,295
Northern California	FIRES		1	1	2	375	63	442
	ACRES		0	0	1	657	63	721
Southern California	FIRES	7	34	1	5	547	111	705
	ACRES	9	10	0	1	814	100	934
Northern Rockies	FIRES	447	7	10	2	61	29	556
	ACRES	23,545	1,320	751	620	2,175	729	29,140
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	9	37		2	91	10	149
	ACRES	103	255		0	1,091	157	1,606
Western Great Basin	FIRES	3	54		4	37	7	105
	ACRES	12	4,141		0	2,666	537	7,356
Southwest	FIRES	217	54	8	3	173	132	587
	ACRES	3,340	2,928	14	2,228	8,388	3,633	20,531
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	338	39	19	4	423	76	899
	ACRES	17,321	271	1,238	818	33,108	9,892	62,648
Eastern Area	FIRES	617		31	11	5,091	240	5,990
	ACRES	1,583		1,332	397	39,281	5,879	48,472
Southern Area	FIRES	207		17	21	8,730	281	9,256
	ACRES	30,768		14,916	3,443	109,806	47,173	206,106
TOTAL	FIRES	1,869	231	87	55	15,614	953	18,809
	ACRES	77,899	18,290	18,251	7,511	198,707	68,164	388,822

<b>Ten Year Average Fires</b>	<b>25,155</b>
<b>Ten Year Average Acres</b>	<b>937,665</b>

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

### Prescribed Fires and Acres Yesterday

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES		1				4	5
	ACRES		88				33	121
Northern California	FIRES			0				0
	ACRES			800				800
Southern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern Rockies	FIRES	2					1	3
	ACRES	20					6	26
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES						2	2
	ACRES						1,300	1,300
Rocky Mountain	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Area	FIRES			1		1		2
	ACRES			14		15		29
Southern Area	FIRES					7		7
	ACRES					797		797
TOTAL	FIRES	2	1	1	0	8	7	19
	ACRES	20	88	814	0	812	1,339	3,073

### Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES					4		4
	ACRES					911		911
Northwest	FIRES	1	33	3			56	93
	ACRES	5	2,332	909			8,170	11,416
Northern California	FIRES	2	13	12	21		137	185
	ACRES	107	203	16,850	151		10,554	27,865
Southern California	FIRES		6	4		1	151	162
	ACRES		1,518	125		550	3,944	6,137
Northern Rockies	FIRES	6	8	30	3	5	105	157
	ACRES	263	3,811	9,356	233	156	12,381	26,200
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	2	16	2	4	20	33	77
	ACRES	727	911	188	269	337	13,246	15,678
Western Great Basin	FIRES		8	4		13	4	29
	ACRES		2,261	419		279	221	3,180
Southwest	FIRES	10	11	6	15		111	153
	ACRES	332	7,706	2,591	109		37,275	48,013
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	22	21	40	21	12	55	171
	ACRES	2,022	2,465	5,389	2,492	1,256	9,437	23,061
Eastern Area	FIRES	33		333	40	850	132	1,388
	ACRES	21,580		61,768	9,054	52,524	54,496	199,422
Southern Area	FIRES	22		116	50	6,597	805	7,590
	ACRES	4,743		47,141	34,384	407,816	776,339	1,270,423
TOTAL	FIRES	98	116	550	154	7,502	1,589	10,009
	ACRES	29,779	21,207	144,736	46,692	463,829	926,063	1,632,306

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

Additional wildfire information is available through the Geographic Areas at <http://gacc.nifc.gov/>

This report contains information derived from the National Fire and Aviation Management Web Applications (FAMWEB) system and other sources to provide relative information about emerging and ongoing incident activity. This information is considered operational in nature, is subject to correction, and therefore may not match official year to date agency records.

**\*\* National Interagency Coordination Center \*\***