

National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Friday, March 13, 2015 – 0800 MT
National Preparedness Level 1

National Fire Activity (Weekly Total)

Initial attack activity:	Light (279 new fires)
New large incidents:	2(*)
Large fires contained:	1
Uncontained large fires: **	1
Area Command Teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	0
Type 2 IMTs committed:	0

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

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

Southern Area (PL 1)

New fires:	189
New large incidents:	2
Uncontained large fires:	1

* **East Callaway Road**, Florida Forest Service. Four miles east of Callaway, FL. Timber litter. No fire behavior received. Structures threatened. Last 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			
* East Callaway Road	FL-FLS	250	---	90	Ctn	NR	19	---	0	0	0	0	NR	ST
* 2015180065	FL-FLS	410	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	ST

Active Incident Resource Summary

GACC	Fires	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AK	0	0	0	0	0	0
NW	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
GB	0	0	0	0	0	0
SW	0	0	0	0	0	0
RM	0	0	0	0	0	0
EA	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	5	485	0	10	0	40
Total	5	485	0	10	0	40

*This table is updated daily and includes the total count of active fires and acres with resources assigned that have been reported in the SIT-209 program within the last seven days. This includes what has been reported in the Geographic Area summary tables above.

Fires and Acres Last Week (By Protection)

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest	FIREs	2	0	0	1	2	3	8
	ACRES	166	0	0	0	4	2	172
Northern California	FIREs	0	0	0	0	24	2	26
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	7	3	10
Southern California	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Rockies	FIREs	4	0	0	0	6	3	13
	ACRES	9	0	0	0	2,046	11	2,066
Great Basin	FIREs	0	2	0	0	3	3	8
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	4	14	18
Southwest	FIREs	1	1	0	0	4	1	7
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	124	73	197
Rocky Mountain	FIREs	4	0	0	0	13	2	19
	ACRES	5	0	0	0	135	26	166
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
Southern Area	FIREs	7	0	0	0	181	1	189
	ACRES	90	0	0	0	1,089	1	1,180
TOTAL	FIREs	18	3	0	1	235	22	279
	ACRES	270	0	0	0	3,421	130	3,821

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date (By Protection)

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIREs	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Northwest	FIREs	9	5	1	3	9	7	34
	ACRES	264	0	0	0	22	2	288
Northern California	FIREs	0	0	1	0	133	28	162
	ACRES	0	0	345	0	133	283	761
Southern California	FIREs	3	5	1	0	176	29	214
	ACRES	4	1,866	1	0	6,574	1,811	10,256
Northern Rockies	FIREs	8	1	0	0	7	5	21
	ACRES	13	36	0	0	2,056	15	2,120
Great Basin	FIREs	3	15	0	0	24	5	47
	ACRES	1	23	0	0	255	15	294
Southwest	FIREs	23	14	0	3	52	16	108
	ACRES	92	7	0	0	914	85	1,098
Rocky Mountain	FIREs	44	6	4	1	42	5	102
	ACRES	1,486	37	17	0	5,113	77	6,730
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	0	1	59	17	77
	ACRES	0	0	0	1	756	1,257	2,014
Southern Area	FIREs	149	0	2	0	5,501	107	5,759
	ACRES	11,370	0	66	0	56,875	8,343	76,654
TOTAL	FIREs	239	47	9	8	6,004	219	6,526
	ACRES	13,230	1,969	429	1	72,700	11,888	100,217

Ten Year Average Fires	8,995
Ten Year Average Acres	319,814

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

Prescribed Fires and Acres Last Week (By Ownership)

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest	FIREs	0	1	0	0	0	6	7
	ACRES	0	1,777	0	0	0	725	2,502
Northern California	FIREs	0	0	1	0	0	6	7
	ACRES	0	0	250	31	0	861	1,142
Southern California	FIREs	0	0	10	0	0	3	13
	ACRES	0	0	100	0	0	134	234
Northern Rockies	FIREs	2	3	0	0	0	6	11
	ACRES	550	865	0	0	0	650	2,065
Great Basin	FIREs	0	0	1	0	4	4	9
	ACRES	0	16	560	1	241	680	1,498
Southwest	FIREs	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
	ACRES	0	3,300	0	0	0	317	3,617
Rocky Mountain	FIREs	0	1	1	0	0	4	6
	ACRES	0	6	860	0	15	1,182	2,063
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	3	0	1	0	4
	ACRES	0	0	13	0	8	0	21
Southern Area	FIREs	16	0	5	1	813	20	855
	ACRES	1,897	0	1,252	500	55,415	21,105	80,169
TOTAL	FIREs	18	7	21	1	818	50	915
	ACRES	2,447	5,964	3,035	532	55,679	25,654	93,311

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year to Date (By Ownership)

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIREs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest	FIREs	0	19	0	0	0	51	70
	ACRES	0	17,295	0	0	0	6,160	23,455
Northern California	FIREs	0	0	5	5	0	77	87
	ACRES	0	143	461	126	0	4,944	5,674
Southern California	FIREs	0	2	1	0	0	71	74
	ACRES	0	58	460	0	0	1,563	2,081
Northern Rockies	FIREs	7	14	6	0	0	10	37
	ACRES	3,030	1,350	8	0	0	822	5,210
Great Basin	FIREs	0	14	1	8	20	18	61
	ACRES	0	411	560	78	394	2,591	4,034
Southwest	FIREs	3	12	7	2	0	59	83
	ACRES	59	4,514	418	21	0	7,810	12,822
Rocky Mountain	FIREs	1	22	4	8	24	57	116
	ACRES	1	702	974	146	166	13,773	15,762
Eastern Area	FIREs	0	0	13	0	27	19	59
	ACRES	0	0	243	0	1,496	15,145	16,884
Southern Area	FIREs	55	0	86	8	3,873	350	4,372
	ACRES	10,670	0	79,772	13,350	235,768	311,929	651,489
TOTAL	FIREs	66	83	123	31	3,944	712	4,959
	ACRES	13,760	24,473	82,896	13,721	237,824	364,737	737,411

*** 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/>.

Predictive Services Discussion: Exceptionally warm temperatures are expected from California through the northern Plains under an upper level ridge of high pressure through the weekend. This pattern will also provide favorable conditions for dry offshore winds in southern California through Saturday morning. In contrast, cooler conditions and precipitation will develop over the Pacific Northwest before moving into the Northern Rockies and central Plains next week. Further north it will remain cold and breezy in Alaska with opportunities for light snow. Significant, but short-lived precipitation is anticipated this weekend over the northeast U.S. as a result of two troughs merging together. By Tuesday moist, southerly flow from Mexico will combine with an upper level trough of low pressure in the Southwest and southern Plains to bring widespread precipitation to that region, including the Rocky Mountains and portions of the Great Basin.

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

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 change, and therefore may not match official year-to-date agency records.

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



WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE WATCHOUTS

Operational Engagement Category

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 pages 12-16

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