

SOUTHERN AREA INCIDENT MANAGEMENT REPORT

Monday, May 21, 2012

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PREPAREDNESS LEVELS	COMPACT STATUS	
Southern Area 1	South Central	Closed
National 2	Southeastern	Closed
	Mid-Atlantic	Closed

Southern Area Activity/Impacts

*Current Situation:			
Initial Attack (I.A.) Activity:	Light	Ongoing Uncontained Large* Fires:	3 Reporting
I.A. Fires and acreage:	26 fires for 158 acres	& Active Acreage:	1,153 acres
New on Federal Protected Lands in:	0 fires for 0 acres	New Fires on State Protected Lands in:	26 fires for 158 acres FL, SC & TX
Prescribed Fire Activity:	State and Federal lands – 6 prescribed fires for 1,361 acres burned in FL & SC		

Significant Activity

New Large Incidents/Critical Updates:

Large/Significant Activity:

(Blue = newly reported fires & changes)

Incident Name	Incident Number	Start Date	Size	Acres + or -	% Ctn /MMA	IMT Assigned	Structure Loss
Just Missed Again *	FL-MIR-201225	05/11/12	533		60	ICT3	
Cinco de Mayo	FL-MIR-201220	05/05/12	120		95	ICT3	
Lake Road #	OK-OKS-12410	05/18/12	500		65	ICT4	

= No updated information was submitted; * Update received but no change in size or % contained

Definitions:

Full Suppression/Perimeter Control: Strategy developed to control a fire and prevent it from exceeding a defined perimeter.

(p) Point or Zone Protection/Limited Perimeter Control: Variety of suppression actions taken to protect a specific point or area.

(c) Monitor/Confine/Contain: Management actions conforming to a monitoring strategy that periodically checks the fire to ensure it continues to meet objectives, and where no further action is taken.

*For specific information on fire activity (new wildland and prescribed fires by agency/unit, year-to-date totals, and large incident specifics), please refer to the Southern Area [Summary](#) or [Detailed](#) Situation Reports.

* Large incidents are defined as fires which are 100+ acres in timber or 300+ acres in grass/brush, or incidents with a Type 1 or 2 IMT assigned. Incidents with structures damaged or destroyed are also included, regardless of size.

For more information refer to http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/intelligence/ICS209_Interim_Reporting_Guidelines.pdf

For information on the Texas wildfires, please use following link: http://ticc.tamu.edu/Documents/Home/tx_sitrep.pdf

Remarks by reporting office

FL-FIC Jackson Guard completed one aerial ignition for 1,350 acres today.

FL-FLS new fires: 12 new acres: 69.9

Cognos Report from ROSS for all Deepwater Horizon Incidents

Deepwater Horizon US Coast Guard Support: GA-R08-100007 and MS Canyon 252 Oil Spill: LA-DLR-201001

Updated: **Monday, May 21, 2012**

Bureau/Agency	Personnel
USFWS	18
USFS	2

For more information on the NPS, DOI and national oil spill responses, please see the following:

- FWS Oil Spill Response - <http://www.fws.gov/home/dhoilspill/index.html>
- NPS Oil Spill Response - <http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/oil-spill-response.htm>
- DOI Oil Spill Response - <http://www.doi.gov/deepwaterhorizon/index.cfm>
- National Oil Spill Response- <http://www.deepwaterhorizonresponse.com>

Resources

The number of resource currently committed is obtained from the Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS). There may be slight Discrepancies in the total number of resources reported. The Overhead column only reflects overhead positions, not the total number of personnel assigned.

SACC MORNING REPORT – RESOURCE CURRENTLY ASSIGNED OUT OF AREA

Total Requests	Aircraft	Crew	Equipment	Overhead	Summary
Bureau of Land Management	1			1	2
National Park Service				7	7
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service				1	1
U.S. Forest Service			3	8	11
		1		2	3
Summary	1	1	3	19	24

SACC MORNING REPORT – RESOURCE CURRENTLY ON ASSIGNMENT IN AREA

Total Requests	Aircraft	Crew	Equipment	Overhead	Summary
Aviation Mgmt,, National Business Center	1				1
Other				1	1
Bureau of Indian Affairs				1	1
Bureau of Land Management				1	1
Florida Division of Forestry			3	10	13
LA Dept of Agriculture and Forestry				11	11
Mississippi Forestry Commissio				1	1
National Park Service			1	11	12
Texas Forest Service				6	6
U.S. Air Force				1	1
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1		16	41	58
U.S. Forest Service	5	1	41	184	231
			10	1	11
Summary	7	1	71	269	348

TEAM & TYPE 1 CREW INFORMATION	
<u>Area Command Team:</u>	Loach (Through 1000 MDT 06/1/2012)
<u>Incident Management Teams - National Rotation:</u>	Northern Rockies (Through 1000 MDT 05/16/2012)
<u>Interagency Buying Team - National Rotation:</u>	Southwest (Through 0730 MDT 05/23/2012)
Southern Area Incident Management Teams:	
Wilder (T1 – Red)	Available
Quesinberry (T1 – Blue)	Unavailable
Dueitt (T2)	Unavailable
Southern Area Hotshot Crews:	
Asheville Hotshots (Asheville, NC)	(End of Season)
Augusta Hotshots (Augusta Springs, VA)	Committed (Apalachicola ABCD)
Cherokee Hotshots (Unicoi, TN)	(End of Season)
Jackson Hotshots (Jackson, MS)	Available 5/25

[!\[\]\(1d3a1175dd4902218e694b9c098adb83_img.jpg\) Click for today's Southern Area Summary Situation Report](#)



[!\[\]\(4729e517bc6a7cd81c8025b9646574fb_img.jpg\) Click for today's Southern Area Detailed Situation Report](#)

Fuels and Fire Danger

[Fire Behavior Outlook:](#) Daily general fire behavior outlook for Southern Geographic Area

Weather

Daily Fire/All Hazards Weather Summary and Outlook

Red Flag Warnings: Low RH (near 25%) and Winds (15 mph) have caused Red Flags for parts of the Florida Panhandle.

Fire Weather Watches: None.

Weather Summary and Outlook: Tropical Storm Alberto will remain offshore as it tracks out into the Atlantic, keeping the heavy rains off the coast. Modest northeast breezes around the storm will extend west into Georgia, eastern Alabama, and northern Florida, and may couple with low RH, producing Red Flag conditions for parts of the area. A strong cold front will move east from the Mississippi Valley bringing widespread showers and scattered thunderstorms to many areas east of the Mississippi. The heaviest rain should be over most of Tennessee, as well as Northern Mississippi/Alabama. .

Elsewhere, lighter showers further east, from Virginia down to Northern Georgia. Also a heavier band of showers and imbedded thunderstorms across South Florida.

Puerto Rico will continue to see wetting rainfall in the form of tropical showers and thunderstorms, the almost daily deluge adding to the above seasonal rainfall, rainfall amounts so far this year running around 200 percent of normal. As a result, fire potential for Puerto Rico should remain low to nonexistent.

Next Significant Precipitation Period(s): From Tuesday thru the rest of the week, showers will be confined mainly across the Southern Appalachians on eastward toward the coast.

Atlantic/Caribbean Tropical Activity Summary: First Tropical Storm of the Atlantic Season (Alberto) is expected to track northeastward and remain off the coast. No watches or warnings are currently in effect.

The Atlantic tropical season does not officially begin for another 11 days. In spite of this, the weather pattern has favored an early season start, with enhanced convection in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean and along the southeast Atlantic Coast. Due to the warmer than average Caribbean, potential development of tropical systems will exist early in the season (through early June), development favoring the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and areas just south or east of Florida.

May Weather Outlook for the GACC: (Updated May 14th):

A slow moving storm brought beneficial rains to much of the GCA in mid-May. Effects of this long duration rainfall in addition to unsettled weather for parts of south Texas and along the Gulf and southeast Atlantic coasts should linger through Memorial Day weekend. The remainder of the GACC should favor mainly dry conditions with near to slightly above normal temperatures from Oklahoma into Arkansas with periods of still moderate plus higher southerly winds and low RHs.

Extended Seasonal Weather Outlook and Fire Risk Assessment (Updated April 29): The second year La Niña episode continues to dramatically and quickly weaken as sea surface temperatures become warmer than average in the eastern-most monitored area. Other indicators used to forecast future temperature anomalies in the Pacific, as well as modeled forecasts; all indicate that neutral to perhaps slightly warmer than average conditions will return. There is a chance that a weak El Niño will be present perhaps as early as the opening days of June. Warm El Niño anomalies will likely be in place during our tropical storm season. El Niño typically moderates the overall Atlantic basin activity.

The highest risk of wildfire continues to favor an area stretching from central and eastern South Carolina to northeast Florida as well as far west Texas. Both of these areas have components of fuels and weather that favor fire occurrence. Another factor that will reduce the fire potential is the early leaf out of the vegetation. As green-up continues, fire potential will drop. The exception to this is across the Florida Peninsula where KBDI values are greater than 550. Low water tables in Florida will also help elevate fire danger.

Along the Gulf Coast and especially across our southern states in general, there will be a continual and recurring risk at times for fog. This is an important factor in regard to prescribed burns. We strongly recommend fire managers specifically address the fog potential in the spot forecast request and closely monitor conditions in the post burn period. Fog has already caused significant traffic incidents in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Florida so far this year.

Significant water table deficits continue in Georgia's Okefenokee Swamp although some recovery has occurred recently. Sub-surface organics continue to remain exposed. Green-up is ongoing and water levels will likely fall as vegetation utilizes what water is available.

2013 and beyond: There is a myriad of oscillations that occur on a multi-decadal scale that have been shown to influence the drought frequency across the United States. These anomalies of temperature occur in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The current values of these features continue to suggest that the Southern Area will remain in a higher drought frequency for another ten to fifteen years. This also suggests that weather and climate driven fire risks will continue to be present during that time. One significant and unknown factor that is not included in forecast models of climate and weather is the solar activity. The current and next cycle are both showing trends for significant reductions in solar activity and high amplitude wave pattern for the U.S.

2 Day Weather Forecasts for Uncontained 209 Reported Fire Activity:

Cinco de Mayo

Volusia County, FL

[NWS: MLB](#)

Day	Area Weather	High Temp	Minimum RH	Wind
1	MCLEAR	88	32%	NW 8 mph
2	MCLEAR	91	37%	SW 5 mph

JUST MISSED AGAIN

BREVARD County, FL

[NWS: MLB](#)

Day	Area Weather	High Temp	Minimum RH	Wind
1	MCLEAR	87	38%	N 9 mph
2	MCLEAR 20% Chance of TSTMS	90	38%	SE 6 mph

Links to Key Measures of Fire Danger/Fire Weather Conditions. (Click on Parameters):

- [Days Since Significant Rain](#)
- [Southern Area ERC-G Graph](#), [Southern Area ERC Percentile Map](#)
- [10hr, 100hr, and 1000 hr Fuel Moistures](#)
- KBDI:
 - [Southern Area Weekly](#),
 - [Southern Area Bar Chart](#),
 - [Southern Area Daily Map](#),
 - [Daily Anomaly](#),
 - [Florida](#) (DOF Product),
 - [Georgia](#) (DOF Product),
 - [North Carolina](#)
 - [Texas](#),
 - [Oklahoma](#),
 - [Louisiana](#)
- [Southern Area Fire Weather Information Web Page](#)
- [Southern Area Table of Active 209 Fires](#)

FIRE POTENTIAL OUTLOOKS and ASSESSMENTS:

- [7 Day](#)
- [Current MonthSeasonal \(Next Three Months\)](#)