

SOUTHERN AREA INCIDENT MANAGEMENT REPORT

Tuesday, June 19, 2018

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PREPAREDNESS LEVELS

Southern Area 1
National 2

COMPACT STATUS

South Central Closed
 Southeastern Closed
 Mid-Atlantic Closed

Southern Area Activity/Impacts

06/18/2018

Current Situation:			
Initial Attack (I.A.) Activity:	Light	Ongoing Uncontained Large/Significant Fires & Active Acreage:	0 fires
Total I.A. fires and acreage:	33 fires for 649 acres		0 acres
New Fires on Federal Protected Lands in:	1 fire for 8 acres	New Fires on State Protected Lands in:	28 fires for 381 acres
	LA		AR, FL & NC
Other I.A. reported through non-FAMWEB Channels:	4 fire for 260 acres in AL, FL & TX		
Prescribed Fire Activity:	State and/or Federal Lands – 16 prescribed fires for 1,352 acres in FL & SC		

Significant Activity

06/18/2018

New Large ICS-209 Incidents/Critical Updates:** None.

Large/Significant Activity:

(Blue = newly reported fires & changes)

Incident Name	Incident Number	Start Date	Size	Acres + or -	% Ctn. /MMA	IMT Assigned	Structure Loss
Hidden	AR-OUF-001007	6/15/18	105		100%	Type 4 IC	

= No updated information was submitted; * = No change in status

Definitions:

Full Suppression/Perimeter Control: Implies a strategy to "put the fire out" as efficiently and effectively as possible, while providing for firefighter and public safety.

(p) Point or Zone Protection/Limited Perimeter Control: Involves protecting specific points from the fire while not actively trying to line the entire fire edge.

(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.

** For the purposes of this report "Large ICS-209 Incidents" are defined as fires which are 100 acres or larger in timber and slash fuel types, 300 acres or larger in grass or brush fuel types, or when a Type 1 or 2 IMT is assigned. Incidents with structures damaged or destroyed are also included, regardless of size.

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 - RESOURCES CURRENTLY ASSIGNED IN AREA

Resource Provider Agency	Aircraft	Crew	Equipment	Overhead	Summary
Aviation Mgmt., National Business Center	3				3
Bureau of Indian Affairs			1	2	3
Bureau of Land Management			1	4	5
Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes				2	2
Georgia Forestry Commission			14	13	27
Kentucky Division of Forestry			6	8	14
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources				1	1
MT Dept. of Natural Resources and Conservation				1	1
National Park Service				4	4
Oklahoma Forestry Services			1	4	5
Other	2		1	3	6
Texas Forest Service			18	45	63
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service			17	23	40
U.S. Forest Service	4	1	12	140	157
Utah Division Forestry Fire State Lands		1			1
Summary	9	2	71	250	332

SACC MORNING REPORT - RESOURCES CURRENTLY ASSIGNED OUT OF AREA

Resource Provider Agency	Aircraft	Equipment	Overhead	Summary
Arkansas Agriculture Department			3	3
Bureau of Indian Affairs		1	8	9
Bureau of Land Management			2	2
Cherokee Nation		1	2	3
Florida Forest Service			5	5
Georgia Forestry Commission			4	4
Kentucky Division of Forestry			1	1
National Park Service		3	19	22
North Carolina Forest Service			5	5
Other	2	1	1	4
Tennessee Division of Forestry			1	1
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service			14	14
U.S. Forest Service	2	7	67	76
Virginia Department of Forestry			1	1
Summary	4	13	133	150

NATIONAL TEAM RESOURCES AVAILABLE

Area Command Team:	Stutler (through 6/18 @ 1000 MST)
Incident Management Teams - National Rotation:	Alaska Northwest (through 6/25 @ 1000 MST)
Interagency Buying Team - National Rotation:	Southwest (through 6/27 @ 1430 MST)
SOUTHERN AREA – IMT	
For Rotations Dates, please click HERE <i>Bold indicates IMT on SA Current Rotation</i>	
Dueitt (T1) Red	Available
Wilkins (T1) Blue	Unavailable
Parrish (T2) Gold	Unavailable

TYPE 1 CREWS	
Asheville Hotshots (Asheville, NC)	Unavailable – End of Season – NC
Augusta Hotshots (Augusta Springs, VA)	Unavailable – End of Season – VA
Cherokee Hotshots (Unicoi, TN)	Unavailable – End of Season – TN
Jackson Hotshots (Jackson, MS)	Unavailable (Available June 22 nd) – MS
Type 2IA Crews	
Utah County #2	Committed – FY2018 Initial Attack – TX
TNST #1	Available – TN
SOUTHERN AREA WILDLAND FIRE MODULES	
Balcones Wildland Fire Module	Unavailable – TX
Buffalo River Wildland Fire Module	Unavailable – AR
Cumberland GAP NHP	Unavailable – KY
Great Smoky Mtn. Wildland Fire Module	Unavailable – TN
AVIATION RESOURCES	
N4579N (Type 1 Air Attack Platform)	Committed – FY2018 Initial Attack – TX
N500FT (Type 1 Air Attack Platform)	Committed – FY2018 Initial Attack – TX
N95AR (Type 1 Air Attack Platform)	Committed – FY2018 Initial Attack – TX
T-809 (Type 3 SE Airtanker)	Committed – FY2018 Initial Attack – TX
T-833 (Type 3 SE Airtanker)	Committed – FY2018 Initial Attack – TX
T-867 (Type 3 SE Airtanker)	Committed – FY2018 Initial Attack – TX
N196TA (Type 3 Helicopter)	Available – Local Only – FL
N7HE (Type 3 Helicopter)	Available – Local Only – NC
N351FW (Type 3 Helicopter)	Available–Local Only – LA
N763AE (Type 3 Helicopter)	Committed – FY2018 Initial Attack – TX

Remarks by Reporting Office:	
FL-FIC	No initial attack activity, light prescribed fire with 1 Rx Burn for 1000 acres on Florida Panther NWR.
LA-LIC	Fire danger low to moderate. Rain is forecasted for most of the State. KDBI across Kisatchie National Forest are between 455-668. USFWS had 1 fire for 8 acres and no new RX burns. The State of Louisiana reports no new Wildfires or Rx Burns.

[Click for today's Southern Area Summary Situation Report](#)



[Click for today's Southern Area Detailed Situation Report](#)

Southern Area Predictive Services Daily Fire/All Hazards Weather Summary and Outlook

Red Flag Warnings: None.

Fire Weather Watches: None.

Fire Weather Summary/Outlook: Stormy/high rain fall Texas thru Thursday; GACC wide daily rain activity/RH minimums to increase thru the week.

Today, the main weather action will be across eastern/southeastern Texas as a tropical, moisture laden disturbance continues to move into this area from the northwestern Gulf of Mexico. Rain accumulations with the activity today will be reaching into the 0.5 to 3.5 inch plus range. Through the course of the week this tropical moisture will be interacting with a frontal boundary moving into the central Mississippi River Valley state area which will result in strong storm and locally high rain fall spreading into and across an area from Oklahoma/Arkansas to Mississippi through Thursday, and then into the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys on Friday. As this pattern evolves, instability will be increasing over out southeast states and will result in an upward trending pattern through the week for afternoon/evening peaking scattered thunderstorms. Humid conditions and 90s F temperatures will likely result in areas seeing periods of heat advisories.

Puerto Rico: Peaking higher and broader coverage rain activity for the island area begins today and lasts through Wednesday with an overall waxing/waning trend for higher potential lasting through Saturday. After that, and especially during the last week of Jun, another surge of dry Saharan air will be again reducing rain potential.

With the alternating strong surges of Saharan air (which will likely continue to be the pattern for the summer) and the effect it has on lowering rain potential particularly across the southern coastal and south-central interior areas, the threat for fire risks here will be highest. 30 day rain deficits are now in the 3 to 5 plus inch range and with an expected continued low to minimal summer rain fall pattern, fire risks here will remain elevated and/or possibly trend upward.

Tropical Atlantic Summary and Outlook: No significant development threat expected over the next week.

A period of higher "close in" tropical development potential from the Gulf of Mexico to northwestern Caribbean will be in place now until near the end of the month. This enhanced period will also generally result in conditions which will support increased instability and chance for scattered afternoon thunderstorms over a broader area of the US southeast.

Weather and Climate Outlook for the next Four Months: June, July, August and September.

Discussion of weather trends and fire potential outlook maps are posted on the SACC web site.

Weather Patterns/Trends/Discussion: The waters of the tropical Pacific are undergoing a transition from a La Niña (cold bias) to a more neutral situation as we close out May and head into the summer. This shift is expected to produce a broad spectrum of both temperatures and rainfall. The Southern Plains should be warmer than average and perhaps drier than average. However, these areas will not be rain free as the summer should be punctuated with occasional showers. For the rest of the Southeast, the Bermuda high will be displaced much further to the southwest than we would typically expect. This will keep a very warm, moist flow from the Gulf of Mexico feeding into much of the Southern Area. Periodic rainfall will keep fire potential low and will help promote slightly cooler temperatures.

Drought and Fuel Conditions (by exception): Exceptional drought (D4) continues to be present (as of May 24) in the Texas Panhandle and the western third of Oklahoma. Recent rains have helped reduce the overall coverage of this worst category of drought, but severe drought is still present from Midland northward to Goodland (KS). Drought is expected to persist across western Texas and western Oklahoma, as well as areas to the west. Some improvement in drought conditions is expected in the Trans Pecos by the end of July. Any five to seven day rain free period will cause fine fuels to dry out and could elevate initial attack activity.

Fire Activity and Area Discussion (By exception for significant trends/event(s)) :

JUNE-JULY

Green-up is complete and will serve to keep fire potential in an average or below average range. Given that the tropical Pacific is transitioning out of a La Niña signature into a more neutral phase, rainfall is expected to be periodic and frequent enough to prevent any long term or widespread areas of heightened fire potential. Since tropical easterlies have arrived in

mid-May, fire potential in Florida has been greatly reduced. Recent rains in Florida and nearby areas of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina have resulted in drought amelioration and in some areas soil moisture surpluses are evident. The influx of moisture from tropical easterlies will keep these areas in low fire potential during much of the summer.

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER

As the waters of the tropical Pacific further transition to a warm bias (El Niño) by fall, rainfall frequency and amounts should increase. This will serve to keep fire danger at average or below average levels for most of the Southern Area as we move into our typical fire season. Western grasslands will have to be monitored to see how much improvement or worsening of drought actually occurs as we move through this neutral phase of the tropical Pacific waters. The highest potential for fire activity will continue to be in western Oklahoma and western Texas.

The unknown factor is what role the tropics will play. Any area that receives rainfall from a tropical system will generally have 21-30 days of virtually fire-free conditions. Areas that are to the west of the track of a tropical system will see subsidence associated with the event which could exacerbate, or at least produce, dryness that would be favorable for increased initial attack activity. Overall, we expect the tropical season to be average or below average with Florida seeing the highest risk of impact from tropical systems. Also the tropical Atlantic is cooler than normal so long tracking Cape Verde storms are not as likely. If El Niño does become established by the fall, this tends to favor stronger westerly shear which helps prevent deep convection needed to fuel tropical storms and hurricanes. It also helps to shunt storms out to sea and away from the US mainland. El Niño typically features a wet fall and a less active tropical season.

[National Incident Management Situation Report](#)