RESOURCES

The number of resources currently committed is obtained from Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC). 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Provider Agency</th>
<th>Overhead</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Park Service</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Florida</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Oklahoma</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Texas</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Virginia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SACC MORNING REPORT – RESOURCES CURRENTLY ASSIGNED OUT OF AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Provider Agency</th>
<th>Aircraft</th>
<th>Crew</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Overhead</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(empty)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureau of Indian Affairs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureau of Land Management</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Park Service</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Weather Service</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Alabama</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Arkansas</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Florida</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Georgia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Louisiana</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Mississippi</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of North Carolina</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Oklahoma</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of South Carolina</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Tennessee</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Texas</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Virginia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Nature Conservancy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Department of Defense</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Department of the Interior</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Fish and Wildlife Service</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Forest Service</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Tribes and Sovereign Nations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1,351</td>
<td>1,453</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NATIONAL TEAM RESOURCES AVAILABLE

#### Area Command Team:
- **Area Command Team #2** (Through 8/6 @ 1000 MST)

#### Incident Management Teams – National Rotation:
- **Northwest** (From 8/9 @ 1213 MST)

#### Interagency Buying Team – National Rotation:
- None Available

#### SOUTHERN AREA – IMT

For Rotations Dates, please click **HERE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parrish (T1) Red</td>
<td></td>
<td>Committed – Divide Complex – MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morales (T1) Blue</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mob en route – Alder Creek – MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beard (T2) Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unavailable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketron (T3) Gray</td>
<td></td>
<td>R&amp;R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SOUTHERN AREA BUYING TEAMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SA Littlechief</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA Robinson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TYPE 1 CREWS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jackson Hotshots (Jackson, MS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asheville Hotshots (Asheville, NC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Hotshots (Unicoi, TN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augusta Hotshots (Augusta Springs, VA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Type 2IA CREWS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GASC- Crew 1 (GA-GAS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Interagency Crew 02 (VA-VAF)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR MA #4 (PR-CBR)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR-EYF-C1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Red Flag Warnings: None.

Fire Weather Watches: None.

Fire Weather Summary/Outlook: Showers/storms for the Atlantic states with continuing scattered rain along the Gulf Coast and in areas of Arkansas/Louisiana; Shower activity broadens Saturday east of the Mississippi River Valley.

A still humid condition across most of the Southern Area, along with afternoon heating, will be responsible for areas of showers and thunderstorms (producing mostly lighter rain amounts) increasing and peaking east of the Mississippi Valley through Saturday. A humid pattern is expected to remain a dominating aspect of our weather pattern with southward impinging cold fronts and instability areas creating periods of enhanced, but mostly light shower activity.

Puerto Rico: With the exception of an area of rain in the far west-central area of the island, the rest of Puerto Rico saw mostly dry conditions yesterday and another rain free day is expected today. While rain activity is expected to remain more muted through the weekend, the expected approach of a tropical wave around the Monday timeframe is likely to increase rain chances. The NHC is monitoring this wave as it moves in a direction towards the island/northeast Caribbean.

Tropical Atlantic Summary and Outlook: Tropical development potential increasing.

The NHC this morning continues to monitor two areas:

– The furthest west is a weak tropical wave about 1200 miles to the southwest of the northeast Caribbean Sea. Moving to the northwest and 10-15 mph, this wave should be nearing Puerto Rico in about 4 days, or around Monday. The NHC gives this area a 20% chance for development.

– The second area of concern, now assigned Invest AL92, is about 270 miles south of the Cabo Verde Islands (2400 miles east of the Windward Islands) and moving to the west/northwest. Conditions are favorable for organization and the NHC gives this wave a 70% chance for further development.

While minimal activity at the moment, the Madden-Julian (MJO) oscillation is and will likely remain more favorable for tropical genesis across a broad area of the Atlantic in the coming days/week. Thunderstorm and Africa exiting wave activity, also, has recently become more pronounced.

Weather Patterns/Trends/Discussion and Outlook: July, August, September, October 2021

Outlook Summary: The Tropical Pacific continues to exhibit a neutral signature with respect to La Niña or El Niño. There are anomalously cool waters that extend from Baja California southwestward to Hawaii and additional cool anomalies are present south of the Equator. The equatorial region from Ecuador to the Philippines has a mixture of warm and cool temperature anomalies.
The conditions in the Tropical Pacific will continue to produce a progressive weather pattern across the Southeast during July and August. Humid conditions will prevail as high pressure in the Atlantic provides a very humid return flow out of the Gulf of Mexico into the southern United States. Frontal passages are generally expected to occur every four to seven days, with some drier conditions in their wake. Afternoon heating in many cases will combine with the instability provided by fronts in the vicinity to provide (at a minimum) scattered shower. Showers will become more numerous as fronts approach and move through an area. Fire risks will remain low across most of the Southeast. The driest conditions will persist across western Texas where triple digit heat will help cure fuels. Some of the curing may be offset by occasional rain, but the frequency of rain events in western Texas is likely to be one or two events per month. In the balance of the Southern Area, rain events are likely to occur every four to seven days.

It is also important to note that soils across much of the Southern Area are quite moist. We are not heading into the hot summer months with dry soils and low stream flows. In fact, stream flows are (in some cases) 1000-1600% above normal for this time of year. Reservoirs in eastern Texas are so full that emergency spillways have been activated to release water. Mississippi and eastern Arkansas are also very saturated and Tropical Storm Claudette provided a lot of rain to Alabama and Georgia so conditions are quite saturated there as well. It will take some time for this saturated condition to either evaporate off the landscape or to percolate into the water table. In the meantime, the moist ground and very green conditions, along with excellent humidity recovery at night, will greatly attenuate fire risks.

**Past Weather and Drought:** Two events stand out from June. One was an 8 to 12-inch rain event that occurred across eastern Arkansas and northern Mississippi early in the month. This event provided almost daily rain to the Appalachian Mountains, to Tennessee, and to Kentucky. While the highest totals occurred in Mississippi, many areas were deeply saturated with rain by this event.

The second event that stands out from June 2021 is Tropical Storm Claudette which came ashore on the coast of Louisiana and then tracked northeast across Mississippi and Alabama, then eastward across Georgia, and finally northeast across central and eastern North Carolina. Claudette’s rains saturated areas from Louisiana to North Carolina and the outer bands provided rain to Florida as well. Claudette produced 10 to 14 inches of rain in southeast Louisiana and southern Mississippi and widespread 1 to 4-inch totals along the rest of her path. The Appalachian Mountains missed out on Claudette’s rainfall, but many areas of Florida and the Atlantic Seaboard benefitted greatly from it. Claudette was followed fairly quickly by a frontal passage June 20-22. The front provided widespread rain to a large portion of the Southern Area including the Appalachian Mountains.

The drought that exists at the end of June is mainly restricted to far western Texas and the Trans Pecos. While dry areas were present during the middle of June in North Carolina, Virginia, and Florida; these were likely largely mitigated by Claudette and the frontal rains that followed. Tropical easterlies have developed in Florida and that will help mitigate fire risks there. Drought is not expected to develop, but areas of western Oklahoma and western Texas may see some increase in drought if rain frequencies become greatly spaced in time. Conversely, some drought improvement would occur in western Texas if rain frequencies increase.

**Recent/Ongoing Fire Activity and Area Discussion (By exception):** June saw rather light fire activity overall. There were some incidents in Florida, southern Georgia, and the Carolinas, but these were generally of short duration. Fire activity is expected to remain a fairly low levels across most of the Southern Area during July and August with mainly humid conditions, fairly frequent rain, vigorous green vegetation, excellent humidity recovery at night, and saturated soils. Any tropical land falling event would tend to dampen fire activity for 21-30 days, especially if the area affected receives more than six inches of rain.

**Fuel Conditions (by exception):** Fuel moisture values of the 1000 hour fuels are generally above 20% and are unavailable to be included in any fires that occur. The 100 our fuel moisture values are also quite high across the Southeastern United States. Lightning fires are rare in July and August, and if they occur, they are usually in Florida where lightning tends to be more frequent during the summer months. The lowest fuel moisture values in both the 100 and 1000 hour size classes exist across western Oklahoma and western Texas where values are generally below 12-15%. Fine fuels can be briefly available between rain events, but the desert areas of western Oklahoma and western Texas are the most likely areas to see fine fuels exhibit some temporary curing, only to green-up again with a little moisture or rainfall.

**Outlook Discussion:** Persistent neutral conditions in the tropical Pacific will continue to keep the Southeast in periodic frontal passages that provide rain to many areas. As fronts move into the Southern Area, they tend to stall out either just west of the Appalachian Mountains, or along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. These fronts act in tandem with moisture surging northward from the Gulf of Mexico to produce showers and thunderstorms and it can be a daily occurrence for areas along and south of the boundary. The Madden-Julian Oscillation along the expected fluctuations of the Southern Oscillation Index, will be the main drivers of wet weather. When the Southern Oscillation Index spikes sharply negative, it is almost always an
indication of a large rain event (in terms of areal coverage) for the Southeast. When the Madden-Julian Oscillation is in a favorable phase, the rain is amplified in both amounts received and coverage.

As we move from August into September, fire risks should generally trend toward average or seasonal levels. However, it is not likely that we move into the fall fire season with bone dry conditions like we did in 2016. If neutral conditions persist into the fall, periodic frontal passages will provide some moisture to help attenuate fire potential.

The fall fire potential is dependent upon the rainfall frequency, and to a much lesser extent, the amount of rain that falls. If rainfall frequencies are greater than every three to four days, almost no fire will occur. Rainfall frequencies that extend between four and seven days will allow for some fire to occur, but fires will generally be small and short lived. Rainfall frequencies of seven to ten days will be associated with some short lived incidents, while frequencies that extend as high as 14 days can require resources from outside the local unit to manage. When rainfall frequencies extend beyond 21 days, long-lived incidents and resource demands are likely to take place. As leaves begin to fall off the trees in October, a high rain frequency allows a very moist duff layer to build up that generally helps suppress surface fires. A low rain frequency allows the upper duff layer to be very dry and re-burn fires can occur as leaves continue to fall from the trees even into November.

Tropical activity is always the fly in the ointment regarding the fall fire season in the Southeast. Even if La Niña conditions exists, tropical activity can greatly attenuate fire potential for the areas affected with heavy rain. Tropical rains will typically eliminate fire for 21-30 days following the event. Areas that lie to the west of the rain fall typically see subsidence that can exacerbate fires and increase the drying of fuels significantly. Subsidence is one factor that can significantly dry fuels quickly and increase the potential for fires. If dry conditions are present before the tropical event occurs, drying is exacerbated and fire incidents can be prolonged by several days. The 2021 tropical season is expected to be quite active, although not as active as the 2020 season was. If La Niña does develop, the tropical activity would likely increase during the latter half of the tropical season.

**National Incident Management Situation Report**