

SOUTHERN AREA INCIDENT MANAGEMENT REPORT

Tuesday, November 13, 2018

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

Southern Area Activity/Impacts

11/09-12/2018

Current Situation:			
Initial Attack (I.A.) Activity:	Light	Ongoing Uncontained Large Fires: & Active Acreage:	0 fires
Total I.A. fires and acreage:	5 fires for 2,038 acres		0 acres
New Fires on Federal Protected Lands in:	0 fires for 0 acres	New Fires on State Protected Lands in:	4 fires for 38 acres
			FL
Other I.A. reported through non-FAMWEB Channels:	1 fire for 2,000 acres in TX		
Prescribed Fire Activity:	State and/or Federal Lands – 30 prescribed fires for 531 acres in AL, GA & SC		

Significant Activity

11/09-12/2018

New Large ICS-209 Incidents/Critical Updates:** FL-FLS Chipola Support- Continue coordinating repair/recovery efforts, support local county operations where requested, and reestablish adequate wildfire response capabilities.

Large/Significant Activity:

(Blue = newly reported fires & changes)

Incident Name	Incident Number	Start Date	Size	Acres + or -	%Ctn/ Comp	IMT Assigned	Resources			Structure Lost
							Crw	Eng	Pers	
Chipola Support	FL-FLS-2018-0026	10/17/18				Type 1 IMT (Dolan)	3 (-3)	4	97 (-12)	27 Outbuildings

= 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: 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 that exceeds 100 acres in timber (fuel models 8-13), 300 acres in grass and brush (fuel models 1-7), 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	Equipment	Overhead	Summary
Bureau of Indian Affairs			3	3
Bureau of Land Management			2	2
Florida Forest Service			9	9
Georgia Forestry Commission		3		3
National Park Service		1	2	3
Texas Forest Service		5	2	7
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service		15	5	20
U.S. Forest Service	1	12	162	175
Summary	1	36	185	222

SACC MORNING REPORT - RESOURCES CURRENTLY ASSIGNED OUT OF AREA

Resource Provider Agency	Overhead	Summary
Bureau of Indian Affairs	2	2
Bureau of Land Management	1	1
Florida Forest Service	1	1
Other	1	1
U.S. Forest Service	3	3
Summary	8	8

NATIONAL TEAM RESOURCES AVAILABLE	
Area Command Team:	Summerfelt (through 11/19 @ 1000 MDT)
Incident Management Teams - National Rotation:	Northern Rockies (through 11/26 @ 1330 MDT)
Interagency Buying Team - National Rotation:	Southern (through 11/21 @ 1550 MDT)
SOUTHERN AREA – IMT	
For Rotations Dates, please click HERE <i>Bold indicates IMT on SA Current Rotation</i>	
Dueitt (T1) Red	Unavailable
Wilkins (T1) Blue	Available
Parrish (T2) Gold	Unavailable
Dolan (T1) FLST Red	Committed – Chipola Support – FL
SOUTHERN AREA BUYING TEAMS	
SA Cheeks	Available (GACC Only)
SA Robinson	Unavailable
SA Taylor	Available
TYPE 1 CREWS	
Asheville Hotshots (Asheville, NC)	Unavailable – End of Season
Augusta Hotshots (Augusta Springs, VA)	Unavailable – End of Season
Cherokee Hotshots (Unicoi, TN)	Unavailable – End of Season
Jackson Hotshots (Jackson, MS)	Unavailable – End of Season
TYPE 2IA CREWS	
PatRick Environmental, Inc.- 20A	Available – NC
PatRick Environmental, Inc.- 20B	Available – NC
PR MA #3	Available – PR
PR MA #4	Available – PR
SOUTHERN AREA WILDLAND FIRE MODULES	
Balcones Wildland Fire Module	Unavailable – TX
Buffalo River Wildland Fire Module	Unavailable – AR
Great Smoky Mtn. Wildland Fire Module	Unavailable – TN
AVIATION RESOURCES	
N196TA (Type 3 Helicopter)	Available – Local Only – FL
N14HX (Type 3 Helicopter)	Committed – FY2019 Aerial Fish Stocking – SC
Remarks by Reporting Office:	
	None.

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

Red Flag Warnings: None.

Fire Weather Watches: None.

Fire Weather Summary/Outlook: Low pressure off the coast of New Jersey this morning will continue to pull away as high pressure slides from the central Rockies to the southern Great Lakes. Another area of low pressure will develop in the Gulf of Mexico and move northeast on Wednesday and this feature will provide widespread rain from the Southern Appalachian Mountains to the Delmarva Peninsula through Thursday. After that system pulls off, high pressure will provide dry and cool weather to most of the Southern Area through Tuesday of next week. However, another system is expected to provide rain to Texas and the southern Mississippi River Valley Tuesday through Thursday of next week.

Today, off and on showers will affect areas from New Orleans to Washington DC. While the rain will be mainly light, it will be falling on soils saturated by rains from the previous holiday weekend. Three day rainfall totals are on the order of three to four inches in a wide band extending from Raleigh to Atlanta to Montgomery and westward to Texarkana. In the Southern Plains, temperatures were in the teens in Oklahoma and strong north winds were occurring across eastern Texas. There was even a little snow for areas along the Ohio River in western Kentucky.

Although the showers will diminish somewhat overnight, on Wednesday they will begin to develop and overspread most areas south of I-40 including Florida. The heaviest rain is likely to occur just east of the southern Appalachian Mountains. Areas from Winston Salem to Atlanta could pick up two to four inches of additional rain on Wednesday and flooding will be a concern. There are a number of rivers that are already flooded in central and eastern North Carolina and additional rainfall will create additional rises on those streams. On Thursday, the rain will lift northward across North Carolina and Virginia and there will be a possibility of some cold rain in Kentucky and West Virginia as well.

By Friday morning, high pressure will settle into the Gulf Coast region and will keep us cool and dry through the upcoming weekend. Moisture returns to the I-35 corridor on Tuesday of next week for the next chance for showers in the Lone Star State. These will spread north and east into Arkansas and Louisiana on Wednesday and gradually spread eastward along the I-10 corridor on Thursday.

Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands will see widespread rains through Thursday. One to four inches of rain is expected to occur on the already saturated soils. Landslides and flooding could develop on the islands this week. After Thursday, conditions will favor more diurnally driving shower activity and the overall decrease in rain coverage should persist into early next week.

Tropical Atlantic Summary and Outlook: Invest 96L is situated along the northern most Leeward Islands this morning and is generally moving slightly north of due west. This is expected to pass near Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands. It will bring widespread rain to them through Thursday. However, it is not expected to develop due to the interaction with land and strong upper level winds.

Weather and Climate Outlook for the next Four Months: November, December, January, February.
Discussion of weather trends and fire potential outlook maps are posted on the SACC web site.

Weather Patterns/Trends/Discussion: Ocean temperature anomalies in the tropical Pacific, a major indicator for fall/winter Southern Area weather patterns (especially precipitation), have warmed since last month and global analyses and forecasts indicate this warming will persist through winter and will likely reach, at least, weak El Nino thresholds. This state is diametrically opposite to the La Nina (cooler ocean temperatures) episode of last fall and the drier than average precipitation anomalies that pattern produced.

While the NOAA winter outlook is indicating temperatures to be average to above average for the Southern Area, there are other factors (negative QBO, very low solar flux levels, low ice arctic seas, Global SST, temperature, and precipitation anomaly patterns) that when combined with near/closely matching historical analogs, suggest there could be a colder bias to our upcoming winter temperatures. This situation, combined with what typically is a wetter precipitation pattern for the southeast in a warming tropical Pacific, also suggests higher potential for southern/eastern US snow events. Closely

monitoring the development of high latitude blocking and the development of strong high pressure off the western/northwestern US will provide late in the year early season clues as to the direction temperatures will likely head for the winter months. While subtropic Atlantic high pressure will likely continue to reduce the potential for higher amounts of recurring rain activity fall for Florida early on, a higher humidity environment and some rain activity should still be expected. For Puerto Rico, a declining but still somewhat active tropical pattern should keep seasonal recurring rain in the forecast through November with conditions becoming drier during the drier/driest months normally occurring from December through March.

Drought and Fuel Conditions (by exception): There currently are two areas, eastern North Carolina and the Florida peninsula, where “shorter” term rain deficits have emerged. Drier than average rain anomalies continue to build across the Florida peninsula with short term 30 day deficits ranging from 1 to 3 plus inches with embedded areas along the eastern coast reaching into the 3 to 5 inch range. Observed rain fall has been in the 1 to 2.5 inch ballpark. For eastern North Carolina, and in spite of Hurricane Florence, 30 day observed rain fall is in the 0.5 to 2 inch plus range with anomalies now running from mostly 25 to 75 percent of average (embedded smaller areas of 10% of average). Stream flows, here, however, are in the “good” to “much above” normal range. All considered, the current drought monitor and outlook products do not show any significant areas of drought and nor are forecast to develop through January. Still, will need to keep an eye on the potential for some dryness to persist in Florida the rest of the year. The same will be true for the southern coastal region of Puerto Rico as the island area enters its drier months of the year.

Fire Activity and Area Discussion (by exception): Fire activity across the Southern for the summer and now into Fall has been minimal and much below average due to rain activity and significant high precipitation land falling hurricane events (mainly Florence and Michael). Fire danger is expected to remain generally low for the rest of the Fall and into the Winter seasons. For Puerto Rico, and as previously mentioned, areas of southern coast could see some elevated potential evolve through and the outlook period. This will need to be monitored as the normally seasonally drier months approach

[National Incident Management Situation Report](#)