

*ALASKA MASTER COOPERATIVE WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT AND
STAFFORD ACT RESPONSE AGREEMENT*

**2025 ALASKA STATEWIDE
OPERATING PLAN
BETWEEN THE**

- ***U.S. Department of the Interior***
 - *Bureau of Indian Affairs, Alaska Region*
 - *Bureau of Land Management, Interior Unified Region 11, Alaska*
 - *Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7, Alaska*
 - *National Park Service, Interior Unified Region 11, Alaska*
- ***U.S. Department of Agriculture***
 - *United States Forest Service, Region 10*
- ***State of Alaska***
 - *Department of Natural Resources*

This Alaska Statewide Operating Plan (Operating Plan) is hereby made and entered into by and between the Parties pursuant to the [Alaska Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement \(Alaska Master Agreement\)](#) signed and dated August 6, 2020. This Operating Plan, inclusive of any referenced Attachments or Exhibits, is tiered to the Alaska Master Agreement. Changes to the Operating Plan do not require formal modification to the Alaska Master Agreement but the Operating Plan shall not contradict the Alaska Master Agreement.

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I. PURPOSE

This is a *Statewide Operating Plan* applicable to all signatory Parties to the [Alaska Master Agreement](#). Its purpose is to address statewide issues affecting cooperation, interagency working relationships and protocols, financial arrangements, sharing of resources, and joint activities/projects. The [Alaska Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization \(AISRM\)](#), formerly known as the *Alaska Interagency Mobilization Guide (AIMG)*, and the [Alaska Interagency Wildland Fire Management Plan \(AIWFMP\)](#) are incorporated into this Operating Plan by reference.

II. RECITALS

Stafford Act responses and related National Response Framework (NRF) activities will be accomplished using established dispatch coordination concepts. Situation and damage assessment information will be transmitted through established fire suppression intelligence channels. Jurisdictional Agencies (as identified in the [Alaska Master Agreement](#)) are responsible for all planning documents (e.g., land use plans, resource management plans, fire management plans, and decision support documents) for a unit's wildland fire and fuels management program.

Protecting Agencies (as identified in the [Alaska Master Agreement](#)) are responsible for implementing the actions documented and directed by the appropriate planning and decision support documents for initial and extended attack on wildfire incidents. They provide the supervision and support including operational oversight, direction, and logistical support to incident management teams (IMTs).

III. INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

A. INTERAGENCY DISPATCH CENTERS

1. Purpose and Overview

Protecting Agencies in Alaska are responsible for managing a system of interagency fire dispatch centers across the state. These dispatch centers provide fire related support for both Protecting and Jurisdictional Agencies (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Alaska Interagency Fire Dispatch Centers

<i>Dispatch Center</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Managing Agency</i>
Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC)	Fort Wainwright	BLM AFS
Yukon Fire Dispatch Center (YFDC)	Fort Wainwright	BLM AFS
Northern Forestry Dispatch Center (NFDC)	Fairbanks	DNR
Alaska Coastal Dispatch Center (ACDC)	Palmer	DNR
Chugach National Forest Dispatch (CGFC)	Anchorage	USFS
Tongass National Forest Dispatch (TNFC)	Ketchikan/Juneau	USFS

There are also two additional non-fire dispatch centers serving Department of the Interior (DOI) agencies in Alaska. The Anchorage Interagency Dispatch Center (AIDC), located in Anchorage, serves as the statewide dispatch center for DOI (except NPS) resource aviation operations. The

Alaska Region Communication Center (ARCC), located in Denali National Park, provides resource tracking for all non-fire NPS operations (including aviation).

2. Administrative Oversight/Structure

The Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC) is based at the BLM Alaska Fire Service (BLM AFS) facility on Fort Wainwright and serves as the Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC) for all state and federal agencies involved in wildland fire management in Alaska. The AICC Center Manager reports to the BLM State FMO/AFS Manager.

Local dispatch centers are located throughout Alaska to serve the Protecting Agencies they support. They provide tactical and logistical resource coordination for emerging and established incidents. The centers are supervised by a Center Manager who reports to the regional or local protection Fire Management Officer (FMO). Orders flow from local dispatch centers to the AICC, and then to the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC).

3. Dispatch Organization

AICC is staffed by multiple Jurisdictional and Protecting Agencies (see **Table 2**). Local interagency dispatch centers are generally staffed by the Protecting Agency for the units they serve.

From early May to mid-August, most interagency fire dispatch centers operate from 08:00 to 18:00 hours, seven days per week. Remote stations may be staffed with on-site dispatchers to support those protection units during their peak fire season, generally May through mid-July. Protecting Agencies may choose to staff interagency fire dispatch centers beyond these dates if needed. Center hours will be extended as necessary. All interagency fire dispatch centers will have an after-hours and off season contact protocol identified in their dispatch plan.

4. Dispatch Center Roles and Responsibilities

a. Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC)

As the Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC), the AICC serves as the focal point for statewide tactical resource coordination, resource mobilization, and logistics support, as well as statewide predictive services and intelligence functions for all state and federal agencies involved in wildland fire management and suppression in Alaska. The AICC also provides local dispatch services for federal and federal Administratively Determined (AD) employees not supported by a local dispatch center including the BLM AFS South Zone and DOI Regional Office resources.

The AICC hosts statewide tactical resources including the Alaska Smokejumpers, air tankers, and Air Attack. The AICC also hosts several BLM AFS crews including the Chena Interagency Hotshot Crew (IHC), the Midnight Sun IHC, and the North Star Type 2 Crew. The statewide Alaska Type 2 crew rotation list is also managed by the AICC.

The AICC establishes standard procedures which guide the operations of multi-agency logistical support activities in Alaska. These procedures are described in the [Alaska Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization \(AISRM\)](#). This guide is intended to facilitate the interagency mobilization and coordination of resources and ensure that the most timely

and cost-effective incident support services are provided. It is reviewed annually and published by April 15 of each year after approval by the AICC Center Manager. The [AISRM](#) is designed to be the Alaska Geographic Area supplement to the [National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization](#) (known formerly as the *National Interagency Mobilization Guide*) and serves as the reference guide for interagency mobilization in Alaska. All changes should be submitted to AICC by March 15 using the [AISRM Change Suggestion Form \(PDF\)](#).

b. Local Dispatch Centers

Local Dispatch Centers, operated by the Protecting Agency, are responsible for coordinating incident reporting, response, and support as well as resource management for Protecting and Jurisdictional Agency resources within their Protection Area(s).

5. Dispatch Services

a. Initial and Extended Attack

Dispatch Centers are responsible for dispatching their own resources for initial and extended attack incidents. Requests for additional resources beyond those locally available will follow ordering channels detailed in the [AISRM](#).

The State of Alaska Division of Forestry & Fire Protection (DOF) exchanges resources directly with several Canadian provinces and northwestern states through an agreement known as the [Northwest Compact](#). AICC is responsible for managing Northwest Compact resource orders.

b. Mobilization, Demobilization, and Support

All interagency resource mobilizations will use standard dispatching procedures:

- The Jurisdictional Agency's home interagency fire dispatch center will process its resource orders.
- The AICC will coordinate resource mobilization to and from other GACCs.

Jurisdictional Agencies have the discretion to mobilize their resources at their own expense in support of internal agency missions – both within Alaska and between Alaska and other GACCs – when they choose to do so; however, the use of standard dispatch procedures is recommended to facilitate tracking of resource use and availability.

All Protecting and Jurisdictional Agencies in Alaska are responsible for:

- Maintaining accurate Incident Qualifications and Certification System/Incident Qualification System (IQCS/IQS) records for their resources.
- Coordinating with the appropriate dispatch center to maintain the accurate status of resources in Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC).
- Advising the appropriate dispatch center(s) if restrictions must be placed on agency resources due to policy.
- Providing appropriate funding codes for all requested resources.

Employees performing virtual incident assignments (e.g., off-site Fire Behavior Analyst or other positions) will be ordered through the standard dispatch ordering system. A charge

code will be provided on the resource order. Employees ordered to support multiple incidents or to work with a Decision Support Center (DSC) will be provided multiple incident charge codes or a fire support code by the ordering unit or incident supervisor. Conditions of a virtual work assignment will be documented on the resource order (e.g., supporting multiple incidents, hours of availability including weekends or as needed).

Except for personnel acting within the scope of their authority on their home unit, all resources charging to a fire code must obtain a resource order and coordinate with the appropriate Protecting Agency FMO. Charges included in cross-billing must be supported by appropriate fiscal documentation (e.g., agency-approved timesheets, resource orders, travel vouchers, etc.).

c. Aviation

Outside of statewide shared tactical aviation resources, agencies are responsible for managing their own aviation assets (see **Section VI.F**).

Fire dispatch centers are not responsible for dispatch and flight following of DOI non-fire aviation resources. (See **Section III.A.1.**)

d. Prescribed Fire

See **Section IV.G** and the [AISRM](#) for information regarding the role of dispatch centers in prescribed fires.

e. All Hazard (Law Enforcement, Natural Disaster, etc.)

See **Sections V.D.4** and **V.D.4.a** and the [AISRM](#) for additional information on all-hazard dispatch procedures.

f. Mobilization Center and Fresh Food Contracting

The DOF Northern Forestry Dispatch Center (NFDC) manages contracts with the University of Alaska-Fairbanks (UAF) and University of Alaska-Anchorage (UAA) for establishing Mobilization Centers for wildland firefighting personnel when statewide fire activity warrants, and for administering the contract for fresh food boxes. See **Attachment 1: Annual Fixed Costs**.

6. Funding

a. Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC)

The AICC positions are staffed and funded by the employing agency as shown in **Table 2**.

Office space, furniture, office equipment and supplies, telecommunications, computers, and network access are provided by BLM AFS. The BLM AFS bills DNR for office expenses associated with State employees in the GACC. In addition, DNR provides annual funding for AICC tactical support. These costs are billed through the Annual Fixed Costs Bill for Collection. See **Attachment 1** for details.

Table 2: AICC Staffing and Funding

Position	Agency	Funded By
Center Manager	BLM AFS	BLM AFS
Deputy Center Manager	USFS	USFS
Deputy Center Manager/Intel Coordinator	DNR	DNR
State Logistics Coordinator	DNR	DNR
Fire Weather Program Manager	NPS	NPS
Fire Behavior Analyst	BLM AFS	BLM AFS
Emergency Operations Coordinator	BLM AFS	BLM AFS
Logistics Coordinator (2)	BLM AFS	BLM AFS
Dispatchers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overhead/Equipment /Supply (4) • Aircraft (5) • Intelligence (1) 	BLM AFS	BLM AFS

b. Local Dispatch Centers

Local interagency fire dispatch centers are staffed, funded, and supported by the Protecting Agencies responsible for the Zones/Areas they support (**Table 1**).

B. INTERAGENCY RESOURCES

Reference the [AISRM](#) for procedures and protocols for various resource types.

1. Availability

Jurisdictional Agencies are responsible for managing the availability of their resources and coordinating with their servicing dispatch center to status resources appropriately in IROC. During the fire season, Jurisdictional Units will keep their Protecting Units informed of the resources they have available for incident assignments to help ensure efficient and effective use of local resources within the geographic area.

Days off policies are agency specific. Reference the [AISRM](#), the [National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization](#), the [NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management](#), and the [DOF Alaska Incident Management Team \(IMT\) Supplement](#).

2. Release of Initial Response Resources

Incident Commanders will release initial response resources to their primary responsibilities as soon as priorities allow or unless otherwise agreed to by the home unit of the initial response resources. Smokejumpers are a statewide tactical resource and their use on an incident beyond initial attack must be negotiated with the DNR Fire Operations Forester, the BLM AFS Fire Operations Branch Chief, and the USFS Region 10 Assistant Director of Fire Operations. Decisions will be based on incident need, potential for new starts and current draw-down levels.

3. Statewide Shared Tactical Resources

Statewide shared tactical resources include smokejumpers, aerial supervision modules, Air Attack, lead planes, and airtankers. The protocols for requesting and use of these resources are identified in the [AISRM](#). See **Section III.B.8.** regarding extended staffing of statewide shared tactical resources.

4. Strategic Allocation of Statewide Shared Tactical Resources

The DNR Statewide Preposition Conference Call, the BLM AFS Tactical Meeting, the Daily Statewide Tactical Meeting, the Statewide Weather Briefing, and Protecting Unit briefings will be held daily or as the situation warrants. Each Protecting Agency will decide which resources will be made available for standby, pre-positioning, or commitment to an incident. The initial distribution of resources will be made during the Daily Statewide Tactical Meeting (routinely attended by the DNR Fire Operations Forester, the BLM AFS Fire Operations Branch Chief, the USFS Region 10 Assistant Director of Fire Operations, and the AICC Emergency Operations Coordinator). The location and status of the statewide shared tactical resources will be conveyed to the Agencies and Interagency Fire Dispatch Centers via the teletype and the Daily Statewide Tactical Meeting. Additional tactical meeting discussion topics may include:

- Alaska and National Preparedness Levels.
- Agency and unit draw-down and step-up plan thresholds.
- Availability of in-state resources.
- Ordering needs for additional resources from other GACCs or Canada.
- Agency-specific and interagency severity funding requests.

Once the distribution of resources is established, the priority for dispatch of these statewide tactical resources will be based on protection priorities as established in the [AIWFMP](#). The agencies and the Interagency Fire Dispatch Centers will communicate strategic resource decisions determined during the Daily Statewide Tactical Meeting via teletype and/or email.

5. Resource Allocation Priorities

Under Alaska Preparedness Levels 1-3, the Protecting Agencies' fire operation leads set resource allocation priorities and preparedness levels. Under Preparedness Levels 4 and 5, the Alaska Multi-agency Coordinating Group (AMAC) approves those priorities. Reference the [AMAC Handbook](#) and Alaska Preparedness Levels in the [AISRM](#).

6. BLM AFS Resource Availability for Fuels Projects

BLM AFS may make overhead, crew, equipment, and aviation resources available to Jurisdictional Agencies for hazardous fuels mitigation and other non-wildfire related projects during times of low fire activity. However, resource requests do not constitute a commitment to fill project workforce needs. Wildfire will always be the top priority for all fire suppression resources.

Requests for BLM AFS Zone resources should go directly to the Zone FMO or Zone Duty Officer for prioritization. Requests for BLM AFS Operations resources (e.g., Smokejumpers, BLM AFS

crews, Pool Fire Specialists, etc.) must be made to the AFS Duty Office and will be prioritized by the BLM AFS Chief of Operations. Requests may be submitted throughout the year; however, it is recommended to submit them prior to May 1 to allow for prioritization and planning. Requests should include the following information:

- Project manager and point of contact information
- Project overview
- Charge code and billing procedures
- Dates needed, time frames, expected daily shift duration (may be broad due to variable environmental conditions/seasonality)
- Qualifications needed and/or skill set needed
- Number of personnel
- Project specifications
- Transportation
- Lodging
- Per diem or camp rate
- Other considerations such as warehouse supply orders, damaged equipment replacement, supply/equipment purchase authorization, specific PPE and/or gear requirements.

The requesting agency is responsible for ensuring that a funding agreement is in place for all costs associated with using BLM AFS resources on fuels projects. This includes travel and transportation expenses, salaries, any extended hours for dispatch support, and other expenses incurred while supporting the project.

Reference the [AISRM](#) for detailed information on the resource request/ordering process and requirements.

7. Mutual Support

The Protecting Agencies may request tactical resources from each other for initial response without processing a resource order. Approved fire time reports will be completed and signed before non-aviation tactical and/or support resources are released.

Jurisdictional Agency resources may respond based on a verbal request from the Protecting Agency or as described in *Clause IX.4 (Independent Action) of the [Alaska Master Agreement](#)* but follow-up documentation including a resource order and approved time report is required for cost recovery purposes.

Any non-Stafford Act, non-fire response request requires a Reimbursable Agreement be in place prior to filling a request. For the DOI Agencies, see the [U.S. Department of the Interior Master Agreement for Interagency Support during Emergency Incidents \(PDF 2019\)](#).

8. Extended Staffing Requests

All requests for extended staffing must include a charge/reimbursable code and be approved by the Protecting Agency FMO. The local dispatch center will document the use of local Jurisdictional or Protecting Agency resources to support overtime authorizations and billing

procedures before providing this information to the regional fire management offices. The Jurisdictional Agency must submit a resource order for extended staffing to support cost recovery billing (see **Section VII.A.4**).

The AICC will process requests for extended and weekend staffing for statewide shared tactical resources and allocate costs to the requesting agency. These costs and the resulting support costs are included in the Bill for Collection for Suppression and Non-specific Suppression Support (see **Attachment 2**).

9. Supplemental Resource Requests

Supplemental resource requests for statewide resources (e.g., sharing a booster load of Smokejumpers between DNR and BLM AFS, GACC Support, or MAC Support) will be discussed at the Daily Statewide Tactical Meeting. The Protecting Agencies will agree on the apportionment of mobilization and prepositioning costs associated with these resources, which the AICC will document on resource orders. Supplemental resource costs will be included as line items in the Bill for Collection for Suppression and Non-Specific Suppression Support.

Individual agencies may request severity funding through their internal processes. Severity requests should be coordinated to increase efficiency and minimize duplication. See the [AISRM](#) for additional Severity discussion.

Prepositioned resource requests will be coordinated at the Daily Statewide Tactical Meeting.

10. Alaska CIMTs

The Alaska Interagency Complex Incident Management Teams (CIMTs) are managed by the Alaska Wildland Fire Coordinating Group (AWFCG) through the Operations Committee at National Preparedness Levels 1 through 3. The National Multi-Agency Coordination Group may manage these resources at National Preparedness Levels 4 and 5. See the [AWFCG Standard Operating Procedures](#) for details.

All IMT evaluations and Incident Summaries will be shared with all affected Jurisdictional Units and the AWFCG Operations Committee Chair who will forward them to the AWFCG Chair and Executive Assistant.

11. Fire Medical Programs

The Fire Medical Programs at the BLM AFS, DOF, and USFS are independent but closely coordinated. The programs provide emergency medical care and limited occupational health services to sick or injured personnel on Alaska wildfire incidents. Each agency is responsible for funding and administering their own program with the same Medical Director providing medical oversight and operational guidance. The Fire Medical Program Coordinators will ensure protocols, equipment, training, and qualifications are aligned to minimize duplication and provide a consistent medical resource within the state of Alaska.

12. Health and Wellness Program

The DOF Health and Wellness Program provides Critical Incident Response for both fire and non-fire related incidents. The Program adheres to NWCG Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM)

training and required certifications. The DOF Program has a deployable CISM team consisting of a CISM Team Lead and CISM team members. In conjunction with the team, culturally competent clinical support is available to be ordered with the team. The Health and Wellness Program incident response is paid for by the requesting fire incident. For non-fire related responses, the requesting agency is responsible for all associated costs. This team coordinates with the AWFCG Health and Wellness Subcommittee. A responding team may be made up of interagency members. During times of high fire activity within the State, CISM team members from the National Wellness Center (NWC) and/or Western States Fire Managers (WSFM) Health and Wellness subcommittee may be requested for additional support.

The DOF Program coordinates with other National CISM response agencies to ensure a streamline of services. The DOF Program is available 24/7 for incident response which can be requested directly through the DOF Center Dispatch Managers for fire related incidents, contacting the DOF Chief of Fire and Aviation or the Health and Wellness Program Coordinator for non-fire related incidents.

13. Crews

a. Alaska DNR Type 2 Emergency Firefighter (EFF) Crews

All Type 2 EFF crews are managed by Alaska DNR. The [Alaska Emergency Firefighter Type 2 Crew Management Guide](#) is currently being revised to reflect this change. See the [AISRM](#) for details and ordering procedures.

b. BLM AFS Contract Crews

BLM AFS manages Type 2 Contract Crews (AK2CC). These crews are dispatched by Yukon Fire Dispatch Center (YFDC). BLM AFS provides mobile crew support specialists for these crews as needed. The AK2CC mandatory availability period is June 1 to August 31. These crews are bound by [Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations \(Red Book\)](#) standards and the contract. See the [AISRM](#) for details and ordering procedures.

c. Interagency and Agency Crews

Type 1, Type 2IA, and Type 2 interagency or agency sponsored crews will be used as available. By June 1, all Type 1 and Type 2IA crews should complete their annual training and/or certification requirements. For Type 1 crew certification requirements, reference the [Standards for Interagency Hot Shot Crew Operations](#); Type 2IA crews will meet [Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations \(Red Book\)](#) standards. See the [AISRM](#) for details and ordering procedures.

14. National Guard

All requests for National Guard resources are processed by NFDC. The DNR maintains the following agreements/plans for National Guard assistance:

- AK National Guard Fire Fighting Program Operating Plan
- MOA with Alaska Organized Militia (AKOM) for Wildland Firefighting Support

15. Non-DNR State of Alaska Resources

The DNR will process requests for State of Alaska employees and ensure that reimbursable services agreements are in place. Costs are reimbursable to DNR and included with the Suppression and Non-Specific Suppression Support billings.

16. Non-National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) Federal Agency Resources

The AICC will process requests for non-NWCG Federal Agency employees and ensure reimbursable services agreements are in place. Costs are reimbursable to BLM AFS and included with the Suppression and Non-Specific Suppression Support billings.

17. Alaska Orientation Briefing

Resources from other GACCs ordered to Alaska incidents will have the [Alaska Orientation Briefing](#) package available to them prior to mobilization.

18. Miscellaneous Assistance

Alaska Protecting Agencies work closely with each other to provide services that benefit all wildland fire agencies. Support for some of these services is cross-billed through this agreement and documented in **Attachment 1: Annual Fixed Costs**.

Not all interagency services are cross-billed through this agreement. A list of some of these unbilled services appears in **Attachment 1: Annual Fixed Costs Table 16**. This list is not comprehensive and there is no implied commitment by any of the agencies to continue to fund these items without reimbursement.

Agencies are accountable for tracking the expenditures charged for the items listed in this Miscellaneous Assistance Section. Establishing reimbursable agreements and charge codes pre-season are encouraged where separate reimbursable agreements are necessary. Costs associated with this Miscellaneous Assistance Section that are eligible for reimbursement using a Bill for Collection may be totaled and included as a separate line item in the Annual Fixed Costs billing. Each bill is subject to audit.

Exchange of funds between Parties to this Agreement for work not associated with wildland fire is outside of the scope of this agreement and requires independent reimbursable agreements.

a. Meals and Lodging

- The BLM AFS has lodging and dining facilities available on Fort Wainwright, Galena, and Fort Yukon. The DOF operates a dining hall in McGrath.
- Personnel filling fire resource orders are subsisted and sign for meals and lodging using an assigned charge code.
- Personnel without fire resource orders that would like meals and/or lodging provided must ensure their agency has established a reimbursable agreement and the accompanying charge code is in place prior to arrival.

- Personnel intending to use a credit card for lodging expenses must confirm prior to arrival that their credit card will be accepted at the facility. Credit cards may be accepted for lodging at the BLM AFS barracks on Fort Wainwright and Galena. Credit cards are not accepted at BLM AFS facilities for meals.
- Personnel on resource orders are given priority for lodging. Lodging for agency personnel not on a resource order is available on a case-by-case basis.
- Cash is accepted at the BLM AFS Barracks and BLM AFS Dining Hall on Fort Wainwright. Barracks rates and cash meal prices are set annually.

b. BLM AFS Facilities on Fort Wainwright

The BLM AFS provides office space and furniture, office equipment and supplies, telecommunications, computers, network access and support. Refer to **Attachment 1: Annual Fixed Costs** for billing information.

c. McGrath Facilities

The DNR is authorized to use the BLM's McGrath facilities and property to support their fire preparedness activities. The BLM AFS and DOF will meet at least once annually to discuss maintenance needs for the facilities and determine how they will be met. DOF will annually fund a reimbursable code between BLM AFS and DOF (see **Attachment 1: Annual Fixed Costs**). BLM AFS will use funds in this account to fulfill McGrath facilities maintenance obligations identified in the annual maintenance meeting or on a case-by-case basis as agreed upon by both parties. Unused funds will be carried over for the next season. The DOF will negotiate the need for additional funds during the annual maintenance meeting and will include the agreement in the subsequent *Statewide Operating Plan*. BLM AFS will provide DNR with annual documentation of all McGrath maintenance expenditures.

C. STANDARDS

All personnel assigned to incidents will function under the receiving agency's health, safety, and air operations procedural policies unless the sending agency's policies are more stringent, in which case the most stringent policies will be followed. Subject matter experts identified from the affected agencies will provide resolution when safety issues, concerns, or questions related to policy differences arise.

Parties to the Agreement are responsible for ensuring their employees assigned to interagency incidents are trained and qualified according to the [NWCG Standards for Wildland Fire Position Qualifications \(PMS-310-1\)](#). Agencies may have more stringent requirements that apply to their own personnel.

Hiring or employing agencies will provide coordination and payment for local government or structure fire department resources used on an incident per local agreements. These costs may be reimbursable per terms of the agreements. Only assign these local resources in their areas of specialized expertise, jurisdiction, and qualification. Additional guidance is contained in the [AISRM](#), the [AIWFMP](#), and *Chapters 8 and 13* of the [Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations \(Red Book\)](#).

D. SUPPLEMENTAL FIRE DEPARTMENT RESOURCES

Currently there are no Alaska-based Supplemental Fire Department resources.

E. SUB-GEOGRAPHIC AREA OPERATING PLANS

Protecting and/or jurisdictional unit operating plans may be developed and incorporated as attachments to this *Statewide Operating Plan*. The format for all local operating plans between Parties who are signatory to the [Alaska Master Agreement](#) should be similar to this *Statewide Operating Plan* and address local operating procedures. Agency representatives listed below in **Section VIII.G** should receive signed local operating plans annually by April 1. Submit USFS local Operating Plans to the Region 6/10 Incident Business Coordinator. Local operating plans are valid until a new operating plan is signed and submitted. Currently, no sub-geographic area operating plans are incorporated into this *Alaska Statewide Operating Plan*.

F. ALASKA INTERAGENCY FIRE DANGER OPERATING PLAN

The [Alaska Interagency Fire Danger Operating Plan \(AIFDOP\)](#) provides a statewide assessment of fire danger based on vegetation, climate, seasonality, and topography. It analyzes historical weather and fire data to identify breakpoints and indices that support decision-making for agency administrators, fire program managers, fire operations specialists, dispatchers, cooperators, and firefighters. The Parties to this Agreement will collaborate on maintaining and development of the [AIFDOP](#).

IV. PREPAREDNESS

A. PROTECTION PLANNING

Annually, Jurisdictional and Protecting Agencies will complete preparedness activities according to the schedule identified in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Interagency Preparedness Planning Schedule

Due Date	Preparedness Planning Task
January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teletype hub at BLM AFS is operational year-round. (Section VI.C.4)
January (2 nd week)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications for Alaska Complex Incident Management Team (CIMT) members due.
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alaska CIMT Incident Commanders select Command and General Staff (C&G) for master rosters.
February 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated Federal and State of Alaska Geographic Area Supplements available with rates for Emergency Equipment Rental Agreements for upcoming fire season (Section VI.G.3).
March 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deadline for submitting AIWFMP Management Option designation changes to Statewide Fire Planners, AICC and BLM AFS GIS per the AIWFMP Management Option Change Procedures. Deadline for submitting protection area boundary changes to Statewide Fire Planners, AICC and BLM AFS GIS (Section IV.B). Deadline for submitting ownership data to BLM AFS GIS for inclusion in Alaska Wildland Fire Jurisdictions (AKWFJ) product. Alaska CIMT C&G complete selections for master rosters.
March 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AISRM changes submitted to AICC (Section III.A.4.a). DNR desired RAWs operational dates to BLM AFS (Section VI.D.3) Alaska Master Agreement review complete; Alaska Statewide Operating Plan updated by the signatories to this Agreement and signed by regional and statewide fire staff (Section VIII.D). Area/Zone/Forest operating plans completed, reviewed, and signed, as needed. AIWFMP Annual Review completed.
March - last week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIMTs, Agency Administrators and Fire Management Officers Spring Meeting. Alaska CIMT Standard Operating Guide finalized this week.
April 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical Fire Perimeters and Historical Fire Locations (origins) files updated with prior year data and available from BLM AFS (Section VI.C.2.h). Fire Management Option data updated and available from BLM AFS (Section VI.C.2.b). Alaska Know Sites Database annual updates/review complete. Alaska Wildland Fire Jurisdictions (AKWFJ) product updated, submitted to Interagency Wildland Fire Data Management Program, and available from BLM AFS for current year. Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system annual updates completed. Strategic Objectives and Management Requirements for each unit reviewed and/or updated in the Spatial Fire Planning Service.

ALASKA MASTER COOPERATIVE WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT AND STAFFORD ACT RESPONSE AGREEMENT
2025 ALASKA STATEWIDE OPERATING PLAN

<i>Due Date</i>	<i>Preparedness Planning Task</i>
April 1 – Aug 31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official State of Alaska fire season (Alaska Statute 41.15.050). State Burning Permits required (Section IV.F.2). Principle operating period for Alaska Fire Weather Program (Section VI.D.2).
April 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNR and BLM AFS exchange information on their fueling services and vendors available for aircraft operations (Section VI.F). AISRM Published (Section III.A.4.a).
May 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNR provides the list of aircraft that will routinely operate on BLM AFS ramp on Fort Wainwright to BLM AFS Aviation (Section VI.F).
May 1 – Aug 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispatch Centers staffed 0800-1800 seven days per week (Section III.A.3).
May 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lightning Detection Network operational.
June 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Alaska Type 1 and Type 2 IA crews have completed their annual training and/or certification requirements (Section III.B.12.b).
July 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alaska CIMT applications open for following season.
October (2 nd or 3 rd week)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interagency Fall Fire Review (AWFCG SOP). Alaska CIMT Incident Commander (IC) applications due. AWFCG selects ICs. Initiate Alaska Statewide Operating Plan & AIWFMP review process.

B. PROTECTION AREAS AND BOUNDARIES

Due to the intermingled nature of the lands where wildland fire protection responsibilities, the Parties agree that dividing the state into three geographic fire protection areas and assigning each area to a single Protecting Agency, regardless of jurisdictional boundaries, is the most effective approach. This strategy aims to provide cost effective suppression services statewide while minimizing unnecessary duplication of suppression systems.

Generally, BLM AFS provides wildland fire protection services to the northern portion of the state; the Alaska DNR provides protection services in southwest and southcentral Alaska; and the USFS furnishes protection services for Forest Service lands and inholdings within the Chugach and Tongass National Forests as well as for additional lands in southeast Alaska including National Park Service and the DOF Haines Area.

Protecting Agencies further divide their geographic areas of responsibility into Protecting Units. Each Protecting Unit is assigned protection responsibility for all incidents within the Unit regardless of jurisdictional responsibility. These Protecting Units are referred to as Zones within the BLM AFS Protection Area; and as Areas within the Alaska DNR and USFS Protection Areas.

Protection area boundaries have been mutually agreed upon by the BLM AFS, the Alaska DNR, and the USFS and are authorized by the [Alaska Master Agreement](#) and this *Statewide Operating Plan* (**Figure 1**).



Figure 1: Alaska Wildland Fire Protection Areas

Wildland Fire Protection Area and Management Option boundary spatial data are stored and maintained by BLM AFS (see **Section VI.C.2.c**).

Protection Area boundary change procedures are described below in **Section VI.C.2.c** and in **Attachment 6**. Fire Management Option change procedures are described in the [AIWFMP](#).

1. Lands outside of the scope of this Operating Plan

a. Annette Island Reserve (Metlakatla Indian Reserve)

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) (Pacific Northwest Region) is the Jurisdictional Agency for the Metlakatla Indian Community (MIC) and is not a Party to this Agreement. Protection responsibility for the Annette Island Reserve (Metlakatla Indian Reserve) is outside the scope of this agreement.

b. DNR Delta Area Authority for Donnelly Training Area

For lands located in the Donnelly Training Area in Critical and Full Management Option areas, the Army Fire Chief or BLM AFS Military Zone FMO may request initial response assistance directly from the DNR. All requested suppression costs incurred by DNR are reimbursable by

BLM AFS. Notify the BLM AFS Military Zone FMO immediately of the request and response. The DOF Northern Region FMO and AFS Military Zone FMO will negotiate extended response operations.

c. DNR Matsu Area Authority for Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER)

An agreement between DNR and U.S. Air Force at Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER) defines roles and responsibilities for fires occurring on the base.

d. DNR Fairbanks Area Authority for Eielson Air Force Base and Clear Air Force Station

For lands managed by the U.S. Air Force at Eielson and Clear, the appropriate Fire Chief may request initial response assistance directly from the DNR. Currently, there are no reimbursable arrangements in place.

e. Other Federal and Military Lands with No Suppression Agreements in Place

Currently, the only suppression agreement with the military in Alaska is the memorandum of agreement and annual operating plan between BLM Alaska and the U.S. Army Garrison Alaska (USAG AK) which specifies joint BLM/Army responsibilities for fire management on the Yukon and Donnelly training ranges. For clarification, the USFWS-U.S. Air Force (USAF) program has no suppression or fiscal role on their bases. They may be requested by protecting agencies with an appropriate fire code. The protection agency requesting is fiscally responsible for these charges. There are no reimbursable arrangements in place for other federal and military lands in Alaska. Agencies taking action on fires in these areas are responsible for their own costs.

C. METHODS OF FIRE PROTECTION AND SUPPRESSION

1. Joint Jurisdictional-Protecting Responsibilities (All Parties)

Because of their common interests, all Parties agree to the following:

- 1) The protection of human life is the single, overriding fire management priority. Setting additional priorities among protecting human communities and community infrastructure, other property and improvements, and natural and cultural resources will be done based on an evaluation of values to be protected, human health and safety, and the cost of protection.
- 2) All Parties will ensure their capability to provide safe, cost-effective fire management programs in support of land and resource management plans through appropriate planning, staffing, training, equipment, and management oversight.
- 3) All Parties will use compatible planning processes, training and qualification requirements, operational procedures, management option designations, and public education programs for all fire management activities.

- 4) All Parties will maintain membership in the Alaska Wildland Fire Coordinating Group (AWFCG). Members are responsible for participating in the decision-making process and informing their respective agencies of decisions that will affect them.
- 5) All Parties will provide qualified personnel to participate in workgroups, committees, and training in support of wildland fire management.
- 6) All Parties will ensure their employees are trained, certified, and made available to participate in the wildland fire program locally, regionally, and nationally as the situation demands. Employees with operational, administrative, or other skills will support the wildland fire program.
- 7) All Parties will support wildland fire research, identify research needs and priorities, provide personnel and logistical support for research projects, and assist with technology transfer and implementation of research results (**see Section IV.I**).
- 8) All Parties will work together to develop and implement invasive species controls designed to prevent the spread caused by fire management activities.
- 9) All Parties will cooperate with each other, interested parties, and the public to prevent unauthorized ignition of wildfires.
- 10) All Parties affected by an incident will collaboratively analyze incident complexity and determine the required level of decision documentation and the appropriate management organization.
- 11) All Parties affected by an incident will work collaboratively to develop incident decision documents, approve decisions, and complete periodic assessments according to established timeframes. All Parties will collaborate to ensure that incident decisions are fiscally responsible and consider short- and long-term risks.
- 12) All Parties affected by an incident will collaboratively develop and jointly sign a Delegation of Authority to implement the Courses of Action and Incident Objectives defined in the decision document when incident complexity is Type 3 and above.
- 13) All Parties affected by an incident will collaboratively plan and participate in initial IMT briefings and IMT closeout meetings.
- 14) All Parties affected by an incident will coordinate incident media releases with IMTs and other affected agencies. The Protecting Agency will provide fire statistics and information regarding on-going suppression/management actions on fires. The appropriate Jurisdictional Agency will provide fire management direction and policy information.
- 15) All Parties affected by an incident will collaborate on the written evaluation of IMT performance in the implementation of the direction in the Delegation of Authority and decision document.
- 16) Any Party may assist another with planning and implementing prescribed fires and other fuels treatment projects if requested and resources are available.

- 17) All Parties shall comply with statutes, laws, executive orders, and policies relating to nondiscrimination. These include but are not limited to Sections 119 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, marital status, familial status, sexual orientation, participation in any public assistance program, or disability.
- 18) Issues or concerns between Jurisdictional and Protecting Agencies that are not resolvable at the local level should immediately be elevated to the appropriate Regional Fire Management Officer/Coordinator, the BLM State FMO/AFS Manager, the DNR Deputy Director (Fire), and/or the USFS R10 Assistant Director of Fire Operations for discussion and adjudication. Lessons learned from this process should be included in the Interagency Fall Fire Review agenda.

2. Jurisdictional Responsibilities

Jurisdictional Agencies are responsible for all planning documents (e.g., land use, resource, and fire management plans) for a unit's wildland fire and fuels management program. **Table 18** lists agencies with land management responsibilities in Alaska and their jurisdictions. **Attachment 10** describes jurisdictional responsibilities for the different types of Native lands in Alaska.

Jurisdictional Agencies will:

- 1) Ensure management actions taken by the Protecting Agency are compliant with Jurisdictional Unit plans and Jurisdictional Agency policy.
- 2) Set strategic fire direction in Unit Fire Management Plans, WFDSS, and/or in the [AIWFMP](#). Identify general restrictions and constraints on their administrative units. Ensure [AIWFMP](#) management option designations are appropriate and reviewed annually. (Fire Management Option change procedures are addressed in the [AIWFMP](#).)
- 3) Annually review infrastructure, cultural sites, and natural resource areas within jurisdictional boundaries, and provide direction to the Protecting Agencies regarding protection priorities. Ensure that [AIWFMP](#) management options reflect these priorities, and that sites are included in the Alaska Known Sites Database when appropriate (see **Section VI.C.2.d.**).
- 4) Notify the Protecting Agency of any special resource concerns. Assign, as the incident complexity warrants, an Agency Representative and/or Resource Advisor. BIA service contractor providers may serve as Resource Advisors for Native Allotments.
- 5) Keep Protecting Agency FMOs up to date on local invasive species issues and work with them to develop controls designed to prevent introduction and/or spread resulting from fire management activities.
- 6) Investigate and pursue all legal actions deemed necessary for human-caused fires according to agency policy.
- 7) Provide written repair standards for wildfire suppression activity damage. Ensure the Protecting Agency satisfactorily repairs damage done during suppression activities.
- 8) Determine the need for, develop, and manage Emergency Stabilization and Burned Area Rehabilitation activities.

- 9) Certify final fire reports in the Interagency Fire Occurrence Reporting Module (InFORM) as described in **Section V.A.2**.
- 10) Manage agency fire prevention and education programs.
- 11) Manage vegetation through hazardous fuels and habitat improvement programs.
- 12) Manage fire closure/restrictions for agency lands and coordinate with interagency partners.

3. Protecting Roles and Responsibilities

The Protecting Agencies in Alaska are the DNR, the BLM AFS, and the USFS. Protecting Agencies maintain and operate wildfire suppression organizations in Alaska with the primary intention of providing safe, cost-effective suppression services and minimizing unnecessary duplication of suppression systems. Suppression services include all management actions intended to protect identified values from a wildfire, extinguish a wildfire, or alter a wildfire's direction of spread. Management actions for the protection of identified values include, but are not limited to, surveillance, mapping, and on-site actions.

The Protecting Agencies will:

- 1) Implement the initial response to an incident in accordance with the [AIWFMP](#).
- 2) Notify Jurisdictional Agencies in accordance with the [AIWFMP](#) when incidents including wildfires (and natural outs), false alarms, structure fires, vehicle fires, debris/product fires, foreign incidents, prevention actions and non-statistical fires result in suppression actions on or threaten their lands. Notify affected jurisdictions of significant events on an incident including but not limited to:
 - a. Increase or decrease in complexity.
 - b. Change in incident status.
 - c. Change in incident strategy.
 - d. Recordable injury or accident.
 - e. A game animal is killed in defense of life or property.
 - f. Initiation of an investigation or cost recovery action.
- 3) Provide operational control for suppression services in support of the Jurisdictional Agency's mission.
- 4) Provide supervision and support including oversight, direction, and logistical support for all wildfires.
- 5) Provide fire detection coverage based on the potential for discovery of new fire starts or as agreed upon with Jurisdictional Agencies.
- 6) Determine and document the location, management option, and cause of each incident.
- 7) Ensure that new fires are initiated in the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system, and that the data are correctly exchanged through the Integrated Reporting of Wildland Fire Information (IRWIN) data exchange environment.
- 8) Assign an Incident Commander and a management organization for initial and extended responses.

- 9) Assign a Protecting Agency liaison to out-of-state IMTs.
- 10) Track incident costs and provide daily cost estimates to involved Protecting and Jurisdictional Agencies.
- 11) Inform jurisdictions of any damage caused by suppression activities and complete damage repair in accordance with approved suppression repair plans in collaboration with the Jurisdictional Agency(ies). Ensure Jurisdictional Agency(ies) informed of progress.
- 12) Fulfill interagency reporting requirements and notify the affected Jurisdiction Agencies when final fire reports are ready for certification in the Interagency Fire Occurrence Reporting Module (InFORM) as described in **Section V.A.2**.
- 13) Submit fire acreage and perimeter updates on a schedule negotiated with Jurisdictional Agencies using AWFCG Data Management Committee protocols. Submit a final acreage for all fires and a final fire perimeter for all fires ten acres or greater for inclusion with the final fire report and the GIS Fire History dataset (perimeters less than 10 acres are also accepted). Collaborate with Jurisdictional Agencies to acquire and validate data.
- 14) Provide periodic fire surveillance reports including perimeter updates for ongoing fires on a schedule negotiated with Jurisdictional Agencies or as indicated in the incident decision document.
- 15) Collaborate with Jurisdictional Agencies to identify the need for Fire Management Option changes and assist with the Option change process as described in the [AIWFMP](#).
- 16) Provide Jurisdictional Agencies with updated information on infrastructure and other sites collected during fire management actions in order to help ensure the Alaska Known Sites Database is current (see **Section VI.C.2.d.**).
- 17) Provide wildland fire management related training to Jurisdictional and other Protecting Agencies employees, including emergency firefighters, based on needs and available training space.
- 18) Review annual staffing, action and preparedness plans with Jurisdictional Agencies. Discuss unit support needs during daily tactical meetings when resource levels and/or fire conditions have triggered step-up or draw down of respective plans.
- 19) Comply with Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) stream-crossing and water-withdrawal permit requirements ([Fish Habitat Permit FH20-SW-0001-A3](#)).
- 20) Ensure suppression operations comply with all ADF&G requirements.
- 21) Complete prescribed fire reporting requirements for inclusion in daily geographic area and national reporting systems.

D. JOINT PROJECTS AND PROJECT PLANS

Joint plans will be completed in accordance with agency policies. Cost allocations will be agreed upon and documented in the project plan. Reimbursement between federal agencies for joint projects requires a Supplemental Project Agreement, reimbursable agreement or a purchase request/order citing this agreement. (See [Alaska Master Agreement Exhibit I](#) for a template.)

The DNR and BLM may provide personnel and equipment in support of each other's prescribed fire and mechanical fuels reduction projects. These projects will be assigned a code and expenses will be tracked and reimbursed through the annual cross-billing process. Joint projects between the DNR and BLM may be documented through a Supplemental Fire Project Agreement.

Reimbursement between the DNR and other federal agencies for joint projects (including all non-suppression work) requires a Supplemental Project Agreement or other reimbursable agreement.

Additional guidance for the federal agencies is contained in the [Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations \(Red Book\)](#) under Federal Agencies Assistance in the Fuels Management Chapter.

E. FIRE PREVENTION

Although fire prevention programs are a jurisdictional responsibility, communication, collaboration, and cooperation between jurisdictional and protecting agencies is encouraged. **Section V.A.1** of this *Statewide Operating Plan* and *Section 3.4 of the AIWFMP* describe notification requirements for wildfires and related incidents and actions. It is critical that Protecting Agencies notify Jurisdictional Agencies of any prevention related observations and actions such as Non-statistical Fires, prevention actions, issuing burn pile warnings, or putting out unattended campfires. Follow-up actions and statistical reporting are a Jurisdictional responsibility and must be done in accordance with their policies. Haines Area prevention roles and responsibilities are described in **Attachment 8**.

The AWFCG Wildland Fire Education and Prevention Committee provides an interagency forum for addressing statewide prevention issues. Alaska prevention brochures including Alaska Firewise and other educational materials are available on the [AWFCG webpage](#).

F. PUBLIC USE RESTRICTIONS

Public use restrictions are a jurisdictional responsibility. The Jurisdictional Agencies in Alaska have varying authorities, terminology, and processes for issuing burn restrictions, suspensions, and/or closures. It is in the interest of all Parties to this *Statewide Operating Plan* to coordinate these actions closely, especially with adjacent agencies/units or those in close proximity to public use areas, to avoid providing the public with confusing and/or conflicting information.

Jurisdictional and Protecting Agencies will coordinate public notifications of burn restrictions, suspensions, and/or closures to ensure that the public, as well as the Protecting Agency Public Affairs offices, are kept fully informed. See **Attachment 9: Alaska Fire Restriction Levels**.

1. Federal Restrictions & Closures

Federal Agency Administrators have the authority to restrict activity on federal lands within their jurisdiction in several ways, including:

- Restricting fire use in back-country (e.g., no cooking or warming fires outside developed sites).
- Restricting public use activities (e.g., back-country access, cancellation of permits, smoking restrictions).

- Restricting agency operations or contract activities (e.g., halting construction, blasting, chainsaw use).
- Totally or partially closing agency lands to the public.

The extent of these federal restrictions/closures is limited by the jurisdictional authority of the issuer; they do not apply to private inholdings or adjacent non-federal or private lands.

2. State Burn Permit Suspensions and Burn Closures

The DOF burn permit suspensions and burn closures are defined by State statute ([AS 41.15.010 – 41.15.170, AS 41.15.950 – 41.15.970](#)). They apply on State, borough, municipal, city, and private lands. Burn permit suspensions are typically issued for a Protection Area or portion thereof. State burn closures are issued by the DNR Commissioner or State Forester and require public notice to establish and rescind. Burn closures may apply to one or more geographic and/or political units. Additional information is available from the [DNR Burn Permit webpage](#).

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) has the authority as specified in State statute (*18 AAC 50.065*) to call an air quality episode if the ambient air quality is expected to exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). If an air quality alert is issued, open burning is also prohibited. Beyond that, open burning is prohibited between November 1 and March 31 in the wood smoke control and nonattainment areas in the Mendenhall Valley and Fairbanks North Star Borough. Additional information is available from the [ADEC Air Permit Program website](#).

In Alaska, many small communities choose to burn trash to reduce waste volumes in the landfill (dump) and reduce animal attraction to the site. The ADEC Solid Waste Program provides outreach and technical support to ensure that landfills are aware of the best management practices for burning to reduce impacts to the community, including preventing fires from escaping the landfill. In addition, most landfill permits contain specific conditions for burning practices that must be adhered to.

3. Other Restrictions

Boroughs, municipalities, and cities have the authority to restrict or close burning on their lands in addition to State restrictions. However, they must suspend or close burning when a State issued burn permit suspension or burn closure is implemented for an area/region that includes lands under their jurisdiction. Burning requirements vary by jurisdiction. ADEC open burning regulations apply on all lands in Alaska, regardless of jurisdiction.

4. Burning on State, Municipal, and Private Lands

Burning on all State, municipal, or private forested lands is subject year-round to [State laws and regulations pertaining to burning practices](#) (Alaska Statute 41.15.010-41.15-170 and 11 AAC95 Article 6). Burning conducted under 11 AAC 95.400 – 11 AAC 95.430 may be subject to other local laws and regulations that are more restrictive. Non-criminal and criminal citations can be issued for violations of State wildland fire protection laws.

State issued burn permits are required for burning on all State, municipal, or private forested lands not covered under local burn ordinances. State issued burn permits are required during the

fire season (April 1 to August 31) and at other times of the year as designated by the DNR Commissioner include:

- DOF Small Scale Burn Permits are required by law prior to ignition of a burn barrel, burning a maintained lawn of less than 1 acre, and burning a brush pile of organic material not exceeding 10 feet in diameter by 4 feet in height.
- DOF Large Scale Burn Permits are required for any burning of wooded debris that exceeds the size and/or complexity of the Small-Scale Burn Permit including agricultural parcels, land clearing, logging operations, and contractor certification burning.
- Cooking, warming, and signal fires (“campfires”) less than 3 feet in diameter and 2 feet in height do NOT require a burn permit but must comply with local laws and Alaska Wildland Fire Protection Statutes and Regulations.
- Additional permitting may be required by other state and local agencies having jurisdictional authority. Permittees are responsible for determining and complying with any federal, state, municipal, or local laws or regulations that apply.
- Burn permits are subject to suspensions and closures. This is distinct from public use restrictions identified above and applies only to those activities that require a burn permit under DNR regulations.

DNR burn permits and permit regulations is available from the [DNR Burn Permit webpage](#).

[ADEC regulation 18 AAC 50.065](#) prohibits the combustion of materials that create black smoke, toxic and acid bases and particulate matter and burning that creates adverse effects on nearby persons or property. Exceptions apply to fire training operations.

5. Burning on Federal Lands

Burning on Federal lands requires permission from the local Federal jurisdictional authority.

6. Prescribed Burning

Prescribed fire projects covered under an agency approved Prescribed Fire Plans do not require additional permitting beyond the ADEC Open Burn Approval for smoke management. See **Section IV.G** for more information on prescribed fire.

G. PRESCRIBED FIRE AND FUELS TREATMENTS

Fuels treatments often span multiple jurisdictions and meet multiple resource goals with multiple funding sources. Agencies are encouraged to document strategies to cooperate with memorandums of understanding and fiscal arrangements through interagency agreements. See **III.B.6 BLM AFS Resource Availability for Fuels Projects** and **IV.D Joint Projects and Project Plans**.

Prescribed fires are planned, implemented, and reported according to individual agency policy. Minimum requirements for Federal Agencies are described in the NWCG Standards for Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation [NWCG Standards for Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation \(PMS 484\)](#). ADEC Open Burn Approvals are required prior to the ignition of prescribed fires. They are available from the [ADEC Open Burn Application webpage](#). Regulations and additional information are available from the [ADEC Air Permit Program webpage](#). Ignition of prescribed fire is subject to

restriction based on National and Alaska Preparedness Levels. (Reference the [AISRM](#) for Alaska Preparedness Level information.)

A dispatch center will be assigned to support every prescribed fire. It is the responsibility of the agency conducting a burn to identify the appropriate dispatch center and coordinate activities with them. In most cases this will be the local dispatch center responsible for the area/zone where the burn is being conducted. In some cases, this may be delegated to AICC. Extended hours for the assigned dispatch center will be negotiated prior to ignition. The agency conducting the burn is responsible for ensuring that a funding agreement is in place for costs associated with any extended hours for dispatch support as well as any travel and transportation expenses, crew salaries, and other project expenses incurred by the Protecting Agency supporting the prescribed fire. Billing procedures and charge codes will be established prior to orders being placed and included in the project plan as described in **Section IV.D**.

Each day prior to ignition, the Burn Boss is responsible for establishing communications with the assigned dispatch center, ensuring they are aware of planned burn activities, and have a copy of the prescribed fire plan and/or incident action plan according to agency policy. At a minimum, the dispatch center will be made aware of:

- Burn site point of contact and contact information
- Burn location
- Planned ignition time
- Planned acreage
- Request for extended hours
- Contingency forces identified including location and contact information

Each evening during the project, the Burn Boss will report acres burned to the assigned dispatch center. The assigned dispatch center is responsible for notifying adjacent dispatch centers and AICC that a burn is being implemented and for reporting acres to AICC so that the information may be included in the Daily Situation Report.

Prescribed fire perimeters for broadcast burns that are 10 acres or larger will be submitted to AICC according to procedures outlined in the [Alaska Wildland Fire Perimeter Submission Guide](#) and **Section VI.C.2.h Fire Locations and Perimeters**. Broadcast burn perimeters less than 10 acres will also be accepted.

H. SMOKE MANAGEMENT

Smoke assessments for wildfires are the responsibility of both the Jurisdictional and Protecting Agencies. When communities are affected by smoke, assigning Air Resource Advisors at the incident, local, and/or GACC levels should be considered. Additional technical expertise for addressing air quality and health related issues is available through ADEC.

The [Alaska Enhanced Smoke Management Plan for Planned Fire \(ESMP\)](#) was developed by ADEC in coordination with the AWFCG Air Quality and Smoke Management Committee. The *ESMP* outlines the process and identifies issues that need to be addressed by ADEC and federal and state agencies or private landowners/corporations to help ensure that prescribed fire activities minimize smoke and air quality problems. The *ESMP Appendices* provide additional assistance for interagency sharing

of information, the applicability and availability of current smoke management techniques, monitoring protocol, public education strategies, and emission reduction techniques.

The AWFCG-approved [Smoke Effects Mitigation and Public Health Protection Procedures](#) provides direction on keeping the public informed about wildfire smoke. For current smoke information and forecast, regulations, advisories, and educational materials, refer to the [ADEC Air Non-Point & Mobile Sources webpage](#).

I. SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

One of the National Cohesive Strategy's guiding principles is to ensure "fire management decisions are based on the best available science, knowledge, and experience, and used to evaluate risk versus gain." Parties to the [Alaska Master Agreement](#) recognize the important role of science and research in understanding Alaska's fire-adapted ecosystems and guiding an effective fire management program that meets the goals of each of the agencies as well as the public.

AWFCG participates in the [Alaska Fire Science Consortium \(AFSC\)](#), part of a national collaboration of 15 fire science exchanges administered by the Joint Fire Science Program. Their primary purpose is to strengthen the link between fire science research and on-the-ground application by promoting communication between managers and scientists, providing an organized fire science delivery platform, and facilitating collaborative scientist-manager research development. To accomplish this, AWFCG is committed to providing input through the AFSC advisory board members and to participating in and supporting AFSC functions. Likewise, AFSC participates in AWFCG events and engages in other interagency activities to foster increased communication and understanding among user groups.

In addition, AWFCG has chartered the following committees to ensure that current scientific information is made available to decision-makers, and that critical information gaps are identified to help guide future scientific inquiries:

1. Fire Research Development and Applications Committee (FRDAC)

The purpose of this committee is to identify priority fire research needs pertinent to AWFCG member agencies in Alaska and, when applicable, facilitate the application of methods and findings derived from research into fire management practices. FRDAC works closely with AFSC to communicate research needs to the Joint Fire Science Program (JFSP) and others in an effort to secure project funding.

One of the primary tasks of the FRDAC is to maintain a list of research task items that is routinely updated as tasks are completed, or new tasks are identified. Past activities include development of fire effects monitoring and fuel moisture-sampling protocols along with contributions to statewide products including an interactive map of fire research plots, and a bibliographic reference collection on fuels and fire effects. More recent activities include producing a Wildland Fire Fuels Treatment Tri-fold for agency and public use. FRDAC products are available on the [AWFCG Committees webpage](#) and from the [Alaska Fire Science Consortium FRDAC webpage](#).

2. Fire Modeling and Analysis Committee (FMAC)

The purpose of this committee is to provide cohesive direction and collaborative response to address interagency needs for fire modeling and analysis within Alaska. This committee provides comprehensive integration and coordination in support of statewide analysis and modeling concepts, data needs, and training/mentoring. It also provides consolidated responses to data and information requests to ensure Alaska-specific needs, anomalies, and conditions are supported in national systems. FMAC is responsible for updating the [Fuel Model Guide to Alaska Vegetation \(PDF\)](#) and has been designated by the AWFCG as the Alaska liaison and point of contact for the LANDFIRE project. FMAC information is available on the [AWFCG Committees webpage](#) and the [Alaska Fire Science Consortium FMAC webpage](#).

3. Fire Danger Committee

The Fire Danger Committee provides collaborative interagency direction for fire danger in Alaska and updates on national direction and guidance. The committee provides comprehensive integration and coordination in support of statewide fire danger needs. It coordinates the [Alaska Interagency Fire Danger Operating Plan \(AIFDOP\)](#) (see **Section III.F.**).

4. Data Management Committee

The Data Management Committee provides an interagency forum to address Alaska wildland fire data management concerns. The Committee works toward the following goals:

- Improve the quality of existing data.
- Identify and bridge gaps in existing datasets.
- Identify additional datasets needed by the Alaska Wildland Fire Community and develop strategies for acquiring them.
- Maintain data consistency between applications.
- Support data requests.

V. OPERATIONS

A. FIRE NOTIFICATIONS

1. Notification Procedures

Protecting Agencies are responsible for informing Jurisdictional Agencies when wildfires occur on or threaten their lands regardless of whether any suppression action has been taken or is planned. Notifications must also be made for Natural Outs, False Alarms, Structure Fires, Vehicle Fires, Debris/Product Fires, Foreign Incidents, and Non-statistical Fires as defined by NWCG, and prevention actions recorded by the Alaska DNR, including actions such as issuing burn pile warnings or putting out unattended campfires. Affected jurisdictions will also be notified of significant incident-related events including but not limited to:

- Increase or decrease in complexity
- Incident status change
- Incident strategy change
- Reportable injury or accident
- Significant property damage
- A game animal is killed in defense of life or property
- Initiation of an investigation or cost recovery action

Jurisdictional cost thresholds will be identified in WFDSS decisions and/or Delegations of Authority. IMTs or Protecting Agencies will inform jurisdictions when cost thresholds identified in **Section V.H Cost Efficiency** are about to be reached.

Additional notification contacts and requirements are described in the [AIWFMF](#).

2. Final Fire Reports

Fire reporting requirements vary among agencies. Protecting and Jurisdictional Agencies are required to complete their own reporting and maintain official incident documentation records. The Interagency Fire Occurrence Reporting Modules (InFORM) has replaced legacy wildland fire reporting systems for BIA, BLM, NPS, USFWS, and the USFS. The State of Alaska will also utilize InFORM to complete fire reporting for the National Association of State Foresters (NASF).

InFORM receives data from other fire applications such as WildCAD-E, FireCode, Enterprise Geospatial Portal (EGP), Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) and FAMWeb-209 via automated data exchange services (e.g., IRWIN and the National Incident Feature Service). The InFORM application suite is currently comprised of 3 integrated applications:

- **Inspector** is the web-based application that will be used in Alaska to complete and certify fire reports. Most of the data will have been entered in upstream applications. Inspector is used to review those data, add/edit information to complete all required data fields, and certify the fire report and final perimeter.
- ***Within Alaska, all Protecting Agencies will initiate fire reports within a CAD system. Survey 123 will not be used in Alaska.***

- **Field Maps** can be used on a GPS-enabled cell phone or tablet to capture a perimeter for any incident reported through IRWIN. For all Alaska systems to reflect consistent perimeter data, GIS staff supporting the host unit must be notified of any perimeters collected in the field so they can be properly attributed in the National Incident Feature Service (NIFS). See **VI.C.2.h Fire Locations and Perimeters**.

Within 15 days of a fire being called out (including wildfires, structure fires, vehicle fires, debris/product fires, foreign incident, and non-statistical fires) or declared a false alarm, the Protecting Agency will review and update the report within InFORM Inspector and the final perimeter for fires 10 acres or larger will be loaded into the National Incident Feature Service (smaller perimeters are accepted). Once the report is complete and ready for Certification, dispatch offices will provide the WildCAD-E Incident Card and the daily narrative report from FireBeans. For those offices without DOI network access, AICC will provide the daily narrative report from FireBeans.

Required elements for the final fire report package:

1. InFORM Fire Report (pdf)
2. Final Fire Perimeter in NIFS for fires 10 acres or larger (smaller perimeters are accepted)
3. WildCAD-E Incident Card (pdf)
4. Daily Narrative Report (pdf)
5. Incident-specific Cost Share Agreement (if applicable) (pdf)

Protecting Agencies are required to notify all affected Jurisdictional Agencies when the final fire report package is completed and ready for certification. For fires (including all of the fire types listed above) and false alarms within DOF or USFS protection on DOI or ANCSA lands, the designated BLM AFS ANCSA Liaison will also be notified (see **Attachment 10: Alaska Native Organizations & Lands**).

The Jurisdictional Agency at the point of origin will be the Certifier in InFORM Inspector for both single and multi-jurisdiction fires. If there are corrections needed to the fire report, Jurisdictional Agencies are responsible for notifying the Protecting Agency as well as other affected Jurisdictions for multi-jurisdictional fires. Protecting Agencies should make corrections in InFORM promptly to ensure that all agencies can meet their reporting deadlines. The fire report should only be certified when the data are correct, and all required documentation has been submitted.

AICC will monitor the completion of final fire reports and provide periodic status updates to all agencies. AICC will also maintain the statewide archive of final fire reports as well supporting documentation. Certified final fire reports are required for all reimbursable incidents and false alarms.

Some agencies are required to use InFORM for reporting prescribed fires. InFORM prescribed fire reporting procedures will be determined on an agency-by-agency basis. The Alaska InFORM Business Rules and other Alaska-specific InFORM helpers are located on the [AICC – Dispatch Operations](#) webpage and should be used in conjunction with the guidance provided here.

B. BOUNDARY LINE FIRES

See [Alaska Master Agreement Clauses IX.2. and IX.3.](#), and reference the notification procedures in the [AIWFMP](#) and those listed in **Section V.A.1** of this *Alaska Statewide Operating Plan*.

The [British Columbia & NW United States Wildfire Response Border Arrangement \(PDF\)](#) provide a framework under which wildfire management activities, identification, initial response, mutual aid and planning allows for cooperative pre- suppression and wildfire protection along the United States and Canada's British Columbia portion of the International Border. Signatories include:

- British Columbia, Ministry of Forests, Lands & Natural Resource Operations & Rural Development
- USDA-Forest Service, Pacific Northwest, Alaska, and Northern Regions
- USDOI-National Park Service, Pacific West, Alaska, and Intermountain Regions
- USDOI-Bureau of Land Management for Oregon, Washington, and Idaho State Offices

The Canada/United States Reciprocal Forest Firefighting Arrangement was concluded by an exchange of Diplomatic Notes on May 7, 1982, and further defined in [Public Law 100-428](#) (Temporary Wildfire Suppression Act), as amended by [Public Law 101-11](#) (Wildfire Suppression Act). The current [Operating Plan](#) encourages agencies sharing common international borders to enter into "Border Agreements" to facilitate pre-suppression and suppression on fires posing common threat.

A 1971 Cooperative Fire Control Agreement between the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development of Canada and the US Department of the Interior established a 10-mile buffer zone on either side of the Yukon Territory/Alaska border within which either Party is authorized to take action on a wildfire. This agreement is being reviewed by the Office of Wildland Fire to ensure its provisions are in line with current international border security requirements.

C. INDEPENDENT ACTION ON LANDS PROTECTED BY ANOTHER AGENCY

See [Alaska Master Agreement Clause IX.4. Independent Action.](#)

D. RESPONSE TO WILDLAND FIRE

The protection of human life is the single, overriding suppression priority. Setting additional priorities among protecting human communities and community infrastructure, other property and improvements, and natural and cultural resources will be done based on an evaluation of the values to be protected, human health and safety, and the costs of protection.

Operational control, as defined in the [Alaska Master Agreement Exhibit A: Wildland Fire Glossary of Terms](#), of wildfire incidents is the responsibility of the Protecting Agency. The Protecting Agency FMO will assign an Incident Commander and provide supervision and support including oversight, direction, and logistical support for wildfires. The Protecting Agency FMO will retain operational control of all fires including those that are unstaffed.

The Protecting Agency will be responsible for fulfilling daily interagency incident reporting requirements and will prepare the final fire report for certification by the affected Jurisdictional Agencies. Jurisdictional Agencies are responsible for all fire reporting required by internal agency

policy. When requested, the Protecting Agency will provide digital photos (aerial preferred) to the Jurisdictional Agency for decision support documentation.

1. Detection

The Protecting Agencies will provide fire detection coverage based on the potential for discovery of new fire starts or as agreed upon with Jurisdictional Agencies.

2. Initial Response

The [Alaska Interagency Wildland Fire Management Plan \(AIWFMP\)](#) is incorporated by reference into this *Statewide Operating Plan*. Its purpose is to promote a cooperative, consistent, cost-effective, interagency approach to wildland fire management, and it is the interagency reference for wildfire operational information. It specifies direction for the initial response to a wildfire that is based on the management option designation and provides guidelines to Jurisdictional and Protecting Agencies for decision support direction as the complexity of a wildfire increases. The AWFCG is responsible for updating and reviewing the [AIWFMP](#), as warranted.

Upon discovery of a fire, the Protecting Unit is responsible for determining, verifying, and documenting the incident location, land ownership at the point of origin, management option, and fire cause, along with implementing the initial response. The Protecting Unit will also notify the appropriate Jurisdictional Unit(s) of any fire starting on or threatening that Unit's lands in accordance with the [AIWFMP](#) and **Section V.A.1** of this *Statewide Operating Plan*. Response will be based on strategic direction associated with the management option designation or provided by the Jurisdictional Unit(s) at the time of notification. Procedures for non-standard responses are described in the [AIWFMP](#).

The Protecting Unit is responsible for determining the closest available and most appropriate resources for initial response. All Jurisdictional and Protecting Agency resources responding to an incident are subject to Protecting Unit dispatch procedures.

3. Evacuations

The authority in Alaska for ordering evacuation rests with the Governor, an official of a fire department registered with the Alaska Fire Marshal's office [AS 18.70.075 and .090], or other officials designated by local ordinance. The Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, [Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management](#) has developed an [Evacuation Planning Guide](#) and can assist communities with evacuation planning where local or borough plans are not already in place. Federal agencies may have evacuation authority for lands within their jurisdiction. Where there is not an established evacuation plan or federal jurisdictional authority, the state will default to "[Ready, Set, Go!](#)" evacuation planning nomenclature.

Protecting Units are responsible for coordinating with cooperators and communicating evacuation authorities, procedures, and contacts to incident management organizations under their operational control.

4. Fires with Federal Emergency Management Agency Reimbursable Expenses

If an incident affects lands within State jurisdiction, expenditures may qualify for the [Fire Management Assistance Grant Program \(FMAG\)](#) under Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). A new incident number/FireCode may be issued to track expenses during the FEMA qualifying period. This grant program is applicable to fires occurring on state and private lands (not including Native Allotments or Native Corporation lands) regardless of Protecting Agency. Reference **Section VII.A.1** below for billing procedures and documentation requirements.

a. Stafford Act Responses

Under the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) [National Response Framework \(NRF\)](#), Emergency Support Function (ESF) #4 – Firefighting provides Federal support for the detection and suppression of wildland, rural, and urban fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, an all-hazard incident requiring a coordinated national response for assistance.

Under a pending [Stafford Act](#) Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration, ESF 4 may be activated within the State of Alaska by FEMA Region X (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington). Consistent with the NRF, the USFS will serve as the Coordinator and Primary Agency for ESF 4 activities. Department of the Interior Agencies including BLM, BIA, NPS, and USFWS serve as Support Agencies under ESF 4. In addition, the Stafford Act Subtitle B Section 621 (c) 1 allows for the mobilization of State resources. Complete documentation of ESF 4 roles/responsibilities is available from the [FEMA National Response Framework webpage](#).

5. Prescribed Fires Declared Wildfires

The fiscal responsibility for suppression costs on an escaped prescribed fire that was ignited by, managed at the direction of, or under the supervision of one or more of the Parties to this Agreement shall be agreed upon and documented in an incident-specific cost apportionment agreement.

Once a prescribed fire is declared a wildfire, the Protecting Agency will assume operational control of the wildfire, complete a complexity analysis, and assign an IC. The IC will collaborate with the Jurisdictional Agency and the Burn Boss to manage the wildfire. A fire code will be generated, and all wildfire management costs will be charged to that code. The acreage burned after the prescribed fire was declared a wildfire is reported as wildfire acreage in the final fire report. Decision support documentation is required regardless of fire cause. Reference **Section V.E** for decision process requirements. When a prescribed fire is declared a wildfire, the Jurisdictional Agency Administrator is responsible for conducting any reviews dictated by individual agency policy.

6. Surveillance and Monitoring

Periodic surveillance/monitoring of unstaffed fires to evaluate fire behavior and threats will continue for the duration of the incident. Surveillance/monitoring frequency will be coordinated between the Protecting Agency and the Jurisdictional Agency.

Monitoring for fire effects and research purposes is at the Jurisdictional Agency's discretion. The Jurisdictional Agency will coordinate with the Protecting Agency FMO and notify the Interagency Fire Dispatch Center prior to departure of a monitoring flight over on-going incidents.

All flights, monitoring actions, or other visits to the vicinity of an active wildfire will be coordinated with the local dispatch center, the on-site Incident Commander, and the Protecting Area FMO. The dispatch center will be notified prior to departure for the fire area.

7. Overwintering Fires

All fires that are determined to have overwintered from a previous year ignition will be treated as a new start and receive a new fire number. Their cause will be recorded the same as the cause for the original fire. To facilitate tracking of overwintering fires, the following naming convention will be used:

Original fire name + Overwinter + Sequential number of this year's fires that have overwintered from the original start

(Example: Timber Creek Overwinter 1, Timber Creek Overwinter 2, etc.)

8. Coal Seam/Oil Shale Fires

To facilitate tracking of fires that originate in coal seams or oil shale deposits and spread into the wildlands, "Coal Seam" or "Oil Shale" will be appended to the end of the fire name (e.g., Popovitch Creek Coal Seam).

For consistency, required Fire Cause fields will be populated in WildCAD-E/InFORM as follows:

- Fire Cause = **Natural**
- General Cause = **Natural**
- Specific Cause = **Other**
- Cause Comments = **COAL SEAM** or **OIL SHALE**

9. Invasive Species Control

Preventing the introduction and spread of invasive species is always a consideration during fire operations and it is important to ensure that firefighters understand the problems associated with invasive species in Alaska and reinforce the tactics necessary to prevent their spread. The AWFCG Fire Invasive Species Committee (FISC) advises the AWFCG in strategies for addressing invasive species issues within Alaska. FISC members review this section of the *Statewide Operating Plan* annually. A key concern involves pathways for spreading invasive species such as movement of people and resources – this includes units mobilized from outside the State, Alaska-based crews, and resources returning to Alaska from outside fire assignments.

Informational materials to support these strategies have been developed and distributed to ensure that firefighters understand the problems associated with invasive species in Alaska and reinforce the tactics necessary to prevent their spread including:

- Appropriate methods for cleaning clothing, boots, line-gear, and tools.
- Appropriate methods for washing equipment including trucks, engines, UTVs, pumps, hoses, and other water-handling equipment.

- Appropriate methods for disposal of plant/seed material after cleaning.
- Identification of invasive species and contacts for reporting.

FISC materials will be shared through a variety of means including:

- IMT in-briefings.
- The Alaska Handy-Dandy.
- Alaska orientation videos.
- Agency websites.
- Instructions attached to resource orders.
- [*Invasive Species Pocket Guide for Alaska Firefighters*](#).

To minimize the potential transmission of aquatic invasive species, water drafting or scooping aircraft and helicopter buckets from other GACCs or Canada will be inspected and decontaminated either immediately prior to, or upon arrival at an established base.

Waterbodies known to harbor invasive species will not be used as dip sites unless needed to protect property or life. Water delivery equipment (including aviation and ground based) will be cleaned and sanitized before its next use if sites containing known water-borne invasive species such as Elodea have been used as water sources. Additional information about Elodea in Alaska including a list of lakes with known infestations is available on the [DNR Elodea webpage](#).

Equipment washing guidance can be found in NWCG's [Guide to Preventing Aquatic Invasive Species Transport by Wildland Fire Operations \(PMS 444\)](#). Power washing with clean water at a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit or greater is recommended.

Additional sources of information regarding invasive species in Alaska are:

- [Alaska Exotic Plants Information Clearinghouse \(AKEPIC\) website](#) includes maps of invasive species with the capability to download locations for use in Geographic Information Systems (GIS).
- [DNR Division of Agriculture website](#) contains general information on invasive plants and links to current projects.
- [Alaska Center for Conservation Science website](#) has a new aquatic invasive species data portal (largely marine species and pike)
- The [Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Invasive Species Reporter](#) is a reporting site for all taxa of invasive species, known or unknown. Users can upload images and drop a pin on the location of observations. Reports can be submitted via web or smart device. The website includes information on specific invasive species and pathways and best practices for prevention.
- The [Alaska Weeds ID app](#) can be downloaded from the App Store or Google Play. It features an interactive identification key, point distribution maps, and the ability to report invasive plant observations including location data and photo uploads.
- [Alaska Invasive Species Partnership \(AKISP\)](#) is an informal group of people representing agencies and organizations statewide whose mission is to prevent and reduce the

impacts from invasive species in Alaska. Their website includes links to numerous resources, regulations, and management approaches. They have monthly meetings, a listserv, and a Facebook page.

10. Post-fire Response

Suppression Repair, Emergency Stabilization, Rehabilitation, and Restoration activities are integral components of wildfire incidents, but are planned, programmed, and funded separately from each other.

General information on post-wildfire activities can be found in Chapter 11 of the [Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations \(Red Book\)](#), but processes may differ among agencies. An overview, with links to BIA, NPS, and USFS sites, can be found on the [NIFC Post Fire Recovery webpage](#). Guidance specific for the Fish and Wildlife Service can be found in Chapter 11 of the *USFWS Fire Management Handbook* and on the agency SharePoint site (internal). Contact the appropriate Alaska agency lead for more detailed information. (See **Table 4.**)

Table 4: Agency Post-fire Response Contacts

Agency	Contact Name	Phone	Email
BIA	Tom St. Clair	907-456-0221	thomas.stclair@bia.gov
BLM	Casey Boespflug	907-356-5859	cboespflug@blm.gov
USFWS	Lisa Saperstein	907-786-3422	lisa_saperstein@fws.gov
NPS	Jennifer Barnes	907-455-0652	jennifer_barnes@nps.gov
USFS	Elizabeth Berkley	907-723-7590	elizabeth.berkley@usda.gov
DNR	Jeremy Douse	907-451-2670	jeremy.douse@alaska.gov

a. Fire Suppression Activity Damage Repair (Suppression Repair)

Suppression Repair targets damage to resources, lands, and facilities resulting from wildfire suppression actions such as construction of dozer lines and staging areas, in contrast to damages resulting from the wildfire itself. Suppression repair is funded through the incident charge code and activities usually begin before the fire is contained and before an Incident Management Team is demobilized. Protecting Agencies are responsible for completing suppression repair per each Jurisdictional Agency's written direction.

b. Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) Emergency Stabilization (ES)

The Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) program addresses post-fire emergency stabilization (ES) activities on federal lands. It is utilized by all federal land management agencies to perform ES actions within one year of a fire. These efforts are planned actions to stabilize and prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources caused by a wildfire, to minimize threats to life or property resulting from the effects of a wildfire, or to repair/replace/construct physical improvements damaged by a wildfire that are necessary to prevent degradation of land or resources. An interdisciplinary team is often assembled to assess ES needs and develop an implementation plan; the team may simultaneously work on a Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR) plan for activities described below. DOI policy allows each bureau to establish timelines for ES plan review and approval, so check agency-specific guidance regarding plan submission. Per DOI policy (620 DM 7), ES funding is provided for no

more than one year plus 21 days after the ignition date of a wildfire. USFS specifies that ES actions must be taken within 1 year of containment ([FSM 2500, Chapter 2520](#)). ES is applicable on Federal, and Federal Indian Trust lands (including Native Allotments). Jurisdictional Agencies are responsible for planning and implementing post-fire assessments and ES projects per agency policy and funding.

c. Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR)

Burned Area Rehabilitation efforts are non-emergency projects undertaken to repair or improve fire-damaged lands that are unlikely to recover to management-approved conditions; or to repair or replace minor assets damaged by fire. BAR is applicable on Federal and Federal Indian Trust lands (including Native Allotments). Jurisdictional Agencies are responsible for planning and implementing post fire assessments and BAR projects per agency policy and funding.

DOI BAR can occur within 5 years plus 21 days of wildfire ignition. Funding for BAR is divided among the DOI Bureaus based on the rolling 5-year average number of acres burned by wildfire in the US exclusive of Alaska. Each bureau submits projects through the Interagency Fuels and Post-Fire Reporting System (IFPRS) and prioritizes them within the bureau. As noted above, although ES and BAR are separate programs with different funding mechanisms, ES and BAR treatments may be described in a single BAER plan or a separate BAR plan may be developed.

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (PL 117-58) authorizes the USFS to expand the FY20-22 Minor Infrastructure and Facilities Rehabilitation pilot program into a BAR program. BAR treatments for USFS can be undertaken within 3 years of wildfire containment and is a separate process with a different funding request than BAER.

d. Restoration

Restoration is the continuation of rehabilitation activities beyond the initial 3 or 5 years specified by BAR, or the repair or replacement of major facilities damaged by the fire. Restoration is financed using non-emergency funding. Jurisdictional Agencies are responsible for planning and implementing restoration projects per agency policy and funding.

e. Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation on Non-Federal Lands

ES and BAR funding is generally only available for use on Federal and Federal Indian Trust lands (including Native Allotments). However, funding may be made available for non-federal lands (including ANCSA Native Corporations) through the Wyden Amendment when a "direct benefit" to federal lands can be demonstrated (e.g., preventative measures on non-federal lands designed to prevent degradation of nearby federal lands). In very limited situations, it might also be applied to hazard tree removal where significant federal land was involved or where a federal agency manages a right-of-way across non-federal lands.

Other options for funding emergency stabilization and rehabilitation actions on non-federal lands include:

- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) funding programs including the [Emergency Stabilization and the Environmental Quality Incentives Program \(EQIP\)](#).
- Emergency appropriations through the State of Alaska legislative process.
- [FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Program](#) funding available following Presidential major disaster declarations.

E. DECISION PROCESS

The [Wildland Fire Decision Support System \(WFDSS\)](#) is a web-based decision support system that provides a single dynamic documentation system for use beginning at the time of discovery and concluding when the wildfire is declared out. WFDSS allows the Agency Administrator(s) to describe and analyze the wildfire situation, develop incident objectives and requirements, develop a course of action, evaluate relative risk, complete an organization assessment, document the rationale, and publish a decision. A published decision documents:

- Strategic direction from Land/Resource Management Plans and/or Fire Management Plans.
- Incident objectives and requirements.
- Incident management strategies and courses of action.
- Estimated costs for the duration of the incident.
- All affected jurisdictions that participated in the decision process and concurred with the strategies selected.
- That Agency Administrator(s) have reviewed and approved the decision.
- The framework for the actions to be performed under the Delegation of Authority that authorizes an Incident Commander to operate on a specific unit(s).

1. Fires Requiring a Published Decision

Not all wildfires require published WFDSS decisions, and policy varies between agencies. WFDSS direction for federal agencies is provided in Chapter 11 of the [Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations \(Red Book\)](#). Per the Red Book, all wildfires (that affect federal land) will have a published decision within WFDSS when they:

- Escape initial attack; or
- Exceed initial response; or
- Include objectives with both protection and resource benefit elements consistent with land management planning documents.

There is no mandate for the State of Alaska to publish a decision for fires in State Protection Areas that only affect lands within State jurisdiction (State, Municipal, and Private). The *Statewide Operating Plan* signatory agencies, including DNR, agree to collaborate in the publication of a decision when:

- A non-standard *AIWFMP* response is taken on a fire in a federal protection area, or lands within federal jurisdiction are affected by the fire.

- At the request of any of the Protecting or Jurisdictional Agencies affected by the fire.
- Whenever wildfire complexity is Type 3 or above and a federal agency is involved.

WFDSS decisions should not be completed for non-wildfire fire types (e.g., debris/product fires [landfill fires], non-statistical fires, structure fires, and vehicle fires) unless the fire spreads to wildland fuels (triggering a fire type change to wildfire) and the wildfire meets the criteria listed above. Decisions for escaped prescribed fires that are declared wildfires are required (see Section V.D.5). The need for WFDSS decisions for foreign incidents (i.e., wildfires that originate outside of the country and burn onto U.S. soil) should be evaluated by the affected Protecting and Jurisdictional Agencies.

2. Decision Initiation and Participation

Individual jurisdictions are responsible for determining whether a WFDSS decision is needed for a wildfire that affects or is likely to affect their lands. Any affected Jurisdictional or Protecting Agency may initiate the decision process.

Incoming incident management organizations for all fires with federal involvement and Type 3 or above complexity will be provided with approved WFDSS decisions reflecting the strategic intent of the involved jurisdictions. If another jurisdiction has not already taken the lead, the Jurisdictional Agency at the point of origin (or the BLM AFS if the point of origin falls on ANCSA lands) is responsible for ensuring that a decision is coordinated for these fires.

The decision-making process requires a collaborative effort by all agencies responsible for management of the incident. The following will be given the opportunity to participate in the decision process.

- All Jurisdictional Agencies within the Planning Area (see **Table 18: Jurisdictional Agencies based on Ownership/Land Status**). Jurisdictional Agency(ies) are responsible for identifying values of concern, strategic objectives and management requirements based on their unique land and resource management priorities.
- The Protecting Agency responsible for operational management of the incident. The Protecting Agency is responsible for developing an implementable, fiscally responsible course of action that meets objectives and complies with management requirements.
- BLM Alaska Fire Service maintains some fiscal responsibility for fires on Native Allotments and/or FWS, NPS and ANCSA lands and will participate in decisions for fires affecting these lands even within DOF protection areas.

3. Decision Content

Initial strategies will generally conform to response direction in the AIWFMP unless otherwise agreed to by Protecting and Jurisdictional Agencies. The Protecting Agency will develop and implement incident tactics based on verbal approval from the Jurisdictional Agency FMO(s) or Agency Administrator(s) while WFDSS approvals are being finalized.

Decisions will be aligned with Spatial Fire Planning content developed and maintained by the participating Jurisdictional Agency(ies).

For all incidents:

- Public and firefighter safety issues are the primary considerations.
- If a WFDSS decision is initiated, the Protecting Agency should assist in the development of the Relative Risk Assessment, course of action, and cost estimate. The Protecting Agency will authorize and provide oversight for all incident resources regardless of the complexity level.
- WFDSS decision final cost estimates will be agreed upon by all participating agencies.
- Additional operational guidelines and management considerations are contained in the *AIWFMP* and/or in Unit Fire Management Plans and will be included in the decision documentation in WFDSS.

4. Decision Approval

In Alaska, WFDSS decisions require approval by Protecting Agencies, Jurisdictional Agencies, and in some cases an additional Fiscal Agency.

- All Jurisdictional Agencies within the Planning Area (see **Table 18: Jurisdictional Agencies based on Ownership/Land Status**) will be offered the opportunity to approve a Decision.
- The Protecting Agency responsible for operational management of the incident will also approve the Decision.
- In addition, BLM AFS maintains some fiscal responsibility for fires on Native Allotments and/or FWS, NPS and ANCSA lands and will approve decisions for fires affecting these lands even within DOF protection areas.

WFDSS approval authorities for Alaska fires are identified in Chapter 2 and Chapter 11 of the [Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations \(Red Book\)](#) and in **Table 5**, **Table 6**, and **Table 7** of this *Statewide Operating Plan*. Additional information regarding WFDSS including the *Alaska WFDSS Guide* is available in the [Alaska Agency Administrators Library](#) under section C. WFDSS.

Table 5: WFDSS Approval Authorities (Protecting)

Agency	DOI: < \$5 Million ¹ USFS: Type 3,4,5 Incident	DOI: \$5 - \$10 Million ¹ USFS: Type 2 Incident	DOI: > \$10 Million ¹ USFS: Type 1 Incident
DOF Protection	Regional FMO	Regional FMO	Regional FMO
BLM AFS Protection	BLM AFS Zone FMO	BLM State FMO/AFS Manager	BLM State FMO/AFS Manager
USFS Protection	Wildfire Agency Administrator Type 3 (WFA3) ²	Wildfire Agency Administrator Type 2 (WFA2) ²	Wildfire Agency Administrator Type 1 (WFA1) ²

¹DOI – Estimated final cost of the incident (not current cost-to-date).

²USFS - This authority may be retained at the Regional Forester level.

Table 6: WFDSS Approval Authorities (Jurisdictional)

Agency	DOI: < \$5 Million ¹ USFS: Type 3,4,5 Incident	DOI: \$5 - \$10 Million ¹ USFS: Type 2 Incident	DOI: > \$10 Million ¹ USFS: Type 1 Incident
State of Alaska jurisdiction (in AK DOF Protection Areas)	Area Forester	Area Forester	Area Forester

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Agency	DOI: < \$5 Million ¹ USFS: Type 3,4,5 Incident	DOI: \$5 - \$10 Million ¹ USFS: Type 2 Incident	DOI: > \$10 Million ¹ USFS: Type 1 Incident
State of Alaska jurisdiction (in Federal Protection Zones)	Regional Forester	Regional Forester	Regional Forester
BIA (Native Allotments) in the Fairbanks Agency (Doyon Region) and North Slope	Agency Superintendent	BIA Regional Director	BIA Regional Director ²
BIA (Native Allotments) not in the Fairbanks Agency	BIA Deputy Regional Director	BIA Regional Director	BIA Regional Director ²
BLM lands	BLM District Manager ³	BLM District Manager ³	BLM District Manager ³
NPS lands	NPS Park Superintendent	NPS Park Superintendent	NPS Park Superintendent
FWS lands	FWS Refuge Manager	FWS Refuge Manager ⁴	FWS Refuge Manager ⁴
ANCSA Corporation lands	BLM AFS Zone FMO/Fire Management Specialist	BLM State FMO/AFS Manager	BLM State FMO/AFS Manager
Other Federal and Department of Defense lands	TBD ⁵	TBD ⁵	TBD ⁵
USFS lands	Wildfire Agency Administrator Type 3 (WFA3) ⁶	Wildfire Agency Administrator Type 2 (WFA2) ⁶	Wildfire Agency Administrator Type 1 (WFA1) ⁶

¹ DOI – Estimated final cost of the incident (not current cost-to-date).

² BIA – In Alaska, BIA approval authority for fires costing more than \$10 million has been delegated to the Regional Director.

³ BLM–District Managers must be qualified as AADMs to exercise this authority. They may redelegate WFDSS approval authority to a qualified Agency Administrator (AADM) in accordance with BLM policy.

⁴ FWS – In Alaska, FWS WFDSS approval authority has been delegated to Refuge Managers for all fires.

⁵ Other Federal and Department of Defense Agencies - U.S. Army Garrison Alaska (USAG Alaska) manages some lands in conjunction with the Bureau of Land Management including the Yukon and Donnelly training ranges. The BLM AFS Military Zone FMO works with USAG Alaska and BLM to determine jurisdictional and fiscal responsibility for fires on these lands. An agreement between Alaska DNR and the U.S. Air Force Joint-Base Elmendorf-Richardson describes fire management roles and responsibilities for fires occurring on the base. There are no agreements or fiscal arrangements in place for other federal and military lands in Alaska, including the Fort Greely Missile Defense site.

⁶ USFS- This authority may be retained at the Regional Forester level.

Table 7: WFDSS Approval Authorities (Fiscal)

Agency	< \$5 Million ¹	\$5 - \$10 Million ¹	> \$10 Million ¹
State of Alaska jurisdictions in Federal protection zones	Regional FMO	Regional FMO	Deputy Director (Fire)
FWS, NPS, BIA (Native Allotments) & ANCSA jurisdictions in AK DOF protection areas: (FAS, DAS, TAS)	BLM AFS Military Zone FMO	BLM State FMO/AFS Manager	BLM State FMO/AFS Manager
FWS, NPS, BIA (Native Allotments), & ANCSA jurisdictions in USFS or AK DOF protection areas: (KKS, CRS, MSS, SWS)	BLM AFS South Zone Fire Management Specialist	BLM State FMO/AFS Manager	BLM State FMO/AFS Manager

¹ Estimated final cost of the incident (not current cost-to-date).

5. Decision Support Center

A Decision Support Center (DSC) may be activated during periods of high fire activity or in anticipation of increased activity within the Geographic Area. A DSC can provide a broad range of

wildland fire decision and risk management products and can help facilitate decision support for incidents, local units, and the Alaska Multi-agency Coordinating group (AMAC). A DSC offers a common point of contact for all fire managers and agency administrators and helps to provide coordination and consistency across the Geographic Area.

See the [AISRM](#) (Chapter 10) for recommendations on DSC activation and coordination in Alaska. Additional decision support resources are available on the Wildland Fire Management Research, Development & Application (RD&A) [Decision Support Toolbox](#) website.

F. COOPERATION

Refer to Chapter VII. Interagency Cooperation of the [Alaska Master Agreement](#).

G. COMMUNICATION

Effective communication between Protecting and Jurisdictional Agencies and between neighboring jurisdictions is important in Alaska’s multi-agency fire management environment. Opportunities for communication include:

- Spring and Fall Interagency Meetings
- Local pre-season meetings
- Incident notification process
- Incident decision process (WFDSS)
- Incident Briefings and Meetings
- Incident after-action reviews
- AIWFMP Fire Management Option review and change process

Protecting Agency incident notification requirements are described in Section 3.4 of the [AIWFMP](#). Jurisdictional Agencies should promptly communicate concerns about fires with potential to affect their lands to the Protecting Agency.

H. COST EFFICIENCY

Both Jurisdictional and Protecting Agencies are responsible for considering cost efficiency when developing strategies and tactics.

1. Incident Cost Tracking

Protecting Agencies will track incident costs and provide reports for other affected Parties upon request. All Parties to the agreement will provide interim and Final Incident Cross-billing reports (see **Table 11** for billing due dates) along with annual incident cost data including:

- Total agency charges by incident.
- Recovery costs billed to Protecting Agency by incident.

2. Incident Cost Threshold Notifications

Jurisdictional cost threshold notification requirement will be identified in WFDSS decisions (separate from the final cost estimate) and/or Delegations of Authority. Protecting Agencies will inform Jurisdictional Agencies when cost thresholds are being approached.

a. BLM Cost Threshold Notifications

The BLM State FMO/Alaska Fire Service Manager will provide written notification to the BLM State Director when an incident meets or exceeds Federal combined expenditures of \$5 million and more than 50% of the burned acres are managed by DOI and/or ANCSA and to the BLM National Director when an incident meets or exceeds Federal combined expenditures of \$10 million and more than 50% of the burned acres are managed by DOI and/or ANCSA. Notifications should be emailed with a copy to the BLM Fire and Aviation Directorate Assistant Director. Notifications will include the District Manager if BLM lands were burned.

b. NPS Cost Threshold Notifications

NPS Park superintendents will provide written notification to the Regional Director when an incident meets or exceeds Federal combined expenditures of \$5 million in suppression costs, and more than 50% of the burned acres are managed by the NPS. NPS Park superintendents will provide written notification to the Regional and Agency Director when an incident meets or exceeds Federal combined expenditures of \$10 million in suppression costs, and more than 50% of the burned acres are managed by the NPS. Written notifications should be emailed with a copy to the Chief, Branch of Wildland Fire.

c. USFWS Cost Threshold Notifications

Refuge Managers will ensure that written notification is provided to the USFWS Regional Chief of Refuges when the Federal combined expenditures for an incident, or a complex of incidents, meet or exceed \$5 million AND more than 50% of the burned acres are managed by the FWS. When an incident, or a complex of incidents, meets or exceeds federal combined expenditures of \$10 million AND more than 50% of the burned acres are managed by the USFWS, the Refuge Manager will ensure that written notification is provided to the USFWS National Director and the USFWS Regional Chief of Refuges. Notifications should be emailed with a copy to the USFWS Branch of Wildland Fire Chief.

3. Federal Reimbursement Limitations

BLM and BLM AFS retain fiscal and joint jurisdictional responsibility for DOI and ANCSA Corporation lands in USFS Protection. The USFS retains fiscal and jurisdictional responsibility for all USFS lands. However, because there is no mechanism for the exchange of funds between BLM and USFS per the [National Memorandum of Understanding for Wildland Fire Management \(PDF 2023\)](#) Section VI.B.1, any USFS expenditures on DOI lands and any DOI expenditures on USFS lands are non-reimbursable.

I. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Delegations of Authority will be jointly developed by the Jurisdictional and Protecting Agencies and will document procedures and criteria that specify direction, authority, and financial management guidelines to Incident Commanders.

For fires not on BLM lands, the [Alaska Master Agreement](#) and this *Statewide Operating Plan* serve as the initial Delegation of Authority from Jurisdictional Agencies to the Protecting Agencies to implement initial response activities in accordance with the [AIWFMP](#). BLM requires that all Type 3, 4, and 5 Incident Commanders for fires affecting BLM lands receive a pre-season delegation from the State Director. BLM AFS will coordinate this process.

Incident Commanders for fires of Type 3 complexity and above will receive a written delegation consistent with the [Alaska Master Agreement](#) and this *Statewide Operating Plan* that has been jointly developed and signed by affected Jurisdictional and Protecting Agencies.

If additional jurisdictions become affected, amendments to the Delegation of Authority and additional signatures may be required. When the Jurisdictional Agency, the Protecting Agency, and the employing agency of the Incident Commander are one and the same, a written delegation for Type 3 incidents is optional.

Protecting and Jurisdictional Agencies will participate in IMT in-briefings to provide information on local issues, personnel, facilities and identify key representatives. The Protecting Agencies will authorize and provide oversight for incident resources regardless of the complexity level and will assign a liaison to out-of-state CIMTs. Jurisdictional Agencies may assign incident resources outside of the IMT structure such as Agency Administrator Representatives, Resource Advisors, Strategic Operational Planners, Long-term Analysts, or other positions. These assignments should be coordinated with the IMT.

Protecting and Jurisdictional Agencies will collaborate to develop schedules and agendas for IMT in-briefings and closeout meetings. Prior to the closeout meeting, each agency will be given the opportunity to contribute to the written evaluation of IMT's performance in the implementation of the direction contained in the Delegation of Authority. The Protecting Agency is responsible for forwarding the final evaluation documentation and the IMT Incident Summary to the AWFCG Operations Committee for distribution to the AWFCG chair and Agency representatives. Lessons learned from the IMT closeout meetings will be included as an Interagency Fall Fire Review agenda item.

J. PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE

Evidence will be preserved in accordance with applicable Agency regulations and policies.

1. Origin and Cause Determination

Accurate fire cause determination is a critical first step for a successful fire investigation and for targeting fire prevention efforts. Protecting Agencies are responsible to perform origin and cause determination findings on all fires. The Protecting Agency and all other first responders are required to preserve information and evidence pertaining to the origin and cause of all fires to the extent practical. This includes accurate and timely identification of coordinates and

jurisdictional responsibility at the point of origin. The Protecting Agency is responsible for verifying point of origin jurisdiction through the use of tools and contacts identified in **Section VI.C.2.a: Alaska Wildland Fire Jurisdictions (AKWFJ)**. Protecting Agencies will immediately inform the appropriate Jurisdictional Agency(ies) when they suspect a wildfire is human caused.

2. Fire Investigation

If evidence indicates suspected human involvement, at least one Wildland Fire Investigator (INVF) should be ordered to conduct an investigation. Based on the complexity of the investigation, and the impact of the fire on life, property and infrastructure, additional investigators and subject matter experts may be ordered as needed. Investigations and all ensuing legal actions beyond origin and cause determination are the responsibility of the affected Jurisdictional Agencies; however, investigation support may be requested from the Protecting Agency subject to resource availability and appropriate regulations and agency limitations. It is best if a Federal INVF leads investigations on lands under Federal jurisdiction (preferably from the same jurisdiction as the point of origin) and a State INVF leads investigations on lands under State jurisdiction. Protecting FMOs will coordinate with jurisdictions to ensure all agency requirements for investigations are met.

The Lead Investigating Agency is typically the Jurisdictional Agency at the point of origin; however, other affected Jurisdictional Agencies may also initiate investigations. (For fires on ANCSA lands, BLM AFS will be the lead agency.) The Lead Agency will notify all affected agencies immediately when the decision is made to pursue an investigation beyond origin and cause or seek cost recovery. Affected agencies may seek cost recovery independently or may proceed jointly and cooperatively if desired. When incidents affect multiple agencies lands, collections will be pursued jointly and cooperatively by each affected agency to the extent practical. See **Section VII.E Trespass Cost Recovery**.

Chapter 18 of the [Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations \(Red Book\)](#) summarizes Federal policy regarding fire trespass investigation. Industry standards for undertaking wildfire investigations are contained in [NWCG Guide to Wildland Fire Origin and Cause Determination \(PMS-412\)](#), [NFPA 921 Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations](#), and agency-specific references including:

- **BLM:** [MS-9238](#) and H-9238-1 (internal access only)
- **NPS:** [RM-18, Chapter 6](#) and [RM-9 Chapter 18](#)
- **FWS:** Fire Management Handbook Chapter 18 (internal access only)
- **USFS:** [FSM 5130 and FSM 5320](#)
- **BIA:** [BIA Manual, Part 53, Part 57, and Part 90](#)
- **AK DNR:** [Division of Forestry & Fire Protection Statutes and Regulations](#)

K. ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

The conditions for which accident investigations are required are identified in individual Agency policies and in Chapter 18 of the [Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations \(Red Book\)](#).

An accident investigation will be initiated by the agency with operational control of the incident on which it occurs. The investigating agency will provide all information to the accident investigation team, if established. Affected agencies (including the employing agencies for involved personnel) will share information related to the accident and investigation with other affected agencies, upon request and within their legal parameters. For the purposes of accident investigations:

- Operational control of a wildfire (including a prescribed fire that has been converted to a wildfire) is held by the Protecting Agency.
- Operational control of a prescribed fire will be defined in the Prescribed Fire Plan.
- Operational control during normal and routine business is held by the employing agency, or agency for which the affected individual(s) are fulfilling an assignment. For example, USFS smokejumpers filling a resource order for a booster crew and assigned to AFS are under the operational control of AFS despite USFS being the employing agency.

L. PUBLIC INFORMATION

Sharing of information in Alaska is a collaborative effort between Jurisdictional and Protecting Agencies. In the spirit of the [National Cohesive Wildland Fire Strategy](#) and in this environment of collaboration, agencies respect each other's communication policies and practices. The Parties to this Agreement will mutually share information to serve the best interests of the Agencies and the public in accordance with Agency rules and regulations. Haines Area information roles and responsibilities are described in **Attachment 8**.

Every effort should be made to distribute fire information to the public collaboratively and in a timely manner. Multi-jurisdiction fire information needs and deliveries are negotiated and approved by the agency administrators and the Protecting Agency FMO and coordinated by the Joint Information Center (JIC), if activated.

1. Alaska Fire Information Websites

The BLM AFS hosts and maintains the [AICC website \(fire.ak.blm.gov\)](https://fire.ak.blm.gov/), a centralized source of information about wildland fire in Alaska for use by Agencies and the public.

The BLM AFS maintains web mapping applications that provide information about wildland fire in Alaska. These applications are available for use by Agencies and the public.

- [AICC Wildland Fire Map Series](#)
- [AICC Dashboards](#)

Individual Agencies may also maintain web mapping applications housed within the National Interagency Fire Center – ArcGIS Online Organization.

InciWeb and Alaska Wildland Fire Information, as well as agency social media sites, are also valuable online tools the Alaska interagency wildland fire community can use for their public information needs.

a. Alaska Wildland Fire Information Blog

The Alaska Wildland Information blog (akfireinfo.com), otherwise known as akfireinfo.com, is the primary platform for wildland fire information to the public because of its ease of use and accessibility to public audiences. Each Protecting and Jurisdictional Agency is allowed access to akfireinfo.com. The site is a Word Press blog that allows the public to subscribe to email updates. The BLM AFS is the administrator of this site. Both the BLM AFS public affairs specialist and DOF public information officer can grant access to the site and help set up incident-specific profiles.

b. InciWeb

The national Incident Information System, better known as InciWeb (<https://inciweb.wildfire.gov/>), is best suited for complex fires that threaten communities, fires that span jurisdictional boundaries, fires with political or public interest, or a group of fires within a single jurisdiction.

The Protecting Agency has the responsibility to initiate an InciWeb page. However, through negotiation, this responsibility can be delegated to the Jurisdictional Agency. The initiator will ensure that other appropriate agencies have access to the page and can update it. It is also important for involved agencies to collaboratively develop and act upon an InciWeb information plan that addresses how the page will be updated.

Additional agency-specific public information websites include:

- [Alaska DNR, Division of Forestry & Fire Protection](#)
- [BIA Alaska](#)
- [BLM AFS](#)
- [FWS Alaska Region Fire Management](#)
- [National Park Service Alaska Wildland Fire Management](#)
- [USFS Region 10](#)

2. Social Media

Social media platforms provide effective means for sharing fire information with a broad public audience. They can be used to coordinate messaging, correct misinformation, and rapidly distribute public safety information. In most cases, established agency public affairs sites are used to distribute social media instead of through incident-specific sites. This facilitates the distribution of a unified message, reduces the potential for releasing conflicting information, provides users with a familiar access point, and leverages existing followership to reach a larger audience. Any creation of incident-specific social media sites needs prior approval and is closely coordinated with the appropriate Protecting Agency public affairs or public information office.

3. Protecting Agency and Incident Management Teams

The Protecting Agency and the Incident Management Team, when assigned, are responsible for the release of operational and public safety information to the media, the public and interested parties during the initial response to and during an ongoing wildfire. The Protecting Agency and

Incident Management Team will coordinate with the Jurisdictional Agency on the release of fire information. The Delegation of Authority will stipulate specific Jurisdictional Agency direction. If no IMT is assigned or the IMT organization lacks a Public Information Officer (PIO), the Jurisdictional Agency may request to be delegated primary responsibility for the release of operational and public safety information.

Coordination of information releases between the IMT, Protecting Agencies, and Jurisdictional Agencies is essential. It is incumbent on jurisdictional and protecting FMOs to ensure that information roles are clearly defined, and information needs are being met. The IC or designee approves releases before distributing them to all stakeholders. Include Jurisdictional Agency policy and messaging when requested by the agency administrator. Refer policy questions to the Jurisdictional and/or Protecting Agencies.

4. Jurisdictional Agencies

Jurisdictional Agencies may develop and distribute information for the media and public that includes agency messaging and policy. Updates to public documents (InciWeb, news releases, etc.) that include information made public via other means (e.g., Situation Report) may be issued without additional coordination. When releases include specific incident-related information, the Jurisdictional Agency will coordinate with the Protecting Agency and IMT to ensure consistency. Delegations of Authority to an IMT may include further direction and points of contact and will not conflict with the terms above.

Upon request and availability, the Parties to this Agreement may provide fire information support including but not limited to releasing staff to support information functions or single resource ordering PIOs to meet agency needs.

5. Joint Information Center (JIC)

At Alaska Preparedness Levels 1-3, the BLM AFS and DOF Public Information Officers collaboratively develop and post updates on the [Alaska Wildland Fire Information](#) website. At Alaska Preparedness Level 4, a Joint Information Center (JIC) activation is considered based on joint needs of Protecting Agency PIOs. At Alaska Preparedness Level 5, a JIC is activated and staffed. The JIC is managed by AICC. The Parties to this Agreement will coordinate other requested or established JIC functions with the JIC at the AICC. The JIC will refer all inquiries concerning Jurisdictional Agency and/or Protecting Agency policy to the responsible agency.

VI. USE AND REIMBURSEMENT OF INTERAGENCY FIRE RESOURCES

A. COST SHARE AGREEMENT

1. Fiscal Responsibility for Wildfires in Alaska

Clause VIII.3 of the [Alaska Master Agreement](#) identifies the Parties fiscally responsible for protection services on jurisdictions within Alaska. **Table 8** summarizes fiscal responsibility by jurisdiction. This arrangement does not diminish the role of Jurisdictional Agency Administrators in providing incident cost oversight.

Table 8: Wildfire Fiscal Responsibility by Jurisdiction

<i>Jurisdictional Agency</i>	<i>Fiscally Responsible Party</i>
USFS	U.S. Forest Service ⁵
BLM	Bureau of Land Management ^{1,5}
FWS, NPS, BIA (Native Allotments and some Townsites)	BLM Alaska Fire Service ^{2,5}
ANCSA Regional and Village Corporations	BLM Alaska Fire Service ^{2,5}
State, Municipal, and Private lands	Alaska Department of Natural Resources ³
Military and Other Federal lands	Agreement based ⁴

¹Per 620 DM 5 and the BLM Manual 1203 Delegation of Authority.

²Per 620 DM 5.

³Per Alaska DNR Department Order 113.

⁴ U.S. Army Garrison Alaska (USAG Alaska) manages some lands in conjunction with the Bureau of Land Management including the Yukon and Donnelly training ranges. The BLM AFS Military Zone FMO works with USAG Alaska and BLM to determine jurisdictional and fiscal responsibility for fires on these lands. An agreement between Alaska DNR and the U.S. Air Force Joint-Base Elmendorf-Richardson describes fire management roles and responsibilities for fires occurring on the base. There are no agreements or fiscal arrangements in place for other military lands in Alaska, including the Fort Greely Missile Defense site.

⁵BLM and BLM AFS retain fiscal and joint jurisdictional responsibility for DOI and ANCSA Corporation lands in USFS Protection. The USFS retains fiscal and jurisdictional responsibility for all USFS lands. However, because there is no mechanism for the exchange of funds between BLM and USFS per the [National Memorandum of Understanding for Wildland Fire Management \(PDF 2023\)](#) Section VI.B.1, any USFS wildfire expenditures on DOI lands and any DOI wildfire expenditures on USFS lands are non-reimbursable.

2. Default Alaska Cost Apportionment Process

This *Alaska Statewide Operating Plan* defines the following default methodology for apportioning costs associated with in-state fires between the Fiscally Responsible Parties. The method is based on the point of origin of the incident and the initial actions taken upon discovery:

- When the initial strategy is Full Suppression (ground or air resources take suppression action on the fire within 12 hours of discovery with intent to fully contain it), the costs will be apportioned based on jurisdictional acres burned and the associated responsible Fiscal Party(ies).
- When the initial strategy is Monitor, Confine, or Point/Zone Protection (no suppression actions intended to fully contain the fire are taken by ground or air resources within 12

hours of discovery), all costs incurred are attributed to the agency on whose land the wildfire originated and billed to the Fiscally Responsible Party(ies).

It is the intent of this procedure to attribute wildfire costs to the agency who chooses not to fully suppress a fire during the early stages when it can be most easily contained. Upon detection or report of a wildfire it is the responsibility of the Protecting Agency to identify and document its location, size-up its potential, notify the Jurisdictional Agency, and respond based on the management option designation and/or other direction from the Jurisdictional Agency to the best of their ability.

3. Incident-specific Cost Share Agreements

Incident-specific cost share agreements may be negotiated for any incident at the request of any of the Protecting Agencies involved. **Table 9** outlines signature authorities for incident-specific cost share agreements.

A template for incident-specific cost share agreements is available in Exhibit F of the [Alaska Master Agreement](#), but its use is not mandatory. Copies of any incident-specific cost share agreement will be provided to:

- Federal and State Incident Business Specialists
- State Fire Administrative Operations Manager and BLM AFS Budget Officer (Cross-billers)
- DNR Operations Forester

Incident-specific cost share agreements are a required element for inclusion in the Final Fire Report Package (see **Section V.A.2**).

In the absence of an incident-specific cost share agreement, costs for Alaska wildfires will be apportioned using the default methodology described in **Section VI.A.2** above and the special cases identified below. For more details on the cost apportionment billing process, reference *Section VII* of this *Statewide Operating Plan* and *Exhibit D of the Alaska Master Agreement*.

Table 9: Incident-specific Cost Share Agreement Signature Authorities

<i>Fiscally Responsible Party</i>	<i>Signature Authority</i>
U.S. Forest Service	Wildfire Agency Administrator
Bureau of Land Management	BLM State FMO/AFS Manager
BLM - Alaska Fire Service	BLM State FMO/AFS Manager
Alaska Department of Natural Resources	Deputy Director (Fire)
Other	TBD

4. Incident Cost Apportionment Special Cases

a. Cost Apportionment for Escaped Prescribed Fires

The fiscal responsibility for suppression costs on an escaped prescribed fire that was ignited by, managed at the direction of, or under the supervision of one or more of the Parties to this

Agreement shall be agreed upon and documented in an incident-specific cost share agreement.

b. Cost Apportionment for AIWFMP Non-standard Initial Response Fires

An incident-specific cost apportionment agreement should be considered for fires involving multiple jurisdictions that have received a non-standard initial response as defined in the [AIWFMP](#). A fire originating in the AIWFMP Critical, Full, or Pre-Conversion Modified Fire Management Option that is not immediately suppressed due to lack of resources or safety concerns may be a likely candidate for an incident-specific cost apportionment agreement. By default, non-standard initial responses will be apportioned as described in **Section VI.A.2** above.

c. Cost Apportionment for Fires that Merge

An incident-specific cost apportionment agreement should be considered for allocating costs between fires that involve multiple jurisdictions and have merged (i.e., burned together). See ICS-209 and agency final fire report directions for reporting requirements. By default, when wildfires merge, costs for each fire will be maintained independently and will be apportioned as described in **Section VI.A.2** above.

d. Cost Apportionment for Overwintering Fires

An incident-specific cost apportionment agreement should be considered for overwintering fires that are reported as originating on a different jurisdiction than the previous year.

e. Cost Apportionment for Fires that Originate in Canada

An incident-specific cost apportionment agreement should be considered for fires that originate in Canada and spread into Alaska.

f. Cost Apportionment for Complexes

When considering complexing an incident, each agency should identify key subject matter experts to participate in relevant discussions and decision-making (e.g., incident business, dispatch, Agency Administrators, etc.). An incident-specific cost apportionment agreement should be considered for allocating costs between fires involving multiple jurisdictions that are managed as an Incident Complex. Only costs that cannot be reasonably attributed to an individual fire will be assigned to the Complex code unless otherwise directed in an incident-specific cost apportionment agreement. Incident costs charged to the Complex will be allocated to individual fires based the percentage of effort involved in managing individual fires. The allocation method employed will be documented in the incident-specific cost apportionment agreement.

By default, when wildfires are assigned to a complex, costs for each fire within the complex will be apportioned as described in **Section VI.A.4** above. By default, costs charged to the complex code will be allocated to individual fires prior to apportionment as follows:

$$FireTotal_x = FireCode_x + \left(ComplexCode * \frac{FireCode_x}{(FireCode_1 + FireCode_2 + FireCode_3 + \dots + FireCode_n)} \right)$$

Where:

FireTotal_x = Total fire costs, including proportional share of complex code charges

FireCode_x = Costs charged to individual fire codes

ComplexCode = Costs charged to complex code

n = number of fires in complex

B. TRAINING

The Parties to this Agreement participate and assist each other in interagency fire training through the AWFCG Alaska Interagency Fire Training and Qualifications Committee. This includes scheduling, cost sharing, tuition charges, course development, and course presentation. Agencies may provide housing and/or meals for students and instructors from other agencies through agreed upon means. Haines Area EFF/AD and cooperator training roles and responsibilities are described in **Attachment 8**.

For a list of current course offerings in Alaska, please visit the [Alaska Geographic Area Page](#) on the [Wildland Fire Learning Portal](#). For courses being offered in other Geographic Areas, please search using the Find Learning > Course Catalog tab. The most current nomination workflow process for courses offered in Alaska can be found on the Wildland Fire learning portal on the Alaska Geographic Area page, under the Course Schedule/Nomination Process tab.

1. Emergency Fire Fighter (EFF/AD) Training

EFF/ AD employees will be trained in accordance with their hiring agency guidelines. EFF crews will be trained and receive physical fitness testing in accordance with the Alaska Emergency Fire Fighter Crew Management Guide. Protecting Agencies are responsible for training and physical fitness testing for EFF/AD and crews in their Protection Area.

2. Cooperator Training

NWCG Training may be provided to cooperators by the Jurisdictional Agency, the Protecting Agency, or the local fire department.

State or local fire department or private training providers approved by a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) through their local GACC will certify non-agency firefighters. Agencies will not assist in the administration, or sponsor the Work Capacity Test (WCT), as the certifying agency (*Chapter 13, [Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations \(Red Book\)](#)*).

3. Priority Trainee Program

The Alaska Priority Trainee Program provides an avenue to mobilize priority trainees to incidents in support of interagency workforce development objectives. The primary mission of the Priority Trainee Program is developing an interagency workforce by mobilizing trainees to incidents, assisting them in gaining critical experience for Fire Management position requirements, and succession planning for Incident Management Teams. The end state vision is to produce a holistic system wherein all functional areas involved in the mobilization and training process collaborate to create a sustainable workforce. More information regarding the most current priority trainee operating procedures is found on the [AICC - Logistics and Dispatch - Overhead webpage](#)

C. COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

Jurisdictional and Protecting Agencies will collaborate on any proposed changes to fire management databases or websites affecting their agency and allow for mutual opportunities for comments.

BLM AFS has provided BLM network access to DNR, NPS, FWS, and USFS employees stationed on Fort Wainwright. Guest logins to the BLM network are provided to personnel assigned to BLM AFS facilities on resource orders.

NPS, FWS, USFS, and DNR may provide their employees based on Fort Wainwright with access to their agency network.

1. BLM AFS Network Access

In order to facilitate the exchange of information, the BLM will allow access to its network as needed. The following definitions have been used to establish the BLM AFS Access Guidelines to providing a balance between user access and the protection of the network from known and potential security threats.

a. BLM AFS Access Guidelines

- Only trusted users who have passed the National Agency Check (NAC) and completed the requirements to initiate the NAC with written inquiries (NACI) will receive unrestricted access to the BLM trusted network. The Personal Identity Investigation credentials will then be issued. The BLM has responsibility for the costs associated with the processing of the NAC and NACI.
- It is the responsibility of all agencies to ensure that only trusted users are afforded access to BLM's network.
- All users on BLM's trusted network will be granted full access to information in the Public Releasable and Agency General Information groupings.
- Access to information in the Agency Sensitive Information grouping will be granted by the host agency to specifically authorized employees and employee groups and to individually authorized contractor personnel.
- Access to information in the Agency Very Sensitive Information grouping (primarily law enforcement information) will be granted only to individually authorized personnel.
- Guests/Detailers and non-DOI employees may be granted access to BLM AFS Wi-Fi (Leopard). A DOI sponsor (PFT, CS, or Temporary employee) is required for guest Wi-Fi access.

All personnel will comply with the Information Technology security policies established by BLM, the [Computer Security Act of 1987, OMB A-130, Appendix III](#), and the [Homeland Security Presidential Directive #12](#).

2. GIS and Information Technology Applications

BLM AFS agrees to maintain, host, and/or provide access to statewide wildland fire GIS files, databases and IT applications and servers for use and access by other agencies. Local Units that maintain their own hard-copy maps and/or electronic GIS data are responsible for ensuring statewide datasets are updated with any changes made at the local level. BLM AFS will collaborate with other agencies in the development of user requirements, files, databases, and applications.

BLM AFS will maintain publicly available web mapping applications that display information relative to Alaska Wildland Fires. These map applications and data are publicly accessible through the [AICC Predictive Services Maps/Imagery/Geospatial webpage](#). Other agencies may use the authoritative datasets to develop similar applications tailored to their specific agency needs.

Costs for application modifications specific to an agency's requirements will be determined on a project-by-project basis and billed to that agency as appropriate. Any DNR contribution to the Interagency GIS and IT Mapping Application development and support is included as an Annual Fixed Cost. This support may include, but is not limited to: Alaska Known Sites, Fire History Locations and Perimeters datasets, Special Management Areas, etc. The amount will be evaluated annually and listed in **Attachment 1: Annual Fixed Costs**.

a. Alaska Wildland Fire Jurisdictions (AKWJF)

Alaska Wildland Fire Jurisdictions (AKWJF) is a spatial dataset produced by the BLM Division of Support Services and the BLM AFS. It provides land ownership information for initial fire management decisions. WildCAD-E, the CAD system used by Alaska dispatch centers, uses the dataset to determine the default ownership and jurisdiction for a location.

The Alaska Wildland Fire Jurisdictions data is incorporated annually into the national [Jurisdictional Units](#) dataset produced by the Wildland Fire Data Management Program (DMP). The national Jurisdictional Units dataset is used within multiple wildland fire systems including WFDSS NextGen, Interior Fuels and Post-Fire Reporting System (IFPRS), Interagency Fuels Treatment Decision Support System (IFTDSS), InFORM, and IRWIN. The AKWJF dataset also forms the basis for unit shapes and boundaries in the [Interagency Spatial Fire Planning Service](#) utilized by WFDSS NextGen for Land, Resource and Fire Management plan direction.

The AKWJF is not an authoritative source for land status information. Appropriate source documents must be consulted in order to determine land status.

The [BLM General Land Office Records website](#) provides online access to federal land conveyance records. In addition, the [Alaska Spatial Data Management System \(SDMS\)](#) is a one-stop tool to view, research, print, and download federal land status information such as surveyed land parcels, land status, mining claims, and Master Title Plats (MTPs).

The [DNR Alaska Mapper website](#) provides interactive access to State of Alaska land records. As with federal land status, source documents remain the official record. Additional help may be obtained from [DNR Public Information Centers](#) located in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau.

b. Fire Management Option Boundaries

The Fire Management Options Boundary Layer maintained by the BLM AFS is the official record that delineates Fire Management Option boundaries. Refer to the [AIWFMP](#) for more information on Fire Management Options and for guidance on changing Fire Management Options.

c. Fire Protection Area Boundaries

The Fire Protection Area Boundary Layer maintained by the BLM AFS is the official record that delineates fire protection area/zone boundaries. Refer to **Attachment 6** and **Attachment 7** for guidance on changing Fire Protection Area boundaries.

d. Alaska Known Sites Database

The Alaska Known Sites Database (AKSD) identifies infrastructure and other features throughout Alaska that may be threatened by wildfire. Alaska Known Sites are maintained by individual AWFCG agencies and are distributed using the NIFC-AGOL platform. Note that users needing access to the Alaska Known Sites Database will be redirected to the NIFC-AGOL website and will be required to log in with their NIFC-AGOL credentials. Refer to Chapter [3.13.2. of the AIWFMP](#) for more information on the AKSD.

e. Special Management Areas

The Special Management Area (SMA) polygon layer allows jurisdictional and protecting units the opportunity to identify values, resources, or areas of concern that cannot be well represented by a single point in the AKSD. The layer can be used to provide context to the underlying Fire Management Options but does not assign specific protection levels to SMAs. Instead, it provides additional information that can be used to inform collaborative wildfire response and/or strategic incident decisions. Fire management considerations associated with these areas should avoid prescriptive language unless that has been agreed to in a documented process such as a Fire Management Option change. See Section [3.13.3. of the AIWFMP](#) for more detail regarding SMAs.

f. Heat Detections

Fire Heat Detection points are derived from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) satellite-borne instruments. The data are processed by Geographic Information Network of Alaska (GINA) for display and distribution. The data are continually updated (in near-real time). GINA bills BLM AFS for the service and BLM AFS bills DNR for a portion of the expense as an annual fixed cost (see **Table 15**).

g. Lightning Detections

The BLM AFS owns and maintains the Alaska Lightning Detection Network (ALDN). Lightning data (including cloud-cloud lightning activity) are collected using the Time of Arrival (TOA) system and made available to users in GIS format. The data are continually maintained and distributed by BLM AFS. The BLM AFS bills DNR for a portion of their maintenance, operation, and amortized sensor expenses as an annual fixed cost (see **Table 15**).

h. Fire Locations and Perimeters

IMTs, Protecting Agencies, and Jurisdictional Agencies must collaborate to ensure the integrity of fire location and perimeter data.

Fire Locations (i.e., points of origin) are entered through CAD systems. Any changes to the Point of Origin should always be made through the CAD, not in other systems.

The BLM AFS GIS staff manages a comprehensive Alaska Fire History (points and perimeters) dataset for Alaska. It is the responsibility of the Protecting Agency to ensure that periodic fire perimeter data is submitted for all ongoing fires ten (10) acres or greater (smaller perimeters are accepted). Jurisdictional and Protecting Agencies will negotiate timelines for fire surveillance and perimeter updates.

Perimeter data for a fire should also include the extent of any burnouts that have been initiated or completed in management of that fire, even if the burnouts have not joined with the main fire. Include any acreage from burnouts with acreage for the main fire in daily fire reporting. Submit perimeter timestamps in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). Protecting Units, Jurisdictional Units, IMTs, and BLM AFS GIS staff closely coordinate to ensure perimeter data remains synced between the National Incident Feature Service (NIFS) and the BLM AFS Perimeters dataset. For more information, refer to the [Alaska Wildland Fire Perimeter Submission Guide](#).

Within 15 days of a fire being called out, load the final perimeter for fires larger than 10 acres into the National Incident Feature Service and Alaska Fire History (smaller perimeters are accepted). Fire location and perimeter updates may still be submitted after final fire reports are certified (requires de-certifying and re-certifying the incident in InFORM). However, close coordination between the Protecting Agency, the Jurisdictional Agency, AICC, and BLM AFS GIS is essential. Updates to fire location and perimeter data submitted after January 1 may not be included in static Fire History datasets until the following year, though may be accessible via feature service.

Submit prescribed fire perimeters for broadcast burns that are 10 acres or larger to BLM AFS GIS staff according to procedures outlined in the [Alaska Wildland Fire Perimeter Submission Guide](#). (Smaller perimeters for broadcast burns will also be accepted.)

3. Computer-aided Dispatch System (CAD)

WildCAD-E serves as the CAD for all wildfires in the Alaska Geographic Area. IFM, the former DOF CAD, was retired after the 2023 fire season. Fire occurrence data from the former Fire Beans CAD system will continue to be maintained to feed various systems.

4. Teletype

The Parties to this Agreement will assume full responsibility for their portion of the teletype (TTY) network.

- BLM AFS will provide and maintain the TTY hub at BLM AFS. This hub will be operational year-round. Connections between this hub and the data communications equipment will be via TCP/IP or standard RS-232 connections. The BLM AFS will also provide and

maintain the TTY software to run on computers with Windows operating system. This maintenance is limited to that necessary to maintain a reliable and functional system.

- The DNR will provide their own data circuit(s) accessing the DNR owned communication equipment at BLM AFS; this will serve as the demarcation point between BLM AFS and DNR circuits. DNR contributes funding to BLM AFS to support the Teletype system with costs included in the Bill for Collection for Annual Fixed Costs.
- Any operational changes to the TTY system, including hardware and software, will be made on an interagency basis, with concurrence from both DNR and BLM AFS.

5. AICC Website

The [AICC website \(fire.ak.blm.gov\)](https://fire.ak.blm.gov) is a comprehensive source of fire-related information. Website links to documents, webpages, and data include, but are not limited to Alaska and National situation reports and preparedness levels, current and historical fire map products and data, media releases, planned prescribed fires, incident management team and crew information and rotation lists, current weather forecasts, weather station data, Alaska fire and fuels information, and fire potential outlooks.

6. Radio Communications

All agencies will adhere to all Federal Communication Commission and internal agency rules and regulations pertinent to use of frequencies.

a. Radio Frequency Sharing

Each Protecting Agency Area/Zone has local frequencies on which they operate. The Interagency Fire Dispatch Centers for that Area/Zone are responsible for assigning and tracking incident frequencies, and all resources assigned to an incident are permitted to use assigned frequencies. The DNR and BLM AFS have agreed to share assigned frequencies for the purpose of initial response, logistical support, preparedness, and administrative traffic on a non-interfering basis. DNR and USFS have a similar agreement. Additionally, BLM AFS, USFS, and DNR agree to make every effort to have the same channel line-up and radio configurations in their fire radios.

To facilitate interagency communications, there are interagency frequencies approved for use during an incident response. Contact the AICC Communications Coordinator. Reference the [AISRM](#) for information on how to request additional dedicated radio frequencies for use during extended response.

All agencies will coordinate the deployment of equipment using frequency assignments with the principal licensee to avoid frequency/interference conflict. A statewide Interagency Communications Coordinator will be activated and assigned to AICC at Alaska Preparedness Levels 4 and 5 or as fire activity warrants.

Frequency sharing agreements between individual agencies exist outside of this agreement. One such agreement allows for the DNR and BLM AFS to share frequencies. The BLM AFS has agreements in place with the DOI agencies that allows sharing of some frequencies. The BLM AFS/DOI Frequency Sharing Agreements do not permit use of these frequencies by other

agencies without authorization of the owning agency or the BLM AFS Chief, Branch of Communications.

b. Radio and RAWS Site Maintenance

BLM AFS will provide radio site preventive maintenance at six DNR sites in the McGrath area (Horn Mountain, Mount X, Cloudy Mountain, Beaver Mountain, Spike Mountain, and the McGrath station). DNR will adopt the Interior Telecommunications Coordinating Group (ITCG) radio equipment, shelters, solar panels, and batteries for all sites maintained by BLM AFS. Existing shelters will remain in place providing they meet the Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards for confined space.

Scheduled maintenance costs are identified in **Attachment 1** and billed as Annual Fixed Costs. They may be offset by documented expenses incurred by DOF. Aviation, equipment, parts and supplies for the unscheduled radio site and RAWS maintenance will also be included in the Bill for Collection for Annual Fixed Costs. BLM AFS will advise DOF of these unplanned costs, where practicable, prior to the expenditure but at a minimum upon completion of the maintenance. No equipment will be purchased without the concurrence of DOF.

The DOF will provide funding for a Telecommunications Specialist's labor as negotiated and listed in **Attachment 1: Annual Fixed Costs**. This labor will include, program oversight, mission planning, technical assistance, field maintenance of radio and RAWS sites.

Communication site maintenance schedules and costs for BLM AFS, NPS and FWS sites are determined under other agreements.

7. AICC and National Interagency Coordination Center Situation Reports

Each protecting area Interagency Fire Dispatch Center submits an evening report to AICC with the information on wildfires and prescribed burns necessary to complete required reports to the National Interagency Coordination Center and to compile the AICC Situation Report. Incident Status Summaries (ICS-209s) are required as directed in the [AISRM](#). Information flow for Stafford Act responses follows a similar process.

The AICC Situation Report narrative is a primary source for fire information and should summarize that day's activities and expected activities for the following day. Refer to the [AISRM](#) for details.

8. Photographs

Each Jurisdictional Agency is responsible for establishing mutually agreed upon photograph protocols and timeframes with Protecting Agencies for sharing photographs.

D. FIRE WEATHER SYSTEMS

Predictive Services weather products are available on the [AICC Fire Weather webpage](#). Fire Weather Index tables, maps, and hourly data are found on the [Alaska Fire and Fuels website \(AKFF\)](#). The principal operating period for the Alaska Fire Weather Program is April 1 through September 1.

1. Fire Weather AOP

The [National Weather Service - AWFCG Fire Weather AOP \(PDF\)](#) describes the roles, responsibilities, and operational procedures of the NWS and the AWFCG membership in support of the Alaska Fire Weather Program, to ensure effective use of NWS fire weather products, and establish responsibilities of the Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC) Predictive Services meteorologist.

2. Operational Guidelines

The principal operating period for the Alaska Fire Weather Program is April 1 through September 1. Starting and ending dates are subject to the fire weather threat. The roles described in this *Statewide Operating Plan* are intended to be flexible and allow for changing conditions of personnel, workload, and weather hazards.

3. National Fire Danger Rating System Remote Automated Weather Stations (NFDRS-RAWS)

Alaska primarily uses the Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System Fire Weather Index (CFFDRS-FWI) tool for determining fire danger. RAWS stations are maintained to national NFDRS standards. Station data in the Weather Information Management System (WIMS) is available for use with NFDRS-RAWS in the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS), but is not the tool of choice because it is not maintained to the same degree as the [AKFF website](#). The goal is to produce an accurate assessment of the wildland fire potential across all units to support planning and implementation of Alaska's fire management program.

The University of Utah's MesoWest program calculates CFFDRS-FWI indices for the [AKFF website](#). This allows indices to be calculated at nearly double the number of stations across the state as non-RAWS sites are incorporated. This webpage will run separately from NFDRS calculations made within WIMS.

4. Weather Roles and Responsibilities

Table 10: Alaska Weather Data Collection and Archiving Process identifies Points of Contact, roles, and responsibilities for weather data collection and archiving in Alaska. Points of Contact will work with affected agencies and individuals to ensure weather data is properly collected and archived.

Table 10: Alaska Weather Data Collection and Archiving Process

Task	Responsible Party & Description
NFDRS-RAWS Equipment Maintenance ^{1,2,3,4}	As defined in the <i>Interior Telecommunications Coordinating Group (ITCG) – Alaska Agreement</i> .
NFDRS-RAWS Site Maintenance	The Owning Agency will work with the local Protecting Agency unit to determine most efficient way to maintain the vegetation at the NFDRS-RAWS location to meet NFDRS standards.
AKFF CFFDRS Data	Predictive Services will be the point of contact with University of Utah MesoWest regarding any issues with the Alaska Fire and Fuels website and FWI calculations.
NFDRS-RAWS Performance and Data Review	Predictive Services will be the interagency point of contact for NFDRS-RAWS performance and data review. If Predictive Services detects any station outages, they will work with the ITCG to obtain that data through on-site maintenance.

¹The DNR will coordinate with the BLM AFS on scheduled maintenance, establish desired operational dates for NFDRS-RAWS sites and communicate them to BLM AFS by March 1 each year. The DOI appropriates the cost for NFDRS-RAWS maintenance through the Interior Telecommunications Coordinating Group AOP and those costs, excluding labor (see **Section VI.C.6.b**) are included in the Bill for Collection for Annual Fixed Costs.

²The DOI will calibrate and maintain the below identified DNR NFDRS-RAWS sites: Bentalit, Chatanika, T-Lake, Stoney River, Telida, Willow, Ninilchik, Salcha, Goodpaster, Paxson, Flat, Homer, Chitina, Angel Creek, George Creek, Tok River Valley, Big Lake, Gold King, Skilak Guard, Chistochina, and Point MacKenzie, Little Granite Creek, Rabbit Creek, Campbell Creek, and Eagle River. The USFS is responsible for the operation and maintenance of NFDRS-RAWS located within the Tongass and Chugach National Forests.

³NFDRS-RAWS schedules for NPS and FWS stations are determined by those agencies and may be maintained by other agencies under other agreements.

⁴NFDRS requires completion of annual RAWS maintenance no later than 30 days prior to the start of fire season; however, some Alaska RAWS sites may not be accessible by this date.

5. Automatic Lightning Detection Network

The BLM AFS is responsible for the installation, maintenance, and operation of the statewide automatic lightning detection network. Data from this network are available to all agencies on the [AICC maps, imagery, and geospatial webpage](#) and are provided at no charge to federal agencies as part of the wildland fire suppression services designated to BLM AFS in *620 DM 5*. DNR contributes funding to BLM AFS to support this network, and these expenses are included in the Bill for Collection for Annual Fixed Costs. The target date for the system to be operational is May 20 annually.

E. INCIDENT METEOROLOGICAL (IMET) SERVICES

The provisions described in national agreements between the National Weather Service (NWS) and the USFS and between the NWS and the Department of the Interior ([IMET Agreements](#)), along with the procedures detailed within the [AISRM](#) will be followed for the use of Incident Meteorologists to support responses to wildfires.

F. AVIATION OPERATIONS

For information on the mobilization, use, management, and the various types of aircraft available, refer to the [AISRM](#). By April 15 each year, the BLM AFS, NPS, FWS, USFS, and DNR provide each other with aviation operations information that includes fueling services and vendors available.

1. Aviation Site Management

All aircraft will be operated under the terms of agreement for aircraft operations currently in effect between the site operator and the runway owner.

2. Pilot and Aircraft Certification

Pilots and aircraft transporting federal personnel must be certified (carded) by either the Office of Aviation Services (OAS) or the USFS. *Federal Aviation Regulations* [Part 121](#) and [Part 135](#) apply to certain commercial charters where OAS or USFS certification is not required.

3. Aviation Mission Standards

- Interagency missions are defined as missions with both federal and state employees assigned to the aircraft operation, regardless of which agency is managing the incident or aircraft. All interagency missions will comply with the most stringent policies and will meet Interagency Aviation Safety and Personal Protective Equipment standards. Employees are responsible for ensuring that their agency requirements are met.
- When a mission is under the operational control of the DNR and only DNR employees are assigned, DNR policies are applicable.
- For guidance regarding the use of the non-federally approved airtankers under the operational control of the DNR, refer to Chapter 50 of the [National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization](#).
- All federal contract and agency pilots will comply with the interagency pilot duty/days off standard listed in the [Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations \(Red Book\)](#).
- All fuel delivery systems will meet agency safety standards and will comply with whichever standard is more stringent. Both BLM AFS and DNR will provide aircraft servicing at their ramps on a reimbursable basis.

4. Temporary Flight Restrictions Notifications

When a Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) is issued for an incident, the Protecting Agency should notify Jurisdictional Agencies that may be impacted by the TFR.

5. Sanitizing Aircraft Water Delivery Systems

To minimize the potential transmission of aquatic invasive species, wash water drafting or scooping aircraft and helicopter buckets from other GACCs or Canada either immediately prior to, or upon arrival at an established base (Fort Wainwright, Palmer, Tanacross, Delta, Kenai, McGrath, Galena). Power washing with clean water at a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit

or greater is required. State, USFS, and BLM AFS Aviation Offices will maintain a log that documents the cleaning date and location.

Rinse water delivery equipment between missions if sites containing known water-borne invasive species such as Elodea were used as water sources. Additional information about Elodea in Alaska including maps of known infestations is available on the [DNR Elodea webpage](#).

6. Canadian Aviation Resources

Canadian resources may be ordered by DNR under the terms of the Northwest Wildland Fire Protection Agreement (Northwest Compact). While in Alaska, those resources must remain under the operational control of DNR unless inspected and certified by the appropriate federal agency.

7. Airtanker Bases

Airtankers may load retardant at any airtanker base on a reimbursable basis. Base personnel will fully brief pilots and all base rules and runway regulations must be followed while operating on these bases.

The application of suppression chemicals will follow the guidelines in the [Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations \(Red Book\)](#). Some jurisdictions may require Agency Administrator approval prior to the use of suppression chemicals and/or may have more restrictive guidelines.

8. Ft. Wainwright Aircraft Operations

The responsible BLM AFS personnel will fully brief all pilots on the use of the BLM AFS ramp and the Fort Wainwright Ladd Army Airfield runway. Pilots will comply with all applicable restrictions, requirements, and regulations.

Air traffic procedures published for Ladd Army Airfield will govern all aviation operations conducted at the BLM AFS ramp.

All proposed structures, buildings, or any changes to the real property must comply with the BLM AFS site plan and Fort Wainwright requirements and be pre-approved by the BLM State FMO/AFS Manager.

BLM AFS will:

- Provide ramp parking for fire-related aircraft and office space including telephone for the aviation related personnel temporarily assigned to perform fire-related duties on Fort Wainwright.
- Provide aircraft-related services as stipulated in BLM AFS aviation contracts.

The DNR is authorized to use the BLM AFS ramp on Fort Wainwright throughout the fire season and agrees to:

- Provide BLM AFS by May 15 with a list of all DNR aircraft expected to routinely operate at the BLM AFS ramp. The list will include aircraft type, vendor name, and aircraft tail number.

- Provide all logistical support requirements for DNR personnel associated with aircraft parked at the BLM AFS ramp.
- Manage all hazardous materials and hazardous waste generated by DNR on Fort Wainwright according to the current *AFS Standard Operating Procedures for the Management of Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste*.

9. Fire Scene Aviation Organization and Communications

The local Interagency Fire Dispatch Center will dispatch, and flight follow all tactical aviation resources when responding to an incident. All aircraft will utilize VHF Air-to-Air frequency 128.450 MHz unless otherwise indicated by their local Interagency Fire Dispatch Center.

For standard operating procedures for tactical aircraft flying over or near an incident, reference the [NWCG Standards for Aerial Supervision \(PMS-505\)](#).

10. Non-Tactical Aviation Resources

All non-tactical fire aviation resources will coordinate flights with the local Interagency Fire Dispatch Center and, if present, with Air Attack (or other reconnaissance aircraft in the area) when flying over or near a fire. Dispatch will determine flight following protocols and relay information on aircraft currently in the fire area.

11. Uncrewed Aerial Systems

The Parties to this Agreement agree to approve the use of Uncrewed Aircraft Systems (UAS) in support of wildland fire incidents on all federal and State lands. The National Park Service requires incident-specific Park Superintendent approval prior to UAS use.

All UAS activities shall be conducted in accordance with each agency's aviation rules, policies, and directives. For interagency missions (defined as missions with aircraft from two or more agencies in the fire traffic area), the standards of the agency with the most stringent rules, policies, and directive apply. Standard processes and procedures for interagency use of UAS, including pilot inspections and approvals are identified in the [NWCG Standards for Fire Unmanned Aircraft Systems Operations \(PMS-515\)](#).

12. Aerial Mapping Services

Any order for an IR aircraft will be placed from AICC to NICC. Further information is available in Chapter 50 of the [AISRM](#) in the Airborne Thermal Infrared (IR) Fire Mapping section.

13. Forms for Aviation Payment Documentation

Each agency will use their own codes and forms for payment and documentation to log flight times for government and contract aircraft.

14. Reimbursable Aviation Costs

The following costs will be compiled and apportioned. Eligible costs will be included in agencies' Suppression and Non-Specific Support billing:

- Agency personnel costs including standby, weekend staffing, extended staffing, preposition flights etc.
- Overtime for agency pilots and crewmembers.
- Aircraft on non-fire missions must ensure their agency has a reimbursable agreement and accompanying charge code in place prior to fueling.
- Charge fuel and oil to the using agency code/incident number.
- Retardant costs are reimbursable at a per gallon rate.
- Use of agency aircraft as documented on *DNR Form 10-3133, OAS-23, or FS-6500-122* and billed at the predetermined hourly flight rate. Flight hourly rates are determined by:
 - Contract aircraft: Current Contract Rate letter
 - On Call aircraft: Aviation Quality Database Aviation Resource List
 - Agency owned aircraft: current certified fleet rate sheet.
- Costs incurred for aircraft ordered from other GACCs or Canada, as agreed and documented during the Daily Statewide Strategy Meeting and on the resource order.
- Aircraft availability and/or surcharges may be negotiated prior to the fire season. Costs will be included in the pre-season spreadsheet.
- Availability charges may apply to aircraft contract extension or severity requests.

G. INCIDENT BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Jurisdictional Agency Administrators are ultimately accountable for ensuring fiscally responsible decisions are made on an incident. Fire business management processes are the responsibility of the Protecting Agency managing the incident; Protecting Agencies will abide by their own agency procurement regulations. Personnel pay rates and business practices are dependent on employing agency. Supporting documentation is required for reimbursement of supply and equipment purchases.

1. Handbooks

Each agency will follow their administrative regulations and procedures for management of fires within their established Protection Areas. DNR follows the NWCG Standards for Interagency Business Management as well as the Alaska Administrative Manual, the AK IMT Supplement and policy memorandums.. Federal standards are identified in the [NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management \(PMS-202\)](#) and policy memorandums. BLM Alaska Supplemental Business Practices are available on the [AICC Incident Business Management website](#).

2. Incident Business Oversight

For any Complex incident, the Protecting Agency is responsible to provide an administrative briefing to the CIMT that addresses cost reporting, incident finance package, agency-specific requirements, and the role of the Incident Business Advisor (INBA). The Protecting and Jurisdictional Agencies will also provide oversight regarding cost management, expenditure of

funds, and agency procurement regulations, etc. Thresholds for assigning Incident Business Advisors and Large Fire Cost Reviews are contained in the [Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations \(Red Book\)](#).

3. Emergency Equipment Agreements (EERAs)

The Federal and State of Alaska Geographic Area Supplements that list EERA rental rates are jointly reviewed by BLM AFS and DNR biennially and posted no later than April 1. The most current State of Alaska EERA rates are available on the [DOF Equipment Hiring webpage](#). The Alaska Federal Geographic Area Supplement (GAS) with current federal EERA rates is available on the [AICC Incident Business Management webpage](#) under Chapter 20: Acquisition.

Under current State regulations, EERAs must be incident-specific and supported by a resource order with a unique equipment number (last 6 digits of the VIN, license plate number, etc.). All billing is contingent upon that resource order/equipment number. If the equipment is reassigned to another incident, the item must be closed out on the original EERA, a new resource order/equipment number assigned, and a new EERA agreement and pre-use inspection established and signed by the vendor.

In general, Federal EERAs are also incident specific. However, an EERA may be used on multiple Federal incidents under the conditions outlined in the [NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management \(PMS-902\)](#) under the *Incident-Only EERA and LUA Administrative Changes* heading.

4. Property Loss or Damage

Adjudicate and process personal property claims for loss or damage on an incident by the employee's (permanent/seasonal/casual/EFF) home agency in accordance with that agency's policy. The Protecting Agency managing the incident is responsible for documenting claims and forwarding them to the individual's home agency.

The responsible Protecting Agency will adjudicate Tort Claims (third party claims) for loss/damage related to the incident.

The agency responsible for establishment and/or payment of the contract will adjudicate contract Claims (emergency equipment rental or other agency contract/procurement agreement). Only the Contracting Officer responsible for the agreement may resolve a contract claim and authorize a settlement.

5. Medical Transport, Treatment, and Transfer to Home Unit

The Protecting Agency will facilitate medical treatment for all personnel and contracted resources assigned to incidents until they are released to their point of hire. If the individual is a contracted resource, refer to the contract for point of contact to notify of injured/ill individual. Contractors are responsible for their employees and need notification to ensure proper insurance information is provided and for continuation of care. If a regular government, casual, or cooperator resource is injured, notify the home unit supervisor. Incident personnel will coordinate medical transport, and additional travel needs with the incident dispatch center.

The Incident Dispatch Center may be responsible for the following, depending on the injured individual's home agency:

- Notifying the Protecting Agency duty officer.
- Arranging transportation from the incident to the point of care.
- Notifying Injury Compensation Representative of inbound medevac/transport including name of injured individual, employment type, time, method, and location of arrival (may be a Duty Officer responsibility in some units).
- Providing Check-in/Check-out Point of Contact for Injury Compensation staff providing medevac/transport.
- Notifying the home dispatch center, AICC, and following all serious incident/fatality notification procedures for hospitalizations or fatalities.
- Coordinating with the FMO and IC to determine if the medically released individual will return to the incident or home unit/point of hire and arranging appropriate travel.

The Protecting Agency Injury Compensation Representative is responsible for:

- Coordinating prompt medical treatment.
- Arranging for subsistence (food and lodging) if required.
- Ensuring completion of appropriate injury compensation documents.
- Notifying the Dispatch Center when medevac/transport is complete. Communicate the location of injured employee.
- Notifying the Dispatch Center of Administrative Services staff return to duty or arrival home.
- Notifying the Dispatch Center of medical release to full duty or return to the point of hire.
- Notifying and providing all documentation to the appropriate Hiring Unit.

H. EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES, CACHE ITEMS

The Parties to this Agreement agree to provide fire cache support to each other on an as-available basis. Fire Cache supplies and equipment are prioritized and intended for support of on-going fire incidents. On a case-by-case basis, other orders, such as preparedness, non-fire, or non-emergency requests may be filled but require reimbursable agreements. All equipment and supply costs including transportation and cache restocking are charged to the code generating the workload. Negotiate abnormal or unique transportation costs at the time of the request. Reimbursable agreements may be used to develop and stock specialized Alaska equipment in the caches. Haines Area cache management roles and responsibilities are described in **Attachment 8**.

1. Warehouse Catalog

The *Alaska Interagency Catalog of Fire Supplies and Equipment* is jointly maintained by BLM AFS and DNR and is available on the [AICC Equipment and Supply webpage](#).

2. Incident Support

Prior to placing orders for equipment or supplies out of state, utilize all resources within the state to the extent they are available. Use the National Fire Cache System to order resource-ordered supplies and equipment not available in state.

Include the cost for equipment and supplies for incident use drawn from the DNR or BLM AFS fire caches or warehouses in billing for Suppression and Non-Specific Suppression Support. Include item(s) name, catalog number, quantity, cost, and initial request or resource order number, incident project name/number, and warehouse issue and return printouts in billing justification.

The incident or receiving agency is responsible for returning all supplies and equipment not consumed by the incident to the issuing agency. Submit returns in a timely manner by the most practical and cost-effective means.

3. Property Loss or Damage

Refer to the [*Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations \(Red Book\)*](#), the [*NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management \(PMS-902\)*](#), as well as the [*Alaska Incident Management Team \(AK IMT\) Supplement*](#).

4. Fresh Food Contracts

The DOF maintains the contract for fresh food and catering services. Reference the [*AI SRM*](#) for the process to request fresh food boxes.

VII. BILLING PROCEDURES

In addition to the information below, refer to **Attachment 1**, **Attachment 2**, and [Alaska Master Agreement Exhibit D](#). The preferred method for suppression billing under this Agreement is the Reconciliation process as outlined in Exhibit D of the [Alaska Master Agreement](#) with exceptions noted below.

A. SUPPRESSION BILLING

1. In-State Fires with FEMA Reimbursable Expenses

- When the DNR has a fire that may qualify for Fire Management Application Grant (FMAG) assistance, DNR's Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) or Alternate Governor's Authorized Representative (AGAR) will contact the BLM AFS Branch Chief of Fire Operations (or acting Principal Advisor) and notify them of the Declaration and provide a copy of the FEMA Form, Request for Fire Management Assistance Grant if needed.
- The BLM AFS, in exercising its responsibilities as the FEMA Principal Advisor, will prepare and submit the FEMA Form *Principal Advisor's Report* and coordinate all such action with DNR.
- DNR is notified by FEMA if the incident qualifies for a FMAG. A DNR Incident Business representative will then notify the Federal Incident Business Specialists once the FEMA-qualifying period is established.
- All agencies agree to provide the DNR with all financial/payment data pertinent to the declared incident. When requested, this report will include but is not limited to travel, payroll, and vendors with amount paid. In addition, all agencies will provide copies of payroll time and attendance reports or equivalent; travel vouchers or equivalent; aviation flight reports or equivalent; any invoices paid; and backup/source documentation for payroll, travel, aviation charges, and invoices; shift tickets; additions or deductions; rental agreements; inspection checklists; signed rental conditions; and resource orders attributable to the FEMA incident. All agencies will also provide DNR access to the final fire package for any FMAG fire occurring in their protection area. This includes IAPs, night reports, ICS-209s, investigation reports, and all other items normally in the final fire package.
- The DNR agrees to reimburse the BLM AFS, NPS, FWS, USFS, and BIA for costs associated with the above normal workload of gathering source documentation to satisfy FEMA requirements.

2. Meals and Lodging for Resource Ordered and Subsisted Personnel

Costs for meals and lodging for personnel being subsisted with resource order documentation are calculated and billed with the Suppression and Non-Specific Suppression Support Expenses.

Personnel are required to enter their payment code (e.g., charge code, fire code, reimbursable agreement code) when signing in at an agency dining facility. The cost charged for meals will be

established annually for each location. Meals, including ordered sack lunches, regardless of whether they are consumed, will be billed to the charge code.

Charge lodging for personnel filling a resource order to the resource order charge code. Barracks rates are established annually.

3. Suppression and Non-Specific Suppression Support

a. Federal Agency Billings to DNR

- Federal agencies will submit bills for their reimbursable costs to the DNR whenever the DNR is the fiscally responsible agency.

b. DNR Billings to Federal Agencies

1) DNR as Protecting Agency

- When the DNR is the Protecting Agency for lands on which BLM AFS is fiscally responsible, the DNR will bill BLM AFS for costs.

2) DNR as Supporting Agency

- For fires within Alaska where BLM AFS is fiscally responsible and the DNR is a supporting agency, the DNR will bill BLM AFS for reimbursable costs.
- For fires within Alaska where the USFS is fiscally responsible and the DNR is a supporting agency, the DNR will bill the USFS for reimbursable costs.
- For non-Stafford Act, non-Northwest Compact DOI fires outside of Alaska, the DNR will bill BLM AFS for reimbursable costs.
- For non-Stafford Act, non-Northwest Compact USFS fires outside of Alaska, the DNR will bill the USFS for reimbursable costs.
- For non-Stafford Act, non-Northwest Compact, non-Federal fires outside of Alaska; the DNR will bill the USFS for reimbursable costs.
- For Stafford Act responses to other GACCs where the USFS has been issued an ESF Mission Assignment or sub-tasking under the National Response Framework, the DNR will bill the USFS for reimbursable costs.
- For all mobilizations of resources under the terms Northwest Compact, the DNR will bill as specified in the Compact.

c. All Parties Billings

All Parties to this Agreement agree to:

- Bill for expenses and adhere to the incident billing criteria as described in *Exhibit D of the [Alaska Master Agreement](#)*.
- Bill for eligible aviation costs as listed in **Section VI.F.14**.
- Incorporate BLM AFS and DNR project costs associated with **Section VII.C.1**.

- Include suppression and non-specific suppression costs associated with equipment, supplies, meals, lodging, personnel salaries based on agency policy, overtime and travel, prepositioning, and the agreed upon percentage of supplemental resources expenses.
- Include agreed upon miscellaneous costs including, but not limited to those listed in *Exhibit D of the [Alaska Master Agreement](#)*.
- Ensure a unique fire code is generated, and a final fire report is certified for all reimbursable incidents and false alarms. Incidents included in USFS ABCD Fires are not reimbursable.
- Facilitate each other's financial management activities by cooperating with any additional requests for billings and cost estimates.
- Bill using the Bill for Collection Process.
- Comply with the billing and payment timelines identified in **Table 11** as applicable.
- Follow the general directions in *Exhibit D of the [Alaska Master Agreement](#)*.

4. BIA, FWS, NPS Cost Recovery Process for DNR Incident Support

The BIA, FWS, and NPS may recover costs for their support of incidents where DNR is fiscally responsible for suppression costs. These recoverable costs will be documented as outlined in this Agreement and as described in *Exhibit D of the [Alaska Master Agreement](#)*. These agencies will directly bill DNR, establish billing thresholds, and submit no later than the dates BLM AFS and DNR have established for billing and payments. See **Table 11** and **Attachment 11: Cross-billing Timeline**. Extension to billing dates may be negotiated.

5. Indirect Cost Rate/Administrative Rate

A Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (NICRA) between the DNR and the federal agencies establishes an indirect cost rate. However, because it is recognized this rate generally overestimates indirect costs associated with wildfire incident billings due to the simplified cost apportionment and cross-billing process used in Alaska, the NICRA specifically excludes wildfire billings.

Instead of negotiating an additional rate for indirect costs associated with wildfire incidents, the Parties agree an administrative rate equivalent to 15% of an agency's Suppression and Non-Specific Support total (equivalent to the 15% de minimus indirect rate but not to exceed \$500,000) may be charged by an agency in the cross-billing process if their policy allows.

See *Exhibit D of the [Alaska Master Agreement](#)* for additional guidance.

6. Audits

Each Protecting Agency is subject to audit for at least five (5) years after final payment. Audits are confined to those matters connected with the performance of the [Alaska Master Agreement](#) and the supporting Exhibits.

7. Billing Documentation

Billing documents will include cost data, financial transaction registers and an Excel worksheet of the summary data by reciprocal accounting codes (fire codes) for the billed fire season. Attach copies of payment documents (e.g., Invoices, rental agreements, etc.) for line items exceeding \$25,000 (excluding labor). Provide other documentation upon request.

a. Requests for payments from BLM AFS

Mail to and coordinate all requests for payments from BLM AFS with:

Karen Bracken, Budget Officer
kbracken@blm.gov (907-356-5788)

Mailing address for invoices:

Bureau of Land Management
Alaska Fire Service
P.O. Box 35005
Fort Wainwright, AK 99703-005

BLM UEI: DCMQCLELX841

b. Requests for payments from DNR

Mail to and coordinate all requests for payments from DNR with:

Heidi Scott, Cross Billing Accountant
heidi.scott@alaska.gov (907-761-6367)

Mailing address for invoices:

State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources
Division of Forestry & Fire Protection
101 Airport Road
Palmer, AK 99645

DNR EUI: YTVXYE4ND3Q8

c. Requests for payments from USFS

Email to and coordinate all requests for payments from USFS with:

Savanha Paredes, Incident Business Specialist
savanha.paredes@usda.gov (541-480-1740)

Mailing address for invoices:

US Forest Service
Albuquerque Service Center
101 B. Sun Ave NE
Albuquerque, NM 97109

USFS UEI: G2EGL5TJE6N3

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Table 11: BLM AFS/ USFS-DNR Billing Due Dates and Tasks for In-State Suppression and Non-specific Suppression Support

Due Date*	Billing Tasks
April 1	DNR, DOI agencies, and USFS provide each other with the preliminary cost spreadsheet for prior year Suppression and Non-Specific Suppression Support.
May 15	DNR, DOI agencies, and USFS submit the Bills for Collection to each other for the preliminary costs compiled for prior year Suppression and Non-Specific Suppression Support.
June 15	Payments due to DNR, DOI agencies, and USFS respectively for the preliminary costs for prior year Suppression and Non-Specific Suppression Support.
July 1	AICC updates the list of current year fires with acreage breakdowns by percentage, management option, and actions taken to determine fiscal responsibility for DNR, USFS, and BLM AFS.
July 1	DOI agencies, DNR, and USFS will provide estimates, listed by incident number, of current year Suppression and Non-Specific Suppression Support cost-to-date to each other.
August 1	BLM AFS bills DNR for collection of current year Annual Fixed Costs.
August 1	DNR bills BLM AFS for collection of current year Annual Fixed Costs.
August 15	BLM AFS and USFS provide DNR with estimated current year costs for Suppression and Non-Specific Suppression Support for fires occurring before July 1.
September 15	DNR provides BLM AFS and USFS with estimated current year costs for Suppression and Non-Specific Suppression Support for fires occurring before September 1.
November 1	DOI agencies, DNR, and USFS exchange backup documentation for all line items exceeding \$25,000 (excluding labor) for the current year Preliminary Billing. BLM AFS and DNR may request backup for any other line items.
November 1	AICC updates the lists of current year fires with acreage breakdowns by percentage, management option, and actions taken to determine fiscal responsibility for DNR, USFS, BLM AFS and DOI agencies.
November 1	DOI agencies, DNR, and USFS will provide estimates, listed by incident number, of current year Suppression and Non-Specific Suppression Support cost-to-date to each other.
December 31	DOI agencies, DNR, and USFS submit a final prior year Suppression and Non-Specific Suppression Support billing.
February 15	Payment due for the final prior year costs for Suppression and Non-Specific Suppression Support.

*Extensions to due dates may be negotiated by the Agencies.

B. FEE BASED SERVICES

Billings for any fee-based services are in accordance with separate written agreement or contract(s).

C. NON-SUPPRESSION BILLINGS

1. Joint Projects and Project Assistance

Reimbursement between federal agencies for joint projects requires a reimbursable agreement or a purchase request/order citing this agreement. (See [Alaska Master Agreement Exhibit I](#) for a template.)

DNR and BLM may reimburse each other for joint projects through the annual cross-billing process. Joint projects involving DNR and BLM may be documented through a Supplemental Project Agreement.

Reimbursement between DNR and Federal agencies for joint projects requires a Supplemental Fire Project Agreement or other reimbursable agreement.

2. Annual Fixed Costs

The DNR and BLM AFS agree to bill for annual fixed costs as listed in **Attachment 1: Annual Fixed Costs**. No other agencies bill each other for Fixed Costs; the Administrative Overhead Rate does not apply to this billing.

D. STAFFORD ACT BILLINGS

USFS reimburses DNR for expenses incurred by DNR resources and personnel including base pay, overtime, and travel. Refer to [Alaska Master Agreement Exhibit D Reimbursable Billings and Payments](#), and *Exhibit H Use of and Reimbursement for Shared Resources in Stafford Act Response Actions*.

E. TRESPASS COST RECOVERY

Fire trespass refers to the occurrence of unauthorized fire on agency-protected lands where the source of ignition is tied to some type of human activity. BIA, BLM, NPS, and USFS must pursue cost recovery within the bounds of their policy and authority, or document reasons why cost recovery is not required, for all human-caused fires on their lands. The FWS does not currently have authority to pursue trespass cost recovery. BLM AFS cost recovery efforts on wildland fires occurring on non-BLM DOI lands and ANCSA lands are done in close consultation with the Solicitor's Office and in coordination with the respective Jurisdictional Agency (including ANCSA Corporations).

Copies of all reports and materials compiled or prepared in connection with establishing cause, extent, or potential liability for any fire or response incident are provided to all affected agencies. The statistics included in the final fire report may be used for litigation purposes. The Protecting Agency, upon request, will provide the Jurisdictional Agency with detailed cost packets in the timeframe required by agency policy to support trespass cases. (See **Section V.J.2 Fire Investigation**.)

VIII. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. PRINCIPAL CONTACTS

See **Attachment 3** for principal contact information for each of the Parties to the [Alaska Master Agreement](#) and this *Statewide Operating Plan*.

B. PERSONNEL POLICY

Refer to the [Alaska Master Agreement](#).

C. MODIFICATION

Modifications within the scope of this *Statewide Operating Plan* are made by mutual consent of the Parties, through the issuance of a written modification signed and dated by all Parties prior to any changes being performed. Any Party shall have the right to terminate their participation under this Operating Plan by providing one-year advance written notice to the other Parties.

Revisions or updates to this *Statewide Operating Plan* are automatically incorporated into the [Alaska Master Agreement](#). Formal modification to the [Alaska Master Agreement](#) is not required for *Statewide Operating Plan* revisions and updates to take effect.

D. ANNUAL REVIEW

This *Alaska Statewide Operating Plan* is reviewed annually by March 15 and revised as needed. [Alaska Master Agreement](#) Exhibits are also reviewed and revised annually in conjunction with the *Statewide Operating Plan*. The Protecting Agencies will schedule and lead the review and include designated representatives of each of the signatories.

An After-Action Review may be hosted by any Parties to this Agreement. The Interagency Fall Fire Review is scheduled annually to discuss issues and concerns. Other reviews are conducted as needed or required by agency policy.

E. DURATION OF OPERATING PLAN

This *Statewide Operating Plan* is executed as of the date of last signature and remains in effect through March 15, 2026, unless modified or superseded.

If the current [Alaska Master Agreement](#) is superseded by a new Agreement, this *Statewide Operating Plan* may remain in effect to the extent that it does not conflict with provisions of the new Agreement, but only until such time that all activities and conditions can be incorporated into a new *Statewide Operating Plan*.

F. PREVIOUS INSTRUMENTS SUPERSEDED

This 2025 *Alaska Statewide Operating Plan* supersedes the 2024 *Alaska Statewide Operating Plan* as Exhibit C of the [Alaska Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement](#).

G. AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES

By signature below, all signatories to this *Statewide Operating Plan* certify the individuals listed in this document are authorized to act in their respective areas for matters related to this *Statewide Operating Plan*.

IX. REVIEW AND SIGNATURES

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have executed this 2025 Alaska Statewide Annual Operating Plan, Exhibit C of the 2020-2026 Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement, as of the date of signature of the Party's authorized representative.

United States Department of the Interior

Thomas St. Clair, Regional Fire Management Officer
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Alaska Region

Kyle Cowan, BLM State Fire Management Officer/Alaska Fire Service Manager
Bureau of Land Management, Interior Unified Region 11, Alaska

Brad Reed
Deputy Regional Fire Management Coordinator
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7, Alaska

Kelly Kane
Regional Fire Management Officer
National Park Service, Interior Unified Region 11, Alaska

United States Department of Agriculture

Chad VanOrmer
Regional Forester
United States Forest Service, R10

Mallory Munz
Grants Management Specialist
United States Forest Service, R10

A. Shane Jeffries
Director of Fire, Fuels &
Aviation Management
United States Forest Service, R10

State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources

Norm McDonald
Deputy Director (Fire)
State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources
Division of Forestry & Fire Protection

Attachment 1 Annual Fixed Costs

Alaska Protecting Agencies work closely with each other to provide services that benefit all wildland fire agencies. Support for some of these services is cross-billed through this agreement and documented in the tables within this attachment.

Not all interagency services are cross-billed through this agreement. A list of some of these unbilled services appears in **Table 16**. This list is not comprehensive and there is no implied commitment by any of the agencies to continue to fund these items without reimbursement.

Table 12: Annual Fixed Costs - DNR bills USFS

<i>Item</i>	<i>Formula</i>	<i>Current Year Costs</i>
DNR has no fixed cost billings to USFS for 2025		

Table 13: Annual Fixed Costs USFS bills DNR

<i>Item</i>	<i>Formula</i>	<i>Current Year Costs</i>
USFS has no fixed cost billings to DNR for 2025		

Table 14: Annual Fixed Costs - DNR bills BLM AFS

<i>Item</i>	<i>Formula</i>	<i>Current Year Costs</i>
Mobilization Center Support (Section III.A.5.f)	Negotiated BLM AFS funding for Fire Mobilization Center contract administration, service, and support. Equivalent to two months Support Forester (Logistics) salary plus 1 month funding for Procurement Specialist positions.	\$33,100
Fresh Food Contract Administration (Section VI.H.4)	Negotiated BLM AFS funding for Fresh Food Box contract service and support. Equivalent to one month Support Forester (Logistics) plus 1 month funding for Procurement Specialist positions.	\$21,000

Table 15: Annual Fixed Costs - BLM AFS bills DNR

<i>Item</i>	<i>Formula</i>	<i>Current Year Costs</i>
Office Space AICC DNR Logistics Coordinator & DNR Deputy Center Manager/Intelligence Coordinator (Section III.A.6.a & III.B.17.b)	96 sq. ft. of office space X \$3/sq. ft. X 12 mos. = \$3,456 \$3,456 X 2 positions = \$6,912 192 sq. ft. X \$8.8859 (FT WW utility rate) = \$1,706 \$6,912 + \$1,706 = \$8,618	\$8,618
Office Space DNR Fire Operations Forester (Section III.B.17.b)	165 sq. ft. of office space X \$4/sq. ft. X 12 mos. = \$7,920 165 sq. ft. X \$8.8859 (FT WW utility rate) = \$1,466 \$7,920 + \$1,466 = \$9,386	\$9,386
Office Space DNR Public Affairs Officer (Section III.B.17.b)	112 sq. ft. of office space X \$3/sq. ft. X 12 mos.= \$4,032 112 sq. ft. X \$8.8859 (FT WW utility rate) = \$995 \$4,032 + \$995 = \$5,027	\$5,027
Office Space DNR Strategic Planner (Section III.B.17.b)	173 sq. ft. of office space X \$3/sq. ft. X 12 mos.= \$6,228 173 sq. ft. X \$8.8859 (FT WW utility rate) = \$1,537 \$6,228 + \$1,537 = \$7,765	\$7,765

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<i>Item</i>	<i>Formula</i>	<i>Current Year Costs</i>
AICC Tactical Desk Support (Section III.A.6.a and III.B.17.b)	Negotiated DNR funding for AICC tactical support for State tactical resources. Equivalent to one month Center Manager salary plus two months' salary for a Tactical Aircraft Dispatcher.	\$35,000
Interagency Telecommunications Specialist Labor (Section VI.C.5)	Negotiated DNR funding for a Telecommunications Specialist who will provide program oversight, mission planning, technical assistance, and field maintenance for radio and RAWS sites.	\$22,320
VIIRS Data Acquisition (Section VI.C.2)	Negotiated 28% DNR funding of annual VIIRS data acquisition cost through GINA. $\$236,966 \times 28\% = \$66,350$ DNR funding	\$66,350 *
Lightning Detection Network (Section VI.C.2.g)	Negotiated 28% DNR funding for annual maintenance/operating costs and amortized sensor replacement/upgrade costs associated with the ALDN. Annual Maintenance/Operating Costs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$10K Vendor (TOA) Support Contract \$35K Salary \$15K Travel $\$60K \text{ Total} \times 28\% = \$16,800$ DNR funding Annual Amortized Sensor Upgrade Costs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$48K = $\\$30K \times 16 \text{ sensors} / 10\text{-year lifecycle}$ \$4K = $\\$40K \text{ upgrade travel} / 10\text{-year lifecycle}$ $\$52K \text{ Total} \times 28\% = \$14,560$ DNR funding Total Annual ALDN Costs: $\$112K \times 28\% = \$31,360K$ DNR funding	\$31,600 *
McGrath Facilities (Section III.B.17.c)	Negotiated DNR funding to replenish the McGrath station maintenance expense fund. Prior year expenditures:	\$26,000
Radio Maintenance (Section VI.C.6.b)	Five sites in McGrath area @\$2,500 per site, and McGrath Field Station (shared site) @ \$833. Figures are from ITCG AOP and do not include labor. This cost may be offset by any fuel provided by the DOF McGrath Station.	\$13,333
RAWS Maintenance (Section VI.D.3)	Maintenance for 25 sites: $\$2,500 \times 10 \text{ sites} = \$25,000^*$. $\$1,000 \times 15 \text{ sites} = \$15,000$ Figures are from ITCG AOP	\$40,000

* The DNR 28% share is calculated based on the percentage of Alaska lands the State is mandated to protect (i.e., State, Borough, Municipal, and Private lands). Values derived from AICC Jurisdictions and Protection Boundaries Dashboard and rounded to the nearest percentage point.

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Table 16: Unbilled Interagency Services*

<i>Item</i>	<i>Discussion</i>
Interagency GIS and IT Mapping Application Development and Support (Section VI.C.2)	BLM AFS provides support for interagency databases, applications development, and GIS products and data including but not limited to: Alaska Known Sites Database, Special Management Areas, Fire History Locations and Perimeters Databases, web mapping applications, legacy FireBeans data sharing.
Teletype (Section VI.C.4)	BLM AFS supports and maintains the teletype hub tactical communications tool and provides support to users from all agencies.
Alaska IMT IT Support (Section III.B.10)	BLM AFS provides IMT computer kit hardware, support, and kit storage.
Alaska IMT Support (Section III.B.10)	DOF provides funds for IMT equipment expenses.

* This list is not comprehensive and there is no implied commitment by any of the agencies to continue to fund these items without reimbursement.

Attachment 2 *Suppression and Non-specific Support Costs*

Table 17: Suppression and Non-specific Support Costs

<i>Item</i>	<i>Formula</i>
Joint Projects and Project Assistance including Prescribed Fire (Section IV.D & Section IV.G)	All project costs will be billed to the agency that developed the project unless otherwise agreed to in the project plan.
Extended and Weekend Staffing for Statewide Shared Tactical Resources (Section III.B.8)	Costs for tactical resources and their support are allocated to the agency making the request.
Local Extended Staffing (Section III.B.8)	As authorized by the Protecting Agency FMO.
Supplemental Resource Requests (Section III.B.9)	Costs are apportioned as decided in the Daily Statewide Strategy Meeting or by the AMAC.
Various Support functions Interagency Fire Dispatch Centers (Section III.A.6) , Equipment and Supplies (Section VI.H) , Aviation Operations (Section VI.F.14)	Costs incurred are attributed to an incident but, when necessary and as authorized by the Protecting Agency FMO, may also be charged to non-specific support code.
Indirect Cost Rate/Administrative Rate (Section VII.A.5)	<p>A Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (NICRA) between the DNR and the federal agencies establishes an indirect cost rate. However, because it is recognized that this rate generally overestimates indirect costs associated with wildfire incident billings due to the simplified cost apportionment and cross-billing process used in Alaska, the NICRA specifically excludes wildfire billings. Instead of negotiating an additional rate for indirect costs associated with wildfire incidents, the Parties agree that an administrative rate equivalent to 15% of an agency's Suppression and Non-Specific Support total (equivalent to the 15% de minimus indirect rate but not to exceed \$500,000) may be charged by an agency in the cross-billing process if their policy allows.</p> <p>See Exhibit D of the Alaska Master Agreement for additional guidance.</p>
Default Cost Apportionment for incidents where the Initial Strategy is Full Suppression (Section VI.A.4)	When the initial strategy is Full Suppression (ground or air resources take suppression action on the fire within 12 hours of discovery with intent to fully contain it), the costs will be apportioned based on jurisdictional acres burned and the associated responsible Fiscal Party(ies).
Default Cost Apportionment for incidents where the Initial Strategy is other than Full Suppression (Section VI.A.4)	When the initial strategy is Monitor, Confine, or Point/Zone Protection (no suppression actions intended to full contain the fire are taken by ground or air resources within 12 hours of discovery), all costs incurred are attributed to the agency on whose land the wildfire originated and billed to the Fiscally Responsible Party.
Default Cost Apportionment for wildfires resulting from escaped prescribed fires (Section VI.A.4)	The fiscal responsibility for suppression costs on an escaped prescribed fire that was ignited by, managed at the direction of, or under the supervision of one or more of the Parties to this Agreement shall be agreed upon and documented in an incident-specific cost apportionment agreement.

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Item	Formula
Default Cost Apportionment for Non-Standard Responses (Section VI.A.4.b)	An incident-specific cost apportionment agreement should be considered for fires involving multiple jurisdictions that have received a non-standard initial response as defined in the AIWFMP. A fire originating in the Critical, Full, or Pre-conversion Modified Fire Management Option that is not immediately suppressed due to lack of resources or safety concerns may be a likely candidate for an incident-specific cost apportionment agreement. By default, non-standard initial responses will be apportioned as described in Section VI.A.4 above.
Default Cost Apportionment for Merged Fires (Section VI.A.4.c)	An incident-specific cost apportionment agreement should be considered for allocating costs between fires that involve multiple jurisdictions and have merged (burned together). See ICS-209 and agency final fire reports directions for reporting requirements. By default, when wildfires merge, costs for each fire will be maintained independently and will be apportioned as described in Section VI.A.4 above.
Default Cost Apportionment for Overwintering Fires (Section VI.A.4.c)	An incident-specific cost apportionment agreement should be considered for overwintering fires that are reported as originating on a different jurisdiction than the previous year.
Default Cost Apportionment for Fires that originate in Canada (Section VI.A.4.c)	An incident-specific cost apportionment agreement should be considered for fires that originate in Canada and spread into Alaska.
Default Cost Apportionment for Incident Complexes (Section VI.A.4)	<p>Costs will be attributed to each fire in the complex and apportioned as listed above.</p> <p>Complex costs that cannot be attributed to individual fires will be prorated and apportioned as a percentage of effort/cost attributed to each fire. An incident-specific cost apportionment agreement should be considered for allocating costs between fires involving multiple jurisdictions that are managed as an Incident Complex. Only costs that cannot be reasonably attributed to an individual fire will be assigned to the Complex code unless otherwise directed in an incident-specific cost apportionment agreement. Incident costs charged to the Complex will be allocated to individual fires based on the percentage of effort involved in managing individual fires. The allocation method employed will be documented in the incident-specific cost apportionment agreement.</p> <p>By default, when wildfires are assigned to a complex, costs for each fire within the complex will be apportioned as described in Section VI.A.4 above. By default, costs charged to the complex code will be allocated to individual fires prior to apportionment as follows:</p> $FireTotal_x = FireCode_x + \left(ComplexCode * \frac{FireCode_x}{(FireCode_1 + FireCode_2 + FireCode_3 + \dots + FireCode_n)} \right)$ <p>Where:</p> <p><i>FireCode_x</i> = Costs charged to individual fire codes</p> <p><i>ComplexCode</i> = Costs charged to complex code</p> <p><i>n</i> = number of fires in complex</p>

Attachment 3 Principal Contacts

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Alaska Region
Thomas St. Clair
Regional Fire Management Officer
Bureau of Indian Affairs
101 12th Avenue, Room 166
Fairbanks, AK 99701
907-456-0221
thomas.stclair@bia.gov

National Park Service

Interior Unified Region 11, Alaska
Kelly Kane
Regional Fire Management Officer
National Park Service
240 W. 5th Ave.
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 644-3409/ (907) 223-3190
kelly_kane@nps.gov

U.S. Forest Service

Region 10, Alaska
Tyler Anderson
R-10 Assistant Director, Fire Operations
U. S. Forest Service
161 East 1st Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501
503-260-5225
tyler.j.anderson@usda.gov

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Region 7, Alaska
Brad Reed
Deputy Regional Fire Management Coordinator
U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service
1011 East Tudor Rd. MS 238
Anchorage, AK 99503
(907) 786-3985
brad_reed@fws.gov

Bureau of Land Management

Interior Unified Region 11, Alaska
Kyle Cowan
BLM Alaska State FMO/Alaska Fire Service
Manager
Bureau of Land Management
222 W 7th Avenue #13
Anchorage, AK 99513
(907) 271-3085
kcowan@blm.gov

State of Alaska

Department of Natural Resources
Norm McDonald
Deputy Director (Fire)
Division of Forestry & Fire Protection
101 Airport Road
Palmer, AK 99645
(907) 761-6225
norman.mcdonald@alaska.gov

Attachment 4 Alaska Interagency Protecting Fire Management Organizations

These charts summarize lines of authority and do not represent complete agency organizations.

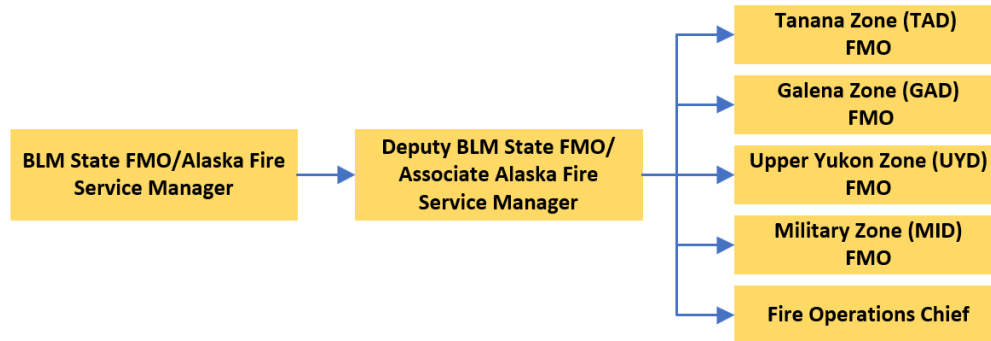


Figure 2: Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Fire Service

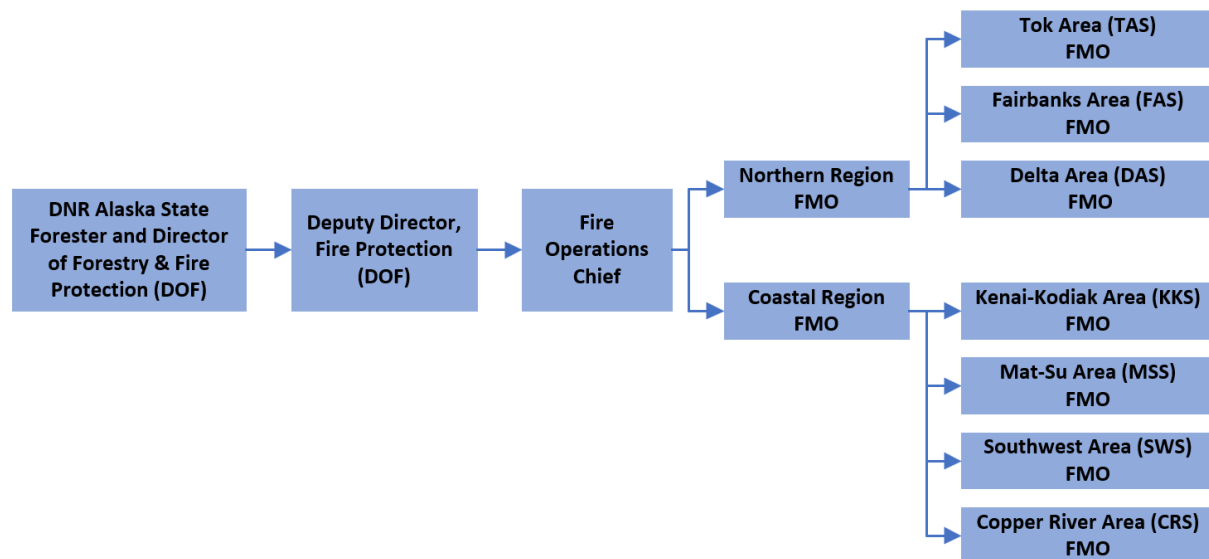


Figure 3: State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry & Fire Protection

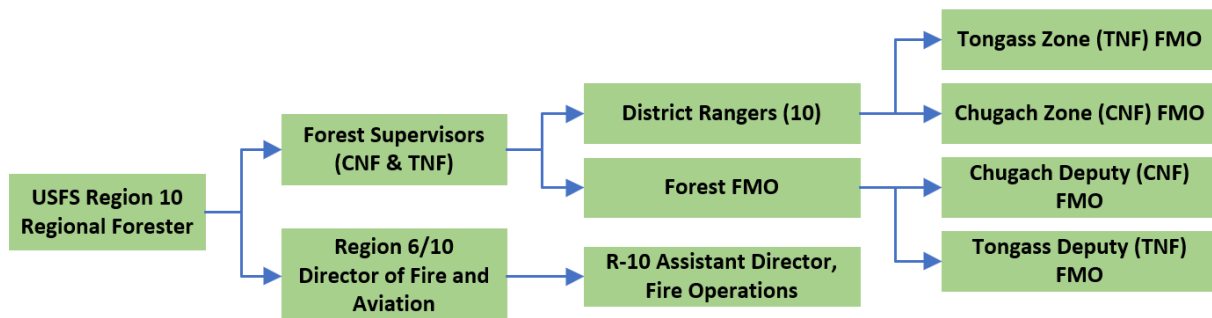


Figure 4: United States Forest Service, Region 10, Alaska

Attachment 5 Alaska Interagency Jurisdictional Fire Management Organizations

These charts summarize lines of authority and do not represent complete agency organizations.

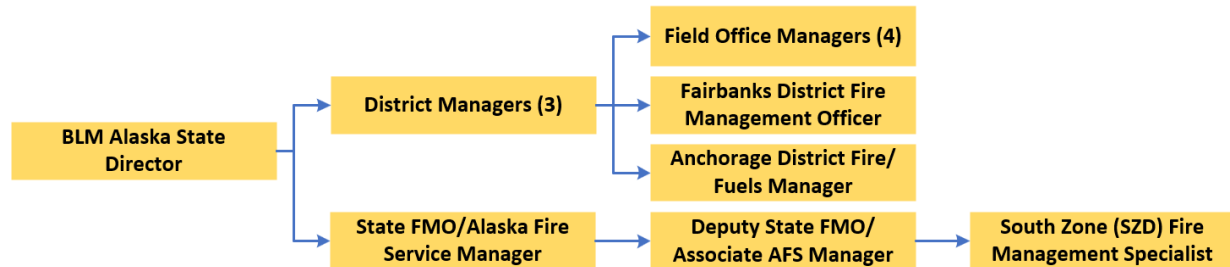


Figure 5: Bureau of Land Management, Alaska



Figure 6: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Alaska

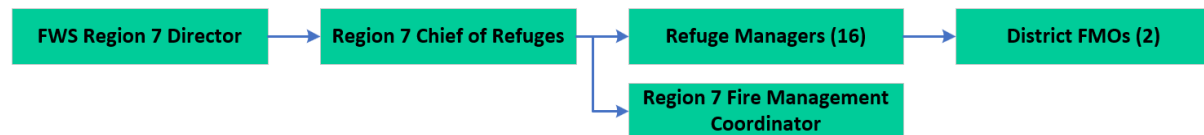


Figure 7: US Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska

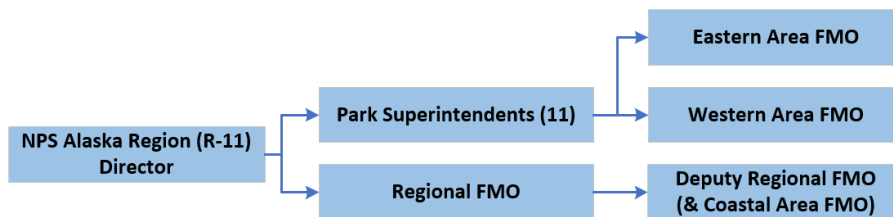


Figure 8: National Park Service, Alaska

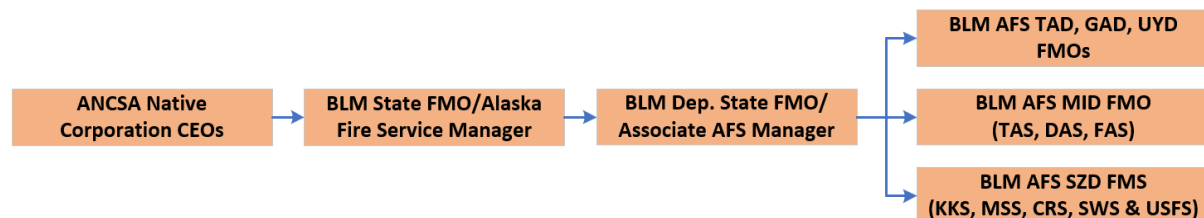


Figure 9: Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Corporations

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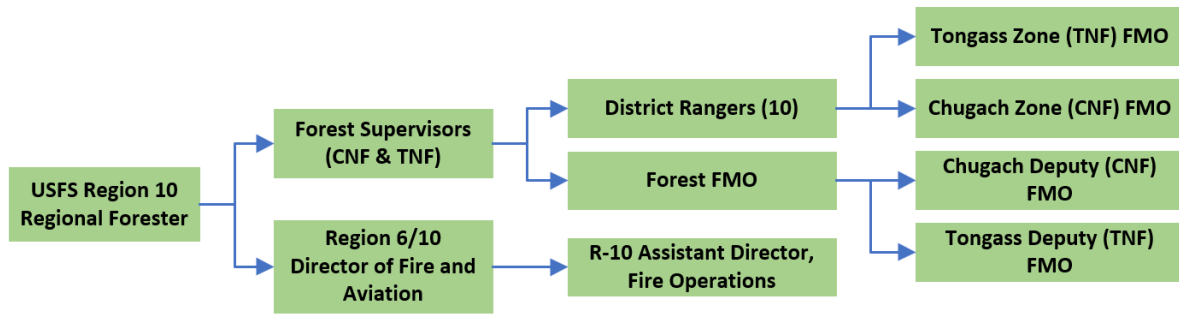


Figure 10: US Forest Service, Region 10, Alaska



Figure 11: State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry & Fire Protection

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Table 18: Jurisdictional Agencies based on Ownership/Land Status

<i>Jurisdictional Agency</i>	<i>Ownership/Land Status</i>
Alaska Department of Natural Resources¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alaska State managed lands including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ State Parks, Forests, Mental Health, and other state lands ○ State Critical Habitat Areas, Range Areas, Refuges and Sanctuaries (joint w/Alaska Department of Fish and Game) ○ Lands “Tentatively Approved” for conveyance to the state ○ DNR lands permitted or leased to another entity² • City, Borough and Municipality lands • Private fee simple lands • University of Alaska lands
Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Village and Regional Corporations (BLM AFS may act as the Agency Administrator Representative, when necessary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patented or Interim Conveyed ANCSA Regional or Village Corporation lands • ANCSA lands permitted or leased to another entity²
Bureau of Indian Affairs³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BIA managed lands including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Restricted Native Allotments (patented or certificated) ○ Annette Island Indian Reservation ○ Other federally administered Indian trust lands including restricted title townsites
Bureau of Land Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLM managed lands including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National system of public lands as defined in Federal Land and Management Policy Act ○ National Conservation Areas ○ BLM Wild and Scenic Rivers ○ National Recreation Areas ○ National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska ○ BLM lands permitted or leased to another entity² ○ Native Allotment Applications (not yet patented or certificated) ○ ANCSA Regional or Village Corporation selected lands outside of National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, and National Forests that are not conveyed, interim conveyed, or “Tentatively Approved” ○ State selected lands outside of National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, and National Forests that are not conveyed or “Tentatively Approved”
National Park Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS managed lands including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Parks, Preserves, and Historical Parks ○ Aniakchak, Cape Krusenstern, & World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monuments ○ NPS Wild and Scenic Rivers ○ NPS lands permitted or leased to another entity² ○ ANCSA Regional or Village Corporation selected lands within National Parks, Preserves, Historical Parks, and Monuments that are not conveyed, interim conveyed, or “Tentatively Approved” ○ State selected lands within National Parks, Preserves, Historical Parks, and Monuments that are not conveyed or “Tentatively Approved”

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<i>Jurisdictional Agency</i>	<i>Ownership/Land Status</i>
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FWS managed lands including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Wildlife Refuges ○ FWS Wild & Scenic Rivers ○ FWS lands permitted or leased to another entity² ○ ANCSA Regional or Village Corporation selected lands within National Wildlife Refuges that are not conveyed, interim conveyed, or “Tentatively Approved” ○ State selected lands within National Wildlife Refuges that are not conveyed or “Tentatively Approved”
U.S. Forest Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USFS managed lands including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Forests ○ Admiralty Island & Misty Fjords National Monuments ○ USFS lands permitted or leased to another entity² ○ ANCSA Regional or Village Corporation selected lands within National Forests that are not conveyed, interim conveyed, or “Tentatively Approved” ○ State selected lands within National Forests that are not conveyed or “Tentatively Approved”
Department of Defense Agencies⁴ including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. Army • U.S. Air Force (USAF) • U.S. Navy 	Each of these agencies is responsible for management of wildland fire on their own lands except where specific agreements exist.
Other Federal Agencies including (but not limited to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. Postal Service • U.S. Coast Guard • Federal Aviation Administration • General Services Administration • U.S. Public Health Service • National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 	Each of these agencies is responsible for management of wildland fire on their own lands except where specific agreements exist. Currently, there are no agreements in place for lands in these jurisdictions.

¹Under state statute, the State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry & Fire Protection maintains jurisdictional authority over private lands (excepting restricted Native Allotments, and Alaska Native Corporation lands conveyed under ANCSA). Private landowners may negotiate management option changes with the state.

²Federal and state permits, leases, sales contracts, and other documents that allow for private use of federal and state lands may contain information regarding wildfire protection levels and management option designation in the document or document’s stipulations. Those designations are applicable to the lands and personal property located on those lands; the issuing Jurisdictional Agency is responsible for selecting the response management option.

³In some cases, BIA authority may be managed by a contract service provider. Jurisdictional authority for lands sold out of restricted status is based on the purchaser’s status.

⁴U.S. Army Garrison Alaska (USAG Alaska) manages some lands in conjunction with the Bureau of Land Management including the Yukon and Donnelly training ranges. The BLM AFS Military Zone FMO works with USAG Alaska and BLM to determine jurisdictional and fiscal responsibility for fires on these lands. An agreement between Alaska DNR and the U.S. Air Force Joint-Base Elmendorf-Richardson describes fire management roles and responsibilities for fires occurring on the base. There are no agreements or fiscal arrangements in place for other military lands in Alaska, including the Fort Greely Missile Defense site.

Attachment 6 Protection Area Boundary Changes

Protecting Agencies may change protection boundaries within their area of responsibility or may negotiate boundary changes with other Protecting Agencies. The following procedures are designed to ensure adequate and consistent documentation of protection area boundary changes. Collaboration between all affected protecting and jurisdictional agencies is essential in the change process. Completed change packages are due to BLM AFS by March 1.

Change Process

1. The Protecting Agency(ies) involved in the boundary change will inform affected Jurisdictional Agencies of the proposed change early in the process.
2. The Protecting Agency(ies) involved in the boundary change will produce a change package including the following documentation:
 - a. Description of boundary change
 - b. Reasons for boundary change
 - c. Any agreements developed in support of the boundary change
 - d. Spatial data representing the boundary change
 - e. Summary of effects on Jurisdictional Agencies
 - f. Summary of changes to the *Statewide Operating Plan*, *AIWFMP*, or other plans or agreements made necessary by the boundary change.
3. The initiating Protecting Agency(ies) will submit approved and verified protection area boundary change packages to AICC, the Statewide Fire Planners, and BLM AFS GIS by March 1 to all three of the following inboxes:

Statewide Fire Planners: BLM_AK_AFS_FirePlanning@blm.gov

BLM AFS GIS Staff: BLM_AK_AFS_GIS@blm.gov

AICC: akacc.aircraft@firenet.gov
4. BLM AFS GIS will update the Protection Area spatial layer by April 1.
5. The Statewide Fire Planners will ensure the updated Protection Area data is submitted to the Wildland Fire Management Research, Development & Application program data team for use in systems like WFDSS NextGen, etc.
6. AICC will archive the change package for future reference.
7. Any participant in the review/change process that believes the change process was circumvented, unfairly implemented, or unduly delayed, will notify their AWFCG representative. The AWFCG is the final arbitrator for resolving procedural issues associated with the protection area change process.

Attachment 7 Protection Area Boundary Change Form

Email completed change package to all three of the following:

Statewide Fire Planners: BLM_AK_AFS_FirePlanning@blm.gov
BLM AFS GIS Staff: BLM_AK_AFS_GIS@blm.gov
AICC: akacc.aircraft@firenet.gov

The following steps have been completed by the Protecting Agency(ies):

- ☐ All affected Jurisdictional Agencies were notified.
- ☐ Attach Description of boundary change including:
 - ☐ Geographic description of boundary change including display map
 - ☐ Reasons for boundary change
 - ☐ Summary of effects on Jurisdictional Agencies
 - ☐ Summary of potential changes to the *Statewide Operating Plan*, *AIWFMP*, or other plans or agreements made necessary by the boundary change.
- ☐ Attach copies of any agreements developed in support of the boundary change
- ☐ Submit spatial data representing the boundary change including basic metadata (zipped geodatabase or zipped shapefile)

Protecting Agency

Agency _____ Administrative Unit _____
Name _____ Title _____
Email _____ Phone Number _____
Signature _____

Protecting Agency

Agency _____ Administrative Unit _____
Name _____ Title _____
Email _____ Phone Number _____
Signature _____

GIS/ map product prepared by:

Name _____ Title _____
Email _____ Phone Number _____

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The following steps were completed by the BLM AFS:

☐ The Protection Area boundary changes identified and approved above were made to the official Protection Area layer maintained by BLM AFS, the AICC Tactical Wall Map, and within WFDSS and other applications; and the change package was archived.

BLM AFS Protection Area layer updated by: _____ Date: _____

AICC Tactical Wall Map updated by: _____ Date: _____

Change archived by: _____ Date: _____

WFDSS update submitted by: _____ Date: _____

Attachment 8 Haines Area Fire Management Roles and Responsibilities

The Haines Jurisdictional Area encompasses the Haines Borough, City of Skagway, Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve, and Haines State Forest. The protection area includes other landowners including National Park Service, US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs and ANCSA Village and Regional Corporations.

In March 2017 the protection responsibility for the Haines Area was transferred from the State of Alaska to the US Forest Service (USFS), Tongass National Forest and was documented in the *Alaska Statewide Operating Plan* through the boundary change process.

Protection and jurisdictional responsibilities are outlined within the *2020 Alaska Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement* and the *Alaska Interagency Wildland Fire Management Plan*. Additional detail regarding responsibilities is included below.

US Forest Service:

- Develop/maintain cooperative agreements with local volunteer fire departments (VFDs) for mutual aid support as well as local incident requests.
- Provide safety refresher training (RT-130) for VFDs and address other training opportunities when possible.
- Access cache supplies and/or equipment as needed. Keep an inventory of used items and coordinate with State Cache Support to resupply, using incident S-numbers when appropriate.
- Communicate with local, regional, and national news organizations to provide information on fire activity, fire season severity, and other fire related topics.
- Coordinate press releases with VFDs and/or the State when appropriate to provide a consistent message to the public.
- Provide prevention signs for USFS lands. Ensure signs can be maintained/updated in a timely manner.

State of Alaska, Division of Forestry & Fire Protection:

- Provide certification (red cards) for State, local and volunteer fire department members as needed.
- To the extent possible, hire EFF firefighters for preposition or extended attack when requested by the Incident Commander or Forest Service fire management.
- Provide fitness testing as needed to maintain basic firefighter certification for State, local and VFDs.
- Manage training database (IQS) with cooperator/VFD training history.
- Collaborate with local VFDs for assistance grant opportunities.
- Maintain Haines cache facility including maintenance/upkeep, utilities, landscaping, inventory, resupply, etc.

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- Provide annual refurbish/repair for motorized equipment in cache to ensure pumps, chainsaws, etc. are in good working order.
- Coordinate with the USFS and VFDs when possible, to disseminate fire related information.
- Provide prevention signs for State lands. Coordinate with VFDs to address local needs.

USFS Public Affairs Contacts:

- Paul Robbins Jr., Tongass NF Public Affairs & Partnerships
(907) 617-2063 paul.robbs@usda.gov

USFS Fire and Aviation Management Contacts:

- Fire Duty Officer Phone: (907) 223-5659
- Erick Stahlin, Combined Fire Management Staff Officer
(907) 240-1208 erick.stahlin@usda.gov
- Eric Morgan, Tongass NF Fire Management Officer
(907) 789-6210 eric.morgan@usda.gov
- Tyler Anderson, R-10 Assistant Director, Fire Operations
(503) 260-5225 tyler.j.anderson@usda.gov
- Walter Bunt, USFS Regional Aviation Officer
(503) 515-4016/ (986) 200-9053 walter.bunt@usda.gov

State of Alaska DOF Contacts:

- Greg Staunton, Jurisdictional Agency Administrator
(907) 225-3070 greg.staunton@alaska.gov
- Greg Palmieri, Jurisdictional Agency Rep
(907) 766-2120 greg.palmieri@alaska.gov
- Phil Blydenburgh, Coastal Region Fire Management Officer
(907) 863-2014 philip.blydenburgh@alaska.gov
- Amber Rosser, Alaska DNR Cache Manager
(907) 761-6309 amber.rosser@alaska.gov
- Lily Coyle, Alaska DOF Information Officer
(907) 795-9382 lily.coyle@alaska.gov
- Sarah Saarloos, Alaska DOF Fire Staff Officer
(907) 301-0971 sarah.saarloos@alaska.gov
- Dan Govoni, Alaska DOF Fire Prevention
(907) 761-6230 dan.govoni@alaska.gov

Attachment 9 Alaska Fire Restriction Levels

Alaska Fire Restriction Levels

The purpose of this document is to provide a uniform statewide system to aid fire staff in proposing and communicating local, state, and federal fire restrictions to the public in Alaska. This interagency document is a reference guide to clarify the definitions of fire use for the public relative to general restriction levels.

Agency contacts must be identified annually to coordinate fire restrictions for their respective agency land ownership, to obtain approval within their agency, and coordinate public outreach. The contact list will be disseminated at the Spring Operations meeting each March. Public outreach and messaging must clarify, as needed, that open burning activities may require compliance with regulations from multiple agencies within one geographic area.

Table 19: Agency Fire Restrictions Points of Contact

Agency	Agency Contact	Phone	Email
Alaska Department of Natural Resources	Norm McDonald	(907) 761-6302	norman.mcdonald@alaska.gov
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Tom St. Clair	(907) 458-0221	thomas.stclair@bia.gov
Bureau of Land Management	Casey Boespflug	(907) 356-5859	cboespflug@blm.gov
Bureau of Land Management (Alternate 1)	Jared Hammatt	(907) 267-1223	jhammatt@blm.gov
Bureau of Land Management (Alternate 2)	Willie Branson	(907) 474-2226	wbranson@blm.gov
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Brad Reed	(907) 786-3985	brad_reed@fws.gov
National Park Service	Kelly Kane	(907) 644-3409/ (907) 223-3190	Kelly_Kane@nps.gov
U.S. Forest Service	Erick Stahlin	(907) 240-1208	erick.stahlin@usda.gov

Designated Area of Restrictions

Fire restrictions are implemented based on fire indices and corresponding fire danger levels with consideration for preparedness levels, resource availability, land use status, and socio-political concerns. They may be implemented statewide or directed at specific areas. Cooperating agencies will coordinate to identify the boundaries of temporal fire restriction levels prior to disseminating specific restrictions to the public. Whenever possible, fire restriction boundaries should be commonly known geographic features or administrative boundaries that are easily communicated to the public through multiple media channels including verbal and visual methods.

Legal Authorities

Individual agencies remain responsible for implementing restrictions within their jurisdiction (see **Table 18: Jurisdictional Agencies based on Ownership/Land Status**) according to their own policies and procedures. Generally, the authority to implement or rescind fire restrictions resides with an Agency Administrator or other public official, and fire staff are responsible for coordinating the level of restriction needed and outreach to the public. Reference [Alaska Fire Restrictions](#) for the statewide compilation by jurisdiction.

Restriction Levels

The restriction levels are relative categories used for the application of fire restrictions when multiple agencies are experiencing very high to extreme fire danger and/or limited resource availability across a large geographic area. These levels are not defined by statute or regulation. Designation of the level is made by agreement between agency authorities and line officers recommending protections.

Restriction Level Descriptions

Table 20 outlines what activities are prohibited and allowed during the levels of restrictions. All activities listed here are subject to private, local, state, federal, and native trust burning requirements and limitations.

Table 20: Alaska Fire Restriction Level Descriptions

Activity	No Restrictions	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Notes/Reference
Burning of brush/debris piles, use of burn barrels, burning of lawns and other types of open burning which may be regulated under a state or local burn permitting system.	Allowed ¹	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	¹ Subject to landowner, Alaska DNR, Alaska DEC, and local permitting requirements and limitations. This activity is generally prohibited on federally administered lands but subject to local jurisdiction approval.
Campfires in unimproved or dispersed camp sites, such as gravel bars, beaches, and remote/backcountry locations.	Allowed	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	
Campfires in designated campgrounds and fire rings.	Allowed	Allowed ²	Prohibited	Prohibited	² In Level 1, campfires must be 3 feet or less in diameter with flame lengths no more than 2 feet high.
Cooking and warming devices that operate using charcoal briquettes, wood pellets, or any other exposed fuel source that <u>cannot be immediately shut off</u> via a commercially manufactured and installed off/on switch or fuel flow shut off valve.	Allowed	Allowed	Prohibited	Prohibited	
Commercially manufactured cooking and warming devices that can be immediately shut off with an installed off/on switch or fuel flow shut off valve.	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Prohibited	
Any other activity that may involve the use or creation of an open flame for burning including DEC approved waste disposal sites, gas and oil flares, outdoor shooting ranges, live fire training undertaken by a registered fire department, outdoor licensed food vendors, etc.	Jurisdictional Discretion	Jurisdictional Discretion	Jurisdictional Discretion	Jurisdictional Discretion	Shall be at the discretion of the government agency having jurisdictional oversight.
The sale and personal and/or commercial use of fireworks	Per local ordinance or State Fire Marshal's office	Per local ordinance or State Fire Marshal's office	Per local ordinance or State Fire Marshal's office	Per local ordinance or State Fire Marshal's office	Subject to borough or municipality ordinance and landowner restrictions. If none apply, under all Levels it shall be at the discretion of the State Fire Marshal's office in areas where the Department of Natural Resources has declared the wildfire danger to be high, very high, or extreme, or there are depleted firefighting resources (Reference 13AAC 50.025 and International Fire Code 5608.11.14).

Attachment 10 Alaska Native Organizations & Lands

Alaska Regional & Village Native Corporations (ANCSA Corporations)

Alaska Native Corporations were established in 1971 when the United States Congress passed the [*Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act \(ANCSA\)*](#). ANCSA was designed to settle land and financial claims made by Alaska Natives and provided for the establishment of 13 Regional Corporations and more than 200 Village Corporations to administer those claims. Many of the Village Corporations have merged with other Village Corporations or into their parent Regional Corporation since that time. ANCSA Corporations are for profit entities. Both Regional (with the exception of the 13th Regional Corporation later established for Alaska Natives living outside Alaska) and Village Corporations have selected land in and around Native villages throughout the state in proportion to their enrolled populations. Most of these lands have been conveyed to the ANCSA Corporations; however, some selected lands remain under federal ownership. In most cases, only surface rights have been conveyed to Village Corporations. Regional Corporations own the subsurface rights of both their own conveyances and of those of the Village Corporations.

FIRE MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS FOR ANCSA CORPORATION LANDS

The [*1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act \(43 U.S.C. 1620\(e\)\)*](#) as amended by the [*1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act \(16 U.S.C. 1409\)*](#) states:

Public lands status of real property interests exempt from real estate taxes for purposes of Federal highway and education laws; Federal fire protection services for real property interests without cost. Real property interests conveyed pursuant to this chapter to a Native individual, Native group, corporation organized under section 1613(h)(3) of this title, or Village or Regional Corporation shall, so long as the fee therein remains not subject to State or local taxes on real estate, continue to be regarded as public lands for the purpose of computing the Federal share of any highway project pursuant to Title 23, as amended and supplemented, for the purpose of the *Johnson-O'Malley Act of April 16, 1934, as amended (25 U.S.C.A. section 452)*, and for the purpose of *Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress (64 Stat. 967, 1100)*. **So long as there are no substantial revenues from such lands, they shall continue to receive wildland fire protection services from the United States at no cost.**

[*Department of the Interior Manual 620 Chapter 5.3 \(PDF\)*](#) delegates BLM the responsibility to provide cost-effective wildland fire suppression services on Alaska Native lands:

- 5.3 Program Requirements.** Nothing in this chapter relieves heads of bureaus/offices of management responsibility and accountability for activities occurring on their respective lands.
- A. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) maintains and operates the DOI wildland fire suppression organization in Alaska with the primary intention of providing cost-effective suppression services and minimizing unnecessary duplication of suppression systems for DOI bureaus/offices. The BLM provides statewide mobility of wildland fire resources.
 - B. The BLM Alaska Fire Service (BLM AFS) is authorized to provide safe, cost-effective wildland fire response consistent with approved land, natural and cultural resource management plans on DOI administered land and on lands that require protection under the *Alaska*

Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), as amended (43 U.S.C.1620(e)), hereinafter referred to as Native lands.

- C. The BLM AFS executes these services within the framework of approved fire management plans or within the mutually agreed upon standards established by the respective land managers or owners.
- D. Wildland fire response services and other fire management activities provided on Native lands under the authority of ANCSA will consider Native lands managers on an equal basis with Federal land managers.
- E. Each bureau/office will conduct non-response wildland fire management activities such as planning, education, and prevention, fuels management, establishing wildfire response strategies, and setting priorities for the wildfire response organization on respective bureau lands.

Based on this direction:

- ANCSA Corporations are considered the Jurisdictional Agency for surface lands that have been conveyed to them and are annually given the opportunity to validate or change the AIWFMP Fire Management Options for those lands.
- ANCSA Corporation lands are treated as DOI lands for the purpose of cost-apportionment (Table 8: Wildfire Fiscal Responsibility by Jurisdiction).
- BLM AFS provides liaisons to the ANCSA Corporations to facilitate fire notifications and the WFDSS decision support process. FMOs and BLM AFS liaisons will coordinate to ensure ANCSA Corporations are informed about fires occurring on or threatening their lands and are represented in fire management decisions.
 - BLM AFS Zone FMOs serve as the liaisons for all incidents involving ANCSA Corporation lands in their BLM AFS Protection Zone. BLM AFS Zone FMOs are the WFDSS fiscal/jurisdictional signatory for incidents costing less than \$5 million in DOI funds. The BLM State FMO/AFS Manager is the WFDSS signatory for incidents in the zones costing \$5 million or more in DOI funds.
 - The BLM AFS Military Zone FMO serves as the liaison for all incidents involving ANCSA Corporation lands in DOF Protection within the Tok, Delta and Fairbanks Areas. The BLM AFS Military Zone FMO serves as the liaison and WFDSS fiscal/jurisdictional signatory for incidents costing less than \$5 million in DOI funds. The BLM State FMO/AFS Manager is the WFDSS signatory for incidents in these areas costing \$5 million or more in DOI funds.
 - The BLM AFS South Zone Fire Management Specialist serves as the liaison for all incidents involving ANCSA Corporation lands in USFS protection or in DOF Protection within the Copper River, Mat-Su, Kenai-Kodiak, and Southwest Areas. The BLM AFS South Zone Fire Management Specialist serves as the liaison and WFDSS fiscal/jurisdictional signatory for incidents in these areas costing less than

\$5 million in DOI funds. The BLM State FMO/AFS Manager is the WFDSS signatory for incidents in these areas costing \$5 million or more in DOI funds.

Tribal Governments

There are 229 federally recognized tribes in Alaska. Most have tribal councils as their governing bodies. There is a variety of names for these councils including Native council,' 'Tribal council,' 'IRA council,' 'village council,' and 'traditional council.' All of these refer to the governing body of a tribe. Tribes and Tribal Governments are distinct from ANCSA Regional and Village Corporations.

Even though ANCSA places its land entitlement with the ANCSA Corporations, most Tribes in Alaska own some land. Tribes have acquired land through various means including purchases, gifts, and through land transfers from ANCSA Corporations and cities. Tribally owned parcels range from small lots to large tracts transferred from ANCSA Corporations. Tribally owned lands are generally in fee simple status and in Alaska, are not considered held in Trust for jurisdictional purposes (meaning they are categorized as private land for the purposes for fire jurisdiction).

FIRE MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS FOR TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

Tribal governments in Alaska have all the immunities and privileges available to other federally acknowledged Indian Tribes by virtue of their government-to-government relationship with the United States as well as the responsibilities, powers, limitations and obligations of such Tribes.

Although many Tribally owned lands in Alaska are in fee simple status, and fire management responsibilities are not identified in *ANCSA*, *ANILCA*, or *620 DM 5.3*, Tribal lands owned by the Venetie Indian And Neets Ai Corporation are currently treated similarly to ANCSA Corporation lands for fire management purposes. See **Fire Management Considerations for ANCSA Corporation Lands** above.

Federally Administered Indian Trust Lands (including Native Allotments)

Federally administered Indian trust lands in Alaska include the Annette Island Indian Reservation, some Town Site lots created under the *1891 Townsite Act*, and some tribally owned lands that are in trust status.

In addition, restricted-title Alaska Native allotments are treated as trust lands for the purpose of fire protection. A Native allotment is a parcel or parcels of land, totaling up to 160 acres, conveyed by restricted deed to an Alaska Native under the terms and conditions of the *Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906* and 1956 amendment; and the *Alaska Native Veteran Allotment Act of 1998*. 43 U.S.C. §§ 357, 357a, 357b.

FIRE MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS FOR FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED INDIAN TRUST LANDS

Department of the Interior Manual 620 Chapter 5.3 delegates wildland fire suppression services for DOI administered lands (including trust lands) to BLM. These services are provided by BLM AFS, and by the State of Alaska and USFS through the *Alaska Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement* ([Alaska Master Agreement](#)).

The BIA serves as the Jurisdictional Agency for all Indian Trust lands in Alaska. The BIA Regional Fire Management Officer is the primary notification point-of-contact for all trust lands that are impacted or threatened by wildland fire.

Some of the 229 federally recognized Tribes in Alaska have compacted with the BIA through their Tribal governments to become a service provider for some allotment owners that are members of the Tribe. Compacted Tribal governments provide a point of contact, and valuable and pertinent local information for suppression agencies. Some Tribal governments have joined into non-profit consortiums to pool resources and provide a better service to the tribal members they represent.

Currently, three such consortiums are AWFCG members:

- [Tanana Chiefs Conference](#) (TCC)
- [Chugachmiut](#)
- [Association of Village Council Presidents](#) (AVCP)

Other consortiums include:

- [Copper River Native Association](#)
- [Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association](#)
- [Arctic Slope Native Association](#)
- Kawerak, Inc.
- [Bristol Bay Native Association](#)
- [Cook Inlet Tribal Council](#)
- [Kodiak Area Native Association](#)
- [Maniilaq Association](#)
- [Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska](#)

The level of service provided will vary from one service provider to the next. BIA serves as the service provider for trust lands where no Tribal or consortium service provider has compacted services. Notwithstanding the compacting process, the BIA never relinquishes its trust responsibility as the Jurisdictional Agency for trust and restricted-title lands, as long as they remain in trust or in restricted status.

Service providers are responsible for:

- Serving as an additional point of contact (a resource advisor) for Protecting Agencies for fire management concerns regarding allotments identified in their service area.
- Maintaining site-specific information for allotments identified in their service area.
- Assisting the Protecting Agency in the protection of trust lands during an ongoing incident.
- Serving as Resource Advisors for the suppression efforts affecting allotments identified in their area.

ALASKA MASTER COOPERATIVE WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT AND STAFFORD ACT RESPONSE AGREEMENT
2025 ALASKA STATEWIDE OPERATING PLAN

Attachment 11 Cross-billing Timeline

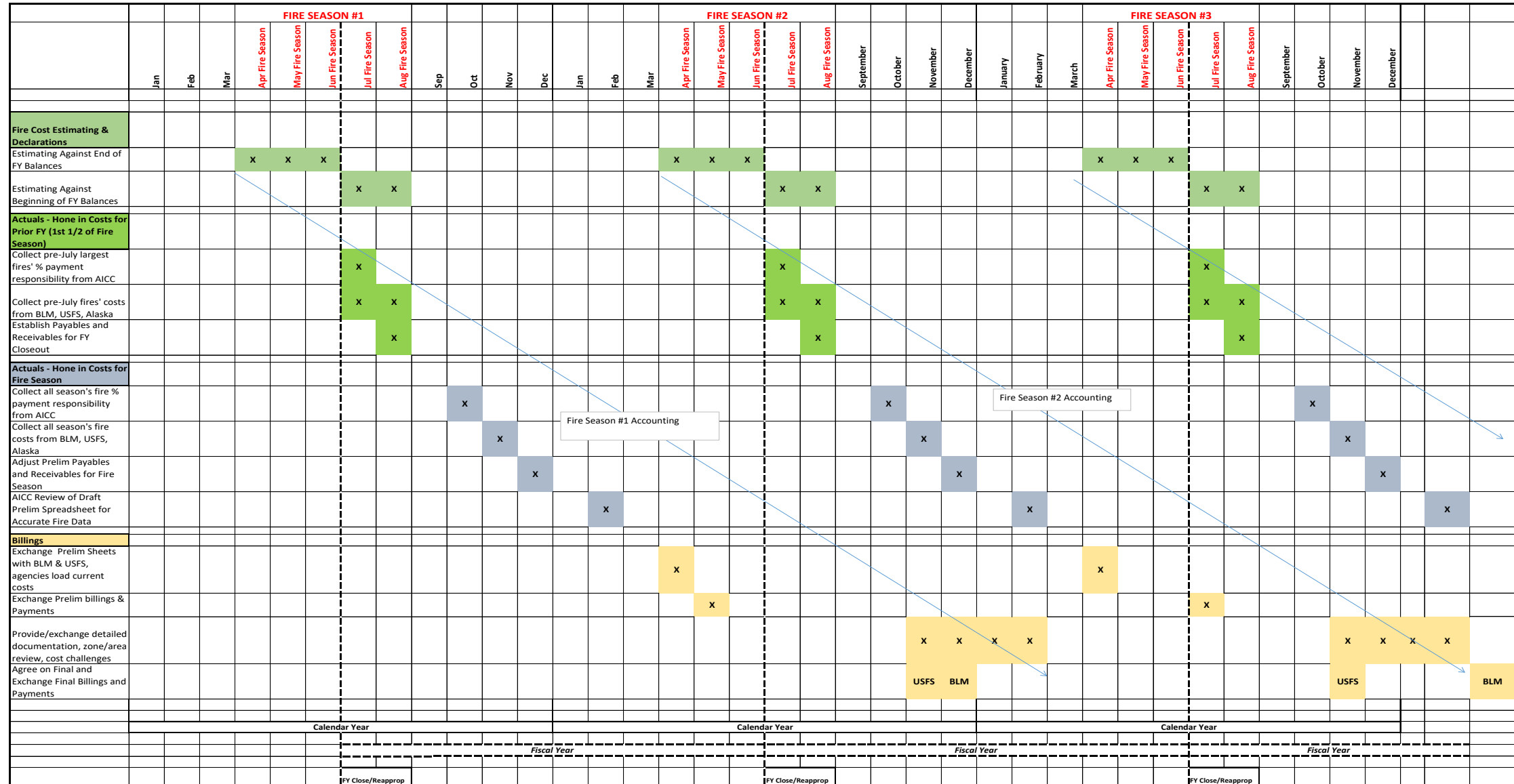


Figure 12: Alaska Cross-billing Timeline