

*Alaska*

# Agency Administrator's Reference Guide

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## Introduction

### Objective

The objective of this reference guide is to provide background information and reference materials for use by the Agency Administrators to assist them in effectively managing a complex incident.

### Agency Administrator – Defined

An Agency Administrator is the managing officer, or designee, of the agency, division, or jurisdiction having statutory responsibility for incident mitigation and management including the authority to give direction, make decisions, enter into agreements, and commit resources and funding.

In Alaska, the Agency Administrator function is unique due to the relationship between Jurisdictional and Protecting agencies:

- Jurisdictional Agencies have overall land and resource management responsibility for a specific geographical or functional area as provided by federal or state law.
- Protecting Agencies are responsible for providing and coordinating safe, cost- effective emergency wildland fire suppression services within a specific geographical area pursuant to its responsibility as specified and provided by law, policy, contract, or cooperative agreement.

Agency Administrators from both entities are responsible for providing strategic direction, delegating authority, and evaluating incident management.

Jurisdictional Agency Administrators in Alaska include Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Refuge Managers, National Park Service (NPS) Park Superintendents, United States Forest Service (USFS) Forest Supervisors, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Field Managers, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Regional Fire Management Officer, Alaska Department of Natural Resources-Division of Forestry (DOF) Regional Forester, and the BLM-Alaska Fire Service (AFS) Military Zone Fire and South Zone Management Officers (for Native Corporations).

Protecting Agency Administrators include BLM AFS Zone Fire Management Officers, Alaska DOF Regional Forester, and USFS Forest Supervisors. Note that some administrators serve in Jurisdictional and Protecting roles. For more information and resources for Line Officers, please visit the Wildland Fire Management Research, Development and Application Line Officer Resources page at; [https://wfmrda.nwcg.gov/line\\_officer\\_resources.php](https://wfmrda.nwcg.gov/line_officer_resources.php)

### Alaska Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management & Stafford Act Response Agreement

This [Agreement](#) between the BIA, BLM, FWS, NPS, USFS, and the DOF documents the commitment of the agencies to improve efficiency by facilitating the coordination and exchange of personnel, equipment, supplies, services, and funds among the agencies in sustaining wildland fire management activities. This includes prevention, preparedness, communication and education, fuels treatment and hazard mitigation, fire planning, response strategies, tactics and alternatives,

suppression and post-fire rehabilitation and restoration. It is also the basis from which the Department of Interior (DOI) agencies implement DOI Manual 620 and for the Forest Service to implement Forest Service Manual 5100.

### **Alaska Statewide Annual Operating Plan (AOP)**

This [Plan](#) (Fire Management Policy and Planning-Alaska Interagency Policy and Planning-Alaska Master Agreement and Annual Operating Plan) addresses issues affecting cooperation, interagency working relationships and protocols, financial arrangements, and joint activities between the agencies identified in the Master Cooperative Agreement.

### **Alaska Interagency Wildland Fire Management Plan (AIWFMP)**

This [Plan](#) (Fire Management Policy and Planning-Alaska Interagency Policy and Planning-Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan) specifies direction for the initial response to a wildland fire that is based on the management option designation and provides guidelines to jurisdictional and protecting agencies for decision support requirements as the complexity of a wildland fire increases. The purpose of this plan is to promote a cooperative, consistent, cost-effective, interagency approach to wildland fire management and it is the interagency reference for wildland fire operational information. For agency specific fire management plans contact the Jurisdictional Fire Management Officers (FMO) or they can be found on the Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC) at <https://fire.ak.blm.gov/administration/aaguide.php>

### **Alaska Interagency Mobilization Guide**

This [Guide](#) (Fire Management Policy and Planning-Alaska Interagency Policy and Planning-Alaska Interagency Mobilization Guide) identifies policy and agreements that establish the standard procedures that guide the operations of multi-agency/jurisdictional logistical support activities. This guide is intended to promote uniformity of logistical support communications, to facilitate interagency dispatch coordination, and to ensure that timely and cost effective support services are provided.

## **Alaska Wildland Fire Coordinating Group- AWFCG**

### **AWFCG MISSION**

The AWFCG fosters safety, cooperation, coordination, collaboration and communication for wildland fire management and related-activities in the State of Alaska. The AWFCG is the leadership focus for planning and implementing interagency fire management statewide.

### **ORGANIZATION**

The Member Representatives, Officers, Committees, and Groups make up the organization of the Coordinating Group. Each member agency/organization must designate an official representative to serve as an AWFCG member. Participation in Committees and Groups is encouraged, but optional. Committees and groups may have members who are not affiliated with AWFCG, but have interest or expertise that benefit the Committee or Group.

## MEMBERSHIP

The AWFCG membership is composed of the following agencies and organizations:

- State of Alaska
  - Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC)
  - Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G)
  - Department of Natural Resources (ADNR)
- United States Department of the Interior (USDI)
  - Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
  - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
  - National Park Service (NPS)
  - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
  - U. S. Forest Service (USFS)
- Alaska Native Representatives
  - Chugachmiut (consortium)
  - Association of Village Council Presidents (consortium) (AVCP)
  - Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC)
- Structural Fire Departments and Other Organizations
  - Anchorage Fire Department (AFD)

## Initial and Extended Attack

### Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) Fire Initiation

The Integrated Reporting of Wildland-Fire Information (IRWIN) service will automatically upload fires from dispatch systems (Fire Beans and fires within State and USFS protection from the Integrated Fire Management system (IFM) directly to Wildland Decision Support System (WFDSS). The Protecting Agency is responsible for ensuring that new fires are correctly initiated in WFDSS by insuring the correct information is populated from IRWIN. Most fire information (point of origin, size, and start date) will be automatically updated in WFDSS as conditions change (and therefore will not be editable in WFDSS). AFS will provide manual updates for fires in their protection. If there are concerns or questions regarding this basic fire information, they should be directed to the protecting agencies' dispatch center or FMO. 'WFDSS Ownership' permissions for a fire should be claimed directly from the 'Information' tab by the Jurisdictional Agency, and should be shared as appropriate with additional Jurisdictions. 'Approval' permissions should be granted to the Jurisdictional Agency Administrator(s), the Protecting Agency Administrator, and the Fiscally Responsible Agency Administrator, or as negotiated between the parties. Additional WFDSS documentation, including initiation of a decision, will be based on the policy/ discretion of the Approving Agency(s).

## Fire Notifications

Jurisdiction	Unit Description	Jurisdictional Contact(s)
ANCSA Regional or Village Corporation	In AFS Protection	Appropriate Native Corporation Contact
	In DOF Protection (TAS, DOF, FAS)	Appropriate Native Corporation Contact + AFS Military Zone FMO (Fiscal Authority and Jurisdictional Representative)
	In DOF Protection (SWS, MSS, KKS, CRS) & in USFS Protection	Appropriate Native Corporation Contact + AFS South Zone FMO (Fiscal Authority and Jurisdictional Representative)
Tribal Lands	In AFS Protection	Appropriate Tribal Contact
	In DOF Protection (TAS, DOF, FAS)	Appropriate Tribal Contact + AFS Military Zone FMO (Fiscal Authority and Jurisdictional Representative)
	In DOF Protection (SWS, MSS, KKS, CRS)	Appropriate Tribal Contact + AFS South Zone FMO (Fiscal Authority and Jurisdictional Representative)
BIA (Native Allotments, Reservations, and other Trust lands)	In AFS Protection	BIA Regional Fire Management Officer
	In DOF Protection (TAS, DOF, FAS)	BIA Regional Fire Management Officer + AFS Military Zone FMO (Fiscal Authority)
	In DOF Protection (SWS, MSS, KKS, CRS)	BIA Regional Fire Management Officer + AFS South Zone FMO (Fiscal Authority)

Jurisdiction	Unit Description	Jurisdictional Contact(s)	
BLM	BLM Anchorage District Field Offices	BLM-AFS South Zone FMO	
	BLM Fairbanks District Field Offices	BLM Fairbanks District FMO	
NPS <sup>1</sup>	Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve	NPS Eastern Parks FMO	
	Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve		
	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve (Tok Protection Area)	NPS Eastern Parks FMO + AFS Military Zone FMO (Fiscal Authority)	
	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve (Copper River Protection Area)	NPS Eastern Parks FMO + AFS South Zone FMO (Fiscal Authority)	
	Kobuk Valley National Park	NPS Western Parks FMO	
	Noatak National Preserve		
	Bering Land Bridge National Preserve		
	Cape Krusenstern National Monument		
	Denali National Park and Preserve (Tanana Protection Zone)		
	Denali National Park and Preserve (Fairbanks Protection Area)		NPS Western Parks FMO + AFS Military Zone FMO (Fiscal Authority)
	Denali National Park and Preserve (Mat-Su Protection Area)		NPS Western Parks FMO + AFS South Zone FMO (Fiscal Authority)
	Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	NPS Regional Fire Management Officer + appropriate Park staff + AFS South Zone FMO (Fiscal Authority)	
	Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve		
	Katmai National Park and Preserve		
	Kenai Fjords National Park		
Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park			

Jurisdiction	Unit Description	Jurisdictional Contact(s)
	Sitka National Historic Park	
	Alagnak Wild River	
	Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve	

<sup>1</sup>When a wildfire occurs on in-holdings (Native and State Selected lands, Native allotments, Native corporation lands, and private lands) within the boundaries of a National Park or Wildlife Refuge, the appropriate park or refuge fire staff will be notified.

USFWS <sup>1</sup>	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	FWS Eastern Interior FMO
	Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge	
	Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge	
	Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge	
	Kenai National Wildlife Refuge	FWS Southern FMO + AFS South Zone FMO (Fiscal Authority)
	Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge	
	Togiak National Wildlife Refuge	
	Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge	
	Innoko National Wildlife Refuge	FWS Western Interior FMO + AFS South Zone FMO (Fiscal Authority)
	Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge	FWS Western Interior FMO
	Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge	
	Selawik National Wildlife Refuge	
	Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge	FWS Regional Fire Management Coordinator + AFS South Zone FMO (Fiscal Authority)
	Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge	
	Becharof National Wildlife Refuge	
Izembek National Wildlife Refuge		

USFS	Chugach National Forest	USFS Chugach NF FMO
	Admiralty Island National Monument	
	Tongass National Forest	USFS Tongass NF FMO
	Misty Fiords National Monument	
Dept. of Defense	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER)	Mat-Su Area Forester & Appropriate USAF Fire Chief
	U.S. Army-Alaska	AFS Military Zone FMO, who will notify the appropriate Army Fire Chief, Natural Resource Specialist and Installation Range Manager
	Clear Air Force Station & Eielson Air Force Base	Appropriate USAF Fire Chief
	Other Department of Defense lands	Area/Zone FMO is responsible for determining the appropriate contacts
Other Federal	including (but not limited to): U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Coast Guard, Federal Aviation Administration, General Services Administration, U.S. Public Health Service, National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Area/Zone FMO is responsible for determining the appropriate contacts
State of Alaska	State & Private lands	DNR Regional Forester
	Borough and Municipal Lands	DNR Regional Forester + appropriate Borough/Municipal contact

Table 1 Fire Notifications

The federal agencies are mandated to use WFDSS to document fire occurrence on their lands and lands for which they have the responsibility to provide fire protection (Alaska Native regional and village corporation lands and Native Allotments). In most cases, a phone call suffices for

notification. For incidents on state, private and municipal lands, a phone call is also sufficient for notification.

Alaska Department of Fire and Aviation Chief of Fire and Aviation-Tom Kurth 370 Airport Way Fairbanks, AK 99709-4699 Work Phone: (907) 451-2675	Bureau of Indian Affairs Regional Fire Management Officer-Jason Dollard 709 W. 9 <sup>th</sup> Street Room 338A 25520 Juneau, AK 99801 Work Phone: (907) 586-7404
Bureau of Land Management Manager, Alaska Fire Service-Kent Slaughter PO Box 35005 1541 Gaffney Road Fairbanks, AK 99703 Work Phone: (907) 356-5506	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Regional Fire Management Coordinator- Doug Alexander 1011 East Tudor Road MS 238 Anchorage, AK 99503 Work Phone: (907) 786-3497
National Park Service Regional Fire Management Officer- Chuck Russel (Jennifer Barnes Acting until mid July 907-455-0652) 240 W. 5 <sup>th</sup> Ave. Anchorage, AK 99501 Work Phone: (907) 644-3409	U.S. Forest Service Regional Director Fire, Fuels and Aviation- John Giller 1220 Southwest Third Ave. Portland, OR 97206 Work Phone: (202) 834-6998

Table 2 Alaska Agency Leads Fire Contacts

A Fire Notification Form (Appendix D) <https://fire.ak.blm.gov/administration/aaguide.php>) has been developed to assist in ensuring certain criteria for each incident has been met. Some jurisdictional units have requested that the Fire Notification Form be used in addition to the WFDSS entry. This form may be used to notify Alaska Native Regional and Village Corporations, local governments, or other agencies/entities not normally associated with fire activity.

### Non-Standard Responses

During the initial fire notification, the protecting agency may recommend or the jurisdictional agency may request either an increased or decreased level of suppression on a fire regardless of the fire management option. If the protection agency deems the request or action to be unsafe or not feasible this will be documented as well. The decision and rationale for the request and the action taken will be documented. The written record of this authorization must satisfy the managing jurisdictional agency wildland fire policy documentation and timeframe requirements. This is accomplished using an approved decision in WFDSS.

### Fire Perimeter Requirements

Fire perimeters will be submitted by the protecting agency to the Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC) for all fires that escape initial attack and all ongoing fires 10 acres or greater. The Agencies will negotiate a timeline for fire perimeter updates and document that agreement in WFDSS. Final fire perimeters for all fires greater than 10 acres should be submitted to AICC for inclusion in the GIS Fire History database. The [AICC Fire Perimeter Upload Instructions](#) (Appendix C) provide guidance on how to upload the perimeter information to the AICC database. Jurisdictional

Agencies have the option to update an incident perimeter after fire season by submitting annual updates to AICC.

## Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment

Wildfires are typed by complexity, from Type 5 (least complex) to Type 1 (most complex). The [Indicators of Incident complexity](#) (Appendix C) provides a list of indicators by complexity type to assist agencies in identifying when an assessment is necessary. Complexity is determined by completing a [Risk and Complexity Assessment](#) (RCA) (Appendix D). The RCA assists personnel with evaluating the situation, objectives, risks, and management considerations of an incident and recommends the appropriate organization necessary to manage the incident.

In Alaska, the evaluation of complexity for Type 3, 4, and 5 fires will typically be completed by the protecting agency with an evaluation of the indicators of incident complexity. When this evaluation begins to indicate that the complexity has increased to the Type 2 or Type 1 level, the protecting agency will initiate a more formal evaluation using the RCA in coordination and consultation with the jurisdictional agency. This evaluation should be completed in WFDSS for documentation as frequently as appropriate.

## Known Sites Database

The Known Sites Database (KSD) is a password protected dataset of sites to assist fire managers with wildland fire decision-making and planning. There are two primary sources of site information included in the KSD:

- The jurisdictional agency inventory and assessments are directly submitted to the AFS KSD Steward for immediate incorporation into the KSD.
- The protecting agency provides inventory and assessments to the AFS KSD Steward through the known sites clearinghouse which is a preliminary dataset subject to approval by the jurisdiction agency's administrative unit on which the sites reside.

Username and passwords to access KSD can be requested through the AFS KSD Steward at (907) 356-5587.

## Alaska ICS-209 Incident Status Summary

The ICS-209 is used for reporting specific information on incidents of significance. It is designed to provide a daily snapshot of the wildland fire management situation and individual incident information which include cost, critical resource needs, fire behavior, size, etc. In conjunction with other sources of information, the ICS-209 is used by managers to determine the priority of an incident and allocation of scarce resources. The ICS-209 is now available for all risk incidents. The [ICS-209 User Guide](#) (Appendix C) is developed for dispatchers, managers, and incident management teams. The flowchart found in Appendix C is a helpful guide to determine when an ICS-209 must be submitted in Alaska.

## Alaska Multi-Agency Coordination Group (AMAC)

### AMAC Mission

The AMAC provides a forum to discuss strategic actions to be taken to ensure that an adequate number of resources are available to meet the anticipated needs. AMAC considers agency-specific fire management priorities, addresses politically and publicly sensitive issues that are common to all in an interagency format, and provides mutual support to NMAC.

### The AMAC functions include:

- Establish priorities for allocation of resources
- State and federal disaster response or coordination
- Political interfaces
- Information flow to the public, the media and involved agencies
- Strategic actions in anticipation of future needs
- Identification and resolution of issues common to all parties
- Protection objectives revisions / Non-standard responses
- Prescribed Fire Activity authorizations at PL4&5
- Burning restrictions suggestions
- Coordination with NMAC

### Organization

The AMAC group does not direct the Incident or Area Command(s) or Protection Agency who retain the authority and responsibility for on the ground management of the incident organization.

The roles and responsibilities of the AMAC representatives are as follows:

1. Prioritize fire management incidents.
2. Provide guidance on the allocation or re-allocation of scarce/limited resources among incidents to assure safe, productive, wildland fire management activities commensurate with the priorities identified. The AMAC group may directly re-allocate scarce/limited resources.

### AMAC Membership

Members must have delegated authority to represent and make commitments on behalf of their agency. The AMAC will be comprised of one representative from each of the following agencies/entities:

- Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry
- United States Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Indian Affairs
- DOI Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Fire Service
- DOI Fish and Wildlife Service
- DOI National Park Service
- United State Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
- Native Corporation (one statewide representative)
- Alaska Interagency Coordination Center

National Multi- Agency Coordination Group.

## Escaped Initial Attack/Extended Attack

When fires exceed initial attack resource capability, it is critical that agency administrators develop and communicate timely, sound risk management-based decisions for management of those fires. The [Decision making for wildfires: A guide for applying a risk management process at the incident level](#) publication (WFDSS Appendix E and <https://www.treesearch.fs.fed.us/pubs/43638>) is a helpful pre-season tool for agency administrators to study and practice the art and science of sound wildland fire decision-making.

Decisions for fires that escape initial attack (extended attack and Type 1, 2 or 3 for BIA) or are being managed for multiple objectives require a published decision and fires will be documented using the [WFDSS](#). These published decisions will support the strategic objectives defined by the Jurisdictional Agency. Appendix E contains a series of training documents for review and use during the decision making process. The [WFDSS training website](#) also provides these training documents and additional decision and modeling learning resources.

For all incidents:

- Public and firefighter safety issues are the primary considerations.
- If a published WFDSS decision is required, the Protecting Agency will assist in the completion of a Risk Management Assessment. The Protecting Agency will authorize and provide oversight for all incident resources regardless of the complexity level.
- The operational guidelines for special management considerations are contained in the AIWFMP and/or in Unit Fire Management Plans and will be included in the decision documentation in WFDSS.

The jurisdictional agency(s) will develop the incident objectives and incident requirements in coordination with the protecting agency. Together they will identify the courses of action. The incident objectives and requirements will be communicated to the Incident Commander through a Delegation of Authority ([Appendix D](#)). There are several critical issues that should be addressed in the objectives and requirements described in the WFDSS. A checklist of these items is found in the WFDSS Appendix. It is critical for Agency Administrators to provide the Delegation of Authorities and the development of the incident objectives, incident requirements, and the course of action in a timely manner.

WFDSS decisions document objectives and requirements, fiscal cost estimates, and a course of action for an incident. For all DOI agencies, the level of WFDSS authorization approval is based on the cost estimate for the incident and the incident type (1, 2, 3, 4 or 5) for the USFS. The decision-making process requires a collaborative effort by all of the agencies responsible for these components:

- Jurisdictional Agency(s) are responsible for identifying strategic objectives and management requirements based on their unique land and resource management priorities.

- The Fiscally Responsible Agency (AFS has fiscal approval authority for non-BLM DOI lands, Alaska Native Corporation lands, and Native Allotments) is responsible for providing cost oversight and direction.
- The Protecting Agency is responsible for developing an implementable course of action that meets objectives, complies with management requirements, and remains within budget constraints.

Unless otherwise negotiated by responsible agencies, WFDSS decisions will be approved by all affected Jurisdictional Agencies, the Fiscally Responsible Agency, and the Protecting Agency as described in Chapter 2 and Chapter 11 of the *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations* and in Table 5 of the *Alaska Master Cooperative Wildland Fire and Stafford Act Response Agreement* ([Appendix A](#)).

A new WFDSS decision is required when:

- The Periodic Assessment indicates the Course of Action is no longer valid;
- The fire moves beyond the Planning area;
- The incident exceeds the established agency threshold for approval authority (cost or complexity);
- The Risk and Complexity Assessment indicates that the incident exceeds existing management capability.

## Extended Attack (Type 3) and Complex Incidents (Type 1 and 2)

	Jurisdictional Agency Administrator (AA)	Jurisdictional Agency FMO (Strategic Direction)	Protecting Agency FMO (Operational Control)
WFDSS	<p>WFDSS documentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provide FMO with agency direction and concerns</li> <li>➤ Complete Validation</li> <li>➤ Approve Decision</li> <li>➤ Complete Periodic Assessment</li> </ul>	<p>Collaborate with protecting agency to develop WFDSS components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Strategic Objectives</li> <li>➤ Management Requirements</li> <li>➤ Planning Area</li> <li>➤ Incident Objectives</li> <li>➤ Management Constraints</li> <li>➤ Courses of Action</li> </ul>	<p>Collaborate with jurisdictional agency to complete WFDSS components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Incident Information</li> <li>➤ Risk and Complexity Assessment</li> <li>➤ Courses of Action</li> <li>➤ Cost Analysis</li> <li>➤ Maps</li> </ul>
Delegation of Authority to IMT (Type 1, 2 or 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Sign a Delegation of Authority jointly with other affected agencies.</li> <li>➤ Sign new Delegation of Authority as necessary.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Jointly develop Delegation of Authority to IMT with protecting agency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Jointly develop and sign Delegation of Authority to IMT.</li> <li>➤ Supervise and support IMT</li> </ul>
Agency-specific information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Meet agency-specific political, public and media information needs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provide information to agency offices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Meet agency-specific political, public and media information needs.</li> </ul>
Inter-agency communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Maintain communications with the agency rep. on the Alaska Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (AMAC).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Communicate issues and concerns to protecting agency FMO.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Routinely update Jurisdictional Agencies on fire status.</li> <li>➤ Communicate issues and concerns to IMT.</li> </ul>
Other Delegations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Assign Resource Advisors as needed.</li> <li>➤ Assign and provide a written Delegation to an Agency Administrator Representative as needed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Assign Resource Advisors as needed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Assign protecting agency Liaison for Lower 48 IMT as needed.</li> </ul>
Briefings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Participate in IMT in-briefing and close-out.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Participate in IMT in-briefing and close-out.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Conduct IMT in-briefing and close-out.</li> <li>➤ Notify jurisdictional agencies of date, time and place of briefings.</li> </ul>
Establish Incident Command Post (ICP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ When location is on Jurisdictional Agency's land, approve final location</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Facilitate selection and approval of ICP location</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Recommend location and facilitate approval through jurisdictional agency.</li> </ul>
Reporting Requirements		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Complete agency-specific reports.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Complete interagency reporting requirements as directed in the Alaska Interagency Mobilization Guide.</li> </ul>

	Jurisdictional Agency Administrator (AA)	Jurisdictional Agency FMO (Strategic Direction)	Protecting Agency FMO (Operational Control)
Suppression Repairs	➤ Ensure Suppression Repair Plan is completed and meets agency needs.	➤ Develop suppression repair standards.	➤ Direct IMT or resources assigned to complete Suppression Repairs to identified standards.
Fiscal issues	➤ Consider fiscal consequences in agency direction and delegation	➤ Review cost containment strategies	➤ Order IBA as required. ➤ Resolve any issues prior to IMT release.
IMT Evaluation	➤ Contribute feedback to protecting agency FMO.	➤ Contribute feedback to protecting agency FMO.	➤ Develop the evaluation incorporating jurisdictional feedback, and deliver to IMT and AWFCG.
Final Fire Package		➤ Facilitate Agency's access to final fire package information.	➤ Receive Final Fire Documentation Package from IMT. ➤ Complete final fire report.
Burned Area Emergency Rehab (BAER)	➤ Determine need for BAER.	➤ Order BAER Team ➤ Develop rehab plan	➤ Facilitate logistics for team
Fire Cause, Determination and Trespass	➤ Proceed with trespass case if necessary.	➤ Ensure Fire Cause, Determination and Trespass policy is followed and notify Agency Administrator.	➤ Ensure scene is protected and notify Jurisdictional Agency Administrator.
Serious Accidents	➤ Reference AA Guide to Critical Incident Management.	➤ Reference AA Guide to Critical Incident Management.	➤ Investigate per Red Book direction. ➤ Reference AA Guide to Critical Incident Management.

Table 2 Roles and Responsibilities for Complex Incidents

## Alaska WFDSS Approval Authorities

Incident Cost Estimate <sup>1</sup>		Less Than \$5 Million	\$5 Million - \$10 Million	Greater Than \$10 Million	
Jurisdictional Agency	Alaska State (includes private and municipal lands)	Regional Forester	Regional Forester	Regional Forester	
	BIA (Native Allotments)	BIA Deputy Regional Director <sup>2</sup>	BIA Regional Director <sup>2</sup>	BIA Regional Director <sup>2</sup>	
	BLM	Field Office Manager <sup>3</sup>	Field Office Manager <sup>3</sup>	Field Office Manager <sup>3</sup>	
	FWS	FWS Refuge Manager	FWS Regional Director <sup>2</sup>	FWS National Director <sup>2</sup>	
	NPS	NPS Park Superintendent	NPS Regional Director <sup>2</sup>	NPS National Director <sup>2</sup>	
	ANCSA Corporation <sup>6</sup>	AFS FMO	AFS Manager	AFS Manager	
	US Air Force (JBER) <sup>5</sup>	Regional Forester and USFS as below	Regional Forester and USFS as below	Regional Forester and USFS as below	
	USFS	Type 3,4,5 Incident	District Ranger with Forest Supervisor oversight		
		Type 2 Incident	Forest Supervisor with Regional Forester oversight <sup>4</sup>		
		Type 1 Incident	Regional Forester with National oversight <sup>4</sup>		
Protecting Agency	AFS Protection	AFS FMO	AFS Manager	AFS Manager	
	DOF Protection	Regional Forester	Regional Forester	Regional Forester	
Fiscally Responsible Agency for ANCSA Corporation <sup>6</sup> , Native Allotment, and BIA, FWS, NPS lands		AFS FMO	AFS Manager	AFS Manager	

Table 3 Alaska WFDSS Approval Authorities

### Agency Administrator Expectations of Incident Management Team (IMT)

Incident Management Teams are ordered when the complexity of an incident or multiple incidents and/or the span-of-control has exceeded the protecting agency's capacity to manage an incident while still managing their areas of responsibility.

The primary objectives of an Incident Management Team are to assist the Agency Administrator(s) (both protecting and jurisdictional):

- Meeting operational objectives;
- Providing oversight, direction, coordination, and evaluation;
- Striving for cost effective incident management;

- Maintaining positive relationships;
- Resolving conflicts;
- Thinking strategically and providing both short and long term planning capabilities, and;
- Providing Agency Administrator(s) with advice and suggestions for a successful operation.

In order to accomplish these objectives, an Agency Administrator should expect the following from an

IMT:

- Relieve protecting agency's fire staff to manage the area/zone/unit and on-going initial attack
- Perform smooth and responsive transitions
- Keep you informed of any critical issues
- Assure that no surprises result from communication failures
- Maintain positive interagency relations
- Clarify the IMT's expectations of your staff
- Consult you at your schedule
- Reflect positively on the agencies in surrounding communities
- Effectively manage human resources to enhance employee development and protect human rights
- Conduct frugal fiscal management consistent with values at risk
- Provide daily ICS-209 with detailed narrative
- Review WFDSS for adequacy each operational period
- Conduct strategic planning meetings with Agency Administrators
- Utilize Resource Advisor and respect staff input
- Follow the Delegation of Authority and WFDSS with updates
- Follow the agency's Business/Financial lead's advice
- Implement a pro-active safety program
- Prepare a complete and accurate final fire package

The Agency Administrator(s) should review the Prior to the IMT Arrival Checklist (Appendix D).

## IMT Expectations of an Agency Administrator

It is highly desirable for the Agency Administrator to participate personally, or to assign a representative to work on a daily basis with the team, particularly if the team is not one of the Alaska IMTs. This individual should be identified in the Delegation of Authority and ideally will fill this role for the life of the incident in order to maintain consistency. The role of the Agency Administrator or the Agency Administrator's Representative is to:

- Ensure the needs and interests of the agency are considered and protected by the team
- Provide guidance to the team
- Provide local and institutional knowledge
- Answer policy questions
- Provide the periodic assessment of the WFDSS decision to determine if the objectives, constraints and courses of action remain valid.
- Assess the ongoing performance and take corrective action as appropriate
- Review the daily cost estimates to ensure cost containment strategies are implemented successfully
- Be available for consultation and collaboration

See Appendix C for the Agency Administrator's Representative Duties and Responsibilities.

## Delegation of Authority

The Delegation of Authority is a statement provided to the incident commander by the protecting and jurisdictional agency administrators who have the authority to delegate authority and assign responsibility. The Delegation of Authority can include objectives, priorities, expectations, constraints and other considerations or guidelines as needed. These objectives and constraints should tie directly back to the decision document published in WFDSS. The Delegation of Authority should be provided to the incident commander prior to their assuming command.

In Alaska, the Delegation of Authority is signed by all the Agency Administrators for both the jurisdictional and the protecting agencies. The jurisdictional agencies are delegating the authority to take actions and complete tasks on their lands. The protecting agencies are delegating the authority to commit resources and the fiscally responsible agency is delegating the authority to expend suppression dollars. A template for a Delegation of Authority is located in Appendix D. It is critical that the incident objectives as defined in the WFDSS are provided to the IMT in the Delegation of Authority. This can be accomplished in two ways; one, the Delegation can reference the incident objectives as described in the WFDSS and two, list the incident objectives in the Delegation as written in the WFDSS. Incident Commanders have expressed that it is helpful to have the objectives clearly written in the Delegation of Authority to avoid any confusion. However, the WFDSS process was designed to enable new objectives to be developed over the life of an incident and if the objectives are listed in the Delegation and those objectives become outdated, then a new Delegation of Authority will need to be signed. A template for each style is provided in Appendix D.

## In-Briefing the IMT

All members of the IMT will plan to attend the initial in-briefing with the Agency Administrator(s). This in-briefing should be focused on communicating the objectives and constraints being given to the team; a synopsis of the current fire situation; and the Agency Administrator(s) expectations of the teams' performance. The in-briefing should not take more than one hour and should be immediately followed by breakout sessions with each section of the team with their local contacts (i.e. the Finance Section should meet with the Zone/Area/Forest admin staff).

In addition to a verbal in-briefing ([Appendix D](#)), the team should also be provided a written in-briefing packet ([Appendix D](#)).

## Transfer of Command

The transfer of command between the current incident commander and the incoming incident commander should never be scheduled during the burning period. The preferred timeframe is just before shift begins. The incoming team will need to shadow the current organization to come up to speed on the situation, safety concerns, cooperators and relationships, and the geography. The time period spent shadowing is negotiated between the protecting agency Administrator, the incoming incident commander, and the current incident commander.

The current team remains in charge until the mutually agreed upon time for the transfer of command occurs. The incoming team will announce across the communications system that the transfer has occurred.

## IMT and Fire Reporting

Once the command has been transferred to the IMT, several of the fire reporting responsibilities that are typically conducted by the protecting agency's dispatch, may be completed by the IMT. The IMT will assume responsibility for submitting the daily ICS-209 Situation Status online (unless otherwise negotiated). On fires in state and FS protection the IMT will also submit the night report information in IFM including daily cost, daily narrative for the Alaska Situation Report, and number of personnel assigned. The IMT will also update general fire information in IFM including current size, land status by management option, values at risk, and containment/control dates.

## Team Close-Out and Final Documentation Package

A completed final fire package (see Appendix C for the Master Documentation Index) will be submitted to the Protecting Agency prior to the team's departure. In addition to national standards, Alaska specific

Documentation requirements include:

- Periodic and final (as of IMT demobilization) fire perimeters uploaded to the AICC website
- Additions to the Known Sites Database (submitted to the protecting agency)
- Complete set of GIS data and products
- Financial Package
- Investigation/Trespass documents

Special care should be taken to review and finalize the finance package prior to the team's departure.

## Team Performance Evaluation

It is beneficial for the IMT and the agencies to provide a written evaluation of the team's performance while assigned. The protecting agency, in collaboration with the jurisdictional agency, writes and delivers this evaluation prior to the IMT's departure. This evaluation is typically provided to the Incident Commander face-to-face in a timely manner so that he/she has the opportunity to share it with the rest of the IMT prior to their departure. The evaluation is also given to AWFCG.

Some factors to consider in the written evaluation of a team include:

- Compliance with Delegation of Authority.
- Compliance with published WFDSS decision(s).
- Compliance with Agency Administrator directives.
- Orderly Transitions: Unit to Team/Team to Unit/Team to Team.
- Human rights management.
- Personnel safety record.
- Financial performance compared to agency expectations.
- Accountability of capitalized equipment/cache priority.
- Documentation of fire costs.
- Completeness of claims investigations/documentation.
- Media relations.
- Interaction with cooperating agencies/Units staff/neighbors.
- Effectiveness and documentation of trainee assignments.
- Orderly demobilization.
- Effectiveness of suppression repair.
- Completeness of final fire package.

Several examples of evaluation forms for teams are found in Appendix D.

## Team Debrief and Closeout

A debrief and closeout meeting with the IMT and the Jurisdictional Agency Administrators will be held by the Protecting Agency when an IMT demobilizes in order to:

- evaluate policy, procedures and management of actions occurring from the team's mobilization through demobilization;
- identify needed changes or corrections with the objective of improving management, not assign blame;
- review sensitivity to resource values and local citizen and governmental concerns;
- discuss interfacing with other agencies, coordinators, the coordination center, and other entities;

An example of a Debrief and Closeout meeting agenda is found in Forms-Templates-Samples [Appendix D](#).

#### Post Wildfire Response

Each wildland fire management agency is responsible for taking prompt action to determine the need for, and to prescribe and implement, emergency treatments to minimize threats to life or property or to stabilize and prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources resulting from the effects of a fire on the lands they manage.

Post-wildfire activities references can be found in Interagency Burned Area Emergency Response Guidebook, Interpretation of Department of the Interior 620 DM 3 and USDA Forest Service Manual 2523, For the Emergency Stabilization of Federal and Tribal Trust Lands, Version 4.0 dated Feb. 2006 and Interagency Burned Area Rehabilitation Guidebook, Interpretation of Department of the Interior 620 DM 3, For the Burned Area Rehabilitation of Federal and Tribal Trust Lands, Version 1.3 dated October 2006 at <https://www.fws.gov/fire/ifcc/Esr/home.htm>.

## Suppression Repair-Emergency Stabilization-Burned Area Rehabilitation-Restoration

### Damage Resulting from Wildfires are Addressed Through Four Activities:

#### Suppression Repair

Planned actions taken to repair the damages to resources, lands, and facilities resulting from wildfire suppression actions and documented in the Incident Action Plan. These actions are usually implemented prior to, or immediately after containment of the wildfire by the incident management organization. Repairs under this activity may be completed to return the value to pre-wildfire management activity condition as practical but may not improve the condition beyond what was existing prior to the incident. Protecting Agencies are responsible for completing suppression repair per Jurisdictional Agency's direction.

#### Emergency Stabilization (Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER))

Planned actions to stabilize and prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources, to minimize threats to life or property resulting from the effects of a wildfire, or to repair/replace/construct physical improvements necessary to prevent degradation of land or resources. Emergency stabilization actions must be taken within one year and 21 days following containment of a wildfire and documented in a BAER Plan. Emergency Stabilization 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. Contact agency leads for more information.

## Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR)

Efforts taken within five years of containment of a wildfire to repair or improve wildfire-damaged lands unlikely to recover naturally to management approved conditions, or to repair or replace minor assets damaged by wildfire. These efforts are documented in a separate BAR Plan. DOI BAR funding is divided among the DOI Bureaus based on the number of acres burned by wildfire in the US exclusive of Alaska. Each bureau submits projects through the National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System (NFPORS) and prioritizes them within the bureau. USFS BAR efforts are funded through a separate process. Jurisdictional Agencies are responsible for planning and implementing post fire assessments and BAR projects per agency policy and funding.

## Restoration

Continuing the rehabilitation beyond the initial five years or the repair or replacement of major assets damaged by the wildfire. Restoration is financed using non-emergency funding.

Jurisdictional Agencies are responsible for planning and implementing restoration projects per agency policy and funding.

	<b>Suppression Repair</b>	<b>Emergency Stabilization</b>	<b>Rehabilitation</b>	<b>Restoration</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Repair suppression damages	Protect life and property	Repair damages	Long term ecosystem restoration
<b>Damage due to</b>	Suppression activities	Post-fire events and fire	Fire	Fire
<b>Urgency</b>	As soon as possible after fire is controlled	1-12 months	1-5 years	5+years
<b>Responsibility</b>	IC/Agency Administrator	Agency Administrator	Agency Administrator	Agency Administrator
<b>Funding type (source)</b>	Suppression (fire)	Suppression (Emergency Stabilization)	Rehabilitation or regular program	Regular Program

Table 4 Post Suppression Activities

	BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	FS
<b>Local Approval Level</b>	<\$250,000	\$0 Field/District Manger	\$0 Refuge Manager	\$0 Park Supt.	\$0 District Ranger
					\$0 Forest Supervisor
<b>Regional/State Approval Level</b>	\$250,000- \$500,000 Regional Director	<\$100,000 State Director	<\$500,000 Regional Director with Regional Fire Management Coordinator concurrence	<\$500,000 Regional Director	\$500,000 Western Regional Foresters
					\$100,000 Eastern Regional Foresters
<b>National Approval Level</b>	<\$500,000 Director of Fire Management	<\$100,000 Director	<\$500,000 Chief, Branch of Fire Management	>\$500,000 Chief, Division of Fire and Aviation	>\$100,000 or \$500,000 Director, Watershed and Wildlife Management

Table 5 Emergency Stabilization Approval Authorities

## 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);  
<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/programs/financial/eqip/>
- Emergency appropriations through the State of Alaska legislative process.

- FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding available following Presidential major disaster declarations; <https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program>.

### **Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) Teams:**

BAER Teams are a standing or ad hoc group of technical specialists (e.g., hydrologists, biologists, soil scientists, etc.) that develop and may implement portions of the BAER Plans. They will meet the requirements for unescorted personnel found in Chapter 7 of the Red Book (NFES 2724 [Red Book Chapter 7](#)) under “Visitors to the Fireline” when working within the perimeter of an uncontrolled wildfire. The team’s skills and size should be commensurate with the size and complexity of the wildfire.

It is the Agency Administrator’s (Jurisdictional) responsibility to designate an interdisciplinary BAER team. However, BAER teams must coordinate closely with Incident Commander and Incident Management teams to work safely and efficiently. Initial requests for funding for BAER should be submitted to the appropriate Agency Administrator for approval within calendar days after the total containment of the fire. If additional time is needed, extensions may be negotiated with those having approval authority.

- **DOI** – *The Department of Interior maintains one National BAER Team to assist field units in planning for complex post-fire emergency stabilization. The National BAER Team is scalable in long and short configurations. It may be ordered as command and general staff, or ordered as individual resources. The full National BAER Team is dispatched to more difficult incidents involving extreme risks to human life and critical Federal assets. Potential floods, mud and debris flows, watershed/municipal water supplies, urban interface, and complex and multiple jurisdictions are the dispatch prioritization criteria issues factored into the mobilization decision. Less complex incidents will use local, regional, interagency, and contracted ad hoc BAER teams that may be supplemented with National BAER Team personnel. Bureau coordinators maintain rosters of BAER personnel for less complex incidents.*

- **DOI** – *The DOI-BAER Teams should be requested at least 10 days prior to expected date of wildfire containment and ordered as per the National Mobilization Guide.*

- **FS** – *Each Forest Service unit identifies a core BAER team prior to fire season. Regional coordinators maintain rosters of experienced BAER personnel in the Region. When needed, specific BAER personnel representing needed specialties from other units can either be contacted directly or through dispatch. See FSM 2523 and FSH 2509.13 for agency-specific policy and direction for BAER teams.*

**For DOI agencies, additional information is available in 620 DM 7 available at:**

<http://elips.doi.gov/ELIPS/DocView.aspx?id=4445>

**For USFS, additional information is available at:**

<https://www.fs.fed.us/biology/watershed/burnareas/index.html>

**For state agencies, additional information is available from the DNR Division of Mining, Land, and Water.**

## Resource Advisor

The Resource Advisor is primarily responsible for identifying and evaluating potential impacts and benefits of fire operation on natural and cultural resources. This position anticipates impacts on resources as suppression operations evolve; communicates requirements for resource protection to the team, ensures that planned mitigation measures are carried out effectively; and provides input in the development of short- and long-term natural resource and cultural suppression repair and rehabilitation plans. The Resource Advisor's Guide for Wildland Fire is found in Appendix C.

## Alaska Interagency Fire Contacts

If the contact is not listed in the table below, including Agency Administrators, the Alaska Interagency Mobilization Guide found here as Chapter 70

<https://fire.ak.blm.gov/logdisp/aimg.php> contains the directory for Alaska. All area codes are 907 unless otherwise noted.

## Protecting Agency Fire Management Officers

State/DNR/DOF				
Unit	Name	Office Number	Cell Number	Email
Chief Fire and Aviation	Tom Kurth	761-6271		<a href="mailto:tom.kurth@alaska.gov">tom.kurth@alaska.gov</a>
Fire Operations Forester	Robert Schmoll	378-1314	378-1314	<a href="mailto:robert.schmoll@alaska.gov">robert.schmoll@alaska.gov</a>
Fairbanks Area	Ed Sanford	451-2636	378-1321	<a href="mailto:edward.sanford@alaska.gov">edward.sanford@alaska.gov</a>
Delta Area	Mike Goyette	895-2103	616-1643	<a href="mailto:Michael.goyette@alaska.gov">Michael.goyette@alaska.gov</a>
Tok Area	Peter Talus	883-1404	940-0013	<a href="mailto:peter.talus@alaska.gov">peter.talus@alaska.gov</a>
Copper River Area	Mike Trimmer	822-5534	960-1141	<a href="mailto:mike.trimmer@alaska.gov">mike.trimmer@alaska.gov</a>
Mat-Su Area	Norm McDonald	761-6302	863-2007	<a href="mailto:norman.mcdonald@alaska.gov">norman.mcdonald@alaska.gov</a>
Kenai-Kodiak Area	Howie Kent	260-4220	394-2606	<a href="mailto:howard.kent@alaska.gov">howard.kent@alaska.gov</a>
McGrath Area	Seth Ross		524-0037	<a href="mailto:Seth.ross@alaska.gov">Seth.ross@alaska.gov</a>
AFS				
Unit	Name	Office Number	Cell Number	Email
Galena Zone	Doug Downs	356-5626	378-4393	<a href="mailto:ddowns@blm.gov">ddowns@blm.gov</a>
Tanana Zone	Mike Butteri	356-5574	388-3089	<a href="mailto:mbutteri@blm.gov">mbutteri@blm.gov</a>

Upper Yukon Zone	Jay Wattenbarger	356-5558	347-0729	<a href="mailto:jwattanb@blm.gov">jwattanb@blm.gov</a>
Military Zone	Russell Long	356-5875	388-9773	<a href="mailto:rblong@blm.gov">rblong@blm.gov</a>
South Zone	Ben Seifert	267-1465	231-6154	<a href="mailto:bseifert@blm.gov">bseifert@blm.gov</a>
US Forest Service				
Unit	Name	Office Number	Cell Number	Email
R10 Fire Operations Specialist	Bobette Rowe	743-9458	205-1150	<a href="mailto:bsrowe@fs.fed.us">bsrowe@fs.fed.us</a>
Chugach NF	Erik Stahlin	743-9435	970-819-3562	<a href="mailto:ewstahlin@fs.fed.us">ewstahlin@fs.fed.us</a>
Tongass NF	Tristan Fluharty	228-6223	308-430-0262	<a href="mailto:tfluharty@fs.fed.us">tfluharty@fs.fed.us</a>

Table 6 Protecting Agency FMOs

## Jurisdictional Agencies Fire Management Officers

State/DNR/DOF				
Unit	Name	Office Number	Cell Number	Email
Regional Forester-Northern	Tim Dabney	761-2670		<a href="mailto:tim.dabney@alaska.gov">tim.dabney@alaska.gov</a>
USFWS				
Unit	Name	Office Number	Cell Number	Email
Region 7	Doug Alexander	786-3497		<a href="mailto:doug_alexander@fws.gov">doug_alexander@fws.gov</a>
Eastern Interior (Arctic, Kanuti, Tetlin, Yukon Flats)	Brian Haugen	455-1833	378-3675	<a href="mailto:brian_haugen@fws.gov">brian_haugen@fws.gov</a>
Southern (Kenai, Kodiak, Togiak, Yukon Delta)	Kristi Bulock	260-2845	252-9845	<a href="mailto:kristi_bulock@fws.gov">kristi_bulock@fws.gov</a>
Northwest (Koyukuk-Nowitna, Innoko, Selawik)	Ben Pratt	656-1231	322-3345	<a href="mailto:benjamin_pratt@fws.gov">benjamin_pratt@fws.gov</a>
NPS				
Unit	Name	Office Number	Cell Number	Email
Eastern (Gates of the Arctic, Yukon Charley, Wrangell-St. Elias)	Jason Devcich	455-0650	687-8071	<a href="mailto:Jason_Devcich@nps.gov">Jason_Devcich@nps.gov</a>
Western (Denali, Western Parklands, Lake Clark)	Larry Weddle	683-9548	460-1688	<a href="mailto:larry_weddle@nps.gov">larry_weddle@nps.gov</a>

Coastal (Katmai, Kenai Fjords, Sitka NHS, Klondike NHS, Glacier Bay, Aniakchak)	Chuck Russell  Jennifer Barnes Acting till mid July (907)-455-0652	644-3409		<a href="mailto:chuck_russell@nps.gov">chuck_russell@nps.gov</a>
BLM				
Unit	Name	Office Number	Cell Number	Email
Fairbanks District Office	Tom St. Clair	474-2226	978-0104	<a href="mailto:tstclair@blm.gov">tstclair@blm.gov</a>
Anchorage District Office	Ben Seifert	267-1465	231-6154	<a href="mailto:bseifert@blm.gov">bseifert@blm.gov</a>
BIA				
Unit	Name	Office Number	Cell Number	Email
Statewide	Jason Dollard	586-7404		<a href="mailto:jason.dollard@bia.gov">jason.dollard@bia.gov</a> <a href="mailto:">mailto:</a>
Native Allotments Contact	Kristine Kosnik	586-7149	465-7471	<a href="mailto:kristine.kosnik@bia.gov">kristine.kosnik@bia.gov</a>

Table 7 Jurisdictional Agency FMOs

## **Guide to On-line Appendices**

This Guide and its appendices outlined below are available on-line at:

<https://fire.ak.blm.gov/administration/aaguide.php>.

### **Appendix A: Fire Management Policy and Planning**

*National Interagency Policy and Planning*

*Alaska Interagency Policy and Planning*

*Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan*

*Alaska Interagency Mobilization Guide*

*Alaska Master Agreement and Annual Operating Plan*

*Department of Interior 620 DM 1-7*

*Fire and Land Management Authorities*

*Incident Business Management*

*Resource Protection*

*Smoke-Air Quality*

*Structure and Allotment Protection*

### **Appendix B: Alaska Fire Management Plans**

*AIWFMP*

*BIA*

*BLM*

*FWS*

*NPS*

*USFS*

*UFMP Guidance and Templates*

### **Appendix C: Reference Documents**

*ICS 209 Incident Status Summary*

### **Appendix D: Forms – Templates - Samples**

### **Appendix E: WFDSS**