2024

ALASKA INTERAGENCY STANDARDS FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Table of Contents

Chapter 10 - Objectives, Policy, and Scope of Operations

Mission Statement

The Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC) is the Geographic Area Coordination Center for Alaska. Its mission is to serve as the focal point for logistics support, tactical resource coordination, and predictive services for all state and federal agencies involved in wildland fire management in Alaska.

The principal mission of the Logistics Section is to provide safe, cost effective, and timely response of national and statewide resources for wildland and prescribed fire management activities, and other emergency management activities as authorized by law or disaster declaration within Alaska. AICC provides support to the BLM Alaska Fire Service (AFS), State of Alaska Division of Forestry (DOF), and United States Forest Service (USFS) Protecting Agencies when incident needs exceed their capacity to respond with local resources. AICC is the point of contact for resource order requests placed to the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) for out-of-state resources to meet Alaska needs and vice versa. This mission is accomplished through extensive planning, situation analysis, needs projection, and activation of emergency resources through interagency cooperation.

The Aircraft section is responsible for coordinating and prioritizing the in-state use of tactical resources including smokejumpers, smokejumper aircraft, airtankers, and aerial supervision aircraft. This section also issues fire numbers for all fires occurring within the state, monitors the completion of final fire reports and maintains the final fire report archive as described in the *Alaska Statewide Operating Plan*.

The Predictive Services section has two functions: Fire Weather and Intelligence. During the fire season, the Fire Weather meteorologists conduct weather briefings, provide daily fire weather and fire danger products, are the primary point of contact with the National Weather Service, and coordinate the distribution of Red Flag Warnings and Fire Weather Watches. Intelligence produces the *AICC Situation Report*, fulfills national reporting requirements as directed in the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*, tracks Alaska Incident Status Summaries (ICS209), and maintains historical fire records..

Alaska Interagency Mobilization Purpose

The *Alaska Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization* (AISRM) identifies policy and agreements that establish the standard procedures that guide the operations of multi-agency/jurisdictional logistical support activities. This guide is an extension of Agency Manuals, Handbooks, Directives, and Instructional Memorandums relating to logistical support. The 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. It is designed to accommodate amendments and will be recognized as currently applicable until amended.

Total Mobility

Total mobility is accomplished by the positioning and utilization of resources to meet anticipated and existing incident, preparedness, severity, wildland, and prescribed fire needs regardless of geographic location or agency affiliation.

Priorities

Standard criteria for establishing priorities are found in the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*. When competition for wildland fire resources between Alaska agencies occur, the AICC Center Manager will establish priorities. When needed, the Alaska Multi-Agency Coordination Group (AMAC) may be tasked with establishing statewide priorities. When requested, Protecting Agency Zones, Forests, and Areas will establish priorities for their incidents and the assignment of critical resources.

National Resources

National Resources are those that have national utilization, high demand, limited availability, and unique status reporting requirements. National Resources within Alaska include:

- Complex Incident Management Team (CIMT)
- Type 1 Interagency Hotshot Crews
- Smokejumpers and Smokejumper Aircraft
- Type 2 Helicopters
- National Aerial Supervision Modules (ASM) and Lead Planes
- Exclusive Use Air Tactical Aircraft and personnel
- Incident Remote Automatic Weather Stations
- Agency owned Unmanned Aircraft Systems and modules
- National Fire Equipment System (NFES) Radio Kits

Local and Geographic Area Drawdown Levels

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

National Surge Packages

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

National Ready Reserve

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Scope of Operation

National Response Framework (NRF)

The Department of Agriculture United States Forest Service (USFS) will serve as the Coordinator

and Primary Agency for Emergency Support Function #4 (ESF4) activities. ESF4 uses established firefighting and support organizations, processes, and NIMS procedures as outlined in the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*. The Department of Interior (DOI) Agencies, including the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), National Park Service (NPS), and US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), serve as Support Agencies under ESF4. For more details, refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

The ESF4 Coordinator, FS Regions 6 and 10, will function as the regional coordinator for FEMA Region X and will work through the AICC to provide resources and support to disaster assistance in Alaska. See the *FS All-Hazard Response Doctrine and ESF4 Reference Guide* for specific response procedures.

Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

State Disaster Declarations/Division of Homeland Security (DHS) and Emergency Services (ES)

State of Alaska employees may respond to any emerging disaster situation under an official Disaster Declaration by the Governor.

Mobilization/Demobilization

AICC will coordinate the movement of all resources between agency dispatch boundaries not covered by local operating plans or other direction found in this guide. When it is reasonable to expect containment prior to the next operational period, dispatch centers at the local level may coordinate internally if the resources are used for initial attack on adjacent jurisdictions. If it becomes evident the incident will not be contained during the first operational period, all resources will be mobilized or demobilized through established ordering channels.

Units responding to AICC requests are responsible for ensuring the resources dispatched meet the criteria specified in this guide and/or the *NWCG Standards for Wildland Fire Position Qualifications (PMS 310-1)*. Supplemental fitness requirements beyond those listed in the PMS 310-1 may be specified on the resource order.

AICC will coordinate with the agency/host dispatch office and incidents to determine statewide release priorities based on safety, cost considerations, current activity, predicted fire potential, and agency objectives. The following release priorities generally apply:

1) Local initial attack resources
2) National and regional shared resources
    - Out of geographic area resources
3) Out of area and *cooperator resources*
    - Agreement/call-when-needed resources

- Contract resources

Work/Rest, Length of Assignment, Days Off and Extensions

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*, *NWCG Standards for InteragencyIncident Business Management*, DOF Policy and Procedures Manual Chapter 2140, and the Division of Forestry, *Alaska Incident Business Management Handbook*.

Incident Operations Driving

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Initial Attack Definition

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization.*

Initial Response Definition

Refer to the *Alaska Master Agreement* and the *Alaska Interagency Wildland Fire Management Plan (AIWFMP)*.

Resource Mobilization

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization.*

Northwest Wildland Fire Protection Agreement (Northwest Compact)

The Northwest Compact is a cooperative plan to facilitate assistance in prevention, preparedness, prescribed fire use, training, pre-suppression, suppression, and control of wildland fires between the member agencies. Member agencies include the States of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, as well as the Canadian Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Compact resource exchanges are not part of the national mobilization process. This plan does not override or supersede any existing cooperative wildlandfire fighting arrangements such as federal/state agreements, Mutual Aid Resource Sharing, or theCanada/US Reciprocal Forest Fire Fighting Agreement. The point of contact for the State of Alaska is the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, State Fire Operations Forester. The AICC State Logistics Coordinator is responsible for oversight of Northwest Compact resource requests.

Wildland Fire Entrapment/Fatality

Notifications will be made directly to AICC (through Agency channels) to the COD (Coordinator on Duty). AICC will ensure notifications are made to state/regional/national agency administrators in addition to the NICC. Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Serious Accident / Injury Report

The report will be submitted via local/agency protocols to AICC. In the case of a serious accident or injury, the AICC Floor Coordinator will be notified. AICC will notify the appropriate authorities based on agency policy. AICC will submit reports to NICC.

In the case of an interagency serious accident, a multi-agency delegation of authority to conduct a serious accident investigation may be issued to ensure the investigation meets the policy requirements of involved agencies. Refer to the *Interagency Standards of Fire and Fire Aviation Operations*.

Any accident that requires transport by air or ground ambulance or any injury that requires admission to a medical facility shall be reported to the local dispatch center. Additional upward reporting will be completed per agency requirements.

Critical Incident Stress Management

AICC will facilitate the mobilization of a CISM when appropriate/requested by a local dispatch center.

National Resources

National Resources are those that have national utilization, high demand, limited availability, and unique status reporting requirements. National Resources within Alaska include:

- Complex Incident Management Team
- Type 1 Interagency Hotshot Crews
- Smokejumpers and Smokejumper Aircraft
- Type 2 Helicopters
- National Aerial Supervision Modules (ASM) and Lead Planes
- Exclusive Use Air Tactical Aircraft and personnel
- Incident Remote Automatic Weather Stations
- Agency owned Unmanned Aircraft Systems and modules
- National Fire Equipment System (NFES) Radio Kits

Unable to Fill (UTF) Procedure

A 48 hour “Unable to Fill” (UTF) policy exists nationally. AICC will return requests to the ordering unit when the order is determined to be UTF’d. AICC will not accept or process any previously UTF’d. A new request must be created. Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization* for further guidance regarding UTF orders and NICCprocedures.

Standard Cubes, Weight, and Gear Policy for Personnel

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

National Fire Preparedness Plan

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Why Preparedness Levels Are Established

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Alaska Preparedness Plan

The purpose of the *Alaska Preparedness Plan* is to identify specific management actions to be considered within each level of statewide preparedness. These levels are based on existing wildland fire activity, probability of new wildland fire starts, burning conditions, prescribed fire activities, and the commitment of resources. Levels of preparedness will be determined daily throughout the Alaska fire season. Criteria used to determine daily level of preparedness include:

- Current and forecasted weather
- Fuel conditions
- Wildland fire activity statewide
- Resource demand, including personnel committed, and predicted future demand. Types of resources include:
    - Tactical resources include smokejumpers, smokejumper aircraft, airtankers, and aerial supervision aircraft.
    - Non-tactical resources include helicopters, engines, overhead, incident management teams and hand crews.
- Historical high-risk periods
- All hazard incident support
- Planned and ongoing prescribed fire operations. See the *Alaska Statewide Operating Plan* for guidance on prescribed fire operations and reporting.

- The Automated Preparedness Level (PL) Tool is a newly developed tool that incorporates current and forecasted weather, fuel conditions, fire activity, and number of personnel deployed on fires to calculate an approximate PL level. This is based on historical preparedness levels and the description of conditions and resources at each level.

The *Alaska Preparedness Plan* will be managed by AICC Center Manager or designee, with oversight provided by the Alaska Wildland Fire Coordinating Group (AWFCG) Operations Committee. The AICC Manager, or designee will be responsible for daily monitoring of the criteria used to establish various levels of preparedness and will determine the appropriate preparedness

level for Alaska. The Predictive Services meteorologists will run the Automated PL Tool daily, the result will provide additional decision support to PL determination.

Preparedness Level Descriptions

The preparedness level will be identified daily during the Alaska fire season, on the *Alaska Situation Report* and the *AICC website*. Contained withineach preparedness level are management actions to be considered as well as the responsible position designated to ensure the management action is initiated.

Preparedness Level 1

No significant fire activity. Most protecting units (Zones and Areas) have low to moderate probability of ignition and low burning conditions in all fuel types. Resistance to extinguishment by initial attack forces is low.

Management Action	**Responsibility**
Zones/Areas will determine appropriate action.	Protecting Agency FMOs
Approved prescribed burning to be carried out.	Responsible Land Manager

Preparedness Level 2

Multiple units are experiencing fire starts or one unit is experiencing multiple starts. The probability of ignition is low to moderate and burning conditions are generally low to moderate in all fuel types. Resistance to extinguishment by initial attack forces is low to moderate. Mobilization of local unit resources is minimal with no shortages of tactical resources.

Management Action	**Responsibility**
Zones/Areas will determine appropriate action.	Protecting Agency FMOs
Adjust staffing level requirements as needed.	All Agencies/ Offices
Notify AFS Management Team, DOF Operations Forester, DOF Chief of Fire & Aviation and Assistant Director of Operations for USFS R10 of anticipated support requirements due to current and expected fire activity	AICC Manager
Prescribed burning to be carried out with notification toresponsible Protecting Agency.	Responsible Land Manager

Preparedness Level 3

Multiple units are experiencing fire starts and/or one project fire. The probability of ignition is high with burning conditions of moderate to high in all fuel types. Resistance to control is moderate to high and resistance to extinguishment is moderate. Up to 50 percent of non-tactical resources are being mobilized and up to 75 percent of tactical resources are committed to new ignitions. The existing weather pattern supporting fire activity is forecasted to remain for the next 48 hours.

Management Action	Responsibility
Adjust staffing level requirements as needed.	All Agencies/Offices
Notify AFS Management Team, DOF Operations Forester, DOF Chief of Fire & Aviation and Assistant Director of Operations for USFS R10 of anticipated support requirements due to current and expected fire activity.	AICC Manager
Activate Daily Interagency Support Group Meetings.	AICC Manager
Consider ordering lower 48 tactical resources.	AICC Manager
Consider rostering one or more Type 3 IMTs.	Statewide Tactical
Consider ordering positions to fill overhead pool.	AICC Manager
Notify AMAC Group of on-call status.	AICC Manager
Consider ordering AMAC COD and two additional support personnel to prepare for activation of AMAC when PL3 is extended and/or elevation to PL 4 is expected.	AICC Manager
Activate weekly Alaska Dispatch Center Manager call.	AICC Manager
Activate Interagency Aviation Coordinating group.	AICC Manager
Notify Interagency Fire Information Officer of on-call status.	AICC Manager
Consider additional Fire Behavior Analyst and Strategic Operational Planner at AICC.	AICC Manager
Consider activating statewide Interagency Communication Coordinator.	AICC Manager
Consider activating statewide Interagency Airspace Coordinator.	AICC Manager
Consider activating statewide Interagency Training Position Coordinator.	AICC Manager
Prescribed burning to be carried out with notification to responsible Protecting Agency.	Responsible Land Manager

Preparedness Level 4

Multiple units are experiencing fire starts and/or two project fires. The probability of ignition is high and burning conditions are high to extreme in all fuel types. Resistance to control is high to extreme and resistance to extinguishment is high. More than 50 percent of non-tactical resources are committed, and more than 75 percent of tactical resources are committed to new ignitions. The existing weather pattern supporting fire activity is forecasted to remain for the next three to five days.

Management Action	Responsibility
Adjust staffing level requirements as needed.	All Agencies/Offices

Management Action	Responsibility
Consider ordering additional tactical resources.	AFS Chief of Operations/DOF Operations Forester
Activate Interagency Joint Fire Information Center.	AICC Manager
Activate statewide Interagency Training Position Coordinator.	AICC Manager
Activate statewide Interagency Communications Coordinator.	AICC Manager
Activate statewide Interagency Airspace Coordinator.	AICC Manager
Order additional Fire Behavior Analyst for AICC.	AICC Manager
Activate Decision Support Center (DSC) and establish DSC Coordinator	AICC Manager/Alaska Geographic editor (GAE) Representative
Activate AMAC Group and establish Coordinator.	AICC Manager or any AMAC group member
Consider other protection strategies for fires in Limited management option.	AMAC Group
Suspend all prescribed fire activities except those posing no significant risk.	AMAC Group/Responsible Land Manager
Consider burn ban implementation.	AMAC Group

Preparedness Level 5

Multiple units are experiencing fire starts and/or three or more project fires. The probability of ignition is high and burning conditions are extreme in all fuel types. Resistance to control is high to extreme and resistance to extinguishment is high. More than 75 percent of non-tactical resources are committed, and more than 75 percent of tactical resources are committed to new ignitions. The existing weather pattern supporting fire activity is forecasted to remain for the next three to five days.

Management Action	Responsibility
Consider suspending all prescribed fire.	AMAC Group/Responsible Land Manager
Initiate 24-hour response capability.	All Agencies/Offices

Preparedness Level 5 to 4

Burning conditions have moderated. Fifty percent of tactical resources are available. Favorable weather patterns for next three to five days are forecasted.

Preparedness Level 4 to 3

Burning conditions are moderate. Significant demobilization of resources is occurring from project fires. Fifty percent of non-tactical resources are available. Higher relative humidity and lower temperatures are forecasted in major fire areas. Favorable weather patterns for next three

to five days are forecasted.

Preparedness Level 3 to 2
Burning conditions are low to moderate. Project fires are contained and/or interagency management teams are released. Mobilization is contained to the local unit with no shortages of resources. The existing weather pattern supporting current fire activity is forecast to continue for the next 48 hours.

Preparedness Level 2 to 1
Burning conditions are low with no significant fire activity occurring. The existing weather pattern supporting current fire activity is forecast to continue for the next 48 hours.

National Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (NMAC)

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Alaska Wildland Fire Coordinating Group (AWFCG)

Alaska Wildland Fire Coordinating Group (AWFCG) fosters safety, cooperation, coordination, collaboration, and communication for wildland fire management and related activities within Alaska. The AWFCG provides leadership focus for planning and implementing interagency fire management statewide. Refer to the *Alaska Wildland Fire Coordinating Group Memorandum of Understanding* and the *Alaska Wildland Fire Coordinating Group Standard Operating Plan.*

AWFCG Composition

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

State of Alaska (SoA):
- Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) (non-voting)
- Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G)
- Alaska 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
- Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP)
- Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC)

Alaska Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (AMAC)

The AMAC, comprised of statewide jurisdictional agency representatives, provides a forum to discuss strategic actions to ensure that an adequate number of resources are available to meet anticipated needs. The 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 the NMAC.

The AMAC is activated when fire activity or resource limitations require interaction between agencies to ensure that decisions are responsive to the priority interests of the geographic area. The *Alaska Preparedness Plan* identifies activation levels for the AMAC and specific management actions to be considered at each level. The AMAC is notified of "on-call status" at Preparedness Level 3 and activated at Level 4. See previous *Alaska Preparedness Plan* in this chapter for more information. The AMAC may also be activated at the request of an AMAC member or the NMAC. The AICC Manager serves as or assigns the AMAC Coordinator. Refer to the *AMAC Handbook*.

AMAC Group Coordinator

The AMAC Group Coordinator should be assigned when a MAC Group is activated. Refer to the *AMAC Handbook*.

Complexity

Refer to the *AMAC Handbook*

Decisions Support Center (DSC)

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 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.

The DSC will work for the AICC Manager in coordination with the Alaska Geographic Area Editors (GAEs). At Preparedness Level 3, the Alaska GAEs will coordinate with the AICC Manager to order, if needed, a dedicated GACC-level Strategic Operational Planner (or subject matter expert with previous DSC experience). This position will coordinate with the GAEs, Protection and Jurisdictional FMOs, AICC, and AWFCG members to assess the current and projected decision support/analysis workload, evaluate the need to activate a DSC, and provide additional decision support assistance. At Preparedness Level 4, a DSC should be activated if that has not already occurred. A DSC may be activated prior to Preparedness Level 4 at the request of the AICC Manager, an AWFCG member, an AMAC member, or at the recommendation of the Alaska GAE Group. Upon DSC activation, notifications will be distributed from AICC, and the DSC Coordinator role will be assigned.

Incident Support Organization (ISO)

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Agreements

Agreements are not included in their entirety due to document length. The complete documents are available through BLM-AFS Manager's Office, Alaska Division of Forestry Central Office, or the US Forest Service.

International Agreements

National Level International Agreements

Refer to the *National Interagency Coordination Center website.*

Northwest Border Arrangement for Fire Protection between Province of British Columbia, Ministry of Forests; and USFS, Pacific Northwest, Alaska, and Northern Regions; and the NPS, Pacific West, Alaska, and Intermountain Regions; and the BLM, Oregon/Washington and IdahoState Offices

This Arrangement provides a framework under which fire management resources may be exchanged to allow for cooperative pre-suppression and wildfire protection along the UnitedStates/British Columbia border.

Northwest Wildland Fire Protection Agreement (Northwest Compact) Cooperative Operating Plan

This cooperative operating plan facilitates assistance in preparedness, training, and wildland fire fighting between the member agencies of the Northwest Wildland Fire Protection Agreement (known as the Northwest Compact). This plan does not override or supersede any existing cooperative wildland fire fighting arrangements such as federal/state agreements, Mutual Aid Resource Sharing (MARS), or the Canada/US Reciprocal Forest Fire Fighting Agreement.

Interagency Agreements

National Level Interagency Agreements

Refer to the *National Interagency Coordination Center website.*.

Alaska Interagency Wildland Fire Management Plan (AIWFMP)

The purpose of the AIWFMP is to promote a cooperative, consistent, cost-effective, interagency approach to wildland fire management and it is the interagency reference for wildfire operational information. The plan provides direction for wildfire response and is based on management option designation. The plan provides guidelines to Jurisdictional and Protecting Agencies for decision support direction as the complexity of an incident increases.

Alaska Wildland Fire Coordinating Group MOU and SOP

The Alaska Wildland Fire Coordinating Group (AWFCG) is established and maintained through an interagency *Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)*. AWFCG was formed in 1994 through

consolidation of the Alaska Multi-Agency Coordinating group (AMAC) and the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Council. This MOU between the member organizations and a companion *Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)* document provide a method for identifying and seeking solutions to specific common fire management and related programs. The SOP is reviewed annually by AWFCG.

Alaska Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement & Alaska Statewide Operating Plan

This document, otherwise known as the "Alaska Master Agreement", is signed by the State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources; the Bureau of Indian Affairs; the US Fish and Wildlife Service; the National Park Service; the Bureau of Land Management; and the US Forest Service.

The *Alaska Master Agreement* and *Alaska Statewide Operating Plan* define the roles, responsibilities, and authorities of the Jurisdictional and Protecting Agencies, contains standard operating procedures relevant to all aspects of wildland fire management within Alaska and responses based on the Stafford Act, and identifies cost allocation criteria and billing procedures. Protecting Units have been mutually agreed upon and authorized by this Agreement. In general, AFS provides wildland fire suppression services to all jurisdictional agencies north of the Alaska Range, DOF provides those services south of the Alaska Range and in southwest Alaska, and the USFS furnishes wildland fire suppression services on the Kenai Peninsula within the Chugach National Forest boundary and in southeast Alaska. ***Figure 1*** below depicts Alaska Protecting Agency areas of responsibility.

The Alaska Interagency Wildland Fire Management Plan (AIWFMP) and the Alaska Interagency Mobilization Guide (AIMG) are components of these agreements and have been incorporated by reference.

BLM-AFS/State of Alaska/US Forest Service/National Weather Service/Alaska Fire Weather Program Annual Operating Plan

This agreement between the NWS and the AWFCG describes the roles, responsibilities, and operational procedures of NWS, AFS, USFS and DOF personnel in support of the Alaska Fire Weather Program, ensures effective use of NWS fire weather products, and establishes responsibilities of the AICC Fire Weather Meteorologist positions.

Interagency Agreement Between Department of Military and Veteran Affairs, Alaska National Guard; and State of Alaska

This plan establishes the procedures for mobilization of Alaska National Guard resources when Wildland firefighting activities with the State of Alaska exceed the capabilities of requesting agency resources and available cooperator or vendor resources.

Master Service First Interagency Agreement between the Bureau of Land Management and the USDA Forest Service Northern Region and Annual Operating Plan

This plan allows for the sharing of wildland fire related resources to increase each region's individual wildland fire management capability. Resources included, but not limited to are smokejumpers, aviation assets, crews, dispatchers, and fire line leadership. The annual operating plan is in place by March 1 of each year to detail each region's commitments.

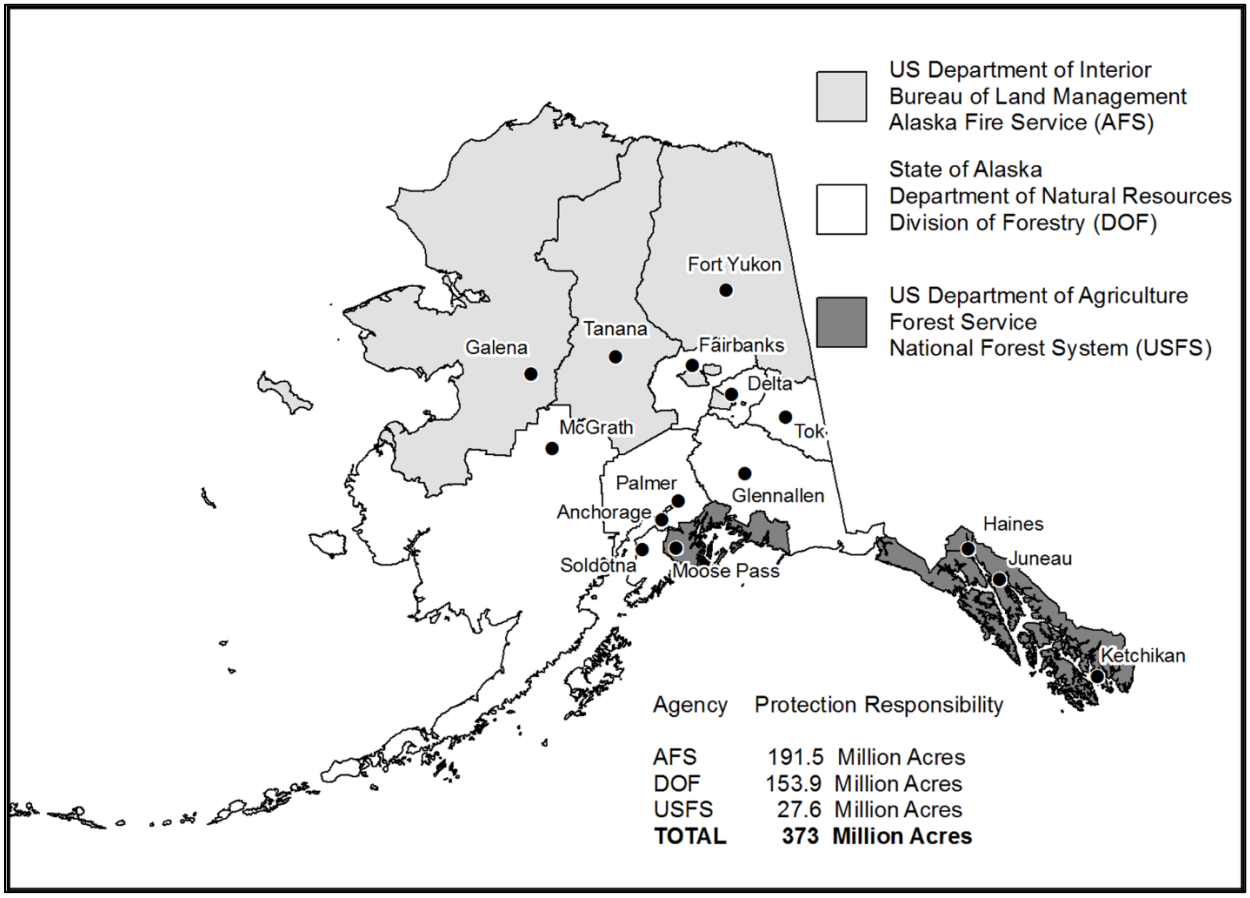

Figure 1. Alaska Protecting Agency Areas of Responsibility.

Mobilization Procedures for Military Assets

All federal mobilization of military resources will comply with the *Military Use Handbook*. Alaska internal requests for Alaska National Guard resources are processed through the AICC State Logistics Coordinator.

International Operations

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Ordering Process and Procedures

All agencies have designated ordering procedures for incident and wildland fire support/services. These established ordering channels provide for rapid movement of requests, agency review, efficient utilization of resources, and cost effectiveness. These communications occur between dispatch centers, AICC and the NICC. AICC is the only contact point for resource orders placed

outside of Alaska or for resource orders placed from outside of Alaska to agencies within Alaska.

The Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC) system will be used for all resource orders processed through AICC.

Geographic Area Coordination Centers (GACCs)

The ten GACCs act as focal points for internal and external requests not filled at the local level. Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization* for a list of all GACCs.

Alaska Coordination and Fire Dispatch Centers

The Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC), located on Ft Wainwright, serves as the Geographic Coordination Center for:

BLM-AFS Yukon Fire Dispatch, Ft. Wainwright

USFS Tongass National Forest Dispatch, Ketchikan
USFS Tongass National Forest Dispatch, Petersburg
USFS Tongass National Forest Dispatch, Juneau
USFS Chugach National Forest Dispatch, Anchorage

Alaska Coastal Dispatch Center, Palmer
Mat-Su Area Dispatch Office, Palmer
Southwest Area Dispatch Office, McGrath
Kenai Interagency Dispatch Center, Soldotna
Northern Forestry Dispatch Center, Fairbanks

Agency Resource Providers in Alaska

U.S. Forest Service (USFS):
- Region 10
- Chugach National Forest
- Tongass National Forest

U.S. Department of Interior (USDOI):
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
  - Alaska Region
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
  - Alaska Fire Service (AFS)
  - Alaska State Office
  - Fairbanks District Office
  - Anchorage District Office
  - Glenallen Field Office
- Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
  - Unified Interior Region 11-Alaska
  - Multiple National Wildlife Refuges
- Office of Aircraft Services (OAS)
- National Park Service (NPS)
  - Unified Interior Region 11-Alaska
  - Multiple National Parks
- NOAA National Weather Service (NWS)

State of Alaska (SOA):
- Division of Forestry (DOF)
- Cooperators

Name Requests

Each geographic area can evaluate each name request from their area, if there is an outstanding need for the requested resource capability within that geographic area or ongoing suppression efforts, it may be denied. All name requests not filled by the item being requested will be returned to the requesting unit with the appropriate associated documentation i.e., Unable to honor this request due to outstanding needs within the geographic area.

Name Requests on Budgeted, Severity or Non-Suppression Funds

Name requests charged to severity, budgeted/programmed, or non-suppression funds are acceptable and will be processed without delay.

Severity requests often involve strategic movement of resources from area with lower fire potential, being directed by agency managers and/or duty officers and will be honored.

Refer to Chapters 20 (Overhead) and 40 (Equipment) for additional information.

Ordering Process for All Orders

Resource orders as the result of an incident, preparedness, severity, wildland fire and prescribed fire will be processed using IROC. The maintenance of availability status is the responsibility of the

individual resource and/or their respective agency. **Figure 2** illustrates the general national flow path for resource orders. At the point that an order can be filled, reverse the process to ensure proper notification back to the incident or initial requester.

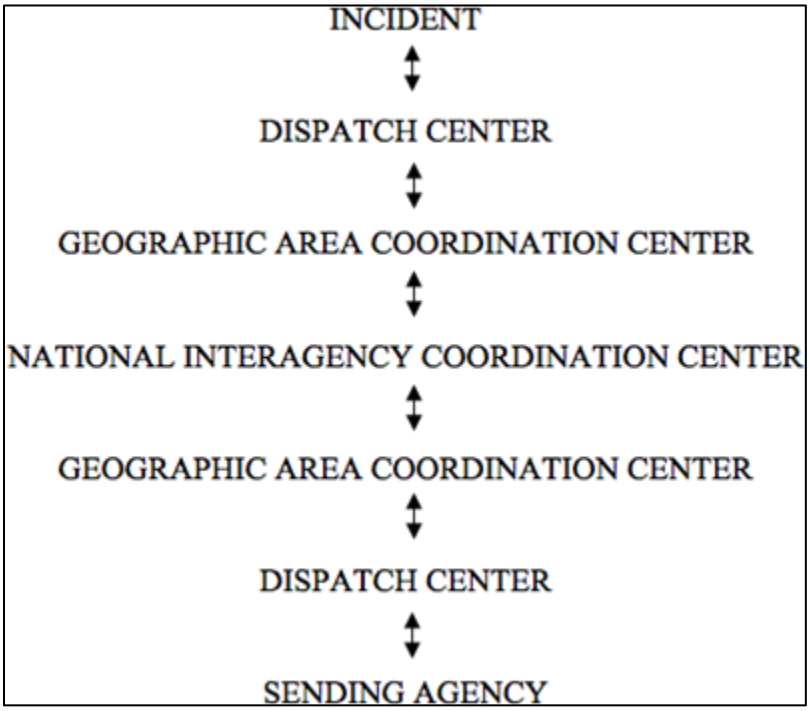

Figure 2. National Ordering Channels.

Neighborhood Requests

Dispatch Centers may order overhead, helicopters, engines, and agency crews directly from the neighbors within their IROC Selection Areas during Planning Levels 1 and 2 and for Initial Attack (24/72-hour rule). During Planning Levels 3 and above, AMAC assumes the authority to redefine the neighbor-to-neighbor ordering relationship. Depending on resource availability, direction may be given for all orders outside of the local dispatch center be passed through AICC for prioritization purposes.

Placing Requests with AICC

Resource order requests can be submitted to AICC by AFS, DOF, and USFS Dispatch Centers when they are unable to meet incident resource needs internally or through other providers within their dispatch jurisdiction. Resource order requests for prescribed fires and all hazard response will follow normal dispatch procedures. AICC will not accept any previously UTF'd requests. AICC will not process requests that are backdated without acceptable justification/documentation and fire manager approval.

Alaska Dispatch Center Manager Call

At Alaska PL 3, a weekly (or as needed) conference call between dispatch Center Managers will

take place to share information and address issues with the coordination system.

Support to Border Fires

Refer to the *International Agreements* section of this chapter and the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization* for additional information.

Mobilization and Demobilization Information

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Non-Incident Related Ordering

Refer to the *Alaska Master Agreement* and *Alaska Statewide Operating Plan* for internal movement of agency resources. Refer to the *Alaska Master Agreement* and *Alaska Statewide Operating Plan* for internal movement of agency resources. For non-incident related mobilization out of Alaska, refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Chapter 20 - Overhead and Teams

Overhead and Teams Overview

Personnel must be requested by the description found in the *NWCG Standards for Wildland Fire Position Qualifications, PMS 310-1*or other agency approved qualifications guides.

Standards for Wildland Fire Position Qualifications

The Incident Qualifications and Certification System (IQCS), and the Incident Qualification System (IQS) are information management systems that track training and certifications for Wildland Firefighters. For a complete list of all NWCG recognized Position Codes, refer to the Position Catalog listed on the *NWCG Position Catalog Site*.

Overhead Mobilization and Demobilization

Units filling AICC overhead requests are responsible for ensuring all performance criteria are met. Requests will be processed as "Fully Qualified" unless "Trainee Acceptable" or "Trainee Required" is selected in IROC.

Resource orders shall clearly indicate incident assignment, incident location, resource's expected arrival time, and any additional special needs or equipment authorizations (e.g., cellular phones, laptops, and/or rental vehicles). All resource orders should have clear "Deliver To" locations. No resource order will be sent to the NICC without a jetport identified in the Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC) request.

Resources will normally be fully subsisted while on assignment within Alaska. If a resource is required to be partially or fully self-sufficient, this will be indicated on the resource order. If a request for assignment in or out of Alaska requires an individual to be "self-sufficient", they must be able to procure food, lodging and local transportation.

The AFS Fire Operations Duty Office is the point of contact for mobilization and demobilization of all Overhead and Crews to Alaska Fire Service on Fort Wainwright.

Fort Wainwright Post Access Procedures

For requests requiring access to Fort Wainwright, the following language will be placed in Special Needs in IROC: "Hosting agency is located on a military installation. Federal ID required if resource has one, otherwise resource must have a scannable ID/Driver's License and be able to pass DOD security screening to access facility."

For resources arriving on the NICC Jet at Fort Wainwright, AICC will work directly with the sending GACC to obtain manifests with legal name, date of birth and state of residence. All out of GACC resources mobilized on AFS or AICC orders will process through the AFS Duty Office.

Supplemental Fire Department Resources

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Name Requesting Single Resource Overhead

Name requests for Overhead resources will be honored regardless of the type of order. The ordering unit must confirm availability for the individual being requested prior to placing the request. This availability should be verified in IROC. All name requests must include the individuals current dispatch location.

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization* for more information.

Trainee Requests

Name request for geographic area priority trainee positions will be justified within the special needs as being approved by the GATR and will be processed without delay.

Alaska Priority Trainee Program (AKPTP)

The AKPTP primary mission is to establish a uniform process to identify, promote, mobilize, and assist in the development needs of the interagency workforce within the Alaska GeographicArea. The program has been established to address critical position shortages and support succession planning within Alaska as well as to assist in building capacity for Incident Management Teams (IMTs), dispatch, and national incident response.

The AKPTP list is maintained and used by the AKPTP designee/contact for both in and out of Geographic Area (GA) trainee assignments.

For the AKPTP standard operating procedures, application, and list of current included positions, please refer to the *AICC Overhead page.*

Technical Specialist

Use of the THSP (Technical Specialist) position code is only appropriate when no other appropriate position code exists. Additional information describing the specialty is required to be included with the request (e.g., THSP – Duty Officer or THSP – Air Resource Advisor).

In most cases, THSP will have a Name Request associated with the order. If an AD/EFF resource will fill the order, the appropriate pay rate as determined by the sponsoring agency AD Pay Plan must be included in the Special Needs portion of the resource order.

Remote Employee

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Interagency Wildland Fire Modules

Alaska does not host this type of resource, refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*, *NWCG Standards for Wildfire Module Operations, PMS 430*, and *Interagency*

Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NFES 2724).

Wildland Fire Module Mobilization

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Helicopter Module

Refer to the National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization and the NWCG Standards for Helicopter Operations (NSHO) (PMS-510) for standard helicopter module configurations. Federal personnel must conduct helicopter operations as specified in the NSHO. State of Alaska employees are not required to adhere to the NSHO, unless they are operating on a federally managed fire, or if they are conducting helicopter operations with a federal employee.

Alaska has an NSHO exemption for contracted and Call-When-Needed (CWN) helicopters requiring only a Helicopter Manager (HMGB) for normal staffing. Additional requests for helicopter crewmembers (HECM) will be through normal dispatch channels.

Helicopter Rappellers

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Smokejumpers

The primary smokejumper mission is to provide users with highly qualified, safe, and aggressive wildland firefighters who quickly and effectively respond to initial attack, extended attack, and point protection missions. Secondary missions include paracargo, rapid Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) response, air attack and fire line overhead. Smokejumpers may be used for heli-spot construction, single resource overhead assignments, prescribed fire, or other work to the extent that the primary mission is not compromised.

Smokejumpers may be requested from AICC for tactical and logistical missions statewide.

Smokejumper boosters will be ordered on Overhead orders from AICC to NICC when authorized by the AICC Center Manager or a designated Coordinator. The booster crew composition will be specified based on a determination of needs by the Smokejumper Branch Chief or designee.

Refer to Chapter 50, *Ordering Tactical Resources within Alaska* and *Mobilizing Smokejumpers for Initial Attack* sections for ordering procedures.

Non-Standard Overhead Group

The generic overhead catalog items “FUMD – Module, Fuels” or “SMOD – Module, Suppression” will be used to order non-standard overhead groups. All requests for these catalog items will be placed through established ordering channels using an Overhead Group Request. Coordination between requesting and sending units must occur.

Crews not meeting crew standards as identified in the *Interagency Standard for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations* will be ordered as SMODs to accurately represent resource type.

Communications Coordinator

A Communications Coordinator will be activated by AICC at Alaska Preparedness Level 4, when a second 4390 Starter System is assigned within 100 miles of another starter system in the GACC, or as deemed necessary for by the AICC Manager. This position provides statewide personnel, frequency, equipment, and supply management. AICC will create an order for the position on an AICC Support order. The request will be processed through normal dispatch channels. The position will report to the AICC Center Manager or designee.

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization* for additional information.

Airspace Coordinator

An Airspace Coordinator (ASCO) will be activated by AICC at Alaska Preparedness Level 4 or as deemed necessary. AICC will create an order for the position on an AICC Support Order. The position will report to the AICC Center Manager or designee.

Incident Meteorologist

All requests for Incident Meteorologists (IMET) are submitted through IROC to AICC. AICC will coordinate with the NWS National Fire Weather Operations Coordinator to fill these requests.

Standard NWS equipment mobilized with an IMET includes laptop computer, printer, mobile satellite setup and setup tools, cellular telephone, agency or rental vehicle appropriate for off pavement use, and miscellaneous office supplies.

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization* for more information.

Air Resource Advisor (ARA)

Air Resource Advisors (ARAs) address public health and safety impacts of smoke, as well as visibility issues, and are part of the USFS-led Interagency Wildland Fire Air Quality Response Program.

The Dingell Act (2019) encourages use of an ARA for Complex Incident Management Teams (CIMT) where practical. It is most common in Alaska to assign an ARA to provide support to a portion of the state that is affected by wildland fire smoke. The number and placement of ARAs will depend on the amount and geographical distribution of smoke across the state. ARAs may also be positioned with a specific incident management team. It may be beneficial to have them at a centrally located office facility with more reliable internet and phone communications so they can accomplish the necessary data collection and analysis, as well as inform the public, firefighters, and managers.

If available, it is highly encouraged that trainee ARAs be ordered in addition to the primary ARA.

Requests for ARAs will be routed through the Predictive Services Fire Weather Desk at AICC. AICC will coordinate the Interagency Wildland Fire Air Quality Response Program (IWFAQRP) by calling the IWFAQRP Coordinator at 661-GET-1ARA or (661)-438-1272.

Orders for ARAs will be placed in IROC as a THSP Overhead - Name Request. Air Resource Advisor (ARA) will be documented in the "Special Needs" section of the IROC request. Laptop computer and cell phone are authorized. Agency or rental vehicle capable of hauling bulky smoke monitoring kits is approved. If they will have questionable internet connectivity, a MiFi Broadband unit is authorized. Specialized equipment approval will be documented on the resource order in IROC. Orders will be placed utilizing established dispatch channels.

For additional information, refer to the Interagency Wildland Fire Air Quality Response Program website at *Interagency Wildland Fire Air Quality Response Program*. More information on the ARA role is described on the *NWCG website*.

See Chapter 40, *Smoke Monitoring Kits* for more information.

Cache Support Positions

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Alaska Medical Support Programs

Both the BLM Alaska Fire Service and State of Alaska Division of Forestry and Fire Protection have medical support programs to provide incidents with medical resources. Both programs have a Duty Officer to serve as a point of contact for ordering from their pool of agency specific medical resources. The respective Duty Officer should be contacted by the incident dispatch center when medic requests are received to assign available resources.

The resources available to order include Paramedic, Fireline (EMPF), Advanced Emergency Medical Technician, Fireline (AEMF), Emergency Medical Technician, Fireline (EMTF) single resource overhead, as well as medical equipment and supplies to outfit these medical providers.

AICC is the host dispatch for BLM Alaska Fire Service sponsored Fire Medics. Alaska Coastal Dispatch Center (ACDC) is the host dispatch for State of Alaska Division of Forestry and Fire Protection sponsored Fire Medics.

Incident Management Teams (IMTs)

Incident Management Teams will be ordered by type using an Overhead Group Request in IROC.

NMAC Management of IMTs

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Interagency Incident Management Team (IMTs)

The Alaska Geographic Area will maintain core master rosters comprised of seven Command & General Staff positions for three Alaska Complex Incident Management Teams.

- Alaska CIMT Team 1
- Alaska CIMT Team 2
- Alaska CIMT Team 3

Complex IMT (CIMT) Coordination

Three weeks prior to the beginning of the first in-state rotation period in April, representatives from the Alaska CIMTs, AICC, and the AWFCG Operations committee will meet weekly. These meetings will help all parties maintain a common operating picture throughout the season. Discussions of fire potential and priorities, resolving CIMT availability, rostering, rotations and mobilization concerns will be the focus of this meeting.

CIMT Availability

AWFCG will determine Alaska CIMT availability during Alaska Geographic Area Preparedness levels 1 through 3. The Alaska Multi-Agency Coordination Group (AMAC) will determine Alaska CIMT availability when activated, typically during Alaska Geographic Preparedness levels 4 through 5.

IMT Configurations – All

The Incident Commander positions on IMTs may only be filled by current agency employees. It is recommended that the following positions also be filled by current agency employees:

- Finance/Admin. Section Chief
- Procurement Unit Leader
- Comp/Claims Unit Leader

Unless notified, trainees will be mobilized for incidents on federal lands.

Complex IMT Configuration

Core rosters for three AK CIMTs will be completed by March 1. Core rosters will include seven identified Command and General Staff (C&G) Positions and align with national IMT configuration standards listed in *Chapter 20 of the National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.. Rotation and mobilization core C&G rosters may differ from core rosters due to individual's availability during the rotation period.

Trainee rostering of 6 positions in the master roster will be filled using C&G discretion, and trainees do not require priority status. Roster will also include 6 discretionary positions which will remain

unallocated and unfilled on rotation rosters. Upon order, 6 unallocated discretionary roster positions will be filled based on functional complexity identified and informed using the requesting unit AA and incoming CIMT IC call and incident functional complexity assessment process.

Complex IMT Mobilization Roster

Rostering for scheduled CIMT rotations (national and in-state) will begin nine days prior to the scheduled rotation period. The AK CIMT roster template is designed to be universally applicable for all CIMT rotation periods; in-state, nationally, or internationally.

Mobilization rosters may include up to 26 qualified and 14 trainees. Negotiated positions will be maintained by Section Chiefs throughout the rostering process. Negotiated Trainees will be rostered based on their status as a regional priority trainee and CIMT successional planning priorities. Priority will be given to Alaska based resources and/or requesting unit Priority Trainees. A conversation between the incoming IC and Agency Administrator will take place to determine which negotiated roster positions will be filled and mobilized. The incident functional complexity analysis process will help guide the negotiations between IC and Agency Administrator.

CIMT Mobilization

AICC will notify the IC, CIMT rostering point of contact, AK Operations Committee, and AWFCG Chair when a CIMT request has been placed to AICC. The CIMT will confirm their roster and the IC will negotiate mobilization timelines and non-standard roster configurations with the receiving unit based on incident complexity and requirements. Every effort will be made to carry a full complement of trainees on each mobilization.

CIMT Roster Negotiation

Incident Commanders (IC) may negotiate CIMT roster deviations and additional negotiated roster positions with ordering unit Agency Administrators (AA) to address incident complexity, ideally at the functional level. The IC or designated point of contact will notify AICC of any roster changes so that requests can be coordinated through the dispatch system. AICC will build rosters in IROC for each rotation and the CIMT will post them to the *AICC Incident Management Teams page.*

CIMT National Rotation Process

Alaska CIMT national rotation periods are scheduled by NICC and published on the *NICC website*.

CIMT national rotation periods begin on Mondays and run for seven days. National rotation spots assigned to Alaska are scheduled intermittently throughout the year and occur more frequently between April and October.

For an in-depth explanation of the how the National CIMT Rotation operates consult the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Alaska CIMTs scheduled for in-state rotations, will cover requests from the national rotation during their scheduled rotation periods. If an Alaska CIMT is ordered and activated nationally, another

Alaska CIMT will be requested to expedite their availability and rostering process to cover the in-state rotation.

CIMT In-State Rotation

Alaska CIMT in-state rotation periods are scheduled to begin on the third Monday in April and run through mid-July. Two Alaska CIMTs will share the scheduled two-week in-state rotation periods.

NICC CIMT Coordinator

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

CIMT Assignment to All Hazard Incidents

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Type 3 Incident Management Teams

When the Alaska Geographic Area reaches Preparedness Level 3, Alaska may identify one or more Type 3 IMTs to be available for assignment within the Geographic Area on an interagency basis. AICC and the agency operational leads from DOF, USFS, and BLM-AFS will identify team members beginning with the Incident Commander (IC). The IC(s) will continue to work with AICC to identify and fully roster the team(s). The team(s) will be available for one week at a time. Team members, including ICs, may be provided from either protecting or jurisdictional agencies.

The Alaska Geographic Area will be considered a "local dispatch area" for determining qualification levels for team members.

During periods of large-scale national mobilization, Alaska may also identify one or more Type 3 IMT to be available for out of area assignments. Those teams identified for out of area assignment will meet qualifications in the *NWCG Standards for Wildland Fire Positions Qualifications (PMS 310-1)*.

National Incident Management Organization (NIMO) Teams

Alaska does not host a NIMO team. Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

National Area Command Team

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Incident Support Teams

Incident Support Teams will be ordered using an Overhead Group request in IROC.

Overhead requests for specialized team members on nonstandard teams, such as After-Action review teams, will be placed as Technical Specialist (THSP). Incident Support teams may be ordered on an individual incident or on an AICC support incident if ordered in support of the GA.

Decision Support Personnel

When activated, the Decision Support Center (DSC) will be staffed through single resource orders for various technical experts and specialists in positions including fire behavior analysts (FBAN), strategic operational planners (SOPL), long term analysts (LTAN), and Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) support positions (THSP). The staffing arrangement will vary based on need and resource availability. See Chapter 10, Decision Support Center (DCS) for more information.

National Interagency Buying Team (BUYT)

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Payment Teams

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Remote Incident Support Team (RIST)

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization.*

Burned Area Emergency Response Team (BAER)

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

National Fire Prevention and Education Team (NFPET)

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Community Mitigation Assistance Teams (CMAT)

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Fire and Aviation Safety Team (FAST)

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Aviation Safety and Technical Assistance Team (ASTAT)

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Serious Accident Investigation Teams (SAIT)

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Chapter 30 - Crews

Crew Standards for Local & National Mobilization

Crews will be ordered by standard type. Three (3) types exist for National or interagency assignments. They are Type 1, Type 2, and Type 2IA (initial attack) capability. When crews fall below the level identified in the *Interagency Standards for Fires and Fire Aviation Operations*, they may still be dispatched as a T2IA, T2 Crew or Suppression Module provided they meet the standards for the lesser qualification. The active crew qualification in IROC should reflect the standard (T1, T2IA, or T2) the crew meets. Do not create a new crew resource item with the other qualifications (s), update the active qualification appropriately. When an IHC falls below the crew standards, an Overhead Group - Suppression Module (SMOD) resource item should be created in IROC.

Crew Qualification and Operational Naming Conventions will reflect according to standard:

CRW1 – Pioneer Peak IHC
CR2I – Pioneer Peak IHC
CRW2 – Pioneer Peak IHC

Suppression Module Qualification (Overhead Group) and Naming Convention:

SMOD – Pioneer Peak IHC

AICC MUST be notified immediately via TTY of any crew availability, assignments, reassignments, and releases. AICC MUST be notified 48 hours prior to a crew demobilizing from an incident; this is especially important for crews that were mobilized on the NICC Large Transport Jet.

For detailed descriptions of minimum crew standards, refer to the *Interagency Standards forFire and Aviation Operations, Chapter 13*.

Type 1 Interagency Hotshot Crews (IHC)

There are currently three designated Type 1 IHCs in Alaska. These crews are certified annually to ensure they meet the specifications found in the Standards for Interagency Hotshot Crew Operations. Two IHCs are managed by AFS, and one is managed by DOF. Alaska IHC crews dispatched to incidents within Alaska come equipped with personal gear, fire equipment (which includes chainsaws, hand tools and radios), and food and water for 24 hours.

Chainsaws may accompany crews traveling on the NIFC contract jet. Type 1 IHCs attempting to transport chainsaws on aircraft other than NIFC contract jets should be prepared to ship their chainsaws via an alternative method should loading be refused. Type 1 IHCs normally come equipped with hand tools. There may be occasions when Type 1 IHCs transported by air do not arrive with handtools. If tools are needed, they should be ordered separately as supply items.

Current Type 1 crew status information is provided on the *AICC Crews page.* A complete list of all national Type 1 Interagency Hotshot Crews is available on the *USFS website .*

Table 1. Alaska Type 1 IHCs.

Crew Name	Dispatch	Agency	Home Unit	Jetport
Midnight Sun IHC	AK-ACC	BLM	AK-AKD	FBK/FAI
Chena IHC	AK-ACC	BLM	AK-AKD	FBK/FAI
Pioneer Peak IHC	AK-ACDC	DOF	AK-MSS	ANC/PAQ

Type 2IA Crews

There are currently five designated agency Type 2IA crews in Alaska. The State of Alaska (DOF) sponsors four crews and one crew is sponsored by USFS. All Type 2IA crews may be utilized within their host area/unit for initial attack response. The DOF sponsored Type 2IA crews are statewide resources and may be reassigned to higher priority fires by the DOF Fire Operations Forester or AICC. The USFS sponsored Type 2IA crew is also a statewide resource and may be reassigned to a higher priority fire by AICC. The USFS may have the capacity of mobilizing additional T2IA crews.

Type 2 IA attempting to transport chainsaws on other than NIFC contract jets should be prepared to ship their chainsaws via an alternative method should loading be refused. Type 2 IA crews may come equipped with hand tools and chainsaws.

Current Type 2IA crew status information is provided on the *AICC Crews page*.

Table 2. Alaska Type 2 IA Crews.

Crew Name	Dispatch	Agency	Home Unit	Jetport
Gannet Glacier	AK-ACDC	DOF	AK-MSS	ANC/PAQ
Yukon	AK-ACDC	DOF	AK-KKS	ANC/ENA
White Mountain	AK-NFDC	DOF	AK-FAS	FAI
USFS R10	AK-CGFC	USFS	AK-R10	ANC
Tanana Chiefs	AK-NFDC	DOF	AK-TAS	FAI

Type 2 Agency/Interagency Crews

Type 2 agency/interagency crews are composed of personnel from one or more agencies and may be assembled within or outside of Alaska. For interagency crews, the host agency and dispatch center for coordinating the crew mobilization, rostering, and dispatching will be identified when the request is processed.

Type 2 crews attempting to transport chain saws on other than NIFC contract jets should be prepared to ship their chain saws via an alternative method should loading be refused. Type 2 crews

may come equipped with hand tools and chain saws.

AFS sponsors the North Star Type 2 agency crew. The crew is available from approximately the first week of June through the middle of August. The crewmembers (excluding the Crew Boss and Squad Bosses) are BLM volunteers until dispatched to an incident. They are paid AD wages when assigned to an incident.

Table 3. Alaska Type 2 Agency Crews.

Crew Name	Dispatch	Agency	Home Unit	Jetport
North Star	AK-ACC	BLM	AK-AKD	FBK/FAI

Alaska Type 2 Wildland Fire Hand Crew Services (AK2CC)

BLM Alaska contracts with multiple private companies for Type 2 crews (AK2CCs). These contract crews are certified annually to ensure they meet the Type 2 crew specifications found in the *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations*. All AK2CCs are dispatched by AFS Dispatch Centers. AK2CCs can be mobilized to incidents within Alaska and the Lower 48 and come fully equipped with all PPE, line gear, chainsaws, hand tools and radios, first aid kits, and food water and AA batteries for the first 24 hours.

Table 4. Alaska Type 2 Wildland Fire Hand Crew Services Contract Crews (AK2CC).

Contract Crew Name	Agency	Host Unit	Host Unit Coordination Center (HUCC)
Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments CATG	BLM	AK-UYD	AK-YFDC
S.E.S. (Scorched Earth Services) K River 1	BLM	AK-TAD	AK-YFDC
S.E.S. (Scorched Earth Services) K River 2	BLM	AK-TAD	AK-YFDC
RMF (Rural Metro Fire) Mooseheart Mountain	BLM	AK-TAD	AK-YFDC
Nulato Hills LLC Nulato Hills Wildland	BLM	AK-GAD	AK-YFDC
Nulato Hills LLC Nulato Hills Wildland #2	BLM	AK-GAD	AK-YFDC
RMF (Rural Metro Fire) Big River	BLM	AK-GAD	AK-YFDC
RMF (Rural Metro Fire) Clearwater	BLM	AK-GAD	AK-YFDC

All AK2CCs will be configured with 18 to 20 personnel including one crew boss (CRWB), 3 squad bosses (FFT1), 2-4 sawyers (either FAL3 or FAL2) and 12 -14 crew members (FFT2) and/or trainees.

All AK2CCs come fully outfitted and ready to be mobilized from assembly points directly to incidents in Alaska. These crews do not need to be outfitted by AFS or State DOF. The contractor must ensure that each AK2CC arrives at the incident with all the appropriate and required handtools, chainsaws (with kits, fuel, and oil) and other equipment, that all equipment is in good working and

serviceable condition, meeting the minimum standards specified within the contract statement of work. All AK2CCs will be inspected by a certified Contracting Officer Representative (COR) prior to working on incidents and/or projects.

When an AK2CC is mobilized to the Lower 48, some commercial airliners do not allow for the transportation of chainsaws (even purged) or fuel and oil. Current policy does allow type 2 crews, including contractors, to mobilize on the NICC charactered aircraft with hand tools and chainsaws.

The BLM-AFS reserves the right to mobilize any AK2CC from their Designated Dispatch Region (DDR) or Assembly Points (AP) to an incident or project without hand tools and/or chainsaws if it is determined to be in the Government's best interest to provide these items to the crew upon arrival at the incident and that these items will be needed by the crew while at the incident.

All resource orders must be placed by or to the appropriate BLM-AFS Host Unit Coordination Center (HUCC) listed below by utilizing established dispatch ordering channels and procedures.

- AK-YFDC (Yukon Fire Dispatch)

If a resource order is to be filled by one of the AK2CCs, a task order must be coordinated and processed by the Contracting Officer Representative (COR) on duty (or alternate COR) and Contracting Officer (CO). Only the CO and COR are authorized to contact the AK2CCs directly.

This contract does not preclude the Government from using any federal agency or agency cooperator resources before Alaska Type 2 Contract Crews.

AK2CCs can mobilize themselves from their designated APs if necessary. AK2CCs also have the capability to procure their own ground transportation, if necessary, in the form of company owned or rental vehicles. All AK2CC vehicles must meet the minimum requirements identified within the contract statement of work.

The CO and designated COR will determine the Alaska contract crew (AK2CC) order of rotation and relay that information to the respective HUCCs.

Type 2 EFF Crews

Guidance for agency administered Type 2 Crews in Alaska can be found in the *Alaska Emergency Firefighter Type 2 Crew Management Guide*. The guide establishes standard operating procedures to be used by fire management organizations in Alaska. Each agency may have additional specific internal operating procedures.

DOF Areas can hire, and release designated and undesignated Type 2 crews within their units as needed. Crews will be requested through normal dispatch channels if local resources are not available.

Assignments within Alaska

For mobilization within Alaska, Type 2 EFF crews will consist of 16-20 personnel including one crew boss, 3 squad bosses, 0-4 sawyers, and 8-16 crewmembers and/or trainees. Crews may only be dispatched out of the local area with less than 18 personnel with receiving unit approval.

EFF Crew Gear

Crew kits for EFF Type 2 crews should be ordered in accordance with established agency dispatch procedures. Method of transportation and the ordering unit's ability to provide crew gear are considered. The Crew Kit is comprised of Nomex clothing, EFF packs, and other campsupplies. A complete listing of contents is available in the Alaska Interagency Catalog of Fire Supplies and Equipment. Crew Kits do not include food and water.

Assignments Outside of Alaska

Crews mobilized to assignments outside of Alaska consist of 20 people including 1 crew representative (CREP), 1 crew boss, 3 squad bosses, 0-4 sawyers, and 9-15 crewmembers and/or trainees. Additionally, an Interagency Resource Representative (IARR) and a Crew Administrative Representative (CAR) will be assigned by AICC to each group of crews travelling together to facilitate the interaction with incident management teams and dispatch centers. The IARR and the CAR are ordered as Overhead on an AICC support incident for the duration of the assignment. The IARR reports to the AICC Manager. The standard L-48 Type 2 crew length of assignment is 14 days, exclusive of travel from and to the home unit. Assignment extensions, based on necessitating circumstances or transportation requirements, may be approved by the AICC Manager in conjunction with the FMO(s) from the crew's respective home unit(s).

Chapter 40 - Equipment and Supplies

Equipment/Supply Mobilization

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization* for examples of equipment and supply resources. Equipment and Supply requests will be processed using IROC. Refer to the *Alaska Interagency Catalog of Fire Supplies and Equipment* for a list of supply items stocked in the Alaska Incident Support Cache (AKK) on Ft. Wainwright and the State Forestry Fire Warehouse (SFK) in Fairbanks.

All incident requests placed to Alaska Incident Support Cache (AKK) must have a four (4) digit interagency FireCode assigned.

Equipment/Supply Demobilization

Equipment and Supply release information must be promptly relayed using IROC.

National Interagency Support Cache Ordering Procedures

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

NFES Items in Short Supply

Cache Managers will identify shortages of critical equipment and supply items within Alaska and report them to AICC.

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization* for more information.

Field Office Replenishment During Fire Season

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Field Office Replenishment Outside of Fire Season

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Incident Replacement of NFES Items

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Local Unit Incident Replacement: Type 3 and Type 4 Incidents

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Incident to Incident Transfer of Equipment and Supplies

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Alaska Incident Support Cache (AKK) Ordering Procedures

The Alaska Incident Support Cache (AKK) is located on Ft. Wainwright. There are satellite caches in Galena and Fort Yukon.

Supply requests for NIICD radio systems and kits, AFS radio systems and kits, AFS incident laptop

computers, and RAWS will be placed to AICC. AFS and USFS dispatch offices will place requests for other cache supply items directly to AKK, excluding Paracargo. See *Paracargo Delivery of Supplies and Equipment* and *AICC website* for Paracargo Ordering Procedures document. All requests must include an interagency FireCode.

AKK will arrange vehicles to mobilize or demobilize cache supplies. An equipment "E" request is not required unless the vehicle will be kept at the incident.

DOF Cache Ordering Procedures

The main State Fire Warehouse (SFK) is in Fairbanks. The Palmer Supply Facility (PAK) is in Palmer. DOF dispatch offices will place directly to their respective supporting warehouse via a supply resource order. NFDC will place orders to the SFK. Kenai/Kodiak. Mat Su/Southwest and Copper River Area offices will place orders to the PAK.

If the SFK is unable to fill a supply request for a state incident, DOF dispatch centers will place the request to AICC in IROC, who will forward the request to the AKK. Fire Cache restock orders will flow directly between the AKK and the SFK. (The PAK will re-stock their cache by placing orders to SFK). Complex Incident Management Teams will place requests for cache items directly to the warehouse. The SFK will determine if the order will be filled by SFK or PAK.

Alaska Specific Supply Items

Satellite Phone Kit

The Alaska Incident Support Cache (AKK) and the DOF State Fire Warehouse (SFK) both stock satellite phone kits.

Infrared Camera Kit

The Alaska Incident Support Cache (AKK) and the DOF State Fire Warehouse (SFK) each stock three palm infrared cameras.

Aerial Sphere Dispenser

The Alaska Incident Support Cache (AKK) stocks three Aerial Sphere Dispensers. The DOF has two Aerial Sphere Dispensers; one is located at the State Fire Warehouse (SFK), and one is located at the Palmer Supply Facility (PAK). Additional Aerial Sphere Dispensers may be available from the BLM Alaska Fire Service.

Mobile Cache Support Vans

Both the DOF State Fire Warehouse (SFK) and Palmer Supply Facility (PAK) each have one Mobile Cache Support Van Type 2 and Mobile Cache Kit Type 3 available. The contents of the Mobile Cache Support Van and Mobile Cache Kit are listed in *the Alaska Interagency Catalog of Fire Supplies and Equipment*.

Fresh Food Boxes

Fresh food boxes should be ordered on a supply request through normal ordering channels. A State

of Alaska (DOF) charge code is required to process requests for fresh food boxes.

Additional information regarding fresh food boxes can be found in the Alaska Interagency Catalog of Fire Supplies and Equipment.

Please allow 24 hours for Fresh Food orders to be processed, 48 during high fire activity.

Alaska Medical Program Kits

The Alaska Medical Support Programs mobilize their personnel with medical kits. AICC and ACDC both host these Medical Kits (Service – Miscellaneous – Medical – SMED) in IROC. When a Fire Medic is ordered for an incident, the ordering dispatch will generate a Supply request for a SMED to accompany the medic. This SMED request is typically a support request to the medic and will be generated by AICC or ACDC in IROC, depending by which center the medic is dispatched.

Paracargo Delivery of Supplies and Equipment

The Alaska Smokejumper Paracargo (PC) program can be utilized to deliver equipment and supplies to incidents throughout Alaska. Paracargo delivery is a fast and efficient way to deliver needed resources to distant and remote areas when other means of delivery are impractical.

Primarily used to support remote incidents with standard fire supplies, PC can be utilized to deliver specialty items such as barrel fuel, boats, 4 wheelers, etc. All orders must go through established ordering channels.

Due to the impact upon Smokejumper initial attack capability, AICC may not be able to meet all requests for paracargo delivery and will prioritize requests. Placing a request is not a guarantee of delivery. State of Alaska (DNR) and the USFS may place supply and/or equipment requests to AICC requesting paracargo delivery from Ft. Wainwright. AFS Zones will place direct to AKK but will email a PDF of entire IROC supply order to the *akacc.equipmentsupply@firenet.gov* email, requesting paracargo delivery. All supplies will be filled by the AKK, must be placed through IROC and utilize AKK specific catalog numbers where necessary.

A paracargo request must include:

1) Latitude and Longitude of the drop zone (A large fire may have more than one drop zone. Include the drop zone name/designator and geographic location as applicable.)
2) Air to Air contact name and frequency
3) Air to Ground contact name and frequency
4) Delivery priority of items

For additional information, refer to the *Alaska Interagency Catalog of Fire Supplies andEquipment* or contact the AICC Equipment Desk at 907-356-5687.

National Interagency Incident Communications Division

ICS starter system(s) (NFES #4390) from NIICD may be prepositioned at AKK. The starter system(s) will be ordered by AICC on a preposition order and reassigned in IROC when they are assigned to an incident.

Requests for NIICD radio systems and kits will be placed to AICC through established ordering channels. To ensure proper frequency coordination, the ordering office must include a Needed Date/Time, Latitude and Longitude of the incident, shipping address, and receiving incident phone number. For shipping purposes, a physical address which includes a street name and number, city, state, and zip code is required.

Refer to the *National Incident Radio Support Cache User's Guide*.

Radio Ordering

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Incident Remote Automatic Weather Stations, (IRAWS) NFES #005869

The Alaska Interagency Support Cache (AKK) stocks four Remote Automatic Weather Stations. They are ordered on a supply request through AICC.

For additional information refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Smoke Monitoring Kit, NFES #005840

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

National Contract Mobile Food Services and National Contract Mobile Shower Facilities

National contract caterers and showers are not available in Alaska. For AFS incidents, catering needs can be met in a variety of ways from fresh food boxes or bulk food purchases and hired cooks to incident-specific catering contracts. DOF has an existing contract cater available for their incidents and will, through procurement, set up incident specific contracts if needed.

Currently, there are vendors that can offer mobile shower units in Alaska. All hires are done on incident-only Emergency Equipment Rental Agreements (EERAs) for AFS. DOF has established contracts through their On-Line Application System (OLAS).

Engines and Tenders

Refer to the *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations* for information on typing.

Engines

See Tables 5, 6, and 7 for engine resources by type for the DOF, USFS and National Park Service.

Table 5. Alaska Division of Forestry Engines by Type.

	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7
Fairbanks Area						7	6
Delta Area				1		3	2
Tok Area			1	1			2
Kenai- Kodiak Area						5	4
Mat-Su Area				1		6	6
Southwest Area				1			
Valdez-Copper River Area				2		2	1

Table 6. US Forest Service Engines by Type.

	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7
Chugach National Forest						2	
Tongass National Forest						2	

Table 7. National Park Service Engine by Type.

	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7
Denali National Park						1	

Water Tenders

The Alaska DOF has both tactical and support water tenders available through cooperators and contractors.

Fuel Tenders

The AFS has three 2,500-gallon Jet A fuel tenders (Type 3), one 4,400-gallon Jet A fuel tender (Type 1) and one 2,500-gallon 100LL Avgas fuel tender (Type 3). Order on an “E” number as Tender, Fuel specifying type and include the type of fuel needed in “special needs” in IROC.

National Emergency Rental Vehicle (NERV) Contract

Refer to the *NERV website* for the NERV Standard Operating Procedures, User Guides, Payment Cover Sheet Instructions, and other information.

Chapter 50 - Aircraft

Aviation usage covered within this guide includes preparedness activities, supporting emergency and burned area rehabilitation projects, and prescribed fire. All non-incident projects must have a reimbursable charge code. Refer to local aviation policy/procedures for non-incident related aviation direction. All aviation operations shall be conducted in compliance with agency policy. Refer to the *BLM Alaska State Aviation Plan*, *DOF Policy and Procedures Manual Chapter 2600* or *FSM 5700 and FSM 5709.16*.

Aircraft Mobilization

Protecting Agency Units hire local fixed wing aircraft through their respective established agency aviation procurement procedures. When they cannot meet aircraft needs locally, requests will be processed through normal dispatch channels. Typically, aircraft will be requested using the Aircraft "A" catalog in IROC. See *Ordering Tactical Resources* section of this chapter for additional information on tactical aircraft mobilization.

Pilot and Aircraft Requirements

All pilots and aircraft flying interagency missions must be approved and certified by either the OAS or USFS. Any non-commercial aircraft transporting federal employees as passengers, regardless of mission, must be approved and certified by either OAS or USFS.

Aircraft Carding

All aircraft are required to have a current and appropriately endorsed interagency Aircraft DataCard or approved FS/DOI Cooperator letter on board the aircraft and available for inspection.

Pilot Carding

Every pilot must possess a current Interagency Airplane or Helicopter Pilot Qualification Cardor approved FS/DOI Cooperatorletter authorizing him/her to fly the specific type of mission being requested and for the specific type of aircraft being used for the mission. Operators authorized under Part 121 are exempt from specific pilot carding for point-to-point missions.

Aircraft Sources

Government-Owned Aircraft

Government-owned aircraft will be requested through normal ordering channels. Any such aircraft assigned to an interagency mission must meet certification and approval requirements as outlined in the above *Pilot and Aircraft Requirements* section.

Exclusive-Use Contract Aircraft

Exclusive-use aircraft are privately-owned aircraft that an agency has contracted to be available exclusively for the use of that agency for a specific purpose and a set period. These aircraft are approved for interagency use and may be requested from the contracting agency through normal ordering channels. Some of these aircraft (e. g., airtankers and smokejumper-configured aircraft) are

only approved for certain types of missions, but most are available for any normal passenger or cargo mission.

On-Call Contract Aircraft (DOI)/Call-When-Needed Contract Aircraft (USFS)

The DOI and the USFS may, as the need arises, contract for additional aircraft for short or indefinite periods of time. These aircraft are approved and certified in the same way as exclusive-use aircraft (see above) and may be requested from the contracting agency through normal ordering channels.

The AFS Zones and AICC may charter fixed-wing aircraft for a single mission (point-to-point); AICC may charter aircraft for multiple days (both fixed-wing and rotor-wing). Any aircraft so chartered must be listed on the AQD Aircraft Resource List and the length of hire cannot result in a greater than authorized expenditure.

On-Call Contract Aircraft (DOF)

The DOF may charter any aircraft listed on the Alaska State Rental Offer Aircraft list.

Military Aircraft

Military aircraft may be ordered to support an incident, but only when all civilian sources have been exhausted (see the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*, and the *MilitaryUse Handbook, NFES #2175*). These aircraft are usually requested through normal ordering channels. However, DOF may order aircraft from the Alaska National Guard through the office of the Governor.

Flight Management Procedures

Definitions

Point-to-Point Flight – Any flight that originates at one developed airport or permanent helibase and flies directly to another with sole purpose of delivering personnel and cargo and is not mission in nature including:

- Flights delivering overhead, crews, supplies, or equipment to support existing suppression efforts
- Flights supporting remote stations or staging areas
- Administrative flights

For additional information, refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Mission Flight – Flight to deliver initial attack resources to a fire, to provide reconnaissance for an existing fire, to search for new fires, to train flight crews and other personnel for these types of missions, or to preposition initial attack forces. Mission flights include:

- Aircraft delivering smokejumpers, retardant, or initial attack personnel to a fire

- Air attack or lead plane operations
- Pre-positioning smokejumpers, retardant, air attack, or aerial supervision aircraft
- Smokejumper, retardant, or helitack training flights
- Fire detection flights
- Fire reconnaissance flights
- Paracargo flights in support of initial attack operations

For additional information, refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Flight Following – The implementation of a set of communication procedures which allow dispatch centers to determine an aircraft's current location with reasonable accuracy. The purpose of flight following is to facilitate timely search and rescue operations in the event of a mishap.

Resource Tracking - Resource tracking is similar to flight following and is often accomplished in conjunction with flight following. The purpose of resource tracking is to achieve cost-effective transportation of resources, to maintain positive control of resources in order to modify a mission or divert to another, and to facilitate efficient scheduling of aircraft.

Flight Manager

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Flight Planning and Flight Following

Flight Plans

For all point-to-point flights, the pilot must submit a flight plan to the originating dispatch office. This requirement does not release aircraft from adhering to FAA regulations concerning FAA flight plans. The pilot is also responsible for closing the flight plan upon completion of the mission. Each flight plan will include the following:

- Type of aircraft
- Tail number of aircraft
- Estimated time of departure
- Destination(s)/Route of flight
- Number of people (including flight crew) on board
- Amount of usable fuel (measured in hours of flight time)
- Estimated time en route
- Purpose of flight

Pilots may alter their original flight plan by contacting the nearest dispatch office (preferably the office with whom the plan originated).

Flight Following

All aircraft must flight follow in accordance with an agency approved method that is mutually agreed upon by the flight crew and originating dispatch office.

Agency VFR Flight Following – Automated Flight Following (AFF) and Radio Check-in

Regardless of method, prior to, or as soon as possible after takeoff, the following information should be relayed to dispatch:

- Actual time of departure (ATD)
- Number of souls on board (SOB), including flight crew
- Amount of usable fuel on board (FOB) in hours of flight time
- Estimated time en route (ETE) to the next destination

The dispatcher communicating with the aircraft will transmit the above information by TTY. If utilizing Automated Flight Following (AFF), the dispatcher will verify to the pilot that the aircraft is "positive" (tracker is actively transmitting to the computer-based map) on AFF. If not positive, radio check-ins will be utilized until a signal is established.

Example:

AICC
TANKER 97 OFF GAL AT 1310➔ FIRE 445
3 SOB 4+00 FOB 1+20 ETE
AFF POSITIVE
GAL CVH 06/14/00 1312

AFF is the preferred method of flight following for contracted and fleet aircraft for DOF and BLM. In Alaska, the USFS uses it as a secondary aid to radio check-ins only. For AFF to be utilized, aircraft must maintain two-way communication with dispatch office to resume radio or satellite flight following in the event of AFF signal loss.

Unless utilizing AFF, pilots of all BLM aircraft must contact a dispatch office at least once every 60 minutes, relaying a position report to that office. DOF policy dictates 30-minute check-ins. USFS policy requires 30-minute check-ins as well.

Mission flights operate on an interagency basis and use 30-minute check-ins. Position reports will include current position of the aircraft (latitude/longitude coordinates) and any other updates or changes to the flight plan. When following via AFF, dispatchers will utilize the program to obtain this information at 30-minute intervals. Landing reports to include the actual time of arrival and estimated time on the ground are required to be made via radio or telephone regardless of flight following method utilized. As outlined above, the dispatcher flight following the aircraft will transmit both position reports andlanding information as a TTY message to all involved offices.

Example:

GAL
TANKER 97 ON FBK
AICC BLV 06/14/00 1619

For additional information on AFF Flight Following refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

FAA IFR Flight Following

Regardless of filing an IFR plan with FAA, agency aircraft should contact a dispatch office with the same information (ATD, SOB, FOB, ETE) as when filed VFR to accomplish resource tracking. Additionally, aircraft should monitor agency dispatch frequencies and/or have means of receiving satellite phone calls in case of redirection.

Overdue Aircraft

Any aircraft missing an established check-in will be classified as overdue, and the responsible dispatch office will initiate appropriate procedures detailed in the unit Interagency Mishap Response Plan. A current Interagency Mishap Response Plan must be located at each dispatch center where flight following occurs.

Demobilization

Flight following will be performed for all government-owned or exclusive-use contracted aircraft being demobilized. All chartered aircraft will be released to the vendor without flight following unless government personnel or cargo are on board.

Interstate Flights

It is the responsibility of AICC, and NICC to flight-follow all aircraft traveling between Alaska and the contiguous states. Any aircraft departing Alaska enroute to the Lower 48 will flight follow with AICC while in the state. After leaving Alaska, the aircraft will flight-follow with NICC. Conversely, any aircraft traveling from the Lower 48 to Alaska will flight follow with NICC until entering Alaska, after which time it will flight-follow with AICC.

Pilots flying interstate will check in by telephone with either AICC or NICC at each stop unless prior arrangements have been made. These offices can be contacted at the following numbers:

NICC: (800) 994-6312 toll-free
(208) 387-5400 commercial

AICC: (800) 237-3633 toll-free
(907) 356-5681 commercial

Neither toll-free number is available in Canada; all calls made from Canada must be made to the commercial numbers.

See individual agency aviation policy for expanded information on flight following procedures*BLM Alaska State Aviation Plan*, *DOF Policy and Procedures Manual Chapter 2600* or *FSM 5700 and FSM 5709.16*

National Flight Following Frequency and Air Guard

No dispatch center in the Alaska GACC monitors National Flight Following; however, all dispatch centers except for the Chugach and Tongass monitor Air Guard.

Cooperator Aircraft

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Helicopters

Call-When-Needed (CWN) Helicopters

Alaska has been authorized to hire Type 1 and 2 helicopters stationed within the region without relaying the order to NICC. AICC will notify NICC whenever a Type1 or Type 2 helicopter is hired within the region for a period greater than twenty-four hours. NICC will also be notified when these aircraft are released. The ordering process varies by agency:

DOI - BLM

AICC is the only BLM dispatch office in Alaska authorized to procure helicopters for incident needs. All orders for helicopters not already assigned to the ordering dispatch must be forwarded to AICC through normal dispatch channels.

DOF

DOF dispatch offices may charter any aircraft listed on the Alaska State Rental Offer Aircraft list. If helicopters are not available through the Alaska State Rental Offer Aircraft List, DOF will relay the order through normal dispatch channels to AICC. DOF will notify AICC whenever Type 1 or Type 2 helicopters are procured by DOF for a period greater than twenty-four hours. AICC will be notified when these aircraft are released.

USFS

An individual forest may charter any locally based approved helicopters. If helicopters are not available locally, the forest will relay the order through normal dispatch channels to AICC. AICC will be notified whenever Type 1 or Type 2 helicopters are procured within the region for a period greater than twenty-four hours. AICC will be notified when these aircraft are released.

Exclusive Use Contract Helicopters

All Alaska DOF exclusive-use helicopters are contracted by the DOF State Aviation Manager.Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization* for further information on federal exclusive-use resources. All exclusive-use and agency-owned helicopters must be ordered through established dispatch channels. See Tables 12 and 13 for lists of all Type 2 and Type 3 exclusive use helicopters in Alaska.

Table 12. Type 2 Exclusive Use Helicopters in Alaska by Agency.

Agency	Type	Registration	Base	Dispatch
BLM-AFS	BH212HP	N83230	FBK	AK-ACC
BLM-AFS	BH212HP	N16920	FBK	AK-YFDC
BLM-AFS	BH205A-1++	N580SH	FBK	AK-YFDC
DOF	BH212	N16930	FAS	AK-NFDC
DOF	BK117	N123SHL	SXQ	AK-ACDC
DOF	BH212	N373PA	MCG	AK-ACDC
DOF	BH212HP	N512PA	TOK	AK-NFDC

Table 13. Type 3 Exclusive Use Helicopters in Alaska by Agency.

Agency	Type	Registration	Base	Dispatch
BLM-AFS	AS-350B3	N911CV	FBK	AK-YFDC
BLM-AFS	AS-350B3	N353M	GAL	AK-YFDC
BLM-AFS	AS-350B3	N405AE	FBK	AK-YFDC
DOF	AS-350B3	N181PL	DAS	AK-NFDC
DOF	AS-350B3	N26HX	CRS	AK-ACDC
NPS	AS-350B3	N31NS	FBK	AK-YFDC
NPS	AS-350B3	N149AE	INR	AK-YFDC

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization* for further information.

BLM Type 1 Helicopter

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Short-haul

There are no short-haul programs in Alaska. Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Rappellers

There are no rappel programs in Alaska. Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Smokejumpers

Initial attack fire suppression is the priority use for smokejumpers. Extended attack and point protection missions are generally a lower priority. Dispatch of smokejumpers for any other purpose will generally require a resource order to the AICC Overhead Desk and approval of the AICC Coordinator or AICC Center Manager.

Mobilizing Smokejumpers for Initial Attack

Use of smokejumpers for initial attack within Alaska is coordinated by AICC. Requests for initial attack smokejumpers are placed via the TTY as are other shared tactical resources in Alaska. See section on *Ordering Tactical Resources in Alaska*.

Once smokejumpers are deployed on an initial attack incident, the local dispatch must place an Aircraft order (A#) for "Load, Smokejumper, Initial Attack" within 24 hours to AICC. AICC will fill the request with subordinate numbers for each smokejumper (SMKJ) deployed. Filling of those initial attack resource orders does not imply permission to retain smokejumpers past initial attack. Per the *Alaska Statewide Operating Plan*, keeping smokejumpers into extended attack still must be negotiated as they are shared statewide tactical resources. If permission is granted to retain, local dispatches may reassign resources to overhead requests as appropriate.

Initial Attack Paracargo

The preferred method for delivery of additional IA supplies is through the standard ordering process detailed in *Chapter 40 - Paracargo Delivery of Supplies and Equipment*. However, inexigent circumstances when paracargo from Fairbanks is not feasible or time efficient, the smokejumper spotter can pick up crucial supplies at a nearby outstation for delivery to the incident where jumpers were just deployed. This situation is uncommon and must be coordinated with both local dispatch and AICC.

Demobilization of Smokejumpers

The AICC Coordinator will determine the appropriate return location for smokejumpers based on current resource priorities. It is the responsibility of the ordering dispatch to coordinate demobilization of smokejumpers to Ft. Wainwright or the nearest appropriate satellite jump base, as determined by the AICC Coordinator.

Smokejumper Numbers

There are approximately 80 BLM Alaska Fire Service smokejumpers based at Ft Wainwright (FBK) with numbers commonly boosted during times of high activity. During very high activity, the base has the capacity to manage over 200 smokejumpers. Daily availability is published on the TTY as part of the Morning Tactical Report and updated periodically throughout the day.

Smokejumper Aircraft

Table 10. Smokejumper Aircraft in Alaska.

Type	Registration	Base	Call Sign	Dispatch
CASA-212	N112BH	FBK	Jump-12	AK-ACC
CASA-212	N117BH	FBK	Jump-17	AK-ACC
DHC-8	N992BH	FBK	Jump-92	AK-ACC
DHC-8	N990BH	FBK	Jump-90	AK-ACC

For additional information, refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Aerial Supervision

All Lead/ASM pilots, ATGS/AITS and associated aircraft are managed under an interagency“pool” concept. Statewide coordination of tactical missions is managed by AICC.

Aerial Supervision Module (ASM)

The ASM is the predominant aerial supervision configuration utilized in Alaska. An ASM consists of a Lead Plane Pilot (LPIL) and Air Tactical Supervisor (AITS) in the same aircraft. Call sign utilized is “ASM” plus the national designator of the pilot (e.g., ASM A-4).

Lead Plane

Aircraft with a lead qualified pilot. Call sign utilized is the pilot’s national designator (e.g., Lead A-4).

Air Attack

A piloted aircraft platform with qualified ATGS onboard. Call sign utilized is “air attack” plus last three digits of the aircraft’s tail number (e.g., Air Attack 7DL).

For additional information, refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Air Attack/ASM/Lead Plane Requirements

Refer to the *NWCG Standards for Aerial Supervision (PMS 505)*.

Tactical Aircraft and Configuration

The aerial supervision configuration (Lead, ASM or Air Attack) is determined based on daily staffing and is published by AICC every morning in the Statewide Tactical Resource Availability via the TTY. See Table 11 for aerial supervision resources in Alaska.

Table 11. Aerial Supervision Aircraft in Alaska.

Agency	Type	Registration	Base
BLM-AFS	BE-200	TBD	FBK
BLM-AFS	AC-690	N690AX	FBK
DOF	AC-840	N840AK	PAQ
DOF	AC-1000	N905AK	FAI

Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS)

Ordering

Within Alaska, multiple agencies have drones and certified drone pilots which may be ordered on an incident.

When ordering UAS, order the aircraft by type specifying required functions in Special Needs.

Example: Type 3 with Aerial Ignition PSD Machine and IR/EO Camera Sensor. There is no need to place a separate order for the UASP.

UAS personnel are in high demand. Please order trainees to accompany qualified UASPs when possible.

Depending on the type of UAS ordered and location of the fire, there will be additional language required in Special Needs. Call the AICC AC prior to placing the order (907)356-5681.

Operations

Drone pilots are responsible for coordinating with on scene aerial supervision, helibase, and operations personnel as well as completing all necessary project aviation safety planning.

Prior to commencing UAS operations on an incident, in addition to deconfliction with onsite aerial resources, the drone pilot will contact the local dispatch in order that a notification may be posted to the teletype (TTY). At the end of operations, the drone pilot will notify their dispatch office so a notification may be posted to the TTY.

Airtankers

AFS and DOF each administer their respective airtanker contracts. DOF has two Type 2 airtankers and AFS has four Type 3 water-scooping SEATs. The aircraft are managed under a statewide interagency "pool" concept. Coordination of tactical missions is managed by AICC.

Airtankers typically sit unloaded until dispatched. However, airtankers may be prepositioned loaded or unloaded, dependent upon fire danger and protecting agency FMO priorities. AICC will make the final determination.

Each Airtanker Base Manager manages the daily rotation schedule for his/her base and tracks flight hours. AICC may override the rotation for reasons including but not limited to:

- Canadian Airtankers in the lineup
- Canadian requests for DOF Airtankers
- When speed, volume, or other operational capabilities are a legitimate concern
- When a benefit to the government would be realized

Table 12. Current BLM-AFS and DOF Airtankers and Bases in Alaska.

Agency	Type	Registration	Base	Call Sign
BLM-AFS	FB 802	N3083R	FBK	FB-208
BLM-AFS	FB 802	N3085Q	FBK	FB-209
BLM-AFS	FB 802	N825DA	FBK	FB-211
BLM-AFS	FB 802	N779DA	FBK	FB-214
DOF	Q-400	CFFZJ	PAQ	T-544

DOF	Q-400	CFFQG	FAI	T-542

Additional Alaska Airtanker Base Locations

Whenever airtanker bases are opened or closed for the season, notification will be published via TTY. For more information, see the current *NWCG Airtanker Base Directory (PMS 507).*

Table 13. Additional Alaska Airtanker Reload Locations

Location	Designator
Kenai	ENA
McGrath	MCG
Tanacross	TSG

Ordering Tactical Resources

Ordering Tactical Resources within Alaska

All requests for shared tactical resources (airtankers, aerial supervision aircraft, smokejumpers and smokejumper aircraft) within Alaska are made to AICC via the TTY. Requests from ongoing incidents for tactical resource support must be placed through the local dispatch office. Direct calls from incident management teams to AICC will not be accepted.

All requests for tactical resources must provide the following information:

- Resource(s) requested
- Latitude and Longitude of incident origin or fire # if existing fire
- Charge code if new incident
- Air to Air frequency if NOT primary statewide air-to-air
- Other aircraft on-scene or inbound

Additional information is helpful especially if there are competing requests:

- Fire size, behavior, and fuel type
- Any other resources responding or requested
- Ground contact name and radio frequency

Examples:

New fire:

AICC
REQUEST FIRE NUMBER FOR 64 55 X 161 40
FULL, NCA

5 ACRES RUNNING IN TUNDRA AND SCATTERED SPRUCE
HELICOPTER 8EH RESPONDING WITH HELITACK
REQUEST 1 LOAD SMOKEJUMPERS, 1 LOAD RETARDANT AND AIR ATTACK
GAL CVH 06/15/00 1418

Existing fire:

AICC
REQUEST AIR ATTACK, 1 LOAD RETARDANT, AND 1 LOAD SMOKEJUMPERS RESPOND TO FIRE 489
CONTACT I.C. MEIEROTTO ON BROWN
GAL CVH 06/15/00 1418

Each time smokejumpers are deployed on an incident, the local dispatch must place an Aircraft Order (A#) for "Load, Smokejumper, Initial Attack" to AICC within 24 hours of deployment. For more details, see previous section on *Smokejumpers*. AICC tracks all tactical aircraft and must be notified of aircraft departure and arrival. AICC must be notified of status/position every 30 minutes and shall also be immediately notified of any deviation from, or alteration of, the established flight plan of a tactical aircraft.

Kneeboards

Regardless of dispatch location, all tankers and aerial supervision resources will be provided with an Alaska standard kneeboard with basic fire information. The form is available on the *AICC website*.

The following fields are required:

- Fire #
- Charge code(s)
- Lat/long
- Departure base with distance and bearing to incident
- Air-to-air frequency
- Air-to-ground frequency
- Flight following frequency
- Other Aircraft on scene

Ordering Tactical Resources from Canada

Canada/United States Agreement

AFS can order Lead Planes and Airtankers for initial attack from the Yukon Territory under the Canada/United States Reciprocal Forest Fire Fighting Resources Arrangement. Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*. The AICC Coordinator will place a

resource order with NICC and forward a copy to YFCC. NICC will assign a reimbursable project code to the incident.

Northwest Wildland Fire Protection Agreement (Northwest Compact)

DOF can order resources for initial attack and extended operations from the Yukon Territory under the Northwest Compact agreement. The AICC DOF Coordinator will place a resource order directly to YFCC. Note: Canadian Lead Planes ("Bird Dogs") and Airtankers are dispatched in group configuration.

Orders for resources to or from Canada should contain the following information for flight following and U.S. Customs tracking:

- Type of aircraft
- Tail number or aircraft identifier
- Departure time and place
- Destination and route
- Estimated time en route
- Estimated time of arrival, (ETA time zone of destination)
- Souls on board (includes pilot)
- Hours of fuel on board
- Specific mission information
- Frequencies to utilize
- Names of all on board the aircraft

Aircraft crossing the international boundary need not clear Customs provided they do not land in the foreign country. Flight plans of aircraft intending to land must be coordinated through AICC/YFCC so that Customs may be notified well in advance, and a location and time of inspection established prior to aircraft arrival.

Ordering Tactical Resources from the Lower-48

Orders for tactical resources from the Lower-48 will be placed to NICC via the AICC AircraftDesk and/or Overhead/Crew desk as applicable. All such requests must be approved by the AICC Center Manager or Acting.

Ordering Procedures for Point-to-Point Flights

These procedures apply to all point-to-point flights for incident support except for:

- Aircraft transporting government passengers flying as ticketed passengers on scheduled commercial airlines.
- Aircraft transporting government cargo shipped as air freight on a certified air carrier.

If an incident or local office receives a request for an aircraft to fly a point-to-point flight and cannot provide the aircraft locally, the request should be passed through established ordering channels.

A separate Aircraft resource order is not required if the sole purpose of the mission is to transport personnel, supplies or equipment that have already been requested on a resource order. In such a case, a notation should be added to the original request asking the office filling the order to provide transportation. If needed, the filling office can create the Aircraft request as a support request for the transportation.

Logistics Aircraft

Both AFS and DOF have logistics aircraft to support their operations. These aircraft are ordered through established dispatch channels. See Table 14 for a list of AFS and DOF logistics aircraft.

Table 14. Alaska Fire Logistics Aircraft by Agency.

Agency	Type	Registration	Base	Dispatch
BLM-AFS	TBD	TBD	GAL	AK-YFDC
BLM-AFS	TBD	TBD	FBK	AK-YFDC
BLM-AFS	TBD	TBD	FBK	AK-YFDC
BLM-AFS	Q-K100	N700FW	FBK	AK-YFDC
BLM-AFS	PC-12	N190PE	FBK	AK-ACC
DOF	DHC-2	N904AK	PAQ	AK-ACDC
DOF	C-208	N303GV	PAQ	AK-ACDC

Airborne Thermal Infrared (IR) Fire Mapping

There are no infrared equipped aircraft based in the Alaska Geographic Area.

There are additional means to provide IR data products via National Infrared Operations(NIROPS); however, these requests follow a different timeline than specified in the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Requesting an IR Mission

Any unit needing IR mapping must place an “A” request in IROC to AICC. The scanner request is entered into the NIROPS site now accessed through the Wildland Fire Application Portal. .

Both the IROC and the NIROPS request are due by 1800 the night before any requested flight. When competition exists, AICC will establish priorities.

For further information, refer to *Procedures for Ordering and Receiving NIROPS/Aircraft 3Infrared Data Products in Alaska* posted in the Aviation section of the AICC website, the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization* and the *National Infrared Operations website*.

Large Transport Aircraft

AICC is the point of contact for large passenger transport needs and will coordinate with NICC for such aircraft. Requests for large transport requires a minimum of 48-hour lead time for planning and scheduling. Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Dedicated Radio Frequencies

Incident requests for additional or dedicated frequencies will be placed as an Aircraft request in IROC to AICC through normal dispatch channels. The ordering unit must include the latitude and longitude of the incident to ensure proper frequency coordination. Requests for the use of dedicated Air-to-Air and Air-to Ground frequencies will be made through established ordering channels from AICC directly to the National Interagency Incident Communications Division (NIICD). AICC will notify the Communications Duty Officer (CDO) of the request.

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Airspace

Temporary Flight Restrictions

Ordering Procedures

A temporary flight restriction (TFR) is ordered through normal dispatch channels as an Aircraft request in IROC. The request is relayed by an authorized dispatch office to the FAA Anchorage Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC) through the online NOTAM Entry System.

Once a TFR has been granted by the FAA, the corresponding FDC (Flight Data Center) NOTAM number (supplied by FAA) will be used to fill the order in IROC. Once the TFR has been issued,the aircraft dispatcher will put the TFR in its entirety on the TTY addressed to “All Stations”.

The office placing the order with FAA is responsible for canceling the TFR with FAA as soon as it is no longer needed and must relay the cancellation to “All Stations” by TTY.

In Alaska there are slightly different ordering channel/processes for TFRs.

DOI - BLM

The AFS Zone dispatch office managing an incident will create an Aircraft request in IROC for aTFR and relay to the Anchorage ARTCC through the online NOTAM Entry System. If unable toaccess the NOTAM Entry System, the IROC request with TFR Request form attached should be placed to AICC for processing.

DOF

The DOF dispatch office will create and relay the IROC request and completed TFR Request Form for fire related TFRs to AICC through normal dispatch channels.

USFS

The Forest Service dispatch office will relay the IROC request and completed TFR Request Form for fire related TFRs to AICC through normal dispatch channels.

For further information, see the *NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination (PMS 520).*

Special Use Airspace (SUA) and Military Training Routes (MTR)

Special Use Airspace

This FAA airspace designation is designed to alert users about areas of military activity, unusual flight hazards, or national security needs, and to segregate that activity from other airspace users to enhance safety. All agency aircraft will use the transponder code 1255 while operating in all SUA.

Northern Alaska

Eielson Range Control maintains up-to-date information on Special Use Airspace in Northern Alaska. This includes hours of operation and flight tracking in the Military Operations Areas (MOAs) and Restricted Areas (RAs).

Local dispatch offices will coordinate flights directly with the Range Control Staff and/or with the FAA. It is the responsibility of all flight crews to check with the controlling agency.

Southern Alaska

The Third-Wing Planning Group/Base Operations at Elmendorf Air Force Base is the contact for Special Use Airspace information in Southern Alaska. The Anchorage Control Tower also provides SUA information.

Contacts

North:

- Eielson Range Control at (907) 372-6913 or (800) 758-8723

South:

- Elmendorf 3rd Wing Scheduling at (907) 552-0136/2406
- FAA Anchorage Control at (907) 269-1108

Military Training Routes

The AP/1B Area Planning Military Training Routes provides information and contact numbers in Alaska. The local Unit dispatch offices will deconflict airspace in their area of responsibility.

Other Airspace Closures

The AP/1B and the FAA NOTAM system provide information on Temporary Special Use Airspace (TSUA), Aerial Refueling Routes, Low Altitude Tactical Navigation Areas (LATN) and other areas.

Refer to the *NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination (PMS 520)*.

Airspace Conflicts

Upon receipt of an initial airspace conflict report; the Aircraft Dispatcher or Airspace Coordinator should contact the Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC) and request a positive identification of the aircraft involved. Reporting should occur within 15 minutes of the incident. If the occurrence involves a military aircraft and there is potential for a recurrence, immediately contact the Military Airspace Scheduling Activity responsible for flight in the area of operations. In addition to the information on the Aircraft Conflict Initial Report, please note the NOTAM # and Fire Name when reporting to the ARTCC. The TFR intrusion should also be documented on a SAFECOM for internal reporting and follow-up purposes. Notify the Interagency Airspace Coordinator via email at *airspace@blm.gov* Further guidance is available in the *NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination (PMS 520).*

The Aircraft Conflict Initial Report can be accessed on the NWCG Interagency Airspace Subcommittee website.

FAA Temporary Control Tower Operations

A temporary FAA Air Traffic Control Tower may be ordered when air operations in support of an incident become too complex or unsafe at uncontrolled airports.

Configuration

In Alaska, a temporary control tower consists of:

- Adequate staffing of certified Control Tower Operators (CTO).
- A portable FM radio base and frequencies for tower and air traffic service.
- Technicians to set up and dismantle the temporary facility.

Supplied by Incident

The incident is required to supply the following:

- A shelter with nearby restroom facilities and a view of the entire airport.
- A power source or fuel for engine generator.
- Base station(s) and/or handheld radio(s) if not provided by FAA.
- At least one phone line.
- Support equipment such as binoculars, pens, and note pads, etc. and weather observation instruments (windsocks, altimeter, thermometer, compass, and anemometer).
- Lodging and food for the Controllers.

Ordering Procedures

All temporary control towers will be ordered as an Aircraft request in IROC from the requesting Zone/Area to AICC. An FAA Temporary Tower Request Form must be filled out and submitted as well. AICC will coordinate directly with the Airspace Coordinator or in the absence of an assigned

Airspace Coordinator, the FAA. If needed, AICC will also provide transportation for the equipment and staff to the incident. Once released, the incident will provide return travel for the staff and equipment.

FAA will issue an FDC NOTAM concerning the activation of the temporary tower. The NOTAM number will be used to fill the Aircraft request in IROC.

For further information, see the *NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination (PMS 520)*.

Search and Rescue/Request for Assistance

In Alaska, statutory authority and responsibility for search and rescue is divided amongst the Alaska State Troopers (AST), the National Park Service, and the US Air Force Alaska Rescue Coordination Center. This does not preclude fire management agencies in Alaska from responding to emergencies involving their respective personnel. Each local office maintains a localized search and rescue plan. Refer to the local dispatch office for more information.

The AST can and do occasionally request assistance from fire management agencies in Alaska. Each agency is responsible for determining the appropriate response, if any, on a case-by-case basis, negotiating directly with the AST for reimbursement of costs if deemed necessary.

Any request for assistance directed to AICC from any outside agency, such as the AST, for search and rescue or other atypical mission unrelated to fire suppression, shall be immediately referred to a Coordinator.

For additional BLM guidance refer to the *BLM Alaska State Aviation Plan*.

Chapter 60 - Predictive Services

Predictive Services Overview

Predictive Services provides decision-support for federal, state and local wildland fire agencies that provide operational management of and strategic planning for firefighting resources. This is accomplished through the collection, analysis and dissemination of information about fire activity, resource status, weather and fuels, and assessments of fire danger and fire potential. The AICC Predictive Services Section includes Intelligence, Fire Weather, and Fire Analysis.

Wildland Fire Weather Forecasts

AICC Predictive Services Meteorologists will provide direction and guidance which will ensure fire weather forecasts are communicated in a timely manner to firefighters.

Intelligence

The AICC Intelligence section is responsible for gathering and disseminating data regarding wildfire, prescribed fire, and resource commitments on a statewide basis. This is disseminated to local and regional fire managers and, when activated, AMAC group members. Data is gathered from 14 local units on a daily basis from mid-April through mid-September.

The Intelligence Staff, post the agency crew status list, produce year end statistics, are the data stewards of the statewide historical fire records, and provide briefings to the interagency community.

AICC Intelligence is notified by the AICC Coordinator when the following situations arise:

- An Incident Management Team is ordered.
- There are a large number of fire starts.
- Politically sensitive incidents occur, or significant major incidents occur.
- If accidents, or entrapments, occur.

AICC Intelligence then notifies their counterparts at the NICC.

Incident Status Summary (ICS-209)

ICS-209s are the primary source of Alaska fire activity information for national, regional, and local fire managers. ICS-209 information is used by managers to prioritize incidents and allocateresources locally, statewide, and at the national level. The ICS-209s are therefore an essential element in the ability to obtain resources such as smokejumpers, airtankers, helicopters, and Type 1 crews.

The Incident Status Summary (ISC-209) can be accessed via the *Wildland Fire Application Portal*. However, permissions to use the platform must first be gained through *iNAP*.

The user guide, forms, and other helpful information can be found on the *NICC Intelligence*

webpage , the *FAM-IT Incident Applications webpage*, and the *AICC Intelligence webpage*. A user may also utilize the hover tips within the 209 program.

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization* for additional information.

Alaska ICS-209 Requirements for Wildfires

The ICS-209 is used to report large wildfires or fires that have a significant resource commitment. Large fires are classified as 100 acres or larger in timber fuel types, 300 acres or larger in grass or brush fuel types, or when a Complex Incident Management Team is assigned. A report should be submitted daily until the incident is contained. ICS-209s should be submitted as required by the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*, before 10:00pm AKD.

In addition to the national standard, Alaska requires ICS-209s for all fires (whether in Critical, Full, Modified or Limited) that have a commitment of 17 or more personnel for more than one burning period (overnight). The fire dispatch offices are responsible for completing the ICS-209s in the event that the incident personnel do not submit one.

Submitting 209s during a FamWeb Outage

Complete the digital ICS-209 form and email it to the Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC) and to the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) (intell@blm.gov). If a hard copy ICS-209 form is filled out, fax it to both the Geographic Area Coordination Center and the NICC (NICC faxes: 208-387-5663 or 208-387-5414).

A digital "paper" copy of the current ICS-209 form is available on the *NICC Intelligence webpage*. (Incident management teams and dispatch centers should archive a copy of the ICS-209 form in case there is a network outage preventing access to the web.)

There is also a color-coded digital copy on the AICC Intel page under Forms. The color coding helps to delineate which fields need to be updated frequently, and which more often carry over.

Regardless of submission method, it is imperative to call the GACC and NICC (208-387-5093 or 208-387-5400) to let them know that a 209 is being submitted by fax or email. This will help to ensure that the ICS-209 report gets to the Intelligence staff in a timely manner.

Alaska Interagency Situation Report

AICC Intelligence produces a daily situation report from April 1st through September 30th (or later if necessary). Statewide incident information for wildland and prescribed fires is assembled from the dispatch offices' night reports. The *Alaska Situation Report* is posted on the AICC website by 8:00am each day.

The Situation Report narrative is the primary source for fire information and should summarize the day's activities and expected activities for the following day.

Examples of suggested details when formulating an initial narrative are:

- Who discovered or reported the fire
- Time (when the fire was discovered or reported)
- General location (“approximately 35 miles southwest of Ruby”)
- Size
- Fire Behavior
- Fuels and natural barriers
- Weather at time of observation
- Response and general resources – unit numbers allowed, but no names
- If non-standard response – reason for
- Current and future tactics
- Resources and values at risk
- If multiple jurisdictional agencies are involved

Examples of additional items to consider for updating narratives are:

- Acreage increases/decreases and collection method
- Complexity and whether it is changing (i.e. Type 3 to Type 2)
- Estimated contain/control time

Examples:

NEWLY DISCOVERED FIRES:

At 1345 a commercial aircraft pilot reported seeing a new fire located approximately 45 miles southwest of Beaver. The fire was approximately 2-3 acres in size, 85% active and burning in white spruce and tundra. The fire plotted in a Full management option area, and it was determined that action needed to be taken. One load of smokejumpers was delivered by smokejumper aircraft J-66 along with zone helitack personnel with helicopter N34954. No additional resources were requested.

The fire plotted in a Limited management option area and no action was taken.

FIRE LOCATION IN A LIMITED FIRE MANAGEMENT OPTION AREA:

At 1517 zone detection aircraft N114MN discovered the fire located approximately 45 miles south of the village of Selawik. The fire was approximately 10 acres in size, creeping and smoldering in tundra and black spruce and located in a Limited management option area.No action taken.

FIRE LOCATED IN A FULL SUPPRESSION FIRE MANAGEMENT OPTION AREA:

At 1630 smokejumper patrol aircraft J-17 discovered the fire located 13 miles east of the village of Ambler. The fire was approximately 15 acres in size, backing and torching in black spruce and located in a Full management option area. It was determined that action needed to be taken. At 1654 eight smokejumpers were delivered by J-17. Smokejumpers worked to achieve containment and no further resources were needed.

FIRE LOCATED IN A CRITICAL FIRE MANAGEMENT OPTION AREA:

At 1212 a private citizen from the village of Nulato reported a wildfire located about ¼ mile from the end of the Nulato airstrip. The fire was approximately 3 to 5 acres in size, running and torching in black spruce and located in a Critical management option area. It was determined that action needed to be taken. One load of smokejumpers, 2 CL-215 scoopers and Air Attack resources responded and were able to achieve partial containment of the fire by 2200.

UPDATES: ON-GOING FIRES WHEN OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE:

- At 1833 the fire was flown by zone surveillance aircraft N9011N. The fire was 30% active, creeping and backing with 3–5-foot flame lengths. The fire size had increased to approximately 550 acres.
- The digitized fire perimeter was updated revealing a new size of 475 acres.
- Observed fire behavior included smoldering in tundra along the northwest perimeter, creeping in black spruce within the southeast corner single tree torching in black spruce throughout the interior.
- At 1833 the fire was flown by zone surveillance aircraft N9011N. There was no smoke showing.

Prescribed Fire Reporting

See the *Alaska Statewide Operating Plan*. Please contact the Intel desk for numbering standards.

Incident Management Team Incident Reporting

When a CIMT is assigned to an incident within Alaska, the Incident Action Plan (IAP) should be submitted to the Intelligence Section at AICC daily. This information can beemailed to *akacc.intel@firenet.gov* or faxed to (907) 356-5698.

National Incident Management Situation Report (IMSR)

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Alaska Crew Movement

AICC Intelligence must be notified immediately via TTY of any crew hires, reassignments and releases.

More information on ordering procedures and Alaska Type 2 EFF/AD Crew management guidelines

can be found in *Type 2 EFF Crews Chapter 30 – Crews* and the *Alaska Emergency Firefighter Type 2 Crew Management Guide*.

Type 2 Contract Crews (AK2CC)

Alaska began utilizing Type 2 Contract Crews (AK2CC) in 2020. The contract crews are on a rotation and are dispatched out of Yukon Fire Dispatch Center (AK-YFDC). Contract Crew status is available on the *AICC Crews webpage*.

Agency Sponsored Crews

Dispatch offices, in coordination with incidents, are responsible for timely reporting of the status of the resources assigned to the incidents within their area of responsibility to the AICC Intel Desk via the local CAD and via the TTY. Refer to the *AICC Crews webpage.* for crew status products.

Incidents will advise their supporting dispatch office regarding any change in the status of their assigned agency sponsored Type 1, Type 2IA, and Type 2 crews in a timely manner.

Fire Weather

Predictive Services Outlooks

Predictive Services outlook products include Daily, Monthly and Seasonal Outlooks for Alaska, as well as products for Canada and the remainder of the United States. These products are located on the *AICC Outlooks webpage*.

7 Day Significant Fire Potential

Significant fire potential is "the likelihood a wildland fire event will require mobilization of additional resources from outside the area in which the fire situation originates." It assesses the daily probability for occurrence of a new large fire and/or the daily potential for significant new growth on existing fires.

The significant fire potential forecast is influenced by a combination of fuel dryness, weather, ignition triggers, and resource capability. Fuel dryness (DL) is calculated for each PSA using designated weather station and model data to forecast the Spruce Adjective Rating (SAR) for a seven-day period. These values are in turn translated into dryness levels that are based on a national standard, scaled as follows:

- SAR= 1-2: Moist, with little or no risk of large fires (DL=Green).
- SAR = 3: Dry, with low risk of large fires in the absence of a high-risk event (DL=Yellow).
- SAR = 4-5: Very Dry, with low/moderate risk of large fires in absence of high-risk event (DL=Brown).

High risk days, days which have historically led to a high probability of significantly large and/or

active fire occurrence, can also be forecast by considering critical weather and ignition triggers. The Alaska Geographic Area utilizes four high risk triggers with specific thresholds for identifying High Risk Days. These triggers include:

- Winds - Widespread sustained north through east winds greater than 25 mph over Southeast Alaska and widespread sustained winds greater than 30 mph elsewhere across the state (W)
- Dry – Relative humidity less than 15% across Southeast Alaska and less than 10% elsewhere (D)
- Lightning – Scattered dry strikes or widespread mostly dry strikes (L)
- Recreation – High recreation or other human activity (R)

This product uses each of these factors to forecast areas of significant fire potential and high-risk days within a 7-day period by Predictive Service Area (PSA). Alaska is divided into 21 PSAs, each of which defines an area of consistent fire regime based on fire and weather history and administrative boundaries (Figure 3). Forecast Fuel Moisture Codes (FFMC, DMC and DC) and Fire Behavior Indices (ISI and FWI) can also be viewed by PSA for Alaska. (See the *Fire Danger Rating System* section for more information on Fuel Moisture Codes and Fire Behavior Indices.)

The 7 Day Significant Fire Potential product includes forecast narratives on weather, fuels/fire potential and resources, a color-coded interactive map, geospatial products/map services, and other data exports. This product is produced daily for Alaska from mid-May through mid-August (depending on fuel conditions). Weekend forecasts are available when the Predictive Services Weather Desk is staffed seven days a week.

This product (for Alaska and CONUS) can be found on the *AICC Outlooks* webpage. More information on how this product is generated can be found on the *NICC Predictive Services Outlooks* webpage.

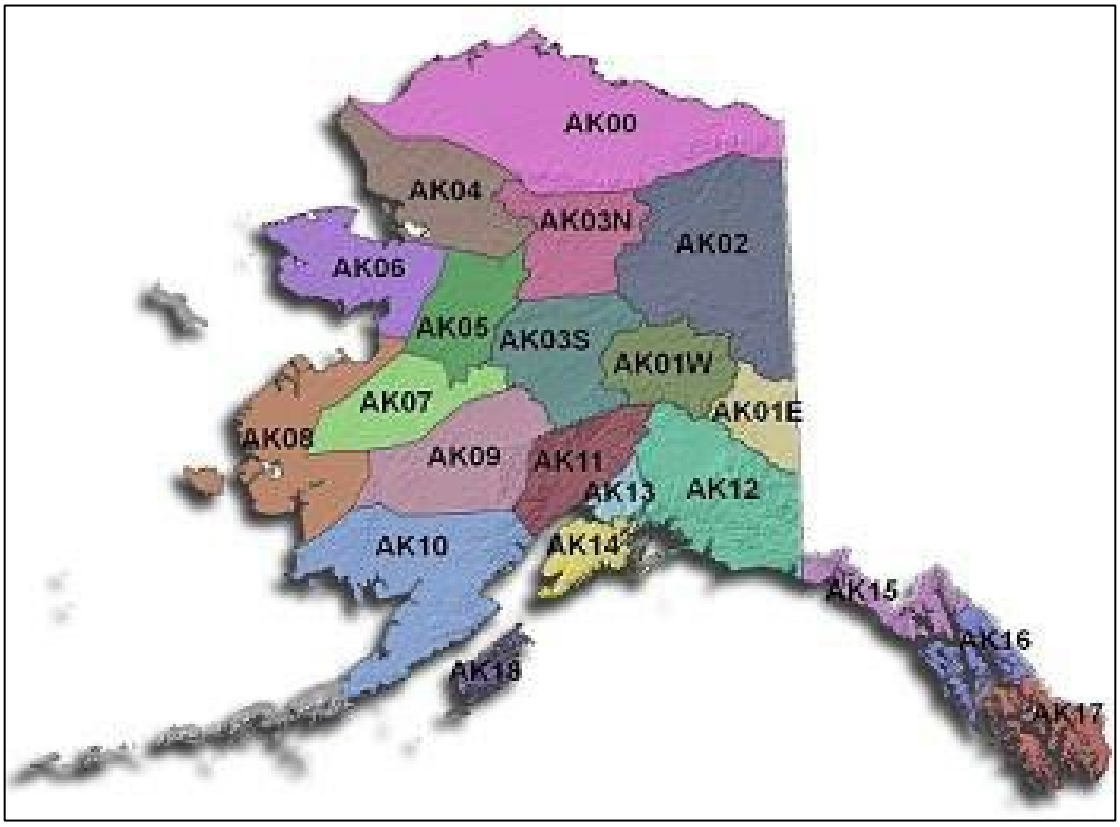

Figure 3. Alaska Predictive Service Areas

AK00 – North Slope
AK01E - Tanana Valley East
AK01W - Tanana Valley West
AK02 - Upper Yukon Valley
AK03N - Tanana Zone North
AK03S - Tanana Zone South
AK04 - Koyukuk/Upper Kobuk
AK05 - Middle Yukon
AK06 - Seward Peninsula
AK07 - Lower Yukon
AK08 - Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta
AK09 - Kuskokwim Valley
AK10 - Bristol Bay
AK11 - Susitna Valley
AK12 - Copper River Basin
AK13 - Matanuska Valley and Anchorage
AK14 - Kenai Peninsula
AK15 - Northern Panhandle
AK16 - Central Panhandle
AK17 - Southern Panhandle
AK18 - Kodiak Island

National Monthly/Seasonal Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook

This national product is issued by the first of each month (with an outlook period of 4 months) throughout the year. It can be found on the *AICC Outlooks* webpage or on the *NICC Outlooks* webpage. Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization* for details.

Alaska Monthly Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook

This Alaska outlook product is published by the first of each month with a 4-month outlook period. It is included in the NIFC monthly outlook and is posted to the *AICC Outlooks* webpage.

Alaska Seasonal Outlook

This Alaska outlook is produced once a year as a pdf and a video recording (podcast) and is posted by the beginning of May to the *AICC Outlooks* webpage. The Monthly Outlook (discussed above) will provide updates to the seasonal forecast.

Weather Briefings

Statewide Weather Briefing

Statewide weather briefings are provided based upon fire activity during the fire season, from the end of April through most of August. The briefing is at 9:45 am. A dial-in phone number and a webinar link for the briefing is available on the *AICC Fire Weather* webpage.

The briefing slides and video recordings (podcasts) are posted to the *AICC Fire Weather* webpage. Weather briefings encompass a comprehensive look at today, tomorrow, and the next day's weather as well as a seven-day weather outlook. Fuel conditions and fire danger are also discussed for the short-term.

Operations Weather Briefings

Weather briefings are also provided to the Smokejumpers during much of the fire season, typically beginning in mid-May and ending in mid-August. Recordings of the statewide weather briefing will be available daily by 10:30 am and will be used by smokejumper staff. At high PL levels, in-person briefings may also occur. If in-person briefings are provided, they will occur at 10:30 am on weekdays and 11:30 am on weekends based on requests by Smokejumper management staff and direction of AICC Center Manager or designee.

Products Issued by National Weather Service

All fire weather coordination between the National Weather Service (NWS) and AICC Predictive Services is documented annually in the *Alaska Fire Weather Program Annual Operating Plan for National Weather Service, Alaska Region (NWS) and Alaska Wildland Fire Coordinating Group (AWFCG)*.

All fire dispatch offices are responsible for notifying their local fire departments, field personnel, and other cooperators regarding any of the advisories listed below.

Red Flag Warnings and Fire Weather Watches

Red Flag Warnings and Fire Weather Watches are issued by the NWS for weather conditions that may lead to extreme fire behavior on existing fires and/or increased ignitions. These are issued when one or more of the following conditions are occurring or expected to occur.

General Non-Convective Red Flag Warning Criteria:

Temp ≥ 75°F	RH ≤ 25%	Wind ≥ 15 mph (sustained)

Exceptions to the Non-Convective Red Flag Warning Criteria:

Western 937: Delta Junction Eastern 939: Tanana Flats 949: Eastern AK Range (north of Trims camp)	No temp criteria	RH ≤ 25%	Wind ≥ 30 mph (sustained)
Pre-Green Up* in Zones: 101-Anchorage 111-Matanuska Valley 121-Western Kenai 125-Western PWS	Temp ≥ 65°F	RH ≤ 25%	Wind ≥ 15 mph (sustained)

*Green up conditions are identified by local fire managers each spring to ensure an appropriate change date for South Central zones.

Lightning Criteria:

Forecast LAL ≥4	Very dry fuels using adjective ratings with guidance from Predictive Services.

When a warning or a watch is issued, it will be in the headline of the forecast. The NWS first provides notification to AICC Predictive Services. The main contact is the AICC Fire Weather Desk (907-356-5691) or the AICC Aircraft Desk (907-356-5670). In turn, Predictive Services will transmit the watch or warning on the TTY to all interested parties, with a follow up phone call to the affected Areas or Zones. If it is after normal duty hours or when Predictive Services is not available, the AICC Aircraft Desk will receive the call, and will disseminate the information over the TTY and by telephone.

A Fire Weather Watch is issued to alert fire personnel to the possible development of a significant fire weather event for time periods beyond 24 hours. A Red Flag Warning is typically issued when conditions are occurring or expected to occur within 24 hours. At times, a Red Flag Warning may be issued more than 24 hours in advance if confidence in the event's occurrence is high early on. A Fire Weather Watch will often be upgraded to a Red Flag Warning as event onset and the likelihood of occurrence increases.

A Fire Weather Watch remains in effect until it expires, is canceled or upgraded to a warning. A Red Flag Warning remains in effect until it expires or is cancelled. For any such change, the same notification procedures are used as when a Watch or Warning is issued.

Spot Weather Forecasts

Spot weather forecasts for wildfires, prescribed fires, or any other significant event are available from the NWS. Requests are made to the appropriate NWS office (ANC, FAI, or JNU) through a national web page and should include the following information: location, aspect, elevation, drainage, fuels, fire name and number, agency, ignition time (for prescribed fires), size, any weather observations from the field, nearby weather stations or webcams, and any other information that will aid the forecaster in providing a good spot forecast. Spot requests can be made using one of the following methods:

Internet (primary)
On the *NWS Spot Forecast Request* webpage, complete the information requested on the form. There are required fields as well as space for observations. When the form is completed, submit the request, and call the NWS office to confirm receipt and answer any questions the forecaster may have. This will get you a better product.

Paper
If electronic submission of the Spot Forecast Request form is not possible, the information may be faxed to the NWS, with a follow up phone call to confirm receipt and answer any questions the forecaster may have.

Other
If internet and fax are not available, a Spot Forecast may be requested via telephone from the NWS office. Be prepared with a list of all the information specified above.

A link to all Spot Weather Forecasts can be found on the *AICC Fire Weather* page, or directly on the *NWS Spot Forecast* webpage.

In all cases, maintain communication with NWS throughout the process. Communication and feedback are essential for good forecasting.

Contact information for each of the NWS offices is as follows:

NWS Office	Phone Number	Fax Number
Anchorage	(907) 266-5167	(907) 266-5188
Fairbanks	(907) 458-3705	(907) 458-3703
Juneau	(907) 790-6824	(907) 790-6827

Fuels and Fire Analysis

Fire Danger Operating Plan

The Alaska Interagency Danger Operating Plan (FDOP) is available on the *AICC Fuels and Fire Danger* web page.

The FDOP guides the application of information from decision support tools at the local level. It can be used in conjunction with the *Alaska Interagency Wildland Fire Management Plan (AIWFMP)* and unit level fire management plans developed by jurisdictional agencies. It documents the establishment and management of a fire weather station network and describes how fire danger ratings can be applied to local unit fire management decisions.

Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System

The Alaska interagency fire community utilizes the Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System (CFFDRS) in lieu of the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) because Alaska's primary fuels, consisting of boreal forest and tundra, are more precisely modeled by this system. The Fire Weather Index (FWI) System is a sub-component of the CFFDRS. The FWI is a tracking system that accounts for the effect of weather on forest fuels. Basic weather observations (temperature, relative humidity, wind, and precipitation) collected at each weather station at solar noon (approximately 1400 AKDT) are used to calculate a relative rating of fuel moisture content (Fuel Moisture Codes). The codes are divided into three different classes of surface and sub-surface fuels. The three Fuel Moisture Codes are then used to calculate Fire Behavior Indices that provide indicators of potential fire spread, fuel availability and flammability, and overall fire intensity and extreme fire potential. Figure 4 illustrates the weather inputs and other components used in the Fire Weather Index (FWI) System to estimate potential fire danger in Alaska.

Fuel Moisture Codes

The three Fuel Moisture Codes are temporal models of the relative fuel moisture content at three depths of the forest floor. The Fine Fuel Moisture Code (FFMC) represents fine surface litter/live moss and reflects fuel moisture changes over the course of a day. It can also be an indicator of ignition potential. The Duff Moisture Code (DMC) is associated with loosely compacted duff at moderate depths, up to about 4", and represents moisture conditions over approximately 15 days. The Drought Code (DC) indicates moisture in deep compact organic matter, greater than 4" in depth, and is therefore indicative of long term or seasonal drying trends.

Fire Behavior Indices

The Fuel Moisture Codes are used in combination to form three Fire Behavior Indices. The Initial Spread Index (ISI) is calculated from FFMC and wind speed and represents the expected fire spread potential in surface fuels. The DMC and DC are combined to generate the Buildup Index (BUI) which provides a relative estimate of the fuels available for consumption and is a good measure of seasonal severity. The ISI and BUI are combined to give a final Fire Weather Index (FWI) value that represents the overall intensity of a spreading fire. These codes and indices are also used in the

Fire Behavior Prediction System component of CFFDRS to forecast fire behavior characteristics, such as rate of fire spread, fuel consumption, crown fraction burned, and fire intensity.

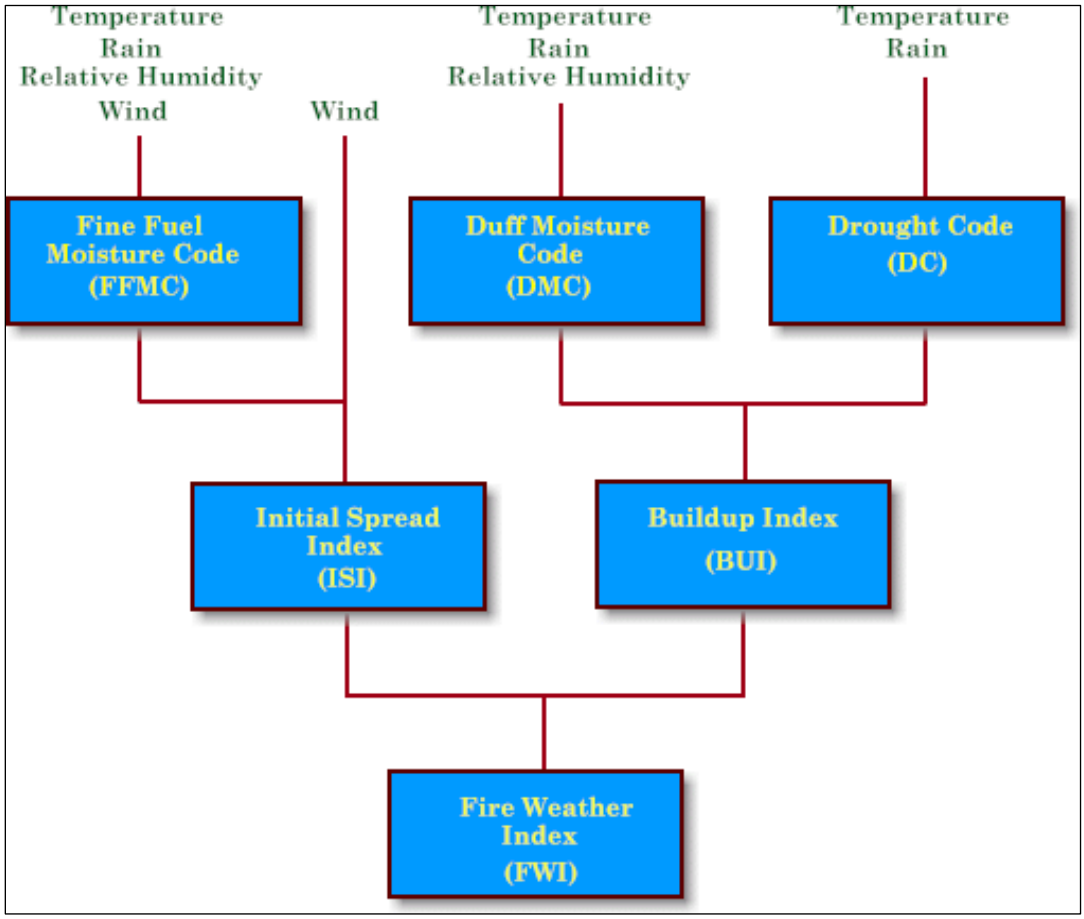

Figure 4. Components of the Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System's Fire Weather Index (FWI)

AK Fire & Fuels Database and Website (AKFF)

AICC has contracted with University of Utah, MesoWest and Synoptic Data to maintain the Alaska Fire Weather Index database. Daily weather and FWI values are located on the *Alaska Fire & Fuels* (AKFF) website. There are tabular, graphing, and mapping functions. The map interface also uses gridded forecast data to plot indices for each pixel across the state, as well as for each weather station. AKFF also includes a fire behavior prediction calculator, fire weather index calculator, prescribed burn planner, and data download options.

Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisories

The AICC Fuels and Fire Danger website houses *Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisories* that are issued by Predictive Services when the fuels conditions become exceptionally dry with very dangerous conditions for fire fighters. They are updated every two weeks or as needed.

Chapter 70 - Incident Administration

Incident Overview

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Incident Creation

Incident creation will be conducted in accordance with policy described in the *Alaska Master Agreement*, the *Alaska Statewide Operating Plan* and the *Alaska Interagency Wildland Fire Management Plan*. For additional information, refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Incident Record Creation and Data Integration

Refer to the *Alaska Statewide Operating Plan* and the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

NWCG Event Kind and Event Categories (Incident Type)

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Multiple Events

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Unprotected Lands

Lands not covered by the Alaska Master Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Response Act Agreement are unprotected lands and agencies taking action on fires in those areas are responsible for their own costs. Refer to the *Alaska Master Agreement*, the *Alaska Statewide Operating Plan* and the *Alaska Interagency Wildland Fire Management Plan* and the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization.*

Incident Naming Protocols

All wildfires in Alaska follow naming protocols described in the National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization; however, all wildfires and false alarms are issued a sequential number by AICC which becomes the de facto name for most incidents. Refer to *Fire Numbers* below and the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization.*

Unit Identifiers

Refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*

Incident Reporting

Refer to Chapter 60 as well as the *Alaska Statewide Operating Plan*.

Cost Coding

Interagency Fire and Severity Activities

For cost coding information for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), National Park Service (NPS), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and Forest Service (USFS) refer to the *National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization*.

Alaska Division of Forestry (DOF)

State of Alaska wildland fire specific cost coding is divided into activities:

Ownership reimbursable code	73X31XXX
Support reimbursable code	73X32XXX
State non-incident support	73X33XXX
Non-Suppression reimbursable projects	73X34XXX
Sate requesting Northwest Compact support	73X35XXX
Reimbursable support for Lower 48 incidents	73X37XXX
State sending Northwest Compact support	73X38XXX

The first two digits of "73" denotes the ledger number in the State of Alaska accounting system. The third digit "X" is the last digit of the calendar year in which the incident occurred. The remaining "X" s are numeric values assigned by the AICC State Logistics Coordinator. Refer to the *DOF Alaska Incident Business Management Handbook* for a complete explanation of DOF cost coding.

Suppression Cost Coding

AFS Zone Dispatch Centers utilize FireCode via their Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) application to generate DOI agency suppression charge codes for incidents occurring within theirrespective Zones.

DOF utilizes an agency specific cost code that is assigned by an AICC Dispatcher (by delegation from the AICC State Alaska Logistics Coordinator) when the fire number is issued. In addition, if an incident falls within federal jurisdiction or requires federal resources, a State Dispatch Center may request a FireCode via their CAD after notifying AICC of the request. AICC is notified of the fire code via the TTY.

USFS typically utilizes a recurring "ABCD Miscellaneous" cost code to small fires (<300 acres) on Forest Service lands. A unique FireCode with a 2-character USFS "P-code" prefix is assigned for larger incidents, or those for which the USFS intends to collect suppression cost reimbursement. Refer to *FY 2024 Direction for Incident Job Code Use*.

Reimbursable Suppression Cost Coding

AICC may authorize reimbursable cost codes for DOF, AFS and USFS suppression actions in the following circumstances:

1) One agency provides suppression assistance or support to another agency (state to federal or federal to state).

2) One agency provides suppression action, per terms of the Alaska Statewide Operation Plan, on land for which the other agency has responsibility (state to federal or federal to state).

Reimbursable cost codes are documented in the respective CAD systems and/or the AICC State Logistics Coordinator's log when issued.

Refer to the *Alaska Master Agreement* and *Alaska Statewide Operation Plan* for additional information.

Requesting a Reimbursable Cost Code

Reimbursable cost code requests are made via the TTY (or telephone if necessary). The reason for the request shall be stated for documentation (e.g., "…for DOF engine F-21 assist").

Example:

AICC

REQUEST STATE CHARGE CODE FOR FIRE 247

FOR DOF DISPATCHER STAFFING GALENA DISPATCH.

GAL CVH 06/14/00 1918

Fire Numbers

A unique reference number is issued by AICC for all wildland fire incidents including false alarms. In Alaska, this three-digit sequential number is referred to as the "fire number". The local managing office will assign a fire name to each incident as well for national database reporting requirements; however, the three digit "fire number" is commonly used as the primary reference within Alaska.

Requesting Fire Numbers

All fire numbers are requested individually via the TTY (or telephone if necessary).The following information is required when requesting a fire number.

- Latitude and Longitude of incident point of origin
- Alaska Wildland Fire Management Option (e.g., Critical, Full, etc.)
- Ownership

Additional information such as fire size, fire behavior and fuel types are beneficial for prioritization if requesting resources but is not required.

Example:

AICC
REQUEST FIRE NUMBER FOR 6455 X 16140
LIMITED, BLM
5 ACRES RUNNING IN TUNDRA AND SCATTERED SPRUCE
GAL CVH 06/14/00 1918

Chapter 80 - Forms

Listed below are links to commonly used forms. It is suggested that units download and save these forms to assure access to them when they might not be immediately available via the internet. Frequent downloads will make sure units have the current version of the forms.

The following forms are all available at *NICC Reference Documents Page*.

• Resource Order Form

• Mobile Food and Shower Service Request

• Cooperator Aircraft Use Validation Form

• Passenger and Cargo Manifest

• Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule Form

• FAA Temporary Tower Request Form

• Request for a Temporary Flight Restriction Detail Request Form

• Wildland Fire Fatality and Entrapment Form

• Assignment Extension Requirements and Documentation Form

• Rationale for Assigning/Requesting Incident Management Teams

• Reimbursable Form

The ICS 209 Incident Status Summary

The Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisory Template

NWCG Aircraft Conflict Initial Report

NWCG Hazard Relief Participant Request Form, PMS 520-1

Summary of Changes for 2024

Minor grammatical and formatting corrections throughout document.

Reordered all chapters and sections to mirror those in the National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization (NISRM).

Updated National Interagency Mobilization Guide to National Interagency Standards for Resource Mobilization (NISRM) throughout document.

Changed all references to AK-YTDC and AK-GADC to AK-YFDC to reflect consolidation.

Changed all references to AK-KIDC, AK-CRSC, and AK-MSSC to AK-ACDC to reflect consolidation.

Chapter 10

Added language to PL criteria to include the PL Tool.

Chapter 20

Reordered chapter to mirror the NISRM.

Added Non-Standard Overhead Group language.

Reworked IMT section to include CIMT.

Removed INVF paragraph.

Chapter 30

Removed all references to the Alaska Type 2 EFF/AD crew rotation list.

Removed the AD reference from Type 2 crew language.

Removed UAF Nanooks crew paragraph and removed the crew from Alaska Type 2 Agency Crews table.

Chapter 40

Updated agency engine numbers in tables.

Chapter 50

Added language about cooperator letters to Aircraft and Pilot Carding section.

Updated tail numbers and dispatches in tables 8-12, 14.

Added reference to AOP regrading use of Smokejumpers for extended attack.

Updated language on UAS ordering now that T4 UAS are also ordered as A#s.

Updated language on ordering FAA Temporary Control Towers and added link to agreement.

Chapter 60

Updated Red Flag chart information.

Chapter 70

Minor grammar and formatting corrections.

Chapter 80

Updated all links.

Chapter 90

Updated contacts.