

FIRE WEATHER OPERATING PLAN

FOR

ALABAMA

2006

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

ALABAMA FORESTRY COMMISSION

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

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1. INTRODUCTION

The forests of Alabama are a vital part of the state's economy. Primary responsibility for providing meteorological support to Land Management Agencies resides with the National Weather Service (NWS). There are four NWS offices which provide support to such agencies in Alabama: Huntsville, Birmingham, Mobile, and Tallahassee, Florida. Each NWS office employs a Fire Weather Program Leader who acts as a liaison between the NWS and user agencies within their area of responsibility. The Fire Weather Program Leader in Birmingham is responsible for maintaining the Alabama Fire Weather Operating Plan. The purpose of this operating plan is to provide guidance for meteorological support to land management agencies within the state of Alabama. The Alabama Forestry Commission (AFC) and the United States Forest Service (USFS) are the primary user agencies in Alabama.

Objectives of the forestry program are:

To provide weather forecasts and meteorological advice with enough detail to guide fire control personnel in making operational decisions concerning: fire suppression, fire prevention, prescribed burning, and wildfire support.

To keep abreast of the needs and problems of forestry interests as well as changing forecast and communication techniques, and to review this plan annually to assure its continued usefulness.

National Weather Service offices are staffed 24 hours a day in order to fulfill its mission to provide timely and effective warnings, statements, and forecasts. **The phone numbers listed below are for user agencies only and not for public distribution.**

<p>NWS Birmingham 465 Weathervane Road Calera, AL 35040</p> <p>205-621-5650 (Unlisted) 205-664-7821 (Fax)</p> <p>Program Leader: Mark Rose Mark.Rose@noaa.gov</p>	<p>NWS Mobile 8400 Airport Blvd Mobile, AL 36608</p> <p>251-633-2471 (Unlisted) 251-607-9773 (Fax)</p> <p>Program Leader: Don Faulkner Don.Faulkner@noaa.gov</p>
<p>NWS Huntsville 320A Sparkman Dr. Huntsville, AL 35805</p> <p>256-890-8503 (Unlisted) 256-890-8512 (Fax)</p> <p>Program Leader: Steve Shumway Steve.Shumway@noaa.gov</p>	<p>NWS Tallahassee Florida State University 116 Palmetto Drive Tallahassee, FL 32306</p> <p>850-942-8835 (Unlisted) 850-942-8840 (Fax)</p> <p>Program Leader: Marty Trexler Martin.Trexler@noaa.gov</p>

II. FORECAST AREA

The state of Alabama is divided into 67 counties. Each county has its own unique zone number except Mobile and Baldwin counties which are divided into inland and coastal zones. Alabama's forecast area is divided between four NWS offices (Fig. 1).

The Alabama Forestry Commission (AFC) has four main districts in Alabama (Fig. 2). Burn permits from the AFC are required for wood and field burns of more than 1/4 acre. The AFC has the authority to restrict or ban all outdoor burning. There are four national forests in Alabama (Fig. 3), comprising of over 660,000 acres. Both the AFC and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) are headquartered in the city of Montgomery. The normal fire danger season occurs from October through May, but ongoing site preparation and forest management continues throughout the entire year.

III. FIRE WEATHER FORECAST

Numerical data and weather maps showing atmospheric conditions such as pressure, temperature, moisture, wind, stability, and precipitation over the Northern hemisphere are received continuously at the NWS. Doppler radars located throughout Alabama provide temporal and spatial information about precipitation and wind patterns within the atmosphere. Radio and land lines connect the NWS offices with Civil Defense, Emergency Management, Police, and Fire Agencies throughout the state. High resolution satellite imagery is received every 15 minutes showing cloud patterns across the state.

Forecasters use this information to prepare the fire weather forecast (Appendix B) and various other fire related products. The format of the fire weather forecast is tailored to meet the requirements of the AFC and USFS. Because Mobile and Tallahassee NWS offices have forecast responsibility outside of Alabama, their fire weather forecasts include additional fire weather parameters. The requirements and parameters detailed below are those established with Alabama user agencies. Fire weather forecasts for Alabama and across the entire United States can be found on the internet at <http://fire.boi.noaa.gov>.

A. ISSUANCE TIME

Fire weather forecasts are issued twice daily by the NWS. The morning forecast is issued no later than 600 am (CST, CDT) and includes three periods: today, tonight, and tomorrow. The afternoon forecast is issued no later than 300 pm (CST, CDT) and includes four periods: tonight, day one, tomorrow night, day two.

B. CONTENT

HEADLINE

This section is required to highlight Red Flag Warnings and/or Fire Weather Watches in effect, which counties are involved, reason for issuance, and effective time period.

DISCUSSION

A general non-technical overview of large scale weather patterns or significant weather features through 48 hours.

CLOUD COVER

Clear (less than 1/10)
Mostly Clear (1/10 to 2/10)
Partly Cloudy (3/10 to 6/10)
Mostly Cloudy (7/10 to 8/10)
Cloudy (9/10 or higher)

ABBREVIATION

CLEAR
MCLEAR
PCLDY
MCLDY
CLOUDY

TEMP

Maximum temperatures are forecast for the daytime periods and the minimum for the nighttime period. The maximum temperature normally occurs during the afternoon. Because of terrain and types of ground cover, the high temperature can vary several degrees over a small area. The minimum temperature usually occurs just before sunrise and can vary significantly between valleys and ridge tops, especially during inversions when the sky is clear and winds are light.

RH (%)

Relative humidity is the ratio, in percent, of the amount of moisture in the air compared to the amount of moisture the air could hold if saturated (100%). Therefore, temperature must be considered when using relative humidity as a measure of moisture in the air. The daytime humidity forecast will be the minimum expected during that 12-hour period. The nighttime forecast will be the maximum expected. Usually, the minimum relative humidity occurs at the time of maximum temperature, and the maximum relative humidity occurs at the time of minimum temperature.

20FT WIND

For fire weather purposes, it is defined as a ten-minute averaged wind speed and direction at 20 feet above open ground, or twenty feet above the vegetation surface. The units are miles per hour (MPH). Six hour wind forecasts (AM/PM) are required.

CHANCE PRECIP (%)

Chance of precipitation pertains to the expected occurrence of 0.01 inch or more of water equivalent precipitation at any point in a forecast zone, and has no relationship to the amount of precipitation that is expected to occur. These will be 12-hour period forecasts.

PRECIP TYPE

Rain (RAIN) - liquid precipitation, not showery, and usually in a stable airmass.

Freezing Rain (FRZG RAIN) - liquid precipitation that freezes upon impact with solid objects or vegetation as opposed to ice forming on already wet surfaces.

Sleet (SLEET) - precipitation in the form of almost clear grains or ice pellets; often mixed with rain or freezing rain.

Snow (SNOW) - general or patchy flakes of crystalline precipitation.

Showers (SHOWERS) - medium to large water drops that usually vary in intensity; and may begin or end abruptly; no thunder heard.

Thunderstorms (TSTMS) - heavy or violent downpour of large water drops with gusty winds and possibly small hail.

PRECIP DURATION

Duration of precipitation will be in hours (0-12) for each of forecast period. If showers and forecast, the aggregate time of all showers will be given.

PRECIP AMOUNT

Precipitation amounts (inches) pertain to average liquid precipitation totals expected over the forecast zone. While general widespread precipitation tends to be more uniform over a forecast zone, shower activity will vary considerably. Ranges (0.10-0.20) are preferred

for each of the 12-hour periods. The 12-hour amounts are for the periods 7am-7pm (today), 7pm-7am (tonight), and 7am-7pm (tomorrow) when on Central Daylight Time. For CST, these time frames will move to 6am-6pm (today), 6pm-6am (tonight) and 6am-6pm (tomorrow).

MIXING HGT (FT-AGL)

The mixing height is defined as the vertical mixing of suspended particles above the ground. The mixing height is given in units of feet. Mixing height forecasts are for the maximum height expected during the afternoon, usually during the time of maximum heating. Mixing height forecasts for the nighttime period are optional.

TRANSPORT WIND

The transport wind is the average wind speed in the mixed layer, and is given in miles per hour. The transport wind is a good indication of horizontal dispersion of suspended particles. **A transport wind less than 7 mph restricts U.S. Forest Service from burning.**

DISPERSION INDEX

The dispersion index is computed from forecast variables that include 20 foot wind speed, mixing height, transport wind, and cloud cover. The index is used by fire managers as a guide for smoke management. Forest managers are cognizant of the need to occasionally restrict open burning to reduce atmospheric contaminants. When considered as a part of the whole pollution picture, prescribed burning is not one of the main contributing factors. It can become the dominant local factor, however, under certain atmospheric conditions. **A dispersion index of less than 21 limits the state and federal forestry services controlled burning program.**

The following are guidelines for the Dispersion Index:

<u>Scale</u>	<u>Interpretation</u>
1-6	Very poor
7-12	Poor
13-20	Generally poor
21-40	Fair
41-60	Generally good
61-100	Good
100+	Very good

REMARKS

This section will include any specific information that the forecaster feels will aid the over-all forecast. Examples would be information about wind shifts, heavy rainfall, severe thunderstorms.

EXTENDED FORECAST

3 to 7 day forecast including highs/lows, chances for precipitation, and wind speed/direction during the daytime period.

IV. SPOT FORECAST

Spot forecasts are weather forecasts that fit the time, topography and weather of a specific location. These forecasts are more detailed, timely and specific than the fire weather forecast and are issued only when requested by Land Management Agencies. Refer to Appendix E to determine who can request a spot forecast.

For a small or contained burn, it may be easier to call the NWS and get a forecast over the telephone. For a larger or uncontrolled burn, the requesting agency should use **NWS Spot** (Appendix A) available on the Internet. Based on the county where the burn or fire is located, the requesting agency will need to access the Internet site of the appropriate NWS office (Fig. 1). If the Internet is not available or down, the user will need to fax a Spot Forecast Form (Appendix A) to the appropriate NWS office. To ensure that the spot request was received and possibly answer any questions the forecaster may have, the requesting agency should call the NWS office shortly after the request.

V. FIRE WEATHER WATCH/RED FLAG WARNING

A red flag event occurs when ongoing or forecast critical weather conditions lead to extensive wildfire occurrences. **Red flag events require the combination of extreme fire danger and critical weather conditions.** Extreme fire danger is a slowly evolving situation that comes about from prolonged periods of little or no rainfall. Critical weather conditions may include unusually warm temperatures, moderate surface winds, or significantly decreased humidity.

A **Fire Weather Watch** will be issued when the above mentioned conditions are expected to occur within the next 24 to 48 hours. A **Red Flag Warning** is issued when the above conditions are occurring or expected within 24 hours. In order to help the forecaster determine the onset of a red flag event in Alabama, the following criteria must occur concurrently.

- **Relative humidity equal to or less than 30%.**
- **Sustained 20 foot wind speed equal to or greater than 10 mph.**
- **Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI) equal to or greater than 500, or if a county is under a Fire Alert (see VII.), then the KBDI criteria is suspended.**

The KBDI is a soil moisture index based on daily high temperatures and rainfall. This index has also been found to be a good indicator of fuel moisture in the warm season, but can be unrepresentative in the cool season when dead fine fuels can ignite and burn rapidly during times of low relative humidity and moderate winds.

The terms **Fire Weather Watch** or **Red Flag Warning** will be headlined in the fire weather forecast. A separate product (Appendix D) will also be issued for the zones affected by the watch or warning. Any watch/warning information should be included in the **Area Forecast Discussion** for coordination purposes.

VI. FIRE ALERT

The Alabama Forestry Commission has the authority to restrict or completely ban outdoor burning. When fuel conditions reach critical levels, the AFC may issue a **Fire Alert** for all or portions of Alabama. If the conditions extend over a prolonged period, the alert could be elevated to a **Drought Emergency**. The AFC will fax a copy of the initial fire alert to each of the NWS offices that serve Alabama.

A map of the alert area can be found at <http://www.forestry.state.al.us/>

The Fire Alert can be used to ascertain which counties may need to be included in a Fire Weather Watch or Red Flag Warning.

VII. NATIONAL FIRE DANGER RATING STATIONS (NFDRS)

The USFS operates remote automated weather stations (RAWS) in each of the national forests which measure temperature, dew point, wind speed and direction, precipitation, and fuel moisture. The observational data is available on the Internet. NFDRS observations are posted on the Internet at <http://raws.wrh.noaa.gov/roman/>. At 1300 LST NFDRS will send a coded weather observation. The NWS will use that observation to create a forecast valid at 1300 LST the following day. NFDRS software will use the NWS forecast to create a fire danger index for the following day. The only NFDRS site in Alabama where a forecast is created is Open Pond. The forecast can be found at <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/data/MOB/FWMMOB>.

<u>Station Name (ID)</u>	<u>Forest</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
Bankhead (011202)	Bankhead	Winston	34 08 24	87 21 44
Open Pond (015902)	Conecuh	Covington	31 05 40	86 32 55
Centreville (013201)	Oakmulgee	Bibb	32 57 26	87 10 14
Talladega (012701)	Talladega	Talladega	33 26 28	86 04 52
Tuskegee (014201)	Tuskegee	Macon	32 26 57	85 38 29
Shoal Creek (012302)	Talladega	Cleburne	33 38 50	85 38 04
Little River Canyon	NPS	Dekalb	34 29 52	85 37 45
Bon Secour	BLM	Baldwin	30 25 17	87 49 15

Fire Weather Zone Map

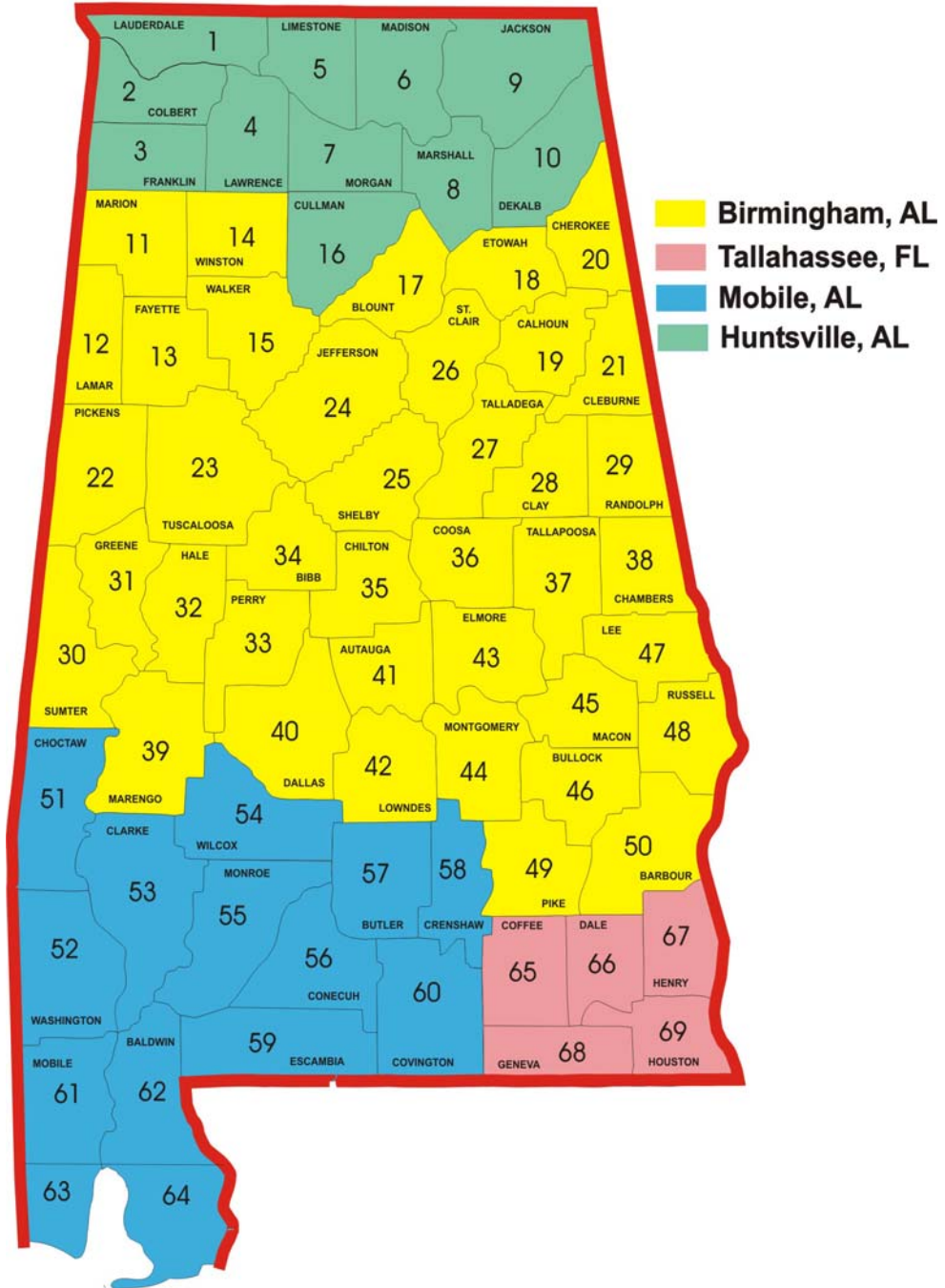


Figure 1

ALABAMA FORESTRY DISTRICTS

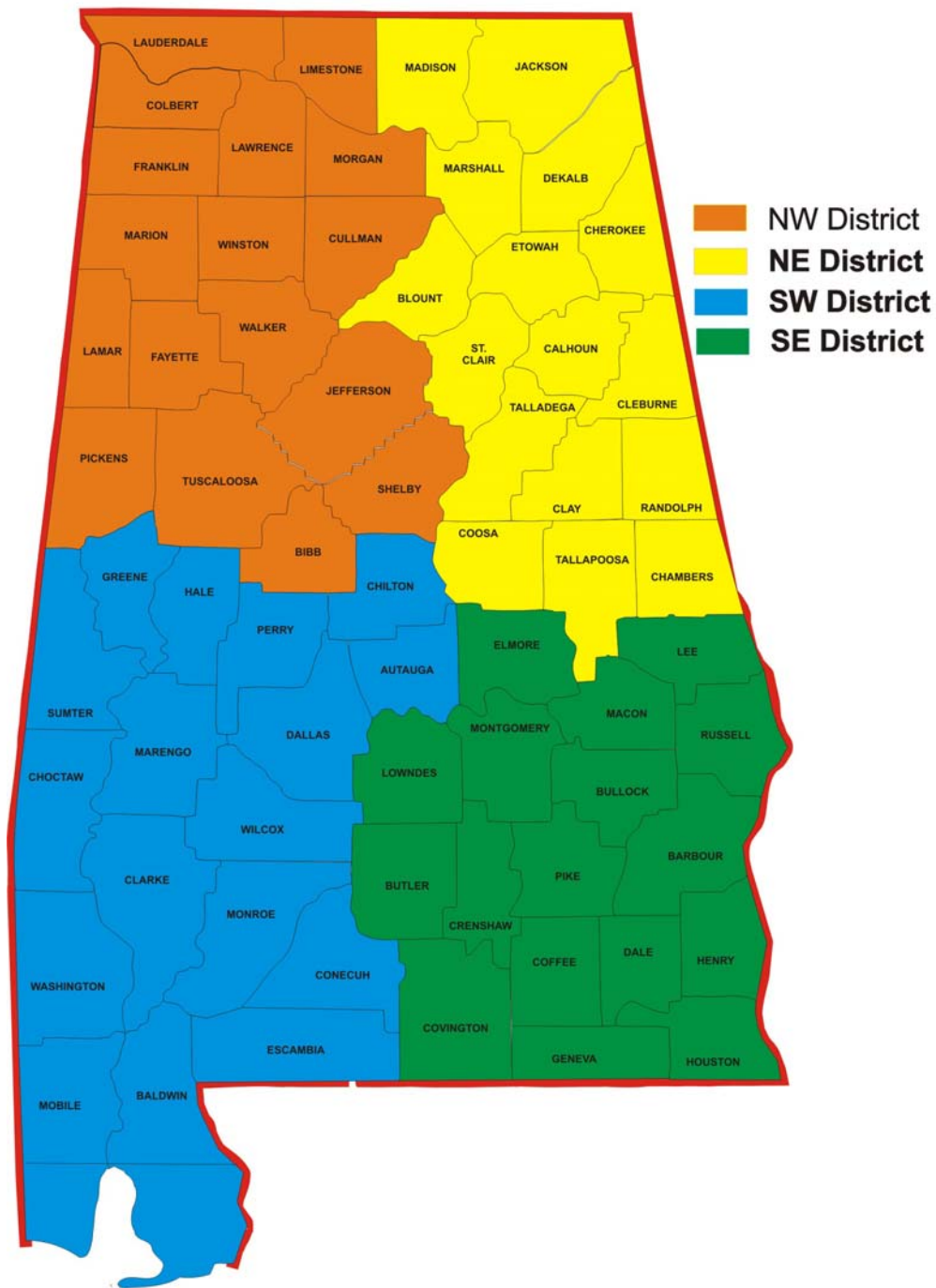


Figure 2

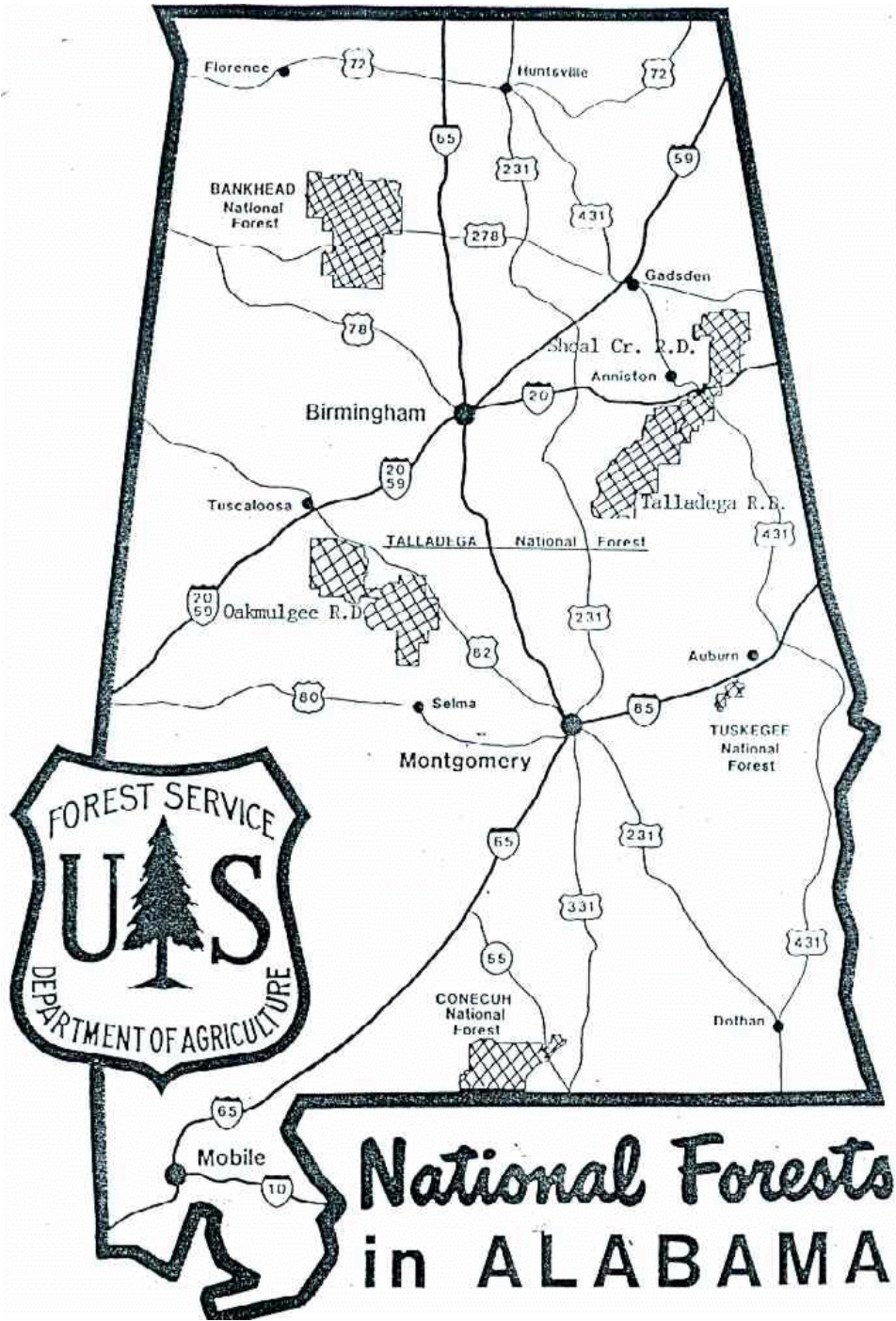


Figure 3

NWS Fire Weather Products

Fire Weather Forecasts

Birmingham	BHMFWFBMX	http://www.srh.noaa.gov/data/BMX/FWFBMX
Huntsville	HUNFWFHUN	http://www.srh.noaa.gov/data/HUN/FWFHUN
Mobile	BHMFWFMOB	http://www.srh.noaa.gov/data/MOB/FWFMOB
Tallahassee	MIAFWFTAE	http://www.srh.noaa.gov/data/TAE/FWFTAE

Fire Weather Watch/Red Flag Warning

Birmingham	BHMRFWBMX	http://www.srh.noaa.gov/data/BMX/RFWBMX
Huntsville	HUNRFWHUN	http://www.srh.noaa.gov/data/HUN/RFWHUN
Mobile	BHMFWFMOB	http://www.srh.noaa.gov/data/MOB/RFWMOB
Tallahassee	MIARFWTAE	http://www.srh.noaa.gov/data/TAE/RFWTAE

Spot Forecast Request

Birmingham	BHMSTQBMX	http://www.srh.noaa.gov/data/BMX/STQBMX
Mobile	BHMSTQMOB	http://www.srh.noaa.gov/data/MOB/STQMOB
Huntsville	HUNSTQHUN	http://www.srh.noaa.gov/data/HUN/STQHUN
Tallahassee	MIASTQTAE	http://www.srh.noaa.gov/data/TAE/STQTAE

Smoke Dispersion Forecast

Mobile	BHMSMFMOB	http://www.srh.noaa.gov/data/MOB/SMFMOB
Tallahassee	MIASMFTAE	http://www.srh.noaa.gov/data/TAE/SMFTAE

NWS Fire Weather Services

To request an official spot forecast:

Birmingham	http://spot.nws.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/spot/spotmon?site=bmx
Huntsville	http://spot.nws.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/spot/spotmon?site=hun
Mobile	http://spot.nws.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/spot/spotmon?site=mob
Tallahassee	http://spot.nws.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/spot/spotmon?site=tae

Back-up (fax) if internet site down or not available:

<http://www.srh.noaa.gov/bmx/firewx/D1.pdf>

Appendix A

(Product Example)

FIRE WEATHER PLANNING FORECAST FOR CENTRAL ALABAMA
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE BIRMINGHAM AL
300 PM CDT FRI APR 30 2004

DISCUSSION...SEVERAL UPPER LEVEL IMPULSES WILL PASS OVERHEAD DURING THE NEXT FEW DAYS AHEAD OF AN APPROACHING COLD FRONT. THIS IN COMBINATION WITH DAYTIME HEATING AND ABUNDANT GULF MOISTURE WILL KEEP SHOWERS AND THUNDERSTORMS IN THE FORECAST THROUGH SUNDAY.

ALZ011>015-022>025-010915-
FAYETTE-JEFFERSON-LAMAR-MARION-PICKENS-SHELBY-TUSCALOOSA-WALKER-
WINSTON-
INCLUDING THE CITIES OF...BIRMINGHAM-HOOVER...CARROLLTON...
COLUMBIANA-PELHAM-ALABASTER...DOUBLE SPRINGS...FAYETTE...HAMILTON...
JASPER...TUSCALOOSA...VERNON
300 PM CDT FRI APR 30 2004

	TONIGHT	SAT	SAT NIGHT	SUN
CLOUD COVER	MCLDY	MCLDY	CLOUDY	CLOUDY
PRECIP TYPE	TSTMS	TSTMS	TSTMS	TSTMS
CHANCE PRECIP (%)	50	80	90	60
TEMP	64	77	59	66
RH %	100	64	100	52
20FT WIND-AM(MPH)		S 5		NW 7
20FT WIND-PM(MPH)	LGT	W 8	W 6	N 8
PRECIP AMOUNT	0.09	0.33	0.60	0.19
PRECIP DURATION	2	2-4/PM	2	1-3/AM
MIXING HGT(AGL-FEET)		4800		3400
TRANSPORT WIND (MPH)		SW 18		NW 12
DISPERSION INDEX	N/A	58 GEN GOOD		35 FAIR
REMARKS...NONE.				

MONDAY...PARTLY CLOUDY. LOWS IN THE MID 40S. HIGHS IN THE LOWER 70S. NORTH WINDS 5 TO 10 MPH.
TUESDAY...PARTLY CLOUDY THEN BECOMING MOSTLY SUNNY. LOWS IN THE MID 40S. HIGHS IN THE MID 70S. NORTH WINDS AROUND 10 MPH.
WEDNESDAY...PARTLY CLOUDY THEN CLEARING. LOWS IN THE LOWER 50S. HIGHS IN THE UPPER 70S. SOUTHEAST WINDS AROUND 5 MPH.
THURSDAY...MOSTLY CLEAR THEN BECOMING PARTLY CLOUDY. LOWS IN THE MID 50S. HIGHS IN THE LOWER 80S. LIGHT WINDS BECOMING SOUTHWEST AROUND 5 MPH IN THE AFTERNOON.
FRIDAY...PARTLY CLOUDY. LOWS IN THE UPPER 50S. HIGHS IN THE LOWER 80S. LIGHT WINDS BECOMING SOUTH AROUND 5 MPH IN THE AFTERNOON.

Appendix B

(Example Products)

FIRE WEATHER WATCH

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE BIRMINGHAM AL
230 PM CST TUE NOV 29 2002

...FIRE WEATHER WATCH FOR NORTHWEST ALABAMA WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON...

DISCUSSION...AN COLD FRONT WILL APPROACH NORTHWEST ALABAMA LATER TODAY. GUSTY WINDS WILL DEVELOP AFTER THE FRONTAL PASSAGE AND LOW RELATIVE HUMIDITIES WILL COMBINE TO PRODUCE RED FLAG CONDITIONS ON WEDNESDAY.

ALZ001>011-014-016-017-292300-
BLOUNT-COLBERT-CULLMAN-DEKALB-FRANKLIN-JACKSON-LAUDERDALE-LAWRENCE-
LIMESTONE-MADISON-MARION-MARSHALL-MORGAN-WINSTON-
730 AM CST THU NOV 30 2002

A PROLONGED DRY SPELL HAS PRODUCED HIGH FIRE DANGER CONDITIONS ACROSS NORTH ALABAMA. A COLD FRONT WILL MOVE INTO THE AREA TONIGHT AND BRING GUSTY NORTHWEST WINDS OF 15 TO 25 MPH ON WEDNESDAY. ALSO...RELATIVE HUMIDITIES WILL FALL TO NEAR 20 PERCENT WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. THE WINDS SHOULD DIMINISH AFTER SUNSET.

A RED FLAG WARNING MAY BE ISSUED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

RED FLAG WARNING

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE BIRMINGHAM AL
700 AM CST WED NOV 30 2002

...RED FLAG WARNING TODAY FOR NORTHWEST ALABAMA...

DISCUSSION...GUSTY NORTHWEST WINDS TODAY AND LOW RELATIVE HUMIDITIES WILL PRODUCE RED FLAG CONDITIONS BY THIS AFTERNOON.

ALZ001>011-014-016-017-301800-
BLOUNT-COLBERT-CULLMAN-DEKALB-FRANKLIN-JACKSON-LAUDERDALE-LAWRENCE-
LIMESTONE-MADISON-MARION-MARSHALL-MORGAN-WINSTON-
700 AM CST WED NOV 30 2002

DRY NORTHWEST WINDS BEHIND A COLD FRONT WILL PRODUCE NORTHWEST WINDS OF 15 TO 25 MPH TODAY. IN ADDITION...RELATIVE HUMIDITIES WILL FALL TO NEAR 20 PERCENT THIS AFTERNOON...PRODUCING RED FLAG CONDITIONS. THE WINDS SHOULD DIMINISH AFTER SUNSET.

Appendix C

Spot Forecast Request Guidelines

For non-wildfire purposes, resources permitting, WFOs will provide spot forecast service under the following circumstances and conditions:

- a. Upon request of any federal official who represents that the spot forecast is required under the terms of the Interagency Agreement for Meteorological Services.
- b. Upon request of any state, tribal, or local official who represents that the spot forecast is required to carry out their wildland fire management responsibilities in coordination with any federal land management agency participating in the Interagency Agreement for Meteorological Services.
- c. Upon request of any public safety official who represents the spot forecast is essential to public safety, e.g. due to the proximity of population centers or critical infrastructure. A “public safety official” is an employee or contract agent of a government agency at any level (federal, state, local, tribal, etc.) charged with protecting the public from hazards in including wildland fires of whatever origin and/or other hazards influenced by weather conditions such as hazardous material releases.

WFOs will not provide spot forecasts to private citizens or commercial entities not acting as an agent of a government agency.

Interagency Agreement for Meteorological Services

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/directives/010/pd01004006a.pdf>

Appendix D

Alabama Forestry Commission
513 Madison Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-2550

State Headquarters

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Phone #</u>
Timothy C. Boyce	State Forester	334-240-9304
Vacant	Asst. State Forester	334-240-9367
Steven May	Fire Division Director	334-240-9335
Lou Hyman**	Asst. Div. Director, Fire	334-240-9354

** Primary Contact Person for Fire Weather Issues

Regional Offices

Northwest Region

8135 McFarland Blvd.
Tuscaloosa, AL 35476
205-333-1590
Wayne Strawbridge, Regional Forester
Ken Elmore, Regional Fire Staff

Northeast Region

244 Goodwin Crest Drive, Suite 200
Birmingham, AL 35209
205-916-0569
Phearthur Moore, Regional Forester
Steve Bowden, Regional Fire Staff

Southwest Region

2583 Ridge Road
Brewton, AL 36426
251-867-5368
Gary Cole, Regional Forester
Randy Kinman, Regional Fire Staff

Southeast Region

1233 West Roy Parker Road
Ozark, AL 36360
334-774-5139
Dave Duckett, Acting Regional Forester
Bruce Bowden, Regional Fire Staff

National Forests in Alabama
Emergency Contact List
2006

Official Use Only

ALABAMA INTERAGENCY COORDINATION CENTER 2946 Chestnut Street, Montgomery, AL 36107 FAX: 334-241-8126		AL-AIC	
	OFFICE	HOME	CELL
Cathy Cline, Center Manager	334-241-8107	334-396-9761	

NFs in Alabama, Supervisor's Office, 2946 Chestnut St., Montgomery, AL 36107			AL-ALF
	OFFICE	HOME	CELL
Vacant , Forest Supervisor	334-241-8165		
Kent Davenport, FMSO	334-241-8172	334-514-4521	
Greg Born, FMO	334-241-8106	334-857-2188	
Willie J. Adams, AFMO	334-241-8162	334-396-9330	
Connie Penning, Resource Assist	334-241-8160	334-260-8858	
Steve Weldon, Fire Planner	334-241-8154	334-514-7623	

Bankhead Ranger District, 1070 Hwy 33, Double Springs, AL 35553			AL-ALF
	OFFICE	HOME	CELL
Glen Gaines, District Ranger	205-489-5111	256-905-0572	
Mike Cook, District FMO	205-489-5111	205-384-1819	
Kerry Clark, ADFMO	"	205-387-7443	
Nikka Jefferson, Dispatch	205-489-8552		

Conecuh Ranger District, 16375 US Hwy 29, Andalusia, AL 36420			AL-ALF
	OFFICE	HOME	CELL
Stephen Lee, District Ranger	334-222-2555	334-222-0858	
Michael Heard, District FMO	334-222-9709	334-222-6439	
Noonan Phifer, Dispatch	334-222-9709	334-881-0338	

National Forests in Alabama
Emergency Contact List continued

Official Use Only

Oakmulgee Ranger District, 9901 Hwy. 5, Brent, AL 35034-3801 FAX: 205-926-7712			AL-ALF
	OFFICE	HOME	CELL
Cindy Ragland, District Ranger	205-926-9765	205-926-6099	
Clifton (Bo) Parker, District FMO	205-926-9851	205-926-9459	
Doug Gantt, ADFMO	205-926- 9765	205-343-1656	
Chiquita Rutledge, RADO	205-489-9765	205-926-3981	

Shoal Creek Ranger District, 450 Hwy. 46, Heflin, AL 36264 FAX: 256-463-5385			AL-ALF
	OFFICE	HOME	CELL
Kimberly Bittle, District Ranger	256-463-2272		
Scott Layfield, Zone FMO	256-362-2909	256-761-9678	
VACANT, Zone Dispatch	256-362-7000		

Talladega Ranger District, 1001 North St, Talladega, AL 35160 FAX: 256-362-0823			AL-ALF
	OFFICE	HOME	CELL
Kent Evans, District Ranger	256-362-2909	256-362-7215	
Scott Layfield, Zone FMO	256-362-2909	256-761-9678	
VACANT, Zone Dispatch	256-362-7000		

Tuskegee Ranger District, 125 National Forest Rd., Tuskegee, AL 36083 FAX: 334-727-0295			AL-ALF
	OFFICE	HOME	CELL
Jorge Hersel, District Ranger	334-727-2652	334-887-2440	
Charles Foote, Fire Tech	334-727-2652	334-727-1288	