

ALASKA FIRE SEASON 2011



Photo Courtesy Mike McMillan

Wildland Fire Summary and Statistics Annual Report - AICC



Table of Contents

1	Index
2	2011 Alaska Fire Season Summary
3	Significant Incidents
15	Statewide Fires and Acres Burned by Protection Agency and Management Option
16	Statewide Fires and Acres Burned by Landowner and Management Option
17	Alaska Fire Service Protection Fires and Acres Burned by Zone and Management Option
	USFS Fire and Acres burned by Forest
18	State of Alaska Protection Fires and Acres burned by Region and Management Option
19	AFS Fires and Acres Burned by Field office and Management Option
	BLM Fires and Acres Burned by landowner and Management Option
20	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fires and Acres Burned by Refuge and Management Option
21	National Park Service Fire and Acres burned by Park ort preserve and Management Option
22	NCA Fires and Acres Burned by Corporation and Management Option
23	2011 EFF wages
25	10 year numbers and Averages

2011 Fire Season

The first fire of the season started March 10th, in the Mat-Su Area. Spring was very dry across most of the state, the interior specifically. By the end of May there had been 43 fires near urban areas. During the last week of May, seven of these fires turned out to be the largest burned throughout the summer. The fire season quickly lessened in June and the rest of the summer, due to rains and cooler weather.

May proved to be the busiest month with a total of 223 fires. The most acres burned in one day occurred on May 31st (35,402 acres) The most acreage burned in 2011 occurred in May (139,442 acres) and the most fires reported for one day was on May 29th (29 fires)

There were a total of 515 wildland fires in 2011, with a total of 293,018 acres burned. 377 of these fires were human caused for 25,235 acres and 138 lightning caused fires for 267,782 acres burned.

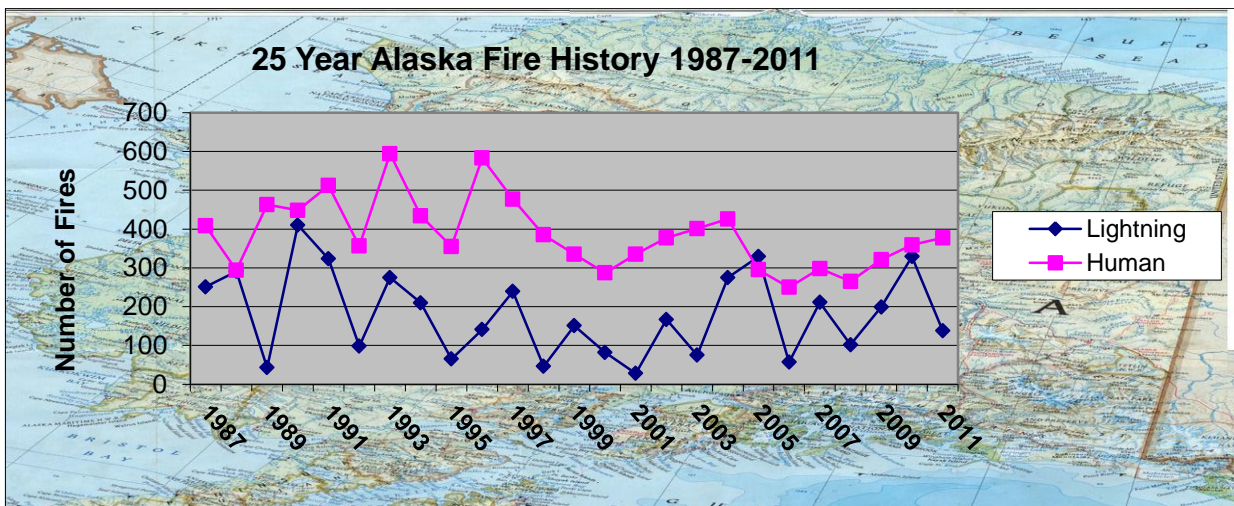
Over six hundred residences were threatened by wild land fires this season, and two were lost. More than one thousand outbuildings were threatened, and thirteen were lost. Nine commercial enterprises were threatened, none were lost.

Allen's Alaska Type 2 Team was assigned to Moose Mt and Hastings at the end of May. Simultaneously Kurth's Alaska T1 team was also assigned to the same fires. Siffords Type 2 team from the L48 was ordered for the East Volkmar fire in Delta on June 3.

Twenty five T1 IHC crews were ordered from NICC and assigned in late May. The Alaska Type 1, Type 2 and Type 2IA Agency Crews had 77 assignments distributed among them for an average of 8.5 assignments per crew. Of the 61 Alaska Type 2 EFF crews available, there were 75 assignments with averages of 10 days per project.

On July 6th, lands in modified protection were converted to limited suppression.

There were 2,540 overhead orders filled for Alaska fires and related support this year. 1,812 of these were filled by Alaskans, and 728 were filled by L48 resources.





Moose Mountain – Fairbanks Area

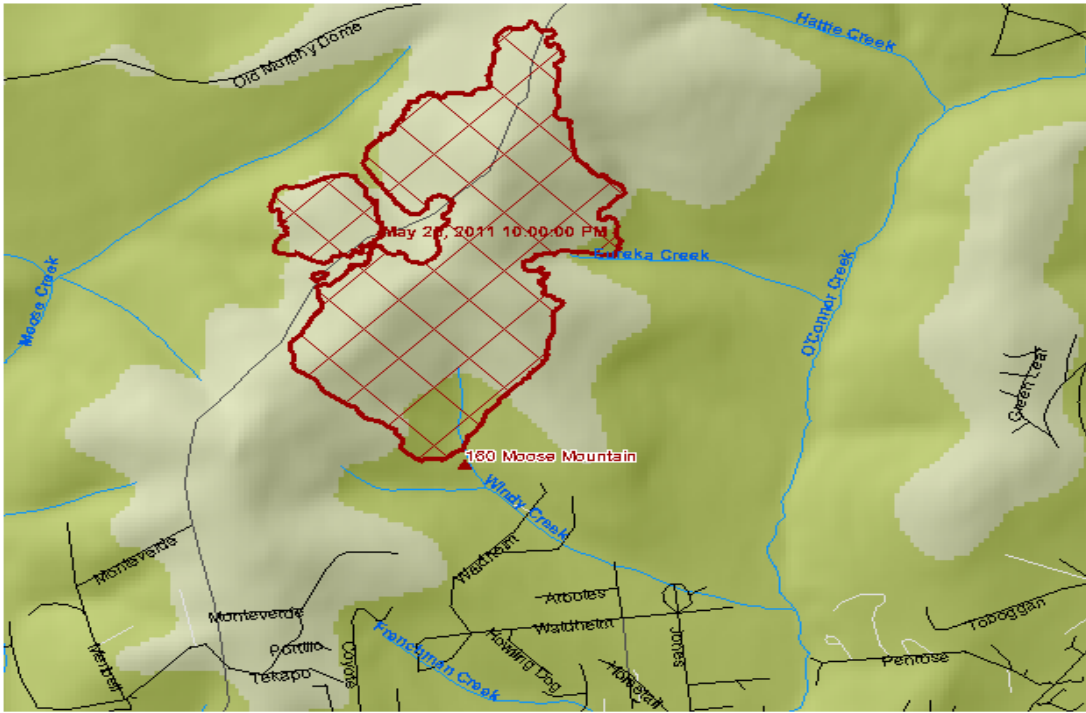
At mid-afternoon of May 20, an aircraft reported a large column of smoke. Helitack arrived on scene and found a 1/4 acre fire burning actively in Black Spruce. Additional resources were ordered and fire operations continued through the night.

By the following day the fire was reported to be 800 acres with 60% containment. Transition to a Type 2 Incident Management Team took place as weather conditions moderated. A public meeting was held for the Goldstream community at 1900.

By 5/23, fire activity was smoldering and creeping with occasional single tree and group torching. Resources continued to arrive on the fire allowing most Initial Attack resources to be released. Three spike camps were established to reduce crew transport times. Hot dry weather, low humidity, lack of adequate water sources, steep terrain, flashy fuels and proximity of the fire to structures continued to hamper firefighting efforts. Limited road access was also a control factor.

Over the following three days, additional crew resources arrived at the fire and worked to secure fireline at least 100 feet from the fires edge. On 5/26, 353 personnel were working on this fire. (3 T1 Hotshot crews, 11 T2 crews, and 117 overhead) The fire was contained on 5/27 and crews immediately began moping up hotspots and breaking up dozer berms. The complete mopup was extended to 300 feet from the fires edge. On 6/1 the transition was made to a Type 3 fire management organization and most resources were reassigned to suppression duties on the Hastings Fire. On 6/3, the fire was taken over by the Type I Team assigned to the Hastings fire.

On July 5th suppression repairs were complete. This human caused fire was declared out at 858 acres on September 9th. Estimated suppression costs were over \$5 million dollars.





Hastings – Fairbanks Area

The fire was reported to Fairbanks Area Dispatch on 5/30 by a local resident "seeing smoke rising from the valley below". Fairbanks Area Forestry began an aggressive initial attack utilizing tankers, helicopters, Type 1 crews, Air Attack and smoke jumpers. The fire behavior was described as extreme and plans were made to transfer command to the Alaska Incident Management Green Team which was then managing the nearby Moose Mountain Fire.

On 5/31 the fire made significant growth to the east and strong north winds pushed the fire down to the Chatanika River. A Type 1 IMT was ordered.

Cooler temperatures and higher relative humidity on 6/2 assisted firefighting efforts. Resources continued to protect structures and keep the fire to the north side of the Chatanika River. Structure protection measures also began in the Hayes Creek Subdivision as dozers began constructing fire line west of the subdivision.

The Alaska Type 1 IMT assumed command of the incident at 0600 on 6/3. Boats arrived to assist with structure protection on the Chatanika River and dozers worked their way down the ridge from Hayes Creek to the fire's edge. A return to warmer temperatures and lower relative humidity led to increased fire behavior as strong south winds caused the fire to grow NW toward Washington Creek.

Aviation assets assisted with slowing the fire's growth along the east flank. Preparations continued in the McCloud subdivision and along Old Murphy Dome Road.

On 6/4, dozers worked their way down the ridge from Hayes Cr. to the fire's edge and began constructing contingency dozer line. Structure protection efforts continued at Hayes, McCloud, and the Desperation Loop subdivisions.

Warmer temperatures and lower relative humidity on 6/5, led to increased fire behavior. Strong southwest winds caused the fire to grow NE toward the Hayes Creek Subdivision.

By 6/6, an evacuation advisory was issued for residents of the Hayes Creek subdivision as weather conditions became critical. A Red Flag Warning for strong winds was issued for 6/7. Aviation assets dropped 25,464 gallons of retardant and 39,000 gallons of water.

The evacuation advisory for residents of the Hayes Creek Subdivision continued on 6/7. Burnout operations on the East side of the fire minimized the risks to the Hayes Cr. Subdivision. Late in the evening of 6/7, firefighters retreated into the black as fire behavior threatened their camp. Air support and a wind shift diverted the fire away and all 134 personnel were accounted for and returned to camp for the night.

Weather conditions began moderating by late on 6/7 and ,with only brief interruptions, remained wet and cool through the end of June. These conditions allowed crews to make good progress on direct line construction north of the Chatanika River. Crews on the west flank continue to build direct line toward the Hard Luck Fire scar. On the northeast section of the fire, crews worked to hold and improve the line.

Fire activity increased briefly in the afternoon of 6/10. Helicopters made bucket drops and one heavy air tanker and two CL215s were used on the fire.

By 6/12, 998 personnel were working on this fire. (15 T1 Hotshot crews, 24 T2 crews, and 314 overhead)

Fire activity was such that plans were made to host a field deliverable S-420 Command and General Staff course starting Monday morning June 13th and continuing through the week.

By 6/16, the initial risk to over 400 residences was greatly reduced, although some risk would remain until the fire was controlled.

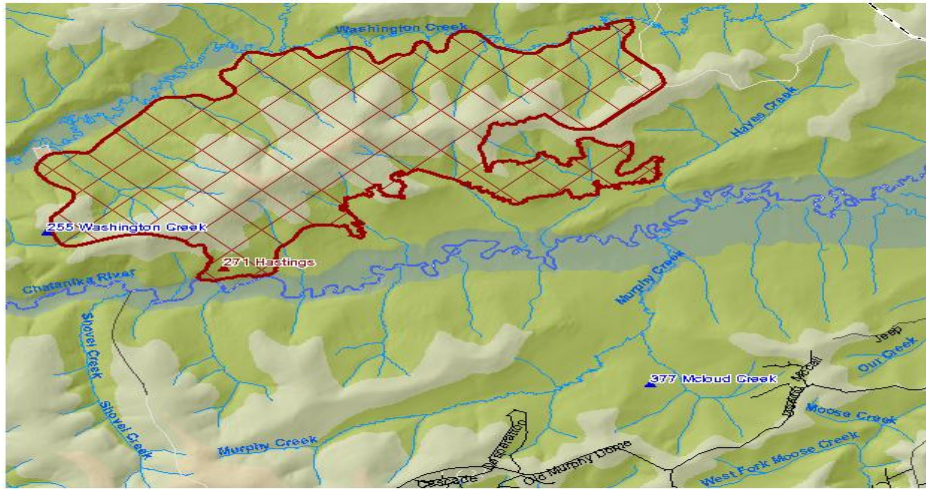
The Green Team (IMT2) assumed command of the fire at 0600 on 6/17. Limited burnout operations continued on unburned islands inside the fire perimeter and backhaul of unneeded equipment was well under way.

Transition to a type 3 incident management team occurred on 6/21.

On 6/22, the Midnight Sun, Pioneer Peak and White Mountain crews IHCs were inserted into Division D where they began securing the fire edge, working east along Washington Creek. The Northern and Southern fire rehab groups completed work using excavators, and the Tanana Chiefs crew continued to install erosion measures along portions of the dozer line.

Fire suppression repair continued on the east side of the Hastings Fire and the North Star crew began suppression repair on the Moose Mountain fire. The weather was hampering fire suppression activities with rain, fog and muddy road conditions.

This human caused fire was declared out at 54,217 acres on September 8th. Estimated suppression costs were over \$18 million dollars.





East Volkmar – Delta Area

A State Forestry engine staged at a look-out spotted the fire on 5/26. Helitack, air tankers and Smokejumpers were dispatched. Ground crews were ordered and shuttled to the incident upon their arrival.

On 5/27, weather conditions allowed only limited air support, although some bucket work was done by helicopters. Type 1 crews were ordered as available ground forces worked on protecting and securing helispots, cabins and other resources of value.

On 5/29, there was a major spread of 6 miles to the east, following spruce fuels and driven by prevailing winds. The primary objective continued to be keeping the fire away from Volkmar and Healy Lakes and the Goodpaster drainage. By 5/30 the fire behavior had moderated, although the fire continued to grow toward the northeast.

By 5/31, the lightning caused fire had grown to 22,000 acres with 1% containment. Dry fuels caused significant challenges to crews trying to hold the southwest corner. Air support was necessary to support the crew actions, and cabin protection was implemented. Dry south winds accelerated fire growth causing torching, crowning, and short fire runs. By 6/1 cabin protection had been successfully implemented at the closest structures.

The fire remained 8% contained on 6/3. The acreage was adjusted based upon better reading of the perimeter. The containment line on the west edge remained uncompleted and the winds pushed the fire to the west in this area. Crews were pulled back and began structure assessment and triage. Structure protection in anticipation of continued growth towards the Goodpaster River with its homes and cabins remained the priority.

The Oregon Department of Forestry Team 2 (Sifford IC) assumed command on 6/4 at 0600. Crews continued work on the SW heel of fire, moving to the southeast. The main suppression efforts focused on triage and preplanning for structure protection and repositioning of equipment along the Goodpaster River. Boats were used to move crews and equipment along the river.

On 6/5, crews re-engaged on the west perimeter south of the South Fork of the Goodpaster River. The team planned to move equipment and materials for structure protection to pre-identified caches as opportunities arose.

The fire was 6% contained on 6/6 with only a small increase in size. Eleven loads of retardant were dropped in the afternoon in order to reinforce containment lines. Efforts shifted to finish the perimeter containment south of the South Fork of the Goodpaster River.

On 6/7, the fire spotted across containment line in Division A/B and burned in spruce stands. Crews established perimeter control in Divisions G and H on the South Fork of the Goodpaster River.

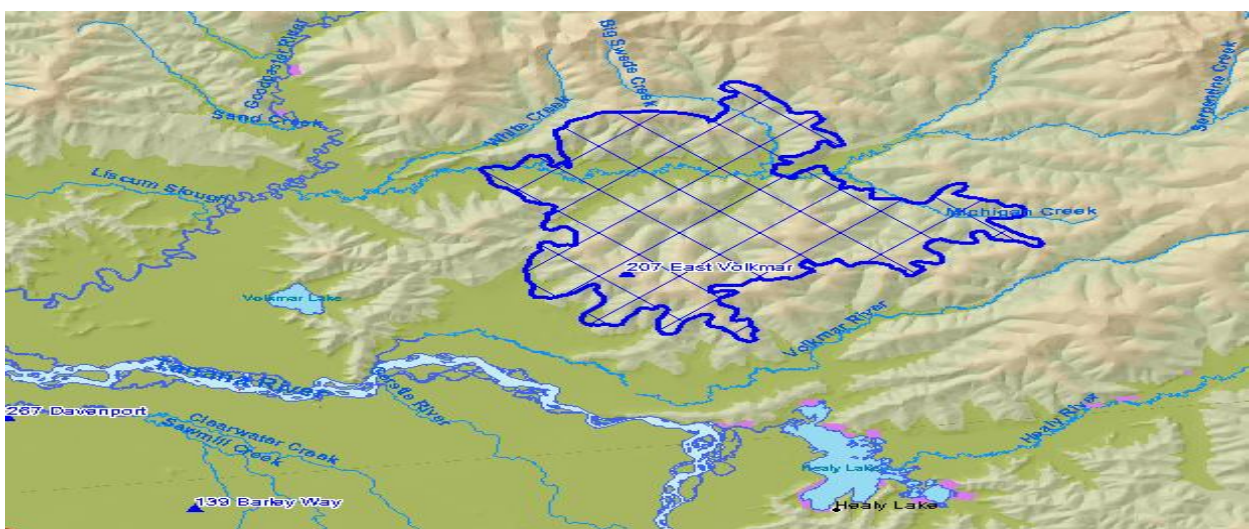
The fire was 9% contained on 6/8 and still displayed growth. After an active fire day on June 7, with fire spotting across the line for about 300 acres, work on 6/8 focused on engaging crews back into this Division and containing the slopover. This work was highly successful, as fire weather conditions began to moderate.

The fire was 7% contained on 6/9, with smoldering and burning out of jackpots. Perimeter control was expanded along the west flank of the fire with 75% of the slopover contained in Division B.

Minimal fire behavior was observed on 6/10 as favorable fire weather conditions continued. The fire was 12% contained and minimal fire spread was anticipated. Beginning on 6/11, crews continued to work towards 100% mop-up 50 ft. in hardwoods and 100 ft. in black spruce. There were 394 personnel were working on this fire. (3 T1 Hotshot crews, 14 T2 crews, and 54 overhead)

The fire was 26% contained on 6/15. The fire received significant precipitation, which helped meet control objectives along the northwest corner and southwest edge of the fire. Demob of personnel and equipment was underway.

The fire was declared out August 10th, at 54,217 acres. The estimated cost of the fire was approximately \$9 million.



McCord Creek – Upper Yukon Zone

The initial fire report was received on 5/29 from a private aircraft via Fairbanks Area Forestry at 1300. At 17:36 zone surveillance in NgouN reported an 80% active perimeter in mixed black spruce and hardwoods with 50`-75` flame lengths. Jumpship 12 was dispatched and reported the fire at 100 acres, running and torching, with moderate to heavy winds. Smokejumpers were deployed at two cabins along the Elliott Highway to assess and gather intelligence for defensible space needs. The smokejumper`s determined the cabins were defensible in their current state and were demobilized off of the fire via helicopter N16920.

5/31 zone surveillance reported a 70% active perimeter, running with group torching and flame lengths exceeding 50 feet. Most of the extreme fire behavior was on the western flank of the fire with smoldering activity reported along the northeastern edge of the fire.

On 6/1, a load of smokejumpers was delivered to the area south of the fire to begin structure protection preparations.

On 6/2, a State Forestry engine arrived on scene to assist smokejumper`s with structure protection. Smokejumper`s performed burnouts to tie in the southeastern flank of the fire.

On 6/4, zone surveillance reported that the northern portion of the fire was holding the majority of the heat. Fire behavior was described as isolated torching with small uphill runs. Along the McCord Creek the fire was actively backing and creeping. Helicopter N36PF was utilized for bucket-work on the higher elevations of the fire. Updated digitized mapping increased the fires total acreage to 3,653.

Zone surveillance on 6/5 reported 20% active perimeter with mostly interior backing fire toward the east. J-17 dropped 8 smokejumpers on the northwest corner of the fire in order to control spread to the north, with bucket support from N36PF. Active burning was reported late in the afternoon but slowed when the fire received a trace of rain.

On 6/6,, the fire had slopped-over a creek to the north and was running upslope in a spruce/hardwood mix. Digitized mapping increased the fires total acreage to 4,779.

On 6/7, attempts by Helicopter N36PF, T-262, and smokejumpers to try and black-line a ridge-top were unsuccessful due to low visibility and extreme fire behavior during the operation. Smokejumpers were forced to move back to the Tatalina trailhead. The fire`s size was updated to 6,000 acres.

On 6/8, the Sawtooth IHC was mobilized to the fire. Personnel took action on the western edge of the fire with help from aerial resources as two loads of retardant were dropped on the fire.

Favorable conditions on 6/9 allowed firefighters to make significant progress securing the western edge. 37 personnel were staffing the fire.

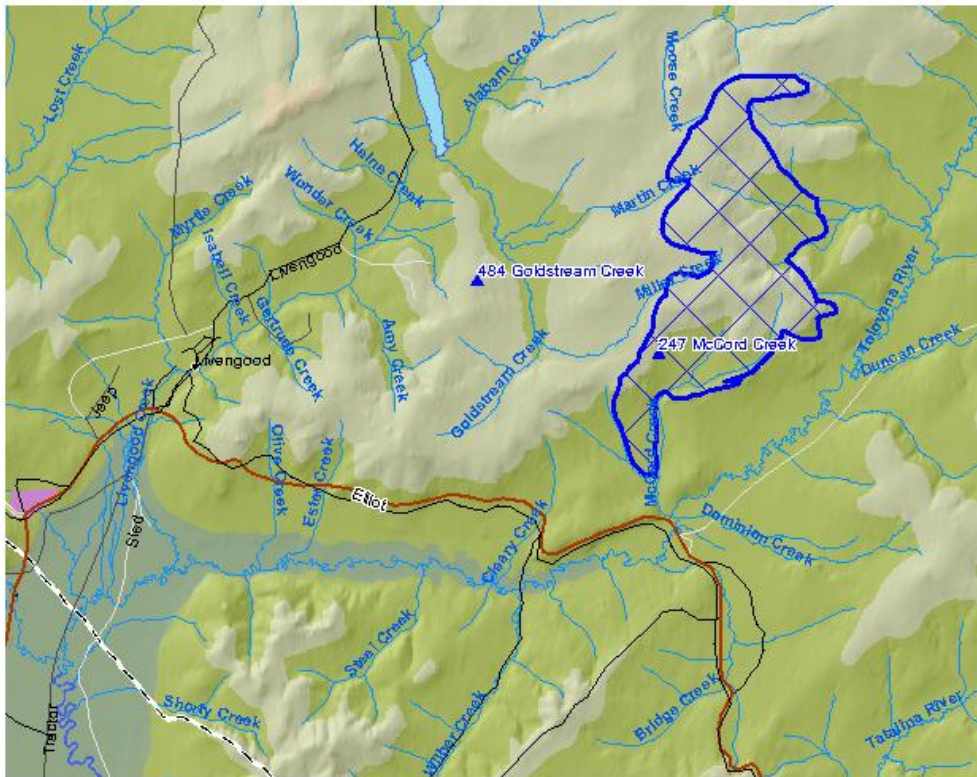
On 6/10, the IC flew the fire in helicopter N23HT and reported no smoke seen along the northwestern corner. He did report multiple slop-overs burning along the eastern edge.

On 6/11 Smokejumpers were re-located from H-16 to H-10 on the eastern edge of the fire. ASM A-4 and Tanker-52 were dispatched to the fire to drop one load of retardant on the eastern edge to keep it in check. Helicopter N36PF was utilized for bucket drops throughout the evening.

Smokejumpers completed line along the edge of a slop-over along McCord Creek on 6/12. Throughout the day the fire received precipitation and displayed minimal activity.

6/13, Eight Smokejumper`s were demobed off of the fire via N233HT. The remaining jumper`s were re-positioned to another helispot.

The lightning caused fire was declared out on 7/9 at 7,717 acres. Estimated final cost \$450,000.





Coal Creek – Fairbanks Area

This fire was reported on 5/22 by ASM A-4 while en route to Fire 170. The fire, burning in tundra and sparse spruce, plotted in a limited attack zone, and size was estimated at 3 acres with a 20% active perimeter. Later recon by ASM A-4 indicated the size had increased to 20 acres and 30 % active. No resources were reported threatened.

On 5/23, Detection ship 419A reported the fire to be 40 % active on the northwest side. The fire had burned into an open area above the tree line. Mapping placed the fire 1,200 acres.

By 5/25, fire size had increased to 3,000 acres. The fire was burning along 4th of July Creek and Totatlankia Creek. The fire was burning to the west and cabins located in the area were not considered threatened at that time.

On 5/26 the fire was assigned to the Type 3 Incident management team then managing Fire 170. A recon of the fire was flown and two personnel were inserted for point protection around structures and heavy equipment. By 5/27, burn perimeter around one cabin was completed.

Point protection for a cabin in Sector 8 was the main objective for 5/28. However, on that day the fire doubled in size and extreme fire behavior was observed. Crews worked to protect structures and construct contingency dozer line. Burnout operations were hampered by column shading. Half of a USFS R10 Initial Attack crew was transported to the fire from Fire 170 as personnel continued to find structures that need protection in the vicinity of the fire. Additional crew resources released from Fire 170 were committed.

Hot and dry weather on the morning of 5/30 led to significant fire behavior in southern portions of the fire. Firing operations were halted early in the day in preparation for predicted thunderstorms with hail and heavy rain.

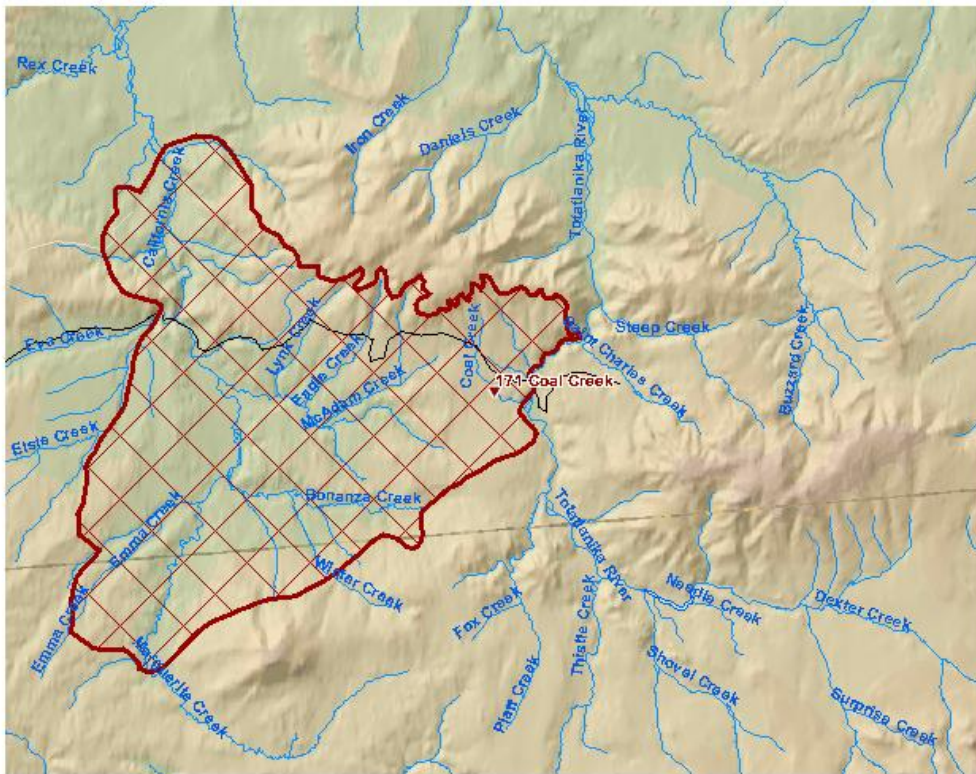
On 5/31 the fire activity was substantial enough to punch a vertical column through 40 mile per hour winds, and isolated and group torching were observed. High winds, low relative humidity, and a black spruce fuel source combined to form a vigorously growing fire.

Critical personnel continued to arrive, while heavy equipment and ground personnel made significant progress along the northern flank. Ground personnel also continued to extend the west line, and secure defensible space around threatened structures. 24 personnel were assigned.

By June 1, temperatures and wind speed had dropped, with a corresponding rise in relative humidity. These weather conditions, combined with dampened fuels from the precipitation received over Memorial Day weekend, led to a drastic change in the fire's behavior. Fire behavior was creeping, with isolated torching. Better mapping led to a decrease in reported acreage. Crews completed the direct line to the north flank, and bulldozer line to Walker Dome. Structure protection for Bear Walk Mine was started. This was continued on 6/2 with structure protection for Liberty Camp and Gold Diggers Alley. Local miners began to resume normal operations in the area.

By 6/3, Personnel had completed structure preparations on Liberty Camp, Bear Walk Mine, and Gold Digger. Helicopter bucket operations were completed on the Northeast side to keep the fire in check due to strong South winds.

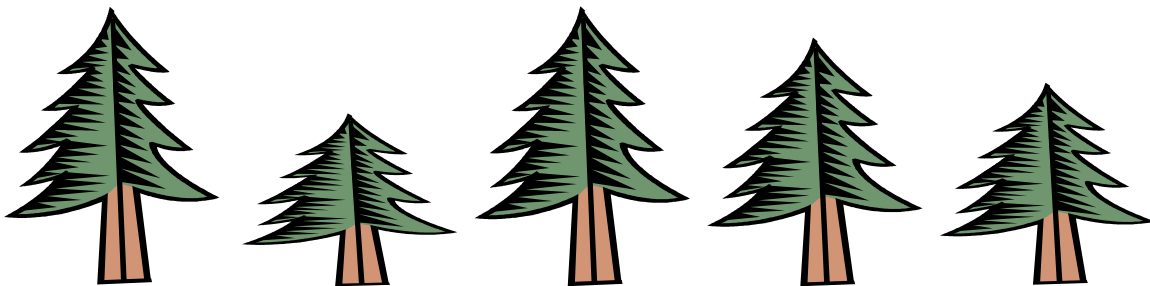
On June 6th, the fire was demobilized of all personnel and placed in monitor status. Fire declared out September 8, at 24,849 acres. Estimated cost \$260,000.



Coal Creek 1

**2011 Statewide
Fires and Acres Burned by Protection Agency
and Management Option**

Agency	-	Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Total
Alaska Fire Service	fires	7	27	20	78	132
	acres	993.9	682.9	6,877.9	138,619.1	147,173.8
State of Alaska	fires	270	62	6	18	356
	acres	1,043.6	79,647.1	7.7	65,140.9	145,839.3
U.S. Forest Service	fires	7	15	2	3	27
	acres	0.8	2.1	0.6	1.4	4.9
Total Fires		284	104	28	99	515
Total Acres		2,038.3	80,332.1	6,886.2	203,761.4	293,018.0



Alaska 10 - Year Fire Rank

5th # of Fires 8th # of Acres

<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
544	476	701	624	307	509	367	527	688	515
2,186,682	602,718	6,590,140	4,663,880	266,268	649,411	103,649	2,951,593	1,125,419	293,018

**Statewide
Fires and Acres Burned by Landowner
and Management Option
2011**

Owner		Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Total
Bureau of Indian Affairs	fires	2	0	0	0	2
	acres	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
Bureau of Land Management	fires	0	3	1	22	26
	acres	0.0	201.5	4.4	46,389.7	46,595.6
Boro	fires	18	4	0	0	22
	acres	49.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	54.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	fires	1	8	8	14	31
	acres	0.1	586.6	351.3	29,409.6	30,347.6
Military Lands	fires	3	16	0	13	32
	acres	1.2	26.9	0.0	9,982.8	10,010.9
Native Claims Act Lands	fires	10	11	4	1	26
	acres	8.2	25,371.9	192.1	3.0	25,575.2
National Park Service	fires	0		0	17	17
	acres	0.0	23.0	0.0	7,767.1	7,790.1
Private	fires	206	14			220
	acres	135.2	20.0	1,956.6	839.4	2,951.2
State of Alaska	fires	42	45	13	30	130
	acres	1,835.3	46,094.5	16,312.9	105,440.3	169,683.0
U.S. Forest Service	fires	2	3	2	2	9
	acres	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.9
Total Fires	fires	284	104	28	99	515
Total Acres Burned	acres	2,038.3	72,329.5	18,817.9	199,832.3	293,018.0

Number of fires is based on ownership and management option at point of origin. Acreage shown is actual acres burned by owner and management option, i.e. fires that burned on multiple ownerships are counted as fires based on the ownership at point of origin, but the acreage burned in divided and shown based on the owner where the acres burned.

Alaska Fire Service Protection Fires and Acres Burned by Zone and Management Option						
Zone		Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Total
Galena	fires	3	1	7	32	43
	acres	990.2	0.3	28.5	48,719.6	49,738.6
Military	fires	3	16	0	13	32
	acres	1.2	26.9	0.0	9,982.8	10,010.9
Tanana	fires	0	2	10.0	21	33
	acres	0.0	2.3	6,840.6	69,899.1	76,742.0
Upper Yukon	fires	1	8	3	12	24
	acres	2.5	653.4	8.8	10,017.6	10,682.3
Total Fires		7	27	20	78	132
Total Acres Burned		993.9	682.9	6,877.9	138,619.1	147,173.8



U.S. Forest Service Fires and Acres Burned by Forest and Management Option						
Forest		Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Total
Chugach National Forest	fires	4	2	0	0	6
	acres	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6
Tongass National Forest	fires	3	13	2	3	21
	acres	0.4	1.9	0.6	1.4	4.3
Total Fires		7	15	2	3	27
Total Acres Burned		0.8	2.1	0.6	1.4	4.9

**State of Alaska Protection
Fires and Acres Burned by Region/Area
and Management Option**

Area		Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Totals
<u>Northern Region</u>						
Copper River	fires	7	3	0	2	12
	acres	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.6	3.8
Delta	fires	28	6	1	2	37
	acres	31.9	21,901.6	0.4	5,379.0	27,312.9
Fairbanks	fires	72	22	4	11	109
	acres	38.5	509.4	2,232.8	8,675.8	11,456.5
Tok	fires	11	2	2	1	16
	acres	17,935.0	1.8	14.6	0.5	17,951.9
<u>Southern Region</u>						
Anchorage-Matsu	fires	77	11	1	0	89
	acres	35.5	9.5	1,692.7	0.0	1,737.7
Kenai-Kodiak	fires	27	5	0	1	33
	acres	7.7	4.3	0.0	65.0	77.0
Southwest	fires	1	8	5	17	31
	acres	2.0	19.5	19,299.3	190,956.1	210,276.9
Haines	fires	1	2	0	0	3
	acres	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.7
Total Fires		224	59	13	34	330
Total Acres Burned		18,053.6	22,448.0	23,239.8	205,077.0	268,818.4

**Alaska Fire Service Protection
Fires and Acres Burned by Zone
and Management Option**

Zone		Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Total
Galena	fires	3	1	7	32	43
	acres	990.2	0.3	28.5	48,719.6	49,738.6
Military	fires	3	16	0	13	32
	acres	1.2	26.9	0.0	9,982.8	10,010.9
Tanana	fires	0	2	10.0	21	33
	acres	0.0	2.3	6,840.6	69,899.1	76,742.0
Upper Yukon	fires	1	8	3	12	24
	acres	2.5	653.4	8.8	10,017.6	10,682.3
Total Fires		7	27	20	78	132
Total Acres Burned		993.9	682.9	6,877.9	138,619.1	147,173.8

**BLM
Fires and Acres Burned by Landowner
and Management Option**

<u>Administrative Office</u>		Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Total
Anchorage Field Office	fires	0	2	0	0	2
	acres	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
Glennallen Field Office	fires	0	0	0	0	0
	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Field Office	fires	0	1	1	22	24
	acres	0.0	200.0	4.4	46,389.7	46,594.1
Total Fires		0	3	1	22	26
Total Acres Burned		0.0	201.5	4.4	46,389.7	46,595.6

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fires and Acres Burned by Refuge and Management Option						
Refuge		Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Total
Alaska Maritime	fires	1	0	0	0	1
	acres	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Kanuti	fires	0	0	3	0	3
	acres	0.0	0.0	21.6	0.0	21.6
Kenai	fires	0	5	0	3	8
	acres	0.0	0.5	0.0	7,086.3	7,086.8
Koyukuk	fires	0	0	2	2	4
	acres	0.0	0.0	10.6	24,542.4	24,553.0
Selawik	fires	0	0	0	6	6
	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,626.2	2,626.2
Tetlin	fires	0	1	0	0	1
	acres	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Yukon Flats	fires	0	2	3	3	8
	acres	0.0	586.0	8.8	1,940.2	2,535.0
Total Fires		1	8	8	14	31
Total Acres		0.1	586.6	41.0	36,195.1	36,822.8

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fires and Acres Burned by Landowner and Management Option						
Refuge		Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Total
Alaska Maritime	fires	1	0	0	0	1
	acres	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Kanuti	fires	0	0	3	0	3
	acres	0.0	0.0	339.1	0.0	339.1
Kenai	fires	0	5	0	3	8
	acres	0.0	0.5	0.0	7,086.3	7,086.8
Koyukuk	fires	0	0	2	2	4
	acres	0.0	0.0	10.6	17,756.9	17,767.5
Selawik	fires	0	0	0	6	6
	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,626.2	2,626.2
Tetlin	fires	0	1	0	0	1
	acres	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Yukon Flats	fires	0	2	3	3	8
	acres	0.0	586.0	1.6	1,940.2	2,527.8
Total Fires		1	8	8	14	31
Total Acres		0.1	586.6	351.3	29,409.6	30,347.6

National Park Service Fires and Acres Burned by Landowner and Management Option						
<u>National Park</u>		Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Total
Denali	fires	0	0	0	1	1
	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,532.0	2,532.0
Gates of the Artic	fires	0	0	0	2	2
	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	184.0	184.0
Kobuk Valley	fires	0	0	0	13	13
	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,840.1	3,840.1
Noatak	fires	0	0	0	0	0
	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wrangell St.Elias	fires	0	0	0	1	1
	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,234.0	1,234.0
Total Fires		0	0	0	17	17
Total Acres Burned		0.0	0.0	0.0	7,790.1	7,790.1

National Park Service Fires and Acres Burned by Park or Preserve and Management Option						
<u>National Park</u>		Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Total
Denali	fires	0	0	0	1	1
	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,532.0	2,532.0
Gates of the Artic	fires	0	0	0	2	2
	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	184.0	184.0
Noatak	fires	0	0	0	13	13
	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,840.1	3,840.1
Wrangell St.Elias	fires	0	0	0	1	1
	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,234.0	1,234.0
Yukon Charlie	fires	0	0	0	0	0
	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0
Total Fires		0	0	0	17	17
Total Acres Burned		0.0	0.0	0.0	7,800.1	7,800.1

		Native Lands				
		Fires and Acres Burned by Corporation Ownership and Management Option				
<u>Corporation</u>		Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Total
Ahtna	fires	2	0	0	0	2
	acres	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Anvik	fires	1	0	0	0	1
	acres	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Birch	fires	0	1	0	0	1
	acres	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Chalkytsik	fires	1	0	0	0	1
	acres	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
CIRI	fires	2	1	0	0	3
	acres	0.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
Cook Inlet	fires		0		0	-
	acres	4.7	0.0	5.6	0.0	10.3
Dot Lake	fires	1	0	0	0	1
	acres	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Doyon	fires	1	3	1	1	6
	acres	0.1	25,302.1	7.2	172.1	25,481.5
Grayling	fires	0	1	0	0	1
	acres	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Nana	fires	0	0	3	0	3
	acres	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	10.2
Tanacross	fires	2	0	0	0	2
	acres	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Togethelie	fires	0	2	0	0	2
	acres	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Venetie	fires	0	3	0	0	3
	acres	0.0	64.8	0.0	0.0	64.8
Total Fires		10	11	4	1	26
Total Acres		8.2	25,371.9	23.0	172.1	25,575.2

2011 EFF WAGES

		State Paid		Federal Paid	
		hrs. worked	gross wages	hrs. worked	gross wages
Allakaket	AFS TAD				\$159,423.76
Anchorage		161.0	\$4,864.02		
Angoon					
Ambler	AFS GAD				\$80,050.04
Anvik					
Artic Village					\$7,200.46
Beaver	AFS UYD				\$55,636.88
Bettles					
Buckland	AFS GAD				\$22,268.40
Central					
Chalkyitsik	AFS UYD				\$13,009.46
Chevak	DOF SWS	6214.0	\$125,169.72		
Chickaloon	AFS				
Circle	AFS				\$10,497.68
Chugiak	DOF				
Copper River	DOF CRS				
Deering					
Delta	DOF DAS	22974.5	\$520,407.46		
Denali Park	AFS				
Elim					\$4,541.40
Ester	AFS				\$14,169.28
Eagle River					
Eagle	AFS UYD				
Fairbanks	DOF FAS	79555.5	\$1,711,525.73		\$276,538.99
Ft. Wainwright					
Fort Yukon	AFS UYD				\$82,446.16
Gakona		14912.5	\$339,398.31		
Galena	AFS GAD				\$57,894.64
Girdwood					
Glennallen					
Grayling	AFS GAD				\$66,427.96
Gustavus					
Haines	DOF SCS	47.0	\$726.14		
Healy					\$9,392.24
Holy Cross	AFS GAD				\$62,426.72
Homer		390.0	\$18,390.14		
Hooper Bay	DOF SWS	806.5	\$15,891.32		
Hughes	AFS TAD				\$48,530.70
Huslia	AFS GAD				\$118,170.16
Iliamna					
Juneau					
Kalskag, Lower	DOF SWS	3894.5	\$77,331.97		
Kalskag, Upper	DOF SWS	2532.5	\$50,164.82		
Kaltag	AFS GAD				\$146,433.92
Kasilof					
Kenai	DOF KNS	9228.5	\$197,929.84		
Kiana	AFS GAD				\$8,561.44
Kotzebue					
Koyuk	AFS GAD				\$68,520.92
Koyukuk	AFS GAD				\$41,843.52

2011 EFF WAGES

		hrs. worked	gross wages	hrs. worked	gross wages
Manley Hot Springs					\$9,698.94
Marshall	AFS GAD				\$71,843.64
McGrath	DOF SWS	6136.0	\$129,647.88		
Mentasta	DOF TAF				
Minto	AFS TAD				\$142,264.88
Mt. McKinley					
Mt. Village	AFS GAD				\$9,594.36
Nenana	DOF FAS	1910.0	\$39,244.16		
Nikolai	DOF SWS	2905.5	\$58,184.37		
Noatak					
Nondalton	DOF SWS	7111.0	\$149,812.75		
Nome					
Noorvik	AFS GAD				\$100,704.20
Northway	DOF TAS	499.0	\$9,903.44		\$841.68
Nulato	AFS GAD				\$139,770.60
North Pole					
Palmer		23283.0	\$549,313.58		
Pilot Station	AFS GAD				\$54,022.68
Ruby	AFS GAD				\$45,932.20
St. Mary's	AFS GAD				\$65,726.24
St. Michael	AFS GAD				\$45,422.64
Scammon Bay	DOF SWS	3887.0	\$81,271.10		
Selawik	AFS GAD				\$149,847.88
Seward					
Shageluk	DOF SWS	3795.0	\$76,521.11		
Shaktoolik	AFS GAD				
Sleetmute	DOF SWS				
Shishmaref					\$4,616.16
Shungnak					\$16,956.36
Sitka					
Stebbins	AFS GAD				\$135,855.76
Sterling					
Stevens Village	AFS UYD				\$17,355.96
Talkeetna					
Tanacross	DOF TAS				
Tanana	AFS TAD				\$115,386.68
Tetlin	DOF TAS				
Tok	DOF TAS	44732.0	\$921,522.66		
Two Rivers					
Valdez					
Venetie	AFS UYD				\$135,835.48
Wasilla					\$29,698.24
Subtotal:		234,975.0	\$5,077,220.52		\$2,645,359.31
Totals		Hrs worked:	234,975		
		Total Wages:	\$7,722,579.83		

These figures include all emergency hire wages for the year 2011. Individual as well as crew wages shown are payments made to zip codes. Designated Crews are shown by designator.

2002-2011 Average numbers by Zone						
		Critical	Full	Mod	Limited	Total
GAD	Fires	2	9	19	29	59
	Acres	133	14,097	44,012	157,745	215,987
MIL	Fires	2	10	0	11	24
	Acres	9	150	12,538	15,630	28,327
TAD	Fires	1	5	7	28	40
	Acres	12,330	34,925	43,021	315,400	405,676
UYD	Fires	2	10	4	22	39
	Acres	42	49,742	34,348	560,072	693,143

2002-2011 Average numbers by Forest						
		Critical	Full	Mod	Limited	Total
CGF	Fires	4	3	0	1	8
	Acres	1	3	0.0	1	5
TNF	Fires	6	16	1	2	25
	Acres	3	41	1	1	44

2002-2011 Average numbers by Area						
		Critical	Full	Mod	Limited	Total
CRS	Fires	8	6	1	1	17
	Acres	16	4	5	5,779	5,805
DAS	Fires	24	4	1	1	30
	Acres	98	5,442	7,171	19,344	32,056
FAS	Fires	51	14	2	6	74
	Acres	131	6,701	14,289	131,640	152,762
HNS	Fires	3	1	1	0	5
	Acres	1	33	1	-	35
KKS	Fires	31	8	1	2	42
	Acres	176	6,306	51	6,037	12,571
MSS	Fires	94	15	2	0	110
	Acres	99	1,073	196	8	1,376
SWS	Fires	1	12	5	17	36
	Acres	14	16,219	35,685	158,414	210,331
TAS	Fires	6	5	1	4	16
	Acres	1,805	41,595	132	101,060	144,592

Alaska 5-10 Year Averages

10 year Averages by month 2002-2011			5 year Averages by month 2007-2011		
Totals	Fires	Acres	Totals	Fires	Acres
JAN	1	43	JAN	0	0
FEB	0	0	FEB	0	0
MAR	7	51	MAR	4	45
APR	31	4,379	APR	36	7,357
MAY	161	161,794	MAY	177	128,526
JUN	142	915,008	JUN	134	187,643
JUL	126	650,585	JUL	128	460,057
AUG	41	200,263	AUG	29	232,792
SEP	16	3,488	SEP	16	6,272
OCT	3	1,361	OCT	3	2,723
NOV	1	2	NOV	2	2
DEC	0	0	DEC	0	0
	530	1,936,975.30		530	1,025,417.10

All photograph's courtesy of Mike McMillan, AFS and IMT.

Statistic Information provided by the Predictive Services Unit - Alaska Interagency Coordination Center

