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# Alaska Fire Season 2004

## A Record Breaking Year

The Alaska fire Season of 2004 began late with snow falling into May in Alaska's Interior. Since the month of May was the wettest recorded in the last 100 years, Bureau of Land Management's Alaska Fire Service (AFS) and the State of Alaska Division of Forestry (DOF) did not anticipate what became the most severe fire season as well as the most demanding in terms of fire-fighting resources.

On the evening on June 12, two lightning strikes hit spruce trees along the Taylor Highway. While these two strikes were not the first of the year, these strikes and the gigantic Chicken fire they started proved emblematic of what was to validate one of Alaska's most memorable fire seasons. Two days later after the Chicken fire started, the State received nearly 8,500 lightning strikes statewide, breaking a 2002 record. A month later, the 2004 fire season was already fourth largest in recorded history.

By July 27 fires had burned 4.5 million acres, and on August 22, the year-to-date acreage surpassed the previous record set in 1957. When the season had ended, 701 fires (426 human-caused and 275 lightning-caused) statewide charred 6,590,140 acres, over eight times the ten-year acreage average burned. Until precipitation and snow fell in September and October there was little relief from fire activity, smoke, and resource shortages.

Pre-season assessments indicated an average fire season. The general weather pattern in Alaska is May is frequently wet, June hot and dry, July transitional, and August rainy. Summer 2004 was later described, by Mike Richmond with the NOAA National Weather Service, as "three Junes."

Fire activity began in mid June with a warming and drying trend, light to nil precipitation, temperatures in the 70's and 80's, and low relative humidity's. June weather conditions included Fairbanks temperatures cited as the second warmest in 100 years with the Central and Eastern Interior recording one half or less the average precipitation. The trend, combined with unusually early atmospheric instability caused a series of widespread lightning storms.

As early as May 24, the first lightning strikes were recorded and on May 31 a lightning-caused fire was discovered in the Galena Zone. Intense thunderstorms and lightning prevailed throughout the season, ultimately causing 275 lightning fires. Numerous lightning ignitions were responsible for major complexes that burned throughout the Central and Eastern Interior. Some thunderstorms brought as many as 17,000 strikes starting multiple fires. The fires ranged from the western half of the state eastward into Yukon Canada. Many of the lightning-caused fires were started during periods when smoke and poor visibility hindered detection. MODIS satellite imagery revealed new ignitions and growth of existing fires, however limited resource availability slowed confirmation and response to new incidents.



From June 28 to July 3, a weather anomaly of persistent strong northeast winds pushed Interior fires leading to rapid growth and engulfing nearly the entire state in heavy smoke. The Boundary Fire near Fairbanks increased during this time from 65,000 acres to 260,000 acres. These northeastern winds brought the fire close to Fairbanks and created smoke that blanketed the entire state.

Both July and August continued to be hot and dry and fire growth was sporadic. From June 27 to July 13, the Boundary, Camp Creek and the Chicken #1 fires increased acreage seven fold. The Porcupine Fire grew almost four-times larger and the Wolf Creek Fire nearly six-times in the same time period.

The summer's severe fire weather conditions dried and cured the boreal forest fuels and caused extreme fire behavior. Record high temperatures, lack of precipitation, and low relative humidity's were experienced throughout Alaska. The trend continued and prevailed throughout the season. Numerous days without significant rainfall escalated the buildup indices and continued drying fuels into incredibly extreme conditions. Deep organic layers represented by the Canadian Drought index drought code (DC) indicated a lack of moisture even deep within the moss layers.

The National Weather Service issued frequent Red Flag Warnings (RFW) and Fire Weather Watches (FWW). RFW means weather conditions such as high winds and low humidity's are imminent and conducive to dangerous large wildfire development. FWW signifies near red flag conditions developing and close to the criteria required for RFW. During the 2004 fire season 69 RFWs and 36 FWWs were issued by the National Weather Service Fire Weather desk for the northern portion of the state. Alaska's southern half was issued 27 RFWs and two FWWs. The southeast panhandle recorded a record of 12 RFWs and 12 FWWs.

Grounding heavy air tankers was a situation that affected fire suppression capabilities. BLM contracted heavy air tankers which each carry up to 2,000 gallons of retardant and have long range distance capabilities. On May 10, nation-wide contracts were terminated for the 33 large airtankers hired by the Department of the Interior and U.S. Department of Agriculture. The decision was based on a report by the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) concerning airworthiness. Alaska Fire Service planned on two large air tankers they contracted for the season; however plans changed with the advent of the safety report.

The State of Alaska retained two heavy air tankers on contract but they could not be used on BLM or U.S. Forest Service federal lands, including those where DOF had suppression responsibility. The Alaska Fire Service employed Canadair CL-215 medium water-scooping aircraft and the Single Engine Air Tanker (SEAT). SEATs carry 800 gallons of retardant, and were very useful over short distances. CL-215s carry up to 1,400 gallons of water and were refilled at various water sources. By the end of the season, Alaska used two CL415s, three CL215s, two DC-6s (DOF), three SEATS, and one P3 (DOF).

By mid-June fire business escalated to preparedness level 3 and then level 4. A Joint Information Center (JIC) was set up at AICC handling internal and external public relations. This was a large 24/7 operation with a busy workload.

Smoke-related health concerns became an issue for local residents due to the dense acrid smoke. Air quality alerts and advisories were issued between June 28 and September 17. This initiated in Fairbanks and later expanded statewide as winds transported smoke to other regions. According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation particulates less than ten micrometers in diameter may pose significant health risks.

Fairbanks recorded data for local PM 2.5 levels (2.5 micrometers) over 1,000 micrograms/cubic meters. In comparison, the average daily summer levels for Fairbanks are 10mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Smoke concentrations were designated as unhealthy, very unhealthy, and hazardous. There were 15 days in Fairbanks which airborne particulate levels exceeded the Environmental Protection Agency's hazardous category, and 31 days in the unhealthy condition.

Smoke conditions adversely affected fire management aviation operations which included grounding aircraft for days at a time. Lack of air support made it impossible to detect new fires, map fire perimeters, provide air support to fires, or deploy smokejumpers.

In mid-July, the United States Coast Guard, at the request of Governor Frank Murkowski and the Alaska Congressional Delegation, flew a Mariner Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) in support of aerial reconnaissance of the wildfires. This aerial vehicle is typically used to monitor fishing grounds in Alaska. Alaska Fire Service, Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and the Coast Guard were successful in re-tasking the Mariner and clearing the airspace to get the UAV airborne.

The sensor array carried a daylight imaging camera and a Forward Looking Infra-Red (FLIR) system capable of detecting and confirming the locations of new and existing fires. Near-real-time downlink capability provided visual data and was transmitted to the Alaska Fire Service Interagency Coordination Center and the Governor Murkowski's office.

The UAV flew at altitudes in excess of 30,000 feet on two different occasions in July and monitored the Bonanza Creek, the Central Complex, Boundary, Wolf Creek and Camp Creek, Yukon Crossing, and various other fires near Eagle. The operator identified a new fire outside of Central in the upper Yukon zone. This was the first operational test in support of wild land fire management activities in Alaska.

The large number of fires burning and the complexity required grouping fires into complexes. Incident Management Teams (IMT) from Alaska and the lower 48 were assigned. As new lightning fires occurred initial attack responsibilities within the complex's borders were tasked to the IMTs. Over the course of the summer there were five complexes, each managing a minimum of two large fires and as many as 19 on the Solstice Complex.

The five complexes included the Solstice, Eagle, Taylor, Central, and the Yukon Crossing complex.

## Upper Yukon Zone

### **SOLSTICE COMPLEX (UYD)**

The Solstice Complex started on June 16 and was the first complex used to manage multiple fires in Alaska. It was also the largest complex and encompassed 19 fires. This complex was set up for the Type 2 IMT to manage the ongoing fires, as well as new starts north of 66 degrees, eastward to the Canadian border, and westward at 147:30 or 148 degrees. 411 personnel, two Type 1 crews and 15 Type 2 crews were assigned at the peak of the fire during the season. Two Type 2 IMTs supported this complex. The complex was called out at 812,771 acres on October 19<sup>th</sup> with an estimated cost of over \$10 million.

<i>Mud Lakes</i>	6/14/2004	6/23/2004	5.0
<i>Kojacho</i>	6/14/2004	6/19/2004	10.0
<i>Tsukon</i>	6/14/2004	6/19/2004	5.0
<i>Chandalar</i>	6/15/2004	6/23/2004	57.0
<i>Pingo</i>	6/15/2004	10/19/2004	403,993.0
<i>Winter Trail</i>	6/15/2004	10/19/2004	344,833.0
<i>Black Current</i>	6/15/2004	8/2/2004	35.0
<i>Chalkyitsik</i>	6/16/2004	6/22/2004	5.0
<i>Vundik Lake</i>	6/16/2004	7/24/2004	267.0
<i>Maggie Creek</i>	6/16/2004	6/18/2004	18.0
<i>Chotzdah</i>	6/16/2004	6/17/2004	257.7
<i>Tajitro</i>	6/18/2004	6/19/2004	0.3
<i>Sucker River</i>	6/20/2004	8/2/2004	83.8
<i>Khaali Lake</i>	6/22/2004	6/25/2004	5.2
<i>Boulder Creek</i>	6/29/2004	10/1/2004	63,057.0
<i>Sheenjok</i>	6/29/2004	7/24/2004	131.2
<i>Refuge</i>	7/4/2004	7/11/2004	2.7
<i>Berta</i>	7/5/2004	7/6/2004	0.1
<i>Twelve Mile</i>	7/6/2004	7/11/2004	5.0

### Pingo

This lightning-caused fire, started June 15, was reported in an unplanned management zone, at 15 to 20 acres, 100-percent active, and being pushed by a north wind of three to five miles-per-hour. The fire was not staffed, but crews from Venetie worked on creating a firebreak around the village of Venetie. The CL-215s and CL-415s were used heavily throughout the life of the fire and proved to be a crucial resource. A Fire Use Management Team assumed command of the fire on July 7 and turned it over on July 20. They were in control of the fire when the number of personnel staffing the fire reached its peak at 253. In one operational period, 42,317 acres were gained. There were days that flights were prohibited due to dense smoke and reduced visibility, slowing operations. After 18 days of being in monitor status, a spot fire occurred on September 17, over the Kocacho Creek that required initial attack. This was the final jump of 2004, and a chilly one, as ice was forming on the river. A week later, a detection flight reported a foot of snow on the hilltops and several inches in the valleys. Because it was buried under one foot of snow, the fire was called out on October 19.

### **EAGLE COMPLEX (UYD)**

This complex began June 29. A total of 85 residences, 25 commercial properties and 15 outbuildings were threatened at one time. Two outbuildings were lost. At the peak of the fires making up this complex, 216 personnel were utilized. Four Type 1 crews and two Type 2 crews were assigned. The complex was called out on October 19 with 663,305.2 acres burned.

<i>Edwards Creek</i>	6/14/2004	10/19/2004	243,900.0
<i>Little Black</i>	6/14/2004	10/19/2004	30.0
<i>American</i>	6/15/2004	8/2/2004	11,728.0
<i>Nation River</i>	6/15/2004	10/19/2004	66,832.0
<i>Deer Creek</i>	6/15/2004	10/12/2004	103,092.0
<i>Indian Grave</i>	6/17/2004	10/19/2004	26,610.0
<i>Kandik River</i>	6/17/2004	10/19/2004	65,990.0
<i>King Creek</i>	6/22/2004	10/12/2004	40,599.0
<i>Yukon</i>	6/26/2004	10/19/2004	2,124.8
<i>Champion Creek</i>	6/26/2004	8/2/2004	15,591.0
<i>Woodchopper</i>	6/26/2004	10/19/2004	14,904.1
<i>Essie Creek</i>	6/30/2004	9/30/2004	694.6
<i>Bullion Creek</i>	7/3/2004	10/12/2004	15,563.0
<i>Lucky Creek</i>	7/3/2004	10/12/2004	48,231.0
<i>Dewey Creek</i>	7/14/2004	7/19/2004	2.0
<i>Dawson 31</i>	7/1/2004	10/12/2004	7,413.7

### American Summit

The National Park Service reported this lightning fire at 40 acres, 15 miles south of Eagle on June 15. By June 24, the fire was reported to be 10,240 acres burning in heavy fuels, in steep terrain, and experiencing hourly wind shifts. Crews and personnel patrolled the Taylor Highway. There were 81 personnel staffing the complex with one Type 1 crew, and two Type 2 crews. The fire was called out on August 2 at 11,728 acres.

### **CENTRAL COMPLEX (UYD)**

This complex began on July 12. At its peak, 339 personnel were assigned in addition to eight Type 2 crews and two Type 1 crews. It was called out on October 19 at 574,709 acres.

<i>Preacher Creek</i>	6/14/2004	10/19/2004	243,254.0
<i>Middle Birch</i>	6/14/2004	10/19/2004	30,294.0
<i>Crazy</i>	7/4/2004	10/19/2004	52,056.0
<i>Rock Creek</i>	7/4/2004	10/19/2004	37,363.0
<i>Takoma Bluff</i>	7/11/2004	10/12/2004	8,304.0
<i>Bolgen</i>	7/14/2004	10/19/2004	201,894.0
<i>Big Bluff</i>	7/21/2004	10/19/2004	1,544.0

## **YUKON CROSSING COMPLEX (UYD)**

This complex began on July 14. At its peak there were 95 personnel assigned in addition to one Type 1 crew and three Type 2 crews. The complex was called out on October 19 and the fires had burned a combined total of 104,638 acres.

<i>Fort Hamlin</i>	<i>6/15/2004</i>	<i>10/19/2004</i>	<i>97,616.0</i>
<i>Waldron Creek</i>	<i>7/9/2004</i>	<i>10/12/2004</i>	<i>7,022.0</i>

## **Tok Area**

### **TAYLOR HIGHWAY COMPLEX (TAD)**

Following the Upper Yukon Zone's lead in assigning fires to complexes, Tok Area Forestry opened the Taylor Highway Complex on June 24. At its peak, there were 466 personnel assigned to the complex, including four Type 1 crews and ten Type 2 crews. The complex was called out on November 9, and had managed seven fires that burned a total of 1,303,358 acres.

<i>Chicken #1</i>	<i>6/15/2004</i>	<i>11/9/2004</i>	<i>320,155.0</i>
<i>Gardiner Creek</i>	<i>6/17/2004</i>	<i>11/9/2004</i>	<i>125,643.0</i>
<i>Billy Creek</i>	<i>6/18/2004</i>	<i>11/9/2004</i>	<i>463,994.0</i>
<i>Porcupine</i>	<i>6/20/2004</i>	<i>11/9/2004</i>	<i>284,595.0</i>
<i>Mosquito Fork</i>	<i>6/21/2004</i>	<i>6/27/2004</i>	<i>25.0</i>
<i>Wall Street</i>	<i>6/22/2004</i>	<i>7/19/2004</i>	<i>89,279.0</i>
<i>Anomaly</i>	<i>6/29/2004</i>	<i>7/19/2004</i>	<i>19,667.0</i>

### **Porcupine**

The fire was lightning-caused and reported in Full protection on June 20. It crossed the Taylor Highway, causing multiple road closures. The Billy Creek and Porcupine fires burned together just west of 60 Mile Butte. Snow fell area-wide on September 29. The 285,000-acre fire was declared out on November 9.

### **Chicken #1**

After receiving reports from several agencies, two fires were found upon detection. The lightning-caused Chicken #1 fire, 3.2 miles from the community of Chicken, was five acres and making runs in continuous black spruce. It joined with a second fire (Chicken #2, which was administratively declared out), grew to 1,000 acres, was a threat to two structures, and began burning toward the Taylor Highway. Structure protection became the main concern; however, one uninhabited structure was lost. On June 25, the Anomaly Fire joined the Chicken Fire and there was concern for numerous campgrounds and cabins. The fire spotted again, this time across the Taylor Highway, and a convoy of tourist motor homes was escorted out of the area, as public safety had become a major concern. Traffic was restricted to evening convoys that were escorted between midnight and 8:00 a.m. by pilot cars. The Taylor Highway was closed to non-fire operations traffic for over a period of weeks. Burnouts and sprinklers were heavily utilized in containment efforts throughout the extent of this incident. The perimeter of the fire, extending across 225 miles, burned just ten miles from the US-Canadian border. A gain of 137,443.0 acres was recorded on July 26. On September 9<sup>th</sup>, State Legislators received a tour of the fire.



The fire was called out on November 9 at 320,155.0 acres. The total estimated cost of this fire amounted to \$1.6 million.

## **Delta Area**

### **Camp Creek**

This lightning-caused fire began in Full protection on June 23. It was reported as 300 acres, 35 miles northeast of Delta Junction, and threatening the Pogo Mine. Within its first two weeks, the fire threatened the Pogo Mine, an airstrip, a repeater site, 28 structures and cabins, 80 outbuildings, and posed a potential threat to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Evacuations took place in Gilles Camp and Pogo Mine. Only essential personnel were left at the mine to continue basic operations. Multiple gold mining operations were threatened. At the fire's peak, there were 272 personnel assigned. Two Type 1 crews, six Type 2 crews, six Type 3 IMTs and one Type 2 IMTs were assigned. The fire was called out on October 1st at 175,815 acres, and had accumulated an estimated cost of \$7 million dollars.

## **Fairbanks Area**

### **Boundary**

This lightning-caused fire started on June 13, approximately 20 miles northeast of Fairbanks, and near milepost 57 on the Steese Highway. It was reported as ten to 20 acres burning in Limited protection. By June 20 the fire had moved into full protection, it was threatening cabins and numerous home sites in the area. By the first week of July, evacuations had occurred in the Haystack Subdivision and surrounding areas. By the third week of July, the fire was threatening 330 residences, ten commercial properties, and 160 outbuildings. A total of 862 personnel fought this fire including seven Type 1 crews and 16 Type 2 crews. One Type 1 IMT was assigned as well as two Type 2 IMTs and three Type 3 IMTs. A total of 29 outbuildings were destroyed. The loss of a commercial property, owned by the University of Alaska, Poker Flats Research Station, occurred. No residences were lost. This became the State of Alaska's largest fire with 538,261.0 acres burned. The fire was called administratively out on November 30 with an estimated cost of \$18 million.

## **Kenai Area**

### **Glacier Creek**

This fire was reported on August 14, 31 miles southeast of Soldotna, at the southeast end of Tustamena Lake, near Glacier Creek. It was determined to be human-caused. The fire was a major concern for the Kenai Area due to extreme drought conditions and spruce bark beetle mortality. At one point the fire was threatening 12 residences, four commercial properties and 16 outbuildings. By August 28, there were 52 personnel assigned, with one Type 1 crew and three Type 2 crews. Over the course of this fire, three IMTs were in command. It was called out on October 4th with a total of 7,125 acres burned and an estimated cost of \$370 thousand dollars.

## **Tanana Zone**

### Evansville

The fire was discovered on July 5, one-half mile from Bettles, burning in Critical protection. It was one acre, showing extremely high rates of spread and intensity. Very extreme fire behavior was reported at discovery. By the third day, 111 personnel were staffing the fire. An inversion on July 13 dropped visibility to one-tenth of a mile, causing most air operations to be on hold until later in the day. On numerous accounts, progress was altered by a lack of resources and lack of visibility for air operations. Resources were demobed for higher priority fires, but days later their return became a critical need as fire activity increased. This lightning-caused fire gained over 18 thousand acres, in just one day, and was finally declared out on October 22nd at a total of 135,627 acres.

### Wolf Creek

This fire was caused by lightning on June 7, approximately 60 miles northeast of Fairbanks near the Chena Hot Springs Resort. Up to 58 residences, ten commercial properties, and ten outbuildings were threatened. By July 7, the fire had burned 200,000 acres. It was staffed by a total of 266 personnel, including two Type 1 crews and nine Type 2 crews. Firefighting operations were focused on structure protection within and near the fire perimeter. It was called out October 19th at 214,868 acres.

### ***Summary:***

Considering the amount of property that required protection, the overall effort throughout the summer was successful. Unfortunately and inevitably there were structure and property losses. Sixteen residences were lost, seven on the Central Complex, one on the Fort Hamlin Hills Fire, one on the Lower Mouth Fire and seven on the Wolf Creek Fire. Two commercial properties were lost, one at Pogo Mine (Camp Creek Fire) and another at Poker Flat Research Range (Boundary Fire). A total of 52 other structures and outbuildings were lost, 29 of them lost to the Boundary Fire.

Fire Season 2004 put heavy demand on Alaska's firefighting resources, as well as those in the Lower-48. Fortunately for Alaska, fire activity was light in other National Geographic Areas throughout the summer, which allowed critical needs to be feasible requests. Resources requested by both AFS and DOF were filled by the National Interagency Coordination Center to supplement Alaska's resources. At the season's peak, on July 17, there were 2,711 personnel assigned to incidents throughout Alaska (1,212 from Alaska, 1,499 from the Lower-48). Over the course of the summer, 46 states sent firefighting resources to Alaska. Twenty-six Type 1 and 2 IMTs were used, some on multiple assignments.

Alaska is home to roughly 72 Emergency Firefighter (EFF) Crews that come from villages in Alaska. Of the 72 crews, a few remain unavailable throughout the summer for various reasons. During 2004, 74 EFF crews were used, and 2 additional(undesignated) crews were assembled by qualified individuals from various Native Villages in Alaska. On average, each available EFF crew was on three fires for about 13 days each assignment throughout the season. Due to assignments and mandatory days off, there were no Native

Village Crews available for assignment on July 9. The Boundary Fire alone used 26 EFF crews from the rotation list.

Smokejumpers were in high demand throughout the summer and the AFS jumpers averaged 47 shifts on fires per person. There were sixty-three Alaska Smokejumpers available and used during the season. One hundred-twenty "Booster" Smokejumpers (80 USFS and 40 BLM) were sent from the Lower-48 to assist with Initial Attack and other Firefighting or Overhead positions. This was the highest number of boosters brought up in the last ten years. There was a request for "Boosters" in September, for the first time in Alaska's history. By the end of the summer, there had been 730 fire jumps and a total of 1,455 jumps. To put this in perspective, the average number of fire jumps from 1995 to 2003 was 345, and the average number of total jumps, for the same time period was 1,085.

Smokejumper operations were hindered by smoky conditions, due to the grounding of aircraft, and smoke-hindered detection of new fires. Extended periods of extreme fire behavior, fire location, and size influenced the use of smokejumpers atypical to a normal season. Village and structure protection requests made up an unusually large percentage of their missions. The largest fire found upon detection was over 24,000 acres. On fires that were already enormous, jumpers worked on specific tasks such as site protection or a specific section of the fire.

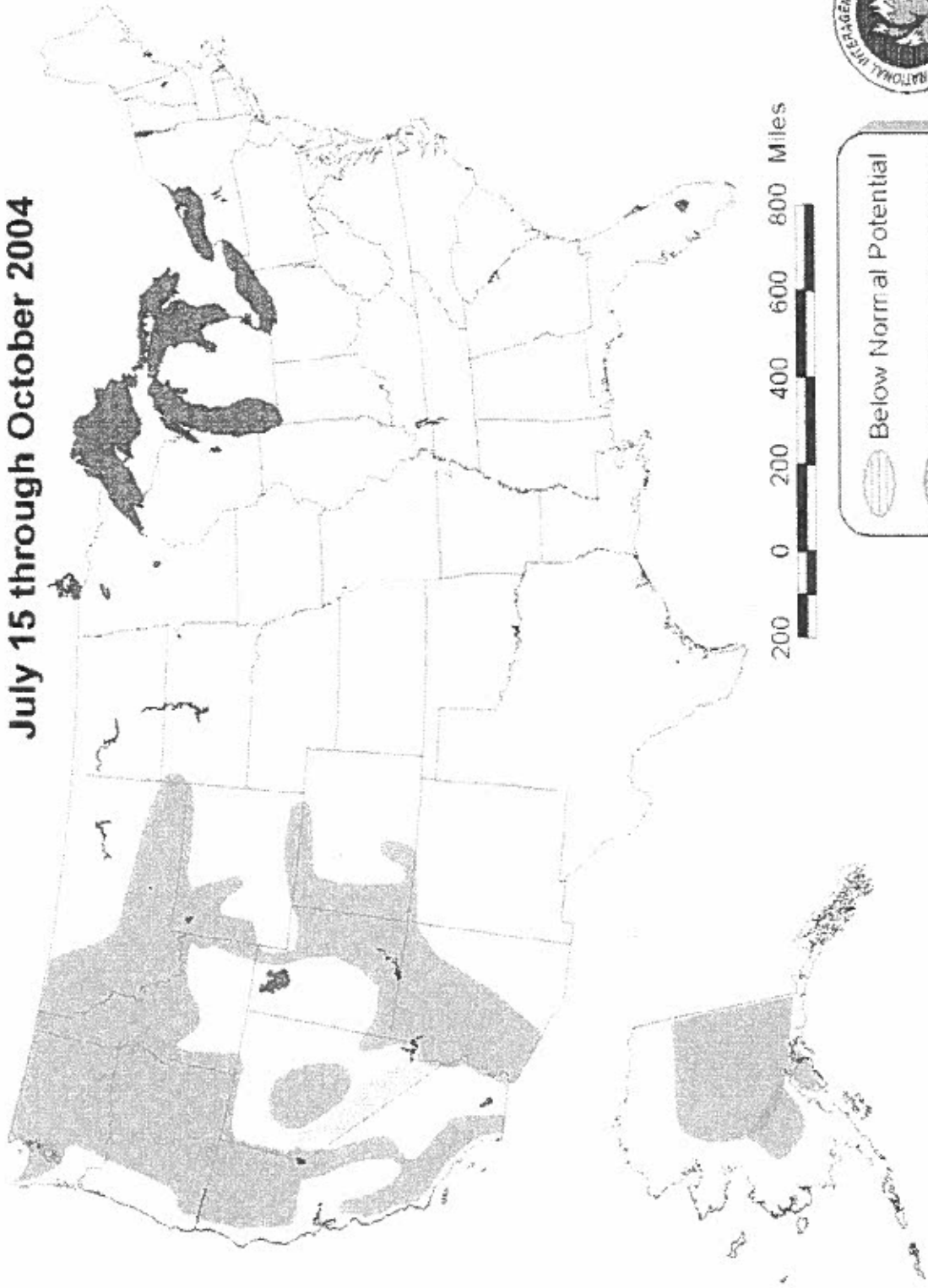
The end of the season came as a relief for many reasons. Smoky conditions were no longer a daily health hazard, fire activity had diminished, and hard-working personnel finally got a break. In hindsight, it was a summer of many "firsts" for Alaska, including, but not limited to:

#### LIST OF FIRSTS:

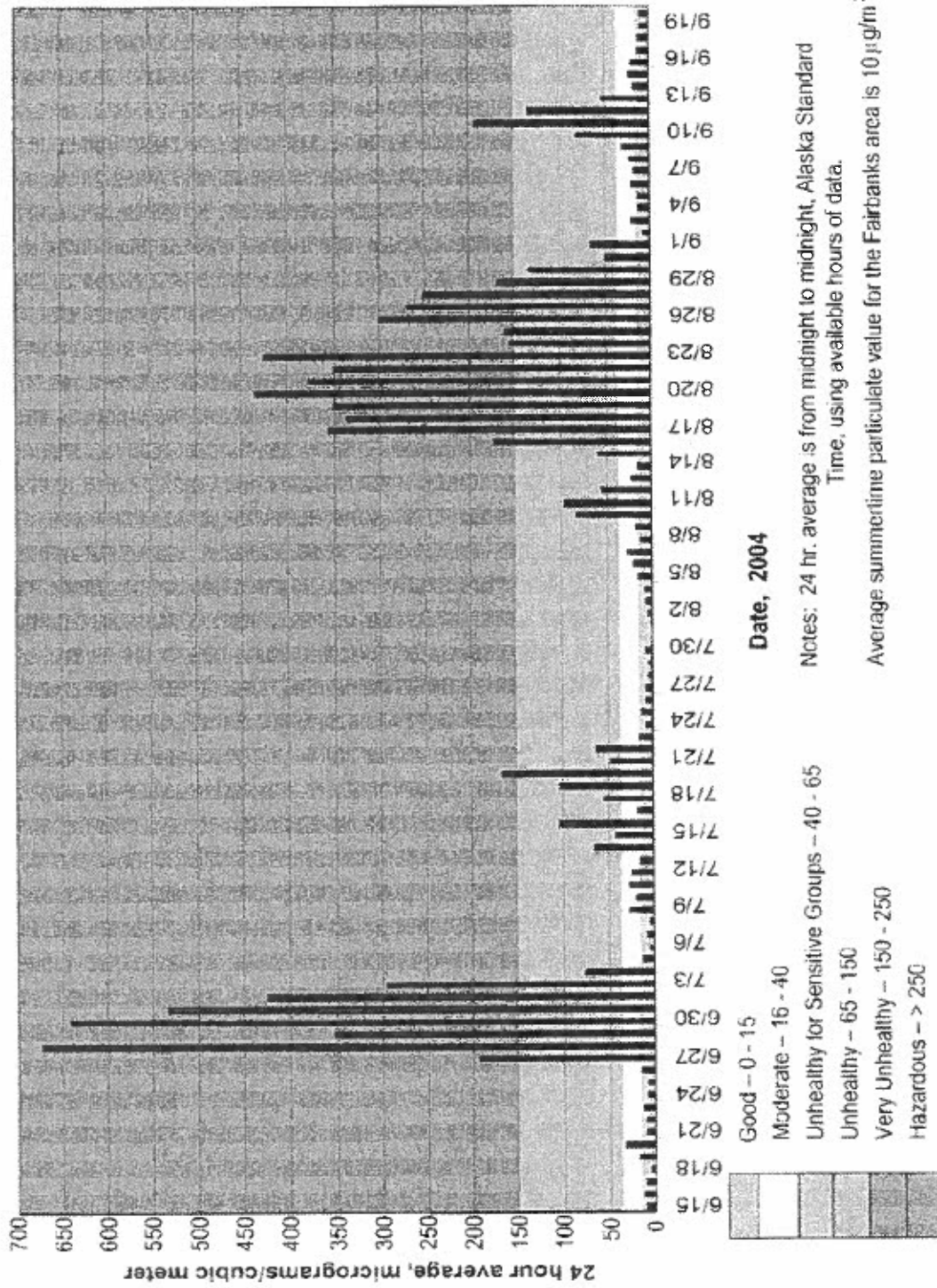
- Acres burned
- Daily and total lightening count
- The use of Complexes for multiple-fire management
- The warmest summer on record for Nome, Fairbanks, Anchorage, Valdez, Juneau and King Salmon
- Shower and catering units ordered from the Lower-48
- Fire engines ordered from the Lower-48
- F16s flew Alaska fires
- Use of a UAV
- Type 2 crews ordered from the Lower-48
- Firefighting resources used from all 50 states but Hawaii, Delaware, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.
- AFS sold out of logo material (shirts) at least three times, totaling about \$12,000
- A 24 hour Joint Information Center was maintained

The last week of August and first week of September brought weather patterns that began to significantly decrease fire activity. Wetting rains and eventually snow fell on the various fires beginning in September and October. Even with the precipitation, the summer had been so warm and dry that deeper ground layers continued to burn. In October, 63 fires were still active and some of the fires were predicted to burn deep in the duff layers throughout the winter.

# DRAFT National Wildland Fire Outlook July 15 through October 2004

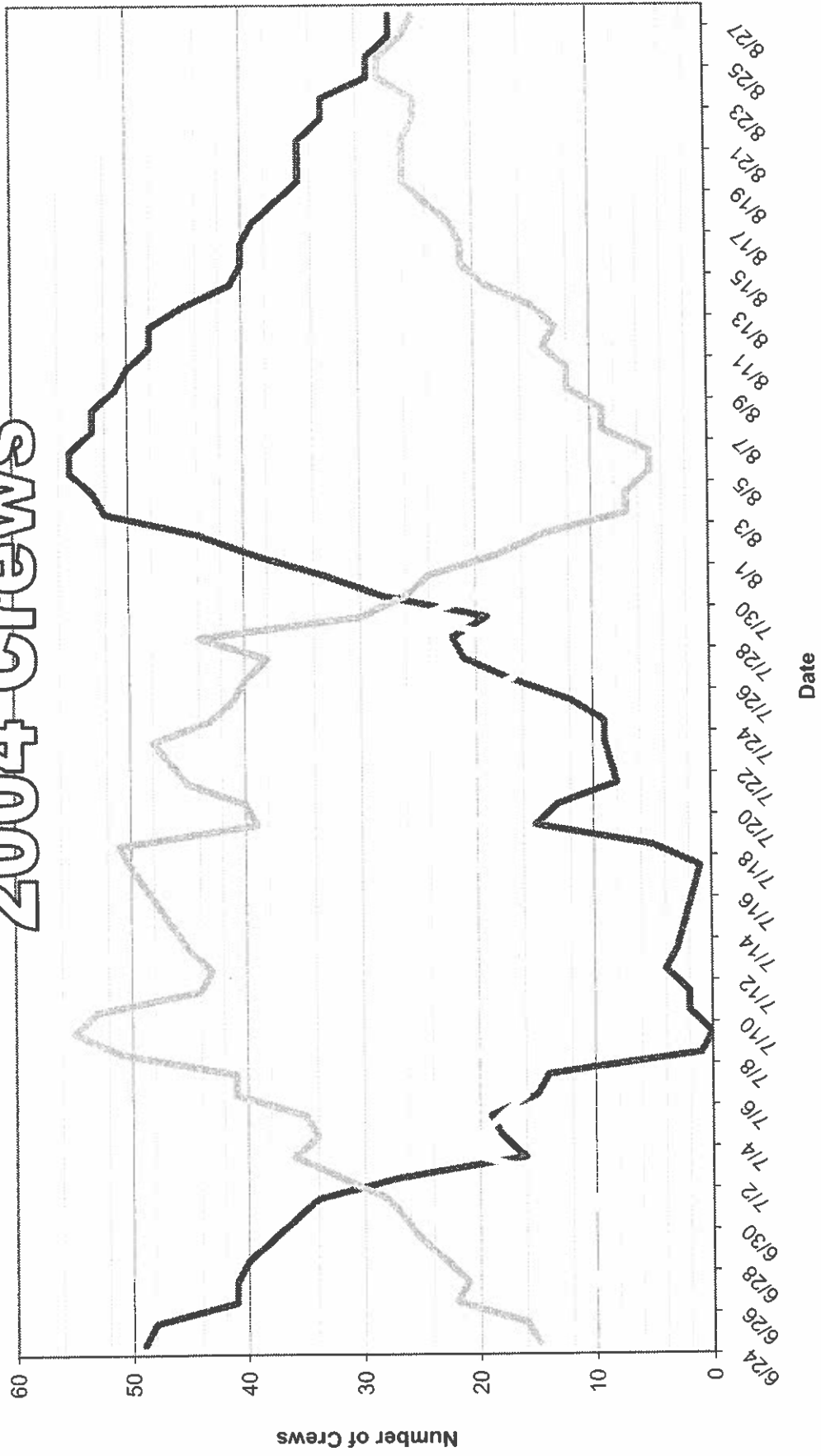


**2.5 Micron Airborne Particulate Matter - 24 hour Daily Average Values  
Downtown Fairbanks, Alaska: June 15 - September 20, 2004**





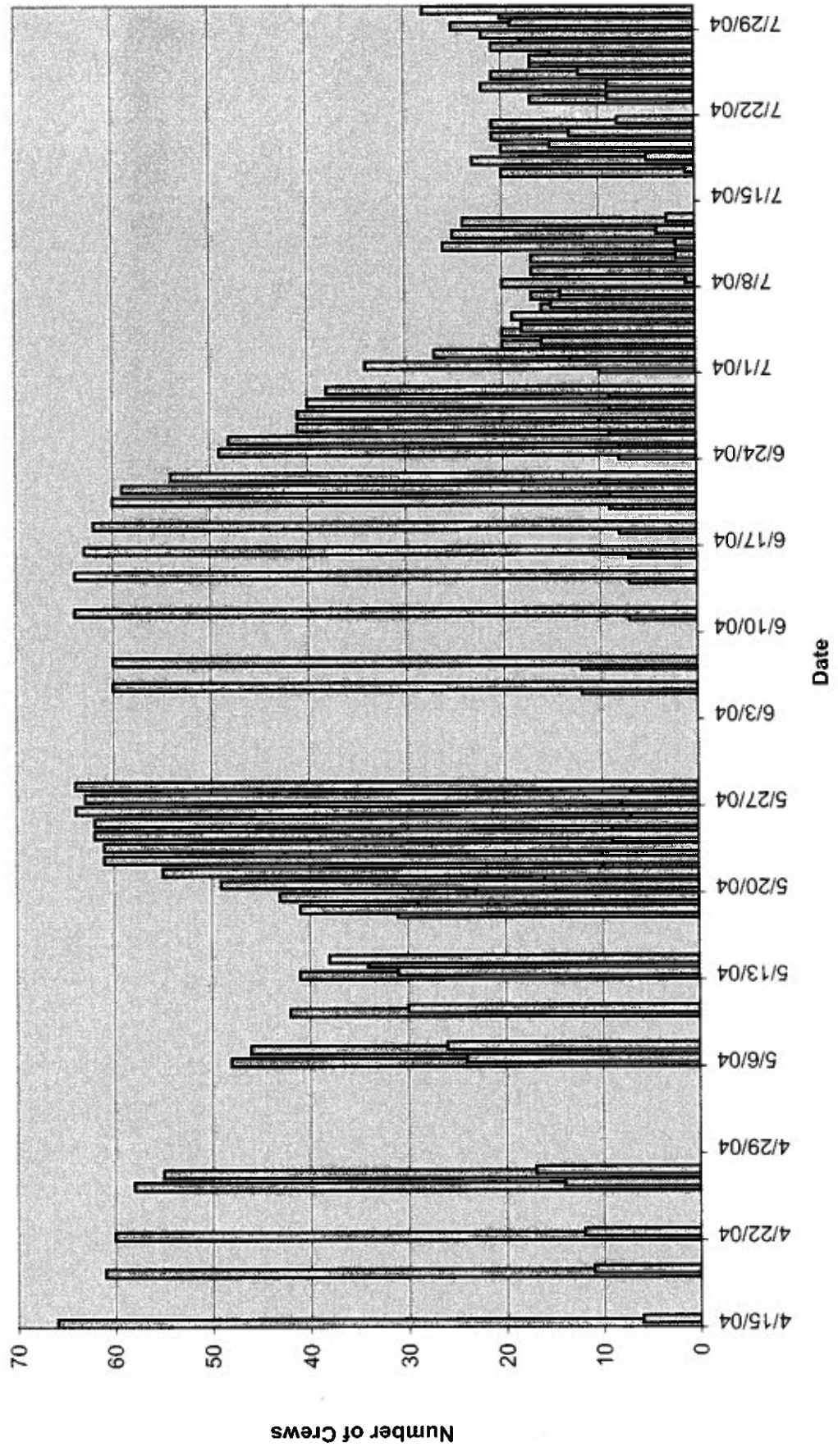
# 2004 Crews



\*Unavailable includes mandatory days off.



# Crew Availability

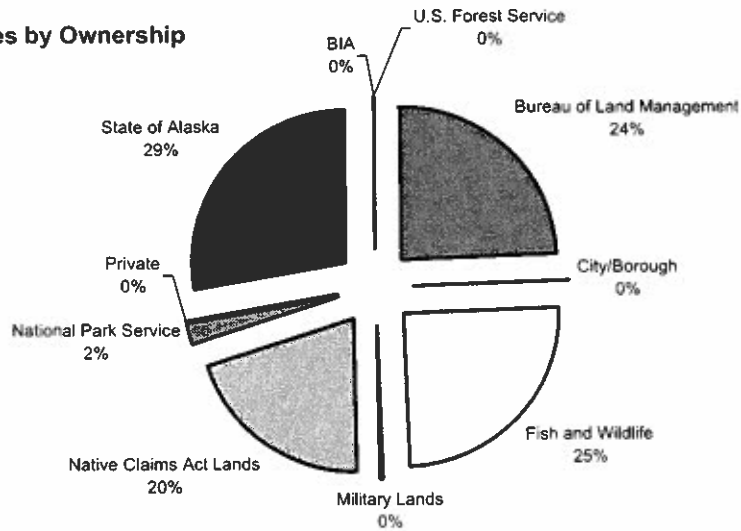


Unavailable Crews Available Crews

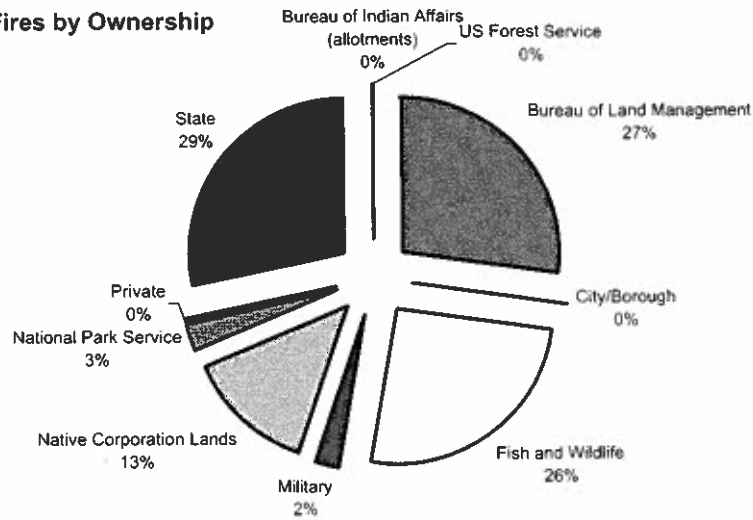
**Statewide  
Fires and Acres Burned by Protection Agency  
and Management Option  
2004**

Agency	Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Unplanned	Total
Alaska Fire Service	5	46	45	127	6	229
fires						
acres	135,629.2	307,891.1	210,164.3	3,430,082.3	404,283.8	4,488,050.7
State of Alaska	247	81	23	41	0	392
fires						
acres	186.7	415,378.3	10,670.6	1,675,830.9	0.0	2,102,066.5
U.S. Forest Service	37	37	1	5	0	80
fires						
acres	9.9	12.1	0.2	1.0	0.0	23.2
<b>Total Fires</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>701</b>
<b>Total Acres Burned</b>	<b>135,825.8</b>	<b>723,281.5</b>	<b>220,835.1</b>	<b>5,105,914.2</b>	<b>404,283.8</b>	<b>6,590,140.4</b>

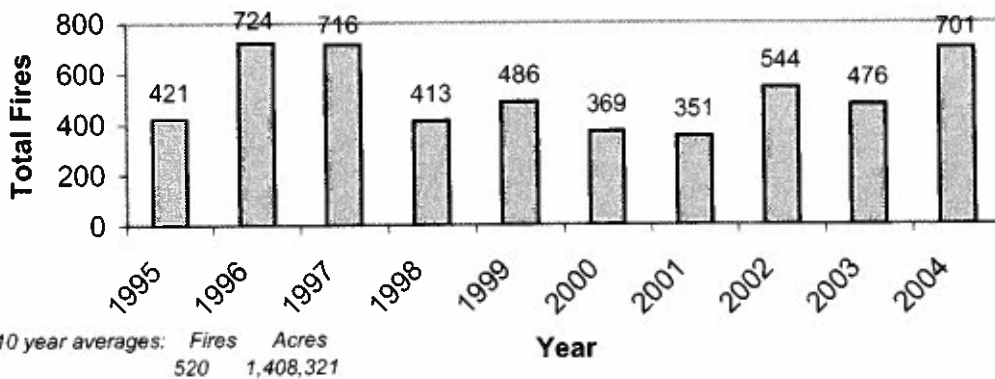
**2004 Fires by Ownership**



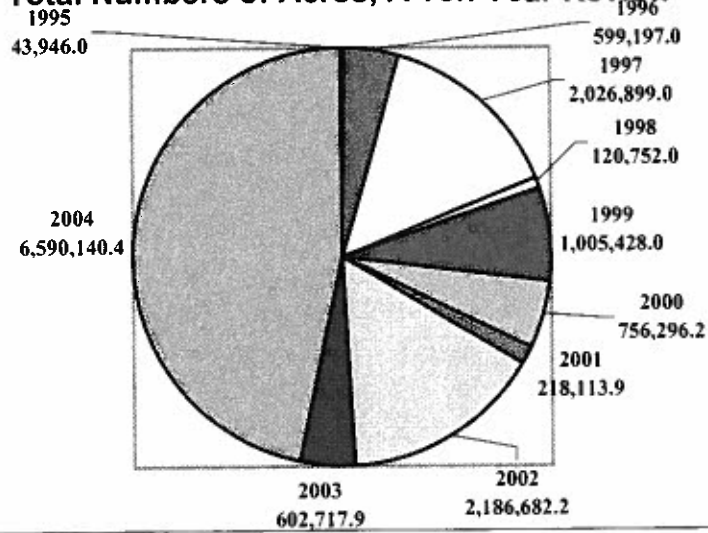
**1995-2004 Fires by Ownership**



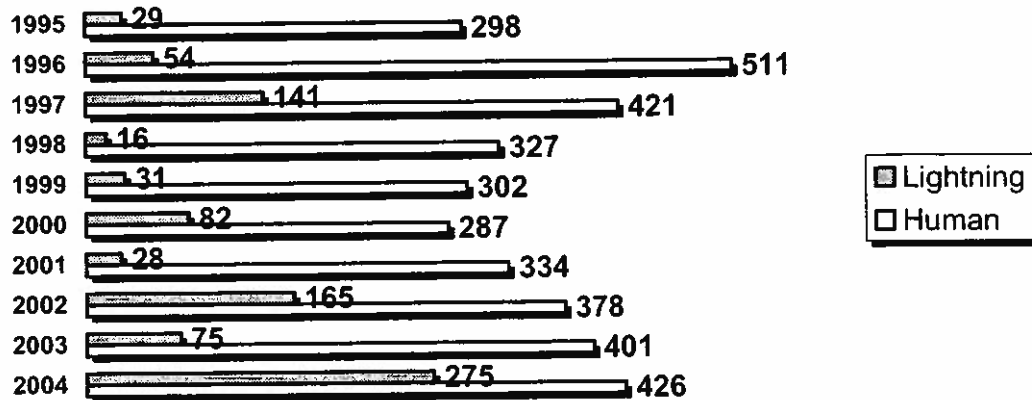
### Total Number of Fires, A Ten Year Review



### Total Numbers of Acres, A Ten Year Review



### Ten Year Human vs Lightning





**Statewide  
Fires and Acres Burned by Landowner  
and Management Option  
2004**

Owner	Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Unplanned	Total
Bureau of Indian Affairs	2	5	0	0	0	7
fires						
acres	1.1	4,945.1	0.0	448.0		5,394.2
Bureau of Land Management	1	3	16	40	0	60
fires						
acres	0.1	24,147.3	21,051.7	1,553,472.0	0	1,598,671.1
City/Borough	9	3				12
fires						
acres	2.4	65.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	67.6
Fish and Wildlife Service	0	21	16	42	0	79
fires						
acres	199.0	32,689.0	162,683.3	1,458,432.2	0.0	1,654,003.5
Military Lands	1	2	0	13	1	17
fires						
acres	0.1	1,794.1	0.0	19,020.8	0.1	20,815.1
Native Claims Act Lands	3	31	6	5	5	50
fires						
acres	4,480.1	168,760.2	133,704.9	627,923.5	408,418.7	1,343,287.4
National Park Service	0	5	1	15	0	21
fires						
acres	0.0	429.6	81.8	136,756.3	0.0	0.0
Private	211	20	3	0	0	234
fires						
acres	179.3	1,116.1	509.5	4,616.0	0.0	6,420.9
State of Alaska	49	48	24	53	0	174
fires						
acres	151.7	264,093.0	135,435.6	1,424,516.2	0.0	1,824,196.5
U.S. Forest Service	13	27	2	5	0	47
fires						
acres	5.0	10.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	16.4
<b>Total Fires</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>701</b>
<b>Total Acres Burned</b>	<b>5,018.8</b>	<b>498,049.7</b>	<b>453,467.1</b>	<b>5,225,186.0</b>	<b>408,418.8</b>	<b>6,452,872.7</b>

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 acreage burned is divided and appears based on the owner when the acres burned.

**Alaska Fire Service Protection  
Fires and Acres Burned by Zone  
and Management Option  
2004**

Zone	Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Unplanned	Total
Galena	1	18	26	39	0	84
fires						
acres	1.0	10,912.3	12,756.4	414,153.5	0.0	437,823.2
Military	1	2	0	13	1	17
fires						
acres	0.1	1.1	0.0	18,706.8	0.1	18,708.1
Tanana	1	3	12	28	0	44
fires						
acres	135,627.0	285.6	128,435.2	516,673.9	0.0	781,021.7
Upper Yukon	2	23	7	47	5	84
fires						
acres	1.1	296,692.1	68972.7	2,480,548.1	404,283.7	3,250,497.7
<b>Total Fires</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>229</b>
<b>Total Acres Burned</b>	<b>135,629.2</b>	<b>307,891.1</b>	<b>210,164.3</b>	<b>3,430,082.3</b>	<b>404,283.8</b>	<b>4,488,050.7</b>

**Bureau of Land Management  
Fires and Acres Burned by Field Office  
and Management Option  
2004**

<b>Administrative Office</b>	<b>Critical</b>	<b>Full</b>	<b>Modified</b>	<b>Limited</b>	<b>Unplanned</b>	<b>Total</b>
Anchorage Field Office fires acres	1 0.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 460.2	0 0.0	6 460.3
Glennallen Field Office fires acres	0 0.0	1 0.1	1 38.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 38.6
Northern Field Office fires acres	0 0.0	2 8,737.2	15 10,691.8	35 1,182,777.0	0 0.0	52 1,202,206.0
<b>Total Fires</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Total Acres Burned</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>8,737.2</b>	<b>10,691.8</b>	<b>1,183,237.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,202,704.9</b>

**Fires and Acres Burned by Landowner  
and Management Option  
2004**

<b>Administrative Office</b>	<b>Critical</b>	<b>Full</b>	<b>Modified</b>	<b>Limited</b>	<b>Unplanned</b>	<b>Total</b>
Anchorage Field Office fires acres	1 0.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 460.2	0 0.0	6 460.3
Glennallen Field Office fires acres	0 0.0	1 0.1	1 38.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 38.6
Northern Field Office fires acres	0 0.0	2 24,147.2	15 21,013.2	35 1,553,011.8	0 0.0	52 1,598,172.2
<b>Total Fires</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Total Acres Burned</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>24,147.3</b>	<b>21,051.7</b>	<b>1,553,472.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,598,671.1</b>

**State of Alaska Protection  
Fires and Acres Burned by Region/Area  
and Management Option  
2004**

Area	Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Totals
<b>Northern Region</b>					
Copper River	8 fires	11 acres	6 40.7	4 90.6	29 212.1
Delta	16 fires	4 acres	1 2.0	5 187970.0	26 187,995.1
Fairbanks	58 fires	9 acres	8 10,264.1	7 577,355.1	82 590,977.0
Tok	5 fires	12 acres	0 0.0	9 894,975.9	26 1,305,292.8
<b>Southern Region</b>					
Anchorage-Matsu	122 fires	21 acres	1 0.8	1 75.3	145 217.8
Kenai-Kodiak	34 fires	17 acres	2 0.2	3 7,125.6	56 7203.4
Southwest	0 fires	6 acres	4 360.8	12 8,238.4	22 10,164.4
Haines	4 fires	1 acres	1 2.0	0 0.0	6 3.9
<b>Total Fires</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>392</b>
<b>Total Acres Burned</b>	<b>186.7</b>	<b>415,378.3</b>	<b>10,670.6</b>	<b>1,675,830.9</b>	<b>2,102,066.5</b>

**State of Alaska**  
**Fires and Acres Burned by Administrative Unit**  
**and Management Option**  
**2004**

<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>Critical</b>	<b>Full</b>	<b>Modified</b>	<b>Limited</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alaska Railroad	1 0.1	1 0.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 0.2
City/Borough*	0 2.4	0 65.1	0 0.1	0 0.0	- 67.6
Dept. Of Transportation	5 0.5	4 0.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	9 0.9
Fish & Game	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 6,968.2	0 0.0	1 6,968.2
Forestry	1 0.3	5 1.5	3 14,823.1	0 9,070.0	9 23,894.9
Land & Water	18 145.4	23 261,766.8	19 113,049.3	52 1,362,096.2	112 1,737,057.7
Mental Health	3 0.3	0 1,639.3	0 0.0	0 956.0	3 2,595.6
Parks	20 4.9	15 684.9	0 0.0	1 31,538.0	36 32,227.8
Refuge	1 0.2	0 0.0	0 593.0	0 0.0	1 593.2
University	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 2.0	0 20,856	1 20,858.0
<b>Total Fires</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>Total Acres Burned</b>	<b>154.1</b>	<b>264,158.1</b>	<b>135,435.7</b>	<b>1,424,516.2</b>	<b>1,824,264.1</b>

\* These figures include the Borough Ownerships.



**U.S. Forest Service Protection  
Fires and Acres Burned by Forest/Area  
and Management Option  
2004**

	Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Unplanned	TOTALS
Chugach National Forest	9	7	1	4	0	21
acres	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.0	2.9
Tongass National Forest	28	30	0	1	0	59
acres	8.8	11.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	20.3
<b>Total Fires</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Total Acres Burned</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>23.2</b>

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Fires and Acres Burned by Refuge  
and Management Option  
2004**

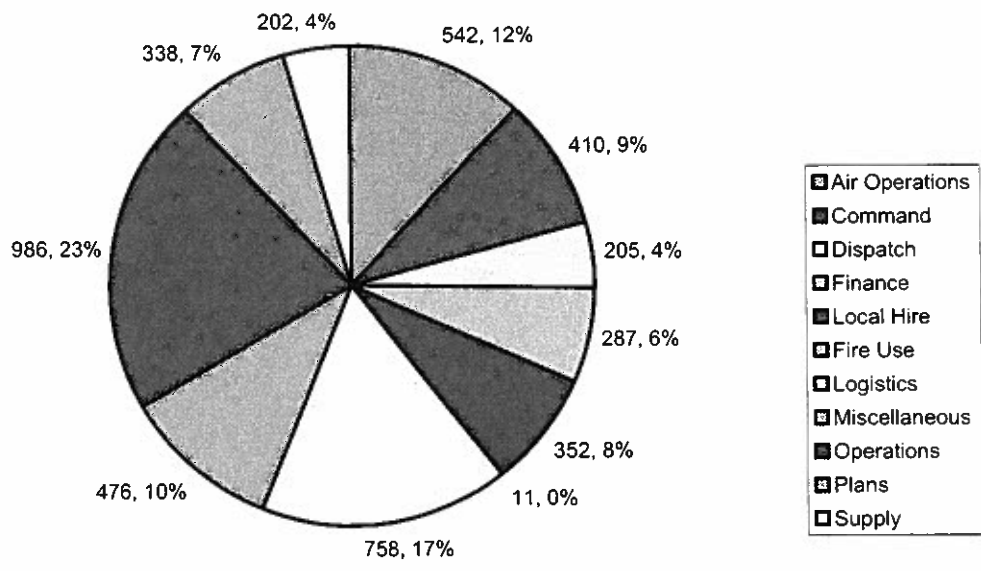
Refuge	Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Unplanned	Total
Artic fires acres	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 65,022.5	0 0.0	2 65,022.5
Innoko fires acres	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 490.0	3 238,207.4	0 0.0	3 238,697.4
Kanutu fires acres	0 0.0	0 1593.0	5 118,468.4	1 11,045.0	0 0.0	6 131,106.4
Kenai fires acres	0 0.0	11 52.5	0 0.0	3 7,125.6	0 0.0	14 7,178.1
Koyukuk fires acres	0 0.0	1 835.0	4 161.9	7 927.4	0 0.0	12 1,924.3
Nowitna fires acres	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 22,193.0	0 0.0	1 22,193.0
Selawik fires acres	0 0.0	0 0.0	3 22.0	1 25.0	0 0.0	4 47.0
Tetlin fires acres	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 11.0	0 0.0	1 11.0
Yukon Delta fires acres	0 0.0	5 306.7	2 25.0	1 340.0	0 0.0	8 671.7
Yukon Flats fires acres	0 199.0	4 29901.8	2 43516.0	22 1,113,535.3	0 0.0	28 1,187,152.1
<b>Total Fires</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Total Acres Burned</b>	<b>199.0</b>	<b>32,689.0</b>	<b>162,683.3</b>	<b>1,458,432.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,654,003.5</b>

**National Park Service  
Fires and Acres Burned by Owner  
and Management Option**

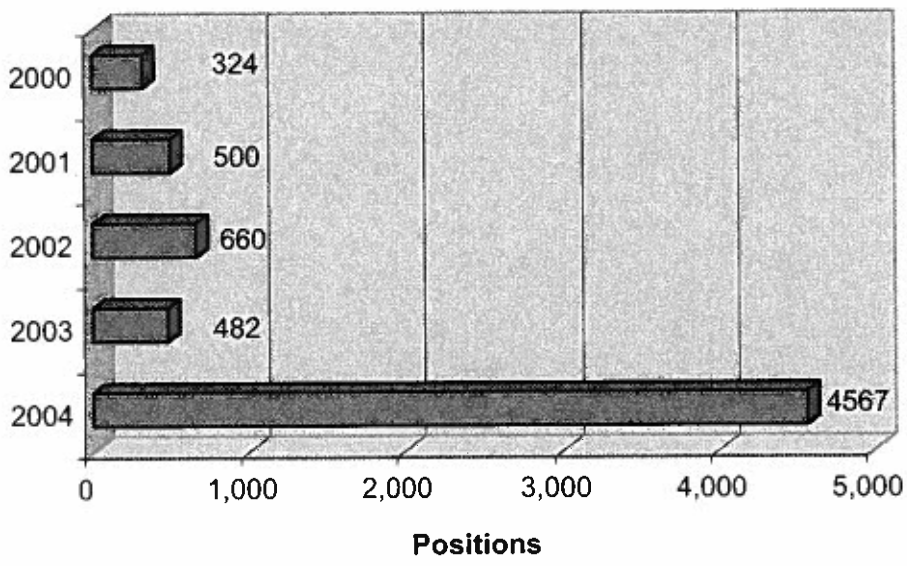
<b>National Park or Preserve</b>	<b>Critical</b>	<b>Full</b>	<b>Modified</b>	<b>Limited</b>	<b>Total</b>
Kobuk Valley	0	5	1	9	15
	0.0	429.6	56.8	11,792.8	12,279.2
Gates of the Arctic	0	0	0	1	1
	0.0	0.0	25.0	2,057.0	2,082.0
Yukon Charlie	0	0	0	5	5
	0.0	0.0	0.0	122,906.5	122,906.5
<b>Total Fires</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Total Acres Burned</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>429.6</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>136,756.3</b>	<b>137,267.7</b>

<b>Fire Use</b>	<b>Limited</b>
<b>National Park or Preserve</b>	
Gates of the Arctic	4
	126.0
Yukon Charlie	1
	66,832.0

### Total AK Filled Requests by Position Type



### Total Positions Filled 2000-2004



# 2004 Overhead

Total Requests filled = 4567

## 1. Total overhead requests for AK filled by AK personnel - by position type and agency

Position	AFS	BLM	State	USFS	Park	FWR	BIA	NWX	OAZ	Other	Total
AIR (individual)	77	3	88	28	3	2	0	0	0	3	204
AIR (team)	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
CMD (individual)	27	2	61	6	5	2	0	0	0	2	105
CMD (team)	6	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
DSP	8	2	45	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
FIN (individual)	25	0	53	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	100
FIN (team)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FUS	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
LCL	78	0	258	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	338
LOG (individual)	79	7	92	7	1	2	0	0	0	2	190
LOG (team)	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
MSC	64	11	186	3	3	0	2	0	7	2	278
OPS (individual)	99	4	225	10	3	3	0	0	0	4	348
OPS (team)	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
PLN (individual)	11	10	14	4	2	3	0	4	0	1	49
PLN (team)	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
SUP	29	0	120	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	151
Total	523	39	1154	83	22	12	2	4	8	15	1862

Other = AK Dept. of Emergency Services, AICC, DNR Commissioner's Office, and Municipality of Anchorage FD.

## 2. Total AK personnel filling AK requests by agency (both individual OH and team positions)

Position type	AFS	BLM	State	USFS	Park	FWS	BIA	NWX	OAZ	Other	Total
Individual	301	21	743	51	15	7	2	2	5	13	1160
Team	13	0	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	25
Total	314	21	753	52	16	7	2	2	5	13	1185

Other = AK Dept. of Emergency Services, AICC, DNR Commissioner's Office, and Municipality of Anchorage FD.

## 3. Total overhead requests for AK filled by Outside resources - by position type and agency

Position	BLM	State	USFS	Park	FWR	BIA	Canada	Other	Total
AIR (individual)		52	24	177	16	9	2	0	289
AIR (team)		5	4	30	7	0	0	0	46
CMD (individual)		25	47	109	6	2	3	5	197



CMD (team)	14	19	52	8	0	0	0	4	97
DSP	35	23	73	9	2	1	0	5	148
FIN (individual)	10	11	66	0	2	8	0	1	98
FIN (team)	6	15	53	6	0	2	0	6	88
LCL	8	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	14
FUS (team)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
LOG (individual)	46	77	209	10	1	17	0	23	383
LOG (team)	5	31	121	11	0	4	0	5	177
MSC (individual)	22	13	19	18	1	2	3	15	93
MSC (team)	9	3	69	19	0	0	0	5	105
OPS (individual)	79	59	300	18	6	11	0	13	486
OPS (team)	10	31	95	3	3	0	0	5	147
PLN (individual)	14	20	80	13	7	3	1	13	151
PLN (team)	13	26	84	4	0	3	0	3	133
SUP	18	3	22	0	0	1	0	7	51
Total	372	406	1564	149	33	58	4	119	2705

Other = National Weather Service, Tribes, Counties, Cities, Dept. of Health & Human Services, Office of Aircraft Services, dispatch centers and fire caches with no agency identified

**4. Total individual Outside requests filled by AK personnel, by agency and position**

Position	AFS	BLM	State	USFS	Park	BIA	OAZ	Other	Total
AIR (individual)	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	7
AIR (team)	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
CMD (individual)	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	6
CMD (team)	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	13
DSP (individual)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
DSP (team)	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
FIN (team)	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
LOG (individual)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
LOG (team)	12	6	30	0	3	0	0	0	51
MSC (individual)	2	0	1	5	0	2	0	0	10
MSC (team)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
OPS (individual)	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
OPS (team)	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
PLN (individual)	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
PLN (team)	3	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	13
Total	67	10	52	22	3	2	2	1	159

Other = Dispatch center (no agency identified)

2004 EFF Payroll

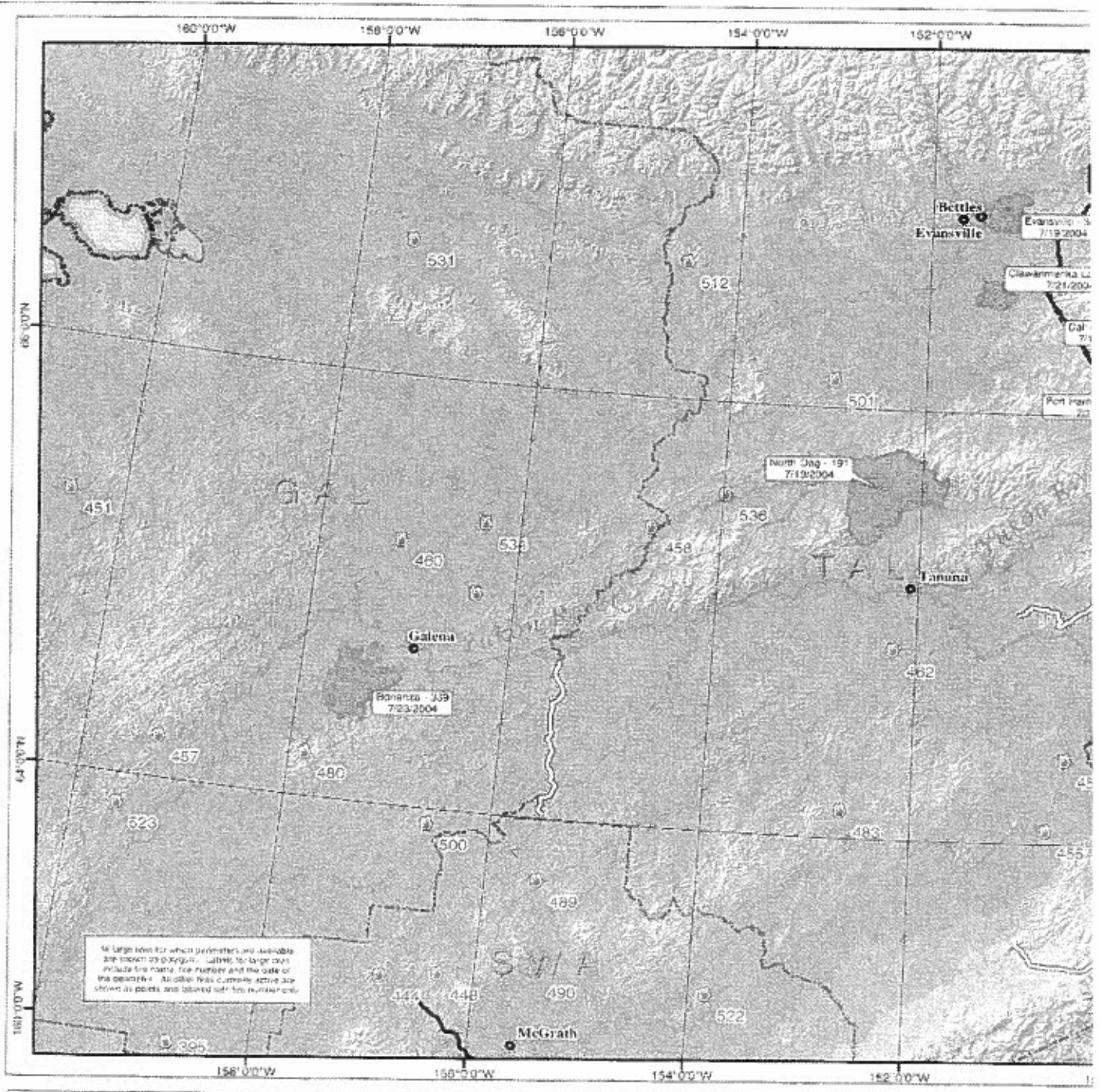
		Federal Paid		State Paid	
		hrs. worked	gross wages	hrs. worked	gross wages
Alakanuk					
Allakaket	AFS TAD	14783	\$250,771.16		
Anchorage		2532.00	\$44,602.26		\$152,081.96
Angoon					
Ambler	AFS GAD	4517.0	\$77,674.68		
Anvik		210.0	\$3,486.00		
Artic Village		6472.0	\$107,435.20		
Beaver	AFS UYD	4905	\$72,948.92		
Bettles		609	\$10,109.40		
Buckland	AFS GAD	12296	\$209,722.92		
Central		8088	\$138,379.26		
Chalkyitsik	AFS UYD	1364	\$23,023.60		
Chevak	DOF SWS				\$158,215.90
Chugiak	DOF	6	\$122.64		
Copper Center	DOF CRS	87.0	\$1,650.76		\$10,251.15
Delta	DOF DAS				\$674,751.41
Eagle River		1004	\$16,622.45		
Eagle	AFS UYD	5471	\$92,743.55		
Fairbanks	DOF FAS	51081	\$1,071,489.31		\$3,359,298.88
Fortuna Lodge					
Fort Yukon	AFS UYD	29789.8	\$506,348.53		
Galena	AFS GAD	974.00	\$165,996.54		
Girdwood		9.0	\$195.03		
Glennallen		175.50	\$3,251.22		\$986,431.64
Grayling	AFS GAD	2520	\$42,176.40		
Gustavus					
Haines	DOF SCS				\$2,615.05
Holy Cross	AFS GAD	5467	\$92,731.58		
Homer		127	\$2,108.20		\$10,488.00
Hooper Bay	DOF SWS				\$261,090.95
Hughes	AFS TAD	4342	\$69,497.68		
Huslia	AFS GAD	15402	\$261,922.82		
Iliamna					
Juneau					
Kalskag, Lower	DOF SWS				\$174,922.53
Kalskag, Upper	DOF SWS				\$200.74
Kaltag	AFS GAD	18250	\$314,229.20		
Kasilof		128	\$2,688.00		
Kenai	DOF KNS				\$698.45
Kiana	AFS GAD	11901.50	\$203,869.78		
Kobuk					
Kotlik	AFS GAD	216	\$3,585.60		
Kotzebue	AFS GAD	376	\$6,858.24		
Koyuk	AFS GAD	6546	\$110,489.74		
Koyukuk	AFS GAD	4142.5	\$70,838.30		
Larson Bay					
Marshall	AFS GAD	5582.0	\$95,872.88		
McGrath	DOF SWS				\$170,498.44
Mentasta	DOF TAF				\$35,923.25
Minto	AFS TAD	15425.0	\$261,670.36		
Moose Pass					
Mt. McKinley					
Mt. Village	AFS GAD	4399	\$74,957.00		

		Federal Paid		State Paid	
		hrs. worked	gross wages	hrs. worked	gross wages
Nenana	DOF FAS	154.00	\$2,556.40		\$119,600.56
Nikolai	DOF SWS				\$191,244.50
Noatak		2225.5	\$32,403.28		\$310,504.58
Nondalton	DOF SWS				\$651,621.90
Noorvik	AFS GAD	14581	\$249,412.58		
Northway	DOF TAS				\$1,251,471.46
Nulato	AFS GAD	23222	\$399,752.60		
Palmer		1003	\$16,559.90		
Petersburg					
Pilot Station	AFS GAD	9473.5	\$160,573.54		
Point Hope	AFS GAD	217.5	\$3,610.50		
Ruby	AFS GAD	5434.5	\$93,031.00		
Russian Mission	AFS GAD	374.5	\$6,216.70		
St. Mary's	AFS GAD	5053	\$86,822.81		
St. Michael	AFS GAD	1678.8	\$28,213.70		
Scammon Bay	DOF SWS				\$116,289.00
Selawik	AFS GAD	12803.50	\$220,427.38		
Seward					
Shageluk	DOF SWS	219.50	\$4,486.58		\$208,969.36
Shungnak	AFS GAD	4682	\$79,056.88		
Sleetmute	DOF SWS				
Soldotna					\$112,380.77
Stebbins	AFS GAD	15645	\$268,851.06		
Sterling		494	\$9,010.56		
Stevens Village	AFS UYD	2304	\$38,721.08		
Talkeetna		7.50	\$124.50		
Tanacross	DOF TAS				\$391,617.39
Tanana	AFS TAD	8142	\$137,011.02		
Tetlin	DOF TAS				\$290,302.70
Tok	DOF TAS	344	\$6,152.32		\$969,385.47
Venetie	AFS UYD	22587	\$380,167.06		
Willow	DOF				
<b>Subtotal:</b>		<b>369,843.1</b>	<b>\$6,633,230.66</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$10,610,856.04</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>Hrs worked:</b>	<b>369,843.1</b>			
	<b>wages:</b>	<b>\$ 17,244,086.70</b>			

These figures include all Emergency hire wages for the year 2004. Individual as well as Crew

## 2004 Alaska Team Assignments

Doty	ICT2(T)	AK-UYD-026		17-Jun	Solstice Complex
Jandt	ICT2	AK-UYD-026		17-Jun	Solstice Complex
Howard	ICT2(T)	AK-TAS-012		25-Jun	Taylor Complex
Stegmeir	ICT2	AK-AKS-005	L48 team	26-Jun	Type 2 Preposition
Kurth	ICT2	AK-TAS-012		27-Jun	Taylor Complex
Stegmeir	ICT2	AK-FAS-193	L48 team	29-Jun	Boundary
Cones	ICT2	AK-UYD-041	L48 FUMT	30-Jun	Eagle Complex
Hart	ICT1	AK-FAS-193	L48 team	1-Jul	Boundary
Chrisman	ICT2	AK-ACC-079	L48 team	2-Jul	AFS Preposition
Lasko	ICT2(T)	AK-ACC-079	L48 team	2-Jul	AFS Preposition
Ribar	ICT2	AK-TAS-012		3-Jul	Taylor Complex
Stegmeir	ICT2	AK-DAS-412312	L48 team	4-Jul	Camp Creek
Howard	ICT2	AK-TAS-012		6-Jul	Taylor Complex
Kurth	ICT2	AK-TAS-012		6-Jul	Taylor Complex
Lasko	ICT2(T)	AK-UYD-010	L48 team	6-Jul	Wolf Creek
Bird	ICT2	AK-UYD-026	L48 FUMT	7-Jul	Solstice Complex
Goheen	ICT2	AK-NRS-058	L48 team	13-Jul	Preposition
Colla	ICT2	AK-UYD-046	L48 team	14-Jul	Central Complex
Furlong	ICT2	AK-ACC-079	L48 team	15-Jul	AFS Preposition
Gormley	ICT2	AK-ACC-079	L48 team	15-Jul	AFS Preposition
Carlson	ICT2	AK-ACC-079	L48 team	16-Jul	AFS Preposition
Grant	ICT2(T)	AK-ACC-079	L48 team	16-Jul	AFS Preposition
Anderson	ICT1	AK-FAS-193	L48 team	17-Jul	Boundary
Carlson	ICT2	AK-UYD-041	L48 team	17-Jul	Eagle Complex
Gormley	ICT2	AK-UYD-046	L48 team	17-Jul	Central Complex
Grant	ICT2(T)	AK-UYD-041	L48 team	17-Jul	Eagle Complex
Pendelton	ICT1(T)	AK-FAS-193	L48 team	17-Jul	Boundary
Bateman	ICT2	AK-UYD-026	L48 team	18-Jul	Solstice Complex
Long	ICT1	AK-UYD-010	L48 team	18-Jul	Wolf Creek
Bateman	ICT2	AK-TAS-413889	L48 team	19-Jul	Taylor Complex
Furlong	ICT2	AK-UYD-046	L48 team	22-Jul	Central Complex
Morcom	ICT2	AK-FAS-193	L48 team	27-Jul	Boundary
Doty	ICT2(T)	AK-TAS-413889		8-Aug	Taylor Complex
Jandt	ICT2	AK-TAS-413889		8-Aug	Taylor Complex
Morcom	ICT2	AK-UYD-046	L48 team	8-Aug	Central Complex
Frye	ICT1	AK-UYD-046	L48 team	11-Aug	Central Complex
Sandman	ICT1(T)	AK-UYD-046	L48 team	11-Aug	Central Complex
Blume	ICT2	AK-AKS-005	L48 team	22-Aug	Type 2 Preposition
Trapp	ICT2(T)	AK-AKS-005	L48 team	22-Aug	Type 2 Preposition
Blume	ICT2	AK-DAS-412312	L48 team	24-Aug	Camp Creek
Trapp	ICT2(T)	AK-DAS-412312	L48 team	24-Aug	Camp Creek
Kurth	ICT2	AK-TAS-413889		26-Aug	Taylor Complex
Mcknight	ICT1(T)	GA-FEM-002		18-Sep	Hurricane Ivan
Wilcock	ICT1	GA-FEM-002		18-Sep	Hurricane Ivan



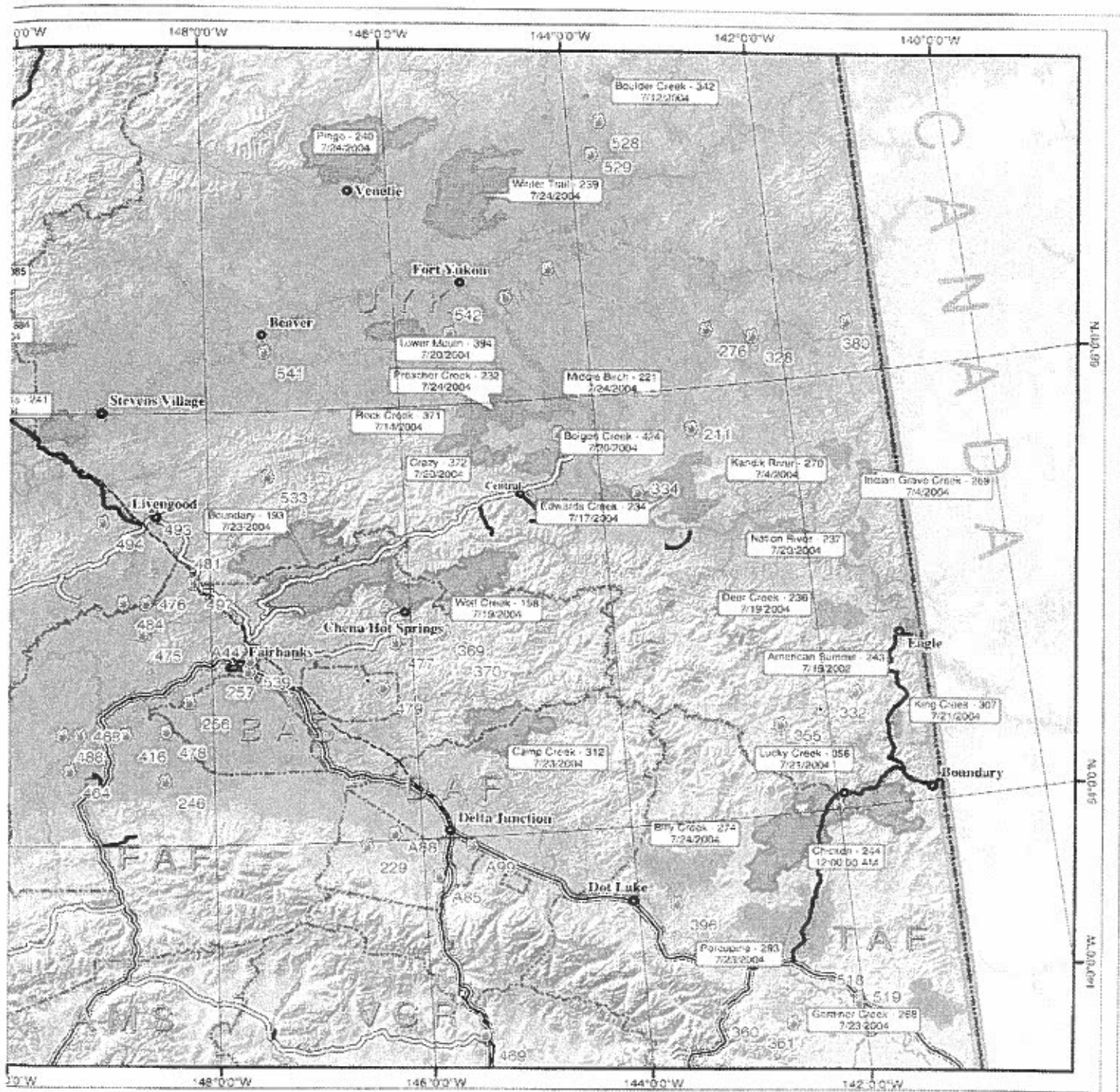
All large fires for which perimeters are available are shown as polygons. Labels for large fires include fire name, fire number and the date of the perimeter. An asterisk currently active are shown as points and labeled with fire number only.

### Legend

- |     |                      |   |                       |   |                      |
|-----|----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|----------------------|
| ●   | Towns/Villages       | ~ | Major Alaska Rivers   | ○ | Non-Complex Fire     |
| ⊙   | Active Fire (Origin) | — | Trans-Alaska Pipeline | ⊕ | Central Complex Fire |
| ==  | Primary Road         | ⊕ | Fire Management Zones | ⊕ | Eagle Complex Fire   |
| --- | Secondary Road       | ⊕ | Large Fire Perimeters | ⊕ | Taylor Complex Fire  |
| --- | Light Duty Road      |   |                       |   |                      |

**Alaska A**  
**July .**





# Active Fires

## July 2004

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.



**GIS Support Group  
Alaska Fire Service**

Supports the operations of the Alaska Fire Service  
Bureau of Land Management, Juneau, Alaska  
1500 West 15th Avenue, Juneau, Alaska 99801



Our thanks to everyone who participated in making the Alaska Fire Season 2004  
memorable:  
A record breaking year free of serious safety issues.



