

2005 Alaska Wildland Fire Statistics



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ALASKA FIRE SEASON 2005

The 2005 fire season was unusually busy because weather conditions lined up the right combination of dry weather and ignitions from lightning strikes to result in large, long-lasting fires. On September 1, 2005, the number of acres burned in Alaska became greater than that of 1969, which had been the third largest fire season (4.01 million acres burned) since reliable records began in the 1950s. With over 4.6 million acres burned this season, and 6.59 million acres burned in summer of 2004, two of the top-three fire seasons have happened in two consecutive years.

Standing	Year	Acres Burned
1	2004	6.59 million
2	1957	5.06 million
3	2005	4.6 million
4	1969	4.01 million
5	1990	3.18 million

May of this year, similar to 2004, was wet, followed by significant warming and drying in June. According to the National Weather Service, May has drier weather with conditions and gets progressively wetter into June, July and August. Another factor that greatly influenced fire behavior and growth in 2004 and 2005 was the presence of persistent, strong high-pressure ridges over Alaska. Lightning storms that took place on the edges of these ridges provided ignitions and as conditions warmed and dried the fires grew.

2005 experienced more lightning caused fires since 1990 when 410 lightning fires occurred.

	2004	2005
Human Fires	426	296
Human Acres	17,788	6,572,352
Lightning Fires	275	328
Lightning Acres	6,572,352	4,596,779

MAY

Despite the rainy May, fire season started early for the State of Alaska Division of Forestry (DOF) with two extended-attack, staffed fires. One fire was human-caused on the Kenai Peninsula which began on April 29, while the other was a lightning-caused fire, southeast of Northway, started on May 10. The Bureau of Land Management Alaska Fire Service (BLM-AFS) did not have staffed fires that required much beyond initial attack until mid-June when the Sheenjok River Fire, 25 miles northeast of Fort Yukon, started.

The Tracy Avenue Fire, roughly nine miles northeast of Homer, was under the management of a Type 2 Incident Management Team (IMT) until May 7, when it transitioned to a Type 3 organization and was in mop-up stages. However, it jumped containment lines soon after the transition. Melting snow combined with warm temperatures and drying in the fire area exposed pockets of unburned fuel and the fire had to be heavily staffed once again.

On May 9, the first lightning strikes of the season were recorded in the Central Interior and by mid-June, a relatively consistent number of 20 fires were active. The Kenai Area was experiencing high fire danger and Red Flag Warnings were in effect. A new fire was reported and required a crew be re-routed from Tracy Avenue to the Bear Road Fire.

The Island Lake Fire started on May 10, north of Milepost 1231 of the Alaska Highway, about eight miles northwest of the U.S. Customs Facility. Two crews were instantly assigned along with air support, and a Type 2 IMT was ordered. It was very active from the start and more resources were assigned throughout the course of the fire. By May 16 a total of 199 personnel were assigned.

Conditions began to moderate and cooler temperatures aided in fire containment. The Tracy Avenue Fire began to demob and fire activity was reduced on the Island Lake Fire. Widespread rain showers and higher humidity's occurred throughout the state, except in the Copper River Basin and on portions of the Kenai Peninsula.

The Alaska Fire Service was able to do several prescribed burns, including burns on two Fort Richardson ranges and a successful burn at the Chena Lakes Flood Control Project. A wildfire started in early May on the Ft. Wainwright Small Arms Range was managed by the Military Zone for hazard fuel reduction. Further prescribed fire attempts for Small Arms were unable to occur during the summer because conditions were not favorable.

At the end of May, resources began to become available as personnel finished up training. Eight of the eleven rookie smokejumpers completed training and became available for interagency suppression efforts and aircraft contracts began. It was the second year that CL-215 medium, water-scooping aircraft were added to the Alaska firefighting fleet. The resources came on in time to respond to a busy Memorial Day Weekend. The weekend consisted of 27 new fire starts, many which were contained or put out, but some significant new starts included the Pilot Point Fire, southwest of King Salmon, and the Dot Lake Fire, northwest of Tok.

JUNE

After the busyness of Memorial Day Weekend, fire activity slowed throughout much of Alaska due to rainy weather. The Dot Lake and Pilot Point fires were contained within the first few days of June. Persistent precipitation throughout the week was instrumental in preventing new fire activity, but some areas still had high fire danger, specifically the Copper River Basin.

Fire activity was slow until the weekend of June 11 and 12 when 33 new lightning-caused fires started in the Tanana and Upper Yukon zones. An upper level high-pressure ridge kept weather hot and dry. Included in the weekend's new starts was the Sheenjek River Fire, 15 miles northeast of Fort Yukon. The fire received heavy initial attack and required a lot of resources.

Numbers of active fires during mid-June were well above 60 and even over 100 at times. The Sheenjek River Fire continued to order resources, including a Type 2 IMT. During this time period, at least ten new fires were reported and sometimes as many as 20 per day. The Tanana Valley experienced the first smoky haze of the summer, and booster smokejumpers arrived to supplement AFS smokejumpers, bringing the total number to 104.

By June 21 air quality was poor and the Alaska Department of Environmental Control issued its first Air Quality Advisories for parts of Interior Alaska. Large fires burning in Alaska and Canada, combined with existing weather conditions, were producing large amounts of smoke. Many large fires were staffed while others were in monitor status.

Towards the end of June, fire growth continued and the Chapman Creek Fire, which started in Limited, required staffing to keep it south of Coldfoot and the Cathedral Mountains. Three loads of smokejumpers as well as hotshot and emergency firefighter (EFF) crews were assigned to the fire as soon as managers decided it was time to take action. Efforts on the Sheenjek River Fire had it about 50-percent contained and still heavily staffed while a Type 2 IMT was assigned to the lightning-caused King County Creek Fire, burning on the Kenai Peninsula.

The Lost Horst Creek Fire began on June 27, just north of Fairbanks in the White Mountains. Through interagency agreement, suppression responsibility was assumed by DOF Fairbanks Area Forestry. The fire was of great public concern and interest because of last year's experience with the Boundary and Wolf Creek fires.

By the end of June, 16 fires were staffed and 125 fires were actively burning. A total of 596,000 acres had burned statewide.

JULY

July started out busy with 260 personnel committed to the King County Creek Fire, 143 on the Chapman Creek Fire, 114 on the Lost Horse Creek Fire, 112 on the Long Lake Fire, 89 on the Mission Creek Fire, and 51 left on the Sheenjek River Fire. Widespread precipitation throughout much of Alaska on July 6 aided personnel in firefighting efforts. However, many of the large fires burning throughout the state showed enough growth to put the state-wide year-to-date acres

burned over a million on July 7. Weather conditions not only aided fire suppression efforts, many resources including Alaska agency and EFF crews, and all Type 1 crews up from the Lower-48 were released.

Fire activity began to wane in the northern half of the state, but the Southwest Area had many large fires actively burning in the McGrath and Minchumina areas. Smoke from these fires was channeled along the Alaska Range and into the Tanana Flats causing there to be a smoky haze in the valley.

The Boundary Creek Fire was reported on July 12, burning approximately six miles southeast of Eagle, near the Alaska-Canada border. Several resources responded, including three loads of smokejumpers, retardant tankers and helicopters. The fire was soon burning on both sides of the border and required not only interagency cooperation, but international cooperation.

In mid-June, a Type 2 IMT was sent to manage the Fox Creek Fire, burning on the Kenai Peninsula. Activity over the next few days was centered on the Boundary Creek Fire, due to difficult access and steep terrain hampering efforts, and the Fox Creek Fire, which expanded its resource base. Anchorage experienced smoky conditions from three large fires burning on the Kenai, of which Fox Creek was the only staffed fire on the peninsula.

Towards the end of July there was a second fire start near Eagle (7.5 miles to the west). The Type 2 IMT assigned to Boundary Creek assumed command of the new Mission Creek Fire as well. By this time there were over 300 personnel assigned to the Boundary Creek Fire and more were being added. The border fires had fire managers' attention because of the number of resources they required, and the public's concern because northeasterly winds were carrying smoke into Interior Alaska.

Soon the Fox Creek Fire transitioned to a Type 3 organization. The Kenai had been getting cool, wet weather which aided in suppression and management efforts. The Type 2 IMT achieved their resource-based management goals before they transitioned.

At the end of July, the Alaska Interagency Coordination Center moved to Preparedness Level 3. Not only were there large existing fires, there were many new starts throughout the state that required initial attack. The probability of ignition was high and conditions were moderate to high in all fuel types. During this time period, Boundary Creek and Mission Creek fires made significant runs, drastically increasing their acreage. The Boundary Creek Fire was staffed with over 400 personnel.

A fire burning four miles northwest of Nulato (Nulato #3) was also running and torching. A Type 2 IMT was sent to Galena on July 30 for an in-briefing to assume command. The Beaver Creek Fire, 45 miles northwest of Fairbanks, was only staffed with 14 personnel but was disrupting traffic along the Elliott Highway.

At the end of July fires were nowhere near containment and resource demand was high. Over ten fires were staffed fires and a total of 1.7 million acres had burned. The significant acreage gains that put the season into third place occurred in August.

AUGUST

The month of August started out with multiple staffed fires— mostly in the Galena Zone (three near Anvik and with over 230 personnel committed to the Nulato #3 Fire) and along the Alaska-Canada border near Eagle. Many fires were burning in between western and eastern Alaska but were in monitor status. In the first week of August, the fires near Eagle transitioned to a Type 3 organization.

A mid-August upper level high-pressure ridge centered over the state and brought with it high temperatures and low relative humidities, resulting in a significant increase in fire activity. Fires made runs and greatly increased in acreage. Air quality presented a challenge and though all portions of the state experienced smoke at some time throughout the summer, mid-August was the smokiest period for all of Interior Alaska. Heavy drift smoke from fires burning throughout the state was trapped under the strong ridge that dominated Alaska's weather conditions for over a week.

The high pressure created a dome of stagnant air and smoke that persisted over much of the Interior. Degraded, unhealthy air quality posed a significant challenge to not only the wildland fire community, but to residents of Alaska. Besides the health concern, poor visibility hampered initial attack, extended firefighting efforts, tactical and Para cargo missions, reconnaissance flights, and commercial flights to and from areas near fires. It also posed a hazard to motorists driving the Taylor, Elliott and Dalton Highways, which had large fires burning along them.

The Beaver Creek Fire continued to grow and disrupt traffic and structure protection was well under way for structures along the Elliott Highway. About the same time, the Nulato #3 Fire became less of a concern and transitioned to a Type 3 organization, though nearly 200 personnel remained on the fire. Two new significant fires were reported during mid-August, the Bear Blanket Slough, eight miles north of Fort Yukon, received heavy initial attack and required extensive extended attack, while the 11 Mile Fire northwest of Haines had 24 people staffing it.

After days of poor visibility and unhealthy air quality, conditions greatly improved in the Fairbanks area. Other parts of the state began to clear as well, and the fire community was able to use air support once again. Gradually, conditions became more seasonal except the northeast portion of the state which remained dry. The Colleen Mountain Fire, 40 miles northeast of Chalkyitsik, was very active and kept personnel occupied with structure and allotment protection.

By August 29 there were only three staffed fires. Fire activity was reduced to smoldering throughout much of the state, except in the northeast portion which had decent burning conditions. By the end of August, the Colleen Mountain Fire was the only staffed fire and by September no fires were staffed.

SEPTEMBER

September 1, 2005, was not only the day that the total acreage burned pushed the 2005 fire season into the third largest on record, it was also the first day that no fires were staffed and all were in monitor status. In looking at records back to the 1950s, there are no two years in a row with over two-million acres burned until 2004/2005.

Though Alaska's fire season was basically over, resources were required for incidents in the Lower-48. Personnel were sent not only to fire incidents, but to help in the wake of Hurricane Katrina which devastated states in the southern U.S. Miscellaneous overhead from agencies throughout Alaska were sent to help with disaster relief efforts.

Among the many personnel that filled hurricane support position orders and staffed Area Command and Incident Management teams, the Alaska Type 1 IMT was mobilized and sent. It was comprised of over 30 people from BLM, DOF, and the USDA Forest Service and was assigned to facilitate the delivery of over 75,000 mobile homes used to provide temporary housing to hurricane victims who lost their homes entirely. Members of the team were split up to manage four distribution centers (Louisiana, Mississippi, Maryland and Alabama) in which they oversaw the trailers from their time of delivery from the manufacturers until they were shipped to their final destinations.

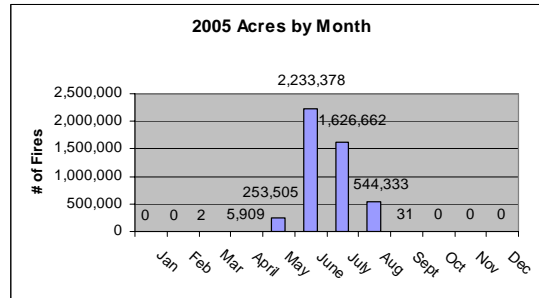
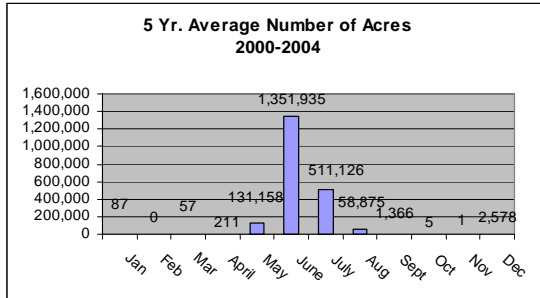
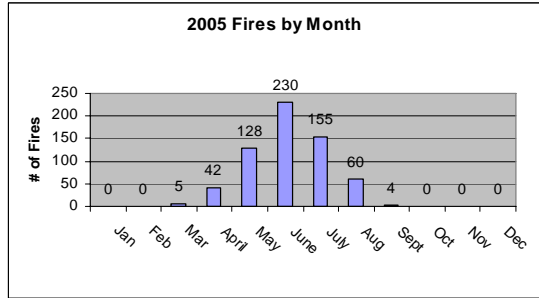
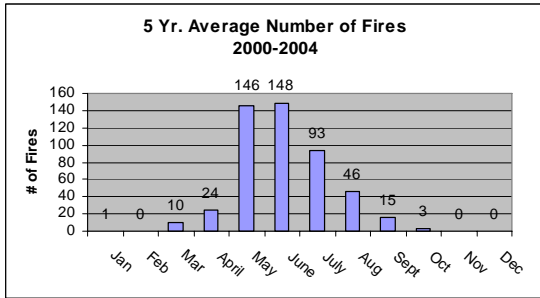
The team completed a second assignment in Mississippi. They were assigned to the State to plan, design and equip a program to address the fire hazards created by storm-downed forests and debris accumulation in Mississippi in advance of the region's wildfire season. They returned to Alaska on October 4.

By November 21, 2005 all fires within Alaska had been declared out.

2005 ALASKA TYPE 2 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM ASSIGNMENTS

Team Name	Home Unit	Incident Name	Incident Unit	Mob Date	Release Date
Green - Kurth	AK	Tracy Ave.	AK-KKS	4/30/05	5/08/05
Black - Jandt	AK	Island Lake	AK-TAS	5/12/05	5/23/05
Green - Kurth	AK	Sheenjok River	AK-UYD	6/15/05	6/29/05
Black - Doty	AK	King County Creek	AK-KKS	6/28/05	7/11/05
Green - Kurth	AK	Fox Creek	AK-KKS	7/13/05	7/26/05
Chrisman	MT	Boundary Creek	AK-UYD	7/16/05	8/04/05
Black - Jandt	AK	Nulato # 3	AK-GAD	7/30/05	8/13/05
Walker	CA	Boundary Creek	AK-UYD	7/31/05	8/07/05

This chart exhibits 2005 as a season that surpassed the normal 5 year average.

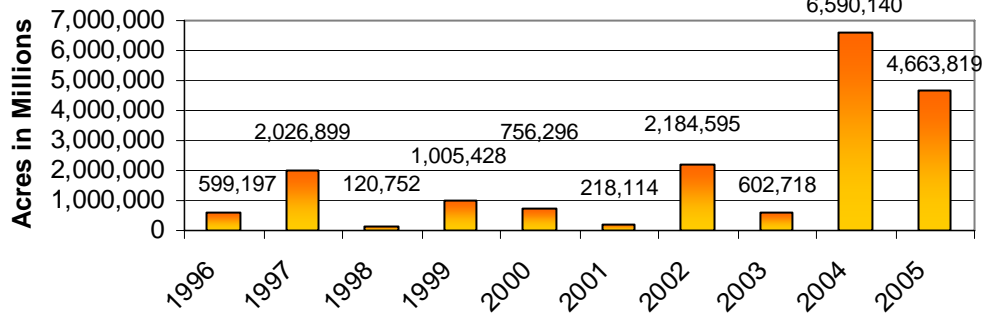


Acreage in December for 5 yr average, due to a fire Dec 28, 2000 caused by exhaust. Galena Zone.12,891 acres

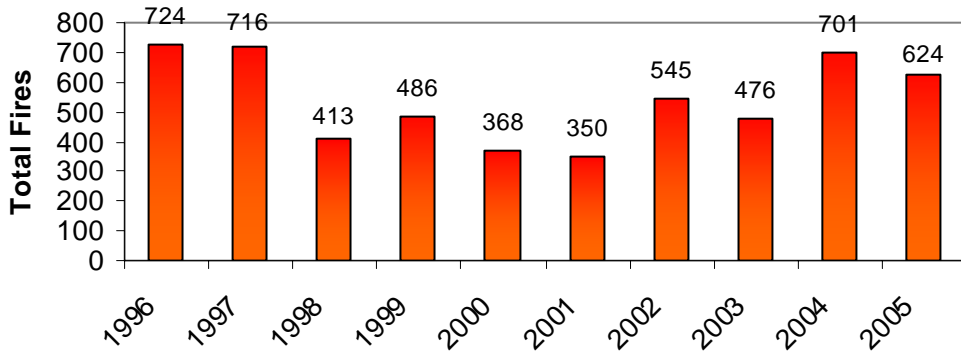
Fires over 100,000 acres in 2005:

Fire #	Fire Name	Cause	Date Start	Size	Area	Mngt Option	Owner
BUB9	High Power Creek	L-WFU	6/14/2005	114,443.5	TAD	LIM	NPS
BT6U	Sheenjek River	L	6/12/2005	114,596.6	UYD	MOD	FWS
BZ6G	Boundary Creek	L	7/12/2005	116,371.0	UYD	FUL	NCA
BUV3	Fish Creek	L	6/16/2005	117,747.7	UYD	LIM	STA
	Saddle	L	8/2/2005	121,149.1	SWS	MOD	BLM
B13V	Papa Willie Creek	L	7/26/2005	121,632.8	GAD	MOD	BLM
B1WQ	Coleen Mountain	L	7/24/2005	131,913.3	UYD	LIM	FWS
BT4Z	Kandik River	L	6/11/2005	154,431.6	UYD	LIM	BLM
BU77	Beaver Creek	L	6/20/2005	166,438.6	UYD	LIM	BLM
BS4V	Chapman Creek	L	5/30/2005	172,320.8	TAD	LIM	BLM
BUV7	North Bonanza	L	6/16/2005	190,942.3	TAD	LIM	BLM
B1WG	Rabbit Mountain	L	7/24/2005	191,444.4	UYD	LIM	FWS
B1ZQ	Holtnakatna River	L	7/25/2005	191,699.5	GAD	MOD	BLM
BT5A	Little Mud #2	L	6/11/2005	193,399.8	TAD	LIM	FWS
BUW3	Old Dummy	L	6/16/2005	231,821.8	TAD	LIM	FWS
B02M	Salmon Fork	L	7/19/2005	236,701.5	UYD	LIM	FWS
BT8K	Nelson Mountain	L	6/13/2005	244,599.7	UYD	LIM	FWS

Statewide Acres Burned by Year

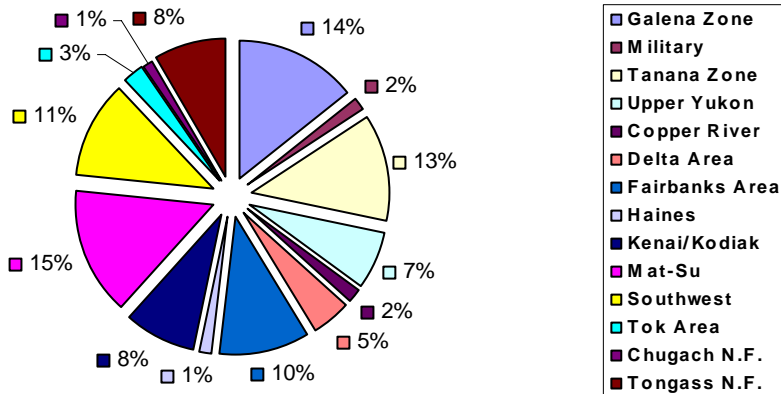


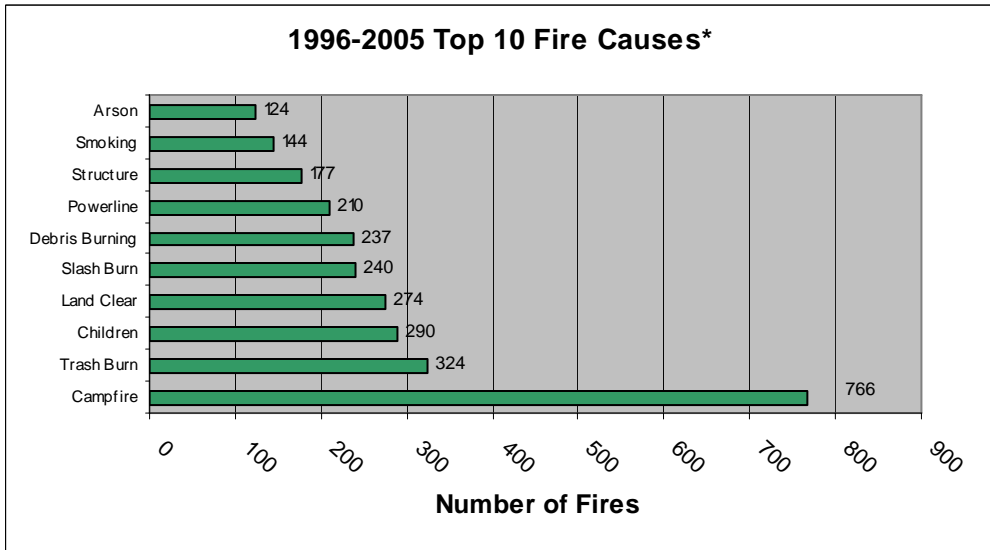
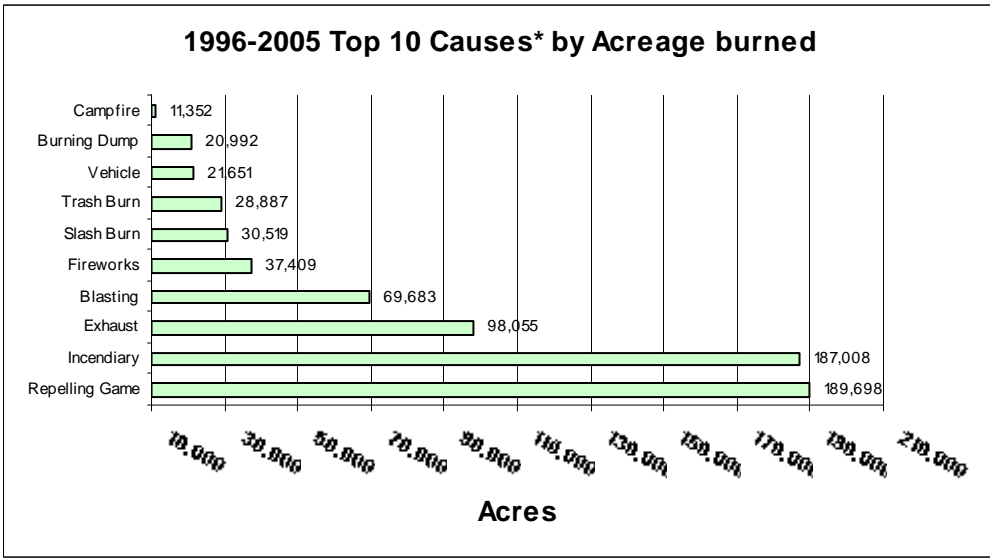
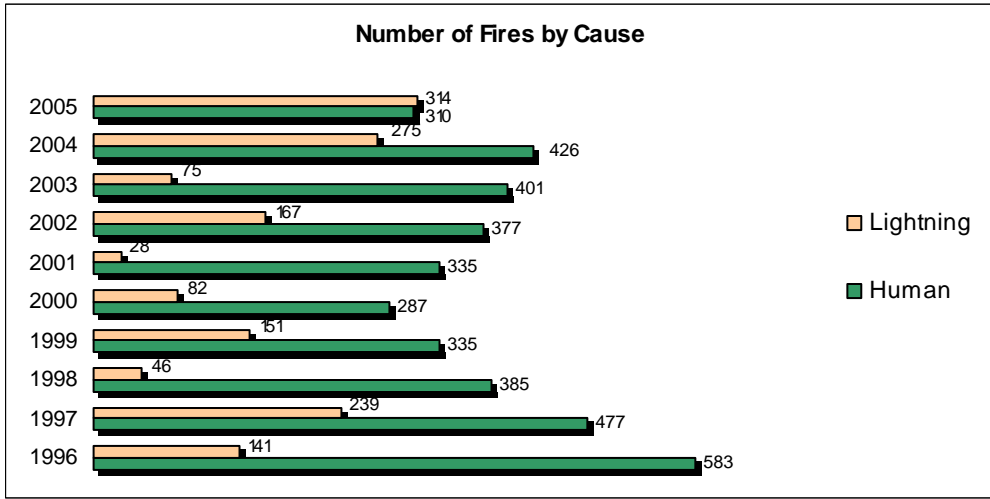
Fires Burned in Alaska



10 year averages: **Fires** 540 **Acres** 1,877,005

2005 Percentage of Fires Burned by Management Office



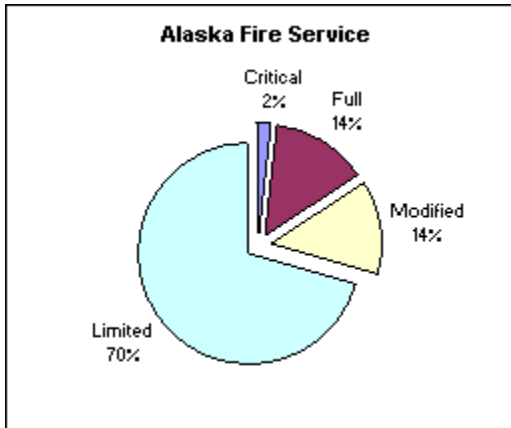


* Lightning Fires excluded. 1996-2005 there were a total 1533 Lightning and WFU fires for a total of 17,974,532 acres. Lightning fires total 28% of the 10 year fire causes and 95% of total burned acreage.

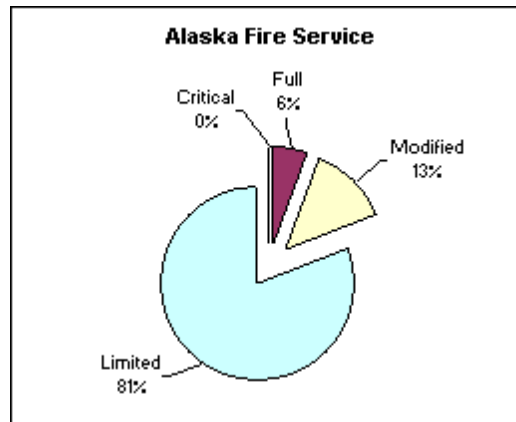
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Percentage of Fires and Acres Burned By Agency and Management Option

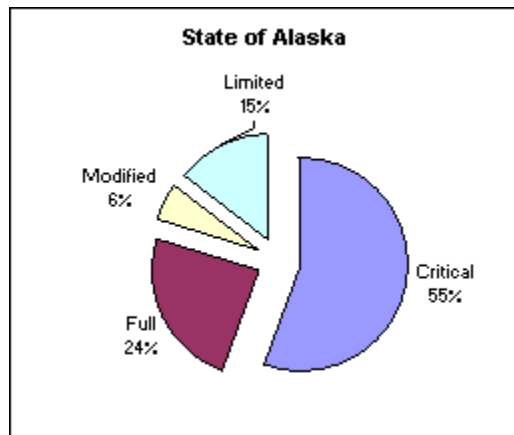
Fires



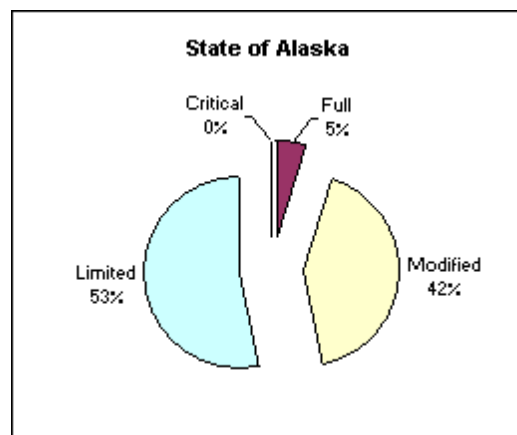
Acres



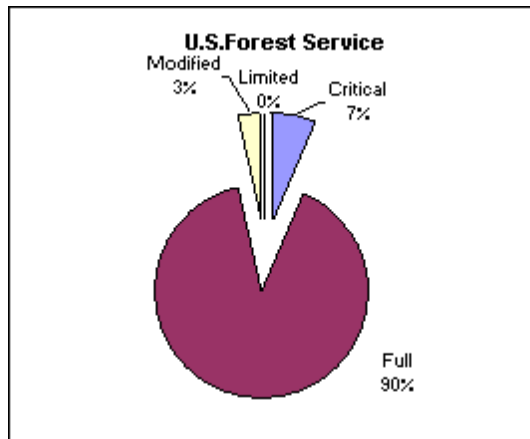
Fires



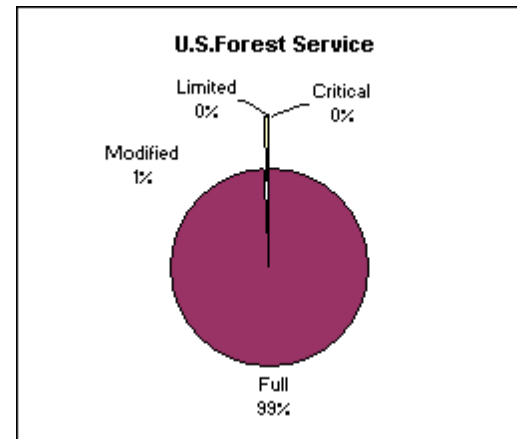
Acres



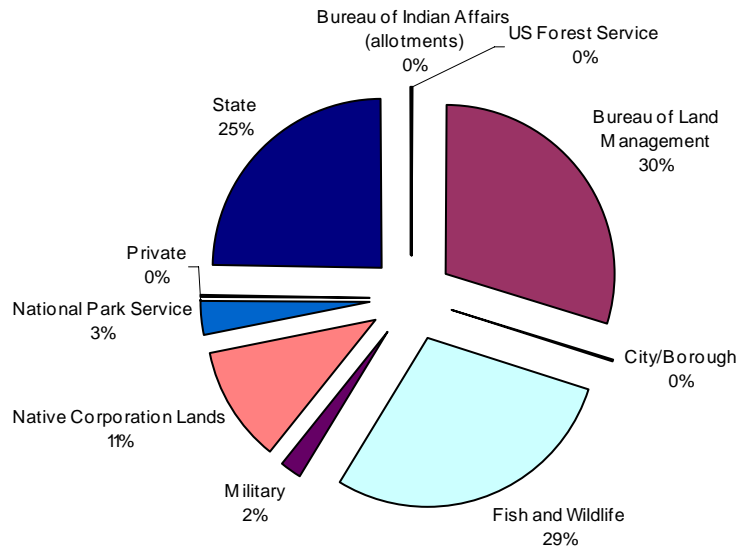
Fires



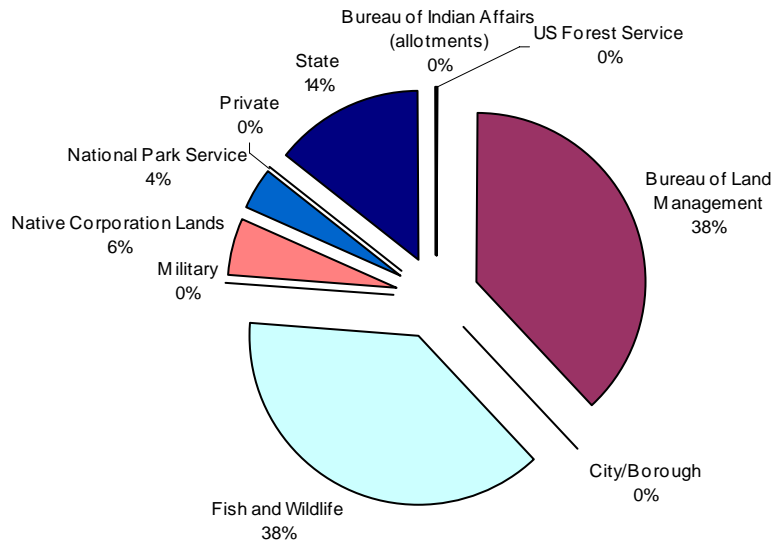
Acres



1996-2005 Fires by Ownership



2005 Fires by Ownership



**Statewide
Fires and Acres Burned by Landowner
and Management Option
2005**

Owner		Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Unplanned	Total
Bureau of Indian Affairs	fires	1	4	0	0	0	5
	acres	4.7	17,282.5	0.0	598.1	0.0	17,885.3
Bureau of Land Management	fires	0	10	11	74	0	95
	acres	0.0	140,070.6	224,943.5	1,394,175.3	0	1,759,189.4
Fish and Wildlife Service	fires	0	12	17	34	0	63
	acres	0.0	56,703.2	227,481.9	1,485,918.0	0.0	1,770,103.1
Military Lands	fires	1	2	0	7	0	10
	acres	0.3	42.0	0.0	533.9	0.0	576.2
Native Claims Act Lands	fires	3	35	7	3	0	48
	acres	1,688.5	112,240.8	31,007.7	119,309.9	0.0	264,246.9
National Park Service	fires	0	0	1	27	0	28
	acres	0.0	0.0	3,101.9	176,975.8	0.0	180,077.7
Private	fires	154	23	0	2	0	179
	acres	705.0	111.4	0.0	556.5	0.0	1,372.9
State of Alaska	fires	63	41	57	109	0	270
	acres	344.3	44,042.1	35,923.0	589,720.9	0.0	670,030.3
U.S. Forest Service	fires	0	25	2	0	0	27
	acres	0.0	336.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	337.4
Total Fires		222	152	95	256	0	725
Total Acres Burned		2,742.8	370,828.6	522,459.4	3,767,788.4	0.0	4,663,819.2

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 is divided and shown based on the owner where the acres burned.

**Statewide
Fires and Acres Burned by Protection Agency
and Management Option
2005**

Zone		Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Unplanned	Total
Alaska Fire Service	fires	4	31	30	154	0	219
	acres	34.1	242,147.7	520,122.2	3,180,417.4	0.0	3,942,721.4
State of Alaska	fires	191	84	20	51	0	346
	acres	613.3	11,296.7	311,206.6	397,627.9	0.0	720,744.5
U.S. Forest Service	fires	4	53	2	0	0	59
	acres	0.4	351.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	353.3
Total Fires		8	84	32	154	0	624
Total Acres Burned		34.5	242,499.2	520,123.6	3,180,417.4	0.0	4,663,819.2

**Alaska Fire Service Protection
Fires and Acres Burned by Zone
and Management Option
2005**

Zone		Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Unplanned	Total
Galena	fires	1	18	52	17	0	88
	acres	29.0	61,250.9	362,670.0	360,826.3	0.0	784,776.2
Military	fires	1	2	0	7	0	10
	acres	0.3	42.0	0.0	533.9	0.0	576.2
Tanana	fires	1	5	7	65	0	78
	acres	0.1	64,408.3	23,019.7	1,207,243.1	0.0	1,294,671.2
Upper Yukon	fires	1	6	6	30	0	43
	acres	4.7	116,446.5	134,432.5	1,611,814.1	0.0	1,862,697.8
Total Fires		4	31	65	119	0	219
Total Acres Burned		34.1	242,147.7	520,122.2	3,180,417.4	0.0	3,942,721.4

**State of Alaska Protection
Fires and Acres Burned by Region/Area
and Management Option
2005**

Area		Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Totals
Northern Region						
Copper River	fires	7	2	0	1	10
	acres	57.4	0.2	0	53.2	110.8
Delta	fires	25	2	0	3	30
	acres	336.6	33.9	-	95.2	465.7
Fairbanks	fires	44	11	1	9	65
	acres	78.4	87.6	6.0	7,827.8	7,999.8
Tok	fires	5	6	3	2	16
	acres	89.6	3.9	1,300.4	0.2	1,394.1
Southern Region						
Anchorage-Matsu	fires	72	21	1	0	94
	acres	17.5	22.2	0.1	0.0	39.8
Kenai-Kodiak	fires	31	16	0	5	52
	acres	32.2	5,412.6	0.0	37,370.3	42,815.1
Southwest	fires	1	24	15	31	71
	acres	0.1	5,406.3	309,900.1	352,281.2	667,587.7
Haines	fires	6	2	0	0	8
	acres	1.5	330.0	0.0	0.0	331.5
Total Fires		191	84	20	51	346
Total Acres Burned		613.3	11,296.7	311,206.6	397,627.9	720,744.5

State of Alaska
Fires and Acres Burned by Administrative Unit
and Management Option
2005

Administrative Unit		Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Total
City/Borough	fires	10	4	0	0	14
	acres	2.1	6.2	0.0	0.0	8.3
Dept. Of Transportation	fires	13	4	0	0	17
	acres	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.6
Fish & Game	fires	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	acres	334.0	3,201.0	0.0	0.0	3,535.0
Forestry	fires	2	5	1	1	9
	acres	0.2	334.4	1,300.0	60.0	1,694.6
Land & Water	fires	7	31	13	56	107
	acres	4.2	40,492.2	34,623.0	589,659.9	664,779.3
Mental Health	fires	0	1	0	0	1
	acres	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Parks	fires	6	15	0	1	22
	acres	0.6	7.8	0.0	1.0	9.4
Total Fires		38	60	14	58	170
Total Acres Burned		344.3	44,042.1	35,923.0	589,720.9	670,030.3

**U.S. Forest Service Protection
Fires and Acres Burned by Forest/Area
and Management Option
2005**

		Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Unplanned	TOTALS
Chugach National Forest	fires	0	7	0	0	0	7
	acres	0	31.7	0.0	0	0.0	31.7
Tongass National Forest	fires	4	46	2	0	0	52
	acres	0.4	319.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	321.6
Total Fires		4	53	2	0	0	59
Total Acres Burned		0.4	351.5	1.4	0	0.0	353.3

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Fires and Acres Burned by Refuge
and Management Option
2005**

Refuge		Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Unplanned	Total
Artic	fires	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0		5.0
	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	342,139.8		342,139.8
Innoko	fires	0.0	1.0	1.0	6.0		8.0
	acres	0.0	18,586.7	97,895.6	187,439.5		303,921.8
Kanuti	fires	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0		1.0
	acres	0.0	0.0	22,465.4	174,275.6		196,741.0
Kenai	fires	0.0	8.0	0.0	4.0		12.0
	acres	0.0	9.8	0.0	37,369.5		37,379.3
Koyukuk	fires	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.0		5.0
	acres	0.0	0.0	3,670.2	585.0		4,255.2
Nowitna	fires	0.0		0.0	8.0		8.0
	acres	0.0	2,479.5	0.0	193,154.0		195,633.5
Selawik	fires	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0		4.0
	acres	0.0	0.0	51.2	2,446.9		2,498.1
Tetlin	fires	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0		3.0
	acres	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0		0.5
Togiak	fires	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0		2.0
	acres	0.0	0.8	0.0	56.0		56.8
Yukon Delta	fires	0.0	1.0	3.0	0.0		4.0
	acres	0.0	15,781.6	70,094.2	0.0		85,875.8
Yukon Flats	fires	0.0		6.0	5.0		11.0
	acres	0.0	19,844.7	33,304.9	548,451.7		601,601.3
Total Fires		0.0	12.0	17.0	34.0	0.0	63.0
Total Acres Burned		0.0	56,703.2	227,481.9	1,485,918.0	0.0	1,770,103.1

**Bureau of Land Management
Fires and Acres Burned by Field Office
and Management Option
2005**

Administrative Office		Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Unplanned	Total
Anchorage Field Office	fires	0	7	5	16	0	28
	acres	0.0	46,876.7	242,404.2	108,462.1	0.0	397,743.0
Northern Field Office	fires	0	3	6	58	0	67
	acres	0.0	14,408.6	269,623.7	1,263,038.7	0.0	1,547,071.0
Total Fires		0	10	11	74	0	95
Total Acres Burned		0.0	61,285.3	512,027.9	1,371,500.8	0.0	1,944,814.0

**Fires and Acres Burned by Landowner
and Management Option
2005**

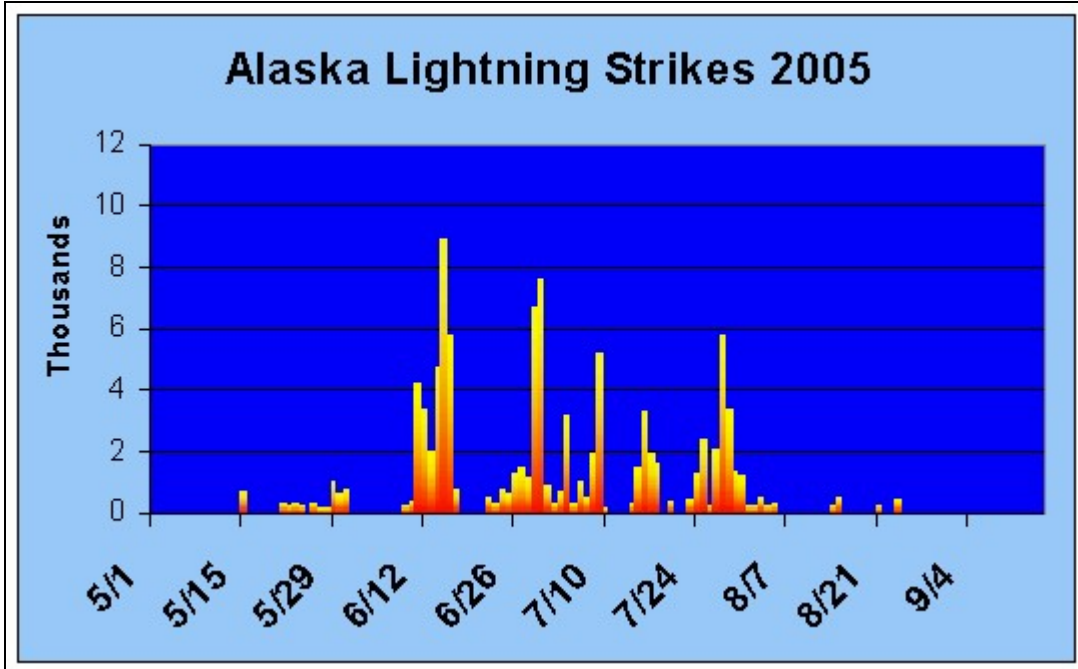
Administrative Office		Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Unplanned	Total
Anchorage Field Office	fires	0	7	5	16	0	28
	acres		41,716.5	113,263.6	175,418.7	0.0	330,398.8
Northern Field Office	fires	0	3	6	58	0	67
	acres	0.0	98,354.1	111,679.9	1,218,756.6	0.0	1,428,790.6
Total Fires		0	10	11	74	0	95
Total Acres Burned		0.0	140,070.6	224,943.5	1,394,175.3	0.0	1,759,189.4

Native Corporation Lands Burned by Corporation and Management Option

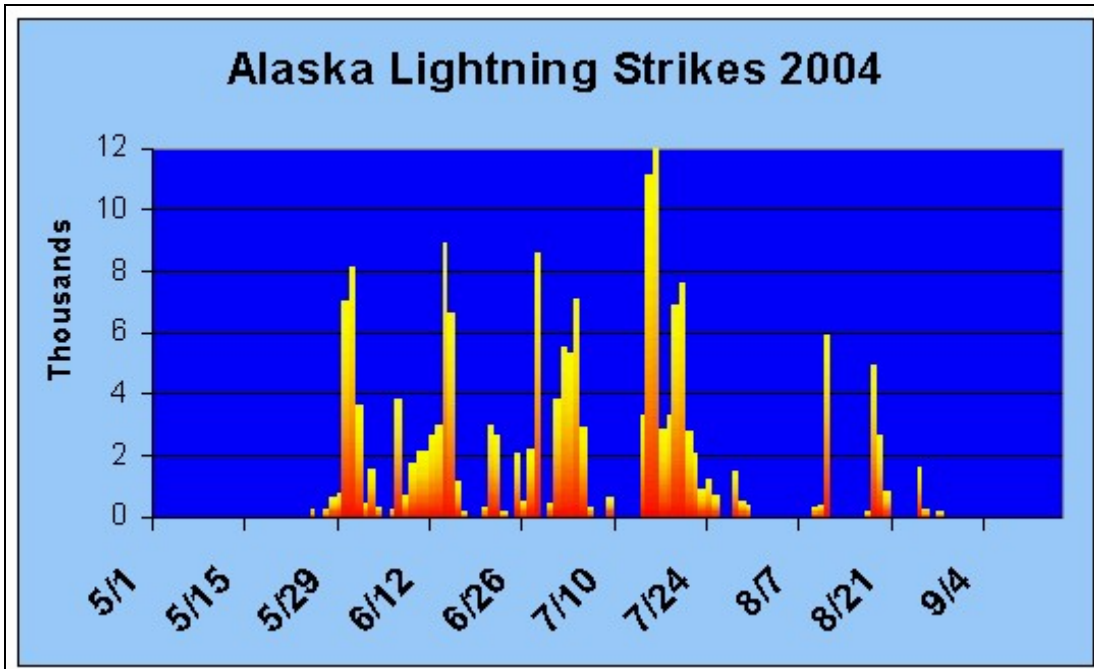
Administrative Office		Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Total
Ahtna	fires	0	0	0	1	1
	acres	0	0.0	0.0	53.2	53.2
Allakaket	fires	0	0	1	0	1
	acres	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	16.0
Beaver	fires	0	1	0	0	1
	acres	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bristol Bay	fires	1	2	0	0	3
	acres	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8
Calista	fires	0	6	1	0	7
	acres	0.0	530.6	17242.5	0.0	17773.1
Chugach	fires	0	1	0	0	1
	acres	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Circle	fires		1	0	0	1
	acres	1570.0	78.8	0.0	0.0	1,648.8
Cook Inlet	fires	0	1	0	0	1
	acres	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Dot Lake	fires	1	0	0	0	1
	acres	89.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.2
Doyon	fires	1	15	5	2	23
	acres	29.0	74,103.2	13,285.8	119,256.7	206,674.7
Eagle	fires	0	0	0	0	
	acres	0.0	223.7	0.0	0.0	223.7
Ft. Yukon	fires	0	1	0	0	1
	acres	0.0	19,386.7	413.9	0.0	19,800.6
Holy Cross	fires	0	0.0	0.0	0	
	acres	0.0	4,829.4	49.5	0.0	4,878.9
Nulato	fires	0		0	0	0
	acres	0.0	7289.1	0.0	0.0	7,289.1
MTNT	fires	0	1	0	0	1
	acres	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pilot Point	fires	0	1	0	0	1
	acres	0.0	4827.0	0.0	0.0	4,827.0
Ruby	fires	0	1	0	0	1
	acres	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2
SE Alaska	fires	0	1	0	0	
	acres	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.1
Tanana	fires	0	1	0	0	
	acres	0.0	941.6	0.0	0.0	941.6
Tetlin	fires	0	1	0	0	1
	acres	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Togothle	fires	0	1	0	0	1
	acres	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.4
Venetie	fires	0	2	0	0	2
	acres	0.0	24.6	0.0	0.0	24.6
Total Fires		3	35	7	3	47
Total Acres Burned		1,688.5	112,240.8	31,007.7	119,309.9	264,246.9

**National Park Service
Fires and Acres Burned by Park or Preserve Owner
and Management Option
2005**

National Park or Preserve		Critical	Full	Modified	Limited	Unplanned	Total
Bering Land Bridge	fires	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
	acres	0.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	75.0
Denali	fires	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	7.0
	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	117,507.3	0.0	117,507.3
Gates of the Arctic	fires	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
	acres	0.0	0.0	3,076.9	25,302.1	0.0	28,379.0
Lake Clark	fires	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,879.0	0.0	2,879.0
Noatak	fires	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	15.0
	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	19,426.0	0.0	19,426.0
Yukon Charlie	fires	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0
	acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	11,811.4	0.0	11,811.4
Total Fires		0.0	0.0	1.0	27.0	0.0	28.0
Total Acres Burned		0.0	0.0	3,101.9	176,975.8	0.0	180,077.7



2005 Largest day of Strikes: 8,894



2004 Largest day of Strikes: 11,986

2005 EFF Payroll

		Federal Paid		State Paid	
		hrs. worked	gross wages	hrs. worked	gross wages
Alakanuk					
Allakaket	AFS TAD	9343.0	\$159,049.34		
Anchorage		2281.5	\$38,406.66	2,592	\$63,857.88
Angoon					
Ambler	AFS GAD	2887.0	\$49,398.60		
Anvik		709.0	\$12,512.32		
Artic Village		2130.0	\$35,358.00		
Beaver	AFS UYD	1352.0	\$23,010.90		
Bethel	AK-GAD	149.0	\$2,473.40		
Bettles					
Big Lake	AK-AKD	1026.5	\$17,039.90		
Buckland	AFS GAD	3621.0	\$62,618.24		
Central					
Chalkyitsik	AFS UYD	224.5	\$3,726.70		
Chevak	DOF SWS			5,887.5	\$100,492.53
Chugiak	DOF	24.0	\$398.40		
Circle City	AK-UYD	475.5	\$8,042.54		
Copper Center	DOF CRS	244.0	\$4,050.40		
Delta	DOF DAS			8,533	\$142,226.49
Eagle River					
Ester		2957.5	\$50,295.80		
Eagle	AFS UYD	9165.8	\$149,904.85		
Fairbanks	DOF FAS	32430.8	\$581,965.57	51,069	\$991,740.25
Fortuna Lodge					
Ft Wainwright		274.5	\$4,770.72		
Fort Yukon	AFS UYD	18298.5	\$313,827.92		
Gakona	DOF			9,856	\$160,560.25
Galena	AFS GAD	4630.3	\$79,148.13		
Girdwood					
Glennallen		247.3	\$4,104.35		
Grayling	AFS GAD	5333.0	\$91,045.84		
Gustavus					
Hanes/Juneau	DOF SCS			236	\$3,125.53
Holy Cross	AFS GAD	8074.3	\$135,745.04		
Homer				2,063	\$33,298.12
Hooper Bay	DOF SWS	50.0	\$830.00	7,671.5	\$127,513.54
Hughes	AFS TAD	2099.0	\$35,284.67		
Huslia	AFS GAD	6391.0	\$108,202.10		
Iliamna					
Juneau					
Kalskag, Lower	DOF SWS				
Kalskag, Upper	DOF SWS				
Kaltag	AFS GAD	8919.3	\$152,634.38		
Kasilof					
Kenai	DOF KNS			11,684	\$192,760.15
Kiana	AFS GAD	4034.3	\$68,868.76		
Kobuk					
Kotlik	AFS GAD				
Kotzebue	AFS GAD				
Koyuk	AFS GAD	4101.0	\$69,578.74		
Koyukuk	AFS GAD	3960.0	\$67,549.84		
Larson Bay					24
Marshall	AFS GAD	2034.0	\$34,517.36		

		Federal Paid		State Paid	
		hrs. worked	gross wages	hrs. worked	gross wages
McGrath	DOF SWS			17,148	\$277,765.02
Mentasta	DOF TAF			1,208.0	\$19,524.85
Minto	AFS TAD	11473.0	\$197,868.94		
Moose Pass					
Mt. McKinley					
Mtn. Village	AFS GAD	3616.5	\$62,229.00		
Nenana	DOF FAS			4,274.0	\$70,864.66
Nikolai	DOF SWS			9,611.5	\$156,498.44
Noatak					
Nondalton	DOF SWS			9,882.0	\$163,271.39
Noorvik	AFS GAD	5915.5	\$101,857.76		
North Pole		2728.3	\$50,101.38		
Northway	DOF TAS			7,482	\$122,525.92
Nulato	AFS GAD	20802.5	\$350,649.84		
Palmer		547.5	\$9,088.50	16,843	\$282,590.18
Petersburg					
Pilot Station	AFS GAD	1914.0	\$32,630.92		
Point Hope	AFS GAD				
Ruby	AFS GAD	1670.8	\$28,886.96		
Russian Mission	AFS GAD				
St. Mary's	AFS GAD	2088.0	\$35,729.36		
St. Michael	AFS GAD	2004.5	\$34,451.84		
Scammon Bay	DOF SWS			2,228	\$38,826.15
Selawik	AFS GAD	3823.5	\$66,111.98		
Seward					
Shageluk	DOF SWS	239.0	\$4,885.16	8,302	\$142,351.07
Shungnak	AFS GAD	1567.3	\$26,120.08		
Sleetmute	DOF SWS				
Soldotna					
Stebbins	AFS GAD	6816.5	\$116,608.56		
Sterling					
Stevens Village	AFS UYD	433.0	\$7,511.24		
Talkeetna					
Tanacross	DOF TAS			1,105	\$16,874.82
Tanana	AFS TAD	5180.5			
Tetlin	DOF TAS			2,993.5	\$48,983.61
Tok	DOF TAS	192.5	\$2,802.80	12,043.5	\$195,087.65
Upper Kalskag	DOF			3,964.0	\$66,543.98
Venetie	AFS UYD	15736.0	\$271,093.68		
Willow	DOF				
Subtotal:		224,216	\$3,762,987.47	196,673	\$3,417,282.48
Totals		Hrs worked: 420,889.0		wages: \$7,180,269.95	

These figures include all Emergency hire wages for the year 2005. Individual as well as Crew