

We proudly serve Alaskans through forest management and wildland fire protection.

ALASKA DIVISION OF FORESTRY

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry:

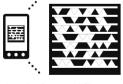
- Manages a wildland fire program on public, private and municipal land;
- Encourages development of the timber industry and forest products markets;
- Conducts timber sales for commercial use, personal use and fuelwood;
- Protects water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and other forest values through appropriate forest practices and administration of Forest Resources and Practices Act;
- Manages the Haines and Tanana Valley state forests, which cover a total of 2.6 million acres;
- Administer Community Forestry, Conservation Education, Forest Health and Forest Stewardship programs;
- Gives technical assistance to owners and managers of forested land.

The State Forester's Office is located in Anchorage. In addition, the division has two regional offices and nine area offices responsible for program support and field work.

In 2010, the Division had 78 permanent full-time, 191 permanent part-time and seasonal and 12 interns.

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Dear Fellow Alaskans,

Forestry is key to Alaska's economic future and to more opportunities for Alaskans; and Alaska's timber industry is a renewable resource providing jobs and sustainable energy for our great state.

Job creation for Alaskans, and particularly for our young people, is an immediate benefit of forestry. Creation of the Southeast State Forest is a good start to developing a State-owned land base for timber harvesting and other multiple uses. This year, legislation passed to expand the State Forest land base.

Additionally, I was impressed by the enthusiasm and dedication of the next generation of firefighters who attended the Wildland Fire Academy in Tok last summer. Whether firefighting, performing fuels mitigation, or becoming future leaders in their communities, these men and women are part of the future of forestry.

Willdland fire protection efforts bring additional benefits as wood fuels removed while creating fire breaks can be used in biomass boilers. Biomass development projects are planned, under construction, and currently operating in communities ranging from Tok to the Kenai Peninsula to Southeast Alaska. Funding assistance from Alaska Energy Authority grants, combined with biomass availability and expertise from the Division of Forestry, is supporting local and private efforts that are culminating in the use of wood biomass boilers to heat schools and public facilities..

This annual report highlights many of the positive, effective collaborations occurring between the Division of Forestry, Alaska Native corporations, and rural and urban communities, which are creating opportunities for forest resource development, responsible forest management, job creation, and mitigating energy costs.

I firmly believe that the future of Alaska's forests depends on a dedicated State Forest land base, sustainable forest management, multiple use opportunities, and care for clean water and fish and wildlife habitat. I join you in taking pride in our forests and look forward to working with you as we engage in creating a bright, secure future for all Alaskans.

Best regards,

faruell

Sean Parnell Governor

STATE FORESTER'S COMMENTS

As the door swung open for the combustion chamber on the new woody biomass boiler in the Gateway School District in Tok, I took a step back to get a better look. I was attending the boiler dedication ceremony in January and the red hot combustion chamber of the unit was glowing yellow and orange as the chip like fuel was automatically augured into the fire box from the huge fuel storage pit in the same building.

The wood fuel, called "hog" fuel was derived from hazard fuel reduction treatments in the community as part of a strategy crafted by the Communities Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). The goal is to reduce risk from wildland fire to the town by removing dangerous stands of trees (fuel) from close proximity to buildings and other important infrastructure. If you juxtapose my description of the combustion chamber with a mental picture of the flames, heat and smoke of a wildland fire, it won't be too difficult to imagine the many benefits our society accrues from the former situation when compared to the later.

Even more importantly, this project has been an excellent example of how many organizations, businesses, individuals and government agencies worked together to solve persistent social problems that affects many of our Alaskan communities. This project creates opportunities and educates both youth and adults about resource development and the dialog that is necessary to achieve a common objective despite differences of opinion. It also demonstrates how necessary it is to have local champions and leaders who will take ownership of a project and provide the push to keep the rest of us focused on an outcome. This local commitment is a key aspect to sustaining the project once the flash and hype of the initial success has passed. The hard work of implementing, monitoring and adjusting the plan sets in and new challenges will need to be confronted and resolved.

We can all learn from this community's experience and apply this type of proactive thinking and action to our own situations. As a natural resource management organization how do we stay focused on our two key activities; fire and forest management? For the lay person these objectives might seem counter intuitive, one harms or destroys the other. As a professional, we know the complexities and interdependence that exist between these two activities and the need to step back and see how the system functions as a whole. In the fire world this might be referred to as situational awareness. Often it is convenient or easy to point out the differences between programs and to focus on the activity most dear to our own experience and direct professional interests. It's much more difficult to look at the bigger picture and to understand how our Division fits into this matrix of resource development and management.

Let's step back for a moment and take a look at the range of activities we are involved in: economic development, pubic safety, fire and natural resource education, forest stewardship, urban forestry, policy development at the state and national levels, financial and administrative support, invasive species, forest practices on

private and public lands, enforcement of fire and forestry statutes, infrastructure development, access to public lands, forest management planning, biomass and rural energy development, rural employment opportunities, internships, aviation operations and management, Emergency Fire Fighter (EFF) training, fire crew



management, fire equipment refurbishment, Volunteer Fire Departments (VFD) support, Type I and II incident management teams, grants and funding for communities, reforestation and precommercial thinning, timber sale layout and administration, fire management planning, forest inventory, Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping and support, Board of Forestry, Citizen Advisory Committee, public process, initial attack dispatching, logistical support for fires and a score of other activities. The list is long and not complete, but I feel it illustrates well the range of activities in the Division.

It also demonstrates the numerous places the fire and forestry programs overlap with each other. We often share staff and their talents across program lines to accomplish our work, be it the suppression of a fire or the layout of a timber sale unit. As we develop additional woody biomass projects around the state, the opportunity to work closely together will grow and we need to be ready to take advantage of the situation.

We are a large and complex organization that has multiple missions to accomplish and through the course of the year, the priorities change for the various tasks. The challenge for each of us is to be as efficient and cost effective in our direct spheres of influence as we can be, while keeping the bigger picture in mind. Critical thinking and sound decisions at all levels of the organization lead to major accomplishments and initiatives like the Tok biomass and fuels mitigation projects. The Division can be proud of its role in developing projects like these across the state and I look forward to working with you to continue meeting the needs of Alaska and its citizens.

Regards,

John "Chris" Maisch State Forester

2010 AT A GLANCE

Forest Resources

In FY 2010, DOF:

- Sold 12.5 million board feet of timber in 69 sales to 52 purchasers statewide
- Issued 1,831 personal use wood permits, helping to offset high fuel costs in rural areas. This was more than a 26-fold increase in permitting since FY05
- Completed updated forest inventory on state lands for Copper River Basin and made substantive progress towards updated inventories for Tanana Valley State Forest and State lands in Mat-Su
- Distributed over \$1.4 million in federal stimulus funds received in FY 2009 for forest health and restoration work on State and Native Corporation lands in southeast Alaska
- Expanded work with the USFS to design and offer more timber in economically feasible timber sales from the Tongass National Forest
- Conducted 229 inspections on private, state, and other
 public timber operations, and conducted 9 training
 sessions for timber operators and agency staff. As a result of
 these preventative activities, no enforcement actions were
 necessary in 2010
- Prepared a Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources and a
 Forest Resource Strategy as mandated by the 2008 Federal
 farm bill, qualifying the Division for continued federal
 cooperative forestry funding and helping the State establish
 priorities for these federally funded programs
- Provided technical forestry assistance to 115 agencies and organizations through the forest stewardship, community forestry, forest health, and natural resources education programs. The Division assisted municipalities, boroughs, cities, military bases, Native corporations, utility companies, private businesses, media outlets, fire departments, schools and colleges, and state and federal agencies
- Worked with the Governor's office and the legislature to help establish the Southeast State Forest, Alaska's third State Forest.



Al Edgren, Delta Area Forester at the Delta Area Office. Photo Rick Rogers.

Notable Trends Impacting the Division's Forest Resource Program

- Continued high demand for timber sales and personal use permits from State lands driven primarily by increasing use of wood for energy
- Declining timber sale receipts due in part to the sale of lower value forest products (fuelwood)
- During the first three rounds of the Alaska Energy
 Authority alternative energy grants, \$13 million of State
 funds are committed to woody biomass energy projects.
 Many are in locations where the Division will play a
 significant role in providing wood fuel to these new biomass
 energy projects
- Increasing Forest Practices Act workload on private lands, reversing a declining trend noted in prior year
- A continued decline in federal timber sales available to remaining mills in Southeast Alaska in spite of significant efforts by the State administration to overcome obstacles to this critical timber supply situation
- Anticipated decline in federal funding for cooperative forestry programs and for compliance and monitoring work associated with Forest Practices



One of the 300 seedlings planted around two schools and a bike trail in Talkeetna in May. Photo Patricia Joyner.

Fire Management

- In cooperation with federal agencies and local fire departments, the Division of Forestry provided fire management services on 135 million acres of federal, state, municipal, private, and lands negotiated through agreements
- The number of acres burned was 1,125,419. The first fire started March 24th and by the end of April there had been 53 fires. Since records of "fires by the month" started being kept in 1996, that number has been surpassed twice; in 1997 with 67 fires and 1998 with 97 fires
- The Division contained 95.4% of fires in Critical/Full protection at 10 acres of less
- In 2010 the total number of fires statewide was 688. 330 of these fires were on State protected lands
- Since 2001, 2010 season was the 5th largest in acres burned and the second largest in number of fires
- The number of human caused fires decreased by 7%
- 13% of fires occurred in Limited/Modified areas and accounted for 82% of fires, allowing fire to play its natural role without compromising life or safety
- The first large extended fire response in State protection was the Eagle Trail Fire outside of Tok started on May 26 and was assigned an Alaskan Type 2 Incident Management Team. This fire burned 17,934 acres. The Delta Complex consisted of 5 fires and burned a total of 27,518 acres. This complex was assigned a Type 2 Incident Management Team from the Lower 48
- Interior Alaska experienced a very dry April and May with about half the normal amount of precipitation. This was followed by a near normal June statewide and a wet July in the interior. Persistent and heavy rain in the eastern interior in July washed out the "Top of The World" highway between Chicken and Eagle. Temperatures then climbed to a record of 91 degrees in Fairbanks on August 15th and near record high drought codes in the western Upper Yukon Valley by the end of August
- The Northwest Compact was used to mobilize Canadian resources from the Yukon Territories, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. This included 5 Bird Dogs, 3 Fire cats, 4 Ducks (CL-215s), 1 DC-6 Tanker and 1 Rappel Helicopter (B-212)
- The State of Alaska assisted the State of Oregon with a Lead Plane Module
- Assisted in supplementing personnel on two Type 2 incident management teams for deployment in Alaska
- 61 out of 71 Alaska Emergency Fire Fighting (EFF) Type
 II crews, primarily from rural villages, were deployed on fires
 throughout the state for an average of 1.77 assignments per
 crew. Fire assignments s resulted in close to 5 million dollars
 in wages for EFF
- 63 fire assignments were filled by Alaska Type II Initial Attack or Type I Hot Shot agency crews

- Lower 48 resources supplemented Alaska resources with 25 hot shot crews, 213 smokejumpers, 5 aerial supervision aircraft, 6 air tankers and 8 helicopters. Alaskan vendors filled 20 requests for helicopters
- An estimated 750 Alaskan vendors supported suppression efforts by providing supplies, meals, lodging and equipment
- Public and media demand for information was high due
 to the amount of fire activity and smoke in the interior and
 the Alaskan Interagency Coordination Center activated the
 Joint Information Center (JIC) to coordinate and support
 information outreach with Information Officers from
 Forestry, the BLM, US Forest Service and the Lower 48
- The Division administered Volunteer Fire Assistance Grants totaling \$196,395 enabling 26 fire departments around the state to train firefighters, purchase equipment and other firefighting supplies
- Purchased nine Type 6/7 engines to be deployed in Fairbanks, Kenai, Anchorage-Mat-Su, Tok, Valdez-Copper River and Delta
- The Division has a total of 16 Federal Excess Property vehicles that have been converted to fire engines for volunteer fire department use in communities throughout the state. Six additional engines were surplused and are now in the possession of local fire departments
- DOF provided Fireline Safety Refresher training to 1628 emergency firefighters from rural villages to be utilized on village EFF crews. 703 firefighters from structural fire departments statewide also received training
- The Division of Forestry conducted two firefighting training academies for 78 students from rural communities. The academies had financial assistance from the Department of Labor and financial and in-kind assistance from US Fish & Wildlife Service, Tanana Chiefs Conference, Doyon Limited Corporation, Doyon Foundation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Association of Village Council Presidents, University of Fairbanks, Hooper Bay Traditional Council and Nondalton Tribal Council. This centralized advanced firefighter training took place in Tok and McGrath. As a result, 37 students earned University of Alaska credits that can be applied towards a Fire Science degree
- Forestry conducted 187 fire prevention presentations to schools, civic groups, youth organizations, homeowners, contractors, hunting/fishing groups and others
- Provided three "Fire in Alaska workshops", training 47 educators, who in turn delivered the workshop to hundreds of students
- Completed three new Community Wildfire Protection Plans and eleven existing plans were updated.

FOREST RESOURCES AND PRACTICES

The Division of Forestry administers the Forest Resources and Practices Act (FRPA) on private, municipal, trust, and state lands. The division reviews notifications of timber harvests, conducts forest inspections, monitors compliance, provides training and public information, and when necessary, takes enforcement action.

The forest practices notification and review process does not require a permit before an activity begins. Rather, timber operators submit a Detailed Plan of Operations (DPO) to the Division of Forestry for review. The division then coordinates review of the plan with the Department of Fish and Game Habitat Division (DFG) and the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). When the review is complete, the operator may begin harvest operations. Timber operators usually submit notifications well in advance of beginning operations, and reviews are completed within 30 days.

At times, areas for which notifications have been submitted are not harvested within the one-year notification period. These areas require a renewal notice the following year before operations begin.

Activity Summary

Notifications and Inspections. The Division of Forestry received and reviewed 85 new DPOs and 27 renewals for private, municipal, and trust lands in 2010 (see page 8). New DPOs covered 26,829 acres and 122 miles of road. This represents an 85% increase in DPOs and almost 4 times the road miles compared with the previous year, due in large part to increased private land harvest activity in southern Southeast, Kodiak and Afognak Islands.

Four variation requests were received, continuing the declining trend from the decade setting high in 2008. Most requests were for harvesting trees within buffers on Afognak Island and Kodiak Island – requests totaled 174 trees.

The Division conducted 55 field inspections on private, municipal, and trust land this year, a 31% increase from 2009, reflecting the increase in road miles and acres notified.

Harvesting on state land continued statewide, and staff conducted 230 forest practices inspections on state land, from the same level as last year. As in 2009, there were no reforestation exemption requests in 2010.

Enforcement. No enforcement actions were taken in 2010, a testament to the diligence of the forest landowners and operators harvesting timber and the proactive preventative approach in implementing the program which includes operator and landowner training, and preoperational inspections.

Southeast Road Condition Survey. The Division will continue to work with ADF&G to survey conditions on forest roads on non-federal land in Southeast Alaska, although no field surveys were scheduled in 2010 due to lack of funding. The project focuses on older closed out logging operations. It is designed to evaluate how well the FRPA Best Management Practices have protected fish habitat and water quality and to determine whether there are any existing road-related problems with fish passage or water quality.

During 2010 GIS work was completed which mapped the cumulative non-federal forest road system, covering Southeast Alaska, to Cape Suckling. Through the mapping, it was determined 3,230 miles of forest roads have been built on State, private, University and Mental Health Trust lands. All located crossing structures and other important features were added to the GIS data set and are available to land owners, watershed groups and other cooperators.

From 2004 through 2009, the Division, with the help of ADF&G, surveyed 829 miles of road in 21 areas over fourteen different ownerships. In total, only 109 culverts installed in fish-bearing waters have been found and measured, of which 20 received low ratings indicating problems with fish passage.

The Division has received funding beginning in FY12, through the Sustainable Salmon Fund, to perform surveys on the Kenai Peninsula. ADF&G will continue to assist in these efforts.

Compliance Monitoring. During 2010, DOF conducted compliance monitoring on most FRPA and state timber sale inspections. The number of completed compliance monitoring score sheets increased from 2009, primarily due to an increase in timber harvest on private land. Overall, scores in all three regions were high, and increased from 2009. Statewide, 97% of the 2,105 individual BMPs rated scored >4.0 out of a perfect score of 5.

Training. Training for resource agency staff, landowners, and operators is essential to ensure effective implementation of the FRPA. In 2010, the Division provided a total of 9 training sessions, including informal "tailgate" training sessions in the field, and staff training.

Board of Forestry. The nine-member Board of Forestry advises the state of forest practices and provides a forum for discussion and resolution of forest management issues on state land. The board also reviews all proposed changes to the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act and its regulations. Board members are appointed by the governor for three-year terms and represent a variety of forestry-related interests. All board meetings include an opportunity for public comment.

In 2010, the board held hearings in Fairbanks, Tok, and Anchorage. Forest management issues in Southeast Alaska dominated Board discussion. The Board:

- Reviewed issues associated with Tongass National Forest management, including implementation of the Tongass Land Management Plan, operation of the Tongass Futures Roundtable, and the state Tongass Team
- Supported legislation to establish the Southeast State Forest
- Tracked federal legislation addressing forest land ownership, including Sealaska land entitlement legislation and a bill for a land exchange between the Mental Health Trust and the US Forest Service
- Raised concerns about the survival of the Southeast timber industry and recommendations for government action in their annual report to the Governor and a letter to the US Department of Agriculture.

Other main topics included:

- Forest practices budgets for the three resource agencies
- Wood energy development opportunities and regulatory issues, including a tour of wood biomass facilities in North Pole, Dry Creek, and Tok
- Issues regarding landslides and mass wasting associated with forest operations, including public safety and protection of fish habitat and water quality
- Forest management and forest planning on state land
- National litigation over National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting and forest roads
- Forest practices monitoring, including compliance monitoring, effectiveness monitoring, and road condition surveys
- Cooperative forestry program issues, including grant funding and the Statewide Assessment and Strategy.



Board of Forestry, left to right: Mark Vinsel, Jeff Foley, Erin McLarnon, Chris Maisch, Eric Nichols, Matt Cronin, Rob Bosworth. Photo Rick Rogers.

FRPA Landslides and Mass Wasting. In Spring 2010, the Board of Forestry concluded its review of scoping information on the potential for landslides associated with forest management activities, and risks to public safety. The Board decided not to request expanded authority to address public safety issues under the Forest Resources & Practices Act. They noted the localized nature of public safety risks and the opportunity for local governments to address these issues under Title 29. However, the Board did direct the Division to reconvene the Landslide Science and Technical Committee to review and recommend updates to FRPA best management practices (BMPs) for landslides and mass wasting. The Board wanted to ensure that practices meet the FRPA mandate to prevent or minimize significant adverse effects of mass wasting on fish habitat and water quality.

Committee members included state and federal scientists with expertise in soils, hydrology, geology, road engineering, fish habitat, water quality, and FRPA implementation, and a private sector expert in helicopter harvesting.

The Committee updated and expanded the landslide bibliography to include information on landslide effects on fish habitat, effects of forest practices on landslide risk, links between soil disturbance and slope stability, and techniques for assessing landslide risk. It also identified training needs, provided definitions for key terms relevant to landslides and mass wasting, and developed indicators for determining when saturated soil conditions exist on slopes.

The Committee recommended several additions or changes to strengthen the BMPs that would:

- Direct operators to minimize disturbance to soils, understory vegetation, stumps, and root systems in cable-yarding operations
- Direct operators to consider partial cuts, helicopter yarding, retention areas, or other techniques designed to minimize disturbance to soils, understory vegetation, stumps and root systems when planning harvest units on unstable slopes or slide-prone areas
- Require prior notice to DOF for use of tracked or wheeled harvest systems on unstable slopes or slide-prone areas
- Prohibit blasting during saturated soil conditions on steep slopes, unstable slopes, or slide-prone areas.

In December 2010, the Board reviewed the recommendations and directed the Division to proceed to the next step – convening an Implementation Group to determine how to best implement the Science and Technical Committee's recommendations in a practical and effective manner on the ground. An Implementation Group would include representative of state resource agencies, forest landowners, operators, and other affected interests. The Committee recommendations do not require any statutory changes, but may mean regulatory updates.

Region	# of New Notifications (DPOs)			# of Notification Renewals		Harvest Acreage in New Notifications		Road Miles Notified			# of Inspections Conducted - DOF				
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Coastal															
SSE	27	32	61	27	35	24	18988	7752	17532	22.9	30	55	42	29	37
NSE	2	8	8	0	2	I	2	Ш	81	3 0	8 0	0 0	5	3	I
MatSu/SW	- 1	0	0	I	0	0	160			I	0	0	5	0	0
Kenai/Kodiak	12	6	15	6	6	2	2649	1894	7389	16	3	66	Ш	10	17
Coastal Total	42	46	84	34	43	27	22308	11504	26661	40	33	122	63	42	55
Northern															
Fair an b	k 0	s 0	I	0	0	0	0	0	-1	60	80	3	0	0	0
Delta	- 1	0	0	0	0	0	3	60	0	I	0	0	2	0	0
Tok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Cop R vep	i Ore	0 r	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	9	0	0
Northern Total	I	0	1	Ī	0	0	360	0	168	I	I	3	11	0	0
TOTAL	43	46	85	35	43	27	22668	11504	26829	41	33	124	74	42	55

Region		f Variat ests Rec			ariation eviewed			A Notic ation Is		Acres Reviewed for Reforestation Exemptions		Acres Reviewed for Compliance with Reforestation Requirements			
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Coastal															
SSE	2	6	02	5	3 2	8	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MatSu SW /	- 1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenai/Kodiak	3	1	2	327	361	160	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	311	965
Coastal Total	30	Ш	4	872	583	174	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	311	965
Northern															
Fair n b	k Oa	s 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Delta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	00	0	0	7	Ю
Tok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cop R vep	i Ore	0 r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	78	0
TOTAL	30	Ш	4	872	583	174	0	1	0	40	0	0	0	389	965

^{*}Variation trees reviewed covers all trees inspected on site in site-specific variations. This includes trees approved or denied for harvest, plus "other" trees, such as those that are withdrawn from the variation request or that are found to be outside the riparian buffer. It does not include trees harvested in small streamside zones under 11 AAC 95.240.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources

The Division prepared a Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources and a Forest Resource Strategy as mandated by the 2008 Federal farm bill, qualifying the Division for continued federal cooperative forestry funding and helping the State establish priorities for these federally funded programs. This assessment identified key issues and priority landscapes.

These issues include:

- Maintaining capacity to control and mitigate risks of wildfire
- Maintaining and expanding sustainable output of forest products
- Mitigating threats to forest health
- Maintaining and enhancing community benefits from forests
- Maintaining and expanding output of forest ecosystem services
- Cross cutting issues including: maintaining public support for forest management; the need for better data and information; maintaining fire and resource management capacity; and unique geographical, social and political challenges in Alaska.

The assessment will help guide delivery of forestry programs over the next five years and will serve to better align priorities of federally funded technical assistance programs with the State's priorities. The assessment is available at the DOF web page at http://forestry.alaska.gov/pdfs/2010AlaskaStatewideAssessment.pdf.

Technical Assistance Programs

In FY10, the Division of Forestry assisted 115 agencies, communities, fire departments, utilities, businesses, educational institutions, and non-profit organizations. The technical assistance services improve forest health, increase public and private benefits from private forest lands, reduce costs of meeting air and water quality standards, and provide affordable recreation opportunities close to people's homes. These programs have the potential to help increase forest management capacity in rural communities to meet growing demand for wood for energy in the face of skyrocketing energy costs.

In Alaska, these programs have been supported almost completely by federal funds which totaled \$800.0 million in FY10. Federal funds for these programs are declining, due in part to the increasing cost of fire suppression on federal lands, and national priorities that favor densely populated eastern states and diverge from Alaska's priorities.

The State continues to meet the need for technical assistance to the US Forest Service to re-establish a sufficient and credible timber sale program in SE Alaska. With the Governor's support, an FY08 increment and FY09 capital improvement project provided funding for DOF and ADF&G staff to help the

US Forest Service design economically-feasible timber sales to support the southeast timber industry.

Statewide Timber Inventory Update

Several inventory projects are in progress that are addressing the wood supply needs of existing, new and developing value added wood processing facilities. There is also an emerging focus to inventory biomass resources as numerous communities in Alaska are considering moving away from fuel oil and diversifying their energy sources. Wood resources that surround these areas are a logical choice to solve local energy problems in a long term sustainable way. There is a need for accurate inventory data to determine the viability of proposed biomass energy and wood processing facilities. Forest inventories help determine sustainable harvest levels and assist in evaluating the economics of wood utilization including identifying value added product niche markets. These projects promote DNR's mission of providing a sustained yield of forest products and provide data to plan and defend a valid timber sale program.

Two extensive inventory projects that are in progress are the update of the Tanana Valley State forest inventory and the first stand based inventory for Matanuska-Susitna Area forest lands. The Tanana Valley inventory update has been underway for several years and is now focused on identifying woodland, reproduction and non-forest vegetation which will complement the already revised poletimber and sawtimber delineated types. A report summarizing all existing data was completed in 2010. When the remaining woodland, reproduction and non-forest vegetation is classified the final report will be issued with the updated allowable harvest figures.

The Matanuska-Susitna inventory has been completed on roughly 60% of the forest classified state lands in the area. The remaining area will be classified and inventoried when suitable satellite imagery becomes available. Over 800,000 acres of forest land will be included in the final analysis. The data complements the recently completed Matanuska-Susitna Borough forest inventory. The two inventory projects now provide stand based timber volume data for much of the forest resources in this area.

The Division of Forestry has partnered with the Alaska Energy Authority to provide inventory data for communities applying for alternative wood energy grants. AEA is requesting and assisting in funding the inventories to ensure that the proposed wood energy projects are sustainable over the long term. Currently these communities include Glennallen, Kenny Lake, McGrath, Fort Yukon and Tok. In the Glennallen area the DOF has provided a detailed inventory which in part identifies accessible biomass resources and provides economic availability of sustainable biomass fuels at various working circles. For McGrath and Fort Yukon assistance in the form of automated vegetation classification was provided. An inventory project identifying accessible biomass resources in the Tok area is also being conducted which will provide information to the local

Timber Volume Offered and Sold in Commercial Sales by Fiscal Year Timber volume offered for sale (MBF): Includes new offerings, reoffers and sales available over-the-counter

Fiscal Year	Coastal Region Southeast	Coastal Region Southcentral	Northern Region	State Total	# Sales Offered Statewide
FY 01	5954	8568	17999	32521	98
FY 02	16655	3749	17756	38160	94
FY 03	9452	12470	15027	36949	105
FY 04	13564	21133	7653	42350	64
FY 05	21318	37929	17460	76706	101
FY 06	17335	37346	29233	83914	93
FY 07	30945	30228	21775	82948	85
FY 08	10567	4316	21990	36873	82
FY 09	5597	1451	26666	33714	104
FY 10	4626	2734	23662	30982	83

Ten-year record of timber volume sold (MBF)

Fiscal Year	Coastal Region Southeast	Coastal Region Southcentral	Northern Region	State Total	# of Sales Statewide
FY 01	954	1857	6064	8875	60
FY 02	11340	1333	4207	16880	56
FY 03	4145	9779	4813	18737	68
FY 04	8064	957	2708	11729	50
FY 05	16003	4564	5594	26161	76
FY 06	10777	1703	12478	24959	63
FY 07	24437	30110	6420	60967	65
FY 08	4059	4316	7163	15538	67
FY 09	5597	1451	11036	18084	91
FY 10	4626	2460	5445	12531	69

Timber Program Revenue by Fiscal Year (in thousand dollars)								
Fiscal Year	Revenues							
FY 01	370.2							
FY 02	454.1							
FY 03	475.9							
FY 04	660.3							
FY 05	834.5							
FY 06	502.5							
FY 07	661.9							
FY 08	1260.5							
FY 09	617.0							
FY 10	521.9							

Note: Timber program revenue is primarily from timber sales; approx. 2% of the revenue comes from other sources, including log brands, seedlings, retained damages and document fees.

Number of Personal Use Permits									
	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10						
Coastal Region	135	239	759						
Northern Region	1045	1608	1072						
STATEWIDE TOTAL	1180	1847	1831						

State Fiscal Year 2010 runs from July 2009 through June 2010.

Units of Measurement:

Board Foot (bf) = the unt used to measure lumber. One board foot equals one foot square by one inch thick.

MBF = thousand board feet

MMBF = million board feet

utility as it prepares to determine the suitability of biomass use.

Future inventory projects will continue with AEA as more communities propose alternative wood energy projects through AEA's grant process. Other inventories on the horizon include an update to the Haines State Forest inventory and a first time stand based inventory on state forest classified lands in the Kenai Area.

Coastal Region

The timber industry in the Coastal Region continues to struggle, based primarily on long term timber supply concerns, higher logging costs, transportation costs and fuel costs, which increase the difficulty in competing in national and world markets. The lack of Forest Service timber in the southeast continues to be a matter of high concern, both for the short term and long term needs of the local timber industry. By the end of 2010, another mid-sized mill in the southeast shut down, leaving only one mid sized mill in the southeast still operating. The dead spruce on the Kenai Peninsula continues to deteriorate, with no value for lumber production or chip production.

The long term demand for State timber continues to be high in the southeast and the Division has worked hard to meet those demands. The one remaining mid sized mill, Viking Lumber in Klawock, continues to log State timber and had enough volume for 2010. Due to fiber supply issues that mill predicts for 2011 and 2012, the Southern Southeast Area office has been preparing additional timber sales to fill that mill's fiber needs when they occur in 2011 and 2012.

Pacific Log and Lumber, a mid sized mill located in Ketchikan, stopped operating in 2010 and closed their manufacturing plant at the end of the year. The lack of a



Mike Curran, Coastal Region Forester, aka "Biomass Forester," in the chips. Photo Rick Rogers.

reliable, long term timber supply and higher logging costs were the primary reasons for closing down their operation. Most of their manufacturing plant has been disbanded and sold. They have offered to sublet their mill site, but have not generated any interest.

High fuel prices have increased interest in alternative energy, such as pellet mills, ethanol plants, and co-generation plants. Private sector companies are exploring possibilities of commercial operations on Prince of Wales Island, Haines, Kenai Peninsula, and the Mat-Su area, thus increasing the potential demand for State timber. Commercial operations such as these are focusing on total fiber supply, rather than log volume and quality. These new industries would be a benefit to the local communities and help build an integrated timber industry. This would also increase the demand for State timber in areas that have had minimal harvest in past years. Demand for firewood has also increased, due to high fuel prices. Firewood permits can now be purchased on the Division's web site, which has made the permitting process a little easier. The Kenai/Kodiak Area and the Mat-Su Area are two of the areas where the demand is high. Foresters continue to lay out firewood areas, based on local demand.

Local communities throughout the Coastal Region continue to explore the feasibility of wood fired furnaces to heat their schools and/or office buildings, to help reduce high heating costs. The city of Craig has installed a chip furnace to heat their community swimming pool and their school. The city and Bureau of Haines has almost completed their feasibility study, as has Sitka and Talkeetna. The Coastal Region continues to provide technical assistance and expertise to these communities during their studies. If these studies become operational, then there will be a high demand to provide State timber to fuel these burners.

Timber Sales: Anchorage/Mat-Su Area. Sale administration has been active on six ongoing sales. Three timber sales are currently being advertised. Two of the sales are located in the Willar-Kash Block and one sale is located in the Houston Block. The old Tin Timber Sale and the old Copper Timber Sale are being broken into smaller timber sales that support the current smaller local market. Two of the three timber sales offered this year are from these old sales.

Personal use firewood demand continues to be a major challenge. Areas of access to state land are limited resulting in a shortage of areas for personal use firewood. The Mat-Su Borough has not put up any timber sales in over five years which has put pressure on the state to provide commercial timber for the local saw mills and commercial firewood processors. Information received from the Borough indicates there will be no change in the coming year. Housing starts are down in the Mat-Su Valley, so firewood is not available from land clearing for personal use or commercial firewood vendors. This has put more demand on the state to produce firewood for both personal and commercial markets.

Timber Sales: Kenai/Kodiak Area. The Kenai/Kodiak Area office conducted timber sale auctions in March and September. A total of six sales were offered and sold for a total of \$79,825.00. These sales encompassed a total of 421 acres with an estimated volume of 3.36 MMBF and an estimated 6,736 cords of wood.

Timber sale purchasers utilize the timber for the highest value they can recover. Most of the operators sell firewood during the winter months and operate small scale mills in the summer. Typical wood products include cabin kits, dimensional lumber, custom beams and construction cribbing.

Timber Sales: Northern Southeast Area. Timber operations on the Haines State Forest continue to focus on small timber sales to local operators for value added timber processing. Two larger sales are available for over the counter purchase but DOF has not seen any interest in them. The division sold five small-negotiated sales to local operators for a total volume of 132 MBF and generated \$ 2,014 for the state. The Division also administered Mental Health Trust sales with whom we have a cooperative agreement. These sales totaled 318 MBF and brought in \$11,613 to the Trust. This volume helped supply three to four local mill owners with material for processing. These mills cut and sell rough-cut green spruce lumber and construct log homes.

Firewood sales on the Haines State Forest continued at a high level this year with some operations exclusively selling firewood. Personal use harvesting of firewood also continued at a high level with people harvesting dead and downed wood from the forest.

Timber Sales: Southern Southeast Area.

Despite weak market conditions, demand for State timber continues. One mid-size mill continues to operate within the area along with numerous small mills.

In 2010, the Southern Southeast Area did not offer or sell any commercial timber sales. This is due in part to the anticipated shortfall of timber from other sources to mid-sized mills in 2012 and the need to exceed our annual allowable cut to meet the demand while remaining within our decadal average. In anticipation of the shortfall, area staff has completed the field work and has ready for sale 11,224 MBF of timber in two sale areas on Prince of Wales Island. It is anticipated that the two sales along with additional sale(s) of approximately 4,000 MBF will be offered under AS 38.05.118 in 2011 or 2012. In addition to mid-size sales, numerous small sales have been laid out in 2010 and will be offered for sale in 2011 under AS 38.05.115 and/or AS 38.05.123.

Prince of Wales Island. Viking Lumber Company completed the South Thorne Bay #2 Timber Sale (2,185 MBF) in 2010. The company is currently logging under a USFS contract but anticipates needing a significant amount of State timber in 2012.

Western Gold Cedar Products completed the Kasaan Closeout sale (419 MBF) in 2010 and has expressed interest in future timber sales of similar size or larger.

Thorne Bay Wood Products completed a good portion of the Acorn Sale (151 MBF) in 2010, the sale will be finished early 2011

The Controlled Kaos #1 sale (16 MBF) was purchased by a local mill operator in 2009 with the intent to harvest timber of a size that was considered non-merchantable during a prior adjacent timber sale. Due to unforeseen circumstances, harvest of this sale was extended from 2010 to 2011.

Gravina Island. No activity occurred on the Bostwick #1 Timber Sale in 2010. Approximately 1.5 miles of spur road is left to construct for the sale and 1,300 MBF of timber is left to harvest. The contract has expired and the purchaser, Pacific Log and Lumber, has dismantled their mill; the feasibility of reoffering the remaining volume is being explored.

Wrangell Island. Approximately 3,800 MBF of timber is left to log on the Eastern Passage sale and 1.5 miles of road is left to build. The original contract has expired and the feasibility of reoffering the remaining volume, possibly as an AS 38.05.120 sale is being explored.

Zarembo Island. The Zarembo Island Timber Sale (4,069 MBF) was purchased by Alcan Forest Products in 2009. This sale is composed of 175 acres of clear cut harvest with additional acreage available for selective harvest. Operations have yet to begin, but will need to be completed by January 2013.

Mental Health Trust Timber Sale Support. The Reimbursable Service Agreement (RSA) with the Trust Land Office was renewed for 2010. Under the agreement, Area staff administered two timber sale contracts for the Trust Land Office, partici-



ARRA Fuels Work in Kenai-Kodiak Area. Left to right: Dan White, Dan Weiz, Nick Adamson, Patrick Quiner and Steve Scales. Photo: Dan Weiz.

pated in the design of four other sale areas, developed portions of a stewardship plan for their Tolstoi tract, modified the pool of potential areas and associated maps for a land exchange with the USFS, and otherwise supported the TLO timber resource program in southern southeast as opportunity arose.

Beach Log Salvage and Log Brands. The Southern Southeast Area administers the Beach Log Salvage licensing program. This program provides a vehicle for commercial operators to recover lost sawlogs from the coastal waters of southeast Alaska and requires coordination with the USDA Forest Service and other upper tideland owners. The southeastern waters are divided into 56 salvage areas. Prices for timber are going up and more people are inquiring about salvage areas near communities or logging operations where transportation costs can be minimized. In 2010 we renewed five licenses and issued one new license; the areas were located along the coast of Gravina Island, Revillagigedo Island, Prince of Wales Island, and Kupreanof Island. In 2010, the Southern Southeast Office registered 2 new log brands and renewed 12 log brands.

Tongass Futures Roundtable. The Tongass Futures Roundtable (TFR) held meetings in Juneau (February), Kake (May), and Ketchikan (September) during 2010. The State of Alaska is represented by Chris Maisch (State Forester), and Kyle Moselle (alternate for the Commissioner of the Department of Fish & Game). During the February and May meetings, Chris Maisch provided information and updates regarding the creation of the Southeast State Forest and in September announced the Governor's signing of the State Forest bill in June at the Viking Lumber mill in Klawock.

At the January meeting, new United States Forest Service (USFS) Region 10 Forest Supervisor Beth Pendleton was introduced as the replacement for retired Forest Supervisor Denny Bschor. In Kake, Ms. Pendleton introduced the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Transition Framework concept; "The Framework will include a series of potential economic development actions to diversify the economy in Southeast Alaska by providing jobs around forest restoration, renewable energy, tourism and recreation, subsistence, and fisheries and mariculture. The letter also proposes a new approach to forest management on the Tongass National Forest that builds from the existing Tongass Land Management plan and will move timber harvesting into roaded, young growth areas and away from old-growth timber in roadless areas" (USDA May 25, 2010 press release). In September the USFS presented the 2010-2014 Five Year Vegetation Management Schedule as part of the Transition Framework program. The schedule incorporates all resource management projects with the traditional five year timber sale schedule.

State Tongass Team. The State Tongass Team is comprised of representatives from Departments and Divisions of the State of Alaska that conduct business with the USFS or who's interaction

with the USFS involves the Tongass National Forest. The Team meets monthly by audio conference to update each other regarding on-going projects. By sharing information the team hopes to increase support and improve coordination when multiple state agencies are involved in USFS projects or the USFS is involved with State projects. Based on State Tongass Team work, the State of Alaska now provides a single set of comments on USFS projects instead of each agency providing separate comments. During the first quarter of calendar year 2011, the Team will prepare comments on multiple USFS timber sale projects.

Tongass Economic Timber MOU. In 2010 the Division of Forestry continued its work with the USFS towards the development of economic timber sales on the Tongass National Forest. The intent of the program is to meet the Timber Goals and Objectives as outlined in the January 2008 Tongass National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (TLMP). The Plan includes the following objectives, "seek to provide an economic timber supply sufficient to meet the annual market demand for Tongass National Forest timber...", "provide 2 to 3 years supply of volume under contract to local mills and then establish shelf volume to maintain flexibility and stability in the sale program" and "review the timber sale program and work with the State and other partners to implement changes that will keep an "economic timber" perspective throughout the process...". The definition of "economic timber" as written in the Forest Plan is, "Economic timber is defined as a sale of timber wherein the average purchaser can meet all contractual obligations, harvest and transport the timber to the purchaser's site, and have a reasonable certainty of realizing a profit from the sale". It should be noted that the State of Alaska Division of Forestry helped in the writing of that definition while working as a cooperating agency during the development of the Forest Plan.

The Division continued to fund an ADF&G Habitat Biologist position to work on Tongass related issues and also funded a short-term position with DNR Mining, Land and Water to complete work under a reciprocal easement agreement with the USFS. Funding for these positions came from the Tongass Capital Improvement Project that DOF administers. The Division also provided funding to cover costs associated with the State Tongass Team and the travel expenses of the State Forester when travel involves the Tongass National Forest.

DOF continued work with the USFS on timber sale projects such as Central Kupreanof, Tonka, Wrangell Island, and Big Thorne. Forest management projects involving young growth including Spit Point, Carroll Inlet, Ocean Boulevard, and Kosciusko Island. The development of integrated resource management plans including the greater Staney Creek watershed area on the Thorne Bay Ranger District and the False Island area on the Sitka Ranger District.

During meetings scattered over the first three quarters of the year, DOF worked with the USFS on developing the USFS

2010-2014 Five Year Vegetation Plan. The USFS combined five different resource management schedules into one plan. The resource areas include young-growth timber sales, wildlife restoration, watershed restoration, precommercial thinning, and the traditional forest timber sale schedule. Part of the process included working with several conservation groups to incorporate their viewpoints in hopes of developing a less contentious schedule of proposed work. This vegetation management plan was presented to the Tongass Futures Roundtable in September, 2010. The State of Alaska chose not to support the plan as presented when the traditional timber sale schedule was limited to roaded land base. The decision to stay within the roaded land base comes from a memorandum issued by the Secretary of Agriculture in May 2010 which reserved "to the Secretary the decision making authority over the construction and reconstruction of roads and the cutting, sale, or removal of timber in inventoried roadless areas on certain lands administered by the Forest Service" (Secretary's Memorandum 1042-155).

The Division of Forestry is working in conjunction with DNRs Mining, Land, & Water and Coastal and Ocean Management, ADF&G, USFS and the Gate 3 Committee on several long-term projects that will benefit forestry management on both private and public lands in Southeast. Two projects involved the development of general permits with Mining, Land, & Water; one for a system of temporary log storage areas located throughout southeast, the other is for the use of State tidelands for short term forestry projects that do not involve the placement of wood into navigable waters. The Gate 3 Committee requested that the USFS allow timber sale purchasers to mark timber to be harvested on a selective cut prescription via helicopter. The USFS agreed to allow purchaser marking on a portion of one unit within the Slake Timber Sale. If the trial marking proves successful, this method of marking will reduce



Devaney Plentovich and Mark Eliot, Northern Region Forester. Photo: Rick Rogers.

the time and workforce needed to prepare USFS timber sales in the future. In September, the USFS sold the second large timber sale, Slake, to come from the Logjam Timber Sale Project Environmental Impact Statement. The timber sale sold for an estimated scaled stumpage value of \$1.3 million dollars. Logjam was the first project DOF collaborated with the USFS on from start to finish.

Northern Region

Area offices throughout the Northern Region have seen an increase in the demand for forest products this year and have worked diligently to meet that demand. Maintaining a sustainable supply of timber to support the forest industry in the region is critically important and has once again been a focus.

High fuel oil prices have influenced the firewood harvest throughout the Region, both for personal use and through the development of commercial timber sales. This demand continues to keep the staff busy at all of the Area Offices. Outreach to the communities has also been ongoing concerning the benefits of burning dry, well-seasoned wood compared to burning freshly harvested green wood. The Cities of Fairbanks and North Pole continue to face scrutiny from the federal Environmental Protection Agency for high levels of particulate matter related to winter wood burning. Formed in the fall of 2009, the "Fairbanks Area Wood Smoke Local Action Coalition" is working to find a solution to the air quality issue in lieu of government regulation.

Two projects that have been in development for the last few years have been completed and are now operational in Tok and in Fairbanks. Heat produced from woody biomass became a reality at the Tok School this fall when the Alaska Gateway School District began operation of the Tok School wood-fired boiler. The boiler utilizes woody biomass to produce heat for the school and stands to displace approximately 65,000 gallons of diesel fuel oil. Eventually the school district hopes to install a steam powered engine to utilize some of the heat generated by the wood-fired boiler to produce electricity and thus make the school self-reliant. The Delta/Greely School District is still on schedule with the installation of a wood-fired boiler at Delta High School and that system should be operational in the fall of 2011. Additional interest is being expressed throughout the interior and a continued working relationship with the Alaska Energy Authority is critical to the success of these projects.

Superior Pellet Fuels began production of wood pellets in September. Located between Fairbanks and North Pole the facility operates three days per week and produces 300 tons of pellets in that time, based on demand. Maximum production is estimated to be 35,000 tons/year at full capacity.

Timber Sales: Delta Area. There were 27 active commercial timber sales during 2010. Harvest activities continued in the 2004 burn area meeting the demand for firewood. The Delta Area sold 10 new timber sales for a total of 1.9 million board feet. Sawlog size timber sales saw an increase with the salvage of trees burned during the Gilles Creek fire in 2010. 12 million board feet of commercial timber was burned in the fire. Local contractors have purchased 1 million board feet of burned trees. An additional 1 million feet will be offered in early 2011. Additional sales are expected in the future.

Firewood continues to be in high demand. The community of Delta consumes approximately 5000 cords of firewood annually. Approximately 4000 cord are harvested from State land through personal use or commercial sales. The balance comes from private land. Continued high firewood prices in Fairbanks has fueled a market for commercial delivery of firewood. Local contractors are delivering wood north during the winter months.

Dry Creek/Logging and Milling have invested in a chip van. The van will be used to haul wood fuel to the Delta school and other bulk deliveries. They have hauled chips to Superior Pellet in Fairbanks on an experimental basis. They continue to produce kiln dry custom cut house log packages, pellets, dimensional lumber, tongue and groove decking and flooring, log siding and trim for commercial and residential construction.

Granite Mountain Lumber owned and operated by Joe Chapman has provided the community with a dependable supply of dry firewood. He mills custom cut house logs, dimensional lumber, and cants for pipeline dunnage. Joe also delivers firewood to Fairbanks.

Forest biomass is a new market opportunity. Delta Area sold its first biomass sale to Dry Creek/Logging and Milling. The 80 acre sale is just across the Delta River and will provide biomass for the Delta School. A short haul distance improves the economics of hauling wood for the school. This is the first step to ensure a constant fuel supply is available for heating the school. Future sales are planned for the area.

Installation of the biomass boiler for the Delta school is still on schedule. The engineering was completed by Coffman Engineering and the construction contract has been awarded to Stanton Construction. Both of these businesses are from Alaska. Construction will begin in the spring of 2011. Operation of the boiler will begin in the fall of 2011. The School District and the community are excited to see this project materialize.

Tree planting continued this year with the planting of 20,000 seedlings. Most of the harvest areas are regenerated with natural seeding; however, spot planting is utilized to fill in the gaps. Wildland Fire and Resource Technicians assisted in the planting effort.



Tok Rotochopper working on biomass. Photo: Rick Rogers.

Mike Reggear was hired as the Resource Forester for the Delta Area following the retirement of Steve Joslin. His primary mission has been layout and preparing contracts for the Gilles Creek Fire salvage. Mike comes from Idaho and has a background as a private businessman in the forest industry and private enterprise in forest management.

Timber Sales: Fairbanks Area. For calendar year 2010, the Fairbanks Area sold seventeen (17) timber sales, amounting to 3.6 million board feet of timber, decrease of 2.3 MMBF from last year.

Eighty-two active timber sales were under contract and included road construction valued at \$364,199. Commercial firewood sales saw record growth.

Fifteen FLUPs are under internal review and comment. These proposed sales will be sent for agency and public review this winter in time for the spring 2011 auction.

Firewood was selling for \$250 to \$300 per cord in 2010. Personal use permits decreased from 695 for 2,540 cords in 2009 to 685 permits for 2,434 cords, a decrease of 4% in 2010. The commercial and personal firewood program provides fuel wood to nearly 2,000 households in Fairbanks meeting a critical energy need. The public firewood program was cut in 2004. A greatly reduced public program has been maintained but the impacts of public unauthorized cutting are increasing.

Superior Pellet Fuels uses sawmill waste, land clearing and spruce and hardwoods from the Tanana Valley State Forest. The

company is currently working with state forestry and local harvesters to find a consistent wood supply for the plant. Currently three Fairbanks Logging/Timber Harvest business are supplying the pellet mill with raw material.

Timber Sales: Tok Area. Fuel oil in the Tok area is expensive once again with the direct result of intense demand for firewood from State lands. An estimated 95% of residents in the upper Tanana burn wood to partially or completely heat their homes through the brutal interior winter months. Developing access into new areas for harvesting firewood is becoming critically difficult. Bundled firewood from Tok is being sold in retail stores in Fairbanks by Mountains Edge logging of Tok. The demand for the highly valued fire killed salvage wood is good and growing.

The Tok River Moose Habitat Sale is a green timber sale consisting of 3 Blocks, 51 harvest units, 880 acres with estimated volumes of 6680 MBF sawtimber, 6110 CCF firewood and biomass. The sales has been providing sawlogs to Youngs Timber and George Pine Sawmills. The sale is also providing a significant amount of firewood to the firewood processors and will provide biomass to the Tok School, achieving near 100% utilization of all timber. This was the third year of the sale which is expected to provide timber to the local market for the next 5 years. The sale has been a long term project with Alaska Fish and Wildlife to study and enhance habitat.

10 small fires killed salvage sales from 1990, 2004, and 2005 were sold last year providing wood to the local Eastern Interior.

George Pine of Pines Sawmill has been in operation in Tok for over 40 years. George used to harvest the timber and mill it into various products from milled house logs to dimensional lumber. Now in his late 70's, he has sold his harvest operation but continues to operate his sawmill every summer. He employees



Ray Kraemer, McGrath Area Forester and Lisa Burns, Mat-Su Admin Asst. Photo Dean Brown.

several people each summer and has had a significant impact on the Tok economy over the last 40 years. Most all of his wood has come from timber sales off of state land.

Youngs Timber, Inc. has recently received financing for a new Overhead end dog scrag mill specifically built for small diameter wood. This is a significant investment for a small timber business in interior Alaska. Joe Young plans to continue supplying 4x4 for the north slope oil fields. Joe employs up to 10 people throughout the year from his harvest and milling operations. Most all of the wood Youngs timber harvest comes from state land in the Tok Area.

Complete utilization of our timber sales and fuel reduction projects will now be realized by the start of the Tok School Wood Energy project. The small diameter trees, branches, tops and cull logs will be fully utilized, being ground into chips to feed the modern wood fired boiler. Tok Forestry worked with the local businesses, community groups and the Gateway School

Firewood Statistics

Figure 1.

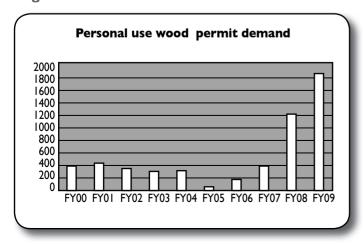
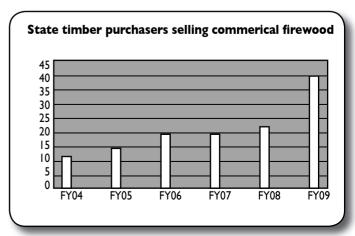


Figure 2.



district over the last three years to bring the project online. This project has created many jobs during the construction phase and will continue through the next 30 years helping to improve the economic viability of the Tok Community by keeping the energy dollars local.

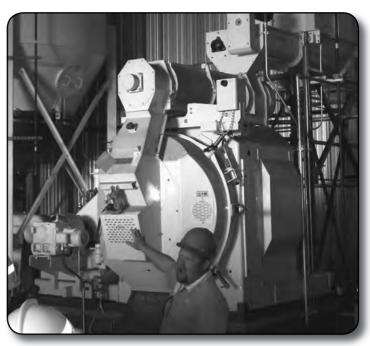
The local utility Alaska Power and Telephone has been working on a feasibility study of a combined heat and power (CHP) project in Tok that would generate 2 megawatts of electricity and heat for core Tok businesses. The economic and forest resource development implications could be very significant for eastern interior Alaska with this project. More work has to be completed to fully know the feasibility of this proposed project.

Tok Forestry is continuing work on a research project with the University of Alaska-Fairbanks School of Natural Resources and Agricultural Sciences and the USDA Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station to determine the biomass of Alaska's Interior forest. The results thus far indicate substantially more biomass in traditionally non commercial timber stands than previously thought. This work is critical to the overall development of woody biomass projects from our forest around the state to determine the overall feasibility of these projects.

Timber Sales: Valdez/Copper River Area. Copper River timber resources continue to be of interest to private industry. For the fourth year in a row requests for commercial firewood sales on State lands has increased. Six new sales were sold this year consisting primarily of beetle killed and infested trees that offer high quality firewood and marketable sawlogs. Current pricing for firewood has exceeded the value of sawlogs, making these small sales very attractive to local operators. These sales have helped create many new jobs and supply much needed firewood to the local community to offset very high fuel oil prices.



Alaska Board of Forestry visiting the Alaska Gateway School District's wood-fired boiler at the Tok school which is turning a liability into an asset. Small diameter white and black spruce that pose a fire risk to the community are being used to heat the school. Left to right, Rob Bosworth, Erin McLarnon, Chris Maisch (State Forester and Chair), Wayne Nicholls, Mathew Cronin, Eric Nichols, Jeff Foley and Mark Vinsel. Photo Rick Rogers.



Carl Schumacher, General Manager of Superior Pellet Fuels at the new manufacturing facility in North Pole which is producing residential and commercial densified wood pellets from sawmill waste and hardwoods harvested from the Tanana Valley State Forest. Photo Rick Rogers.

Local native corporations continue to consider potential biomass markets and for some time now have stopped timber harvesting on their lands. With this large land base removed from harvesting and record high fuel oil prices, state timber that previously looked too expensive to log is now being considered a viable option.

Offering accessible personal use wood products remains a high priority for the area office. Rural residents rely on firewood to heat their homes and hundreds of local people annually participate in this program. It is estimated that 75% of the home owners in the Copper River Basin rely on wood as their primary or secondary heat source. Woodlots in the Copper River Area are maintained from our coastal communities of Cordova and Valdez to as far north as Gulkana. This year, to help meet the ever increasing demand for wood, 200 additional acres were made available for harvesting. Increased pressure on state land for this program has continued to rise with the closing of all Ahtna Corporation lands to non shareholder wood cutting. Locating wood on State lands near populated areas and then developing access into these areas in a cost effective manner remains an ongoing challenge to this program.

Emerging Biomass Demand

The trend noted over the past two years towards increased use of woody biomass to meet energy needs for residential and commercial facilities continues. Rising fossil fuel costs combined with State investment of \$13 million in woody biomass renewable energy projects have increased demand for fuelwood statewide. Several new commercial scale facilities are now operational, many of which have significant reliance on state forest resources for feedstock.

Requests for personal use permits (Figure 1, page 16), the number of commercial operators purchasing timber sales for fuelwood (Figure 2, page 16), industry interest in wood pellet and chip production, and community proposals for woodheated facilities are all at unprecedented levels. In much of southcentral and interior Alaska, the state is the major forest owner, but state forest land is often inaccessible.

DOF is working to increase the supply of firewood from state land while ensuring that state forests are managed sustainably for the full range of public forest resources. Harvesting for personal use is particularly challenging, because permits don't cover the costs of reforestation, road construction, or road maintenance.

The Division of Forestry is addressing demand and management issues by:

- Providing commercial firewood sales that can help create access to personal use harvest areas
- Seeking capital funding for road access construction to improve personal use and commercial fuelwood availability
- Accelerating layout of personal use firewood areas
- Deploying a newly developed on-line personal use firewood permit system
- Expanding website information on firewood harvesting and use
- Cooperating with other landowners to make fuelwood available in areas where there is little state forest land
- Collaborating with the Alaska Energy Authority regarding forest inventory and management implications of biomass project deployment.



Interior Raw Fuel loading in Tok for biomass boiler. Photo Rick Rogers.

Reforestation

Regeneration of harvested or naturally disturbed areas is an essential part of forest management on state land. To achieve a sustained yield of wood fiber from forestland, the Division collects cones for seed extraction, contracts for seedling production, and plants seedlings to improve reforestation. The Division of Forestry also cooperates with research organizations to enhance reforestation and forest productivity in Alaska.

This year reforestation on state lands comprised 74,150 seedlings planted on 186 acres and 127 acres scarified for natural regeneration. On State Forest lands in Southeast, 531 were pre-commercial thinned and 5 acres pruned. Alaska Native Corporations reported 7,056 acres pre-commercial thinned and 914 acre pruned.

The Division of Forestry has been collecting and storing seed for over 25 years. Tree seed is cleaned and stored by the DNR Division of Agriculture Plant Materials Center. Tree seed collections are used for reforestation of state lands, and sold for other reforestation operations. White spruce seed can be stored for over 20 years if properly treated. In 2010 approximately 70 bushels were collected on State Forest lands. Germination tests were performed on new seed lots and a sample of older seed lots.

In 2010, the Division of Forestry continued trials for regeneration techniques for wood biomass. In particular, poplar establishment by stem cuttings is being investigated. and community proposals for wood-heated facilities are all at unprecedented levels. In much of southcentral and interior Alaska, the state is the major forest owner, but state forest land is often inaccessible.



Hans Rinke, Kenai-Kodiak Area Forester with cones. Photo Rick Rogers.

Reforestation in 2010									
Location	Seedlings Planted	Acres Planted	Acres Scarified	Acres Thinned	Acres Pruned				
Fairbanks DOF	45,000	114							
Tok DOF			125						
Haines DOF	9,150	22		31	5				
Ketchikan DOF				500					
Kenai DOF			2		-				
Delta DOF	20,000	50			-				
AK Native Corps.				7056					
Land Trusts/Local Gov.				381	914				
TOTAL	74,150	186	127	7587	919				

ALASKA STATE FORESTS

About two percent of state land in Alaska is in two designated state forests. In 1982, the Alaska Legislature established the 286,208-acre Haines State Forest in southeast Alaska. The following year, the legislature created the 1.78 million-acre Tanana Valley State Forest in the Interior.

In addition to the two designated state forests, much of the state's public domain land is available for multiple use, including forest management. DNR manages the state forests for a sustained yield of many resources. The primary purpose is the production, use and replenishment of timber while perpetuating personal, commercial and other beneficial uses of resources through multiple use management.

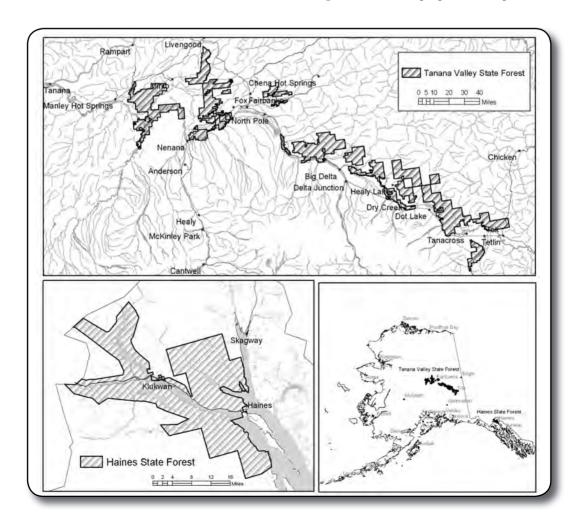
State forests provide fish and wildlife habitat, clean water, minerals, and oppportunities for recreation and tourism. The main difference between state forests and other areas set aside by the legislature is that state forests provide timber harvesting for commercial and personal use (AS 41.17.200) while allowing other beneficial uses in the forests.

A DNR management plan guides the use of each state forest. Plan guidelines determine how to manage different uses to complement each other.

Haines State Forest

Two contractors completed 13 acres of pruning in 2010. An additional 12 acres of pruning contracts are being worked on this winter. With the completion of these contracts 305 acres will have been pruned in the Haines State Forest since this program began in 2000. The pruning areas are the second growth stands that were harvested in the late 1960's and early 1970's. A local contractor prunes the branches from the base of the tree to 16 feet up. The larger diameter dominant trees are selected for pruning at a density of about 75 trees per acre. Through pruning we hope to provide clear or knot free lumber over the remainder of the 120-year rotation age, which will provide higher future values.

Pre-commercial thinning continued on the Forest with 31 acres completed in 2010. A total of 1,954 acres have been thinned since the program began in 1993. Thinning, by removing trees competing for sunlight, maintains the tremendous growth these stands are presently producing and will create larger trees in a shorter period. Thinning has the added benefit of maintaining browse species for moose. Additional prescriptions were implemented in 2002 in an attempt to provide release for the dominant trees but also to retain some of the smaller trees to provide for natural pruning of the future crop trees. Several areas are also not being thinned for the purpose of comparison and to provide



diversity. The stands where most of the thinning is occurring were harvested in the late 1960s and early 1970s and now average 60 to 65 feet tall with 10 to 13 inch diameters.

One of the 60-foot modular steel bridges from Icy Bay was installed over the Little Salmon River replacing a collapsed log stringer bridge. The other two modular bridges from Icy Bay are being repaired to be used on the State Forest as well.

Tanana Valley State Forest

The Tanana Valley State Forest's 1.81 million acres lie almost entirely within the Tanana River Basin, located in the east-central part of Alaska. The forest extends 265 miles, from near the Canadian border to Manley Hot Springs. It varies in elevation from 275 feet along the Tanana River to over 5,000 feet in the Alaska Range. The Tanana River flows for 200 miles through the forest. Almost 90 percent of the state forest (1.59 million acres) is forested, mostly with paper birch, quaking aspen, balsam poplar, black spruce, white spruce, and tamarack. About half of the Tanana Basin's productive forest land (1.1 million acres) is located within the state forest. About 85 percent of the forest is within 20 miles of a state highway.

The forest is open to mining, gravel extraction, oil and gas leasing, and grazing, although very little is done. Timber production is the major commercial activity. The Bonanza Creek Experimental Forest, a 12,400-acre area dedicated to forestry research, is also located within the state forest.

The Tanana Valley State Forest offers many recreational opportunities including hunting, fishing, trapping, camping, hiking, dog mushing, cross-country skiing, wildlife viewing, snow machining, gold panning, boating, and berry-picking.

The New Southeast State Forest

Governor Parnell signed legislation establishing the Southeast State Forest (SESF) on June 28, 2010. The Alaska Division of Forestry (DOF) will manage the new forest for a long-term timber supply and invest in pre-commercial thinning, while still allowing for a multitude of other uses on these lands. The SESF is Alaska's third State Forest. The Haines and Tanana Valley State Forests, were both established more than 25 years ago, The SESF is comprised of 20 parcels on or near Prince of Wales Island totaling just over 25,000 acres (see the map of the SESF on the back cover).

DOF will develop a SESF Forest Management Plan within three years. In the interim, the land will be managed under provisions of the Prince of Wales Island and Central/Southern Southeast Area Plans, which were updated in 2008 and 2000.

On January 14, 2011 Governor Parnell introduced a bill to add lands to the Southeast State Forest. 23 parcels totaling 23,181

acres have been identified as additional lands suitable for inclusion in the forest for long term forest management. Forestry by its nature is a long term enterprise and a dedicated land base is a cornerstone of long-term sustainable forest management to help support the economy of Southeast.

Forest Health Management

(The following excerpted narrative text, tables and other graphics describing forest insect and disease activity are a very brief summary of Alaska's 2010 forest health conditions compiled from a statewide aerial pest detection survey and forest health ground assessments conducted by state and federal forest health staff and other forestry agency cooperators. A report, "Forest Health Conditions in Alaska-2010" written by the U.S. Forest Service, State and Private Forestry, Forest Health Protection, Region 10, Alaska and DOF Forest Health Program staff, is currently in draft and will be published in 2011. An electronic version of the full report will be made available at DOF's and R10 FHP's web sites (see end of this Forest Health Report.)

DOF's cooperative forest damage survey program with the U.S. Forest Service, FHP staff continues to be a key component in the forest health protection strategy in Alaska, and includes both aerial and ground survey components. Aerial detection surveys in southeast, southcentral, and interior Alaska were prioritized by an informal pre-season survey of state, private, and federal forest users, and cover about 25-35% of the approximately 127 million forested acres in the state in a given year. Aerial detection mapping is an indispensable tool in documenting the location and extent of many active forest insect infestations and some disease damage.

Each year the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service's State & Private Forestry, Forest Health Protection (FHP) program, together with the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry (DOF), conducts annual statewide aerial detection surveys across all land ownerships. In 2010, staff and cooperators identified over 1,280,000 acres of forest damage from insects, disease, declines and selected abiotic agents on over 36.9 million acres surveyed. This acreage is close to two times more aerially-observed forest disturbance as compared to last year, with only a slight bump in overall area flown.

The aerially-recorded damage numbers recorded from the annual aerial detection surveys serve only as a sample of statewide conditions and generally do not represent the acres affected by pathogens, since many of the most destructive disease agents (i.e. wood decay fungi, root diseases, dwarf mistletoe, canker fungi, etc.) are not visible by aerial survey. Additional information regarding forest health provided by ground surveys and monitoring efforts is also included in the annual forest health protection report, complementing the aerial survey findings (refer to Information section at the end of this section). Forest Health Protection staff also continually work alongside many agency partners on invasive plant issues, including roadside and high-impact area surveys, public awareness campaigns, and general education efforts.

Table 1. 2010 forest insect and disease activity as detected during aerial surveys in Alaska by land ownership land agent. All values are in acres².

Agent/Damage Type	National Forest	Native	Other Federal	State & Private	Total Acres
Abiotic Causes ³	968	2274	2970	5807	12019
Alder Canker	817	8917	11537	229-6	44230
Alder Defoliation ⁴	635	24	244	6092	6995
Aspen Defoliation ⁴		1		1750	1750
Aspen Leaf Miner		108295	144395	200967	453658
Birch Defoliation ⁴		154	4295	28842	33290
Black-Headed Budworm		252		91	343
Cedar Decline Faders⁴	28666	630		1212	30507
Confier Defoliation	4408	4005	2187	2454	13053
Cottonwood Defoliation ⁴	178	4612	4027	5268	14085
Hardwood Defoliation	1	715	865	665	2245
Hemlock Canker	314	83		1	397
Hemlock Sawfly	6932	1236	110	824	9101
IPS and SPB ⁶		1550	470	178	2198
IPS Engraver Beetle	-	7866	11663	2071	21600
Large Aspen Tortix		1517	2088	4986	8592
Porcupine Damage	638	12		269	919
Spruce Aphid	20331	1543	5120	13686	40680
Spruce Beetle	1567	6648	56317	13452	77983
Spruce Needle Ruse	61	144	501	50	756
Willow Defoliation ⁴	178	231270	233900	97328	562675
Willow Dieback		37	199	489	725

- I Ownership derived from 2008 version of Land Status GIS coverage, State of Alaska, DNR/Land records Information Section. State & private lands include: state patented, tentatively approved, or other state acquired lands, and of patented disposed federal lands, municipal, or other private parcels.
- 2 Acre values are only relative to survey transects and do not represent the total possible area affected. The affected acreage is much more extensive then can be mapped. Table entries do not include many of the most destructive diseases (e.g., wood decays and dwarf mistletoe) which are not detectable in aerial surveys.
- 3 Damage acres from some types of animals and abiotic agents are also shown in this table. Acres recorded from abiotics include windthrow, freezing injury, flooding, snow slides and land slides
- 4 Significant contributors include leaf miners and leaf rollers for the respective host. Drought stress also directly caused reduced foliation or premature foliage loss.
- 5 Acres represent only spots where current faders (new infections) were noticed.
- 6 These acreage values are a cumulative effect from IPS engraver beetle (Ips perturbatus) and Spruce Bark Beetle (Dendroctonus rufipennis) working in tandem on the same stand of trees.

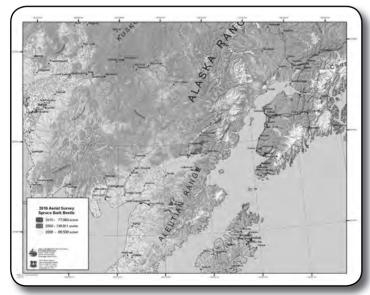
Insect and disease activity is commonly closely tied to weather conditions. In 2010, above-average temperatures were recorded throughout the high latitude regions of the Northern Hemisphere, most notably in Alaska and neighboring parts of Canada. (NOAA National Climatic Data Center, State of the Climate: Global Analysis for January to April. More information at: http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/global/).

Insects. Synchronization of defoliating insects (especially Geometrids) with bud-break of their host species may have contributed to the expansion of their populations. The success of these defoliator populations in part depends upon their synchrony with bud-break. In 2010 the combined land and ocean surface temperature for the January–April period was the warmest January–April period on record. July was 76% above normal in interior Alaska. Also there were very high

Table 2. Affected area (in thousands of acres) for each host group and damage type over the prior five years and a 10-year cumulative sum.								
Host Group/Damage Type ¹	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	10-Year Cumulative		
Alder Defoliation	10.7	10.0	0.7	3.4	7.0	55.4		
Alder Mortality	0.0	0.0	15.0	1.3	44.2	69.0		
Aspen Defoliation	509.5	796.0	218.7	310.8	464.0	3394.9		
Birch Defoliation	13.2	1.5	0.1	14.3	33.3	490.9		
Cottonwood Defoliation	24.6	11.5	13.2	11.2	14.1	131.9		
Hemlock Defoliation	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.6	9.1	15.6		
Hemlock Mortality	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.1	0.4	4.9		
Larch Defoliation ³	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	52.9		
Larch Mortality	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	39.6		
Spruce Defoliation	68.1	41.9	6.9	0.8	40.9	383.5		
Spruce Mortality	130.6	183.9	129.1	138.9	101.8	968.8		
Spruce/Hemlock Defoliation	1.5	10.3	2.8	1.1	0.3	82.5		
Spruce/Larch Defoliation	2.8	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	16.6		
Sub Alpine Fir Mortality	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7		
Willow Defoliation ³	50.7	92.7	76.8	139.7	562.7	1081.4		
Total Damage Acresthousands	814.9	1148.1	466.8	640.6	1277.8			
Total Acres Surveyed	32991	38365	36402	33571	36878			
Percent of Acres Surveyed Showing Damage	2.5	3.0	1.3	1.9	3.5			

I Summaries identify damage, mostly from insect agents. Foliar disease agents contribute to the totals for spruce defoliation, hemlock mortality and alder mortality. Damage agents such as fire, wind, flooding, slides and animal damage are not included. 2 The same stand can have active infestation for several years. The cumulative total is a union of all areas from 2001 through 2010 and does not double count acres.

3 Although these acreage sums are due to defoliating agents, a large portion of the affected area has resulted in mortality.



Dustin Wittwer, USFS/RIO/FHP.

temperatures in the interior much later in the summer than normal. Interior Alaska was 2°F above normal for September and 4°F above normal for October, 2010. Alaska's warm spring weather and extended fall season was likely responsible for an early bud-break creating close to ideal conditions for defoliators in 2010.

Leafblotch miner defoliation of willow increased dramatically in comparison to other insect pests when compared to 2009 surveys. Multiple years of defoliation in the same willows has resulted in noticeable branch mortality.

Aspen leaf miner is still affecting trees on a large number of acres, the second most

Alder Defoliation

Alder Defoliation Alder Leaf Roller Alder Sawfly

Alder Mortality

Alder Canker Alder Decline

Aspen Defoliation

Aspen Defoliation Aspen Leaf blight Aspen Leaf Miner Large Aspen Tortrix

Birch Defoliation

Birch Aphid
Birch Defoliation
Birch Leaf Miner

Birch Leaf Roller Spear-Marked Black Moth

Cottonwood Defoliation

Cottonwood Defoliation Cottonwood Leaf Beetle Cottonwood Leaf Miner Cottonwood Leaf Roller CWD and WID

Hemlock Defoliation

Hemlock Looper Hemlock Sawfly

Hemlock Mortality

Hemlock Canker Hemlock Mortality

Larch Defoliation

Larch Budmoth Larch Sawfly

Larch Mortality

Larch Beetle

Spruce Defoliation

Spruce Aphid
Spruce Broom Rust
Spruce Budworm
Spruce Defoliation
Spruce Needle Aphid
Spruce Needle Cast
Spruce Needle Rust
Spruce Mortality
IPS and SPB
Ips Engraver Beetle
SPB and CLB
Spruce Beetle

Spruce/Hemlock Defoliation

efoliation BHB/HSF

Black-Headed Budworm

Spruce/Larch Defoliation

Spruce/Larch Bud Moth

Sub Alpine Fir Mortality

Sub Alpine Fir Beetle

Willow Defoliation

Willow Defoliation
Willow Leaf Blotch Miner
Willow Rust



Spruce beetle damage at Upper Tazimina Lake in Lake Clark National Park. Photo: Ken Zogas, USFS/R10/FHP



Alder canker and sawfly damage on thin-leaf alder. Photo: Lori Winton, USFS/R I O/FHP

recorded acres of any insect pest. The extent of affected stands nearly matches the extent of Aspen in Alaska and the majority of Aspen stands are affected, many at high intensity. Spruce beetle continues to kill mostly white spruce with most of the activity in southwestern Alaska. There was a large increase in acres mapped in the Katmai National Park matched by an equally large decline of acres mapped in the Lake Iliamna region.

Over the last few years there has been a shift to lower leaf mining intensity of the birch leaf miners. Birch leaf edge miner has surpassed the once more aggressive amber-marked birch leaf miner in leaf mining intensity. An ongoing biological control project has introduced a parasitoid wasp that has exceeded 50% parasitism of the amber-marked birch leaf miner on release sites.

The bulk of northern spruce engraver beetle activity occurred along the main river drainages of the upper Yukon River basin in northeast Alaska. Wildfire smoke and weather patterns during the aerial survey prevented mapping the area between the Kantishna River and Kusokwim River, McGrath to Sleetmute. The greatest observed percent increase of defoliated trees between 2009 and 2010 can be attributed to spruce aphid-defoliated Sitka spruce. Good winter survival and warm spring temperatures allowed for the tremendous increase in aphid populations.

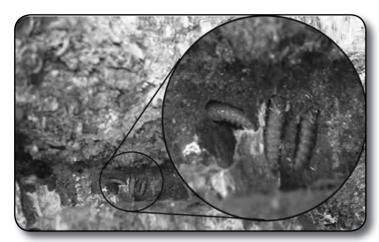
Diseases and Disorders. 2010 marked the first time that the aerial detection survey attempted to map alder canker, and it was detected as the fourth greatest damage agent for the year. Alder canker is now known to be common throughout most of Alaska including urban, rural, and remote areas of western, interior, and Southcentral Alaska. Significant canker damage could be seen from sea level up to about about 1500 feet in elevation. The disease was not limited to riparian areas; some patches were found more than 2 miles from the nearest stream. Alder canker occurs in descending order of damage on thin-leaf alder (Alnus tenufolia), green Siberian alder (A. fruticosa), and Sitka alder (A. sinuata), respectively. Although at least three species of sawfly can co-habit infected stems, the fungus that

causes the disease (Valsa melanodiscus) is capable of killing thin-leaf and Siberian alder alone. In thin-leaf alder stands, 58% loss of basal area in measured stands was due to canker. Whether the alder canker pathogen can also kill Sitka alder without a predisposing factor has not yet been evaluated.

Hemlock dwarf mistletoe causes growth loss, top-kill, and mortality on an estimated 1 million acres in Southeast Alaska as far north as Haines. Most of the damage is concentrated below 500 ft. elevation, above which the parasite is less common. Heavily infected trees have unique branch proliferations (brooms) that are associated with wildlife habitat. Stem decays (heart rots) are found in virtually every old-growth forest of coastal Alaska where they cause substantial volume losses. Both dwarf mistletoe and stem decays are primarily diseases of old forests that do not fluctuate much from year to year.

Yellow-cedar decline has been mapped on approximately 500,000 acres over the years across an extensive portion of Southeast Alaska, especially from western Chichagof and Baranof Islands to the Ketchikan area. The broad-scale spatial extent does not increase much from year to year, with the exception of the northern margin. In 2010, active yellow-cedar decline (reddish dying trees) nearly doubled from the previous year to about 30,000 acres. Most of these areas of dying trees and recent mortality were found on the outer coast of Chichagof Island, indicating an apparent northward spreading of cedar decline.

Selected Forest Health Project – An Exotic Pest New to Alaska: The Green Alder Sawfly. The green alder sawfly was first observed defoliating stands of thinleaf alder (Alnus incana ssp. tenuifolia) in 2005, but it was not until 2009 that the insect was positively identified by David Smith, Systematic Entomology Laboratory. Soon after this discovery, Forest Health Protection (FHP) produced and distributed a pest alert (available on-line at http://www.fs.fed. us/r10/spf/fhp) and other informational material on green alder sawfly. Although the timing of its arrival to Alaska is largely unknown, it has become established on the Kenai Peninsula,



Overwintering green alder saw fly larva burrowed into the dead wood of a branch. Photo: Steve Swenson, USFS/RIO/FHPa

Anchorage bowl, and the Matanuska-Susitna Valley, where it has caused moderate to severe defoliation for several years. Alerted by FHP outreach materials, pest survey crews have since found populations of green alder sawfly throughout the Pacific Northwest, including Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. In addition to stress from exotic and native defoliators, thinleaf, Sitka (A. sinuata), and green alder (A. fruticosa), are being actively attacked by a complex of stem and branch cankers that are causing large mortality across western North America (see Status of Diseases section for more information on alder canker in Alaska).

In Alaska, green alder sawfly appears to be the first alder-defoliating sawfly to emerge in the spring. Newly emerged adults were actively engaged in egg-laying as early as mid-May in temperatures as low as 16°C. At this time the leaves of thinleaf alder are beginning to flush. One to five eggs are laid on either the upper or lower leaf surface. Adults appear to be parthenogenetic, and single females may be able to lay up to 40 eggs across several leaves. Within two weeks, the new larvae emerge and begin feeding immediately. Most young larvae soon migrate to the lower leaf surface to feed and continue their development over the next several weeks. It is common to find several larvae feeding on the same leaf, and to find them feeding in concert with one or both of the other two major alder-defoliating sawflies in Alaska, the woolly and the striped alder sawfly. When development is complete, mature larvae drop to the ground and excavate a chamber 1-5 cm beneath the soil surface, or tunnel into woody material. The ability of the green alder sawfly to utilize woody material as overwintering habitat in addition to duff is exceptional amongst sawflies.

In both instances, larvae enter a pre-pupal state and overwinter in this condition. The following spring they pupate, and soon after, emerge as adults.

In 2010, FHP began comprehensively monitoring nine alder stands across South-central and Interior Alaska. Surveys in Alaska found green alder sawflies in every thinleaf alder stand surveyed adjacent to the road system throughout South-central



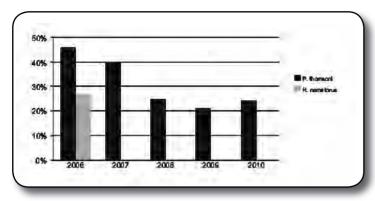
A green alder sawfly larva climbing a thinleaf alder stem. Photo: Roger Ruess, UAF

Alaska and the Kenai Peninsula, including four locations near Fairbanks. Green alder sawflies were not found during the aerial surveys in western Alaska or Kodiak. Populations in Southeast Alaska appear to be rather low where the major food plant is assumed to be red alder (A. rubra), as it is in British Columbia. The highest population density appeared to be focused around Kenai and Anchorage, where ocular estimates of defoliation reached 80% of the alder canopy. Although widespread throughout the Fairbanks area, population levels were extremely low, and there was little observable defoliation. This may be a result of the cold interior climate limiting population growth. Or the introduction of green alder sawfly to the Interior may be recent enough that there has not been sufficient time for populations to develop that are similar in size to those in Southcentral.

If defoliation and population levels observed on the Kenai Peninsula prove to be persistent and typical of green alder sawfly activity in Alaska, control measures may be warranted. Because of the sensitive nature of the riparian habitat that its primary host inhabits, the use of biological controls may be preferable to most pesticides. Future activities include monitoring of marked individual alders to establish how repeated defoliation leads to mortality, and continuing to monitor the range and extent of the green alder sawfly.

2010 Entomology Species Updates

Birch Leaf Miners. Incidence of leaf mining injury to birch caused by the amber-marked birch leaf miner (Profenusa thomsoni), the late birch leaf edge miner (Heterarthrus nemoratus), and the birch leaf miner (Fenusa pumila) was relatively low again for the third consecutive year. Since they were first noted in 1997, birch leaf miners have been found in and around Anchorage, Haines, Fairbanks, and at various locations on the Kenai Peninsula. The prominent cause has been attributed to P. thomsoni, but H. nematorus is becoming increasingly dominant.



Average severity of injury caused by amber marked birch leaf miner (Profenusa thomsoni) and the late birch leaf edge miner (Heterarthrus nemoratus) to leaves (measured as percent of leaves with visible injury) of birch trees in Anchorage from 2006 to 2010. John Lundquist, USFS/R10/FHP.

The spatial distribution of the birch leaf miners was assessed across the Anchorage Bowl for the fifth consecutive year using a network of 165 monitoring plots. Compared to 2006 and 2007 when average severity (measured as percentage of leaves with leaf mines) was between 40 and 45% and only P. thomsoni was attributed as the cause, overall average severity during 2010 reached only 30%, and H. nematorus had gained the edge on the amber-marked birch leaf miner in terms of percentage of leaves attacked.

In 2003, a cooperative biological control program aimed at managing the amber-marked birch leaf miner with an introduced parasitoid wasp began in Anchorage. Since then, this program has continued with various participating agencies, including: FHP, Canadian Forestry Service, USDA APHIS, State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry and Division of Agriculture, University of Massachusetts, and the Municipality of Anchorage. Most recently, Anna Soper has headed this project as part of her Ph.D. research at the University of Massachusetts. She has been working with Roy van Driesche, also of the University of Massachusetts, and their work has been funded by the US Forest Service Forest Health Technical Enterprise Team.



An aspen leaf miner larva made these distinct galleries in the epidermis of these quaking aspen leaves. Photo Ken Zogas, USFS/R10/FHP.

In 2010, monitoring for the released parasitoid wasp Lathrolestes thomsoni continued at sites in Alaska. Sweep sampling was employed to detect establishment and spread of the wasp. L. thomsoni was found established at all eight release sites in Anchorage, Eielson, and the Kenai Peninsula. Additionally, rates of parasitism at release sites have risen sharply from 2009 and now exceed 50%. Leaf miner densities at release sites have dropped to low levels. Monitoring for spread away from release sites was begun and at one location, wasps were detected 100m from the original location. Additionally, two other parasitoids are now known to attack the birch leafminer in Alaska: Lathrolestes soperi and Aptesis segnis. A. segnis attacks the leafminer in the soil and consequently less is known regarding the parasitism rates for this wasp. Pest levels of the leafminer continue to fall in Anchorage, with percentages of leaves mined now at their lowest level (17%) since inception of the program in 2004 when greater than 80% of leaves were mined. Activities are planned for 2011 to understand the interactions between these two wasps and the released wasp Lathrolestes thomsoni.

Aspen Leaf Miner. For the last decade the aspen forests of Interior Alaska have suffered from widespread infestations of aspen leaf miner. In 2010, the unprecedented tenth year of this outbreak, approximately 453,658 acres of aspen forest were observed to be infested with the aspen leaf miner. The affected acreage increased substantially since the 2009 growing season, but is still lower than it was in 2007, when nearly 800,000 acres of aspen leaf miner infestation were observed.

The overall distribution of aspen leaf miners more or less paralleled that of the last few years. Specifically, affected trees were common in the interior portions of Alaska from the south slopes of the Brooks Range to the west side of Galena, south to Talkeetna and east to Tok. The heaviest infestations appeared to occur west of Fairbanks on the Nenana Ridge. Regionally, moderate to heavy aspen leaf miner activity was observed in Canada through the Yukon Territory, lighter to Laird, Saskatchewan, and spotty south past Muncho Lake, in northern British Columbia.

Defoliation severity varied among stands. Several severely infested trees were tagged for monitoring to follow health and mortality in subsequent years. Repeated heavy defoliation presumably reduces growth rate and might result in branch dieback. Repeated severe defoliation may cause mortality. Branch dieback and mortality were noted along the Richardson Highway between Delta and Tok, and along the Parks Highway on Nenana Ridge, and hills between Healy and Cantwell.

Northern Spruce Engraver Beetle. Northern spruce engraver beetle activity was mapped on approximately 21,600 acres during the 2010 aerial detection surveys, significantly less than the 31,672 acres detected in 2009. In 2010, the bulk of Ips engraver beetle activity was detected along the main river drainages of the Upper Yukon in northeastern Alaska (i.e.,

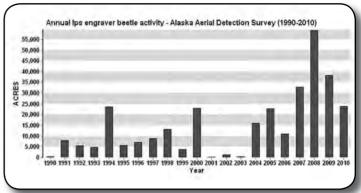


Adult Ips perturbatus (actual size ~ 4.5 mm), Photo Graham Mahal, AKDNR/

the Chandalar, Christian, John, Porcupine and Sheenjek Rivers) which accounted for 68% of the mapped Ips activity. The remainder of the observed 2010 Ips activity was scattered across the central and western interior (primarily north of the Alaska Range) over an extensive area in pockets ranging from of 10-100 acres. Two areas that sustained significant Ips activity the past 4-5 years, a large area of the central interior between Fairbanks and the Kantishna River and a section of the Kuskokwim River between McGrath and Sleetmute, are not reflected in the 2010 Ips activity total. A combination of recent extensive wildfires and technical difficulties related to summer storm activity effectively excluded these areas from the aerial survey. Historically, northern spruce engraver beetle activity has been concentrated in interior Alaska, primarily along river flood plains and areas disturbed by soil erosion, ice scour, seasonal flood-caused silt build-up, and in areas where spruce top breakage from heavy snow loading, timber harvest, high winds or periodic wildfires have occurred.

Northern spruce engraver beetle activity is often confused with trees attacked by spruce beetles. Ips activity is usually much more localized and can usually be distinguished from new and ongoing spruce beetle activity by characteristic reddening in the upper crowns of mature trees during the current season of Ips attack; spruce beetle injury is usually detectable first in the mid- to lower-crown and usually during the year following initial attack. Northern spruce engraver beetles are relatively sensitive to host stresses and nutrient changes brought on by sudden disturbances and typically respond faster to these host changes than spruce beetles.

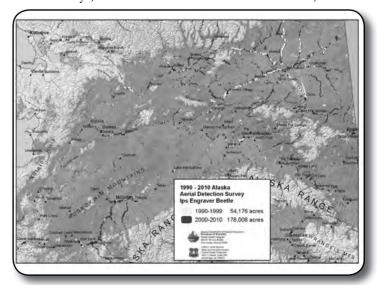
Even though the aerial detection survey is not a 100% survey (see Table 1) of the treed landscape it's sometimes useful to look at long-term data results to gain insight and as an aid in making projections. For example, annual aerial detection mapping data over a 20-year period shows considerably greater Ips engraver activity during the current decade, as compared to the previous decade of the 1990's.



Northern spruce engraver beetle activity in Alaska — cumulative activity charted over two decades of Aerial Detection surveys (1990-2010). Chart Hans Buchholdt, AKDNR/DOF.

Combined with the significant increase in wildfire activity in interior Alaska since 2004, evidence of earlier fire seasons over roughly the same period, as well as documented mean temperature increases in the boreal forests of North America over the past 10-12 years, it's anticipated the northern spruce engraver beetle will continue to maintain similar high levels of activity in the future if these trends continue. Furthermore, as more people and communities become dependent on spruce fuelwood to offset the high cost of traditional energy sources (fuel oil, natural gas), incorporating best management practices aimed at minimizing the build-up of Ips populations resulting from operations utilizing the spruce resource will almost certainly become increasingly important.

Insect & Disease Information. For more detailed information on the 2009 Forest Health Conditions report, past Forest Health Conditions reports (in Adobe .pdf format) and forest insect surveys, and links to other forest health web sites, see also



Northern spruce engraver beetle activity in Alaska — cumulative activity mapped over two decades of Aerial Detection surveys (1990-2010). Map Hans Buchholdt, AKDNR/DOF.

the Division of Forestry's Forest Health Program web area: http://forestry.alaska.gov/insects/

Addresses of federal entomologists and plant pathologists, current forest insect and disease conditions (aerial and ground survey data), lists of forest health research and publications, and a bibliography of Alaska forest health management publications can also be found at the U.S. Forest Service, Alaska Region Home Page: http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/spf/fhp/

Damage maps and forest damage data will eventually be posted in the state and federal web areas, however, information specific to your area can be obtained by contacting the staff below or requesting information from one of the web areas above.

Questions pertaining to overall coordination of DOF's Statewide Forest Health programs and activities on state and private lands should be directed to:

Roger Burnside, Forest Entomologist roger.burnside@alaska.gov State of AK, Dept. of Natural Resources Div. of Forestry, State Office 550 West 7th Avenue, Suite 1450 Anchorage, AK 99501-3566 USA (907) 269-8460; fax: 907-269-8931

To request maps or other products from statewide surveys and GIS databases, contact: Hans Buchholdt, Cartographer/GIS Specialist hans.buchholdt@alaska.gov (907) 269-8463; fax: (907) 269-8931



AWFCG Members L to R: Clinton Northway - TCC, Nathan Lojewski - Chugachmiut, Jason Kohler - Anchorage Fire Department, Steve Heppner — BIA, Mike Burley — Assoc. of Village Council Presidents, Alice Edwards — DEC, Dean Brown — Forestry, Doug Alexander — USFWS, Ron Knowles — USFS, Dan Warthin — NPS. Photo: Maggie Rogers



Dale Haagstrom – Alaska Department of Flsh & Game. retired

John Gould – AFS (AWFCG Chair) Photo: Dean Brown

Forest Stewardship Program

The purpose of the Forest Stewardship Program is to provide private landowners with information for making decisions about forest resources. At the request of landowners, Division staff prepares Forest Stewardship plans which include field reconnaissance and the best available forest resources information. Alaska Native Corporations are provided grants for resource professionals to prepare Forest Stewardship plans. Limited financial assistance is available for implementation of projects consistent with Forest Stewardship plans and best management practices. The Forest Stewardship Program is a federally funded program administered by the Division of Forestry.

2010 Highlights

- Two Alaska Native Corporation completed Forest Stewardship Plans for their land, and one Alaska Native Corporation was awarded a grant to begin a Forest Stewardship plan.
- A Forest Stewardship plan was prepared for the Tolstoi Tract of the Alaska Mental Health Land Trust.
- Forest Stewardship plans were prepared for and signed by 11 individual Alaska forest landowners.
- Through American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding, 30 jobs were created and 1,491 acres of second growth were enhanced.
- Wildfire fuel reduction projects were completed by 34 Alaska homeowners.
- Through funding provided by cost-share programs,
 9 projects were completed of which 3 were road repair to maintain salmon habitat.



After their home Firewise assessment, Bruce and Charlotte Perotti stand in front of their newly planted Siberian larch. Photo: Jim Smith.



Ron Wolfe of Sealaska Corporation explaining pruning treatments on Sealaska Community forestry tour, June 2010. Photo: Jeff Graham.

Planning by Alaska Native Corporations and

Trusts. Native corporations and reservations are the largest private landowners in Alaska, and providing grants to Alaska Native Corporations for forest planning is an important part of the Forest Stewardship Program. In 2010 Forest Stewardship plans were completed by 2 Alaska Native Corporations, covering 38,051 forested acres. Plans were completed for ANCSA Corporations Shaan Seet and Klawock Heeyna. One Forest Stewardship planning grant was awarded to an ANCSA Corporation and 5 planning grants are in progress. Stand improvement, forest road maintenance, cultural sites, and wildlife habitat were important elements of the plans. Since the program began in 1992, a total of 40 Forest Stewardship plans were prepared and signed by ANCSA Corporations.

Mental Health Trust Land Office completed a plan for Tolstoi unit on Prince of Wales Island covering 5,130 acres. This is the first Forest Stewardship plan for the Trust Land Office.

Planning by Individual Landowners. For private lands in individual ownership, plans were prepared and signed by 11 landowners covering 1208 forested acres.

Since the program began in 1992, a total of 768 plans were prepared and signed covering 43,545 forested acres. Participation is greatest on the Kenai Peninsula with the Matanuska-Sustina Borough and Tanana Valley also having many participants. Private landowner assistance on the Kenai Peninsula was aided by funding from the Kenai Peninsula Borough Spruce Beetle Program. The most common management objective is reforestation after spruce beetle kill. Many participating landowners have strong interest in aesthetics and wildlife. Defensible space from wildfire is a growing concern.



Tok Forester Donald York stands with Brian Young, in front of Brian's home. Brian has a stewardship plan that included a defensible space grant. Photo: Jim Smith.

Cost-Share Assistance. The Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP) was established by Congress in 2002 and implementation began in summer of 2003. The program was authorized for 5 years. To date, \$1,321,187 has been paid for cost-share contracts on private forest land.

In 2010, nine FLEP projects were completed paying \$100,630. Completed FLEP practices were: three forest road repair, two regeneration, two stand improvement, and two wildfire fuel reduction. Of this, three completed contracts were with Alaska Native Corporations.

Forest Stewardship Program personnel continued to implement components of the National Fire Plan (NFP). Cost-share funding for practices has come from phase I and II of an Alaska Forest Stewardship NFP grant, Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) fuels reduction grants from the Western States Fire Managers, and the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Accomplishments reported here are home inspections, written defensible space plans, and cost-share grant agreements. Acres treated for fuels reduction are reported elsewhere as NFP accomplishments. In 2010, 11 home inspections, plans, and cost-share agreements were prepared and \$12,750.00 was obligated. Final inspections were performed for 34 homeowners paying \$51,093.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Forest Stewardship is administering American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) grants related to forest health improvement by thinning and pruning. Grants were received by a competitive process among states, and Forest Stewardship grants were directed to several Alaska Native Corporations in southeast Alaska. Approximately 30 temporary jobs were created with over 14,000 hours worked and 1,491 acres treated.

Forest Stewardship Plan Monitoring. To comply with new federal requirements, monitoring of past Forest Stewardship Plans was continued. 43 plans were monitored and 98% of landowners were judged to be following plans adequately. Most had performed one or more recommended management activities on their property. The major limitations were difficulty in acquiring seedlings and cost-share funding. One Alaska Native Corporation plan was monitoring, Sealaska Corporation Big Salt unit. This parcel was visited during the Sealaska Community Forestry tour.

Additional Accomplishments. Alaska Forest Stewardship was heavily engaged in developing the Statewide Forest Resource Assessment and Strategy, including attending the National planning meeting in Broomfield, CO. Stewardship staff also participated in a variety of pubic information events offering forestry and landowner assistance information. Events included presentations at Community Wildfire Protection Plan meetings, Firewise workshops, Soil and Water Conservation District meetings, Arbor Day events, Student presentations, and fairs.

Forest Stewardship Committee. The Division of Forestry receives guidance from the Forest Stewardship Committee. The committee is comprised of representatives from a broad range of Alaska private landowner interests. Areas of discussion include grant and cost-share rates, eligibility criteria, and Forest Stewardship plan requirements. The committee met twice in 2010. Important topics of consideration in 2010 were Forest Legacy Program proposed parcels for forest conservation and upcoming federal requirements for Forest Stewardship plan monitoring and state assessment. Stewardship Committee members are listed on in the Appendix.



Paul Keech and Jim Smith, two members of the Biomass Forestry Team, strategize prior to the log rolling event. The Biomass Foresters took First Place in the 2010 Forest Sports Festival at UAF.

Community Forestry Program

Trees growing in communities require extra care to be healthy, beautiful, and safe but they reward this attention by providing economic, environmental, and social benefits. The Division of Forestry participates in a nationwide program to help communities maximize these benefits through effective management. A partnership with the U.S. Forest Service provides federal funds to administer the state's program. A program coordinator and community assistance forester offer technical, educational, and financial assistance to local governments, state and federal agencies, tree care professionals, and volunteer organizations.

The Alaska Community Forest Council helps set priorities for the program and provides expertise and advice to the division. The 15 members represent the geographic and cultural diversity of the state and a broad spectrum of interests and experiences. Members are also valuable partners in local community forestry efforts. Council members are listed in the Appendix.

Supporting community forestry is an important and appropriate role for state government because:

- Community forests provide essential benefits we cannot live without
- A healthy community forest doesn't happen by chance; it is the result of proper planning, management, and community investment
- Healthy community forests can help solve community problems
- Community forests and rural forests are connected; good management of one helps the other.

2010 Successes. Eight communities were recertified as Tree Cities USA: Anchorage, Wasilla, Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Eielson Air Force Base, Fort Wainwright, Sitka, and Juneau.



Tok Foresters Peter Talus and Don York helped 6th and 7th graders pot 140 seedlings in May. Students planted the trees on school grounds in August. Photo: Patricia Joyner.



Talkeetna volunteers and Community Forestry Coordinator Patricia Joyner (second from left) plant 300 seedlings around two schools and along a bike path in Talkeetna in May. Photo: Mark Stahl.

Three electric utilities, Chugach, Golden Valley, and Matanuska, were recertified as Tree Lines USA. This year the National Arbor Day Foundation added a new standard related to tree based energy conservation and refined standards for quality tree care.

The University of Alaska Anchorage was recertified as a Tree Campus USA. UAA planted 1,380 trees and seedlings, had 364 volunteer hours, celebrated Arbor Day, and led tours of the trees on campus. The Tree Advisory Committee received the Chancellor's Award for Excellence for Small Team Collaboration.

Education Program. The Community Forestry Program provided training for 572 people (1,764 seat-hours). Most attendees were professionals who design projects, install, maintain, or otherwise manage public trees and forests. The training also helped Alaska's 34 certified arborists meet their requirement for continuing education credits.

The CF Program held classes in Sitka, Ketchikan, Metlakatla, Homer, Kenai, Palmer, and Anchorage. Topics included: Tree Biology, Planting and Pruning; Role of Tree Boards in City Government; Effective Tree Boards; Producing and Planting Bare Root Trees; Tree Assessment and Inventory Procedures; Adding Species Diversity to your Landscape; How to Identify, Avoid, and Treat Stresses to Urban Trees.

Program staff made presentations to: Anchorage TREErific; Sitka Tree & Landscape Committee; the Kenai Peninsula, Anchorage, and Palmer Master Gardeners; Homer Garden Club, Alaska Board of Forestry, Society of American Foresters, Forum on the Environment, and Tok School students. **Community Forestry Organizations.** 300 volunteers donated 2,193 hours for community forestry projects in Alaska. Citizen groups around the state organized volunteers, raised funds, supported tree planting and care, and offered educational programs. The most active organizations are:

- TREErific Anchorage
- Fairbanks Arbor Day Committee
- Juneau Urban Forestry Partnership
- Sitka Tree and Landscape Committee

Growing and Keeping the Green in Alaska was a two-day workshop held in Palmer in September. It drew 56 participants from around the state, representing local nurseries, growers, contractors, government agencies, and nonprofits. The goal was to increase the number of high quality trees, shrubs and perennials produced in Alaska. Speakers focused on ways to find and tap into markets for native plants, developing relationships that lead to high quality plants and dependable service, collecting and propagating seeds for production, and using native plants for restoration and ecosystem services.

Participants enjoyed tours of the ethno-botany garden at the Plant Materials Center, Marian and Daniel Elliot's beautiful and productive orchard, and an example how native plants were used successfully to restore Cottonwood Creek.

The Anchorage Forest Assessment and Management Plan is the state's first assessment of urban forest resources. The assessment provides a foundation for developing long term management goals and will help all land managers to make informed decisions about policy, management, and budgetary priorities. It also establishes a baseline for measuring change over time and the results of management strategies.

The assessment evaluated the entire municipality from Girdwood to Chugiak and mapped the extent and location of tree canopy by land use and ownership. A public survey provided information about how residents view and value forested lands in the municipality. The information gathered was used to create a plan that will guide the Anchorage Municipal Forestry Program in preserving and enhancing the condition of forested lands and the benefits they provide. It will also help address threats to forest health and sustainability such as fire, insects, disease, invasive species, and other destructive agents.

This plan, written by the Davey Resource Group, complements Anchorage's Urban Forest Management Plan for the street and park trees, completed in 2009 by Community Forestry Consultants Inc. Having plans for both ornamental trees and forested land will help the municipality develop a comprehensive approach to managing these valuable natural assets cost effectively.



Alaska Community Forest Council: Jim Smith. Scott Stringer, Peter Simpson, Stephen Nichel (Community Assistance Forester), Pat Mcardle, Michael Rasy.

Community Forest Management Plans for public trees were completed in Wasilla and Ketchikan through CP Program grants. Local government staff and members of the public participated in developing the plans and attended presentations when final plans were completed.

Public Tree Inventories were conducted in Homer, Wasilla, and Ketchikan by division staff and Community Forestry Consultants, Inc. Local city employees were trained to assess tree health and condition and to collect data enter it into their city's Geographic Information System.

The Landscape Plants of Alaska Website is now online at www.alaskaplants.org. The website was funded and developed by a partnership between the division, the American Society of Landscape Architects Alaska Chapter, the UAF Cooperative Extension Service, and the DNR Division of Agriculture. The website contains information on about 350 species of trees, shrubs, and vines known to be hardy in Alaska landscapes.



Ian Scott, Tina McKeand (Davey Resource Group) and Patricia Joyner tour Campbell Creek Greenbelt during plan development for Anchorage forested lands. Photo: Stephen Nickel.



Scott Stringer, (left) Anchorage Municipal Forester, gave a presentation to the Grown in Alaska workshop at the Alaska Plant Materials Center. Stephen Nichols, DOF Community Forestry, second from left. Photo: Patricia Joyner.

The City of Fairbanks received \$44,000 to partner with the Cold Climate Housing Research Center, GW Scientific, and Fairbanks Soil & Water Conservation District to:

- evaluate and design cold climate green infrastructure applications for residential properties;
- engage the community in small-scale demonstration projects, and
- publish a Green Infrastructure Resource Guide for future development, redevelopment, and retrofits.

The City of Soldotna received \$41,300 to work with the Kenai Watershed to:

- Plan and design vegetated swales and construct a small green parking area with a pervious surface intended to provide 100% on-site stormwater retention and perform follow-up evaluations for two years;
- Install educational signs describing the benefits of green parking;
- Identify areas within Soldotna that would benefit most from on-site stormwater retention and similar parking solutions.



Rick Rogers, Forest Resources Program Manager at Board of Forestry meeting in Tok. Photo: Jim Schwarber.

Conservation Education

Forestry education had another good year in 2010. The Division of Forestry sponsored 26 workshops across the state, from Kotzebue to Sitka and over 400 participants completed training. The majority of these were K-12 educators in school districts, but the University of Alaska Schools of Education, Campfire groups, and homeschooling parents and children were also well represented.

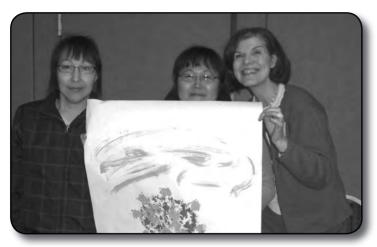
Project Learning Tree and Fire in Alaska are the core classes sponsored by the Division. Learning Tree attendees participate in the same lessons that they will later lead their students through. These lessons use the forest "as a window" to better understand the biology of trees, how forests are managed, and the interconnections between the forest and wildlife habitat, clean water and air, and economics and quality of life for Alaskans.

Fire in Alaska teaches educators about Alaskan forests, the different kinds of trees and other plants that grow there, and how they respond to fire. On day two of the workshop, participants learn all about fire behavior and how to mitigate risks homeowners face from wildland fire. 2010 marks the tenth consecutive year of Fire in Alaska workshops. Successful grant funding and steady support from partners such as the US Fish and Wildlife Service assure that these classes will be available to Alaskan educators for years to come.

The Division of Forestry also sponsors a selection of specialty classes that target educators in particular fields. Alaska's Boreal Forest and Exploring Environmental Issues are designed to help



Homeschoolers making paper in Delta Junction. Education Coordinator Matt Weaver (I) and Area Forester Al Edgren (r). Photo: Raven Correspondence



Early Childhood Conference attendees participate in a PLT class activity. Photo: Matt Weaver



middle and high school science and social studies teachers bring real life, career oriented, nature-based lessons into their classrooms. Both courses have a heavy, field based orientation. Another recently added course is the new Early Childhood Module. Research has shown that young people form attitudes about the environment very early in their development. In addition, research is showing that today's youngsters spend significantly fewer hours outdoors playing active games that stimulate their imaginations. This new module presents early childhood educators with fun, interactive, and outdoor based curriculum that will help to reverse these trends. This year, Early Childhood majors throughout the University of Alaska system participated in workshops that showcased the new module.

In addition to workshops, state forestry sponsors a variety of other education initiatives. More than 400 students in Anchorage and Mat Su benefitted from career day presentations in 2009. Hundreds of sixth graders submitted entries for Wildfire Awareness Week, and several homeschooling coops received two-day tree tapping workshops for children and adults.

Forestry education through the division is supported by the US Forest Service, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and the UAF Cooperative Extension Service.

ELP Gifted and Talented class performing Fire in Alaska experiment outside at -47 degrees in Salcha! Photo by Instructor: Amy Viltrakis.

Community Forest Council Chair Recipient of Alaska Society of American Foresters Award



Thomas "Pat" McArdle accepting the award from Lester Fortune. Photo: Scott Stringer.

Lester Fortune presented the Alaska Society of American Foresters Service to Forestry award to Community Forest Council Chair Thomas "Pat" McArdle at the May meeting. Les, retired Northern Region Forester, was joined by fellow SAF member and Division of Forestry retiree Peter Simpson in congratulating Pat.

The award is given to someone outside the forestry profession for his or her contributions to forestry. Pat is Right-of-Way Maintenance Superintendent and ISA certified utility arborist for Golden Valley Electric Association in Fairbanks. He has been an active member of the ACFC since July 2003 and is in his second term as chair.

Pat holds a tree give-away, funded by Golden Valley Electric Association, each Arbor Day to promote planting the right tree in the right place. He also participates in other local Arbor Day activities and serves on the City of Fairbanks Landscape Review Committee. The Division of Forestry appreciates Pat's commitment of time and energy to community forestry in Alaska and were pleased to see this well-deserved recognition by SAF.













Photo Captions, starting at top left to right:
Bob McAlpine, Northern Region Aviation Manager. Photo Dean Brown.
Bob Seaton, Procurement Supply Technician, Palmer. Photo Dean Brown.
Darlene Langill, Retired Admin Manager, Coastal Region. Photo Dean Brown.
Dick Mylius, Director DMLWM, and Dean Brown, Deputy Director DOF. Photo Ruth Booth.
Dean Brown, Deputy Director.
Dennis Ricker, Retired Coastal Region Aviation Manager, and Ray Kraemer, McGrath Area Forester. Photo Dean Brown.













Photo Captions, starting at top left to right:
Governor Sean Parnell and State Forester Chris Maisch. Photo Jim Schwarber.
Hans Rinke, Kenai-Kodiak Area Forester. Photo Dean Brown.
Howard Kent, Kenai-Kodiak FMO. Photo Dean Brown.
Jeff Hermanns, Tok Area Forester. Photo Rick Rogers.
Jerri Webster, Palmer Warehouse Lead, and Radonna Turner, Palmer Accounting Clerk and AWFCG Recorder. Photo Dean Brown.
Wally Brockert-Hoff, Procurement Specialist retired. Photo: Dean Brown.













Photo Captions, starting at top left to right:
Ray Kraemer, McGrath Area Forester and John See, Retired Coastal Region FMO. Photo Dean Brown.
Judy Reese, Coastal Region FMO, and Ray Kraemer, McGrath Area Forester at Dennis Ricker's retirement. Photo Dean Brown.
Judy Reese, Coastal Region FMO. Photo Dean Brown.
Ken Cruickshanks, Eagle River Shop Manager. Photo Dean Brown.
Rick Jandreau, Coastal Region Resource Forester. Photo Dean Brown.
Keri Gronewald, Palmer Warehouse. Photo Dean Brown.















Photo Captions, starting at top left to right:
Lex McKenzie, DOF Admin Operations Manager and Darlene Langill,
Coastal Region Admin Officer (retirement). Photo Dean Brown.
Lisa Burns, Mat-Su Area Office Admin Assistant. Photo Dean Brown.
Mark Eliot, Northern Region Forester and Jeff Hermanns, Tok Area
Forester. Photo Jim Schwarber.
Lori Wiertsema, Fire Prevention, Palmer. Photo Dean Brown.
Mike Curran (center) with Kenai and Mat-Su Staff: Mrs. Rinke,
Hans Rinke (KKAO), Norm McDonald (MSAO), Lisa Burns, (MSAO).
Photo Dean Brown.
Norm McDonald. Mat-Su Area FMO. Photo Dean Brown.

Norm McDonald, Mat-Su Area FMO. Photo Dean Brown.

NASF National Meeting with Chris Maisch, Dean Brown, Jeff Jahnke,
Karen Jahnke – present and former Alaska State Foresters and
current Colorado State Forester.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

The Division of Forestry, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Forest Service are responsible for wildland fire suppression in Alaska. Each agency protects specific geographic areas under cooperative agreements. The state thus avoids duplication of fire protection resources and efforts, realizes substantial savings, and provides for the most effective fire response.

Alaska is the only state with an interagency fire plan. The plan divides the state into fire protection levels based on major natural fire breaks and the objectives of land managers. Firefighting resources can be allocated to the highest priority areas –those areas where communities and valuable resources are located. It also gives options for lower cost strategies in remote and unpopulated areas.

Fire Protection Levels

Critical Protection

Areas where life and property are present receive immediate and aggressive suppression efforts.

Full Protection

Areas with high value resources where fire may adversely impact resource management objectives also receive immediate suppression efforts.

Modified Action

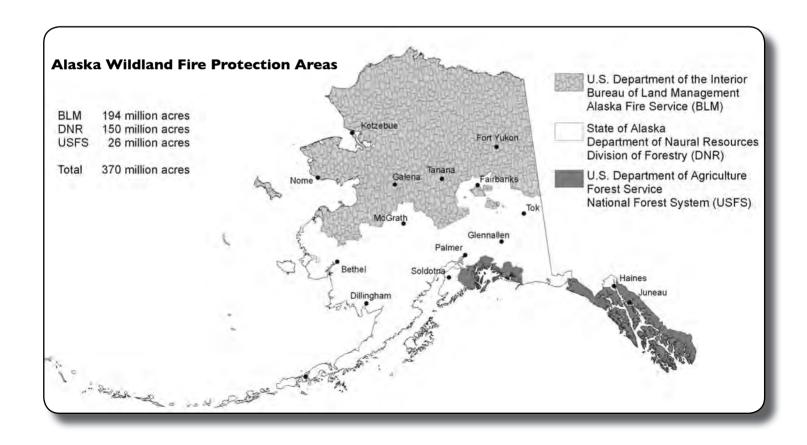
Areas with high value resources where land managers may consider the trade-off of acres burned versus suppression costs. Fires are attacked immediately but land managers guide the suppression effort.

Limited Action

Areas where fire is beneficial or benign, or firefighting costs are greater than fire damage. Fires are monitored but no uppression action is taken except to prevent the fire from burning onto higher value land.



Smokey and Bruce Swaim, Delta, at the Deltana Fair.



2010 FIRE SEASON

Fire Activity

The fire season for the Division of Forestry begins each year with training and exercises with our local cooperators. Wildland Fire and Resource Technicians work cooperatively with local volunteer fire departments, the Alaska Fire Service, U.S. Forest Service, and large numbers of temporary seasonal workers to protect lives, property and the natural resource values of Alaska. Wildland fire fighters need training and annual skill refreshers to incorporate the lessons learned from the previous season. It was not long after the training was initiated that the wildland fire season began. On March 24th the first wildland fire was reported and by the end of April, 52 additional fires had been reported. The 2010 fire phenomenon turned out not just to be an early start, but was compounded by numerous fires that had "held over" from the previous season. There were two fires reported in April, a result of fires retaining enough heat over the winter to rekindle in the spring, and five more reported in May. One of these, the Toklat fire started as a holdover from 2009, burned together with a lightning caused fire in May, subsequently burning over 127,000 acres by the end of May and by the end of June over 188,807 acres. Two fires from 2009, the Rohn Fire and the Wood River Fire, had multiple areas that began to burn in the spring and then grew into full scale wildland fires that were active all summer. Smoke from the Wood River Fire prevailed throughout the summer and was visible from Fairbanks.

May proved to be the busiest month with a total of 230 fires; typical for the Division of Forestry. It was hot and dry throughout the state but particularly in the Interior, where Fairbanks had its 3rd warmest May on record. This year Alaska was well above the 10 year average of 141 fires but less than 1996 which had 326, and 2002 with 259 fires. The last week of May also brought the first widespread lightning activity and even though there was precipitation with the lightning, the ground was dry enough for



Left to right from the bottom row: Jim Miller- Don Anderson, Douglas Albrecht, Lori Wiertsema, Mike Trimmer.

Second row: Bryan Collison, Mike Goyette Bruce Swaim, Sharon Kilbourne Roesch, Brian Whetsler [USFS].

Top row: Alan Martin, Don York, Tom Greiling, Adam Horton [USFW].



Steve Joslin and Joel Reiererson, Delta Mix Master EFF, at the Delta retardant site

many new starts over the span of a week, mainly in the northeast section of the Southwest Area. The Turquoise Lake Fire which was a carry-over event from the 2009 Rohn fire became very active during the early season drought, all driven by strong winds, burned over the Farewell Lodge. This fire was declared out on September 7th. The southern half of Alaska had only half the normal rainfall for the month, although that pattern changed as the summer wore on.

The state responded to two large fires having impact on local communities, the Eagle Trail Fire (Tok) and Gilles Creek Fire (Delta). Both fires started in late May, when conditions were extreme and continued into the late season with monitoring and fireline rehabilitation.

The Eagle Trail Fire (17,934 acres) impacted the community of Tanacross and threatened nearly 1000 structures. Gilles Creek Fire affected access and utilities to the Pogo Mine near Delta. These fires were staffed by Type 2 management teams. The Eagle Trail Fire had an Alaskan Team (Allen) and the Gilles Creek Fire had a Type 2 Team from Oregon/California (Paul). During the initial attack, the Yukon Territories supplemented state retardant aircraft with four additional planes from Dawson City. The Division of Forestry also obtained additional water scooping aircraft from Saskatchewan and a rappelling helicopter and crew from British Columbia. Eagle Trail and Gilles Creek fires had staffing and activity well into July and August. The Gilles Creek Fire, after igniting from a lightning strike in June, had additional lightning activity pass through in June and added the Big Swede Fire (4000 acres), the Healy River Fire (81 acres), South Fork Healy River Fire (2686 acres), and Upper Gerstle (1379 acres) to state management. These fires peaked with 633 personnel, including 25 crews (June) working well into July. During this action, the Anchorage Mat-Su area was working in the shadows of the Interior activity with the Eklutna Lake Fire. The Eklutna Lake Fire (1693 acres) received extensive extended attack and a Type 3 Management Team (Blydenburg). Smoke was visible from the Anchorage area and this fire received full suppression efforts to protect one of Anchorage's major drinking water sources.

The most acreage burned in 2010 occurred in June (562,685.7 acres) after warm, dry weather predominated. The most acres burned in one day occurred on June 8th (166,326.5 acres) and the largest number of new fires reported for one day was on June 23rd (34). Normal temperatures and rainfall prevailed in the southern half of the state and the fire season moderated south of the Alaska Range. Fire activity would diminish with the frequent showers and then resume when the drying trend returned throughout the remainder of the summer. Forestry was assisted again with aircraft from Canada via the Northwest Compact and included water scooping aircraft from Alberta (CL 215s).

During July, August and September, much of the fire activity moved northward. This affected the initial attack load in the Interior area of Fairbanks and then the majority of workload into the Alaska Fire Services protection zones. The second half of the fire season experienced wide swings in the weather with drastic variability. Fairbanks had record heat on August 15th followed by heavy rain (.07") on August 28th. Another record breaking warm air mass came into Alaska for much of September prolonging fires that were well established. Fires that typically might have gone out with rain were revived with these changes ensuring fire fighters were challenged throughout the entire season.

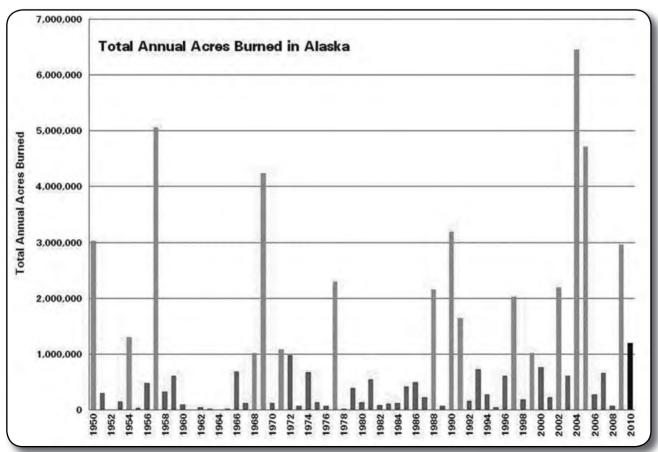
The 2010 Alaska fire season finished with 682 fires for 1,125,419 acres. 359 (106,759 acres) of these fires were human caused as

opposed to 329 (1,018,660 acres) lightning caused. The Division of Forestry managed 330 of the total number of fires for 268,818 acres. 68% (18,053 acres) of the State Division of Forestry's fires were in Critical fire protection option, 18% (22,448 acres) in full protection option, 4% (23,239 acres) in modified protection option and 10% (205,077 acres) in Limited protection option. This was below our current average. Alaska has seen a dramatic increase in acres burned over the past decade. During this period, the number of acres burned has nearly doubled from one million to two million acres. The number of fires, 688, was above the average of 507, indicating an active season for initial attack forces throughout the year.

In conclusion, most remarkable was the early start of the fire season which began in March with eleven holdover fires from the previous season which included the largest fire (Toklat Fire) at 188,807 acres. This fire fell entirely in state responsibility. Many fires lingered well into September.

Mat-Su Area Highlights

The 2010 fire season began early in the Mat-Su Area with a dryer then normal spring and over half of the area's fires in 2010 taking place before June 1st. The largest fire in the Area was the Eklutna Lake Fire, which burned just less than 2000 acres but was challenging due to the impact on the Eklutna Lake water-



Total Annual Acres Burned — Source; Scott Rupp, UAF Fire Science Consortium

shed which provides the Municipality of Anchorage with over 90 percent of its water during the summer months. Eklutna Inc. lands and two State Park campgrounds were also threatened or involved. Excellent interagency cooperation between the Municipality of Anchorage, Eklutna Inc, State Parks, and BLM made it possible to keep the fire at a Type 3 level, freeing up Type 2 teams and personnel for the Tok and Delta areas during their early fire season. Rehab and hazard tree falling was completed by mid June allowing the Park to open it's remote campground and airstrip for the busy tourist season.

The Mat-Su Area worked with Chugach State Park and the Municipality of Anchorage to construct several on site kiosks that will promote Firewise concepts and educate Park visitors on fire ecology and the role it plays in Alaska. Kiosks are expected to be installed May of 2011.

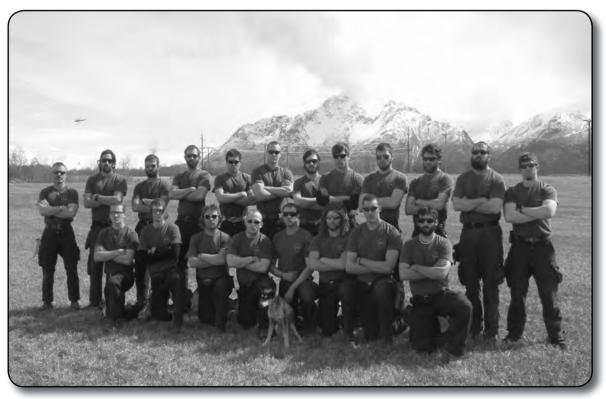
Crews

The Mat-Su Fire Crew Program continued to build with both Pioneer Peak IHC and Gannett Glacier Type 2IA having excellent seasons. Both crews were the first agency crews available to the State and ready for initial attack by May 1st. The crews are critical to the State fire program in both suppression and fuels mitigation work. Combined, the Mat-Su Area crews were deployed on 17 fires for a total of 164 days. Both 20 person crews saw extensive fire assignments and received outstanding recognition for the work and professionalism they provided the State.

Prevention

The Mat-Su Area Prevention staff continued to improve methods to work within the growing population of the Wildland Urban Interface. Both the class "A" and large scale permitting methods were recently modified to better assist the public and ease the work load on the staff. In the fourth season of use, the "general" permit has proven to be a reliable method of managing open burning within a cost effective system. The Contractor Burn Permit Class continued to be a success. The Area prevention staff offered two classes that were attended by local land clearing companies, contractors, and builders who are responsible for more that 90 percent of the Area's large scale burn permits. Contractors who attended the class were issued season long permits. Spot inspections were done throughout the season and for the third year in a row, not one warning or citation had to be issued for non-compliance or an escaped fire to a contractor who attended the training. The feedback received from the contractors and cooperating fire departments has been extremely positive. The Mat-Su Area will continue to offer contractor classes in 2011.

The Mat-Su Area prevention office worked in conjunction with the Coastal Region public information staff to develop a series of short, web based, public service announcements. The first of the series was completed in August, focusing on the growing problem of burn barrels. The future topics will range from debris burning



Pioneer Peak Hotshots. Back row, left to right- Matt Jones (Crew Supt), Ben Engelhardt (Foreman), Zach Fleming, Daniel Skriloff, Chad Bieberich, Daniel Hjortstorp, Mark Szabat, Daniel Whisler, Ryan Keogh, Mark Johnson, Ethan Eley, Jon Glover (Asst. Supt.) Front row, left to right- Adam Weber, David Frederiksen, Cory Gregory, Lafe Martyn, Aaron Seaton, Richard Manrique, Arthur Jensen, Justin Hansen. Front center- Crew Mascot- NEKA

2010 WILDLAND FIRE STATISTICS

	All	All Fires		otection	AFS P	AFS Protection		USFS Protection	
	# of Fires	# of Acres	# of Fires	# of Acres	# of Fires	# of Acres	# of Fires	# of Acres	
Class A (0.1-0.25 acres)	278	29.4	193	20.6	62	6.2	23	2.6	
Class B (0.25-9.9 acres)	198	355.9	98	146.4	93	199.9	7	9.6	
Class C (10.0-99.9 acres)	91	3100.4	17	687.7	74	2412.7	0	0.0	
Class D (100.0-299.9 acres)	23	3612.8	2	373.0	21	3239.8	0	0.0	
Class E (300.0-999.9 acres)	26	12737.9	4	2256.0	22	10481.9	0	0.0	
Class F (1000.0-4999.9 acres)	30	66664.8	6	13152.7	24	53512.1	0	0.0	
Class G (5000.0+ acres)	42	1038917.8	10	252182.0	32	786735.8	0	0.0	
TOTALS	688	1125419.0	330	268818.4	328	856588.4	30	12.2	

2010 Statewide Wildfire	es by Cause								
	All	All Fires		State Protection		AFS Protection		USFS Protection	
	# of Fires	# of Acres	# of Fires	# of Acres	# of Fires	# of Acres	# of Fires	# of Acres	
Campfire	75	93187.7	50	93157.2	6	28.0	19	2.5	
Children	15	34.2	10	2.7	4	31.2	I	0.3	
Debris Burning	86	86.0	86	86.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Dump Fire	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Equipment	19	271.1	19	271.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Fireworks	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	
Incendiary	31	5231.5	12	51.6	18	5179.4	I	0.5	
Land Clear	2	0.2	I	0.1	I	0.1	0	0.0	
Lightning	334	1018678.4	67	173472.9	265	845198.0	2	7.5	
Misc/Other	26	1613.7	10	51.5	14	1561.8	2	0.4	
Powerline	36	13.1	36	13.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Railroad	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Smoking	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Structure Fire	12	2.8	10	2.2	0	0.0	2	0.6	
Trash Burn	5	663.2	I	2.0	3	661.0	I	0.2	
Undetermined	43	5636.3	27	1707.9	16	3928.4	0	0.0	
Vehicle	I	0.5	0	0.0	I	0.5	0	0.0	
TOTALS	688	1125419.0	330	268818.4	328	856588.4	30	12.2	

2010 Wildfires	s by Area a	and Protec	tion Lev	/el						
Statewide Tota	ls by Prote	ction Level								
	-						Н	uman	359	106759.1
							Lig	htning	329	1018659.9
							T	otals	688	1125419.0
	Cr	itical		Full	Мо	dified	Li	mited	Total	
	#	Acres	#	Acres	#	Acres	#	Acres	#	Acres
	249	18492.4	119	296109.0	94	140903.2	226	669914.4	688	1125419.0
State Protected	d Акоас									
Area	1	itical		Full	Mo	dified	Li	mited		Total
, 11 Ca	#	Acres	#	Acres	#	Acres	#	Acres	#	Acres
Anch/Mat-Su	77	35.5	<u>π</u>	9.5		1692.7	0	0.0	89	1737.7
Copper River	7	2.9	3	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.6	12	3.8
Delta	28	31.9	6	21901.6	Ĭ.	0.4	2	5379.0	37	27312.9
Fairbanks	72	38.5	22	509.4	4	2232.8	<u></u>	8675.8	109	11456.5
Haines	1	0.1	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.7
Kenai/Kodiak	27	7.7	5	4.3	0	0.0	1	65.0	33	77.0
Southwest	I	2.0	8	19.5	5	19299.3	17	190956.1	31	210276.9
Tok		17935.0	2	1.8	2	14.6	ı	0.5	16	17951.9
TOTALS	224	18053.6	59	22448.0	13	23239.8	34	205077.0	330	268818.4
USDA Forest So	ervice Prot	ected Areas	<u> </u>							
Area	1	itical		Full	Mo	dified	Li	mited	-	Total
	#	Acres	#	Acres	#	Acres	#	Acres	#	Acres
Chugach N.F.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tongass N.F.	17	9.9	4	1.0	I	0.1	8	1.2	30	12.2
TOTALS	17	9.9	4	1.0	1	0.1	8	1.2	30	12.2
BLM Alaska Fir	e Service P	rotected A	reas							
Zone		itical		Full		dified		mited		Total
	#	Acres	#	Acres	#	Acres	#	Acres	#	Acres
Galena		30.0	15	13488.8	56	32816.3	79	165794.9	151	212100.0
Military	3	0.3	17	15.9	0	0.0	28	21259.8	48	21276.0
Tanana	2	8.0	5	187056.3	19	48051.4	47	101123.1	73	336231.6
Upper Yukon	2	397.8	19	73099.0	5	36795.6	30	176688.4	56	286980.8
TOTALS	8	428.9	56	273660.0	80	117663.3	184	464836.2	328	856588.4

2010 Fire Activity by Actual Landowner						
	# of Fires	# of Acres				
Bureau of Indian Affairs		1078.6				
Bureau of Land Management	74	313622.3				
Military	48	20582.0				
National Park Service	53	111046.7				
Native Corporations	70	99669.7				
Private	178	3219.8				
State	179	370392.2				
US Fish & Wildlife Service	69	205797.8				
USFS	16	9.9				
*TOTALS	688	1125419.0				
*These are acres burned by Landowner						

to home defensible space and can be located on the DOF web site.

Education continued to be a major focus for the Area's prevention staff. Over the summer, eight facility tours were conducted for elementary aged children. The children and parents were able to see first hand the work that goes into preparing for a wildland fire. The tours consisted of helicopters, air tankers, fire engines, the dispatch office, and of course a meeting with Smokey the Bear.

The Mat Su Area staffed prevention booths at four major home and outdoor shows in Anchorage and the Mat-Su Valley. The

focus was safe burning practices and Firewise information. The shows are a successful method of meeting and talking to the public about the mission of the Division of Forestry, the responsibilities of homeowners, and how we can work together to prevent wildland fires.

The State fair was once again a great opportunity to meet the public and deliver the safe burning and Firewise message. The prevention booth was given a major facelift and moved to a more visible location. In a true interagency cooperative effort, the booth was staffed for every day of the fair from opening to closing. The booth was visited by thousands of Alaskans. Homeowners were given the opportunity to sign up for free Firewise home assessments, which were done by prevention staff and firefighters from both the Mat-Su Borough and the Division of Forestry.

The Mat-Su Area and the Mat-Su Borough continue to work hand in hand to develop and implement Community Wildfire Protection Plans. The umbrella plan was completed in July of 2009 and efforts continue to include outlying areas of the Mat-Su Borough.

Fuels Reduction

During the 2010 season, Pioneer Peak IHC, Gannett Glacier Fire Crew, and Mat-Su Area Initial Attack Firefighters worked on fuels mitigation projects in both in Anchorage and the Mat-Su Borough. Pioneer Peak worked on projects in the Anchorage bowl and hillside including ARRA projects on State Park Lands that border the Municipality of Anchorage. Work consisted of shaded fuels breaks, thinning, limbing and overall forest stand health improvement.



Gannett Glacier Fire Crew
Back Row (Left to Right): Nick Stahler, Matt Lindsay, Bruce Houchen, Sean Doody, Joe Psenak, Travis Mickelson, Jon Roder,
Brad Karella, Amos Swanson, Mitch Laird, Josh Leutzinger.
Front Row (Left to Right): Harley Neel, Matt Muth, Lindsey Hermanns, Joe Barkley, Patrick Bongiourne, David Taggart,
Daysha Anderson, Charles Renkert, Casey Niggemyer.

The Gannett Glacier hand crew worked on eight fuels reduction projects for a total of 36 days throughout the Mat-Su Borough. The fuels reduction work was completed around high value public buildings and facilities. The Gannett Glacier Crew and Initial Attack Technicians completed a major fuels break in the Meadow Lakes area. The project was on Mental Health lands and was completed with ARRA funds acquired by the Mat-Su Borough. The project separated a subdivision from a large track of land with dense fuels. The coordination effort to achieve the goal is a testament to the cooperation between all agencies involved.

Kenai Kodiak Area Highlights

The 2010 KKA fire season started on May 2nd with the Gilbert Fire which occurred one and one half miles southeast of Ninilchik Alaska and concluded with the Zenith Fire at mile marker 76.5 (Sterling Highway) on August 26th for a total of 34 incidents. We experienced a less than average and wetter than normal fire season with a record breaking 30 days of continuous, measurable, precipitation in July and August.

Our largest incident was corralled at 65 acres near McLain Lake which occurred on the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge on May 31st. The fire was ignited by a lightning storm that traveled across the northern end of the peninsula the previous day (May 30th).

The KKA office received suppression assistance from the Denali Crew on a couple of smaller incidents in May of the 2010 fire season. We also received assistance, during the summer from the Alaska Fire Service (AFS), the United States Forest Service (USFS) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). AFS provided Smokejumpers, the USFS provided both engine crews and IA handcrew modules, and the USFWS provided engine crews, helicopter managers and helicopter crewmembers to our IA operations. In addition, those agencies provided other incidents support personnel through the Resources Order and Status System (ROSS) for other incidents occurring in and out of state.

Dispatch & Logistics

The Kenai Interagency Dispatch Center (KIDC), located at the Kenai/Kodiak Area Office in Soldotna, was a great success in 2010. The Forest Service was successful in hiring Scott Swendsen to the Assistant Center Manager position at KIDC in March of 2010. Scott has proven to be an excellent addition, alongside Carol Prior (Center Manager) in the fully integrated Kenai Interagency Dispatch Center.

Even though the 2010 fire season appeared to have been a slow one on the peninsula, there were many days in April, May and June when the fire danger proved to be quite active.



1991 Dispatch Workshop:
Standing, left to right: Mark Moldenhauer (KKS), Terry Peterson (MSS), Rick Dupuis (NRO), Kirby (USFS), Carol Bienhold (USFS), Arlene Weber-Sword (MCG), Dennis Ricker (SCRO), Gary McGeorge (BGQ), Tim Mattoon (KKS), Brad Grossweiler (NRO), Steve Savage (FAF), Tom Marok (KKS), Sue Braund-Clark (NRO), Sharon Kilbourn-Roesch (KKS), Tara Alana (FAF). Top Step: Pat Winn (BGQ), Mark Johannes (CO), Mark Rutherford (Tok), Frank Cole (DAF), Sue Christensen (FAF). 3rd Step: Barb Ashton (KKS), Cheryl Wilcock (PAQ), Al Root (MCG), Tom Smayda (BGQ). 2nd Step: Becky Metcalf (CRS), Randy Hart (SCRO), Lynn Miller (SCRO), John LeClair (SCRO). Bottom Step: Bill Johnson (DAF)

KIDC was very busy in support of numerous small fires and one larger Type 4 incident on the Kenai Peninsula. The dispatch center was also busy with coordinating and sending resources to support other fires within the state. KIDC became responsible for more of the associated personnel logistics which had been previously delegated to our Area's Administration Office in past years. Examples of additional duties assigned to KIDC under personnel logistics included setting up hotel reservations, issuing and tracking meal coupons, and ordering sack lunches.

As far as statistics stand, KIDC processed a total of 191 resource orders (107 initiated & 84 Received), KIDC also hired 13 local vendors for fire suppression needs (two Type 3 helicopters, two excavators, four State Parks boats, and five rental vehicles), made 45 hotel reservations, ordered 106 sack lunches, and processed 91 meal coupons.

Radio communications with the new Motobridge in KIDC proved to be a bit of a challenge early in the season. Those communications did become better as the summer progressed and various radio technicians arrived to work out the problems in the radio equipment. One of the biggest concerns throughout the summer was the inability to simulcast radio channels/frequencies for personnel in the field. With a little tweaking on the communications equipment and some training in dispatch we were successfully able to provide a "patching of channels" through the Motobridge, for resources in the field. Field resources will be

reminded in area training and orientation each year to ask for that "patching of channels" in order to receive the simulcasting that is so critical for updated information and overall situational awareness. All future IA dispatchers that work in KIDC will need to be trained on how to do this "patch of channels" until a better system can be established.

Training

The 2010 Kenai/Kodiak Area "Training season" was a very successful one. The training kicked off in March and continued on schedule throughout the summer. There were also various wildland fire related courses presented to cooperators and Emergency Fire Fighter (EFF) personnel by fourteen of our Kenai/Kodiak Division of Forestry Area instructors. A total of 227 students benefited from the training sessions held. The courses that were taught included fireline safety refresher, basic first aid/CPR/BBP classes, Basic Wildland Firefighter S-130/190

L-180, S-133 Look up, Down, and Around, and G-130 (Gap Courses). The Kenai/Kodiak Area Office also sent Division of Forestry dispatchers, wildland fire resource technicians, and supervisors, along with a handful of EFF's to 121 total training courses within the state of Alaska and to the lower 48 in 2010.

Prevention

The KKA had a very busy Prevention season in 2010. There were 2161 active burn permits on the Kenai in 2010. Burning was suspended for a total of 17 days due to high fire danger. The KKA investigated seven fires beyond the preliminary investigation stage. There were 18 Notice of Violation Warnings and four Citations issued. The KKA office received \$9,337.00 in fire cost recovery from fires occurring in 2010 and previous years. The Area has recovered a total of \$399,048.00 from 2006-2010 in fines and suppression reimbursement costs.

Wildland Fire Academy

Tok Forestry took on a new initiative to train our rural Alaska Emergency Fire Fighters (EFF). The Division of Forestry led a combined effort with funding and/or assistance from Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, the US Fish and Wildlife Service - Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Tanana Chiefs Corporation, Doyon, Inc. and the University of Alaska-Fairbanks Interior Aleutians campus to try a new approach in eastern Alaska with an Academy style program to enhance the qualifications of our EFF. 42 students, ranging from high school graduates to mid-life professionals, were selected and undertook 3.5 weeks of intensive training. They received training for everything from first aid to pumps and hoses and helicopter crew member. 38 completed the training and graduated from the Academy. This is an extremely high success rate for training in rural Alaska. Graduates received 13 certificates and 9 college credits. They also received some significant on-the-job training when, after eight days into the Academy, the Eagle Trail Fire started. They ended up on a 14-day assignment on two separate crews on the fire line receiving invaluable experience. This also earned them a very nice paycheck.

The academy was capped off with a visit from Governor Parnell and a graduation ceremony filled with friends, family and other members of the community. Most graduates were hired onto three separate advanced crews in Tok, Fairbanks and Kenai. Several also worked Initial Attack for the Alaska Fire Service and the Division of Forestry with many hoping to apply for available Wildland Fire and Resource Technician positions with the division. A feature TV news story on KTUU Channel 2 news was broadcast on the Academy. DOF has requested annual funding for the Academy and future work to secure long term partnerships will be pursued to continue this innovative approach in training our rural Emergency Fire Fighters.



Governor Sean Parnell and his wife with the graduates of the first Wildland Fire Academy in Tok. Photo: John Grafs

There were approximately 316,000 public contacts made through media and other public events on the Kenai Peninsula throughout the 2010 fire season. Some examples of these contacts include Public Service Announcements (PSA's) via local radio and newspapers; approximately 290,000 mass media contacts through local radio shows, magazine advertising, etc; 1,325 contacts through school related programs; and an additional 25,000 contacts through parades, fairs and home/sport shows.

Kenai Peninsula FireWise Educational Team

The Kenai Peninsula FireWise Team kicked off in early May and concluded in late October of 2010. During that time period the team presented FireWise concepts to approximately 68,000 individuals around various communities on the Kenai Peninsula, during 20 separate community events. Five of the events debuted the showing of the 2010 "Rural Alaska Fire Prevention" DVD. Those events were held in Moose Pass, Sterling, Soldotna, Nikiski, and Homer. The team also completed 52 FireWise Home Assessments during the six month period and provided additional information for 400 completed assessment forms which were then entered into the ArcGIS database.

During the months of July and August the Firewise Team coordinated and assisted with the completion of a ceramic FireWise Mural which was constructed on the front exterior wall of the Homer Volunteer Fire Department Station. The FireWise Mural was dedicated on October 27th with local radio and newspaper media covering the event. Representatives and officials from the Kenai Peninsula Borough, City of Homer, various Kenai Peninsula Volunteer Fire Departments, Alaska Division of Forestry and United States Forest Service were also in attendance for the dedication ceremony.

The fall FireWise slash pickup program was advertised from July thru October with many individuals around the Peninsula taking advantage of the provided service.

Vendors were also selected by the FireWise team to create the "FireWise For All Seasons" barometer signs which will be placed strategically around the Peninsula in an effort to get more people thinking about fire prevention activities to implement for each of the four seasons (Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter).

Educational events:

- · Kenai Peninsula Borough Association Home Show
- · Homer Safe Kids Fair
- Homer Electric Association Annual Meeting
- Seldovia Career and Health Events
- · Soldotna Safety Days
- · Ninilckik EMS Event
- · Kenai River Festival
- Funny River Parade and Community Event
- · Abundant Life Picnic
- · Kenai Peninsula Fair
- Lowes Safety Saturday

- Ninilckik Anniversary
- Rural Alaska Fire Prevention DVD showing (Moose Pass, Sterling, Soldotna, Nikiski and Homer)

Communities Assisted: Anchor Point, Clam Gulch, Cohoe Loop, Cooper Landing, Diamond Ridge, Funny River, Happy Valley, Homer, Hope, Kachemak City, Kasilof, Kenai, Moose Pass, Nikiski, Ninilckik, Seldovia, Soldotna, Sterling, and Nikiski.

Kenai Peninsula Forestry Related Projects

The KKA Division of Forestry Wildland Fire Resource Technicians completed more than 210 acres of fuel reduction work for the Kenai Peninsula Borough Spruce Bark Beetle Office during the fall of 2010. In addition to the fuel reduction projects the Technicians also collected 55 bushels of White Spruce cones for the Borough. The seeds are currently being extracted from the cones at the Plant Materials Center in Palmer and will be utilized to grow seedlings for future planting on the Kenai Peninsula.

The Technicians also completed Division of Forestry (DOF) projects, including the reconstruction/repair of the Falls Creek Bridge that had become extremely rotted out and unsafe for use. Additional DOF related projects that were completed include 115 acres of timber sale layout on the Hillside Timber sale, Regeneration mortality survey's near Anchor Point, and hazard fuel reduction work at Bean Creek in the Cooper Landing area.

Northern Region Highlights

The fire season got of to an early start with a couple of project fires in the Region in May. The Eagle Trail Fire outside of Tok and the Gilles Creek Fire west of Delta Junction both were managed without incident and were an example of the training and leadership in the cooperative fire community here in Alaska.



Naomi Norback, McGrath (2nd row, 3rd from left) and EFF Felecia Chase hiring Chevak #2 crew in Aniak for the Cobalt Creek fire. Moses Cholok, crewboss. Photo Amy Chisholm.

As the two project fires were winding down the Region was able to host Graeme McIntyre, Deputy Principle Rural Fire Officer for the Palmerston North City Council of Palmerston North, New Zealand. Mr. McIntyre was invited to Alaska during the 2010 fire season in order to foster our relationship with international firefighting partners and to allow him the opportunity to learn about our firefighting techniques, systems, and practices. Travelling throughout the state Mr. McIntyre was impressed with the professionalism of the fire program and felt that, from his perspective, this was a tremendous opportunity to see how the Division operates and he felt that we have much in common with the operations in New Zealand and Australia.

Wildland Fire and Resource Technicians worked falling hazardous trees adjacent to Fairbanks International Airport and the airport in Fort Yukon. In cooperation with the Alaska Department of Transportation the trees were felled and made available for firewood for the village residents of Fort Yukon. The federal Bureau of Land Management was handling the utilization of the trees in Fairbanks.

All offices continue to work with their local communities for the development of Community Wildfire Protection Plans and stressing the importance of the Firewise concepts. These plans are a cooperative effort requiring much public involvement and development and stress strategies for long-term fire management with demonstrated success.

Type I Team

Fire activity in the lower 48 was minimal. Seven of the sixteen teams from the Type 1 Team national interagency community received assignments. Tom Kurth, DOF Chief of Fire and Aviation, remained as the Type 1 Incident Commander. The Division continues to provide strong support for the team including Planning Section Chief Marsha Henderson (Operations Forester), Information Officer Pete Buist (DOF EFF), Logistics Section Chief Jim Odden (DOF EFF), and Logistics Section Chief Joe Faulise (DOF EFF), numerous Unit Leaders and support postions.

Statewide Fire Prevention

While the burn permit program has been in place for some time in the more populated places of Alaska, 2010 brought in a fresh, new consistency to the program and a clear, concise format for forms and information on the Internet. Burn permits now can be obtained for up to three size classes of debris burns, with the largest size directed towards developers, contractors and Agriculture-related field burning. These groups are often required to attend a mandatory workshop to learn safe burning practices, and review their liabilities in fire escapement and cost recovery. As part of the burn permit program, Areas also utilize a mandatory burn call-in line that informs permitees of local wind/weather conditions; fire danger information; and burn suspension notifications.

Emerge	Emergency Firefighters Wages							
Year	State	Federal	Total					
1997	\$ 3,869,912	\$ 1,485,846	\$ 5,355,758					
1998	2,764,442	1,897,356	4,661,798					
1999	2,873,600	2,301,122	5,174,722					
2000	4,434,380	3,734,483	8,168,863					
2001	3,236,581	1,867,826	5,104,407					
2002	6,002,237	2,999,461	9,001,698					
2003	5,373,702	3,256,674	8,630,376					
2004	10,610,556	6,663,231	17,273,787					
2005	3,932,064	4,161,026	8,093,090					
2006	4,916,848	4,119,978	9,036,826					
2007	4,089,950	3,957,990	8,047,940					
2008	2,977,566	2,382,029	5,359,595					
2009	6,995,288	3,523,803	10,519,091					
2010	4,961,009	3,902,284	8,863,293					

Statewide, there were 168 instances of "burn suspension days" to mitigate fire risk.

The burning of yard debris and burn barrels continues to be the greatest cause of fire starts in the Wildland Urban Interface of Alaska. This year, the Mat-Su Area in Palmer took the lead in educating the public on burning safety. Previewed at the Alaska State Fair, "Stinky" the rotund talking burn barrel, generated a warmth all his own while entertaining and educating young and old alike on safe burning practices. The creativity and charm of this character is another example of how public outreach and education are Forestry's' tools for success in the year round effort to prevent wildfires and support FireWise principles. Late in 2010, a Public Service Announcement on burn barrel safety was produced for Public viewing – the first of several planned PSAs in a new educational fire safety series sponsored by the MatSu Area and the Regional Office. Across the State Stinky, Smokey



Eagle Trail Fire. Photo L. Welsh.

the Bear and DOF Fire Staff brought educational messages to the Public in 187 different events and opportunities. Forestry was also warmly received at the Tanana State Fair, the Delta Fair and the Governor's Picnic in Fairbanks and Anchorage.

While personal outreach and education can be on-going and effective, new forms of media (YouTube, Twitter and Facebook) were also deployed in the fire prevention program to reach the many younger citizens of Alaska. For the first time ever Forestry worked with the Alaska Interagency Wildfire Coordinating Group to sponsored and endorse production of an 18 minute Fire prevention Video geared to Rural Alaskans and the logistical, environmental challenges they face. This made locals and communities leaders the stars of their own Firewise efforts while educating the audience to the tools, methods, organizations and networks needed to maintain a fire resistant home and community. After being aired on 3 television stations and available for download from the internet, the Rural Alaska Fire Prevention video was mailed out with other companion references material to 250 Fire Departments and their schools across the State. In 2011, these materials will continue to be available for free distribution from all DOF offices.

Firewise Home Assessments continued to be a strong element of the prevention campaign in 2010 with all Areas participating in both home visits (257 statewide) and informal consultations (5,096). Tok partnered with USFWS monies to FireWise homes for community Elders and Kenai Peninsula FireWise working with the Borough, tested new implementation models chipping FireWise mitigated fuels for homeowners, through Native contracting options. The increasingly wet conditions late in summer slowed actual FireWise efforts around the State, but thanks to WUI Grants and supportive Interagency partners this beneficial work will go on.



AWFCG and Operations WFDSS training trip to McGrath with the AFS PC-12. Left to right: Doug Alexander (USFWS), Dave Whitmer (AFS), Dean Brown (DOF), Brad Reid (USFWS), Steve Heppner (BIA), Mike Lambright (USFS), Tom Kurth (DOF), Dan Warthin (NPS), Kent Slaughter (AFS), Dianne MacLean (USFWS).

National Fire Plan/Wildland Urban Interface Projects

The National Fire Plan was adopted in 2000 to provide grants to states, some on a competitive basis, to reduce the threat of fire in wildland/urban interface areas. Funds are also available for wildfire prevention and education programs, mitigation, capacity building and homeowner and community assistance. The Division of Forestry continues to implement the National Fire Plan by supporting a variety of educational and mitigation projects, such projects described below.



Division of Forestry partnered with the Kenai Peninsula Borough Firewise and the Homer Fire Department to dedicate a colorful ceramic tile FireWise mural to the community of Homer.

School Art teachers and students captured a winning color design from the 2008 prevention theme coloring contest "Fire in the Tree, Houses in the Trees-What can we do?" to produce the lovely commemorative artwork and heighten local Fire prevention awareness.

Magie LaRue stands in front of the Firewise Mural in Homer.

Tok Hazard Fuel Reduction

This project includes two of the three highest fuel reduction projects as identified in the Tok CWPP. The third project was completed with Division of Forestry personnel and USFWS dollars. The highest priority was fuels reduction around the communications tower and encompassed approximately seven acres. This tower is the primary communications link for the Division of Forestry and the Department of Transportation which are both critical emergency response agencies for this area.

The second priority is the development and expansion of evacuation routes (egress/ingress routes) for the community. These routes have been identified in the CWPP and encompass approximately fifty-three acres and run from Midnight Sun Road to McKenzie Road and on to Borealis Ave.

This past season hand crews have cleared hazardous fuels 45 feet from the Center on both sides of Borealis Ave. The resulting bio fuel was cut and stacked then chipped by the Tok Umbrella Corporation and transported to the Tok School for use in their boiler. One and half miles have been cleared this season for approximately 10 acres.

Nancy Lake Hazard Fuel Reduction

14 acres of hazardous fuels were thinned in the Nancy Lake State Recreation Area in 2010, as part of a larger effort to reduce hazardous fuels in the park. Treatments took place along the Nancy Lake Parkway to improve ingress and egress in the park and to South Rolly Lake Campground. The campground is part of the Nancy Lake Recreation Area which hosts 99 camp sites and is the largest State recreation area in Alaska covering over 23,000 acres. There are 35 private in-holdings within the park. Due to the wetlands and aesthetic value of the Park, hand treatment was used as the least disruptive method. Adjacent to this recreational area are over 400 permanent and seasonal residents which will receive the benefit of reduced risk to wildland fire as a result of the treatments.

Mat Su Area Firewise & Prevention

The Mat-Su Area Fire Wise and Prevention WUI funds were used to support the State of Alaska mission of reducing human caused fires. The focus of the program is to reach as many residents as possible through community outreach programs, media advertisements, and airing Public Service Announcements. Whenever possible the Division of Forestry worked with City and Borough cooperators to send joint messages regarding fire prevention on Firewise.

Kenai Firewise Educational Teams for Community Wildfire Protection Plans

Firewise Educational Teams continued their community outreach by participating in the Funny River Parade, Funny River Homeowner's meeting, Abundant Life Picnic, Kenai Peninsula Fair, Lowes Safety Day, Ninilchik EMS anniversary event. Media contacts included Firewise article in Homer Tribune, KBBI and



Firefighter in Delta on fires.

KDLL public radio interviews, National Firewise Communities Newsletter article.

Firewise team leader worked with cooperators in Homer to mount the completed ceramic mural recreation of the 2008 Firewise poster contest winner on Homer Fire Hall exterior and is creating Firewise For All Season barometer signs that will be mounted around the Peninsula to help homeowners plan for their home protection year-round.

Partners/Cooperators Worked with: Chugachmiut, City of Homer, Alaska DOF

Communities Assisted: Hope, Cooper Landing, Kasilof, Clam Gulch, Kenai, Soldotna, Nikiski, Homer, Kachemak City, Diamond Ridge, East End Road communities.

Initial Attack Fire Fighters

NFP funding continues to enable the Division of Forestry to retain 10 permanent seasonal initial attack firefighters in Palmer, Fairbanks, Soldotna, Delta, and Tok. These firefighters improve initial attack capabilities at the state, local government and volunteer fire departments in the urban interface areas. Effective initial attack of a fire reduces overall suppression costs and minimizes threats to private and public property from wildland fire.

New Projects Awarded National Fire Plan Funding in CY 2010

Tok Safe Passage

This project will reduce hazard fuels on primary roads permitting safe passage of residents during the event of an emergency wild-land urban interface fire thereby preventing deadly entrapments. Approximately 60 acres will be thinned by hand felling with fire crews starting from the edge of the road, leaving scattered healthy spruce trees and most deciduous trees. Slash and ground fuels will be taken to the Forestry Biofuels pit for processing. Decks of hazard trees will be transported to the Tok School for processing into wood chips and burning in the biomass boiler to heat the school.

Ekultna Hazardous Fuels Reduction

Federal funding was awarded to construct a shaded fuel break using fire crews along both sides of the eight mile Ekultna Trail, treating approximately 193 acres. Fuel types and heavy public use make this area prone to fire starts. This will provide protection to Ekultna watershed and its tributaries as well as safe passage access and egress from the remote campsites. Slash will be piled and burned or chipped to prevent beetle infestation. Firewood size stems will be used by the State Park for distribution to Park volunteers and Ekultna village residents. The Ekultna Campground will have a shaded fuel break constructed around the loop road, treating 63 acres. This will include thinning and limbing of live trees and the removal of all dead and down trees. This prescription will modify a mixed spruce stand into fire resistant, predominately hardwood stand. The duel purpose fuel break will reduce the chance of fire spread from the campground to private lands bordering the park boundary, as well as protect sixty-five camp sites and facilities within the campground. Firewise and fire ecology educational interpretative panels will be strategically placed through out the treatment areas and recent fire scars.

Fairbanks Homeowner Education & Hazard Fuel Reduction

This project is a continuation of wildland urban interface fuels reduction work within the Fairbanks North Star Borough and will implement a portion of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Project provides 50/50 cost share assistance to mitigate hazardous fuels on private parcels in priority zones of concern; targeting 100 ownerships. A Firewise assessment adapted for Interior Alaska will be used to identify all the concerns facing the homeowner and will give an overall fire risk rating for the home. Grant will also fund public education through Firewise seminars, Firewise handouts for neighborhood meetings and newspaper inserts. Upon completion of the project, formal presentations will be given showing before and after defensible space work to community leaders and residences.

Project Learning Tree

Project continues the very successful Fire in Alaska (FIA) educators workshop series. In a minimum of sixteen workshops educators will learn essentials of fire ecology, fire behavior, and conduct home assessments. Attendees integrate FIA into regular curriculum and incorporate an individual as well as a neighbor's home assessment. Two workshops will be statewide Fire online workshops, available to rural educators through the internet. FIA graduates will be able to borrow fire trunks available in Homer (NPS), Soldotna (USFWS), Anchorage, Mat Su, Glennallen (BLM), Tok (USFWS), Delta, Fairbanks as well as statewide traveling trunks.

Volunteer Fire Assistance Grants to Rural Communities

The Volunteer Fire Assistance program provides funds to increase

2010 Grants to Rural Fire Departments					
Fire Department	Awarded				
Butte VFD	\$10,000.00				
Caswell Lakes VFD	\$5,000.00				
Chitna VFD	\$10,000.00				
Crooked Creek VFD	\$10,000.00				
Dillingham VFD	\$8,881.25				
Eflin Cove VFD	\$6,170.00				
EsterVFD	\$9,801.00				
Gakona VFD	\$9,745.00				
GirdwoodVFD	\$9,996.00				
Haines VFD	\$4,320.00				
Houston VFD	\$9,418.00				
Kachemak Emergency Services	\$10,000.00				
Kenny Lake VFD	\$6,480.00				
Klehini Valley VFD	\$2,100.00				
Nenana VFD	\$5,364.00				
North Pole VFD	\$5,427.00				
Steese Area VFD	\$10,000.00				
Strelna VFD	\$10,000.00				
Sutton VFD	\$8,816.73				
Talkeetna VFD	\$6,223,88				
Tanana VFD	\$10,000.00				
TokVFD	\$5,000.00				
TriValley VFD	\$4,590.00				
White Mountain VFD	\$7,125.00				
WillowVFD	\$9,793.53				
Womens Bay VFD	\$4,143.75				
Total	\$198,395.14				

firefighter safety, improve the firefighting capabilities of rural volunteer fire departments, and enhance protection in the wildland urban interface. The funds come through the U. S. Forest Service and are administered by the Division of Forestry.

In 2010, the VFA Program provided \$130,000 for rural fire departments. In addition State Fire Assistance funding brought the total to \$198,395.14. The division received 39 requests for equipment, training and prevention activities and funded 26.

Training Program

The division provides training to maintain a qualified and safe workforce, ready to respond to wildland fires and other emergencies as needed. Interagency courses are open to structure fire departments, local government, other state agencies, emergency firefighters, other geographic areas, and Canadian agencies that cooperate with the state.

National Level Training (Lower 48)

Participation in Lower 48 training offered by other Geographic Areas, the National Advanced Fire and Resource Institute (NAFRI), National Fire Academy (NFA), Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), National Interagency Prescribed Fire Training Center (NIPFTC), and the Hinton, Alberta training center helped the division meet the need for advanced level training to prepare our personnel to serve on Alaska's Incident Management Teams, train leaders in Fire Management Leadership, and stay abreast of current technologies and training.

Division personnel received training in Fire Management, upper division Suppression courses, Fire Prevention Education, Wildland Fire Case Development, and Dispatch. Leadership courses in Fire Management Leadership, Organizational Leadership in the Fire Service, Incident Management, and Leadership in Action (Gettysburg Staff Ride), provided excellent training for our current and future leaders. Staff attended Aviation training in Air Tactical Group Supervisor, National Aerial Firefighter Academy, and Air Support Group Supervisor. Advanced Aviation training is essential to providing safe aviation operations. Additionally, staff attended Fire Burn Plan Preparation and Prescribed Fire practitioner training classes.

Attendance at the Advanced Incident Management course (S-520) helped Alaska develop individuals to fill the position of Logistics Section Chief on our Interagency Type 1 Incident Management Team. Personnel attended the Operations Section Chief class and Information Officer class to help fill vacancies on our Interagency Type 2 Incident Management Teams.

Advanced fire behavior classes help ensure the safety of our personnel. Classes in Intermediate Fire Behavior Calculations, Advanced Fire Behavior Interpretation, Advanced Fire Use, and Geospatial Fire Analysis, Interpretation and Application were attended.

Several employees received training at the Unit Leader level in Resource Unit Leader, Situation Unit Leader, and Food Unit Leader. The Dispatch courses assisted individuals with meeting flex plan training requirements.

Forestry employees and/or participants sponsored by the Division attended the following Lower 48 courses in 2010:

- S-520 Advanced Incident Management
- Fire Management Leadership
- L-580 Leadership in Action (Gettysburg Staff Ride)
- L-480 Organizational Leadership in the Fire Service
- L-381 Incident Leadership

- FI-310 Wildland Fire Case Development
- P-310 Fire Prevention Education Team Member
- S-430 Operations Section Chief Type 2
- S-403 Information Officer Type 2
- National Aerial Firefighter Academy
- S-375 Air Support Group Supervisor
- S-378 Air Tactical Group Supervisor
- S-346 Situation Unit Leader
- S-349 Resource Unit Leader
- S-357 Food Unit Leader
- National Interagency Prescribed Fire Training
- RX-341 Prescribed Fire Burn Plan Preparation
- D-310 Support Dispatcher
- D-312 Aviation Dispatcher
- D-510 Dispatch Coordinator
- S-390 Intermediate Fire Behavior Calculations
- S-590 Advanced Fire Behavior Interpretation
- S-580 Advanced Fire Use
- S-495 Geospatial Fire Analysis, Interpretation and Application
- Computer Technical Specialist

Instate Training

The division and its cooperators provided 68 fire, incident command system, dispatch, fire management, aviation, prevention, leadership, prescribed fire and hazardous materials for warehouse training courses, to 811 students for 1,396 hours of training at the statewide level. 121 instructors participated in this training. Area offices provided additional training in Advanced Firefighter Academies, Basic Firefighter, Squad Boss, LCES, Pumps, Saws, 1st Aid, Fireline Safety Refresher, Gap courses, and online Emergency Vehicle Driving and Incident Command System training. The division's Safety Officer helped provide 23 courses to 245 students for 62 hours of training in OSHA Safety training, ATV Operator, Defensive Driving, Blood Borne Pathogens, Powered Industrial Trucks, and Hazardous Materials for 1st Responders.

Core required suppression skill courses were presented statewide. These included S339 Division Group Supervisor, S330 Task Force/Strike Team Leader, S215 Fire Operations in the Wildland Urban Interface, S230 Crew Boss, S290 Intermediate Fire Behavior, S130/L180 Basic Firefighter Training, and S190 Introduction to Fire Behavior. The Alaska Engine Academy with Emergency Vehicle Operations was presented and taught technical engine operations and helped meet flex plan training requirements.

Additional courses that helped support the development of knowledge and skills needed for fire management included S231 Engine Boss, S336 Tactical Decision Making in the Wildland Urban Interface and S234 Ignition Operations.

Aviation required training in RT372 Helicopter Manager Refresher, S372 Helicopter Manager, S271 Helicopter Crew-

Refresher, S372 Helicopter Manager, S271 Helicopter Crewmember, and RT378 refresher training for Air Tactical Group



Eagle Trail Fire at Tanacross Village.

Supervisor's were offered. The Air Tanker Base Manager class was also offered. S270 Basic Air Operation courses were offered to help the division meet flex plan training requirements. Several dispatch courses were offered which included the Resource Ordering Status System (ROSS), D311 Initial Attack Dispatcher, and D110 Dispatch Recorder. These courses helped meet the flex plan training requirements for our dispatchers.

Leadership classes were an important part of training. Courses in L280 Followership to Leadership and L380 Fireline Leadership were presented. The M581 Fire Program Management course was offered to our current and future Fire Program Managers who have direct responsibility to plan, organize, budget, manage and evaluate Fire Management Programs. Incident Command System courses, Public Information Officer, Fire Business Management, Prescribed Fire Implementation, Equipment Inspection Workshops, ISuite, Hazardous Materials training for Warehouse staff were also conducted for interagency personnel.

Prevention courses included FI210 Wildland Fire Origin and Cause Determination and the Prevention Workshop. Several courses were offered to meet flex plan training requirements. These included L280 Followership to Leadership, S211 Pumps, S212 Saws, S270 Basic Air Operations, L380 Fireline Leadership, the Alaska Engine Academy, D110 Dispatch Recorder, D311 Initial Attack Dispatcher, ROSS, FI-110 Wildland Fire Observations and Origin Scene Protection, and S260 Incident Business Management.

Area Offices provided 152 classes, trained 2,536 students, for 1,949 hours of training. 112 instructors participated in delivery of Area level training.

Area training included delivery of Advanced Firefighter Academies in Tok and McGrath. Between the two Academies, 23 courses were taught, 345 hours of training were delivered and 62 emergency firefighter students were trained. Students developed leadership and wildland firefighter skills at the 21 day academies.

Instructors came from the Division of Forestry (7), Fish and Wildlife Service, and Tanana Chiefs. Courses presented at the academies included: S-110 Basic Wildland Fire Orientation, S-130 Basic Firefighter (Tok only), S-190 Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior (Tok only), L-180 Human Factors in the Wildland Fire Service (Tok only), S-133 Look Up, Look Down, Look Around, S-131 Firefighter Type 1, S-211 Portable Pumps and Water Use, S-212 Wildland Fire Chain Saws, S-270 Basic Air Operations, S-271 Helicopter Crewmember, OSHA/BBP/CPR/1st Aid, Map and Compass, and L-280 Followership to Leadership (McGrath only).

Students from Fort Yukon, Tanana, Fairbanks, Anchorage, Copper River, Tok, Tanacross, Tetlin and Northway attended the Tok academy. Students from Nondolton, Chevak, Hooper Bay, Scammon Bay, Upper and Lower Kalskag, and Shageluk attended the McGrath academy. Tok academy students went on to enroll at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Fire Science program and others went to work for Tanana Chiefs Type 2 crew to assist with hazardous fuels reduction projects.

Seven Gap courses were presented to local fire departments for 99 hours of training delivered by 11 instructors. The classes were for Firefighter, Advanced Firefighter, and Engine Boss. 31 fire department personnel from Homer, Soldotna, Fairbanks, Chugiak, and Wasilla attended the training. The Gap courses contain training for structural firefighters to close gaps in their knowledge and skills that exist between their current structural skills and the NWCG wildland skills.

Fire Department and Local Government Training

93 Fire Department and Local Government personnel attended 11 Area sponsored courses for a total of 93 students. 103 attended 14 statewide sponsored courses. (does not include fireline safety refresher). 25 Fire and Incident Command System classes were delivered to 196 Fire Department and Local Government personnel. Courses attended at the Area level included I100 Orientation to ICS, Basic Firefighter training (S130,S190,L180,) S131 Advanced Firefighter, S212 Pumps, G130 Firefighter Type 2, G131 Firefighter Type 1, G231 Engine Boss. Courses attended at the statewide level included I300 Intermediate ICS, I400 Advanced ICS, S336 Tactical Decision Making in Wildland Fire, S203 Information Officer, S215 Fire Operations in the Wildland Urban Interface, S290 Intermediate Fire Behavior, S230/S231 Crew and Engine Boss.

The division assisted local government with using the Incident Qualification System (IQS) to track training and experience records and print red cards for positions covered in the operating agreements. Currently Mat-Su Borough and the Anchorage Fire Department are using IQS.

Structural fire departments across the state assist the division in fire suppression in populated areas through cooperative

agreements. These cooperators are a valuable source of trained, experienced firefighters. The division offers evening and week end courses to meet the training needs of volunteer fire departments.

Training for Chugachmiut Denali and Yukon Crews

The division supports the Chugachmiut crews by issuing red cards, tracking training and experience records, and providing training.

Federal Excess Program

Federal excess property is acquired through two programs administered through agreements with the U.S. Forest Service, the Federal Excess Personal Property Program (FEPP) and the Firefighter Property Program (FFP). Division of Forestry has been acquiring property through FEPP, for its own use as well as for cooperating volunteer and structural fire departments throughout the state, since 1971. Currently, the Division tracks over 1200 items of FEPP property including aircraft, vehicles, generators, pumps and a wide variety of supplies.

In 2010, Forestry acquired nine additional pieces of tracked FEPP property with a total acquisition value of \$412,700.67. Tracked properties are items with an acquisition value of over \$5,000.00. We acquired many more items and supplies which are not tracked. The newly acquired property brings our total tracked inventory of FEPP property to \$4,315,613.20.

No property has been acquired under the newer Fire Fighter Property Program. A new agreement between the Forest Service and Department of Defense necessitated a rewrite of Alaska's agreement. Forestry is working on a new agreement and handbook which is expected to be complete in March, 2011. There is definite interest in this program due to the elevated screening authority and the ability to pass title to equipment on to our cooperating volunteer and structural fire departments.

The Eagle River Shop completed two projects in the 2010 calendar year. Vehicle 31088, a Type 6 engine, was sent to Kodiak Island based Women's Bay Volunteer Fire Department. Additionally, the Shop completed a slip-on unit on TK-2 in December. This unit has yet to be assigned to a cooperator.

Aviation Program

The aviation program completed the lease-purchase of the two PC-7 aircraft to acquire the Legislative Authority to sell these aircraft and retain the funds for Lead Plane replacement aircraft. The Division is currently in the process of selling the first PC-7.

2010 was a busy year for the aviation staff. Dennis Blankenbaker was hired as Air Attack/Logistical Pilot position. Pilots Doug Burts and Randy Weber were supported by the return of Travis



Killey River Fire. Left to right: Britta West, Ty Miller, Dale Anderegg, Patrick Quiner. Photo: Ken Deyoe, pilot.

Garnick in the Lead Plane/ASM role.

The Division continued and expanded the ASM/Lead Plane program to include the routine training of two Lead plane pilots. This was accomplished with one Pilatus PC-7 and one leased Turbine Commander 690 aircraft. A Federal Excess Property Program DHC-2 Beaver, and the leased Commander 500S, provided logistical support and ATGS training. These aircraft totaled 732 flight hours.

This fire season was the third year of a five year contract for two of the Convair 580, type 2 airtankers supplied by Conair of Abbotsford, BC. One was based in Palmer and the other at the Ladd Army Air Base in Fairbanks. The Interagency Air Tanker Board, Conair and the Department of Interior, Aviation Management Directorate efforts resulted in the Convair 580 receiving interim approval by the Air Tanker Board. This allowed State contracted airtankers to be used on Federally protected lands. These airtankers flew 189 flight hours and dropped over 294,000 gallons of retardant.

Evergreen Helicopters provided three long term contract type 2 helicopters, located in Palmer, Fairbanks and Delta. Rogers Helicopters provided a type 2 helicopter in Tok, ERA helicopters in Kenai, and Temsco helicopters in McGrath. These rotorcraft provided platforms for both IA Helitack, and logistical support. Total flight hours were 708 hours.

The Palmer Warehouse was very busy, supplying 43,628 lbs of cargo that was flown out to our remote fire bases with contractors using DC-3's, DHC Twin Otters, Cessna Caravans, Beechcraft 1900's and for the first time, a DHC-8.

The Northwest Compact was put into use with great effect, a British Columbia Air Tanker Group and "RAP Attack" helicopter were used along with Saskatchewan and Alberta "Skimmer" Tanker Groups. The Yukon Territory provided both its DC-6 and Firecat Tanker Groups at different times also.



Chris Maisch, State Forester and Jeff Jahnke, former Alaska State Forester/currently Colorado State Forester. Photo Dean Brown.

This year was the eighth year that the State of Oregon requested a PC-7/ASM to aid in their wildland fire suppression effort. The aircraft and crew were ordered through the Northwest Compact and Oregon paid for all expenses and flight hours. With the high fire danger threat, our aircraft and crew were on duty, in Oregon for 44 days.

State Logistics Center

The State Logistics Center (SLC) provided Expanded Dispatch support for the Eagle Trail and the Gilles Creek Fires, and numerous other fires throughout the state. The SLC Coordinator position remained vacant through the fire season but Bob Dickerson returned for a period of time to lend his considerable expertise to SLC. Becky Metcalf from MatSu also provided some leadership as did Kathryn Pyne. The State Fire Support Forester has had difficulties filling the key SLC management positions but is hoping to fill the vacancies prior to the start of the 2011 fire season.

The University of Alaska-Fairbanks was used again during the season as an Expanded Dispatch center for SLC. The University was very cooperative in allowing the Division to set up operations over the Memorial Day weekend and set up office space, parking, meals and lodging. The Expanded Dispatch center was in operation from late May through the Fourth of July.

The University was also used as an interagency Mobilization Center. Mobilizing and demobilizing overhead (and occasionally crews) were housed in the UAF dormitory rooms and provided the Alaska briefing. Over 300 personnel were provided lodging at the University and there were tremendous saving realized by using the University dining facilities and the low cost housing arrangements. The interagency operation at UAF was very smooth and the Alaska Fire Service Duty Office helped manage and reassign personnel at UAF. Pete Bueneu, the former State

Support Forester, provided the Alaska Briefing to numerous incoming Lower 48 overhead and some crews. A National Buying team was also set up at UAF and they provided support to the warehouse and multiple project fires.

An attempt was made to use an Interagency Transportation operation at Fort Wainwright with mixed results. The Interagency Transportation Unit provided shuttle services to project fires but the Division needed to activate their own transportation services for local needs.

A workgroup was put together to investigate combining SLC with the Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC). A decision was made to keep SLC at this time as a functioning logistics support operation as AICC was not able to provide some critical services currently offered by SLC. Additional efficiencies to improve dispatch services will be pursued in the future. The Alaska Dispatch System being design by Selkirk will enhance SLC and the Areas to track resources.

Warehouse

The State Fire Warehouse System processed over 4500 issues for a total of \$16,000,000 in 2010 on 260 In-state Incidents. The 2010 Fire season was well above average for warehouse activity. 90% of supply movement occurred in a 6 week period from late May to early July.

We borrowed \$2,000,000 of supplies from our federal cooperators in Boise. We also provided \$400,000 in support to 47 federal fires within the state.

The warehouse system lost a great deal of experience, with the resignation of Kris Hartbauer, in mid July. Kris worked for the warehouse system for 8 seasons. His experience, work ethic, and good attitude will be greatly missed.



Joe Stam, Retired Chief of Fire and Aviation. Photo Dean Brown. Dan Ketchum, former Community Forester now retired. Photo Dean Brown.



Darla Hasselquist Theisen, 15 Years of Service

At 19 years of age Darla moved from Pennsylvania to Jackson Hole, WY to ski bum and then on to Idaho to work at an Orvis Fly Fishing ranch, manage restaurants, work in spuds, teach, and coach. Darla ran track for Boise State University and graduated with degrees in teaching and coaching.

After teaching special education for four years in the Boise School District she accepted a job with Boise Hot Shots in 1988. In 1990 she moved to Alaska to be on the Midnight Sun Hot Shots. Darla then worked as a Fire Suppression Specialist at Alaska Fire Service for Galena Helitack ('92) and Ft Yukon Helitack ('93), before moving to Delta in 1994 to work for State Forestry in initial attack.

Darla has worked out of McGrath and Fairbanks in initial attack and dispatch. She spent some time at the Division of Mining, Land, & Water and Department of Transportation & Public Facilities but returned to Fairbanks Area Forestry

dispatch in 2006. In 2009 Darla accepted the State Logistics Coordinator job at AICC.

Darla enjoys teaching wildland fire classes for DOF and at UAF as an Adjunct Instructor (since 1998). She received her Associate degree in Fire Science from UAF in 1998.

During the winter Aurora season Darla helps out at Poker Flat Rocket Research Range in Balloon Inflation coordinating with Radar and Windweight for the rocket launches.

Her interests include gardening, cooking, poetry, photography, snowshoeing, fishing, dog mushing, and art. Future plans are to write children's books, teach "Stupid Pet Tricks", have a booth at the Farmers' Market, Rock Hound around the Interior, goldpan, build a Fishwheel, continue as the Alaskan BSU Blue connection and a main MacAttack fan, pursue rocket research and auroral studies, adopt Shelter dogs, spend time with family throughout the country, and maintain an active happy and healthy lifestyle.



John "Jack" Hoch, 15 Years of Service

Jack started his career with the Division of Forestry as an EFF in the Northern Region Warehouse in Fairbanks in 1984. He worked seasonally, as an EFF, for 8 years, working his way up through the ranks at the warehouse. He learned the ins and outs of the Warehouses' manual inventory tracking system and used that knowledge, in 1990 after the FEMA audit of the Tok River Fire, to help design and write the first warehouse accountability program. He was hired by the Division as a Non-Perm Analyst/Programmer in 1991, where he worked for 2 years refining and implementing the new warehouse program in Forestry's 7 fire warehouses. In 1993 Jack got one of the 3 Non-perm Local 71 Storekeeper positions that were created to replace the need for perpetual EFF. In 1995 the Storekeeper positions became permanent. Jack was promoted to Assistant Manager of the Fairbanks State Fire Warehouse in November 1999. He accepted the position of State Fire Warehouse Manager in 2004. His first season at the helm was the busiest Fire Season on record. During his tenure Jack has taken many Fire, Warehouse and All Risk assignments, both in the lower 48 and Alaska. He enjoys the hectic summers and the challenges involved with bringing supplies to the people in the field.



Alan Martin, 15 Years of Service

Alan's wildland fire career actually started in 1980 when he became a volunteer at the Steese Area Volunteer Fire Department. Through the VFD he attended a Red Card Class, and when an opportunity arose he joined the Fairbanks 2 crew in 1989. By the end of the 1990 season he had become the Crew Boss for the crew's final tour at the Tok River Fire. In May, 1991, he was hired as Tech II in Initial Attack. In 1995 he moved into Prevention. When the Regional Training and Prevention Coordinator position was created in 2004 Alan gave up his Type 6 engine. Alan has also become active with the Alaska's IMTs. In 2000 he became a Type 2 Plans Chief and is a regular fixture on the type 1 Team as a Resource Unit Leader. He has remained active with the Steese VFD and has served as an Assistant Chief since 2003.



Robert Schmoll, 15 Years of Service

Robert started his fire career working for the BLM in Fairbanks from May 1985 through December of 1989 as a squad foreman on a Type I Interagency Hotshot Crew. He joined the Division of Forestry in 1990.

Robert's tenure at Forestry started as a seasonal Forest Technician, working in fire operations and shortly thereafter he became the Forest Technician IV in training and fuels. From then through March 2001 he gained broad experience in prevention and suppression operations, supervision and management as Acting FMO and Duty Officer. Robert has become known as the backbone of the Fairbanks Area fire program, and is now the FMO. His leadership has resulted in significant new projects in fuels mitigation with the Borough, prescribed burns including the joint fire research on Nenana Ridge, establishing

the Clear Fire Guard Station, working on the AIW Fire Plan, performing as agency administrator with 12 Type I and II management teams and the gamut of fire jobs.

In 1994 and 1995 he also worked for H.C. Price as an Air Operations Manager where he directed and coordinated cargo and personnel flights, handling the complex logistics, materials and administration functions of their complex organization.



Robert Zimmerman, 15 Years of Service

Robert (Bob) Zimmerman started working for the Division out of the Fairbanks Area office in 1983 as an initial attack firefighter. Since the late 80's, Bob has been the helibase manager, keeping a neat, clean and safe helibase operational to meet fire support needs. In addition to his up-beat personality, Bob always has popsicles in his freezer to keep pilots, firefighters, and management happy when they arrive at his office. Congratulations for 15 years of wonderful service Bob!



Jeff Graham, 20 Years of Service

Jeff began with the Division in Juneau working with Forest Practices. Soon he moved to Anchorage assigned to work on implementing US Forest Service programs that were authorized by the 1990 Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act. He has since worked primarily on private landowner assistance through the Forest Stewardship Program, with particular attention to Alaska Native Corporations.

In his tenure with Forestry, he has twice served on the Western States Forest Stewardship Committee, with one year as chair. He was also on a national committee for revising Forest Stewardship National Standards and Guidelines.

In the 1990's Jeff supervised the Alaska Regeneration Nursery for several years, before it transferred to Division of Agriculture and additionally represented the Forestry on the Alaska Reforestation Council. He maintains special interest in forest regeneration and silviculture. Prior to Division of Forestry, Jeff worked for the USDA-Agriculture Research Service, Oregon State University, University of Montana, and US Forest Service.

Jeff is an avid jogger and musician. He is a founding member of the Matanuska-Susitna Orchestra where he plays double bass.



Jim Carlson, 25 Years Service

Jim Carlson came to Forestry in 1985 and currently works in the Eagle River Shop as a Maintenance Worker. Some may recall that he built the public information counters in the PIC, Palmer, McGrath and Eagle River offices from local Alaskan woods, his design and building of Smokey fire danger signs, building fire engines for VFDs, and a broad spectrum of work on light, medium and heavy trucks, pumps, saws and foam units.

Jim's friendly, helpful attitude and willing approach to solving problems do him credit. As a Facility Unit Leader, Base Camp Manager and Equipment Manager, Jim has been on many assignments both in and out of state participating in events such as moving the Area Command from Dillon to Butte and delegating and maintaining over 100 trucks and buses.

Jim was in the Navy See Bee's from 1966 to 1970, receiving an honorable discharge and the National Defense Service, Vietnamese Campaign and Vietnamese Service Medals. While in the Navy, he received training in plumbing, electrical, concrete work, block laying and carpentry - all skills which have served Forestry well! From 1970 to 1973 he attended the Alaska Carpenters Training Center, graduating in the top 95% of his class.

He subsequently worked in Alaska for Fluor on the Alyeska Pipeline in Valdez, ACI Corporation at the Port of Anchorage, the Alaska Native Medical Center, for Steimeyer Corporation on the Elmendorf and Alaska Psychiatric Institute projects, all as a Journeyman Carpenter with Alaska Carpenters Local 1281. The positions he has held in mobile construction as prefab shop foreman, journeyman carpenter, foreman, finish carpenter, carpenter and now maintenance worker provided the broad expertise he brought to forestry's shop, wildland fire program, and DNR.



Karen Gordon, 25 Years Years of Service

Back in 1985, fresh out of college, Karen was hired by Fish and Game to establish and maintain the State's furbearer harvest database, start research on an Alaska watchable wildlife program, and manage the Regional Administrative HR-related functions. To enhance esprit d'corps she organized a successful in-house softball team that played other state agencies on Friday nights during the summers of her employment there and planted a garden that won the agency a beautification award from the Chamber of Commerce.

Seeking promotional opportunities and greater intellectual challenges, Karen came to Forestry in September of 1991 as the Regional Admin Assistant doing most of the same administrative duties she had at Fish and Game, but with the surprisingly heightened complexity of Forestry's operational environment and increased knowledge demands and interagency cooperation. In addition, outside the "regular" admin oversight of the Region, her job is comprised of two other major roles. These are as the Facilities Manager of the Northern Region DNR Office and as the Division's Incident Business Management Specialist. These two responsibilities bring the most satisfaction in her work, and a summer favorite is planting the garden in front of the DNR building to cheer the public and employees alike.

Karen started shooting rifle competitively at 14 and later shot for the University of Alaska rifle team for 3 years while working on her business degree. Several years later while working full time at Forestry, she completed graduate school, receiving her MBA in 3 semesters. As a result of her scholastic achievement, she was inducted into the international business school honor society (Beta Gamma Sigma).

Outside of work Karen is a certified scuba divemaster and leads group dive trips to warm getaways such as Fiji, Australia, Palau, Cozumel, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and New Zealand. She spent 20 years on the North Star Fire Department Commission, with 17 years of that as Chair. Karen is also a Red Cross disaster instructor, professional author for a variety of publications on international scuba diving and wildlife conservation, and also writes on biopolitical topics within Alaska. She sits on the Wild Sheep Foundation's Professional Research Advisory Board and was recently elected to the international Wild Sheep Foundation board of directors. And occasionally Karen has time for a cup of tea.



Gary Mullen, 25 years of Service

Gary started his career with the Division of Forestry in July of 1980. After graduating in June from Michigan Technological University he was hired over the phone by then Kenai Forester Dave "Curly" Wynkoop. No interview or reference check, just a simple "do you want the job, and if so can you be here by July"? Gary spent two seasons as a Technician on the Kenai working with Ray Kraemer as his Engine Foreman. In 1982 he transferred to the Glennallen Area Office as an Engine Foreman working under the direction of the Area Foreman Lynn Wilcock. Over the years Gary moved through the technician ranks, spending six years as a Fire Prevention Officer, fourteen years as the Area Foreman/FMO/and Resource Forester, and in 2006 became the Valdez/Copper River Area Forester.

Over the years having dual responsibilities in fire and resources has led to many career opportunities. Gary filled the position of Air Support Supervisor on the Alaska Type II team for over ten years as well as many other fire positions ranging from Fire Investigator to Division Supervisor. Heading up the resource work in the Copper Basin has allowed him to be involved in all aspects of the State's resource program, from timber sale administration to enforcing the States Forest Practices Act.

For Gary, living and working in Alaska has given him opportunity to have many "Alaskan interest from commercial herring fishing to hunting and flying. Gary is married to Luann who runs a Bed & Breakfast out of their log home in Glennallen. They have two children Olivia and Micah.



Martin Maricle, 30 Years of Service

Martin Maricle has reached the 30-year milestone working for the Division of Forestry. He first came to the Division as the Anchorage Area Foreman (a position subsequently eliminated when Anchorage was combined with the MatSu Area). He worked as the South Central Regional Logistics Coordinator from the spring of 1981 until February of 1984. Martin accepted a promotion to the Valdez/Copper River Area Forester position in February of 1984 and served in that capacity until 2004.

Martin became the State Fire Support Forester in January of 2004 when his position was moved to Fairbanks. His position as a Logistics Section Chief served him well as he established the State Logistics Center (SLC) and provided oversight to the stateside warehouse system.

Martin has thoroughly enjoyed the variety of experiences offered in his career with the Division of Forestry and has been one of the main contributors to the incident management teams in Alaska and in the Lower 48. He has achieved the rank of Assistant Area Commander-Logistics and serves on one of the four national Area Command Teams. He has been on a total of 23 Type 2 and 16 Type 1 assignments as a Logistics Section Chief and on 9 Area Command assignments. His all-risk assignments have included the Valdez Oil Spill, the Denali Fault Earthquake, the World Trade Center response, and Hurricanes Ivan, Katrina, Rita, and Wilma.

Martin has always done an excellent job building strong working relationships within the Division of Forestry and on an interagency basis. He has always maintained his well developed sense of humor even under the most stressful circumstances. Martin also obtained the necessary training and became actively involved in Forest Practices program implementation during the peak of logging activity in the Copper Basin, Cordova, and the eastern Prince William Sound.

As the State Support Forester Martin is very appreciative of the personal and emotional support he receives from his wife Gail, his daughter Tara, and his son Connor. Martin enjoys reading books, watching football games, and serving as one of the primary "taxi drivers" to shuttle the kids back and forth to their numerous activities. One amusing anecdote that Martin relayed occurred when he was on an lengthy assignment in Redding a few years ago. When he left, his children's pets consisted of a guinea pig and a rabbit. When he returned the family pets now included two guinea pigs, three rabbits, and a horse! A couple of the caveats that Martin and Gail insisted upon prior to purchasing the horse is that the family was not going to move to a new "horse friendly" home and that Martin's eventual retirement was not going to be tied into feeding the horse.

EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION: RETIREMENT

Forestry has been experiencing an unprecedented number of retirements for the last three years and we have not been consistently noting those people who have cared about making this division the success that it is. Hopefully these recognitions will not omit anyone, as requests were made to all the Areas and sections. Thank you all for a job well done!

Dale Anderegg, Kenai-Kodiak Area Office, Helitack Member

Dale began work in 1979 in KKAO and was a helitack member for 32 years, one of the longest running wildland firefighters in the state and perhaps the nation.

Mike Bobo, Delta, Suppression Foreman

Mike Bobo, Delta, Suppression Foreman retired this fall. Mike worked for Forestry for 22 seasons. He started his career as an Emergency Fire Fighter, Technician and the Area Foreman. Mike has always been a "can-do" person with the knowledge of how to get the job done and complete the task safely. Mike has had his share of tough assignments as a fire fighter and manager. He was a Type III Incident Commander on some of Delta's most challenging fires. They include Hajdukovich Creek Fire, Sand Creek Fire, and Gilles Creek Fire. Mike has also been known for his work with aviation resources. He has managed a Type II helicopter on many fire incidents and a helibase manager on others. Mike had a saying, "ride for the brand", and that was how he dedicated himself to the Division of Forestry.

Wally Brockert-Hoff

Wally Brockert-Hoff retired after more than 31 years of state service at McLaughlin Youth Center (1978-2001) and Forestry (2001-2010). Wally's can-do attitude and procurement expertise were valued greatly. Since her May retirement, she reports that she has expanded her menagerie with two pygmy goats, has acquired a tractor for use in her never-ending work in the pasure and garden, and looks forward to the next Petersville project to build a shop on the lot with their newly constructed cabin.

Ken Cruickshanks, Shop Foreman, Eagle River Shop

Ken retired at the end of the year with over 28 years with the State. He started in 1980 with DOT as a maintenance worker and came to Forestry in 1985 where he has been Shop Foreman since 2004. His participation in fire has been greatly valued, as he has been a Transportation Unit Leader supporting the Alaska Incident Management Teams on several assignments. During his career, Ken supported FEPP and VFD programs, support to the Areas, and a quality shop operation that was dependable. His leadership and expertise will be missed.

Richard Gardner, Delta, Maintenance Worker

Richard retired in the spring after 22 seasons as a stocks and parts manager, supervisor and maintenance worker. His forte was his ability to accomplish many different things and having the skill set. Richard used his creativity to design/fabricate many projects saving the State money by solving problems or making a safer work environment. Richard worked extremely hard to ensure firefighters had what they needed to do their job and ensured that all aspects of the support functions met the challenges that fire often presented to his staff.

Steve Joslin, Delta, Resource Forester

Steve was Resource Forester for Delta for the past 25 plus years. He brought with him the understanding that the industry must be supported to accomplish resource objectives. His dedication to meeting the demands of the local market provided a consistent supply of the timber resource. This allowed industry to make investments in hardware (feller bunchers, mill upgrades, trucks, kilns, pellet mills, etc.) and purchase longer term contracts for larger volumes of timber. The industry has expanded markets and grown in capital wealth because of Steve's efforts.

When market demands increased, Steve provided the resource to meet the market surge. During the export era 1989-1998, Delta sold over 6 million feet annually of timber to the local industry. Industry was able to capitalize on the export of saw and pulp logs by investing in new equipment. Normal demand for the local market has fluctuated between .5-1.5 million board feet annually. Steve met demand with available staff, but was basically a one-man operation.

Delta Area has been actively pursuing biomass fuels for a heating system at the Delta High School. Steve worked with the industry to ensure a supply of wood chips from waste wood derived from milling and by providing accessible timber through the normal sale process.

EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION: RETIREMENT

Darlene Langill, Coastal Region Administrative Officer and Support Service Unit

Darlene retired in May 2010 after 20 years state service. She wore many hats at the Department of Administration before moving to Forestry in 2003. Since her retirement we have been lucky to see Darlene return from her travels and hockey-enthusiastic pursuits, to take fire assignment as an Incident Business Advisor.

Marc Lee, Fairbanks Area Forester

Marc started in 1981 as Regional Timber Management Forester in Anchorage, moving north in 1985 as the Fairbanks Area Resource Management Forester. He became the Fairbanks Area Forester in 1999 and has defined that position. He spearheaded GIS, creating a shop within Forestry, obtaining grants, funding, and dedicated staff that became the example for DNR, with full support of the department. At the same time he managed wildland fire challenges that saw a Type II fire or more every single year during his tenure. The record breaking 2004 season was a particular challenge that Fairbanks Area firefighters met successfully under Marc's leadership. Further his support and projects for research brought results and funding to projects such as Ruffed Grouse Habitat, Tanana River dynamics research, NASA fire management applications, Chena Ridge prescribed fires, and the Tanana Valley State Forest research. The variety and complexity of fire and resource challenges were always met with a professional, positive attitude. Marc will be missed by his many friends.

Darren Rathbun, Mechanic, Eagle River Shop

Darren retired at the end of the year with 31 years of service. During his career he worked for the Division of Parks as well as Forestry. He worked extensively with the FEPP and VFD vehicles and engines, ensuring that vehicles sent to remote fire departments were in excellent mechanical condition. A Ground Unit Support Leader, Darren has worked on fires in both in Alaska and the lower 48 on Alaskan Incident Management teams.

Gordon Worum, GIS Program Head, Fairbanks

Gordon started with Forestry in 1985 in Fairbanks working as an initial attack firefighter. He soon moved into fire prevention and then into timber management, expanding his experience and perspective. In 1987 he moved to the Northern Region in Fairbanks. Gordon was chosen to lead the GIS program and literally built the system the Northern Region and Division has today, including the migration to the web based ArcIMS. He has won several awards for his participation in innovative GIS projects. In 2001 he was named Forester of the Year by the Society of American Foresters. The division's capabilities in GIS and data management have been the result of Gordon's unflagging interest and dedication – a phenomenal feat!

Division of Forestry Directory

State Forester's Office

550 West Seventh Avenue, Suite 1450 Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3566 269-8463 fax: 269-8931

State Forester

John "Chris" Maisch, 451-2666

Deputy State Forester

Dean Brown, 269-8476

Admin. Services Manager

Lex McKenzie, 269-8477

Chief of Fire and Aviation

Tom Kurth, 451-2675

Forest Resources Program Mgr.

Martha Welbourn Freeman, Retired Rick Rogers, 269-8473

Forest Planning

vacant

Community Forestry Program

Patricia Joyner, Coordinator, 269-8465

Conservation Education

Matt Weaver, 269-8481

Forest Health & Protection (Insects and Disease)

Roger Burnside (acting), 269-8460

Forest Stewardship Program (Landowner Assistance)

101 Airport Road Palmer, Alaska 99645 Jeff Graham, 761-6309, fax: 761-6201

State Fire Operations

P.O. Box 35005 Ft. Wainwright, Alaska 99703

356-5850 fax: 356-5855 Marsha Henderson, Operations Forester

Logistics: 356-5645 Intelligence: 356-5671 Air Attack: 356-5852

Training, Anchorage: 269-8441

State Fire Support

3700 Airport Way Fairbanks, Alaska 99709-4699 451-2608, fax: 451-2690 Martin Maricle, State Fire Support Forester

Aviation Program

101 Airport Road Palmer, Alaska 99645 761-6271 Steve Elwell, Aviation Manager

Northern RegionNorthern Region Office

3700 Airport Way Fairbanks, Alaska 99709-4699 451-2670 fax: 451-2690 Mark Eliot, Regional Forester

Fairbanks Area Office

451-2670 fax: 458-6895 Area Forester, vacant Fire line: 451-2626 Fire Ops. Fax: 451-2633

Northern Fire Management Office

451-2676 Fax: 451-2690 Ken Stump, Fire Management Officer Reception: 451-2660 Logistics: 451-2680 Aviation Mgmt.: 451-2691

Delta Area Office

P.O. Box 1149 Delta Junction, Alaska 99737 (Mi. 267.5 Richardson Hwy.) 895-4225 fax: 895-2125 Al Edgren, Area Forester Fire Line: 895-4227

Tok Area Office

Box 10 (Mile 123.9 Glenn Hwy.) Tok, Alaska 99780 883-5134 fax: 883-5135 Jeff Hermanns, Area Forester Fire line: 883-3473

Valdez/Copper River Area Office

P.O. Box 185 Glennallen, Alaska 99588 (Mi. 110 Richardson Hwy.) 822-5534 fax: 822-8600 Gary Mullen, Area Forester

Coastal RegionCoastal Region Office

2417 Tongass Ave. Ste 213 Ketchikan, Alaska 99801 225-3070 fax: 247-3070 Michael Curran, Regional Forester

Coastal Fire Management Office

761-6229 fax: 761-6227 Judith Reese, Fire Mgmt. Officer Reception 761-6289 Logistics: 761-6220 Aviation Mgmt.: 761-6229

Mat-Su Area Office

761-6301 fax: 761-6319 Ken Bullman, Area Forester Fire line: 761-6311 Burn Permit: 761-6338

Southwest District (Seasonal)

Box 130 McGrath, Alaska 99627 524-3010 fax: 524-3932 Ray Kraemer, Fire Management Officer

Fire line: 524-3366

Kenai-Kodiak Area Office

42499 Sterling Highway Soldotna, Alaska 99669 (Mi. 92.5 Sterling Hwy.) 262-4200 fax: 260-4205 Hans Rinke, Area Forester Fire line: 260-3473 Burn Permit: 260-4269

Northern Southeast Area Office

P.O. Box 263 (Gateway Building) Haines, Alaska 99827 766-2120 fax: 766-3225 Roy Josephson, Area Forester

Southern Southeast Area Office

2417 Tongass Avenue, Suite 213 Ketchikan, Alaska 99801 225-3070 fax: 247-3070 Pat Palkovic, Area Forester

2010 Boards and Commissions

Alaska Board of Forestry

Rob Bosworth, Environmental, Juneau
Matthew A Cronin, Ph. D., Fish/Wildlife Biology Non-governmental, Anchorage
Jeff Foley, Mining Organization, Anchorage
Chris Maisch, Chair, State Forester
Erin McLarnon, Recreation, Willow
Eric Nichols, Forest Industry Trade Association, Anchorage
Wayne Nicolls, Forester - Non-governmental, Juneau
Mark Vinsel, Commercial Fishery, Juneau
Ron Wolfe, Native Corporation, Juneau

Forest Stewardship Members

Ole Andersson, Kenai Watershed Forum, Soldotna
Val Barber, University of Alaska, Palmer
Doug Blossom, American Tree Farm System, Kenai
Clare Doig, Forest Industry Representative, Anchorage
Jim Durst, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fairbanks
Jeff Graham, Alaska Division of Forestry, Palmer
Mike Green, Landowner representative, Fairbanks
Jimmy LaVoie, USDA Farm Service Agency, Palmer
George Matz, The Audubon Society, Homer
Alan McGuire-Dale, USDA Forest Service, Portland
Dorothy Melambianakis, Kachemak Heritage Land
Trust, Homer
Mitch Michaud, USDA Natural Resources Conservation
Service, Kenai

Tanana Valley State Forest Citizen's Advisory Committee Members

John Mohorcich, Kenai Peninsula Borough, Soldotna

Jake Sprankle, Tanana Chiefs Conference, Fairbanks

Phil Shephard, Great Land Trust, Anchorage

Peter Olsen, Forestry Consultant Representative, Kodiak

Al Pagh, Forest Industry
Brad Cox, Value-Added Processing
Chris Stark, Environmental Interests
Dan Rees, Private Forest User
Tom Malone, Forest Science
Edna Hancock, Native Community
VACANT, Recreation
Doug Bowers, Tourism Industry
Paul Karczmarczyk, Fish and Wildlife Interests
VACANT, Mining Industry
Thomas Nerbonne, Regional Representative Upper Tanana Valley
VACANT, Regional Representative Lower Tanana Valley

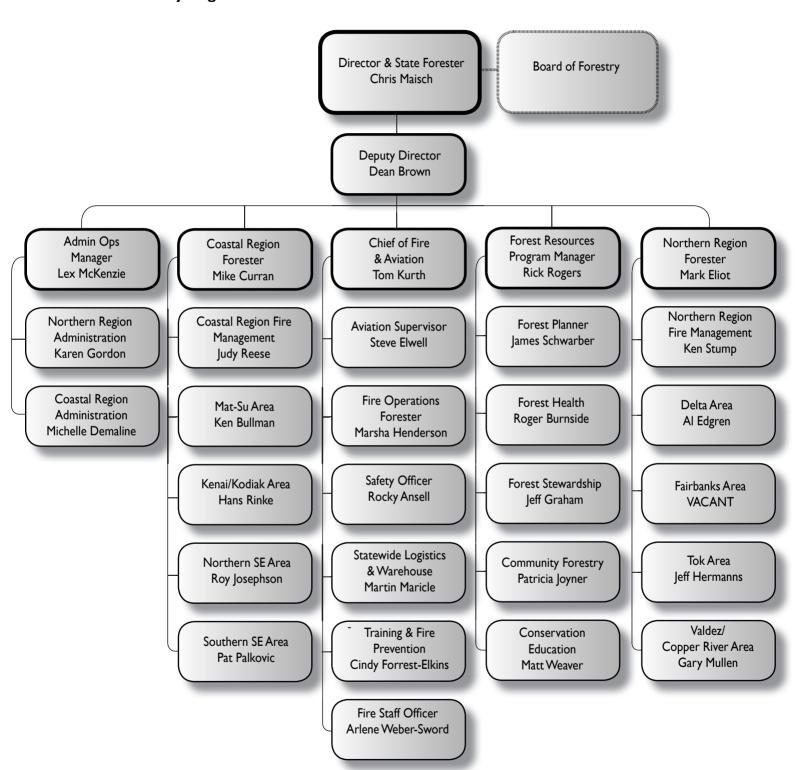
Alaska Community Forest Council Members

Don Bertolette, Anchorage
Brent Hove, Anchorage
Nickel LaFleur, Anchorage
Pat McArdle, Chair, Fairbanks
Jim Labau, Treasurer, Anchorage
Susan Luescher, Secretary, Anchorage
Lisa Moore, Sitka
Francis McLaughlin, Anchorage
Nancy Moore, Palmer
Peter Simpson, Ester
Jim Smith, Fairbanks
Michael Rasy, Anchorage
Curtis Stigall, Sterling
Scott Stringer, Vice-Chair, Anchorage
VACANT, Member at Large

Alaska State Foresters

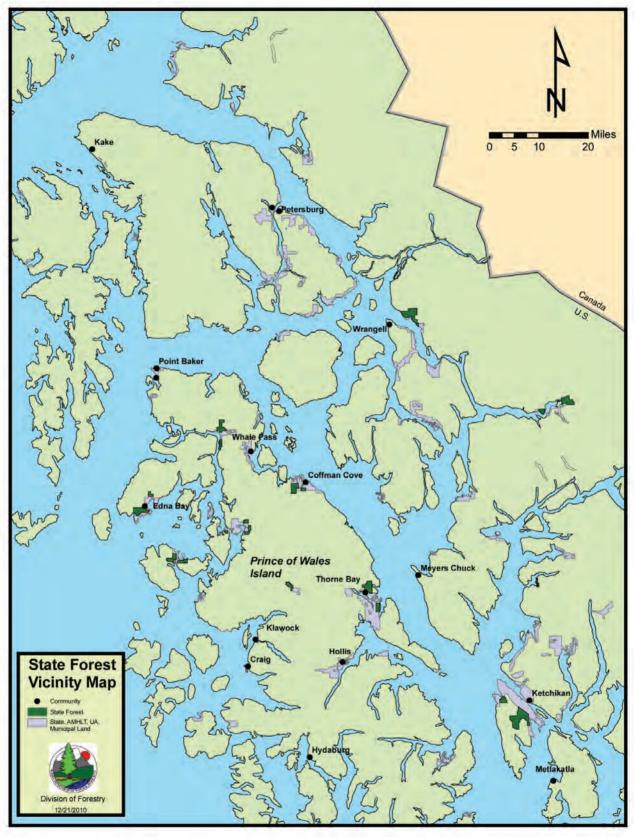
Earl Plaurde October 1959 to June 1968 William Sacheck July 1968 to June 1974 George Hollett July 1974 to June 1976 Theodore Smith July 1976 to April 1982 John Sturgeon May 1982 to June 1986 George Hollett (acting) July 1986 to February 1987 John Galea March 1987 to May 1988 Tom Hawkins (acting) June 1988 to December 1988 Malcolm "Bob" Dick January 1989 to November 1992 Dean Brown (acting) December 1992 to February 1993 Thomas Boutin March 1993 to January 1997 January 1997 to July 1997 Dean Brown (acting) Jeff Jahnke July 1997 to July 2005 Dean Brown (acting) July 2005 to October 2005 John "Chris" Maisch October 2005 to present

Division of Forestry Organization



2010 ACTUALS Note: Dol	ar figures are in thousan	ds (e.g., \$40.5 is \$40,	500.00)		
FUNDING SOURCES	FOREST MGMT & DEVELOPMENT	FIRE PREPAREDNESS	FIRE ACTIVITY	NON-EMERGENCY MITIGATION	TOTALS
General Funds	\$3378.1	\$15450.3	\$66693.1		\$8552
Federal Funds	799.2	175.7	14157.9		1513
Capital Improvement Recepits (Fed, GF, SDPR)	392.7	1173.5		350.2	191
Interagency Receipts	417.4	190.4	151.1		75
Timber Receipts	675.2				67
Other (SDPR)	10.7		574.9		58
TOTALS	\$5673.3	\$16989.8	\$81577.0	\$350.2	\$104590
POSITIONS					
Permanent Full-Time	45	33			78
Permanent Part-Time/Seasonal	5	181		5	191
Interns	12				12
TOTAL POSITIONS	62	214	0	5	281
FOREST MANAGEMENT	₽ DEVELOPMENT C	OMPONENT			
RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT & SALES	COASTAL REGION	NORTHERN REGION	STATEWIDE	TOTALS	
Board of Forestry			\$15.8	\$15.8	
Forest Practices	\$531.6		55.2	586.8	
Forest Management	920.7	1318.1	524.9	2763.7	
Anchorage School District Interns	62.9			62.9	
Interagency Receipts	116.1	16.4	284.9	417.4	
Stat. Desig. Program Receipts (SDPR)			10.7	10.7	
Federal Cooperative Forestry Assistance			799.2	799.2	
Capital Improvement Receipts (Other)	144.7	164.4	83.6	392.7	
SUBTOTALS	\$1776.0	\$1498.0	\$1774.3	\$5049.2	
Director's Office			624.1	624.1	
COMPONENT TOTALS	\$1776.0	\$1498.9	\$2398.4	\$5673.3	
FIRE SUPPRESSION PREP	AREDNESS COMPO	NENT			
	COASTAL REGION	NORTHERN REGION	STATEWIDE	TOTALS	
Preparedness	\$3939.1	\$3190.3	\$8320.9	\$15450.3	
Interagency Receipts	106.2	68.4	15.8	190.4	
Federal Cooperative Initial Attack			175.7	175.7	
Capital Improvement Receipts (Other)	761.0	152.4	260.1	1173.5	
COMPONENT TOTALS	\$4806.3	\$3411.1	\$8772.5	\$16989.9	

FUNDING SOURCES	FOREST MGMT & DEVELOPMENT	FIRE PREPAREDNESS	FIRE ACTIVITY	NON-EMERGENCY MITIGATION	TOTALS
General Funds	\$3258.0	\$15426.9	\$6663.3	\$	\$25348.2
Federal Funds	1283.5	1359.3	5460.4	255.9	8359.1
Capital Improvement Recepits (Fed, GF, SDPR)	336.2	414.4		460.5	1211.1
Interagency Receipts	482.1	278.1			760.2
Timber Receipts	851.1		1		851.1
Other (SDPR)	55.0		1500.0		1555.0
TOTALS	\$6265.9	\$17478.7	\$13623.7	\$716.4	\$38084.7
POSITIONS					
Permanent Full-Time	45	33		<u></u> T	78
Permanent Part-Time/Seasonal	5	181		5	191
Non-Permanent	12				12
TOTAL POSITIONS	62	214	0	5	281
FOREST MANAGEMENT	& DEVELOPMENT C	OMPONENT			
RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT & SALES	COASTAL REGION	NORTHERN REGION	STATEWIDE	TOTALS	
Board of Forestry	\$	\$	\$8.0	\$8.0	
Forest Practices	516.8		67.5	584.3	
Forest Management	919.0	1270.0	671.5	2860.5	
Anchorage School District Interns	51.5		-	51.5	
Interagency Receipts			482.1	482.1	
Stat. Desig. Program Receipts (SDPR)			\$55.0	\$55.0	
Federal Cooperative Forestry Assistance	-		1283.5	1283.5	
Capital Improvement Receipts (Other)			336.2	336.2	
SUBTOTALS	\$1487.3	\$1270.0	\$2903.8	\$5661.1	
Director's Office			604.8	604.8	
COMPONENT TOTALS	\$1487.3	\$1270.0	\$3508.6	\$6265.9	
FIRE SUPPRESSION PREP		1			
	COASTAL REGION	NORTHERN REGION	STATEWIDE	TOTALS	
Preparedness	\$3773.0	\$3174.0	\$8479.9	\$15426.9	
Interagency Receipts			278.1	278.1	
Federal Cooperative Forestry Assistance			1359.3	1359.3	
Capital Improvement Receipts (Other)			414.4	414.4	
COMPONENT TOTALS	\$3773.0	\$3174.0	\$10531.7	\$17478.7	







Southern Southeast State Forest. Greg Staunton, Coastal Region Resource Manager, created the GIS map of the new Southern Southeast State Forest created by the Legislature in 2010.