

# **State of Alaska FY2009 Governor's Operating Budget**

## **Department of Natural Resources Fire Suppression Preparedness Component Budget Summary**

**Component: Fire Suppression Preparedness**

**Contribution to Department's Mission**

The Division contributes to the Department's mission in the fire suppression preparedness component by ensuring that the Division's wildland fire suppression resources are in a state of readiness to safely and cost-effectively initial attack wildland fires. This component supports the Department's mission by providing wildland fire protection on state, private and municipal lands in Alaska, commensurate with the values at risk.

**Core Services**

- Provides for delivery of services in the wildland fire suppression preparedness program as part of its statutory responsibility under AS41.15.010.
- Provides personnel, fire training, equipment, facilities and related support activities for Alaska's wildland fire management program. Establish fire fighting readiness.
- Promotes fire prevention and mitigation of fire damage.
- Provides training in Incident Command System and required areas.
- Certifies Fire Fighters to national standards.
- Provides for joint fire response with other government agencies.
- Strengthens local/state fire response.

End Result	Strategies to Achieve End Result
<p><b>A: Provide wildland fire protection on state, private and municipal land commensurate with the values at risk.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Provide safe, cost effective wildland fire protection services to the State of Alaska.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Loss of life and property resources as the result of a wildland fire, reported by fiscal year.</p>	<p><b>A1: Provide safe, cost effective wildland fire protection: Provide appropriate management response to wildland fires that occur on State of Alaska protection areas. Statistics are recorded by fiscal year unless otherwise noted.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Contain 90% of wildland fires within 10 acres on lands designated in "Critical" and "Full" (Urban Interface) management options in accordance with the Interagency Fire Management Plans (fiscal year reporting).</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage of fires contained at 10 acres or less in "Critical" and "Full" (Urban Interface), reported by fiscal year.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Provide Appropriate Management Response (AMR) to all fires in "Modified" and "Limited" management option areas.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Percentage of fires of in "Limited" and "Modified" protection areas that receive an appropriate management response.</p> <p><b>A2: Strategy - Maintain capability of firefighting forces: Provide training and fitness certification for state, local, volunteer and emergency firefighters.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Maintain a qualified and certified state and local firefighting workforce to respond to wildland fires, reported by fiscal year.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of state, local and emergency firefighters trained, certified and prepared to respond to wildland fires from April 1 to August 31 annually, reported</p>

	<p>by fiscal year.</p> <p><b>A3: Reduce human-caused wildland fire starts: Aggressive prevention and educational campaign based on 'Firewise' principles.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Raise public awareness of fire danger and hazard fuel mitigation options in urban and rural Alaska while preventing an increase in the overall number of human caused fires.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of human caused fires in state protection, human caused fires per capita, and prevention presentations per calendar year.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Manage open burning by the public during the fire season.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Number of burn permits issued and enforcement actions per calendar year.</p> <p><b>A4: Reduce property loss from wildland fire through hazardous fuel reduction and public education of homeowner responsibility based on "Firewise" principles.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Raise public awareness of hazard fuel mitigation and home construction options in Alaska that will reduce property loss from wildland fire.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of Firewise home assessments, Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs), and Firewise Workshops. (New Measure)</p> <p><b>A5: Maintain capability of aerial firefighting and aerial support resources.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Maintain a combination of Federal Excess Property Program (FEPP) and contracted aircraft to provide a safe and cost effective aviation program in support of the fire management program.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of Contracted and FEPP State aircraft which are State operated.</p>
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<b>Major Activities to Advance Strategies</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial attack and suppress fires in critical and full management options.</li> <li>• Provide fire response vehicles and engines for roadside suppression activities.</li> <li>• Provide fire support vehicles to meet logistical needs of fire equipment, aircraft and personnel.</li> <li>• Provide a combination of contract, leased &amp; federal excess helicopter, air tanker, &amp; fixed wing aircraft services for aerial firefighting &amp; logistics.</li> <li>• Provide appropriate fire management response to other lands as identified in the Alaska Interagency Wildland Fire Management Plan.</li> <li>• Develop expansion plans for dispatch and warehouse facilities and offices.</li> <li>• Manage, train and prepare 27 16 person Type 2 EFF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in the Northwest Fire Compact with northwestern states and provinces.</li> <li>• Administer Volunteer Fire Assistance federal grant program.</li> <li>• Actively manage open debris burning through issuing burn permits facilitating open burning closures to minimize costly human-caused fire starts.</li> <li>• Provide public information and education on fire prevention, provide fire danger signs and burn restrictions.</li> <li>• Issue and track burn permits.</li> <li>• In cooperation with the interagency community, host regional Firewise workshops.</li> <li>• Coordinate with cooperating agencies to eliminate costly duplicative preparedness activities.</li> </ul>

**Major Activities to Advance Strategies**

- crews for employment.
- Manage one 20 person Type 1 crew for fire suppression and hazard mitigation assignments.
- Manage one native corporation funded Type 2 crew for development as a Type 1 crew.
- Provide annual fireline safety refresher training; provide firefighter training in accordance with NWCG guidelines to maintain a qualified work force.
- Negotiate and manage cooperative firefighting agreements with state, federal and local governments.
- Evaluate fire suppression management options to ensure the appropriate level of protection is being provided to state, municipal, and private lands.
- Develop cost-effective alternatives to traditional fire suppression strategies through the Wildland Fire Situation Analysis process.
- Contract with Alaska vendors for services, aircraft, supplies and equipment to be provided during suppression actions statewide.
- Provide firefighting resources for assignments outside of Alaska when conditions allow.

**FY2009 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results**

**FY2009 Component Budget: \$15,983,100**

<b>Personnel:</b>	
Full time	32
Part time	180
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>

**Performance Measure Detail**

**A: Result - Provide wildland fire protection on state, private and municipal land commensurate with the values at risk.**

- Target #1:** Provide safe, cost effective wildland fire protection services to the State of Alaska.
- Measure #1:** Loss of life and property resources as the result of a wildland fire, reported by fiscal year.

**Structures and Lives lost to wildland Fire**

Year	Lives Lost	Structures Lost
2004	0	36
2005	0	1
2006	0	17
2007	0	202

**Analysis of results and challenges:** There has been no loss of life due to wildland fire since the since the state began fire protection services in the 1970s. The Caribou Hills Fire, which started in June 2007 in beetle-killed spruce, destroyed 88 cabins or homes, 109 outbuildings, and threatened many more structures on the Kenai Peninsula. These numbers do not reflect the number of houses saved by the actions of Division of Forestry personnel and its cooperators. On the Caribou Hills fire alone, direct action by firefighters saved dozens of houses, many more out buildings, and, likely, surrounding communities. The number of structures saved is a more significant reflection of this performance measure, but is difficult to quantify. Due to the uncertain nature of wildland fire, a direct year to year comparison of losses is not a true measure of success. The location of fire starts, weather, fuel characteristics, work done in advance by homeowners to protect their own property, and a myriad of other factors that are not controlled by the Division of Forestry all play into the degree of loss experienced in a single year. A better indication of success would be the loss of life and property that did not occur due to a safe, cost effective fire protection program, but events that do not occur are difficult to measure.

**A1: Strategy - Provide safe, cost effective wildland fire protection: Provide appropriate management response to wildland fires that occur on State of Alaska protection areas. Statistics are recorded by fiscal year unless otherwise noted.**

**Target #1:** Contain 90% of wildland fires within 10 acres on lands designated in "Critical" and "Full" (Urban Interface) management options in accordance with the Interagency Fire Management Plans (fiscal year reporting).

**Measure #1:** Percentage of fires contained at 10 acres or less in "Critical" and "Full" (Urban Interface), reported by fiscal year.

**Percentage Critical/Full Fires under 10 acres**

Year	YTD
FY 2001	98.0%
FY 2002	90.0%
FY 2003	93.0%
FY 2004	96.4%
FY 2005	94.0%
FY 2006	92.6%
FY 2007	93.5%

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Percentage of fires kept at 10 acres or less in "Full" and "Critical" protection reflects the success of initial attack and reflects effective cost management by preventing large fires which keeps the cost of protection lower. Factors impacting this success include early detection, response time to wildland fire incidents, weather and fuels conditions, and availability of resources.

**Target #2:** Provide Appropriate Management Response (AMR) to all fires in "Modified" and "Limited" management option areas.

**Measure #2:** Percentage of fires of in "Limited" and "Modified" protection areas that receive an appropriate management response.

Year	# Limited/Modified Fires	L/M Acres Burned	AMR
2005	71	708,833	100%
2006	20	98,905	100%
2007	57	31,484	100%

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Success in the "Limited" and "Modified" fire management option areas cannot generally be measured by the number or size of fires, since these are primarily natural (lightning) caused fires and suppression actions are not normally aimed at keeping the fire to the smallest possible size. Success is a function of implementing strategies that meet land managers resource objectives while protecting sites that have been identified in the Alaska Interagency Fire Management plan as warranting protection. Success in receiving Appropriate Management Response is indicated by following pre-planned actions identified in the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan or as otherwise directed in writing by the affected land management agency. The 2007 results show an outstanding success rate.

**A2: Strategy - Strategy - Maintain capability of firefighting forces: Provide training and fitness certification for state, local, volunteer and emergency firefighters.**

- Target #1:** Maintain a qualified and certified state and local firefighting workforce to respond to wildland fires, reported by fiscal year.
- Measure #1:** Number of state, local and emergency firefighters trained, certified and prepared to respond to wildland fires from April 1 to August 31 annually, reported by fiscal year.

**State/Local EFF firefighters Trained/Certified**

Year	YTD	*3 Year Avg
FY 2001	1669	
FY 2002	1360	
FY 2003	1912	1647
FY 2004	1534	1602
FY 2005	1812	1520
FY 2006	1500	1541
FY 2007	2149	1820

*Training is accomplished in the 4th quarter of each year.*

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Efficient, cost effective, and successful initial attack relies on the highly trained seasonal DOF firefighters, structure/volunteer local fire departments, local Emergency Fire Fighters and EFF Crews. Annual training and certification ensures the availability of this workforce when needed during fire activity. This on-call force, maintained through agreements saves the State millions in not having a larger state firefighter workforce as regular employees when not needed. Variation in the number of individuals trained year to year is largely due to forces in the rural economy that relate to employment. In order to maintain Emergency Firefighter (EFF) crews in remote villages, training is delivered on a rotating basis to each village every three years. The number of potential students depends on the size of the village and other job opportunities that exist. The availability of instructors is also dependant on fire occurrence. The instructor pool is comprised of seasonal firefighters who must also respond to fires, which are increasingly occurring earlier in the season when most training is conducted.

**A3: Strategy - Reduce human-caused wildland fire starts: Aggressive prevention and educational campaign based on 'Firewise' principles.**

- Target #1:** Raise public awareness of fire danger and hazard fuel mitigation options in urban and rural Alaska while preventing an increase in the overall number of human caused fires.
- Measure #1:** Number of human caused fires in state protection, human caused fires per capita, and prevention presentations per calendar year.

**Human Caused Fires/State Protection/CY**

Year	Human Caused Fires	Per Capita (per 1000)	Prevention Presentations	Smokey Bear Appearances
2002	320	4.99	0	0
2003	339	5.23	0	0
2004	330	5.01	0	0
2005	296	4.46	87	43
2006	218	3.25	93	72
2007	227	3.33	137	38

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Wildland fires in Alaska are started either by lightning or by human activity. Human caused fires can be prevented or mitigated by raising the public awareness of fire danger and how to apply Firewise principles to reduce the loss from fire. The overall trend of human caused fires as a percentage of all fire starts is downward, which indicates that fire prevention activities have been successful, in spite of increased population in forested urban/interface areas. However increased lightning activity in recent years as well as population increases has skewed this data somewhat. As Alaska's population increases, so does the potential for human caused fires.

**Target #2:** Manage open burning by the public during the fire season.

**Measure #2:** Number of burn permits issued and enforcement actions per calendar year.

**Burn Permits**

Year	Burn Permits Issued	Enforcement Actions
2002	6100	0
2003	3658	0
2004	4203	0
2005	4095	0
2006	2859	202
2007	10736	163

**Analysis of results and challenges:** As the number of people moving into the wildland-urban interface continues to grow, the ability to manage open burning also becomes more challenging. With the introduction of innovative ideas, such as online burn permits, the challenge continues to be met, but the dangers presented by escapement of debris burns and other types of opening burning must still be addressed. Enforcement of open burning regulations consumes significant time in investigation, case preparation and litigation but is proving to be an effective tool in informing the public, mitigating unsafe burning practices and recovering suppression costs from fires that escape though negligent burning practices.

**A4: Strategy - Reduce property loss from wildland fire through hazardous fuel reduction and public education of homeowner responsibility based on "Firewise" principles.**

**Target #1:** Raise public awareness of hazard fuel mitigation and home construction options in Alaska that will reduce property loss from wildland fire.

**Measure #1:** Number of Firewise home assessments, Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs), and Firewise Workshops. (New Measure)

**Number of dispatch and logistics offices**

Year	CWPPs	Firewise Workshops
2002	0	0
2003	0	0
2004	0	0
2005	0	0
2006	0	0
2007	6	10

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Ultimate responsibility to reduce property loss from wildland fire resides with land and home owners who must recognize the dangers posed by living in a fire prone ecosystem and take appropriate steps to mitigate the hazard. A multi faceted approach that includes concerted planning efforts at the local community level, home owner education, and hazard fuel reduction through a variety of methods has proven nationally to be the most effective means of imparting this shared responsibility.

**A5: Strategy - Maintain capability of aerial firefighting and aerial support resources.**

**Target #1:** Maintain a combination of Federal Excess Property Program (FEPP) and contracted aircraft to provide a safe and cost effective aviation program in support of the fire management program.

**Measure #1:** Number of Contracted and FEPP State aircraft which are State operated.

**Aviation Fleet Maintained**

Year	YTD
2002	13
2003	13
2004	13
2005	13
2006	13
2007	13

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Effective wildland fire response requires a mixture of Detection, Air Attack, retardant and rotor-wing aircraft to meet different tactical and strategic missions in remote and urban-interface areas. The Division of Forestry aircraft fleet has remained stable for the last few years and continues to provide safe and cost effective support to the fire management program with these multiple missions. The 5-year contract for two air tankers expired at the end of the 2007 fire season and a new contract will be bid in the winter of 2007-2008. It is expected that due to limited supply and other economic factors the new contract costs will be considerably higher than the previous 5-year contract (perhaps as much as double). The renewal of a 5 year contract for three of seven helicopters will also occur in the winter of 2007-2008 and it is expected that these contract costs will also increase from the previous contract period. Cost impacts are the result of the demonstrated availability of medium helicopters across the state and the continued competition with private sector interests (such as oil & gas exploration). Overall impact on the program will be unknown until all contracts have been awarded.

**Key Component Challenges**

Climate changes are having an effect on the length of the wildland fire season in Alaska. Fire activity has also increased in the late summer and fall beyond the historic norm. Along with an earlier fire season, an increase in lightning in portions of the state, all-risk incidents, and increased urban interface wildland fire occurrence, have decreased the amount of time available for preseason training and a large number of other preparatory activities of the Division. Firefighters are being pulled from training each year to fight fires, creating a cumulative problem.

Legislation passed in 2006 mandated a change in the designated fire season, moving the start date from May 1<sup>st</sup> to April 1<sup>st</sup> and the end date from Sept 30<sup>th</sup> to August 31<sup>st</sup>. This change will require the Division of Forestry to be ready to respond to wildland fires a month earlier than they historically have, but it does not address the increased length of fire season needs. While increased fire season length is creating a critical need for longer staffing each season, an additional need is recognized for increased capacity such as helicopters and equipment to respond to high risk areas.

In addition to the increase in contractual helicopter costs, the Division of Forestry is anticipating a significant increase in contractual costs for air tankers due to increased operating costs by the vendors and changes to the US/Canadian exchange rate. The State's large air tanker contracts are due to be re-bid in the second half of FY08. Our current vendor has indicated that their bid will be significantly higher than in previous years. The cancellation of large air tanker contracts by the US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management has led to a decline in the number of viable air tanker contractors within the US, leaving the State with few options for obtaining contractual air tanker services. The FY08 budget will not be sufficient to cover expected contractual costs under existing estimates. The FY09 request reflects funding needs to meet these contractual obligations.

Alaska's population continues to move into forested urban interface areas of the state increasing the potential for human-caused wildland fires. Wildland fires in the populated areas are the most costly and difficult to suppress because of the threat to human life and improved property. A proactive and aggressive wildland fire prevention program with continued focus on the Firewise concepts of personal responsibility for fire safety is essential to reducing the human-caused wildland fire problem and to mitigating the risk to property built in fire prone areas. Firefighters and resources available for rapid initial attack in the urban interface can be very effective in keeping new fires small. The same resources can also be effective in prevention activities by reducing the number of fires that result from human actions.



The threat of a catastrophic wildland fire is exacerbated by the buildup of bark beetle killed timber will be an issue for years to come. There are several areas with large stands of dead and down timber that have the potential to impact private land in the urban interface. Local government fire departments and volunteer fire departments need to be adequately trained in wildland fire suppression. Continued cooperation and coordination in rapid, aggressive initial attack will help reduce the potential for catastrophic wildland fire events due to the buildup of hazard fuels.

The Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Fire Service has experienced a significant reduction in their operational capability due to federal budget reductions. The BLM Alaska Fire Service has indicated that they will not renew their contract for air tankers in Alaska in 2008. While the Division of Forestry has relied on federal cooperators for support in the past, there is now reduced ability to use federal resources to augment state resources on wildland fires.

The Division's Wildland Fire Management Program consists of two components. This component funds wildland fire suppression preparedness. The Fire Suppression Activity Component funds actual wildland fire suppression actions and related activities.

### **Significant Changes in Results to be Delivered in FY2009**

With the 2006 legislatively mandated change in the designated fire season, moving the start date from May 1<sup>st</sup> to April 1<sup>st</sup> and the end date from Sept 30<sup>th</sup> to August 31<sup>st</sup>, earlier staffing for proper training and preparation to meet national standards for training, safety, and fitness is necessary. As a result of earlier staffing, increased suppression costs are incurred to accomplish these necessities.

Changes in the aviation industry in the Lower 48 and Alaska have resulted in the Division's ability to maintain an effective tactical and support aircraft fleet. The federal government is also reducing fire fighting aviation assets in Alaska. In addition, changes in federal aviation policy have adversely affected our ability to share aviation assets with our federal counterparts even when they are present. Both of these factors will influence aircraft availability for use on wildland fires.

### **Major Component Accomplishments in 2007**

The wildland fire suppression preparedness component protects public health and safety by providing for wildland fire preparedness and fire prevention services. The Division maintains 57 cooperative agreements with local government and structure fire departments to augment its initial attack capabilities in the populated areas of the state. Joint training and exercises with cooperators in wildland/urban interface response are critical to ensure rapid coordinated responses. Evacuation guidelines have been developed through a cooperative effort by a number of agencies to provide for public safety. This component also supports municipal and local initiatives such as Project Impact (emergency preparedness and wildland fire), Firewise and the Anchorage and Kenai Peninsula Spruce Bark Beetle projects providing pre-planning for evacuation, fire "safe" zones, hazard fuels mitigation, defensible space and homeowner education.

This program ensures that the department, its cooperators and emergency on call staff are prepared to safely, cost-effectively and efficiently respond to wildland fires in the state's protection area, and to mitigate public risk from wildland fires by educating the public in fire prevention and Firewise principles while enforcing Alaska Statutes. In CY07, DNR Division of Forestry accomplished the following:

- Responded to 281 fires and managed fires that burned a total of 135,976 acres.
- Provided exclusive use contacts for 7 helicopters, 2 air tankers, 2 Air Attack, and 2 utility fixed wing aircraft;
- Maintained 57 cooperative agreements with local government and volunteer fire departments;
- Protected 134 million acres of land from wildland fire;
- Provided Fireline Safety Refresher training and physical fitness tests to 1,564 forestry, Emergency Fire Fighter (EFF), Volunteer Fire Department (VFD), and local government firefighters;
- Trained 560 EFF firefighters to be utilized on village EFF crews;
- Mobilized 40 Type 2 crews and 351 overhead for assignments in the Lower 48;
- Mobilized 10 wildland fire engines to the Lower 48 for a period of 50 days;
- Provided all aviation management requirements for 1 Federal Excess Property Program utility fixed wing aircraft;
- Acquired \$167,100 worth of Federal Excess Property for use in firefighting;
- Distributed Volunteer Fire Assistance Grants amounting to \$191,479 to 73 Structural Fire Departments;

- Processed 1,500 requests for repositioning fire resources;
- Contracted with 1,250 Alaskan vendors for services, supplies, and equipment
- Issued 10,736 Burn Permits;
- Provided 10 Division of Forestry fire engines to the Lower 48 during an unprecedented western fire season;
- Implemented Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR) in two areas.
- Issue 163 enforcement actions (citations and warnings).
- Recovered all or portions of costs from 5 fires.
- Maintained 7 helibases, 5 retardant sites, and 7 aviation fuel sites.

### Statutory and Regulatory Authority

Preparedness  
AS 41.15.010-.170  
11 AAC 95.410-.495

Contact Information
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### Fire Suppression Preparedness Component Financial Summary

*All dollars shown in thousands*

	FY2007 Actuals	FY2008 Management Plan	FY2009 Governor
<b>Non-Formula Program:</b>			
<b>Component Expenditures:</b>			
71000 Personal Services	7,713.8	7,784.1	8,139.2
72000 Travel	284.9	225.3	225.3
73000 Services	5,049.8	5,591.6	6,419.4
74000 Commodities	688.6	511.8	510.0
75000 Capital Outlay	489.4	689.2	689.2
77000 Grants, Benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0
78000 Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Expenditure Totals</b>	<b>14,226.5</b>	<b>14,802.0</b>	<b>15,983.1</b>
<b>Funding Sources:</b>			
1002 Federal Receipts	214.6	833.5	861.8
1004 General Fund Receipts	12,793.6	13,363.4	14,487.6
1007 Inter-Agency Receipts	219.1	256.5	268.2
1061 Capital Improvement Project Receipts	999.2	348.6	365.5
<b>Funding Totals</b>	<b>14,226.5</b>	<b>14,802.0</b>	<b>15,983.1</b>

### Estimated Revenue Collections

Description	Master Revenue Account	FY2007 Actuals	FY2008 Management Plan	FY2009 Governor
<b>Unrestricted Revenues</b>				
Unrestricted Fund	68515	4.3	0.0	0.0
<b>Unrestricted Total</b>		<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Restricted Revenues</b>				
Federal Receipts	51010	214.6	833.5	861.8
Interagency Receipts	51015	219.1	256.5	268.2
Capital Improvement Project Receipts	51200	999.2	348.6	365.5
<b>Restricted Total</b>		<b>1,432.9</b>	<b>1,438.6</b>	<b>1,495.5</b>
<b>Total Estimated Revenues</b>		<b>1,437.2</b>	<b>1,438.6</b>	<b>1,495.5</b>

**Summary of Component Budget Changes  
From FY2008 Management Plan to FY2009 Governor**

*All dollars shown in thousands*

	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
<b>FY2008 Management Plan</b>	<b>13,363.4</b>	<b>833.5</b>	<b>605.1</b>	<b>14,802.0</b>
<b>Adjustments which will continue current level of service:</b>				
-Remove First FY2008 Fuel/Utility Cost Increase Funding Distribution	-35.5	0.0	0.0	-35.5
-ETS Chargeback Redistribution	4.6	0.0	0.0	4.6
-FY 09 Bargaining Unit Contract Terms: General Government Unit	269.2	28.0	28.1	325.3
-FY 09 Bargaining Unit Contract Terms: Labor Trades and Crafts Unit	29.0	0.3	0.5	29.8
<b>Proposed budget increases:</b>				
-Aviation Contract Cost Increases	856.9	0.0	0.0	856.9
<b>FY2009 Governor</b>	<b>14,487.6</b>	<b>861.8</b>	<b>633.7</b>	<b>15,983.1</b>

### Fire Suppression Preparedness Personal Services Information

Authorized Positions		Personal Services Costs		
<u>FY2008</u>				
<u>Management</u>	<u>FY2009</u>			
<u>Plan</u>	<u>Governor</u>			
		Annual Salaries	5,443,871	
Full-time	32	COLA	352,579	
Part-time	180	Premium Pay	0	
Nonpermanent	0	Annual Benefits	3,237,294	
		<i>Less 9.90% Vacancy Factor</i>	<i>(894,544)</i>	
		Lump Sum Premium Pay	0	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>Total Personal Services</b>	<b>8,139,200</b>	

### Position Classification Summary

Job Class Title	Anchorage	Fairbanks	Juneau	Others	Total
Accountant III	1	0	0	0	1
Accounting Clerk II	0	0	0	1	1
Accounting Tech I	0	1	0	1	2
Administrative Assistant	0	0	0	1	1
Administrative Clerk II	0	2	0	2	4
Administrative Clerk III	0	2	0	8	10
Aircraft Maint Inspector	0	0	0	1	1
Aircraft Pilot II	0	0	0	4	4
Aircraft Supervisor	0	0	0	1	1
Equip Operator Journey II	0	1	0	0	1
Food Service Journey	0	0	0	1	1
Food Service Lead	0	0	0	1	1
Food Service Sub Journey	0	0	0	2	2
Forester II	1	3	0	6	10
Forester III	1	1	0	0	2
Forester IV	0	3	0	1	4
Forester V	0	1	0	0	1
Maint Gen Journey	1	1	0	3	5
Maint Gen Sub - Journey I	0	0	0	5	5
Maint Gen Sub - Journey II	0	0	0	3	3
Maint Spec Bfc Jrny II/Lead	1	1	0	0	2
Mech Aircraft Adv Jrny	0	0	0	1	1
Mech Auto Journey	3	1	0	0	4
Procurement Spec II	1	0	0	0	1
Safety Officer	0	0	0	1	1
State Logistic Ctr Coordinator	0	1	0	0	1
Stock & Parts Svcs Journey I	0	1	0	2	3
Stock & Parts Svcs Journey II	0	1	0	2	3
Stock & Parts Svcs Lead	0	1	0	0	1
Stock & Parts Svcs Sub Journey	0	6	0	4	10
Supply Technician II	0	0	0	1	1
Training Specialist I	1	0	0	0	1
Wildland Fire Dispatcher I	0	1	0	0	1
Wildland Fire Dispatcher II	0	6	0	10	16
Wildland Fire Dispatcher III	0	2	0	6	8
Wildland Fire/Resourc Tech III	0	10	0	32	42
Wildland Fire/Resource Tech I	0	1	0	2	3
Wildland Fire/Resource Tech II	0	8	0	21	29

<b>Position Classification Summary</b>					
<b>Job Class Title</b>	<b>Anchorage</b>	<b>Fairbanks</b>	<b>Juneau</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
Wildland Fire/Resource Tech IV	0	3	0	13	16
Wildland Fire/Resource Tech V	0	5	0	3	8
<b>Totals</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>212</b>