

# Fairbanks North Star Borough Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2009 Phase II



## YOU LIVE IN A ZONE OF CONCERN- AN AREA AT HIGH RISK TO WILDLAND FIRE.



DEAR HOME OWNER your name and property has been identified as being within a zone of concern regarding risk to potential wildland fire damage.

Your local FIRE DEPARTMENT and the Alaska Division of Forestry offer you a checklist to help you make your home as safe as possible from wildland fire and an opportunity for a free wildland fire risk evaluation of your home. Your participation in this prevention effort is essential to our program and your safety.

The interior Alaska ecosystem is dependent on fire for renewal and forestation. As humans have moved into forested areas, they have altered themselves and their environments at risk of wildfire. Each year firefighters defend homes at considerable danger to themselves. The safety and success of such operations is entirely dependent on the homeowner's decision, years in advance, to create and maintain a defensible space around the home or lot.

On the back is a checklist of safety standards you can use to determine if your home can be protected in the event of a wildfire. Remember you are only as safe as your neighbor, so encourage neighbors around you to participate as well. Your cooperation will make your property and natural resources safer from wildfire.

2008

## How Fast Can Your Home Run?

### Checklist for Wildland Fire Safety

- ☐ Roof covering is of non-combustible material and kept clear of leaves and branches. *Correct, no.*
- ☐ Siding is in good repair. Openings in eaves and attic are covered with screens.
- ☐ Chimneys are kept cleared of excessive buildup.
- ☐ Trees and shrubs are cleared a minimum of 30 feet all around the house. No branches overhanging the roof. Grass in this area is kept mowed and treated.
- ☐ Within 100 feet of the house, trees, especially spruce, are thinned 10 feet apart, limbs are cut off six feet up, and all break removed.
- ☐ Firewood and fuel storage is located well away from house and cleared all around. The yard is free of combustible debris.
- ☐ Fire trucks can find and reach the house easily. The house number is clearly visible.
- ☐ A hose is available that will reach to all parts of the house with a suitable water supply.
- ☐ Tools are available, such as a shovel, axe and ladder which can reach the roof.
- ☐ Smoke detectors are properly placed and working. A family evacuation plan is established and practiced.
- ☐ A safe debris burn area is prepared and permits in hand.
- ☐ Ego a free Wildland Fire Risk home evaluation comes.
- ☐ If you live in an area with a volunteer fire or rescue service, consider becoming active in some capacity.

Old Murphy Dome Fuels Reduction Project



Zone of Concern Door Hanger

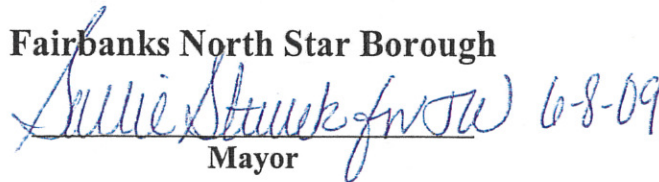


Fire Specialists Burning Treatment Windrows at Old Murphy Dome and Goldstream

## Signature Page

As Administrator of a Land Management Agency or Land Owner Organization represented in the Fairbanks North Star Borough Fire Risk Assessment Team, I concur with the Assessment Team recommendations to implement the Fairbanks North Star Borough Community Wildland Fire Protection Plan.

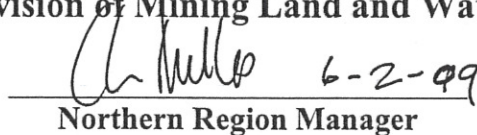
Fairbanks North Star Borough

 6-8-09  
Mayor

State of Alaska  
Department of Natural Resources  
Division of Forestry

 6-2-09  
Area Forester

State of Alaska  
Department of Natural Resources  
Division of Mining Land and Water

 6-2-09  
Northern Region Manager

Steese Volunteer Fire Department

 6-2-09  
Mitch Flynn, Fire Chief

## **List of Interagency Planning Team Members**

This plan was prepared by the following Interagency Planning Team:

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## Executive Summary

*Phase II of the Fairbanks North Star Borough (FNSB) Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) completes the wildfire protection plan for the areas of the borough not covered under Phase I and updates projects within Phase I areas. The CWPP is an evolving document that is typically updated annually to reflect progress on the Mitigation Plan and to develop new tasks.*

*The Fairbanks North Star Borough, State of Alaska- Division of Forestry/Fairbanks Area Office, local fire departments, and other partners including BLM-Alaska Fire Service have been busy completing or planning new fire risk reduction tasks, giving presentations, and hosting firewise training since the last update. Copies of the FNSB CWPP and updates have been available to the public at various functions, presentations, and booths.*

*The 2005/2006 Phase I CWPP and the 2007 Update established a number of projects in the Mitigation Plan. In Phase I all of the action tasks were completed that had deadlines. The on-going projects, such as Firewise education, continue.*

*The last four significant action tasks from Phase I were completed during the past 2 years. They include mapping hazardous fuels for the rest of the borough, completing the CWPP and Exposure Model for Phase II areas, completing 1,300 acres of fuels treatment in strategic locations, and installation of the community automated call out system by the Emergency Operation Department of FNSB.*

*All of the action tasks that had date specific deadlines in the 2007 Update were completed. Some highlights were: The completion of identifying and mapping Zones of Concern, DOF training of Volunteer Fire Departments (VFD) fire fighters to do firewise home evaluations customized to the specific threats in the Zones of Concern, VFDs completing home evaluations in the Zones of Concern, DOF treating 1,000 acres of hazardous fuels through funding provided by FNSB.*

*Phase II of the CWPP and the associated action tasks will be presented to the public in a series of spring meetings in 2009. The Division of Forestry was successful in obtaining \$1.4 million dollars of stimulus funding from the 2009 American Recovery and Restoration Act (ARRA) for hazard fuel reduction projects as identified in the CWPP. Planning for the projects began in April with field work beginning in early summer of 2009. As a requirement of ARRA all funded projects must be completed by September of 2010.*



## **Introduction**

The Fairbanks North Star Borough Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is a collaborative effort that has been developed as a result of the 2003 Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) which directs communities at risk of wildfire to develop a risk assessment and mitigation plan. Guidance for the Fairbanks North Star Borough Community Wildfire Protection Plan is based on Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan: A Handbook for Wildland Urban Interface Communities (March 2004) and the Alaska Wildland Fire Coordination Group CWPP outline (draft 2005).

Prior to 2005, no consolidated or comprehensive plan had been developed to prioritize wildfire risk reduction projects. Risk reduction projects focused solely on reducing hazardous fuel and were not comprehensive in scope. Projects were developed independently of each other and did not address overall community risk. A comprehensive plan was needed so that future risk reduction projects were allocated to the areas and/or risk components identified as the highest risk, resulting in the most effective distribution of limited funding with the greatest overall risk reduction.

**Comprehensive Plan:** The State of Alaska-Division of Forestry/Fairbanks Area and Fairbanks North Star Borough partnered with local, state, and federal agencies to develop strategies, share resources, and consolidate wildfire risk planning to address the threat of wildfire to the Fairbanks North Star Borough residents. In 2005, the Fairbanks North Star Borough and the State of Alaska, Division of Forestry, Fairbanks Area (DOF) signed a cooperative agreement to complete mapping of hazardous fuels for the entire Fairbanks North Star Borough and to complete a comprehensive Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). The goal of the CWPP was to develop and prioritize a thorough list of risk reduction projects in the high risk areas identified by the exposure model.

A CWPP gives communities within the FNSB a greater opportunity to receive federal funding for local forest management and hazardous fuels mitigation programs. It can be used by Firewise working groups, individual homeowners, fire departments, fire management personnel and others involved in wildfire planning and mitigation efforts. Completion of this CWPP will allow the FNSB hazardous fuels reduction projects to be carried out under the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003.

## **Planning Process**

The Fairbanks North Star Borough CWPP has been developed as an on-going collaborative process to reduce the risk of wildfire to the residents of the borough. The CWPP will serve as an active management tool as well as a consolidated community guide to wildfire mitigation.

### **Cooperators**

The Fairbanks North Star Borough, State of Alaska-Division of Forestry/Fairbanks Area, Volunteer Fire Departments, State Division of Mining, Lands, and Water Management, University of Alaska, and community groups are participants in this effort. A Fire Risk Assessment Team (FRAT) composed of Division of Forestry fire specialists, Fairbanks North

Star Borough emergency managers, land managers, a local fire department representative, and a BLM-Alaska Fire Service Fire Management Officer were assembled to develop and prioritize risk reduction projects, and review progress with on-going projects.

### Goals and Objectives

1. Reduce potential losses to life, property and natural resources from wildfire
2. Build and maintain active participation
3. Set realistic expectations for reducing wildfire risk
4. Identify and prioritize actions for fire protection
5. Access and utilize federal and other grant dollars
6. Identify incentives for fire protection and community participation
7. Promote visible projects and program successes
8. Monitor the changing conditions of wildfire risk and citizen action over time

The CWPP and Exposure Model was accomplished in two phases with Phase I covering Fairbanks, North Pole, Ester, Fox and portions of the Chena Hot Springs road. Phase I Plan was completed in the spring of 2006 (see Figure1). Phase II Plan covers the rest of the borough and was completed in the spring of 2009. Public meetings were held to gather comments from the public, community leaders, agencies, organizations and emergency service personnel on their concerns and priorities regarding wildfire risks and projects to reduce that risk. Based on all of these inputs, a wildfire risk mitigation action plan was developed. Fire risk reduction projects were begun after each planning phase and update.

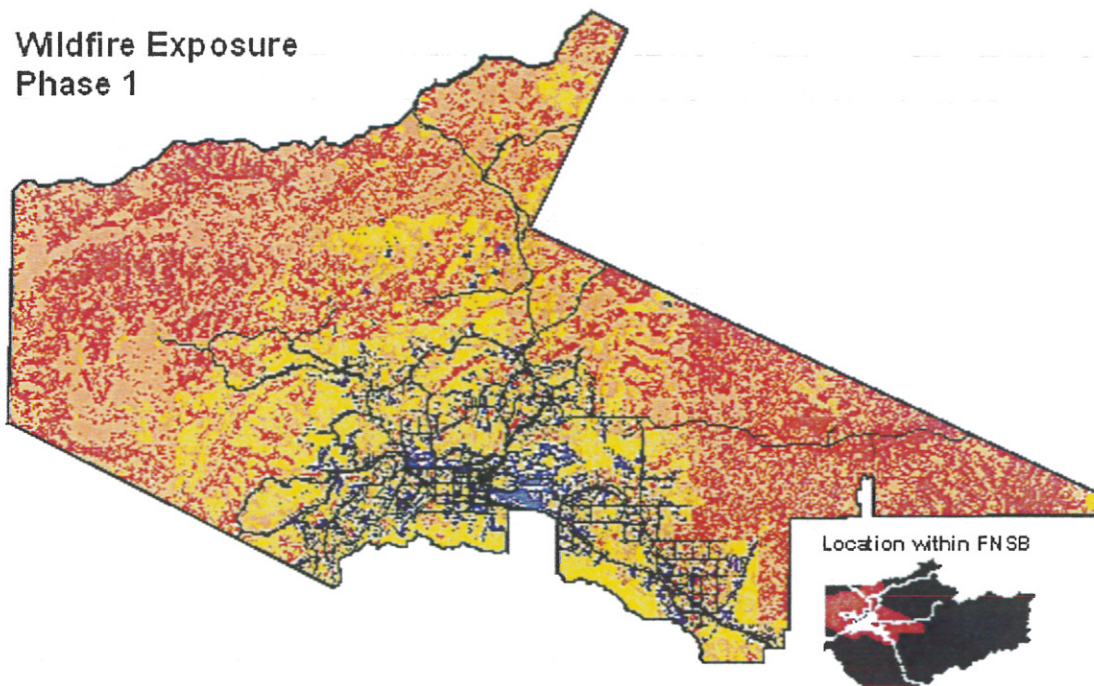


Figure 1 Wildfire Exposure Map location of Phase I



In 2005, the Fairbanks North Star Borough and the State of Alaska-Division of Forestry/Fairbanks Area (DOF) signed a cooperative agreement to complete mapping of hazardous fuels for the entire Fairbanks North Star Borough and to complete a comprehensive Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). The goal of the CWPP was and is to develop and prioritize a thorough list of risk reduction projects in the high risk areas identified by the exposure model.

The exposure model was built within ArcGIS (ESRI, Redlands, CA), a Geographical Information System (GIS) environment. This enabled multiple sources of information to be incorporated into the four main modeling components: Hazard Fuels, Ignition Risks, Values of Concern, and Suppression Difficulty. The final Wildfire Exposure map is the result of combining these components to determine the relative risk to wildfire across the landscape within the Fairbanks North Star Borough.

The hazardous fuel type maps, the four modeling component maps and the final wildfire exposure map were used as an interactive tool that allowed DOF fire managers, foresters, fire chiefs, emergency response managers, fire scientists, and others to assess the effects of fire risk mitigation and prevention measures. Such measures include hazardous vegetation modification, Firewise home protection, planning building developments, and suppression response improvements on reducing wildfire risk to the community. DOF developed a mapping website that displays satellite imagery, parcel ownership, maps developed in the exposure model and maps of proposed risk reduction projects.

## **Phase I and 2007 Update Mitigation Action Plan Progress Summary**

The FRAT met several times since the 2007 update to review progress on the action plan tasks and to establish and prioritize new action plan tasks for Phase II. Some meetings were specific to subdivision development in consideration of fire risk. All of the deadline specific Mitigation Plan action tasks from Phase I were completed.

The last four significant action tasks from Phase I that were completed during the last 2 years are: Action Task 1A. "Map hazardous fuels in the borough." The Division of Forestry, under a cooperative agreement with FNSB, has completed hazardous fuels mapping for the Phase II areas of the borough. These maps were used in developing the Fuels model for the Exposure Map and helping the FRAT prioritize and plan fuel treatment projects. Action Task 1B. "Complete a Community Wildfire Protection Plan and Exposure Model." The Division of Forestry, also under cooperative agreement with FNSB, completed the modeling of the 4 risk components of Fuels, Ignition, Values at Risk, and Suppression Difficulty which contributed to the final Exposure map. The Fire Risk Assessment Team used these products to plan risk reduction projects and assign priorities. Action Task 2A. "Treat, pile and burn fuels on approximately 1300 acres in strategic locations on public land." All 1,300 acres were completed. Action Task 3D. "Provide timely evacuation information to the affected public. Institute community wide automated call out system." The FNSB Emergency Operations Department installed a community notification (reverse ALI) system in 2008. This type of system was credited with saving numerous lives during the 2007 fire season in southern California. Wildfire

evacuation protocols for initiating a “call out” will be established with FNSB, DOF, and state troopers. This has been added by the FRAT as an action task to the Mitigation Plan.

In 2007 an Update to the CWPP was completed. It added a number of action tasks to the Mitigation Plan. Each of the action tasks that were date specific have been completed. The numbering of the update action task started from the last action task on Phase I which was Task #5. So the first action task was Task #6. “Identify and Map Zones of Concern.” It was realized by the FRAT while developing the update that residents in certain areas of the boroughs were at high to extreme risk due to hazardous fuels in combination with topographical features such as “chimneys”. As a result, the FRAT developed an action task to map these “Zones of Concern”. Under cooperative agreement with the borough, DOF completed mapping of all the Zones of Concerns (ZOC) in the fire department service areas. DOF fire personnel met with each of the local FNSB Fire Departments (Steese, Chena Goldstream Fire and Rescue, Ester, University) to discuss and map Zones of Concern. Each Fire Department discussed with DOF personnel their local service area concerns. ZOCs were incorporated into GIS and displayed on the DOF MapOptix website: [www.forestrymaps.alaska.gov](http://www.forestrymaps.alaska.gov).

Under Task #7 “Inform Residents of Increased Risk Within Zones of Concern and Provide Residents Firewise Training to Reduce Risk.” DOF organized and hosted firewise and fire prevention training for several volunteer fire departments 2 person teams. Under cooperative agreement with FNSB, the Fire Departments then conducted door to door visits of residences in the Zones of Concern. The Departments left special ZOC door hangers and offered home risk evaluations. Many residents requested risk evaluations and received a rating and recommendations for improvements. These ratings can be viewed on the DOF website: [www.forestrymaps.alaska.gov](http://www.forestrymaps.alaska.gov).

Under Task #8A “Treat, Pile and burn fuels on approximately 1,000 acres in strategic locations on public land.” Under cooperative agreements with FNSB, DOF treated 1,000 acres of hazardous fuels in strategic locations identified by the FRAT for a total of nearly 2,300 acres since the start of the CWPP. The largest accomplishment for any single community of its size in the United States. The treatments required numerous public meetings and contacts, as well as several interagency permits. Windrow piles that resulted from treatments were burned by DOF fire specialists during late fall. Some windrows in Little Chena treatments remain to be burned. Under Task # 8B “Plan for additional hazardous fuel treatment areas in high exposure areas on 1500 to 3000 acres in strategic locations.” And Task #8C “Obtain Funding for Fuels Treatment Projects identified in 8B.”, planning by FRAT and DOF fire specialists has continued. Areas were field checked for suitability as fuel treatment areas. DOF submitted grants for funding under several federal programs. In February 2009, DOF submitted proposals for stimulus funding under the 2009 American Recovery and Restoration Act (ARRA). The Division of Forestry was successful in obtaining \$1.4 million dollars of stimulus funding for hazard fuel reduction projects as identified in the CWPP. Operational planning for the projects began in April and field work will begin in early summer of 2009. As a requirement of ARRA all funded projects must be completed by the end of 2010.

Under Task #9A “Conduct Field Evaluation of Mobile GIS Application for use by DOF and Fire Department fire fighters.” DOF analyzed various Mobile PCs and developed applications for



fire fighters using ArcPad. DOF published a report "Mobile GIS Status Report". As a result of this field evaluation, 3 Ultramobile PCs were deployed in DOF Fairbanks Area Fire Engines. Steese, Chena-Goldstream, and North Star Fire Departments laptops were loaded with imagery, datasets and ArcPad applications developed by DOF. The mobile GIS applications were a success improving response time and providing better information to the emergency responder on the ground. Fairbanks Area of DOF has added an Ultramobile PC to helitack and the resource program. The Kenai-Kodiak Area of DOF purchased 2 Ultramobile PCs for the fire engines and are looking to buy a third for helitack. Alaska Fire Service test DOF's Ultramobile PC and will be using the Ultramobile PCs for their smoke jumper aircraft this season. New high resolution imagery was also incorporated into the website and the Ultramobile PCs as it became available.

Under Task #10, "Provide Title 17 Standard to FNSB Planning Department". A presentation was made to the Planning Department and the citizens planning committee for the Title 17 rewrite concerning Firewise planning and Zones of Concern. More work needs to be done on this topic and will be the grist for future FRAT meetings and action tasks.

The Division of Forestry, Fire Departments along with Alaska Fire Service (BLM), National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife and Fish and Game have sponsored and assisted with various firewise programs and booths. Booths and displays include the Interior Alaska Home Show, Midnight Sun Festival, Alaska Public Lands Information Center, Fred Meyers Safety Weekend, Sportsman's Warehouse Outdoor Days, and the Tanana Valley State Fair. In the May of 2008, the governor, Sarah Palin, proclaimed National Fire Prevention Week. The DOF and various VFDs acknowledged the week with an open house at DOF and a reading of the proclamation. An Interagency Statewide Firewise Task Group was created in 2007. In addition to the interagency effort to promote firewise and wildland fire preparedness, two of the national home insurance companies continued promoting Firewise. In 2007 and 2008, All State and State Farm conducted home visits with their local insured homeowners to recommend firewise improvements. These are improvements that the insurance companies request the homeowner to complete in order to continue being insured.

## **Phase II Mitigation Plan**

The FRAT developed several new tasks in the Mitigation Plan for Phase II. These tasks in the Mitigation plan continue those positive steps forward in a collaborative effort to reduce wildland fire risk to the community, improve our fire suppression response, and help the public participate in the reduction of wildfire threat to their property.

**GOAL: Reduce The Risk Of Wildfire To The Community Through The Most Cost Effective Risk Reduction Projects.**

**Objective #11: Identify and Map Zones of Concern Outside of Fire Service Areas in FNSB.**

### **A. Map and Rate Zones of Concern for Outside Fire Service Areas.**

DOF will map and rate the Zones of Concern in the borough for areas outside of fire service areas. During this mapping project, road access types for engines and water sources will be

reviewed and confirmed. DOF will review the ratings on the ground to guarantee consistency between fire departments.

A Zone of Concern is an area that has been identified as having an unusually high fire risk. In most cases there exists heavy black spruce and homes in the same area. A fire in this area has the potential to grow rapidly in size with the right fire weather due to heavy continuous fuel loading over a large area. The Zones of Concern are rated in three categories of Extreme, Very High, and High. Because these are areas of high risk, there are no moderate or low ratings.

“Extreme” Zones of Concern are generally greater than 15% slope with large areas of dense black spruce. Access is poor to moderate. Valleys, known as chimneys, that tend to funnel fire are common. Homes tend to be located at the top of the chimneys or slopes. Homes anywhere in the zone are at extreme risk. Because of the slope, fire is easily carried and will move quickly without a wind. Wind and dry fuels greatly increase risk.

“Very High” Zones of Concern are flat to 15% slope with primarily black spruce intermixed with white spruce. Access is poor to moderate. Homes anywhere in the zone are at very high risk. Because of slope, fire can move uphill without a wind. Homes located at the top of hills are at the highest risk. Wind and dry fuels greatly increase risk.

“High” Zones of Concern are flat to gentle slope contains dense black spruce pockets intermixed with white spruce or open stands of black spruce. Includes lowland black spruce with greater than 30% decadent shrub component, may be intermixed with hardwoods. Access is moderate to good. Homes anywhere in the zone are at high risk. Wind and dry fuels greatly increase risk.

#### **B. Incorporate Zones of Concern maps into GIS and display on ArcIMS Website.**

The DOF will incorporate the Zones of Concern (ZOC) maps into Geographic Information Systems (GIS) so maps can be printed for both fire departments and the public. The ZOC layers will be loaded on the DOF interactive mapping website: [www.forestrymaps.alaska.gov](http://www.forestrymaps.alaska.gov) for viewing by the public.

### **Objective #12: Inform Residents of Increased Risk Within Zones of Concern and Provide Residents Firewise Training to Reduce Risk.**

#### **A. Develop forms and Access software for home evaluations specific to Zones of Concern.**

Fire behavior and GIS specialists from DOF will develop forms and Access software for home evaluations in the Zones of Concern. They will also develop specific Firewise recommendations for each Zone of Concern taking into account local fuel types and fire weather conditions.

#### **B. Each fire department will hire 2 fire fighters to implement ZOC notification.**

#### **Each fire department will also hire an admin position to input Firewise evaluation data.**

The Fire Departments under contract with the FNSB will hire 2 fire fighters per participating fire department. These fire fighters will be used to visit every residence within the ZOC to warn them of the elevated risk within the ZOC and to provide guidance to reduce the risk through a home evaluation. An administrative position in each fire department will provide data entry of evaluation forms.



**C. Train fire fighters on Firewise evaluations.**

The DOF will provide training on Firewise evaluations to fire fighters from the fire departments. Training will also cover local fuel types and area specific guidelines developed in 12A. Training will provide both in classroom and field evaluations of real world situations.

**D. Conduct door to door visit of residences by fire fighters in Zones of Concern and complete evaluation form.**

After successfully completing training provided by DOF on Firewise, fire fighters will visit each residence in the Zones of Concern to provide information as to the elevated risk to wildland fire and the Firewise techniques to reduce the risk. A free evaluation to each resident will be made available. Evaluation forms will be completed by each department and turned into DOF for entry into the GIS database. ZOCs outside of services areas will be assigned to VFD 2 person teams by DOF.

**Objective #13: Reduce Risk of Hazardous Fuels through Fuels Reduction Silvicultural Treatments.**

**A. Treat, pile and burn fuels on approximately 1,100 to 1,300 acres in strategic locations on public land. Hold public meetings on treatments and obtain permits for treatments.**

DOF and the FNSB will develop a cooperative agreement that allocates a portion of the FNSB federal earmark for reducing wildfire risk to the community by accomplishing fuel treatments in strategic locations identified by the FRAT. DOF will also allocate ARRA stimulus funding to treatments in this objective. This objective will build upon fuels treatment work already completed. DOF will host public meetings to describe the CWPP and the fuel treatment projects, and provide for input by the public. DOF will obtain necessary permits to accomplish the fuel treatments. DOF will layout, contract, and administer fuel treatments and will follow up with burning windrows during the late fall. Where feasible and prudent, windrows or bio-mass will be made available for bio-mass energy opportunities.

**B. Plan for additional hazardous fuel treatment areas in high exposure areas on 1500 to 2000 acres in strategic locations on public land.**

This objective builds on fuel treatment projects completed in 2A, 8A and 13A. The FRAT will identify strategically placed fuel treatment projects that work in unison with the other projects. As part of future fuel treatments, public meetings will be held to describe the fuel treatment projects and provide input by the public.

**C. Obtain Funding for Fuels Treatment Projects identified in 13B.**

DOF and FNSB will seek federal and state funding to accomplish this fuel treatments discussed in 13B.

**Objective #14: Evacuation Planning and Implementation.**

**A. Develop protocols and strategy for implementation of the Community Wide Call Out for wildfire evacuations.**

With the installation of the community notification system by FNSB, the FNSB Emergency Management, DOF, and State Troopers will meet to develop protocols and strategies for using the system during wildfire evacuations.

**B. Prioritize subdivisions in ZOCs that require specialized wildfire evacuation planning.** The FRAT will prioritize subdivisions in ZOCs that require specialized wildfire evacuation planning. The subdivisions may have a combination of extreme fuel loading, difficult access, located at the top of multiple chimneys, poor communication, remote location, and so on.

**C. Develop an Evacuation Plan which may include phones trees, evacuation routes, safe zones, signage, etc. Hold subdivision meetings for plan development and implementation of the completed evacuation plan.**

DOF and FNSB will develop an evacuation plan for each subdivision prioritized by the FRAT. Under agreement with the FNSB, DOF will provide GIS support and fire suppression technical expertise in development of the plan. FNSB and DOF will jointly develop the evacuation routes and procedures, and hold subdivision meetings.

**D. Implement pre-evacuation components of the Evacuation Plan which may include phone tree development, creating a safety zone, contracting signage, etc.** Under agreement with the FNSB, DOF will develop safety zones for improvement, contract signage, and improve access as necessary and feasible within budget constraints. FNSB will develop phone trees for emergency notification to supplement the Community Call Out System.

**E. Implementation of the Evacuation Plan.** DOF and FNSB will be responsible for implementing the evacuation plan as a component under the ICS command structure during a wildfire incident.

**Objective #15: Reduce the Wildfire Risk to Life and Property by Community Planning.**

**A. Refine Title 17 Standards and provide to FNSB Planning Department for developments in Zones of Concern.**

By identifying the Zones of Concern, current and future residents living within areas that have an elevated wildfire risk can be informed of the risk and the measures they can take to mitigate it. Current residents are being notified of their risk as described in Objective #11. However, future subdivisions in the Zones of Concern need to be designed to minimize the wildfire threat to future residents. By eliminating or reducing fire threats to future residents, potential loss of life to residents and fire fighters is avoided. Specifications to reduce wildfire risk will be provided to the FNSB Planning Department for consideration.



## Updated Additions to Action Plan

The following action plan was developed from the goals and objectives.

Objective	Tasks	Timeline	Agency Responsible
#11 Identify and Map Zones of Concern Outside of Fire Service Areas.	11.A Map and Rate Zones of Concern for Outside fire Service Areas.	2009	DOF-Fairbanks Area and Fire Departments
	11.B Incorporate Zones of Concern maps into GIS and display on ArcIMS Website.	Spring 2010	DOF-Fairbanks Area
#12 Inform Residents of Increased Risk Within Zones of Concern and Provide Residents Firewise Training to Reduce Risk.	12.A Develop forms and Access software for home evaluations specific to Zones of Concern.	May 2009	DOF-Fairbanks Area
	12.B Fire Departments/FNSB hire 2 fire fighters at selected Fire Departments. FNSB will hire an admin position to enter Firewise evaluation data.	May 2009	FNSB/Fire Departments
	12.C Train fire fighters on Firewise evaluations	May 2009	DOF-Fairbanks Area
	12.D Conduct door to door visit of residences by fire fighters in Zones of Concern and complete evaluation form.	Spring & Summer 2009	Fire Departments
#13 Reduce Risk of Hazardous Fuels through Fuels Reduction Silvicultural Treatments	13.A Treat, pile and burn fuels on approximately 1,100 to 1,300 acres in strategic locations on public land. Hold public meetings on treatments and obtain permits for treatments.	May 2009 to 2010	DOF-Fairbanks Area
	13.B Plan for additional hazardous fuel treatment areas in high exposure areas on 1500 to 2000 acres in strategic locations on public land.	Fall 2009	DOF-Fairbanks Area
	13.C Obtain Funding for Fuels Treatment Projects identified in 13B.	Ongoing	DOF/FNSB
#14 Evacuation Planning and Implementation	14.A Develop protocols and strategy for implementation of the Community Wide Call Out for wildfire evacuations.	2009	DOF/FNSB/ State Troopers
	14.B Prioritize subdivisions in ZOCs that require specialized wildfire evacuation planning.	2009	FRAT
	14.C Develop an Evacuation Plan which may include phones trees, evacuation routes, safe zones, signage, etc. Hold subdivision meetings for plan development and implementation of the completed evacuation plan.	2009/2010	DOF/FNSB
	14.D Implement pre-evacuation components of the Evacuation Plan which may include phone tree development, creating a safety zone, contracting and signage, etc.	2009/2010	DOF/FNSB
	14.E Implementation of the Evacuation Plan	As required	FNSB/ICS
#15 Reduce Wildfire Risk to Life and Property by Community Planning.	15.A Refine Title 17 Standards and provide to FNSB Planning Department for developments in Zones of Concern.	2010	FRAT

*Summary: The FNSB CWPP is assisting the Fairbanks North Star Borough and its partners in clarifying and refining its priority for the protection of life, property, and critical infrastructure in its wildland urban interface. Fairbanks North Star Borough Community Wildfire Protection Plan is not a stagnant document but a continually evolving plan that is reviewed, modified and updated over time. Phase II outlines additional tasks to the FNSB CWPP plans goals and objectives as well as the continuation of the Action Plan (time line and responsibility). As the 2009 wildland fire season slows, the Fire Risk Assessment team will hold its fall meeting to review the past and future projects, establish future community meeting schedule and lessons learned.*