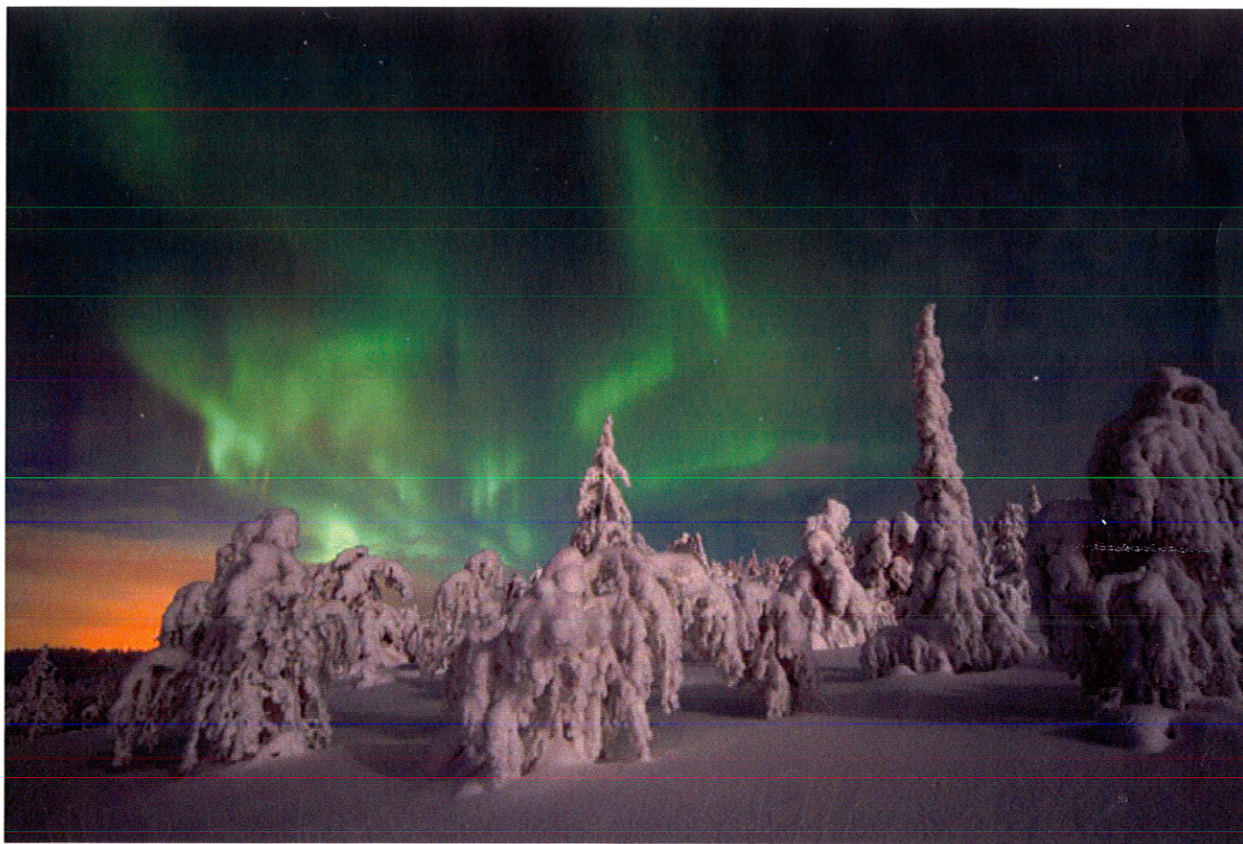
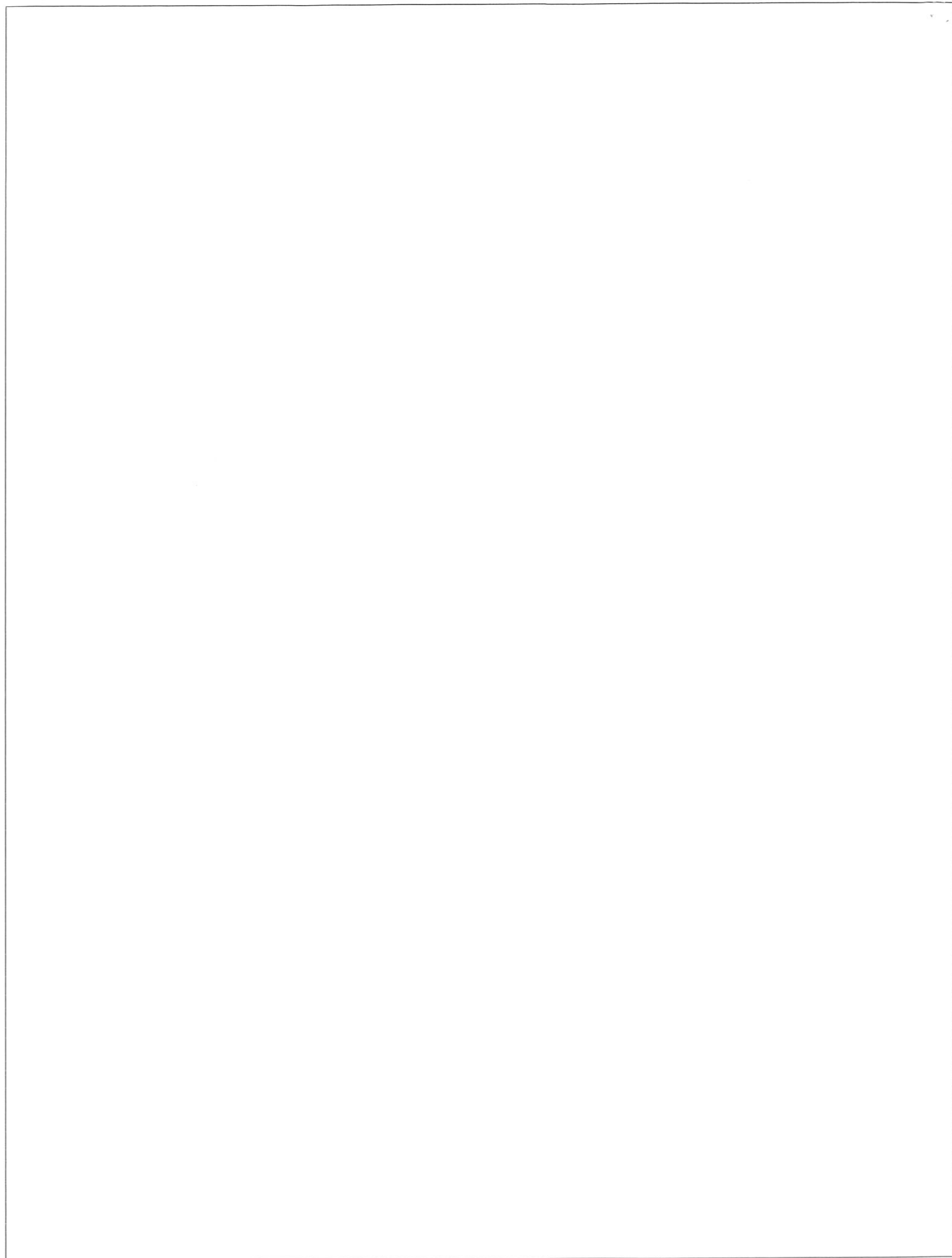


# **Community Wildfire Protection Plan Tanana, Alaska**



Prepared by  
Willie Branson and Mark Haglin



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## **I. BACKGROUND**

The Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) process assists communities in developing an appropriate and desired wildfire protection plan. Completion of a CWPP requires five major activities: 1) Identify stakeholders 2) Complete community risk assessment 3) Address priorities 4) Develop mitigation plan 5) Establish monitoring plan. The Alaska Wildfire Coordination Group (AWFCG) encourages the development of Tanana's Community Wildfire Protection Plans, as defined by the Healthy Forest Restoration Act.

## **II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Interior Alaska is a fire generating ecosystem. These fires can help restore nutrients to the soil, diversify vegetation, and increase wildlife habitat. Wildfires can destroy homes, communities, cause injury and loss of life. This document will identify improvements and strategies that can be implemented to protect communities from wildland fire.

## **III. COLLABORATION**

This document was prepared and approved by:

- Community of Tanana
- Tanana Fire Department
- City of Tanana
- Tanana Village Council
- Tozitna Corporation
- Tanana Power Company Inc.
- Alaska Fire Service
- State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources.

## **IV. ASSESSMENT TO PRIORITIZE AREAS FOR FUEL REDUCTION**

### **A. Introduction:**

Tanana Village (called Nucha'la'woy'ya; meaning where the two rivers meet) is located at the confluence of the Tanana and Yukon Rivers. The village became a traditional trading settlement for the Tanana Athabaskan's and Koyukon Indians. In 1896 the Yukon Gold Rush brought many people to the area searching for wealth. Between 1887 and 1900 a hospital and the St. James Mission were constructed. These offered new forms of social services to the area. In 1898, Fort Gibson Military Base was established which dramatically increased and diversified the population. The military base introduced lifestyle changes and conveniences that were a major impact for the Athabaskan culture. Fort Gibson closed in 1923 and the hospital was transferred to the BIA administration until closing in 1982. Tanana was incorporated in 1961, then again in 1982 as a First Class City.

## B. Identification and Description of Community and Area

### 1. Description of the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) boundary:

The Yukon River forms the south boundary of the WUI. The north boundary starts at a point on the east side of Mission Hill and the Yukon River, extending approximately one mile to the north where it extends west, dropping south to a point along the Yukon River to the west of the landfill.

WUI boundary map



### 2. Community Name: Tanana

### 3. Location:

Tanana is located on the north bank of the Yukon River at the confluence of the Yukon and Tanana rivers. It is about 125 air miles west of Fairbanks and 140 miles east of Galena. The land adjacent to the city limits is owned by the Tozitzna Village Corporation.

### 4. General Geographic Location:

Lat. 65° 10' 17.90 North Long. 152° 04' 56.61 West

Township: 4 N Range: 22W Section: 17 Meridian: Fairbanks

## 5. Population:

Tanana's population is estimated as 261 as per the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development certified in 2006.

## 6. Structures:

Homes:	136 Primary
Seasonally Inhabited:	38
Outbuildings:	196
Community Buildings:	41 total
Schools:	1
Clinic:	1
Offices:	3
Public;	30
Other:	6
Commercial:	27 Total
Lodges:	2
Businesses:	12
Other:	13

## 7. Infrastructure:

Too'gha, Inc., a non-profit utility board operates the water and sewer utilities. Water is provided from three wells near the Yukon River, with four potable water stations. Nearly all residents haul their own water from the washeteria. A piped water and sewer system serves the Tanana clinic, regional elders' residence, and the tribal council buildings.

Tanana Power Company Inc provides electrical power operating a diesel power plant and uses water turbines on a limited basis.

Yukon Telephone Co. provides for local Telecommunications.

Tanana's Emergency Care Center is equipped with an X-Ray and pharmacy. The closest critical care services are in Fairbanks.

The VPSO (Village Public and Safety Officer) provides the following emergency services: fire chief, law enforcement, search and rescue and HazMat response.

Tanana is accessible via air, water, and snow machine. Aircraft landing in Tanana may utilize a State-owned 4,600' long by 200' wide lighted gravel airstrip. Float planes can land on the Yukon River during the summer. There are no docking facilities, but a boat launch and a barge off-loading area are available. Barges make several deliveries each summer providing food and supplies. Trucks, snow machines, dog teams, ATVs, and riverboats are used for local transportation for recreation, travel and business. There are 33 miles of gravel roads in the community and numerous trails.

**8. Industry:**

Local businesses and services account for two-thirds of the full-time jobs in Tanana. Traditional employment opportunities include seasonal firefighting, trapping, construction work, and commercial fishing. In 2008, fourteen residents held commercial fishing permits.

**9. Natural Resource Values:**

The Yukon River provides transportation and subsistence resources to the community. Timber resources are utilized for building materials, heat and cultural value. Wildlife resources are utilized for subsistence and cultural use.

**10. Cultural Sites:**

The Tanana Mission was established in 1857 and is on the National Registrar of Historical Places. The village cemetery has been identified by the community as an important cultural site.

**11. Landfills:**

Tanana has one class 3 landfill permitted by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), permit # SW3A063-12. The landfill uses two incinerators and provides recycling services.

**12. Hazards:**

The majority of the single family dwellings use heating oil in above ground tanks. Alaska Department of Transportation stores a 2,000 gallon fuel tank stored at the airport. The Tozitna Limited Corp. gas station has three 5000 gallon fuel tanks and compressed propane storage area. Soil near the old hospital site is contaminated from heating fuel where the old tanks once stood. There are 7 bulk fuel tanks located next to Yukon telephone office building:

- Village Council 65,500 gallons
- Power Plant 112,500 gallons
- School on site 6,000 gallons
- School tank farm 25,000 gallons
- Tanana City 29,000 gallons
- Tankon 12,500 gallons
- Village Safe Water 12,500 gallons

**13. Fire Equipment:**

Tanana Volunteer Fire Department has the following: A 4 wheel drive command vehicle, Type 3 fire engine, 1500 gallon water tender, miscellaneous rescue and fire equipment.

**14. Local Fire Prevention Efforts:**

The Volunteer Fire Department Chief conducts fire prevention education once a year at the school and the Camp Fire Boys & Girls club during prevention week. Local fire prevention efforts are hampered due to limited participation and lack of knowledge.

**15. Other community values:**

Village 'Washeteria', regional elder's care facility and clinic are all values important to the community's welfare.

**C. Areas or Values to be Protected**

The community has identified areas having the highest priorities for protection based on economical, cultural and historical values. The regional Elder's Care Facility, community utilities, Tanana cemetery, Tanana mission, fuel tank farm, timber interests, property and life are the notable values to protect.

**D. Assessment of Risk/Hazard, Barriers, Fire Protection Resources, and Firewise**

**1. Fire Regime and Condition Class:**

Fire Regime within the Boreal		
Fire Regime Group	Frequency (Fire return interval)	Severity
IV A	35-100 years	High severity (stand-replacement)

**2. Rating Elements:**

Risk/Hazard Analysis

Inside Community:

The risk of fire starting inside the community is moderate, based on potential ignition sources and surrounding fuel types. Fires that start within the community are primarily human caused, and can be extinguished with the local IA resources. The area of highest concern is open burning at the landfill and residences, both of which have caused fires in past. Some residents living in single family dwellings in the Tanana fire protection area use burn barrels to dispose of class A materials. The City has recognized the open burning to be a threat, and has purchased two incinerators for the landfill to mitigate the problem. Wildland fuels within one mile to the north of the city are primarily grass and black spruce with little road access, further increasing the risk to the community. The primary hazards in the city are the bulk fuel tank farms, heating fuel tanks around residences, and numerous unabated residential properties lying within continuous fuel beds.

Outside Community:

Within 10 miles of Tanana the potential for large fires impacting the community are moderate. The Yukon River keeps any chance of fire encroachment from the south to a minimum. There are areas of black spruce (known as Alaska's 'problem fuel type') to the north and west of Tanana. Local IA resources will

have minimal capabilities on any fire start located one mile or more off the road systems. If a wildland fire exceeds the capabilities of the local IA response, BLM initial attack resources are available from Ft. Wainwright, with a minimum deployment time of 60-90 minutes. There have been over 25 fires reported within 10 miles of the city limits, the largest which grew to over 300,000 acres in 1969.

b) Barriers

**Natural:**

Proximity to the Yukon River keeps Tanana's fire threat low to the south. Areas of hardwood tree stands to the West can slow the progression of fire.

**Constructed:**

The Air strip and paralleling road to the land fill make great barriers for protecting the west side of town. However, there are multiple structures on the north side of 3<sup>rd</sup> street that have little to no protection. The White Alice road and a man made pond could also make good barriers for tactical resources protecting the community from the east.

c) Fire Protection Resources

The community rates as moderate based on the initial attack capabilities. Tanana has a small volunteer fire department with one funded employee and currently limited firefighting capabilities on fast growing fires. Wildland fire initial attack responsibility is with BLM, Alaska Fire Service, Tanana Zone based out of Fairbanks. There initial attack resources are Smoke Jumpers, Helicopters, Air Attack and Air Tankers, located 125 miles west of Tanana.

EAST?

d) Firewise Ratings

The overall Firewise rating for Tanana is fair based on the assessments completed on the Risk/Hazard Analysis, Barrier Rating and Fire Protection Resources Response charts.

**RISK/HAZARD ANALYSIS CHART 1**

Outside Community Area (1-10 miles)

FUELS (predicted fire behavior based on historic summertime weather with hot, dry conditions)	Alaska Fire Return Interval		
	High (0-99 years)	Moderate (100-300 years)	Low (>300 years)
Black Spruce Boreal Forest (CFFDRS=C2) <i>rate of spread: high</i> <i>intensity: high</i> <i>spotting potential: high</i>	X		
Black Spruce Lichen Woodland (CFFDRS=C1) <i>rate of spread: moderate</i> <i>intensity: moderate</i> <i>spotting potential: high</i>		X	
Grass (cured tall standing or matted; CFFDRS = O1a/O1b) <i>rate of spread: high</i> <i>intensity: moderate:</i> <i>spotting potential: low</i>		X	
Mixed Boreal Forest (may include white or black spruce, aspen and/or birch; CFFDRS=M1) <i>rate of spread: moderate</i> <i>intensity: moderate</i> <i>spotting potential: moderate</i>	X		
Hardwood Forest (includes aspen & birch; CFFDRS use D1 or M1, M2) <i>rate of spread: low</i> <i>intensity: low</i> <i>spotting potential: low</i>			X
Deciduous Brush (includes willow & alder) <i>rate of spread: low</i> <i>intensity: low</i> <i>spotting potential: low</i>			X
Insect and Disease in Mixed Boreal Forest (may include white or black spruce, aspen and/or birch; <i>rate of spread: moderate</i> <i>intensity: High</i> <i>spotting potential: High</i>			X

**RISK/HAZARD ANALYSIS CHART 2**

Inside Community Area (within 1 mile)

FUELS (predicted fire behavior based on historic summertime weather with hot, dry conditions)	Alaska Fire Return Interval		
	High (0-99 years)	Moderate (100-300 years)	Low (>300 years)
Black Spruce Boreal Forest (CFFDRS=C2) <i>rate of spread: high</i> <i>intensity: high</i> <i>spotting potential: high</i>	X		
Black Spruce Lichen Woodland (CFFDRS=C1) <i>rate or spread: moderate</i> <i>intensity: moderate</i> <i>spotting potential: high</i>		X	
Grass (cured tall standing or matted; CFFDRS = O1a/O1b) <i>rate of spread: high</i> <i>intensity: moderate:</i> <i>spotting potential: low</i>	X		
Mixed Boreal Forest (may include white or black spruce, aspen and/or birch; CFFDRS=M1) <i>rate of spread: moderate</i> <i>intensity: moderate</i> <i>spotting potential: moderate</i>		X	
Hardwood Forest (includes aspen & birch; CFFDRS use D1 or M1,M2) <i>rate of spread: low</i> <i>intensity: low</i> <i>spotting potential: low</i>			X
Deciduous Brush (includes willow & alder) <i>rate of spread: low</i> <i>intensity: low</i> <i>spotting potential: low</i>			X
Insect and Disease in Mixed Boreal Forest (may include white or black spruce, aspen and/or birch; <i>rate of spread: moderate</i> <i>intensity: High</i> <i>spotting potential: High</i>			X

**BARRIER RATING CHART**

Barrier Type (list specific type under excellent, fair or poor)	Excellent	Fair	Poor
Water (may include lakes, rivers, streams and sloughs)		X	
Natural features (may include barren landscape, rock, topographic features)			X
Human-made features (may include airstrips or other clearings)		X	
Overall Rating		X	

**Barrier Rating Chart Key:**

Excellent: Community has a barrier(s) that provides thorough protection from fuels less than 1 mile away in at least 3 cardinal directions. An example of this would be a small community sandwiched between a major river and a runway (e.g. Sleetmute), or a community on an island (Stony River).

Fair: The community has a barrier(s) that provides thorough protection from fuels less than 1 mile away in at least two cardinal directions. Communities may have multiple barriers affecting a rating. Examples are airstrips separating a community from significant outside fuels, communities set amidst certain vegetation types or some communities situated on major rivers.

Poor: Any barriers that exist provide protection from fuels less than 1 mile away in fewer than two cardinal directions. Examples of insignificant barriers are small streams or sloughs with narrow riparian zones situated in the midst of highly flammable fuel types.

**FIRE PROTECTION RESOURCES RESPONSE CHART**

Response Time	Risk	Kind of Resource (List kinds of resources available for initial attack)
Adequate initial attack resources are more than 75 minutes away and adequate extended attack resources are more than 12 hours away.	High	Hand Crews, Incident Command Teams, and Air resources,
Adequate initial attack resources are 30-75 minutes away and adequate extended attack can be in place in 8-12 hours.	Moderate	Smoke Jumpers, Air Tankers, Air Attack.
Adequate initial attack resources are less than 30 minutes away and adequate extended attack can be in place in less than 8 hours.	Low	Local Volunteer Fire Department Engine, personnel, Water Tender and Dozers.

**COMMUNITY FIREWISE RATING FOR DEFENSIBLE SPACE OVERALL  
COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT NOT INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURES**

Alaska Firewise Standards	Excellent Over 65% of homesites and community buildings meet standard Value =5	Fair Between 35- 65% of homesites and community buildings meet standard Value =3	Poor Less than 35% of homesites and community buildings meet standard Value=1
Landscaping			X
Construction		X	
Water Supply		X	
Access		X	
Clear of Flammables/ Refuse/Debris (flammables stored properly & area cleared)			X
Ratings Sums	0	9 44%	2
Total of Rating Sum / 25 x 100 = Community Firewise Rating Excellent greater than 65%, Fair 35-65%, Poor less than 35%. 9 + 2 = 11 11/25 x 100 = 44%			

**STANDARDS FOR FIREWISE RATING**

Landscaping: There is a clearing of flammable vegetation at least 30 feet around the home for firefighting equipment: coniferous brush and dead/overhanging branches are removed; trees are pruned 6-10 feet above the ground; lawn is mowed and watered regularly and ladder fuels are removed from the yard; remaining trees are spaced at least 30' apart at crowns; garden equipment (hoses and hand tools) are kept on the property.

Construction Guidelines: Home is made of fire-resistant or non-combustible construction materials (especially important for roofing); vents are covered with wire mesh no larger than 1/8 inch; at least two ground-level doors exist; at least two means of escape exist in each room.

Water Supply Guidelines: Home has a reliable water source, 3 to 4 sprinklers and enough hose to circle the home.

Access Guidelines: Access roads are at least 2 lanes wide and clearly marked; ample turnaround space exists for vehicles/fire equipment.

Clear of Flammables/Refuse/Debris Guidelines: Combustible materials are not located in the yard or under decks or porches; firewood is stored away (at least 30 feet) from the house; all debris or refuse is picked up regularly.

3. Overall Assessment Rating of Risk/Hazard, Barriers, Fire Protection Resources, and Firewise.

#### OVERALL RATING CHART

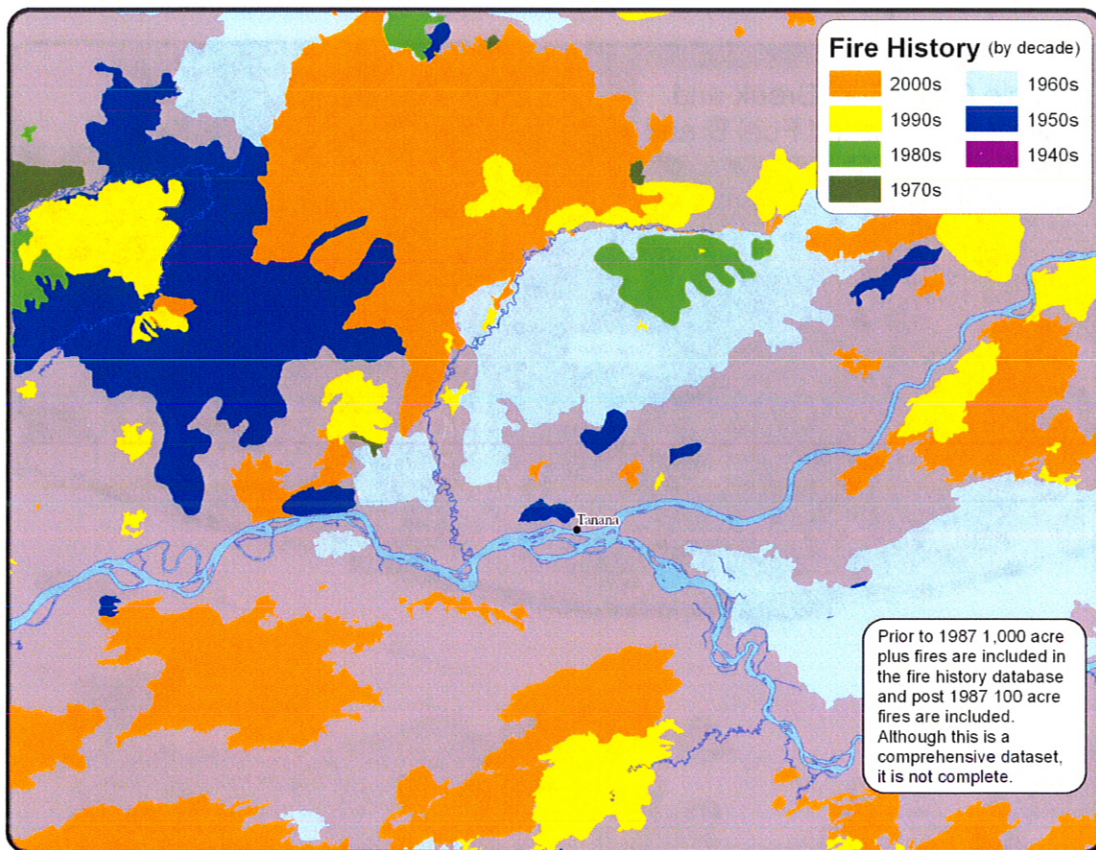
Category	Rating
Risk/Hazard	
a) inside community	Moderate
b) outside community	Moderate
Barriers:	Moderate
Fire Protection:	Moderate
Community Firewise Rating:	Moderate

4. Other Contributing Factors to risk and mitigation of wildland fire:

Open burning in the landfill has started fires that had considerable potential for large fire growth and major impacts on the community. Human ignitions have moderate potential with O1a and O1b grass fuel types.

## V. WILDLAND FIRE HISTORY

Interior Alaska fuel types are prone to frequent starts and large fire growth. Tanana is no exception having many large fires in and around the community. The latest fire was in 2009 on the south side of the Yukon River at roughly 500 acres in size. There was a fire that escaped the landfill in 2008 because of open burning about an acre in size. The Mission Creek fire in 2005 was significant enough that a type 3 incident command team was assigned.



## VI. SUMMARY:

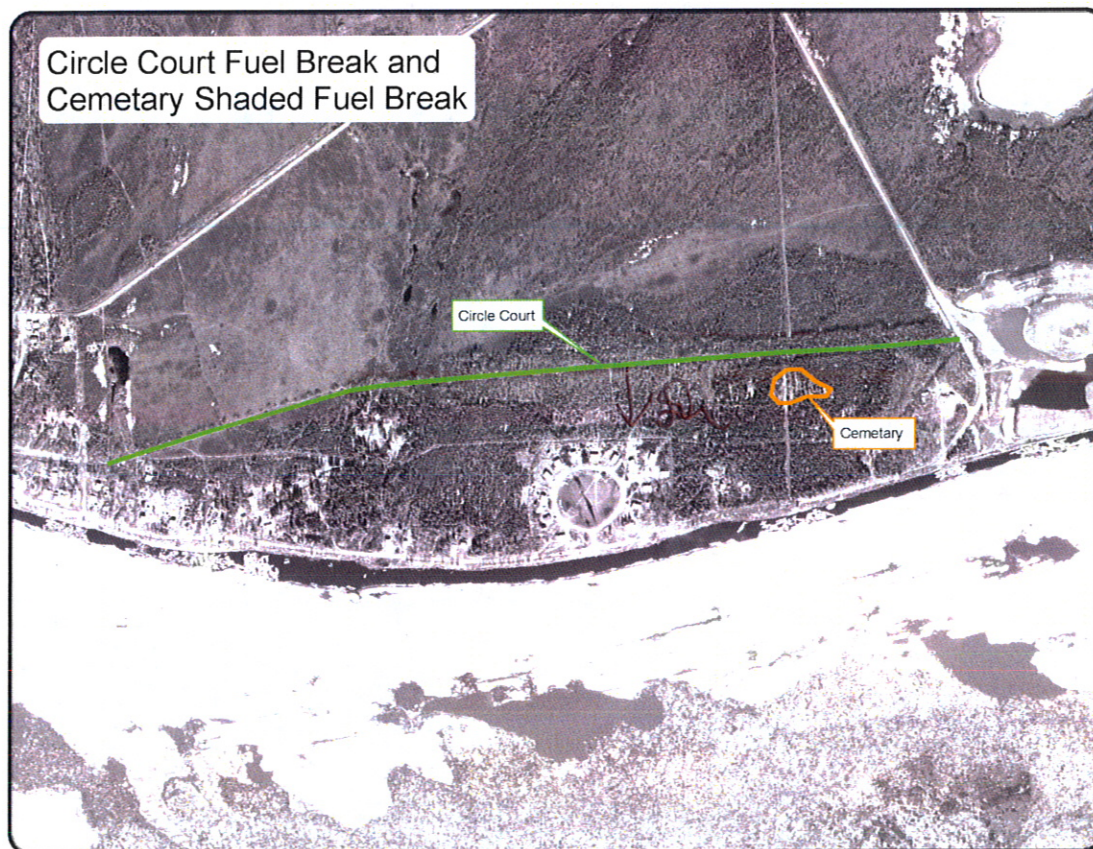
The City of Tanana is rated at a moderate risk for impacts by a wildland fire. The community has taken steps to improve the safety of there community through being proactive on fire prevention efforts such as completing this CWPP and utilizing incinerators in the landfill. Since the 2009 initial assessment Tanana Fire Department has upgraded some of its fire suppression capabilities. Examples include: upgrades to communications, apparatus, tools and equipment, and addition of a second fire station.

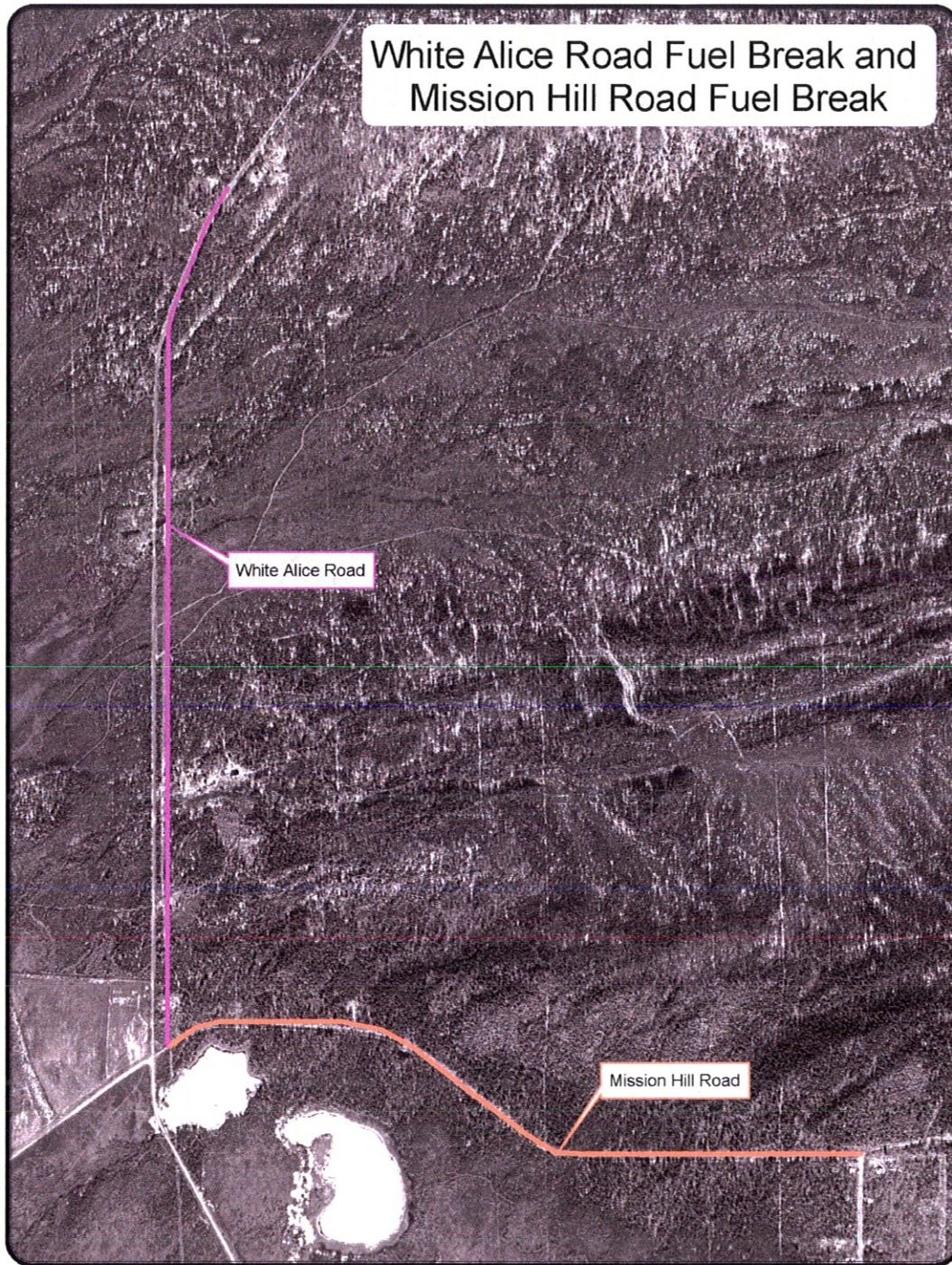
There are areas to lessen this risk of major fire loss with both fire wise programs and fuels mitigation. Fuels mitigation and implementation of the Firewise programs are areas that can significantly lessen the risk for the community. There are five prioritized areas for fuel reduction that are recommended to reduce the risk around structures and cultural sites.

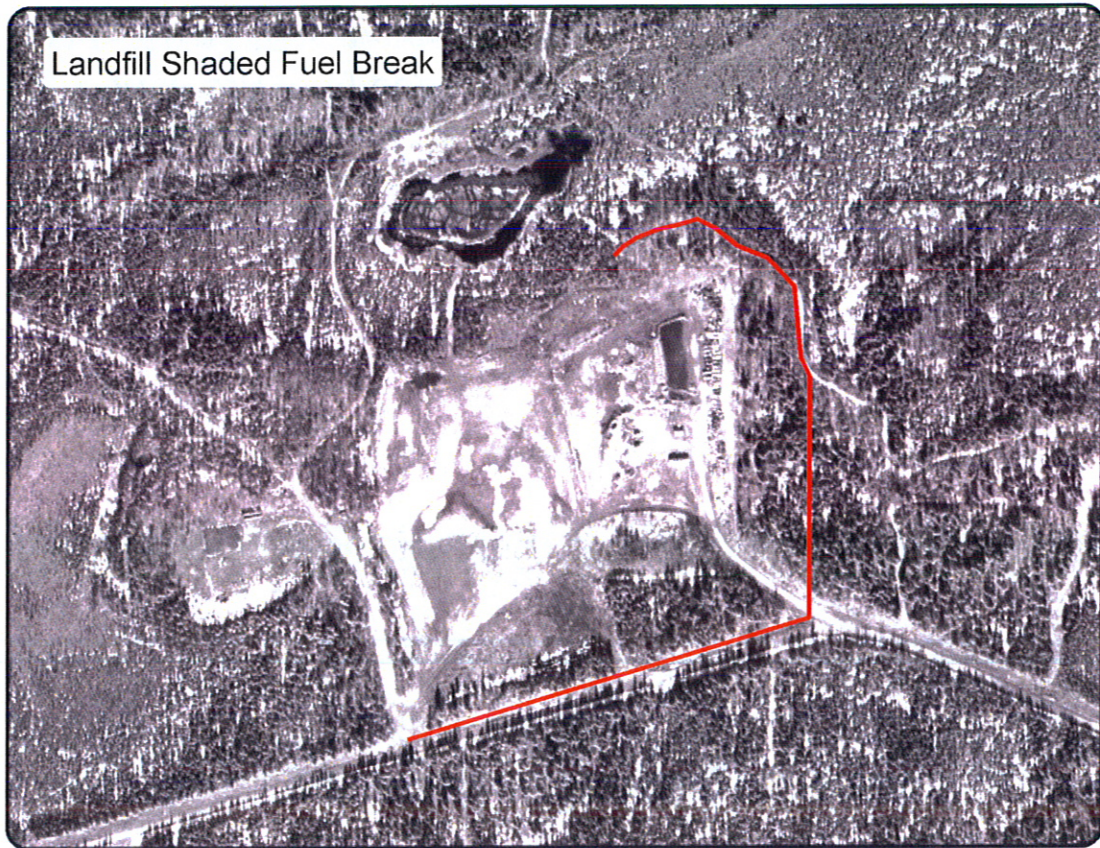
See project maps in Appendices

## VIII. APPENDICES:

### A. Project Maps







## Mitigation Plan

### Executive Summary

This mitigation plan for the Tanana (CWPP) Community Wildland Fire Plan will describe some measures the homeowners and community council might take to lower the risk from wildland fire. A CWPP was completed to address the wildland fire issues Tanana faces and ways to mitigate them. The community has prioritized areas to protect based on cultural, historical and ecological importance. The community has a moderate risk to be impacted by a wildland fire based on the CWPP findings.

### Background

The City of Tanana is located at the confluence of the Tanana and Yukon River. Tanana's estimated population is 261 with 136 residence. Historically the area is prone to large fires that have threatened the community in the past. There are many mitigation techniques that can help protect the community based on the communities aesthetics shaded fuel breaks are the recommended treatments.

### Goals and Objectives

The Goal of this plan is to increase Firewise education and the defensibility for the community of Tanana against the threat of wildfire.

#### Objectives:

1. Assist in implementing Alaska Firewise Standards within Tanana.
2. Provide recommendations for constructing shaded fuels breaks to prevent spread of wildfire into the community.
3. Improve interagency coordination that will aid in the suppression of a wildland fire incident.

### Strategic Plan/Desired Condition

**The priority values to be protected are life, property, infrastructure and cultural resources.**

**Objective #1:** Assist in implementing Alaska Firewise Standards within the community and increase fire prevention education.

Alaska Firewise Standards can be achieved through community involvement and assistance from the Tanana Fire Department, State and Federal agencies. Starting in the spring of 2011, the Fire Chief will coordinate with community, city and tribal council to initiate this process and provide leadership to the community in implementing the Alaska Firewise Standards. Implementation of the Firewise program can happen with the assistance from the Tanana Fire Department, State and Federal agencies. Create of a Firewise Community Team is recommended to provide guidance and expertise.

1. Hold a public meeting to gain interest in the Alaska Firewise program.

2. Solicit personnel wanting to become a Firewise Community Team members lead by the Tanana Fire Department.
3. Acquire onsite Alaska Firewise Training for the Firewise Community Team.
4. Implement Firewise Assessments for interested community members.

**Objective #2:** Provide recommendations for constructing shaded fuels breaks to prevent spread of wildfire into the community.

A risk assessment in September of 2010 was completed by the Alaska Fire Service and Tanana Fire Department and has identified areas of high to moderate threat from wildfire to spread both outside and inside the community. Within 1 mile of the community a significant fuel load of black spruce existed. Fuel loading can be reduced through common thinning and tree removal techniques that will better protect Tanana from a wildfire. The Tanana Fire Chief is recommended to be the project manager for the expertise and creation of the projects. All projects should be coordinated with the Tanana Tribal Council.

**Priority 1:**

**Cemetery Shaded Fuel Break:** Perform Hazard Fuels Reduction around the Tanana Cemetery.

**Prescription:** Remove all dead, down and diseased trees. Remove all trees from a 6 x 6 spacing within 50 feet of the cemetery and 12 x 12 for the next 100 feet total of 150 feet thinned. Limb all remaining Spruce trees 5 to 6 feet, within the 150 feet perimeter.

**Priority 2:**

**White Alice Road fuel Break:** reduce the Spruce component on the East side of the power line, from the intersection of White Alice Road, 3<sup>rd</sup> St. and Mission Road 1 mile to the north.

**Prescription:** Remove all dead, down and diseased trees. Remove all spruce trees up to 6 inch diameter, limb all remaining Spruce trees 5 to 6 feet, within the power line easement.

**Priority 3:**

**Mission Hill Road fuel Break:** Reduce the Spruce component on the north side of the power line, from the intersection at White Alice Road, and 3<sup>rd</sup> street junction to the end of the power line easement.

**Prescription:** Remove all dead, down and diseased trees. Remove all spruce trees up to 6 inch diameter, limb all remaining Spruce trees 5 to 6 feet, within the power line easement.

**Priority 4:**

**Circle Court Fuel Break:** Thinning to the north of the four wheeler trail from the White Alice Road to the Second Street right of way, following the power line easement.

**Prescription:** Remove all dead, down and diseased trees. Remove all spruce trees for the first 20 feet to the north. Remove all spruce trees up to 6 inch diameter for the next 100 feet, limb all remaining Spruce trees 5 to 6 feet.

**Priority 5:**

**Landfill shaded fuel break:** Construct a shaded Fuel Break, on the east side, of the Landfill from Dump road to the north east corner of the landfill fence.

**Prescription:** From Dump road to the North East corner of the fence 250 feet in. Remove all dead, down and diseased trees. Remove all Spruce trees up to 6 inch diameter and the limbs of all reaming Spruce trees 5-6 feet from the ground

**Objective #3:** Improve interagency coordination that will aid in the suppression of a wildland fire incident.

1. Continue collaboration and coordination with Tanana Fire Department and Alaska Fire Service on fire training and suppression activities.

**Roles and Responsibilities**

The Tribal Council will be responsible for managing personnel, administration of grant funding and human resource actions.

Tanana Fire Chief is responsible for the specifications of the CWPP prescriptions and that they are completed. The fire chief will also ensure safety guidelines are established.

### Monitoring Plan

This initial plan shall be evaluated bi-annually until the following objectives have been completed:

- Firewise training, community team and assessments are established.
- Fuels Reduction Projects have been accomplished.

For all projects a project file must be maintained including all financial records, project log, before and after pictures and a review.

**Cemetery Shaded Fuel Brake:** Perform Hazard Fuels Reduction around the Tanana Cemetery.

**Plan:** Plot maintenance completed annually by family members.

**White Alice Road fuel Brake:** reduce the Spruce component on the East side of the power line, from the intersection of White Alice Road, 3<sup>rd</sup> St. and Mission Road 1 mile to the north.

**Plan:** Tanana Power Company Inc. and Tanana Fire Department will establish a maintenance plan to maintain the power line easement.

**Mission Hill Road fuel Brake:** Reduce the Spruce component on the north side of the power line, from the intersection at White Alice Road, and 3<sup>rd</sup> street junction to the end of the power line easement.

**Plan:** Tanana Power Company Inc. and Tanana Fire Department will establish a maintenance plan to maintain the power line easement.

**Circle Court Fuel Brake:** Thinning to the north of the four wheeler trail from the White Alice Road to the Second Street right of way, following the power line easement.

**Plan:** Tanana Power Company Inc. and Tanana Fire Department will establish a maintenance plan to maintain the power line easement.

**Landfill shaded fuel brake:** Construct a shaded Fuel Break, on the east side, of the Landfill from Dump road to the north east corner of the landfill fence.


**Plan:** No maintenance required.

**Signature Page**

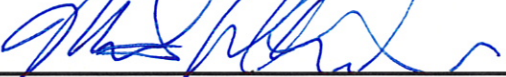
This plan has been reviewed and approved by the following:

X  Date 3-10-11

Gloria George, City Mayor  
City of Tanana

X  Date 3-20-11

Kathleen Zuray, Tanana Tribal Administrator  
Tanana Tribal Council

X  Date 11/2/10


Mike Butteri, Fire Management Officer  
Tanana Fire Management Zone, Alaska Fire Service

X  Date 3/11/11

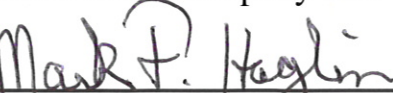
Cheryl Wright, Office Manager  
Tozitna Corporation

X  Date 4/25/11

Ken Stump, State Forester / MARK ELIOT - NORTHERN REGION FORESTER  
State of Alaska, Division of Forestry

X  Date 3/25/11

Ralph Eller, Utilities Manager  
Tanana Power Company Inc.

X  Date 3/25/11

Mark Haglin, Fire Chief  
Tanana Fire Department

**Prepared by:**

Willie Branson (Fuels Specialist) Tanana Zone Alaska Fire Service  
Mark Haglin (Fire Chief) Tanana Fire Department

