



Bureau of Land Management
Alaska Fire Service

Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Rampart 2023



Prineville Hotshots briefing for point protection, with salmon drying in the foreground in Rampart 2019. Picture taken by Donna Storch.

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BACKGROUND

A Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) addresses elements of community wildfire protection. Through discussion among interested parties about wildfire protection, communities develop, clarify, and refine their priorities for the protection of life, property, and critical infrastructure in the wildland urban interface (WUI).

Minimum requirements for a CWPP include: (1) collaboration, (2) prioritizing areas for treatment, and (3) recommended measures to reduce structure ignitability. Three Elements are addressed in this process; risk/hazard assessment, mitigation plan, and monitoring.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A hazardous fuels assessment was conducted for Rampart during the summer of 2022. The majority (more than 65%) of the structures within the town were rated poor for landscaping clearance, construction materials, flammable materials/debris present, water resource available and adequate access. Most structures within the community are void of defensible space and have flammable debris in proximity. The dump is adjacent to the airstrip. Trash is regularly burned and could escape from the landfill.

Hazardous fuel accumulation and fire risk adjacent to the town was rated high due to large areas of untreated black spruce and the potential for the fire moving through these spruce stands into town. The town is located between the Rampart Hills and the Yukon River. Fire moving from the south to the north is the largest threat. Fire would most likely be backing down hill towards Rampart and could send spot-fires into the community. Thinning around the community could create defensible space around homes and offices resulting in significant reduction from the wildfire threat. Additionally, larger fuel break(s) around Rampart's infrastructure would aid firefighters in suppression efforts to protect the community.

Collaboration among interested parties now spans multiple decades. Interested parties included the Rampart Tribal Council, the Bureau Land Management Alaska Fire Service (BLM AFS), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC) and Baan-O-Yeel Kon Corporation. This group will henceforth be referred to as the planning team.

Areas of concern were field verified during the summer of 2022 and a Risk Assessment was conducted by BLM AFS Tanana Zone Lead Fire Specialist Tasha Shields. This field assessment provided the information needed to refine the initial list of areas of concern. The planning team then decided which areas to pursue in terms of treatment as outline in this document's mitigation plan.

COLLABORATION

The Rampart CWPP involved key decision makers at the local, state, and federal levels, as well as other interested parties. The key decision makers include the Rampart Tribal Council and BLM AFS. Other

important players are the Baan-O-Yeel Kon Corporation, TCC, Doyon Ltd., and the BIA. The collaborative process is an integral part of this project and is what keeps this project moving forward.

The risk assessment process provides information about four primary elements that either contribute to or mitigate wildfire danger within or near Rampart. The elements of the risk assessment include:

- Risk(s)/hazard(s).
- Barriers.
- Fire protection Response.
- Community Firewise Rating.

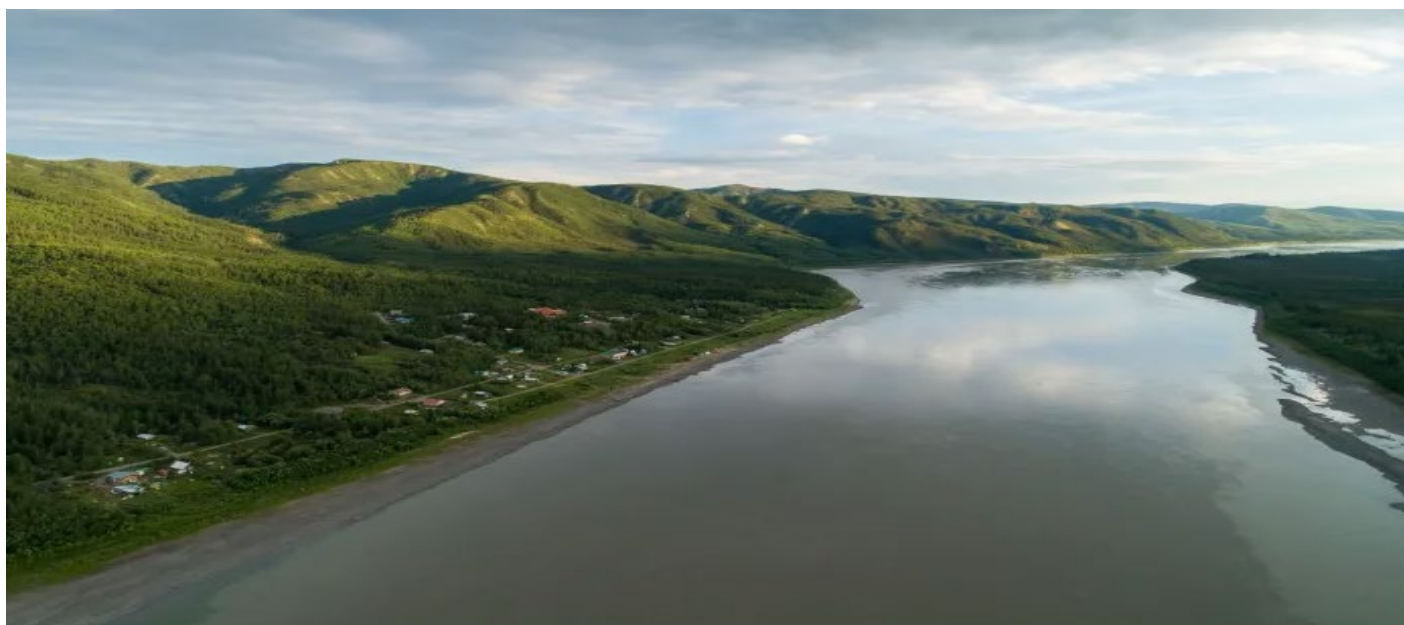


Figure 1 View of Rampart (Photo courtesy of Keri Oberly, 2021).

ASSESSMENT TO PRIORITIZE AREAS FOR FUEL REDUCTION

Introduction:

Rampart is located on the south bank of the Yukon River north of the Rampart Hills. It is about 100 miles northwest of Fairbanks. Rampart's remoteness is a critical detail regarding its community wildfire defense needs. The response time from Fairbanks is 45-90 minutes depending on the aircraft responding. There is no organized local fire response capacity or equipment within the community. AFS wildland fire response in the area of Rampart would include water handling equipment that would need to be flown from the Fairbanks warehouse. Personnel would need to be flown from Fairbanks or drive to the Yukon River Bridge and obtain a boat ride to Rampart. Extended attack resources are more than 12 hours away.

Rampart lies at approximately 65 30.2031 north latitude and -150 10.309 west longitude (Section 23/24 T8N, R13W Fairbanks Meridian).

The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences. The average daily high temperature during July is in the low 70s; the average daily high temperature during January averages 10 below zero. Sustained temperatures of -50 to -60 degrees Fahrenheit are common during winter. The Yukon River is ice-free from the end of May through mid-September. Total annual precipitation averages 6.5 inches, with 43 inches of snowfall.

Rampart City was established in 1897. It was named for the low mountains through which the Yukon River flows through, creating the "ramparts" of the Upper Yukon River. Rampart City was established in the hills and creeks around the Yukon River as a river supply point for gold miners. Gold was found within a 20-mile radius of Rampart, increasing the population to 10,000 people in 1898. The boom was short lived when gold was found in other regions of Alaska. By 1917 there were 30 Alaska Natives and 30 non-Natives living in Rampart. The University of Alaska created an agricultural experiment station across the river from Rampart in 1990-1925 with the intent to crossbreed grains and legumes, test vegetables, flowers, strawberries, and field crops. An airstrip was constructed in 1939. A salmon cannery was created in the 1940s. A sawmill and logging operation was developed in the 1950s. Rampart's citizens are predominantly Koyukon Athabaskan, relying on a subsistence lifestyle. The school closed in 1999 due to lack of students, which led to several families leaving Rampart. Tribal leaders created a relocation movement back to Rampart, and the school reopened in 2015. Currently there is construction of a new subdivision providing more housing for the community.

Identification and Description Community and Area:

The WUI boundary includes the Village of Rampart and extends from Rampart proper. The CWPP covers the Village of Rampart. Location of Rampart is located on the south bank of the Yukon River about 100 miles northwest of Fairbanks. Population 54 (2020 Census).

- **Structures:**
 - Homes: 54 homes, 16 are uninhabitable.
 - Community Buildings: 8
 - Commercial: 11
 - Outbuildings: approximately 50
- **Infrastructure:**
 - The village operates an electrical power generating plant with two fuel tanks on site.
 - Washateria: All residents haul water from the laundromat. There are no residential wells or residential septic systems. The school, clinic and washateria operates on their own septic systems and water wells.
 - Rampart School: The school provides K-12 education and serves about 15 students.
 - Clinic.
 - Community Hall.
 - Post Office.
- **Transportation:** Rampart is accessible by air and water. A State owned 3,500-foot long, by 1,000-foot-wide gravel airstrip is available. There is only one commercial air travel/delivery service. There are no docking facilities, but a boat launch and barge off-loading area are available. Barges make several deliveries each summer. There are three separate fuel storage sites. Trucks, snowmachines, ATV's and riverboats are used for local transportation. Numerous trails connect Rampart to historical and current mining operations.
- **Industry:** Subsistence, Tribal office, Tanana Chiefs, and the school.
- **Natural Resource Values:** The Yukon River and the surrounding plant and wildlife habitat are critical to supporting traditional subsistence activities.
- **Cultural Sites:** There are no known registered historic sites, landmarks, or cultural sites present. The cemetery is significant to the community.
- **Dump:** The landfill is located adjacent to the airstrip. There has not been a problem with fire escapement from the Rampart landfill. There is a plan to create a new dump up the Eureka-Rampart Trail Road.
- **Hazards:** (a) homes are built in areas of dense white and black spruce and without adequate clearing, (b) proximity of flammable materials (gasoline, fuel, oil, and propane) around homes, and (c) accumulations of other flammable materials around and under homes.
- **Fire Equipment:** wildland fire suppression falls under the BLM AFS, headquartered in Fairbanks. During the active fire season, AFS provides a wide range of firefighting equipment and personnel including airtankers, helicopters, smokejumpers, crews, and miscellaneous

equipment to support the suppression efforts. There is no organized fire department in Rampart.



Figure 2: Map of Rampart with existing lines, Wildfire Urban Interface (WUI) boundary and potential project area. The WUI area does not indicate where the potential fuel break will be.

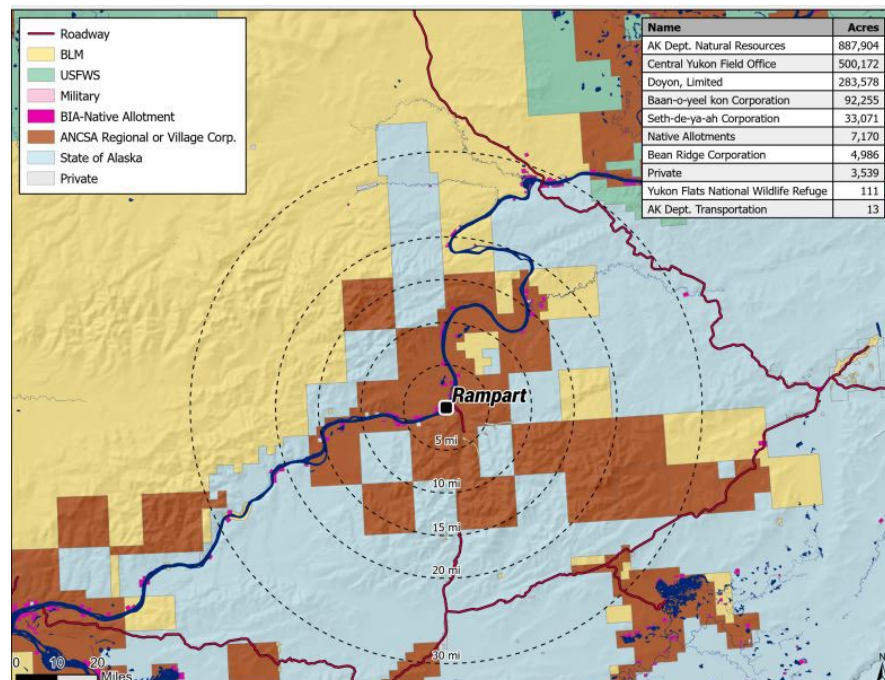


Figure 3: Land ownership around Rampart.

Areas or Values to be Protected:

The highest risk of wildland fire in Rampart:

- Lightning or human-caused fire starting within the town.
- Nearby wildland fire burning into the black spruce fuel type adjacent to the town, which could cause a fire to spread into Rampart.

Critical areas protect include the fuel storage facility along the shore of the Yukon River and adjacent to the runway. The laundromat, power generating plant, school, Tribal offices, and homes are also critical areas. Damages to any of these sites would create a tremendous financial impact to this small community.

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

Category	Rating
Fuels Risk/Hazard inside community	Moderate
Fuels Risk/Hazard outside community	High
Barriers	Moderate
Fire Protection	High
Community Firewise Rating	High
NFRC Database-Wildfire Likelihood	High 93rd percentile
Final Rating:	High

Table 1: Overall risk assessment rating, resulting in a high rating.

Risk/Hazard Analysis Charts

- Inside community: The rating area includes lands within a mile of the community in all directions. The rating is based on history/likelihood of fire in the community and the availability of hazard fuels.
- Outside community: The rating area is from 1-10 miles outside the community and is based on the history/likelihood of fire in the area and the availability of hazard fuels.

Risk/Hazard Analysis Inside and with-in 1 mile of the community

FUEL Types (predicted fire behavior based on historic summertime weather with hot, dry conditions)	Wildland Fire Hazard	Percent of Area
Black Spruce Boreal Forest (CFFDRS=C2) <i>rate of spread: high / intensity: high / spotting potential: high</i>	High	40%
Black Spruce Lichen Woodland (CFFDRS=C1) <i>rate of spread: moderate / intensity: moderate / spotting potential: high</i>	High	10%
Grass (cured tall standing or matted; CFFDRS = O1a/O1b) <i>rate of spread: high / intensity: moderate / spotting potential: low</i>	Moderate	5%
Mixed Boreal Forest (<i>may include white or black spruce, aspen and/or birch; CFFDRS=M1</i>) <i>rate of spread: moderate / intensity: moderate / spotting potential: moderate</i>	Moderate	20%
Insect and Disease in Mixed Boreal Forest (<i>may include white or black spruce, aspen and/or birch. CFFDRS=M4 30%</i>) <i>rate of spread: moderate / intensity: high / spotting potential: moderate</i>	Moderate	0%
Hardwood Forest (includes aspen & birch; CFFDRS use D1 or M1, M2) <i>rate of spread: low / intensity: low / spotting potential: low</i>	Low	20%
Deciduous Brush (includes willow & alder) <i>rate of spread: low / intensity: low / spotting potential: low</i>	Low	5%
Overall Rating	Moderate	

Table 2: The outcome of this table is moderate due to the forest stand being a mixed forest with hardwoods, white spruce with pockets and stringers of black spruce.

Risk/Hazard Analysis 1-10 miles outside community that can impact community

FUEL Types (predicted fire behavior based on historic summertime weather with hot, dry conditions)	Wildland Fire Hazard	Percent of Area
Black Spruce Boreal Forest (CFFDRS=C2) <i>rate of spread: high / intensity: high / spotting potential: high</i>	High	50%
Black Spruce Lichen Woodland (CFFDRS=C1) <i>rate of spread: moderate / intensity: moderate / spotting potential: high</i>	High	10%
Grass (cured tall standing or matted; CFFDRS = O1a/O1b) <i>rate of spread: high / intensity: moderate / spotting potential: low</i>	Moderate	5%
Mixed Boreal Forest (<i>may include white or black spruce, aspen and/or birch; CFFDRS=M1</i>) <i>rate of spread: moderate / intensity: moderate / spotting potential: moderate</i>	Moderate	20%
Insect and Disease in Mixed Boreal Forest (<i>may include white or black spruce, aspen and/or birch. rate of spread: moderate / intensity: high / spotting potential: moderate</i> CFFDRS=M4 30%)	Moderate	0%
Hardwood Forest (includes aspen & birch; CFFDRS use D1 or M1, M2) <i>rate of spread: low / intensity: low / spotting potential: low</i>	Low	10%
Deciduous Brush (includes willow & alder) <i>rate of spread: low / intensity: low / spotting potential: low</i>	Low	5%
Overall Rating	High	

Table 3: The outcome of this table is high due a lot of patches and stringers of black spruce within the mixed boreal forest.

Barrier(s) Assessment

Natural: The Yukon River provides a natural wildfire barrier to Rampart on the north side of town. There are creeks on the east and west of village, however, the creeks will not stop a wildfire.

Constructed: The airport provides a wildfire buffer on the east side of the village.

Barrier Rating Chart

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

Table 4: Barrier rating chart rated out as moderate due to natural features, topography, and manmade barriers.

Barrier Rating Chart Key:

Low Fire Danger: The community has a barrier(s) that provides thorough protection from fuels less than one mile away in at least three cardinal directions. An example of this would be a small community sandwiched between a major river and a runway or a community on an island.

Moderate Fire Danger: The community has a barrier(s) that provides thorough protection from fuels less than one 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.

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

Fuels

Rampart is in the heart of Alaska’s boreal forest. The fuels within the community are predominantly a mixed hardwood forest. There are several pockets and stringers of black spruce. Black spruce is Alaska’s problem fuel, with high potential for extreme fire behavior and resistance to control during periods of drying and high fire danger. There are large areas of decadent black and white spruce farther away from the community. The river protects Rampart to the north, but the lack of large fires in the area, historically, leave it exposed to high fire danger.

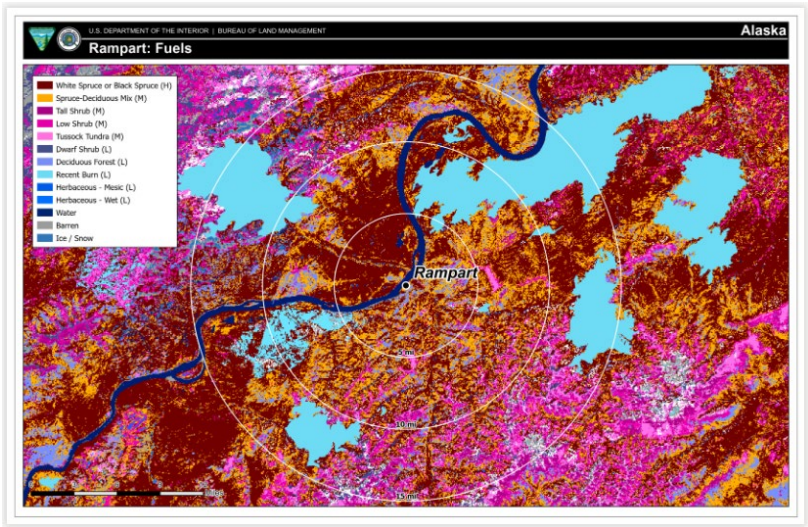


Figure 4: Map of vegetation types around Rampart.

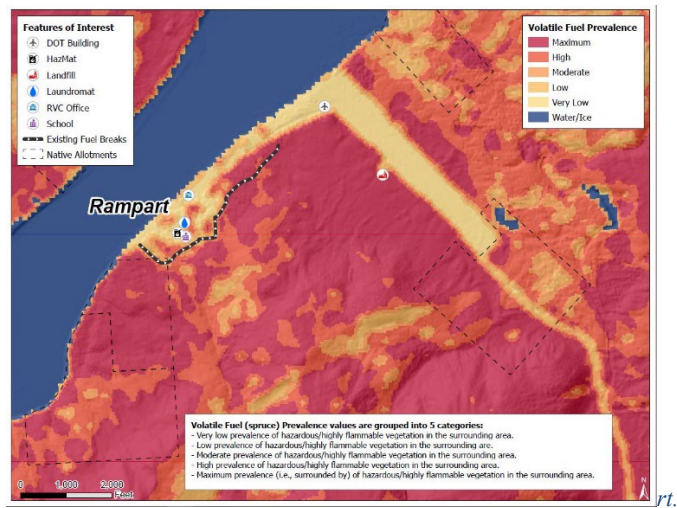


Figure 5: Volatile fuels around Rampart.

Fire History Assessment

Many of the fuels surrounding the village of Rampart are boreal spruce (fuel Type C-2), with some areas of boreal mixed wood (fuel Type M- 1 and 2).

Numerous wildland fires have burned in the immediate vicinity of Rampart. There were two fires within 10 miles to the south and southeast of Rampart in 2022. The Troublesome Fire was 13,587 acres. The Idaho Bar Fire was 201 acres and was less than 5 miles to the south of Rampart. There were two large fires around Rampart in 2019. The Grouse Creek fire was 48,464 acres and came within 3 miles east of Rampart. The 7,818-acre Garnet Creek Fire burned within 10 miles to the southwest of Rampart.

Depending on the severity/consumption of the burn, fuel remaining, time of year, and current conditions, fires may or may not carry through old burned areas. In general, burn scars older than 15 years will not significantly hinder the ability for a fire to carry through the burned area.

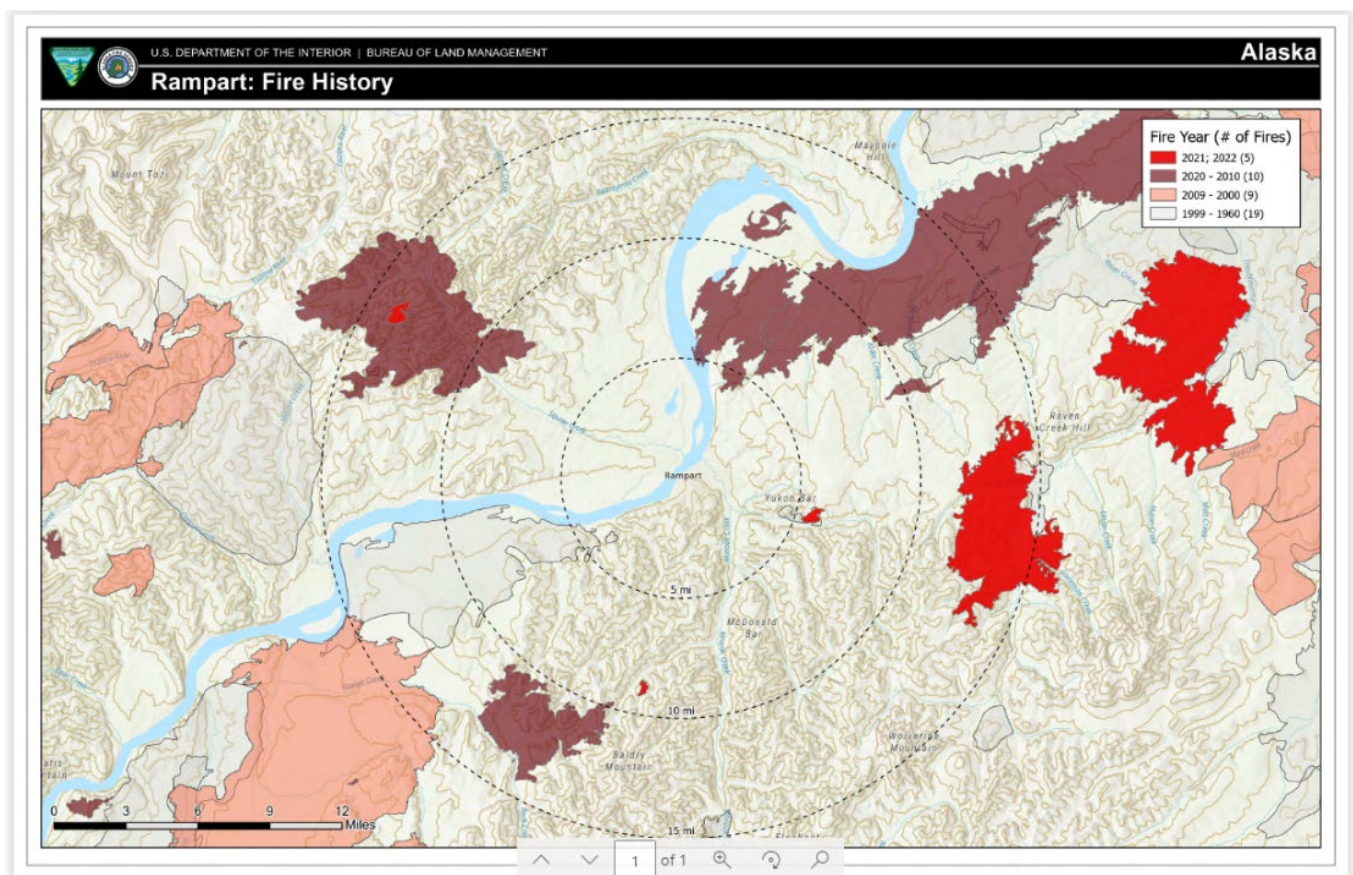


Figure 6: Map of fire history from the past 20 years.

Firewise Assessment

Firewise is a cooperative effort among local, state, federal and private agencies, and organizations to promote fire safety in the wildland urban interface. Firewise principals help property owners take steps to minimize property loss due to a wildfire before a fire occurs.

<https://forestry.alaska.gov/fire/firewise>

Community Firewise Rating for Defensible Space Assessment (Overall Community Assessment Not Individual Structures)

Table 5: Firewise assessment rated as high due to lack of infrastructure and hazardous fuels around the community.

Alaska Firewise Standards	Low	Moderate	High
	Over 65% of homesites and community buildings meet standard	35-65% of homesites and community buildings meet standard	35% or less of homesites and community buildings meet standard
Landscaping			High
Construction			High
Water Supply			High
Access			High
Clear of Flammables/ Refuse/Debris (flammables stored properly & area cleared)			High
Overall Rating			High

Alaska Firewise Rating Chart Key:

Landscaping: 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 feet apart at crowns; garden equipment (hoses and hand tools) are kept on the property.

Construction Guidelines: Home is made with 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, three to four sprinklers and enough hose to circle the home.

Access Guidelines: Access roads are at least two 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 at least 30 feet from the house; all debris and refuse is picked up regularly.

Fire Protection Resources

The community rates at high risk of a wildfire, based on limited wildland fire capabilities, including trained personnel and equipment available. Wildland fire response is the responsibility of the BLM AFS's Tanana Fire Management Zone, based out of Fairbanks. Rampart is located approximately 100 miles northwest of Fairbanks. The response time from Fairbanks is 30 to 60 minutes, depending on the type of aircraft responding. The initial attack resources responding from Fairbanks include smokejumpers, helicopters, air attack aircraft and water or retardant-dropping airtankers. There is no local organized fire response. Personnel would need to be flown from Fairbanks. Extended attack resources (such as hand crews) are more than 12 hours away. A staging area set up at the Rampart airport could support fires in the area, but logistics are challenging due to the remoteness of the area. Smoke conditions could also limit response to wildfires.

Fire Protection Resources Response Chart

Table 6: Fire protection resources rated as high due to the lack of initial attack resources within the first 30 minutes. Smokejumpers and air tankers are within 20-70 minutes, extended attack resources are more than 12 hours away.

Response Time	Kind of Resource (Initial and extended attack)	Risk	Overall Risk
Initial attack resources are more than 75 minutes away and adequate extended attack resources are more than 12 hours away.	Hand crews, engines, incident command teams, and air resources.	High	High
Adequate initial attack resources are 30-75 minutes away and adequate extended attack can be in place in 8-12 hours.	Smokejumpers, air tankers, air attack aircraft.	Low	High
Adequate initial attack resources are less than 30 minutes away and adequate extended attack can be in place in less than eight hours.	Local fire department engine, personnel, water tender and dozers.	High	High

National Wildfire Risk Database-Wildfire Likelihood

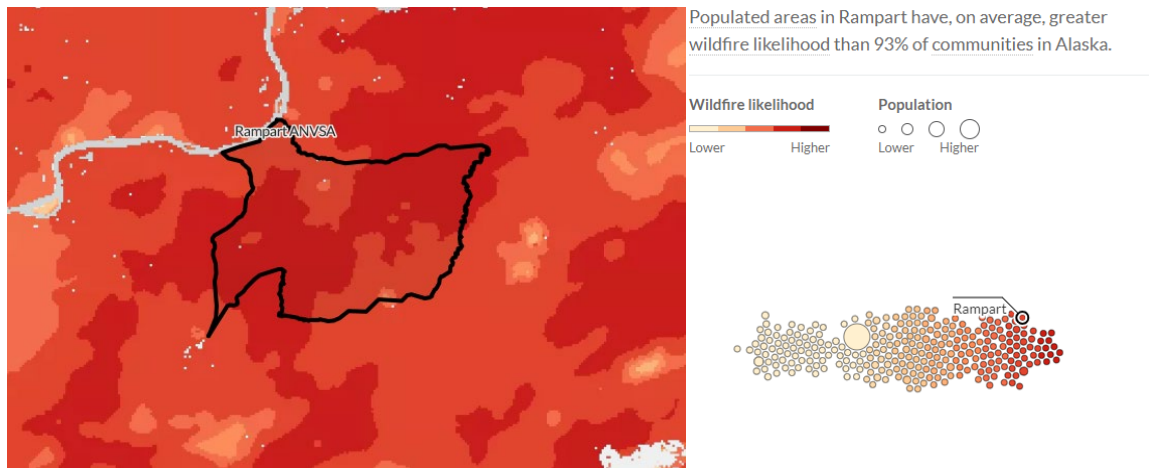


Figure 7: National Wildfire Risk Database Assessment of the village of Rampart. The USDA National Wildfire Risk to Communities Database places the likelihood of a wildfire around Rampart in the 93rd percentile for Alaska communities.

SUMMARY:

Based on the 2022 Risk Assessment, Rampart is vulnerable to fire from outside the city as well as from within because of natural fuel conditions and lack of substantial Firewise treatments to make infrastructure safer from the threat of a wildfire.

Rampart would benefit by:

- Performing hazardous fuels reduction work immediately around homes and adjacent areas, (2) maintaining and adding additional fuel breaks.
- Purchase of new/additional equipment to support a local volunteer fire department.
- Continued collaboration among stakeholders.
- Increasing the awareness of Firewise principles among residents to make their property more resistant to a wildfire.

MITIGATION PLAN

Executive Summary

Rampart is moderate to high risk from wildland fire. The mitigation plan for the Village of Rampart CWPP includes recommendations for the community and individual homeowners on how to lower their risk from wildland fire. The village has prioritized areas to protect based on cultural, historical, and ecological importance. This has provided the basis for the placement and type of hazard fuel reduction efforts (including mechanical treatments and fuel breaks) and helped identify opportunities for education/outreach in Firewise principals. The implementation of hazard fuel treatment techniques will be further guided by the alignment with the community priorities, locations, aesthetics, landownership, and fuel types.

Background

Historically, the area has been prone to large, lightning- caused wildfires that have encroached upon the area from the wildlands. There is also concern of new fire starts from within the community.

Goals and Objectives

- The goal of this plan is to increase Firewise education to make properties resistant to wildfires, wildfire prevention, large-scale wildfire defensibility, and wildland fire response capabilities in the Village of Rampart.
- Objectives:
 1. Educate and assist in implementing Alaska Firewise standards within the Village of Rampart's WUI boundary. This includes promoting defensible space around individual structures and other Firewise principles.
 2. Recommend locations for large-scale hazardous fuels reduction areas to prevent the spread of wildfire into the community. This results in breaking up the continuity of fuels adjacent to and within the community and creating operational areas of defense from wildfires.
 3. Increase the local wildland fire response capabilities with additional wildfire response/initial attack (IA) equipment and tools.

Strategic Plan/Desired Condition: *The priority values to be protected are life, property, infrastructure, and cultural resources.*

Objective #1: Educate and assist in implementing Alaska Firewise standards within the Village of Rampart's WUI boundary. This includes promoting defensible space around individual structures and other Firewise principles.

- Implementation of Alaska Firewise standards can be achieved through community involvement and assistance from state and federal agencies. Starting in the spring of 2023, BLM AFS personnel will complete a comprehensive structure assessment of the Village of Rampart WUI boundary and can, as requested, advise individual landowners on specific mitigation measures for their individual properties.

- Successful implementation of the Firewise program begins with individual landowners becoming familiar with Alaska Firewise standards.

Objective #2: Recommend locations for large-scale hazardous fuels reduction areas to prevent the spread of wildfire into the community. This results in breaking up the continuity of fuels adjacent to and within the community and creating operational areas of defense.

Note: The following recommendations are based on the potential threat from wildfire.

Recommended treatments and exact locational placement, based on CWPP prioritization efforts, will be contingent upon landowner(s) approval.

- A risk assessment, completed in August 2022 by BLM AFS personnel, identified areas of moderate to high threat from wildfire spread both inside and out of the Village of Rampart. Fire-prone landscape of pockets and stringers of black spruce are present within a 1-mile radius of the Village of Rampart's WUI boundary. Various techniques of thinning and tree removal can mitigate this adverse fuel situation. Additionally, fire breaks created in 2019 are in a new subdivision under construction. The village is interested in a new fuel break.
- The mitigation plan prioritizes areas within the WUI boundary. There are different mitigation recommendations for each area. Funding opportunities differ depending on landownership and community jurisdiction. Various treatments may be subject to National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis/review or other specific landowner policies and directives.
 - A shaded fuel break includes the removal of all dead trees, standing or on the ground, plus the creation of 8-15 foot spacing between live-standing black spruce. All remaining trees are limbed by removing the lower branches (ladder fuels) up to 5-6 feet off the ground. Any suitable firewood (> 4 inches in diameter) may be stacked in lengths and available per landowners' preference. All other material/woody debris is stacked to burn, away from standing timber to reduce mortality and scorch. These debris burns will occur as a prescribed burn, likely later, and under a specific environmental condition for safe burning conditions. The shaded fuel break technique not only reduces the fuel loading, but it also discourages growth of grasses which are prone to fire spread, and potentially keeps permafrost from thawing.
 - Mechanical treatments to create and/or improve linear 50' to 200' ft wide fuel breaks adjacent to the community. Equipment type and utilization may include, but not limited to mastication with the intent of all mechanical treatments to limit the disturbance to the tundra mat. Treatments will be implemented depending on seasonality (frozen ground).
- **Priority Areas of Concern**
 - Life and safety for the village of Rampart.
 - Protect critical infrastructure, such as the washateria, fuel storage, powerplant, school, and homes.
 - Protect cultural sites such as the cemetery.
- **Recommended Projects**
 - Reinforce a portion of the existing suppression line and create a new line around the new subdivision of the Village of Rampart.
 - Establish a new fuel break at a further distance from the Village of Rampart. BLM AFS fire/fuels personnel will assess specific fuel break locations in the spring of 2023.

- **Moderate Areas of Concern**
 - Firewise the village of Rampart.

Objective #3: Increase the local wildland fire response capabilities via an increase in initial attack (IA) equipment.

The Village of Rampart has no equipment available for initial response to a wildland fire. The BLM AFS initial attack resources have a 30–60-minute response time from when a wildfire is reported. During the initial risk assessment, community members and BLM AFS personnel identified equipment need as follows:

Wildland Fire Equipment Needs:

- Trailer with <500-gallon tank, pump and hose complement that could hitch to an available truck for wildland fire response.
- High-pressure pumps with hose and sprinklers.
- Utility terrain vehicle with a slip in water tank with a pump and hose.
- Brush cutters.
- Chainsaws.

Wildland Fire Tools/PPE

- Backpack pumps.
- Pulaskis, shoves and beaters.
- Nomex pants, shirt, or overalls.
- Leather gloves.
- Eye protection, hardhats, and ear protection.

Funding Opportunities

- USDA Wildland Defense Grants
- State of Alaska- Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA)
- FEMA Fire Prevention and Safety Grants
- USDA Wildland Defense Grants: <https://forestry.alaska.gov/fire/cwdgrants>
- BLM Good Neighbor Authority Agreement
- BIA Reserved Treaty Rights (RTRL) Grants

Roles and Responsibilities

This mitigation plan sets forth the goals and objectives for Rampart and the BLM to mitigate the risk of wildland fire per the risk assessment and the CWPP planning effort completed by BLM AFS personnel. Landownership of proposed treatment areas suggested by BLM AFS personnel will determine which funding opportunities are available for each project, which agencies will assist in the procurement of funds, and which entities will provide support in their implementation.

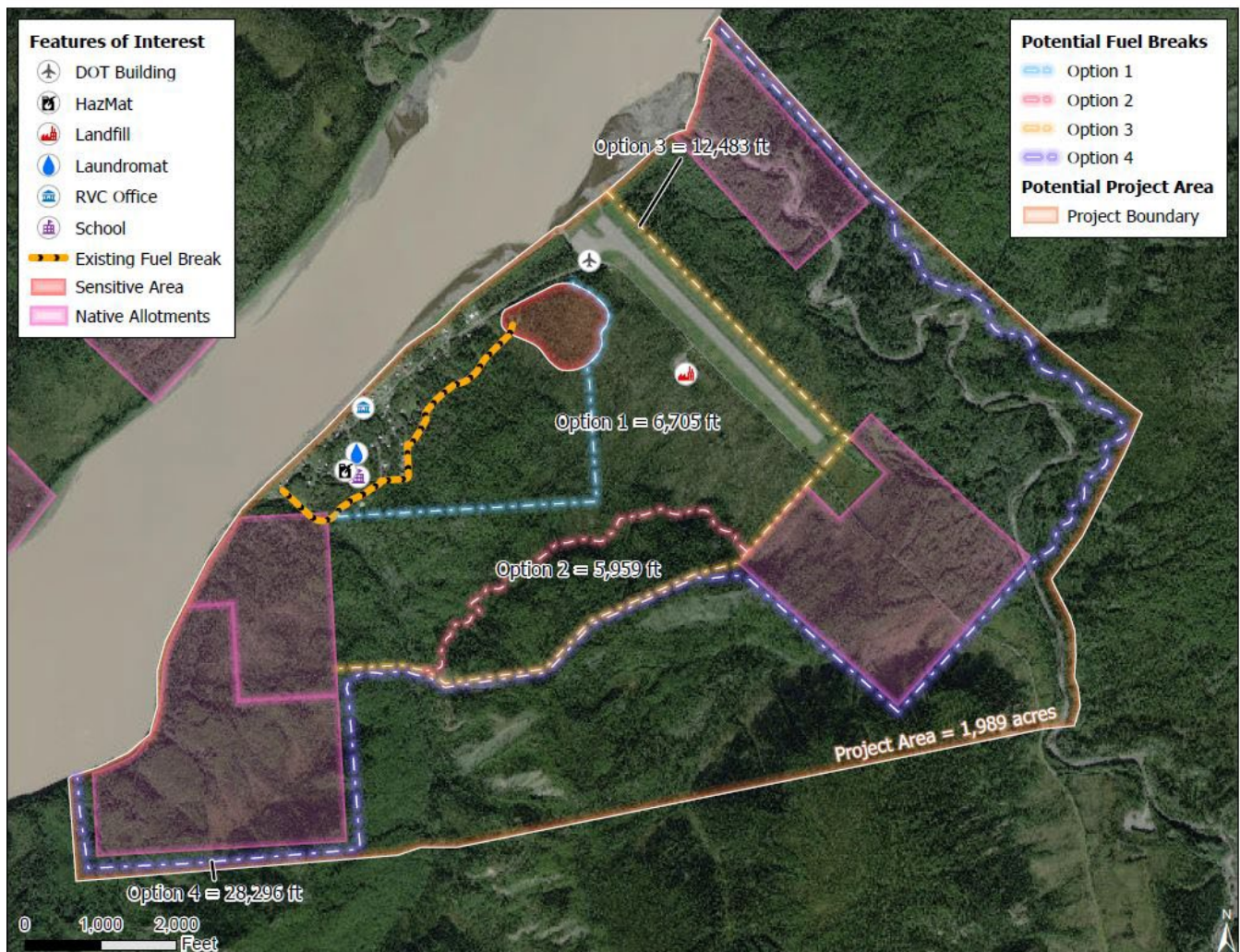


Figure 8 Map of Rampart with 4 potential fuel breaks.

Monitoring Plan

- This plan is multi-jurisdictional, utilizing different funding mechanisms depending on the location of each treatment. Recognizing this is a multi-year endeavor, the council should evaluate the plan annually until the above projects are completed.
- Treatments will be monitored by the Village of Rampart and BLM AFS.
- It is a goal to create a long-term plan for regular maintenance of the fuel breaks.

Signatures

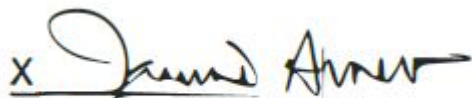
BRANDEN
X PETERSEN Digitally signed by
BRANDEN PETERSEN
Date: 2023.02.15
12:55:01 -09'00'

Branden Petersen
Tanana Zone Fire Management Officer BLM

X 
Mike Wiehl
Chief of Rampart

LESLEY
X DEWILDE Digitally signed by
LESLEY DEWILDE
Date: 2023.02.21
08:28:50 -09'00'

Leslie DeWilde
Bureau of Indian Affairs

X 
James Ammer
Egan-O'Neil Krs Corporation President

