



Bureau of Land Management
Alaska Fire Service

Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Minto 2023



Figure 1: Hunting camp near Minto. Photo Credit: Cameron Winfrey.

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BACKGROUND

A Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is a community-based plan focused on identifying and addressing local hazards and risk associated with wildfires. Through collaboration among stakeholders the CWPP identifies the values within the community, assesses the risk of wildfire and develops strategies to make the community more resilient to wildfire.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Collaboration among interested parties now spans multiple decades. Interested parties included the Minto Tribal Council, the Bureau Land Management Alaska Fire Service (BLM AFS), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC), State of Alaska Division of Forestry and Fire Protection (DOF) and Seth-De-Ya-Ah Corporation. This group will henceforth be referred to as the planning team.

A risk assessment was conducted for Minto during the winter of 2022-2023 by the BLM AFS Tanana Zone. The community benefits from having road access, two constructed fuel breaks, the presence of a Type 2 fire hand crew, natural barriers, a good airstrip and quick flight time from Fairbanks. The community is disadvantaged by the three-hour drive time from Fairbanks for ground resources, no organized fire department, the structures within the town were rated poor for landscaping clearance with flammable materials/debris present, wooden construction materials, lack of water resources available and inadequate access. For these reasons the community has an overall wildfire rating of moderate.

Thinning around the community could create defensible space around homes and offices resulting in significant reduction from the wildfire threat. Two fuel breaks were created in 2010; however, maintenance is needed due to willow and brush regeneration. The fuel breaks need to be refreshed by thinning, mowing or mastication. An additional fuel break should be constructed closer to the community to reduce the risk of infrastructure loss from a wildfire within the current fuel break. The area around the landfill should be thinned or mowed and gravel applied to reduce the risk of an escaped fire from the landfill. These improvements would create a more resilient community against the catastrophic effects of a wildland fire.

With the completion of this CWPP the community will have a plan for mitigation efforts and be able to apply for grants to employ residents, increase awareness and establish a community more resilient to wildfire.

COLLABORATION

The Minto CWPP involved key decision makers at the local, state, and federal levels, as well as other interested parties. The key decision makers include the Minto Tribal Council and BLM AFS. Other important players are the Seth-De-Ya-Ah 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 Minto. The elements of the risk assessment include:

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



Figure 2: Village of Minto. Photo credit: Cameron Winfrey.



Figure 3: Tolovana River. Photo Credit: Cameron Winfrey.

ASSESSMENT TO PRIORITIZE AREAS FOR FUEL REDUCTION

Introduction:

Minto is located approximately 55 miles northwest of Fairbanks and 125 miles by road. Minto is located on the west bank of the Tolovona River. The Tatalina River, Chatanika River, and Tolovana River flow through this area. The landscape is dominated by wetlands and is home of Goldstream Creek and Washington Creek. It lies on an 11-mile spur road off the Elliott Highway. It is located at latitude N 65 9.167, longitude W -149 20.967. The village and surrounding lands are managed by the Seth-De-Ya-Ah Native Corporation and Minto Village Council.

Minto is a census-designated place in the Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area. The population was 150 according to the 2020 Census.

The climate is cold and continental with extreme temperature differences. The average daily maximum during July is in the low 70s; the average daily minimum during January is well below 0 °F. Extended periods of -40 °F and very strong wind chill factors are common during the winter. Average annual precipitation is 12 inches, with 50 inches of snowfall.

Minto is in the western-most portion of traditional Tanana Athabascan territory. During the late 1800s, some members of the Minto band traveled to Tanana, Rampart, and Fort Yukon to trade furs for manufactured goods, tea, and flour. With the discovery of gold north of Fairbanks in 1902, steamboats began to navigate the Tanana River, bringing goods and new residents into the area.

Old Minto became a permanent settlement when some members of the Minto band built log cabins on the bank of the Tanana River. Other families lived in tents on a seasonal basis. Despite a BIA school established in the area in 1937, most families still did not live in Minto year-round until the 1950s. The Minto band was eventually joined by families from Nenana, Toklat, Crossjacket, and Chena.

The village was relocated to its present location, 40 miles north of the old site, in 1969 due to repeated flooding and erosion. The present site had been used as a fall and winter camp since the early 1900s. New housing and a new school were completed by 1971.



Figure

4: Village of Minto. Photo Credit: Cameron Winfrey.

Identification and Description Community and Area:

The WUI boundary includes the Village of Minto and extends from Minto proper. The CWPP covers the Village of Minto which is located on the west bank of the Tolovana River.

- Structures:
 - o Homes: approximately 100
 - o Community Buildings: 15
 - o Commercial: 2
 - o Outbuildings: approximately 25
- Infrastructure:
 - o The village operates an electrical power generating plant with two bulk storage facilities.

The three bulk fuel storage facilities in Minto belong to the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Yukon-Koyukuk School District (Minto school), and Minto North Fork Store (retail sales). Fuel is delivered separately to each tank farm throughout the year by truck from Fairbanks. Retail sales of diesel, used as heating fuel, and gasoline are only available from the Minto North Fork Store.
 - o Water Treatment Plant.
 - o Minto School: The school provides K-12 education and serves about 50 students.
 - o Health Center.
 - o Community Hall.
 - o Post Office.

- o Minto Lakeview Lodge.
 - o Minto North Fork Store.
- Transportation: Minto is located off the Elliot Highway, about 126 miles northwest of Fairbanks. Minto has a state-maintained public airport with a gravel runway in good condition. The Tolovana River provides boat access to the Tanana and Nenana Rivers. The area is too shallow for barge service. Trucks, cars, snowmachines, ATVs, and riverboats are used for transportation, recreation, and subsistence purposes.
- Industry: Subsistence, Tribal office, Tanana Chiefs Conference, Yukon-Koyukuk School District, Lakeview Lodge.
- Natural Resource Values: The Tolovana River and the surrounding plant and wildlife habitat are critical to supporting traditional subsistence and recreational activities.
- Cultural Sites: The cemetery and ancient burial grounds.
- Dump: The landfill is located off Old Minto 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 Minto.



Figure 6: Map of Minto 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.

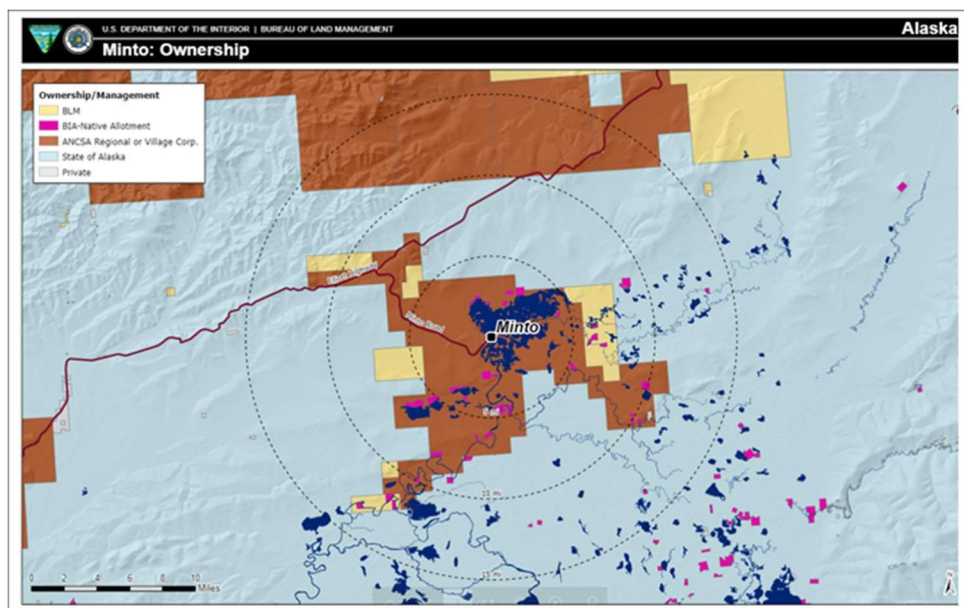


Figure 5: Land ownership around Minto.

Areas or Values to be Protected:

The highest risk of wildland fire in Minto:

- 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 Minto.

Critical areas protect include the fuel storage facilities adjacent to the runway. The power generating plant, school, Tribal offices, school, 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

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

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

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

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.

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) rate of spread: high / intensity: high / spotting potential: high	High	10%
Black Spruce Lichen Woodland (CFFDRS=C1) rate of spread: moderate /intensity: moderate / spotting potential: high	High	0%

Grass (cured tall standing or matted; CFFDRS = O1a/O1b) rate of spread: high / intensity: moderate / spotting potential: low	Moderate	10%
Mixed Boreal Forest (may include white or black spruce, aspen and/or birch; CFFDRS=M1) rate of spread: moderate / intensity: moderate / spotting potential: moderate	Moderate	70%
Insect and Disease in Mixed Boreal Forest (may include white or black spruce, aspen and/or birch. CFFDRS=M4 30%) rate of spread: moderate / intensity: high / spotting potential: moderate	Moderate	0%
Hardwood Forest (includes aspen & birch; CFFDRS use D1 or M1, M2) rate of spread: low / intensity: low / spotting potential: low	Low	0%
Deciduous Brush (includes willow & alder) rate of spread: low / intensity: low / spotting potential: low	Low	10%

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) rate of spread: high / intensity: high / spotting potential: high	High	45%
Black Spruce Lichen Woodland (CFFDRS=C1) rate of spread: moderate /intensity: moderate / spotting potential: high	High	5%
Grass (cured tall standing or matted; CFFDRS = O1a/O1b) rate of spread: high / intensity: moderate / spotting potential: low	Moderate	5%
Mixed Boreal Forest (may include white or black spruce, aspen and/or birch; CFFDRS=M1) rate of spread: moderate / intensity: moderate / spotting potential: moderate	Moderate	35%
Insect and Disease in Mixed Boreal Forest (may include white or black spruce, aspen and/or birch. rate of spread: moderate / intensity: high / spotting potential: moderate CFFDRS=M4 30%)	Moderate	0%
Hardwood Forest (includes aspen & birch; CFFDRS use D1 or M1, M2) rate of spread: low / intensity: low / spotting potential: low	Low	5%
Deciduous Brush (includes willow & alder) rate of spread: low / intensity: low / spotting potential: low	Low	5%

Barrier(s) Assessment

Natural: The Tolovana River provides a natural wildfire barrier to Minto on the east side of town.

Constructed: The constructed fire breaks are a decent barrier but need to be refreshed. Barrier

Rating Chart

Table 3: Barrier rating chart rated out as moderate due to natural features, topography, and manmade barriers.

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)	High
Human-made features (may include airstrips or other clearings)	Low

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

Minto 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.

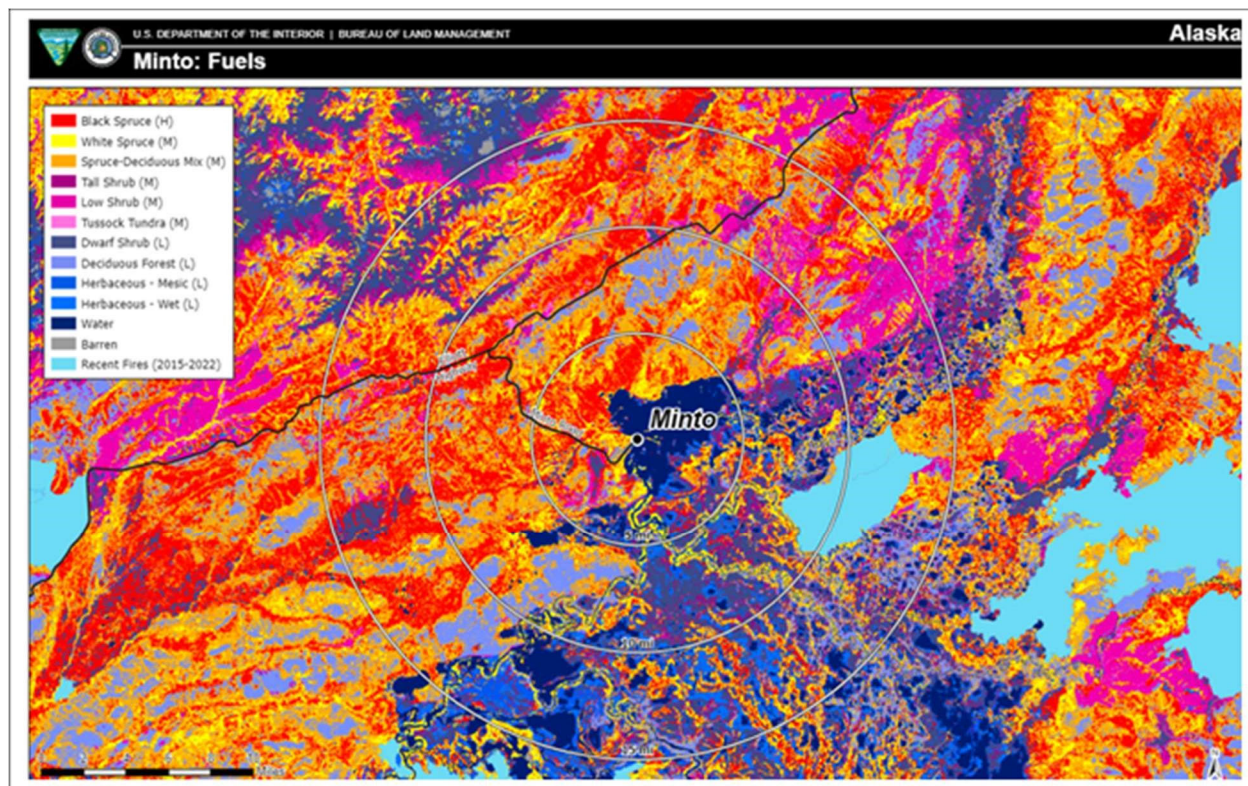


Figure 6: Map of vegetation types around Minto.

Fire History Assessment

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

Numerous wildland fires have burned in the immediate vicinity of Minto.

Depending on the severity and 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.

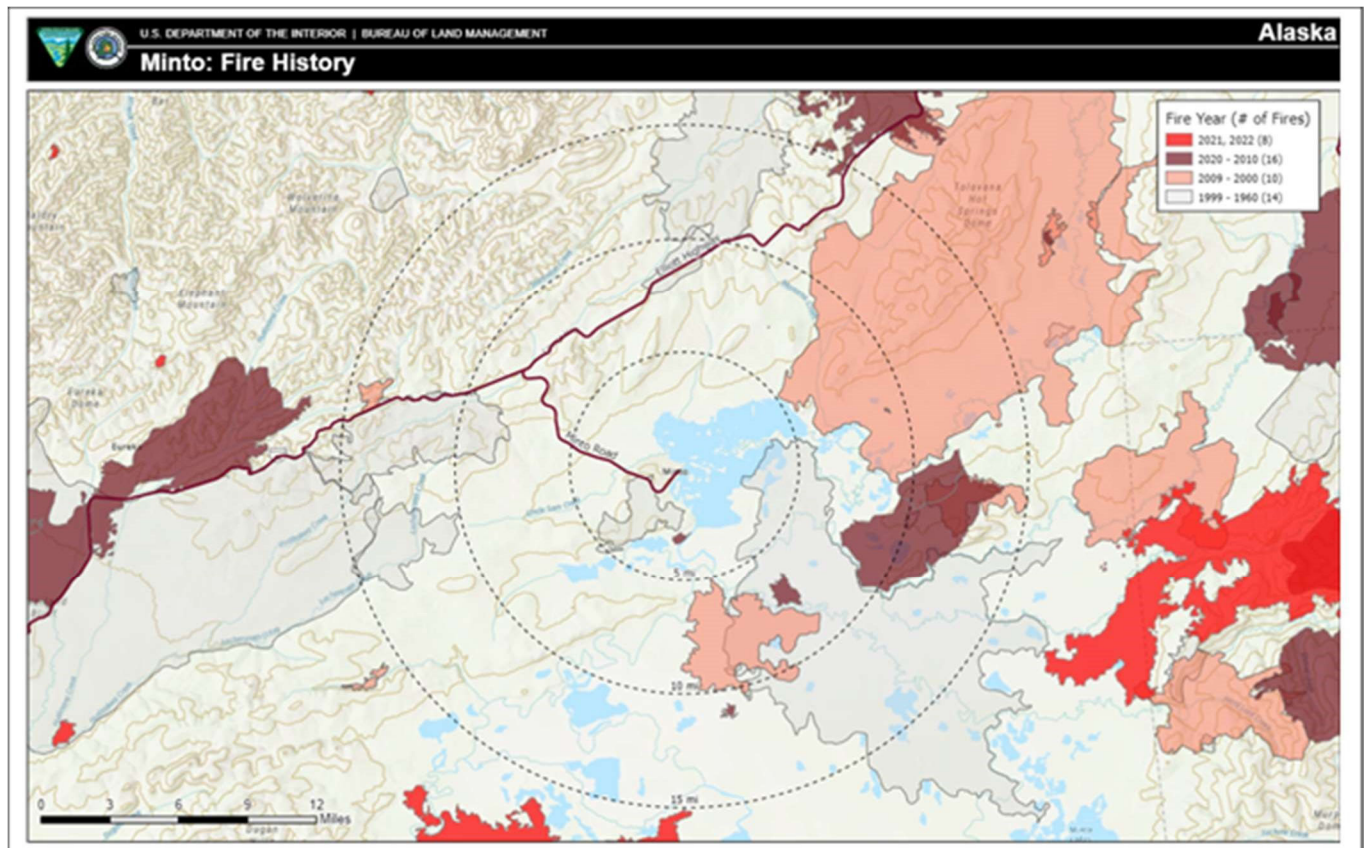


Figure 7: Map of fire history from the past 20 years.

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

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

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. 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 Minto 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 5: 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	Moderate
Adequate initial attack resources are 30-75 minutes away and adequate extended attack can be in place in 8-12 hours.	Smoke Jumpers, Air Tankers, Air Attack.	Low	Moderate
Adequate initial attack resources are less than 30 minutes away and adequate extended attack can be in place in less than 8 hours.	Local Volunteer Fire Department Engine, personnel, Water Tender and Dozers.	Moderate	Moderate

Regarding local resources, there are several firefighters residing in Minto associated with the Type 2 Mooseheart fire crew, a Rural Metro Fire contract hand crew.

National Wildfire Risk Database-Wildfire Likelihood



Figure 8: National Wildfire Risk Database Assessment of the village of Minto. The USDA National Wildfire Risk to Communities Database places the likelihood of a wildfire around Minto in the 93rd percentile for Alaska communities.

SUMMARY:

Based on the 2022 Risk Assessment, Minto 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.

Minto would benefit by:

- Performing hazardous fuels reduction work immediately around homes and adjacent areas, maintaining and constructing additional fuel breaks.
- Thin woody debris and lay gravel around the landfill.
- Purchase of new or 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

Minto is moderate risk from wildland fire. The mitigation plan for the Village of Minto 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 and 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 community 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 Minto.
- Objectives:
 1. Educate and assist in implementing Alaska Firewise standards within the Village of Minto'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 No. 1: Educate and assist in implementing Alaska Firewise standards within the Village of Minto'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 2024, BLM AFS personnel will complete a comprehensive structure assessment of the Village of Minto 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 No. 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 the winter of 2022-2023 by BLM AFS personnel, identified areas of moderate threat from wildfire spread both inside and out of the Village of Minto. Fire-prone landscape of pockets and stringers of black spruce are present within a 1-mile radius of the Village of Minto's WUI boundary. Various techniques of thinning and tree removal can mitigate this adverse fuel situation. Additionally, fire breaks created in 2010 that need maintenance.
- 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.
 - o 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 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 also discourages growth of grasses which are prone to fire spread, and potentially keeps permafrost from thawing.
 - o Mechanical treatments to create or improve lines 50-200' feet-wide fuel breaks adjacent to the community. Heavy equipment type may vary and is not limited to mastication. The intent of all mechanical treatments is to limit the disturbance to the tundra mat. Treatments will be implemented depending on seasonality (frozen ground).
- Priority Areas of Concern
 - o Life and safety for individuals within the village of Minto.

- o Protect critical infrastructure, such as the washateria, fuel storage, powerplant, school, and homes.
- o Protect cultural sites such as the cemetery.
- Recommended Projects
 - o Reinforce a portion of the existing suppression line and create a new line around the new subdivision of the Village of Minto.
 - o Establish a new fuel break at a further distance from the Village of Minto. BLM AFS fire and fuels personnel will assess specific fuel break locations in the spring of 2024.
 - o Create a buffer around the landfill by thinning woody debris up to 100' feet and spreading gravel to prevent fire from escaping the landfill.
- Moderate Areas of Concern
 - o Firewise the village of Minto.

Objective No. 3: Increase the local wildland fire response capabilities via an increase in initial attack (IA) equipment.

The Village of Minto 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, shovels 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](#)
- BLM Good Neighbor Authority Agreement

- BIA Reserved Treaty Rights (RTRL) Grants

Roles and Responsibilities

This mitigation plan sets forth the goals and objectives for Minto 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 will determine the appropriate funding opportunities available for each project, which agencies will assist in the procurement of funds, and which entities will provide support in their implementation.



Figure 9: Map of Minto with potential fuel breaks.

Monitoring Plan

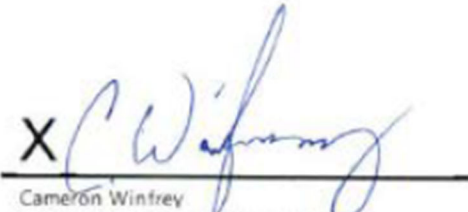
- This plan is multi-jurisdictional, utilizing different funding mechanisms depending on the location of each treatment. Recognizing this is a multi-year endeavor, the council should evaluate the plan annually until the above projects are completed.
- Treatments will be monitored by the Village of Minto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

Signatures

X 
Lori Baker
1st Chief of Minto

Rob Allen
X NRFMO 351851
Digitally signed by Rob Allen NRFMO 351851
Date: 2024.05.23 07:58:18 -08'00'

Rob Allen
State of Alaska- Northern Region FMO

X 
Cameron Winfrey
Seth-De-Ya-Ah Corp. President

THOMAS ST
X CLAIR
Digitally signed by THOMAS ST CLAIR
Date: 2024.05.17 14:21:10 -08'00'

Tom St. Clair
Bureau of Inidan Affairs State FMO

BRANDEN
X PETERSEN
Digitally signed by BRANDEN PETERSEN
Date: 2024.05.17 11:12:56 -08'00'

Branden Petersen
Tanana Zone FMO BLM

