

FINAL DECISION NOTICE AND FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
SKYLINE WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE FUELS REDUCTION
U.S. FOREST SERVICE
PINEDALE RANGER DISTRICT
BRIDGER-TETON NATIONAL FOREST
SUBLETTE COUNTY, WYOMING

BACKGROUND

The Skyline Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Fuels Reduction Project is proposed at this time to respond to goals and objectives of the National Fire Plan and the Bridger-Teton National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan, USDA Forest Service 1991). This project falls under the authority of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) and the purpose and need for action were developed with public involvement. The Environmental Assessment (EA) details and compares potential environmental impacts and how well each alternative addresses the purpose of and need for this project.

DECISION

Based upon my review of the Skyline WUI Fuels Reduction Project Environmental Assessment (EA), the specialist reports, and the project record, I have decided to implement Alternative 2 which will mechanically treat 1,414 acres followed by prescribed fire and hand treat 833 acres followed by prescribed fire. The Skyline WUI Fuel Reduction Project is designed to reduce fuel loading and improve ingress and egress of Skyline Drive National Forest Service Road (NFSR) 740 during a wildfire event.

The treatments are broken into 2 classes.

1. Mechanical- Mechanized equipment will be utilized. Some handwork will be utilized in the mechanical units due to resource requirements and design features however, most of the unit can be implemented with mechanized equipment.
2. Non-Mechanical- Handwork only based on the unit’s accessibility, resource requirements and design features.

Based on objectives, a variety of treatment combinations are applied to each unit. Figure 1 is a map of the treatment units. The specific treatments are defined in the treatment definition in Attachment B.

Proposed Action Treatments			
Unit Name	Mechanical	Non Mechanical	Acres
Mx Fortification Mtn.	x		267
Mx Halfmoon Lake Road	x		143

Mx Kelly/Sweeney Crk/Powerline	x		446
Mx North Corridor	x		498
Mx Whitepine Permittee	x		60
Non Mx Fortification Mtn.		x	335
Non Mx Fremont Lake Campground		x	106
Non Mx Kelly Park		x	29
Non Mx Sylvan Bay		x	79
Non Mx Sylvan Bay Road		x	126
Non Mx Sylvan Bay Summer Homes		x	158
Total Acres	1414	833	2247

Treatment areas will have a certified prescription by a silviculturist and fuels specialist. The prescription will consider but not be limited to the following stand characteristics: Fuel loading (120 trees per acre), composition, age-class diversity, species diversity, health and special resource concerns. Other resource specialist will be involved with the silviculture and fuels prescription based on any special resource needs. The silviculture and fuels prescription will work towards meeting the project objectives along with accommodating other resource benefits.

Attachment A contains a list of design features that will be implemented as part of this decision which are intended to minimize or avoid potential adverse environmental effects while meeting project objectives.

Attachment B contains specific details on mechanical treatments and prescribed burning.

DECISION RATIONALE

I believe Alternative 2 best meets the purpose and need for action described in the EA and is responsive to public comment provided during the collaborative process.

My decision is based on a review of the analysis in the June 2016 Skyline Wildland Urban Interface Fuels Reduction Project Environmental Assessment (USFS 2016), the project record (which includes an analysis of relevant scientific information), a careful examination of applicable laws, regulations, policy, and the Bridger-Teton National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan, USFS 1990). My decision for the project includes numerous measures specifically incorporated to preserve and protect area resources, and these design features are found in Appendix A: Design Features under Alternative 2.

The purpose of and need for this project as identified in Chapter 1 of the Environmental Assessment is to move the project area towards the Desired Condition to provide an appropriate fire protection and use program that is economically efficient, responsive to land management objectives and provides for public safety and protection of property values (Bridger-Teton LMRP Revision of Fire Management Standards and Guidelines, April 2004).

The objectives of the project are;

1. To reduce the risk of high intensity/severity wildfire in 90th percentile weather conditions within the Skyline WUI project by:
 - o Reducing fuel loading to levels that will produce less than 4 foot flame lengths

- Reducing existing Crown Fire Initiation in conifer stands to a minimum 30 CI (crown index)
 - Reducing existing tree torching initiation to minimum 30 TI (torching index)
2. Provide safer access/egress
- Improve roadway sight visibility (Removing roadside vegetation)
 - Improve roadway driving conditions (Reduce/remove roadside hazard trees and enhance road surface driving conditions)

Potential secondary benefits of the proposed action include;

- Aspen Rejuvenation
- Wood Products
- Recreation Enhancements
- Visual/Scenic Improvements
- Wildlife Habitat Enhancements
- Whitebark Pine Benefits
- Municipal Watershed Benefits

This project is needed because beetle-killed stands have led to concern about public safety and structure loss. Firefighting operations may be affected in areas with beetle-killed trees, with the increase in downed woody debris posing challenges for suppression and control, and more extreme fire behavior affecting firefighter safety (Hicke et al. 2004).

The Skyline area is home to private homes, ski lodge, resort, and two developed campgrounds that will be at risk in the event of a wildfire. The area is also a popular recreation area with heavily used trailhead and parking lot at the end of Skyline Drive which could be difficult to evacuate given the narrow, windy nature of the access road.

The majority of the existing vegetation in the project area consists of conifer encroached old-aged aspen communities, lodgepole pine communities and Douglas Fir/mix stands. From 2003-2006 a mountain pine beetle (MPB) epidemic occurred causing widespread mortality within the lodgepole pine communities.

Along with the high mortality in the lodgepole pine a decrease in the aspen across the landscape is also occurring. Due to wildfire exclusion aspen is now in danger of losing viable root systems and no over-story stems to maintain the clones along with competing with conifers. Healthy aspen stands provide important wildlife habitat and serve as a natural firebreak under low to moderate weather conditions. Age-class diversity of aspen, whitebark pine, and lodgepole pine communities will improve the vitality of these important forest resources. This, in addition to fuel load reductions, will help decrease the proportion of the Skyline project area at risk to negative effects from high intensity wildfires (see Chapter 3 Fuels and Fire section).

Because of the high volume of dead trees along with the close proximity to the town of Pinedale, the road system has seen a high amount of wood cutting activity and unauthorized user created roads. These activities have produced uncharacteristic high concentrations of hazardous fuels (deep accumulations of logs and sticks) on the forest floor throughout the project area.

In the event of a wildfire within the project area current modeling analysis (Forest Vegetation Simulator Dixon, 2002) outputs show an increase in fire behavior under the current conditions.

There is a need to reduce fuel loading across the landscape within timbered vegetation surrounding Skyline Drive to limit the spread of a high intensity/severity wildfire within the designated Wildland Urban Interface. In forested areas, this fuel loading includes logs and sticks on the ground surface, live ladder fuels (small conifer trees and low branches) and crown fuels (live and dead over story trees). Crown fires as-well-as high heat intensity surface fires are difficult to control when these fuels are abundant and can pose a safety risk to the public and firefighting efforts. Thinning and prescribed fire applications will result in fires that are more likely to spread along the ground at low to moderate intensities/severities.

Alternative 2 (EA pages 14-20) best meets the purpose and need for this project while addressing relevant issues raised during the scoping process.

Other Alternatives Considered

In addition to the selected alternative, I considered a No Action alternative described in the EA on page 14.

Alternative 1 No Action

Under the No Action alternative, no fuels reduction treatments would be implemented in the project area, and current management plans would continue to guide management of the project area. This alternative was not chosen because it does not respond to the purpose and need for action. Risk to life and property within the wildland urban interface in the event of a wildfire would continue to increase with time.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

This action was originally listed as a proposal on the Bridger-Teton National Forest Schedule of Proposed Actions in 2015 and updated periodically during the analysis. The Pinedale Ranger District of the Bridger-Teton National Forest hosted a public meeting February 25, 2015 in Pinedale, Wyoming with the intent to create a collaborative group, comprised of State and local governments, Indian tribes, and interested persons, that would work together with the Forest Service in developing a collaborative proposal to address pine mortality, increased fuel loads, forest health, and public safety concerns in the Skyline project area. The collaborative process was initiated with a notice of public meeting published in the Casper Star-Tribune on February 21, 2015 (Legal No.: 992299). The public was invited to the public meeting via news releases published in local newspapers, emails sent to participants and individuals who had expressed an interest in the project, and the Bridger-Teton National Forest general email list.

On July 17, 2015 the Scoping Document and Request for Comment was mailed to 115 individuals including representatives of state and local governments, State and Federal agencies, Tribes and interested persons. A legal notice requesting comments on the Skyline Wildland Urban Interface Fuels Reduction Project was published in the Casper Star-Tribune on July 19, 2015 (Legal No.: 997768) and with its publication, a 30-day comment period was initiated. The scoping document and other information relevant to the project were made available on the

Bridger-Teton National Forest website (<http://www.fs.usda.gov/goto/btnf/projects>). Nine comment letters or emails were received during the comment period.

Scoping comments were reviewed to identify issues relevant to the project proposal. The comments were summarized in the Skyline Scoping Comment Analysis located in the project record.

Concerns were considered and indicators were identified by resource area to compare effects of the alternatives and to determine compliance with the Forest Plan and other relevant laws, regulations, and policies. The analysis of potential effects is discussed in Chapter 3 by resource areas. Agencies and people who were consulted are listed in the EA on page 154.

Scoping comments were reviewed to identify issues relevant to the project proposal. The comments were summarized in the Skyline Scoping Comment Analysis located in the project record. Although no issues were identified in the public scoping comments, indicators that measure areas of greatest potential effects were identified for each resource area to compare effects of the alternatives and to determine compliance with the Forest Plan and other relevant laws, regulations, and policies. The analysis of potential effects is discussed in Chapter 3 by resource areas.

FINDINGS REQUIRED BY OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS

This decision to treat fuels in the Skyline area is consistent with the long term goals and objectives stated in the Forest Plan. The project was designed in conformance with land and resource management plan standards and incorporates appropriate land and resource management plan guidelines for fuels management, recreation, wildlife habitat, vegetation management, visual quality and Roadless Areas (Bridger-Teton National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, pages 16 1-246, and as amended).

Project specific requirements identified in the Environmental Analysis are required as written in Attachment A of this Decision Notice. Surveys were conducted for cultural resources and threatened and endangered species and clearances prepared for both. Smoke impacts from burning slash piles and broadcast burning is also identified in the EA and mitigation measures identified. Specialists in fire and fuels management, wildlife management, vegetation management, recreation and wilderness, visual quality management, soils and hydrology, and cultural resources provided reports which were used in compilation of the EA and the effects analysis of this project. Based on my review of these reports, the EA and the project record, I conclude that my decision meets requirements under the following laws and regulations:

Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (HFRA, 16 USC 6512 (a) (1) Federal Land in WUI areas)

Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended)

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, amended 1986

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (as amended)

Clean Air Act of 1970 (as amended)

Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (as amended)

Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974 (as amended)
National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976 (as amended)
Clean Water Act of 1977 (as amended)
American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
Archeological Resource Protection Act of 1980
Cave Resource Protection Act of 1988
Executive Order 11593 (cultural resources)
Executive Order 11988 (floodplains)
Executive Order 11990 (wetlands)
Executive Order 12898 (environmental justice)
Executive Order 12962 (aquatic systems and recreational fisheries)
Executive Order 13186 (Migratory Bird Treaty Act)
Roadless Area Protection Executive Order 2001

OBJECTION OPPORTUNITIES

The proposed project is subject to the pre-decisional objection process pursuant to 36 CFR 218 Subparts A and C. Objections will be accepted only from those who have previously submitted written comments specific to this proposed action either during the scoping comment period or during the collaboration planning process in which public comment was specifically requested. Issues raised in objections must be based on previously submitted timely, specific written comments unless objections are based on new information arising after designated comment opportunities §218.8(c).

The opportunity to object ends 30 days following the date of publication of this legal notice in the Casper Star-Tribune. The publication date of the legal notice in the newspaper of record is the exclusive means for calculating the time to file an objection, and those wishing to object should not rely upon dates or timeframe information provided by another other source.

Contents of an Objection: Incorporation of documents by reference in the objection is permitted only as provided for at § 218.8(b). Minimum content requirements of an objection are identified in § 218.8(d) include

- Objector's name and address with a telephone number if available; with signature or other verification of authorship supplied upon request;
- Identification of the lead objector when multiple names are listed, along with verification upon request;
- Name of project, name and title of the responsible official, national forest/ranger district of project, and
- Sufficient narrative description of those aspects of the proposed project objected to, specific issues related to the project, how environmental law, regulation, or policy would be violated, and suggested remedies which would resolve the objection.
- Statement demonstrating the connection between prior specific written comments on this project and the content of the objection, unless the objection issue arose after the designated opportunity for comment.

It is the objector's responsibility to ensure timely filing of a written objection with the reviewing officer. All objections are available for public inspection during and after the objection process.

Written objections, including any attachments, must be filed (regular mail, fax, email, hand-delivery, or express delivery) with the Reviewing Officer, Forest Supervisor Patricia O'Connor. Send objections to: Objection Reviewing Officer, Bridger-Teton National Forest, P.O. Box 1888, 340 N. Cache, Jackson, WY 83001; or fax to 307-739-5010; or by email to: objections-intermtn-regional-office@fs.fed.us. Objections must be filed within 30 days following the publication date of this legal notice in the Casper Star-Tribune. The office business hours for those submitting hand-delivered objections are: 8:00 am to 4:30 pm Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. Electronic objections must be submitted in a format such as an email message, pdf, plain text (.txt), rich text format (.rtf), and Word (.doc or .docx) to the objections email address noted above. It is the responsibility of Objectors to ensure their objection is received in a timely manner (§ 218.9). Please state "Skyline WUI Fuels Reduction Project" in the subject line when providing electronic objections, or on the envelope when replying by mail.

IMPLEMENTATION DATE

As per 36 CFR 218.12, if no objection is received within the legal objection period, this decision may be signed and implemented on, but not before, the fifth business day following the close of the objection-filing period. If an objection is filed, this decision cannot be signed or implemented until the reviewing officer has responded in writing to all pending objections.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

After considering the environmental effects described in the EA, I have determined that these actions will not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment considering the context and intensity of impacts (40 CFR 1508.27). Thus, an environmental impact statement will not be prepared. I base my finding on the following:

CONTEXT

The project area is located on the Pinedale Ranger District, approximately four miles northeast of the town of Pinedale, Wyoming. The project area includes the highly utilized Skyline Drive Forest System Road (FSR) 740,

This project is limited in scope and duration. The forest vegetation treatments have been determined appropriate to the location per the Bridger-Teton Land and Resource Management Plan. They are limited to fewer than 2,500 acres of the Bridger-Teton National Forests 3.4 million acres of public land. The vegetation treatments are less than one percent of the BTNF and are located in an area of high recreational use to enhance public safety and facility protection. As a result, this is a site-specific action with minor localized effects on the forest resources of the area. Moreover, my decision does not result in deforestation or land use changes, which are the primary large-scale impacts to forest vegetation resources of regional or global concern.

INTENSITY

The intensity of effects was considered in terms of the following:

1. **Impacts may be both beneficial and adverse. A significant effect may exist even if the Federal agency believes that, on balance, the effect will be beneficial.**

I have reviewed the potential beneficial and adverse impacts disclosed in Chapter 3 of the EA, specialist reports and project record and have determined that the intensity of environmental effects (direct, indirect and cumulative effects) did not rise to a level of significant/significance.

2. **The degree to which the proposed action affects public health or safety.**

There will be no significant effects on public health and safety. Hazard tree removal along Skyline Drive and at campgrounds, administrative sites, and dispersed campsites will have the beneficial effect of reducing risks to public health and safety from falling trees. The beneficial effects do not rise to the level of significant because hazard tree removal is an ongoing activity but will be more systematic and timely under the Proposed Action. The treatment of these fuels will reduce fuel loads along or near open roads which will enhance firefighter and public safety. Clearing road corridors of standing dead trees allows for fire breaks along these roads that will enhance public ingress and egress during a fire and reduced fire behavior will enhance safety for firefighting crews as they access the area for fire management activities.

3. **Unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas.**

The action will have no significant adverse effect on park lands, prime farmlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas because none exist in the project area. Wetlands and riparian areas will not be significantly affected by vegetation treatments because design features (Appendix A) will be implemented to protect these areas. The project area was surveyed for historic or cultural resources and several sensitive sites were identified along with measures to make sure they will not be impacted where necessary. Mitigation measures were identified to protect these sites and any sites discovered during implementation. See Appendix A for specific requirements. Riparian areas in the project area were also identified and specific design features are listed in Appendix A to mitigate impacts to these areas. The action will not cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources (see EA pages 75-84).

4. **The degree to which the effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial.**

The effects on the quality of the human environment are not likely to be highly controversial. There is no known credible scientific controversy over the impacts of the vegetation treatments. (See EA Chapter 3)

5. **The degree to which the possible effects on the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks.**

The conditions present within the project area and the proposed action are similar to forest vegetation treatment projects that have been implemented on the Bridger-Teton National Forest and other National Forests throughout the Forest system lands in the past. Potential effects from such projects are routinely considered, documented, and monitored by the Forest Service. The effectiveness of project design features in minimizing or eliminating risks from forest management has been demonstrated. There is no evidence of highly uncertain, unique, or unknown risks to the human environment associated with this project.

6. **The degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects, or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration.**

This decision will not establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects, because the level and extent of treatment as well as treatment techniques will follow established standards and follow standards outlined in the Forest Plan (EA page 10).

7. **Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts.**

A list of potential past, ongoing, and foreseeable future actions were considered and the cumulative effects were analyzed in Chapter 3 of the EA. The cumulative impacts are not significant.

8. **The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources.**

The action will have no significant adverse effect on districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because none exist in the project area. The project area was surveyed for cultural and historical resources and several sensitive sites were identified along with measures to make sure they will not be impacted where necessary. Mitigation measures were identified to protect these sites and any sites discovered during implementation. See Appendix A for specific requirements. The action will not cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources (see EA pages 75-84).

9. **The degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its habitat that has been determined to be critical under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.**

A Biological Assessment has been completed to document analysis of potential effects of this project on endangered, threatened, and proposed species and their critical habitats (Roberts 2016). The project does not adversely affect any listed species because design features (Appendix A) will be implemented to protect species and their habitat. Documentation of these findings is included in the Biological Assessment (Roberts 2016)

and in Chapter 3 of the EA (pages 111-139). Consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service is currently being undertaken.

10. Whether the action threatens to violate Federal, State, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment.

The action will not violate Federal, State, and local laws or requirements for the protection of the environment. Applicable laws and regulations were considered in the EA (pages 10-12) and the specialist reports included in the project record. The action is consistent with the Bridger-Teton National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan.

After considering the effects of the actions analyzed, in terms of context and intensity, I have determined that these actions will not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement will not be prepared.

CONTACT

For additional information concerning this decision, contact: Paul Swenson, Fuels Fire Management Officer, Pinedale Ranger District, paswenson@fs.fed.us, PO Box 220, Pinedale, WY 82941, 307-367-4326.



Rob Hoelscher
Pinedale District Ranger

9/13/16

Date

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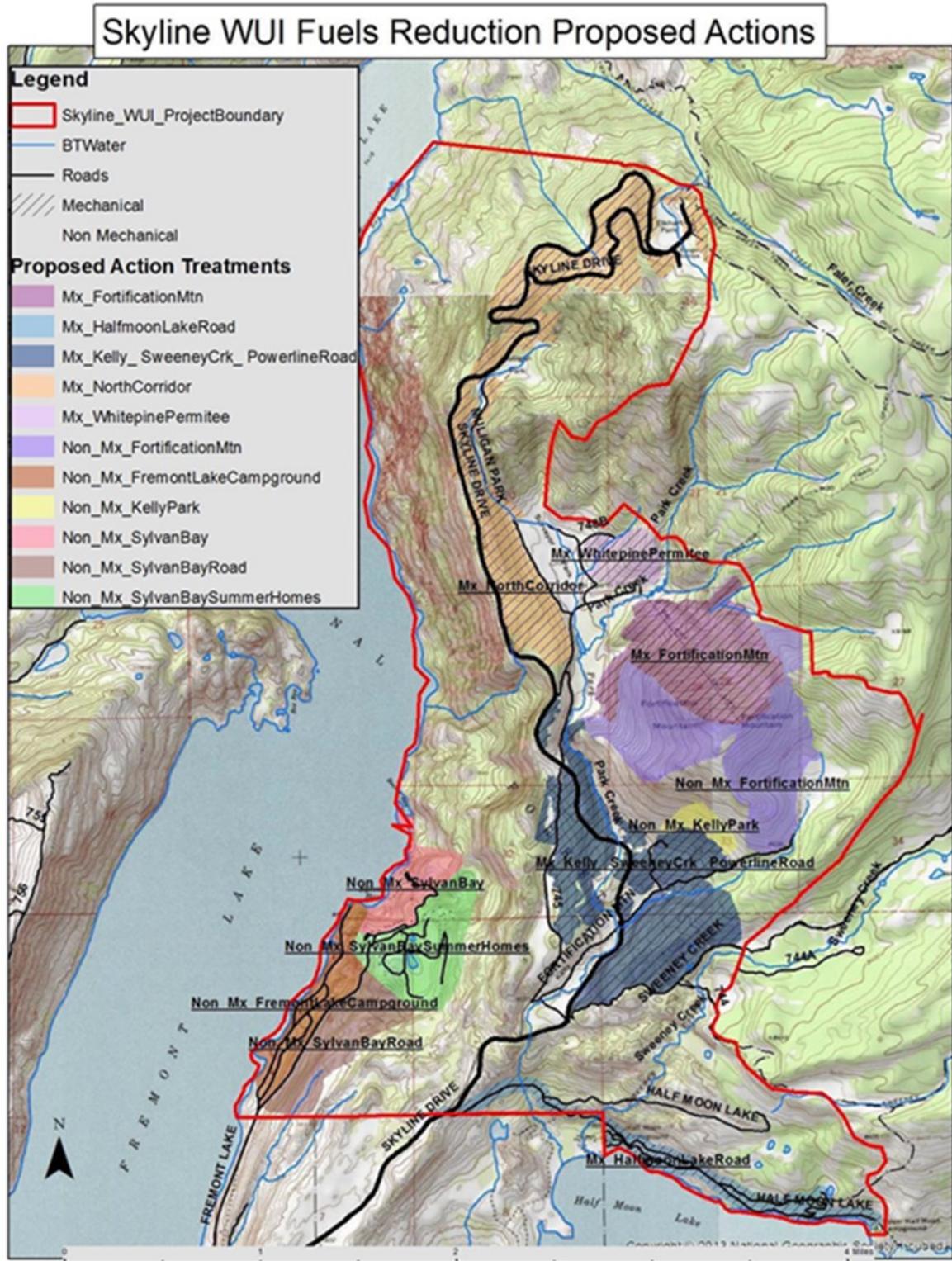


Figure 1. Skyline WUI fuels reduction treatments.

Attachment A: Project Design Features

APPENDIX A DESIGN FEATURES

The project design features are part of my decision and are intended to minimize or avoid potential adverse environmental effects while meeting project objectives. As much as possible, design features are site-specific and include rationales for including them.

Resource Headings

All Resources (AR)	Recreation (REC)
Cultural Resources (CR)	Sensitive Plants (P)
Fuels Management (FM)	Soils (SOILS)
Forested Health Protection (FHP)	Silviculture (S)
Hydrology/Fisheries (HF)	Visual Quality (VQ)
Inventoried Roadless (IRA)	Wildlife (WL)
Range (R)	

Design Features for the Skyline Wildland Urban Interface Fuels Reduction Project under Alternative 2

Design Feature by Resource	Resource Objective(s)	Design Feature	Units/ Location	Source
All Resources				
AR-1	Resource Protection	The following design features will be attached to the decision document, be made part of all contractual agreements, and be adhered to during project implementation.	All units	IDT developed
Cultural Resources				
CR-1	Protect cultural resources.	If any historic properties are discovered during construction, work in the area shall halt immediately, the Forest Archaeologist and District Ranger must be contacted, and the materials evaluated by an archaeologist or historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's professional Qualifications Standards (48 FR 22716, Sept. 1983).	All units	
CR-2	Protect cultural resources.	Heritage staff will be included in field implementation for decisions regarding thinning specific trees west of the communication tower. Historic remains of the original ski area lodge are located in the northeastern portion of the unit. The remains should be flagged for avoidance by heritage staff and avoided during implementation.	FID 9 Non_Mx Fortification Mtn	

Design Feature by Resource	Resource Objective(s)	Design Feature	Units/ Location	Source
CR-3	Protect cultural resources.	Mechanical work in the southwestern corner (rugged outcrop area) should be completely avoided to protect a cultural site. Heritage staff will be included in field implementation for decisions regarding thinning specific trees west of the communication tower.	FID 7 Mx Fortification Mtn.	
CR-4	Protect cultural resources.	A historic cabin is located in the northern part of the unit in-between the old and new Skyline Drive and in-between Mulligan and Elkhart Parks. The cabin remains will be flagged for avoidance by heritage staff.	FID 0 Mx North Corridor	
Fuels Management				
FM-1	Contain fire and protect soils and water resources.	Construct control line as needed to ensure prescribed fire stays within unit boundaries. Preference should be given to use of existing trails, roads, rock outcrops, barren or wet areas, aspen stands, and areas of low-density brush and conifers as needed.	Prescribed fire units as proposed.	
Forested Health Protection				
FHP-1	Spruce beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut all spruce of ≥ 10" dbh to limit spruce beetle infestation. • Continue to monitor the site for spruce beetle infestation • Allow for additional re-entry to remove infested trees over the course of the outbreak. • Remove or burn slash before late spring/early summer the following year. 	All units with spruce treatments	Regional spruce beetle outbreak trends; local knowledge; Schmid and Frye 1970; Spruce beetle Management Guide (USDA)
FHP-2	Pine engraver beetle	<p>To mitigate an increase in pine engraver populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not create green lodgepole pine slash (cutting live lodgepole pine) from January-June. • Thinning should be conducted after August 1st. • All thinned green material > 3 inches in diameter should be lopped and scattered, masticated, or piled and burned. <p>Where slash (green lodgepole pine material) disposal is impractical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lopping into smaller pieces and expose slash to direct sunlight • Continue to monitor stands for pine engraver beetle-caused damage and mortality. 	All units with lodgepole pine treatments	Kegley et al. 1997
FHP-3	Mountain pine beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider prioritizing lodgepole pine treatment implementation (including removal of currently infested pine species) as soon as possible. 	Stands 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, and 23	Cole and McGregor model output in FINDIT

Design Feature by Resource	Resource Objective(s)	Design Feature	Units/ Location	Source
FHP-4	Douglas-fir beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor Douglas fir stands post treatment for beetle infestation and mortality Initiate cutting operations in Douglas-fir sites in the spring (during beetle flight) Burn or remove slash and downed green tree material prior to the following spring DFB flight (April) 	All treatment units (BB, PB, HT, and MxP) in Douglas-fir type	Hood and Bentz 2007
FHP-5	Aspen Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid pile burning slash in aspen stands to prevent stand mortality caused by exposing root systems to extreme heat where possible. For Aspen regeneration purposes, remove encroaching conifer. Conifer logging slash should be removed to allow sunlight to reach the forest floor unless a prescribed fire is planned. For greatest chance of regeneration success: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regulate grazing pressure Remove all competing conifers and the shade they create Break apical dominance by the aspen overstory Burn to warm the soil, release nutrients, and remove competing vegetation including shrubs. 	All proposed action treatments - BB, PB, HT, MxP, and MxT in aspen type	O'Brien et al 2010; Dale Bartos, personal communication; Shepperd et al 2006; Jones et al 2005
Hydrology/ Fisheries				
HF-1	Protect fisheries and water resources.	<p>The following will not be allowed within 100 feet of perennial and intermittent streams or wetlands (which includes wet swales, riparian areas, and springs) or within 300 feet along Fremont Lake and perennial or intermittent tributary streams that feed directly into Fremont Lake:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground-based harvest equipment, except when on approved roads or on approved temporary crossing structures, or machine piling. Landing construction, Prescribed fire ignition (unless dictated by safety, such as holding concerns). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low intensity fire is allowed in these areas. If fire is to enter these areas, consider pretreating them to reduce excessive fuel loadings. Avoid or minimize complete removal of the organic layer if burning occurs in riparian areas or wetlands. Generally avoid constructed firelines in or around these sensitive areas unless needed to protect life, property, or wetlands. If fire line is needed in these areas, construct them in a manner that minimizes the amount of area and soil disturbed (do not build machine lines) and ensure that they are promptly rehabilitated. Construct them in a manner that minimizes erosion and runoff from directly entering waterbodies. 	All units	
HF-2	Protect fisheries and water	During use of roads and skid trails for project implementation, install slash filter windrows or provide another means of sediment filtration where roads, landing, and skid trails, including the toes of fills,	All units	

Design Feature by Resource	Resource Objective(s)	Design Feature	Units/ Location	Source
	resources.	are within 100 feet of perennial or intermittent stream channels.		
HF-3	Protect water quality and aquatic resources	No fuel storage or equipment refueling will occur within 150 feet of riparian areas, perennial or intermittent stream channels, or wetlands. Where more than five gallons of fuel, petroleum products, lubricants, solvents, and other substances capable of polluting surface or groundwater are being stored on-site, they will be stored on a diked impermeable surface large enough to contain the largest theoretical spill (110%) to avoid surface water and groundwater contamination in the event of a spill.		Wyoming Silvicultural BMPs, Practice #4
HF-4	Protect water quality and aquatic resources	Sufficient containment and cleanup materials should be stockpiled in the immediate vicinity of the storage area to absorb any spills that occur. The storage area should also serve as the equipment servicing and fueling area and should be located on level ground. A Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure plan (SPCC) is required by Federal regulation when more than 1320 gallons of petroleum products are stored. State regulation requires that all spills in excess of 25 gallons of gasoline or 10 barrels of crude oil are reported to the DEQ Water Quality Division. Virtually all spills of hazardous substances (including pesticides) should be reported.		Wyoming Silvicultural BMPs, Practice #4
HF-5	Protect water quality and aquatic resources	Directionally fall trees away from aquatic buffer zones to the extent possible. Trees that fall into the buffer zones may be bucked at the buffer edge and any part of the tree in the buffer should be left in place.		
HF-6	Protect water quality and aquatic resources	Hand-constructed slash piles are located outside areas of riparian vegetation and at least 20 feet from streambanks.		
HF-7	Protect water quality and aquatic resources	Logs are not skidded across live streams except where temporary crossing structures are in place. These structures will not impeded water flow or irreversibly change the stream channel. Structures are removed and the channel or channels restored immediately following completion of skidding.		Log skidding standard, LRMP p.132
HF-8	Protect water quality and aquatic resources	If water drafting is to occur (e.g., for road watering), water rights will need to be secured in advance via the Forest Water Rights Coordinator.		
HF-9	Protect water quality and aquatic resources	Existing water developments and uses will be protected.		
HF-10	Protect water quality and aquatic resources	Landings should be on ground that is no more than 10% in slope. Additional evaluation is needed if this is not feasible. Landings are properly drained and decompacted to encourage revegetation. They may also be covered with slash to reduce erosion, depending on site conditions and recommendations from the Soil Scientist.		Wyoming Silvicultural Practice #11



Design Feature by Resource	Resource Objective(s)	Design Feature	Units/ Location	Source
HF-11	Protect water quality and aquatic resources	Water bars and other erosion control features should be located on constructed transportation, logging, and fire control features to prevent water and sediment from being channeled into stream courses and wetlands and to dissipate concentrated flows.		Wyoming Silvicultural Practice #15
HF-12	Protect water quality and aquatic resources	Repair damaged road drainage facilities and drafting sites immediately after activities are completed to ensure proper function.		
HF-13	Protect water quality and aquatic resources	Provide for a means to collect and properly dispose of trash and other solid waste.		
HF-14	Protect water quality and aquatic resources	Evaluate the completed burn to identify sites that may need stabilization treatments or monitoring to protect water quality both on and off site		
HF-15		Protect the Elkhart Park SNOTEL site per the Memorandum of Understanding with NRCS.		
HF-16	Prevent Aquatic Invasive Species	Prior to drafting from Fremont Lake or other streams and ponds in the project area, any equipment that comes into contact with water should be sanitize according to the <i>USFS Intermountain Region Operational Guidance</i> ; See http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5373421.pdf	All Units	R4 Guidance
HF-17	Prevent Aquatic Invasive Species	If equipment has been last used outside of Wyoming, consult the district Fisheries Biologist or Wyoming Game and Fish Department to ensure it was not used in a high-risk infested. If the equipment has been used in a high-risk location, it must be inspected by an authorized AIS inspector prior to use in any Wyoming water.	All Units	Wyoming Game & Fish
Inv. Roadless Area				
IRA-1		Undesignated motorized routes and skid trails within the project area will be closed, and rehabilitated as needed.	Roadless	
Range				
R-1	Maintain Permitted Grazing	Coordinate with range spec and permittee to minimize disruptions to permitted grazing activities during project implementation.	All units	
R-2	Prevent Spread of	A noxious weed inventory in broadcast burn areas will be completed prior to project implementation. District staff will make recommendations based on inventory results.	All units	



Design Feature by Resource	Resource Objective(s)	Design Feature	Units/ Location	Source
	Noxious/Invasive Weeds			
Recreation				
REC-1	Infrastructure	Communicate with project specialists, permit administrators, and permittees to ensure continued access to permitted areas with minimal delays, and to ensure that permitted infrastructure is mapped and identified to avoid damage during project implementation.		Infra database
REC-2	Special Uses	Coordinate with the District trails manager and outfitter-guide permit administrators prior to and during implementation to provide real time information on treatment locations and trail and road closures.		
REC-3	Developed Recreation	Water Systems: The following will not be allowed within 100 feet of Spring Collections Sites, Spring Boxes, and Holding tanks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ground-based harvest equipment, except when on approved roads - Machine piling of slash - Landing construction - Prescribed fire ignition (unless dictated by safety) 		
REC-4	Developed Recreation	Septic Systems: The following will not be allowed within 100 feet of septic systems and leach fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ground-based harvest equipment, except when on approved roads - Machine piling of slash - Landing construction - Prescribed fire ignition (unless dictated by safety) 		
REC-5	Developed/Dispersed Recreation	Operations will be coordinated with District recreation staff and provide real time information on treatment locations and trail and road closures or delays. Minimize trail or site closures to those absolutely necessary for visitor safety.		
REC-6	Dispersed Recreation	Trails shall be posted and when necessary for public safety, trails shall be closed. Alternate routes may be identified.		
REC-7	Dispersed Recreation	Cross-Country Ski Trails: No piling on ski trails, low stump, trails must remain minimum of 12' (Groomed) and 6' (ungroomed) in width. Signage on removed trees will be resigned or new signposts added to system.		
REC-8	Dispersed Recreation	Keep public informed of active implementation, especially during big game hunting season through press releases, information at district office, updates to the web, postings on Forest information boards (including maps and the description of the location and type of activities that are occurring) to reduce impacts to Forest visitors, including during the big game hunting season.		
REC-9	Roads	Public Access on Skyline Drive - Minimize wait times along skyline during July 1-Sept 15 th . Max wait		



Design Feature by Resource	Resource Objective(s)	Design Feature	Units/ Location	Source
		time of 20 minutes.		
REC-10	Roads and Road Closures	Monitor for illegal OHV use post implementation and place barriers as needed to deter user created routes.	All units	
REC-11		Utilize areas identified in the Skyline Drive Reconstruction Project landings where feasible.	All units	
Sensitive Plants				
P-1	Mechanical Thinning - Live Tree Removal	Where hand or mechanical thinning treatments are proposed, all live whitepark pine trees, regardless of size, will be excluded.		
Silviculture				
S-1	Mechanical Thinning - Live Tree Removal	Douglas-fir will be retained from mechanical thinning units preferentially where it is present, with lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, and Engelmann spruce taken first to meet stand objectives.	Mechanical units	
S-2	Protect residual trees.	Burn piles will be located to minimize or avoid damage to residual trees.	All units	
Soils				
SOILS-1	Maintain ground cover and organic debris	Maintain 5 to 10 tons per acre of large (greater than 8" diameter) down woody debris (slash) to maintain soil productivity where possible.	All units	
SOILS-2	Minimize soil rutting to maintain soil productivity	Limit mechanical equipment use when rutting deeper than 6 inches occurs. Tracked equipment preferred when practical.	All units	
SOILS-3		Avoid fireline construction (if fireline is necessary) in or around riparian areas, wetlands or areas highly prone to erosion unless needed to protect life or property.	All units	
SOILS-4		To limit severely burned areas, design burn prescriptions to result in a mosaic of low – moderate soil burn severity (SBS). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low SBS – litter is scorched, but duff is intact/woody debris is partially consumed, mineral soil is unchanged/surface ash is infrequent Moderate SBS – litter is consumed, duff is deeply charred/woody debris is consumed except for 100hr/1000hr fuels which are charred/mineral soil is unchanged/surface ash present on soil surface 	All units	
SOILS-5		Do not pile slash in ephemeral draws or in any drainage ways.	All units	



Design Feature by Resource	Resource Objective(s)	Design Feature	Units/ Location	Source
SOILS-6		Plan for burning of piles to occur when soils are wet from snow or rain to limit impacts on soil organic matter, physical properties and soil organisms.	All units	
SOILS-7		Areas of pile burning will be evaluated and monitored to determine if seeding or additional rehabilitation is warranted to minimize weed spread and maintain soil productivity.	All units	
SOILS-8		Monitor results and implement erosion control where needed.	All units	
SOILS-9		No treatment, thinning, skid trails or landings on areas with visible signs of soil creep, landslide areas or moist areas.	All units	
SOILS-10		Limit ground based mechanical operations to slopes less than 40%.	All units	
SOILS-11		On slopes greater than 40 %, logs will be yarded by raising one end of the log (preferably the butt end).	All units	
SOILS-12		If determined to be necessary, skid trails will be ripped to reduce compaction and slash will be placed on top to reduce erosion.	All units	
SOILS-13		Use ground-based systems only in times of low soil moisture (< 50% measured using field methodology, see Appendix B of Soil Report.)	All units	
SOILS-14		For those activity areas adjacent to and outside of sites managed for Administrative purposes (ski area, campgrounds, etc.) design ground based mechanical operations such that use and ground disturbing activities are concentrated with the Administrative boundary, minimizing trips and operations outside of the Administrative boundary (such as locate landings and converging skid trails inside the Administrative boundary so that less/infrequent operations occur outside of the Administrative boundary).	All units	
SOILS-15		Log skidding within the ski area may occur if snow depth is greater than 3' as long as residual stump height is acceptable. Skidded logs will be piled/decked at the bottom of the slopes for haul out once the snow is gone and the access roads are suitable for travel so no formal skid trails or haul routes will need to be constructed and maintained.	White Pine Ski Area	
Visual Quality				
VQ-1	Protect visual quality.	Tree stumps created during thinning operations will be a maximum height of six inches on flat ground or four inches on the uphill side of the stump on slopes. Add existing stumps also?	All units	
VQ-2	Protect visual quality.	Within 150 -200 feet of the Skyline Corridor and 50-100 feet of all other roadways, tree stumps existing in project area shall be a maximum height of six inches on flat ground or four inches on the uphill side of the stump on slopes. In areas with adequate ground cover and visual screening, distances from roadways may be less.	All units	
VQ-3	To protect the scenic integrity.	For perimeter control in prescribed fire units, avoidance of long, straight lines is desirable, if situation-appropriate.	Retention and Partial	

Design Feature by Resource	Resource Objective(s)	Design Feature	Units/ Location	Source
			Retention	
VQ-4	Protect visual quality.	When possible burn piles will be located 200 feet from sensitive view sheds. Burn piles located within sensitive view shed will be rehabilitated.		
Wildlife				
WL-1	Maintain active nests	No treatments should take place within a goshawk NEST buffer (0-200m) at any time until it has been determined that the nest area has been unused by a breeding pair for 10 years	Within the Nest Area (200m buffer)	Sensitive Species designated by R4 Reg.Forester; For plan stds for sensitive species; BTNF Goshawk conservation asst.
WL-2	Minimize or avoid adverse effects to nesting goshawks.	For active nests: no disturbances or treatments should take place within the PFA buffer (200-800 m) during the nesting period from March 1 – September 30.	Within the Post-fledging Family Area (800m buffer)	Goshawk conservation asst.
WL-3	Minimize or avoid adverse effects to nesting goshawks	Exceptions are considered where necessary within 200 feet of a road or structure to remove direct safety hazards, provide safe egress and firebreak, or to protect existing structure/facility. Conduct any agreed upon necessary treatments outside of the nesting period (March 1 – September 30). This should be a fine-scale prescription designated on tree-to-tree basis in order to preserve cover and sound mature trees where possible	Within the Nest Area (200m buffer)	Goshawk conservation assessment
WL-4	Minimize or avoid adverse effects to nesting goshawks	No vegetation treatments should occur within 200m of the nest tree at any time while the territory is considered occupied (Goshawks alternate and return to nest areas used within the territory. It is considered occupied if the nest area is used within a ten-year period). Maintain a minimum of 60% forest canopy cover within the PFA. Retain large diameter/mature trees. Any fuels reduction treatments within the PFA should be planned and implemented outside the mating and nesting season (Mar 1 – Sept. 30). Work with a qualified biologist to identify and retain some denser clumps of trees and snags within the PFA. Chip slash or Locate burn piles outside of the stand only to prevent torching of the nest stand or tree. Create a modest fine fuels break 200 m from the nest tree prior to any adjacent broadcast burns. Tie into existing breaks where possible (roads, trails, wet meadow, etc.).	Within the Post-fledging Family Area (800m buffer)	For plan stds for sensitive species; Goshawk conservation asst.

Design Feature by Resource	Resource Objective(s)	Design Feature	Units/ Location	Source
WL-5	Maintain active goshawk territories	Provide at least 3 suitable alternate nest stands within the territory (retain at least 60% forest canopy cover, allowing for/anticipating 10% subsequent loss of canopy cover)		For plan stds for sensitive species; Goshawk conservation asst.
WL-6	Maintain connectivity for lynx	Retain foraging habitat (stands with >35% horiz. cover) and overstory cover (travel) habitat distributed throughout the LAU. Exceptions are considered where necessary within 200 feet of a road or structure to remove direct safety hazards, provide safe egress and firebreak, or to protect existing structures/facilities. Avoid placing (permanent) fuel breaks or landings on ridgelines.	All units	Forest Plan Amendment NRLMD Obj ALL O1, Std ALL S1
WL-7	Maintain Wildlife habitat security	Treatments should be designed to limit sight distance into the stand to no more than 200 feet from the road (if thinning along the main road is required or already exists due to fuel wood cutting and hazard tree removal, maintain denser patches directly beyond 200 ft to retain big game hiding cover within the stand).	DFC 12	Forest Plan Standards
WL-8	Avoid Grizzly bear /human conflicts	Observe BTNF Food Storage Order	All units	BTNF Food Storage Order
WL-9	Elk crucial winter range	Human activity and disturbance in winter range will be restricted from Nov. 15-April 30 th if big game are present in the area. Maintain a buffer of vegetative cover to limit sight distance along roads (feather treatment away from road). Maintain about 50% of the brush/grassland in brush type with about 30 percent brush in the mature age class for winter forage. Created openings adjacent to meadows should not exceed 600 ft width, and should contain patches of cover at least 60 acres in size.	DFC 12, esp. southern units (see map)	Big Game Winter Range Standard and habitat guidelines
WL-10	Elk calving areas	Human activity and disturbance will be restricted in elk calving areas from May 15 to June 30 if elk are present in the area.	Southern units (see map)	Elk Calving Area Standard
WL-11	Moose crucial winter range	Human activity and disturbance in winter range will be restricted from Nov. 15-April 30 th if big game are present in the area. Maintain about 75 percent of the brush/grass in a brush type that includes serviceberry and mountain mahogany with about 30 percent in a mature age class. Maintain about 95 percent of willow/grass type as willow.	Units with and adjacent to wetlands	Forest Plan Big game Standard and habitat guidelines

Attachment B: Description of Mechanical and Prescribed Burning Treatments.

Treatment Definitions:

Table 1. Treatment Definitions

Treatment	Definition
Broadcast Burning (BB)	Prescribed burning activity where fire is applied generally to most or all of an area within well-defined boundaries for reduction of fuel hazard, as a resource management treatment, or both.
Understory Burning (UB)	Prescribed burning under a forest canopy where fire is applied generally to most or all of an area within well-defined boundaries for reduction of fuel hazard, as resource management treatment, or both.
Pile Burning (PB)	Prescribed burning activity where fire is applied to a pile or piles created from activity slash for reduction of fuels hazard, as a resource management treatment, or both.
Hand Pile (HP)	Piling by hand of down woody material and/or slash created in thinning, pruning, or girdling operation within treatment unit.
Mechanical Pile (M)	Piling by machine (e.g. Skid steer, tractor, excavator, and skidder) of down woody material and/or slash created in mechanical thinning operations within treatment unit.
Hand Thinning (HT)	Sever stems using a chainsaw or other hand cutting equipment to levels and standards specified per the unit silviculture/fuels prescription.
Mechanical Thinning (MT)	Sever stems using mechanical methods (e.g. Feller-buncher, Skid steer w/ sheering head) to levels and standards specified per the unit silviculture/fuels prescription.

Non-Mechanized Units Narrative (833 Acres)

These units were selected for handwork based on resource requirements, accessibility and design feature criteria. The non-mechanized units will have a variety of hand treatments based on meeting objectives through fuels and silviculture prescriptions.

Non Mx Sylvan Bay (79 Acres)

This unit will be treated with HT/HP/PB/BB. The unit may receive a subsequent broadcast burn to reduce more ground fuel if thinning and pile burning does not meet the fuel reduction objective. Topographical features, improvements and/ or resource concerns exclude the use of mechanized equipment. The goal is to create a fuel modification zone where ground fuels are significantly reduced, canopy base heights are increased, and tree spacing is increased (basal area or spacing in feet).

Non Mx Sylvan Bay Road (126 Acres)

This treatment is HT/BB. The goal is to reduce ground fuels while limiting mortality to over-story trees. The unit is a Douglas fir stand which was thinned by a timber sale harvest several

years ago to remove Douglas fir bark beetle infested trees. Slash created from the timber sale was lopped and scattered. The proposal is to hand thin the area to reduce the threat of torching and group torching residual healthy Douglas fir and broadcast burn the lopped and scattered activity fuels. Douglas fir is a fire tolerant species which will benefit from a lower intensity broadcast burn.

Non Mx Sylvan Bay Summer Homes (158 Acres)

This unit has received prior fuels reduction treatments. Only point source fuels reduction treatments will be utilized within this area. HT/PB will be the only treatments where potential for torching and or crown fire can be reduced adjacent to structures and infrastructure. The treatment is thinning and removal of conifer; piling of fuels where needed for burn control, and broadcast burning to reduce fuels and rejuvenates aspen. HT/PB/BB will be utilized in the conifer encroached Aspen stands that exists on the periphery of the treatment unit boundary.

Non Mx Fremont Lake Campground (106 Acres)

This unit will receive minimal treatment. HT/HP/PB will be utilized in and around the campground sites where hazard trees occur. Access and resource concerns will limit operations around peak visitor use. The east half of this unit which is primarily outside of the campground will receive a more robust treatment handpile and pile burn due to activity slash from a prior timber harvest.

Non Mx Kelly Park (29 Acres)

This unit is a HT/HP/PB/BB. This is an Aspen unit on a steep slope. The unit is dominated by conifer encroached aspen and the end state desire is removal of conifer and restoration of aspen. The proposed action is thinning and removal of conifer; piling of fuels where needed for burn control, and broadcast burning to reduce fuels and rejuvenates aspen. The conifer will be slashed and piled and burned or slashed and broadcast burned

Non Mx Fortification Mtn (335 Acres)

This unit will be HT/HP/PB/BB. This area steep and will take several treatment entries to accomplish the objectives. Aspen communities are beginning convert to conifer increasing the susceptibility to increased fire behavior. Topographical features and/or resource concerns exclude the use of mechanized equipment. Broadcast burning is prescribed to: reduce existing dead and downed fuels, kill conifer encroaching into aspen stands, and rejuvenate aspen stands by inducing a suckering response.

The Douglas fir mix and lodgepole pine mix will be treated with hand thinning/hand piling/pile burning. The area around the infrastructure on top of Fortification Mtn (Ski Patrol/Communications building) will be treated with hand thin/hand pile and pile burn due to the proximity of the structures and cultural resources.

Mechanized Units Narrative (1414 Acres)

The mechanized units are prioritized for mechanical thinning and piling. Resource requirements, accessibility and design feature criteria may constrain mechanized equipment use within some of

the mechanized units. When mechanized equipment cannot be utilized handwork treatments will take place within the mechanized units.

Mx Fortification Mtn (267 Acres)

The treatment area is dominated by dead standing and dead down lodgepole pine and lodgepole pine mixed with Engelman spruce. Engleman spruce is currently on the verge of a spruce beetle outbreak in the treatment area. Removal of infected or vulnerable spruce is the desirable treatment along with removal of the dead standing lodgepole pine. Due to the slope requirements mechanized equipment will be limited on this treatment unit however, several areas of access exist throughout treatment area which can be utilized by mechanized equipment when slope requirements are within the allowable percent slope for mechanized equipment use.

MxT/MxP/PB and HT/HP/PB will be utilized in this treatment unit. Mechanized equipment is the preferred method and the units will be analyzed at the site prior to implementation to identify suitable areas for mechanized equipment. The second entry will be to burn piled slash typically after one year of curing.

Mx Halfmoon Lake Road (143 Acres)

The treatment will be MxT/MxP/PB and HT/HP/PB. This unit buffers the Halfmoon Road System 200 feet on both sides of the road. This unit will be a point source treatment. Treatments will occur within the timbered areas of this unit. This unit will have intermittent treatments based on hazard trees and areas of excessive hazardous fuels accumulation. Access and resource concerns will limit operations around peak visitor use. The first entry will involve thinning and piling of fuels around improvements located along the road corridor along Halfmoon road, adjacent to private property and around Fremont Lake Campground. The second entry will involve burning the hand piles outside of peak camping. Road improvements will also occur for improved access and egress.

Mx Kelly/Sweeney Crk/Powerline Road (446 Acres)

This treatment is MxT/MxP/PB and HT/HP/BP/BB. Treatment methods will be utilized to accomplish project goals in multiple entries. Fire wood created slash has increased surface fuel loading in the area and many of the conifer encroached aspen communities are beginning convert to conifer increasing the susceptibility to increased fire behavior. Topography and accessibility lends itself to both mechanical and hand operations. The units are dominated by conifer encroached aspen and the end state desire is removal of conifer and restoration of aspen. The treatment is thinning and removal of conifer; piling of fuels where needed for burn control, and broadcast burning to reduce fuels and rejuvenates aspen.

Mx North Corridor (498 Acres)

This treatment unit will be MxT/MxP/PB and HT/HP/PB and/or BB. The unit is typified by lodgepole pine mixed with Engelmann spruce, Douglas fir and Subalpine fir including whitebark pine in the north half of the unit. Species leave tree prioritization will include white bark pine and Douglas fir. The treatment will include removal of dead lodgepole pine and thinning subalpine fir and lodgepole pine. This treatment unit has good access and generally meets the slope requirements for Mechanized equipment utilization.

Mx Whitepine Permitee (162 Acres)

This treatment will be MxT/MxP/PB in the structure proximity. The unit is primarily lodgepole pole pine mix with heavy dead standing and high surface fuel loading. Conifer encroached Aspen exists with the unit. This portion of the unit is dominated by conifer encroached aspen and the end state desire is removal of conifer and restoration of aspen. The treatment is thinning and removal of conifer; piling of fuels where needed for burn control, and broadcast burning to reduce fuels and rejuvenates aspen. MxT/BB will be utilized in the Aspen.