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Agriculture

Forest  
Service

Intermountain  
Region

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# DARBY GIRL'S CAMP HAZARDOUS FUELS REDUCTION PROJECT

## Environmental Assessment

Caribou-Targhee National Forest

Teton Basin Ranger District

Teton County, Wyoming

DRAFT

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# *Chapter 1*

## **Purpose and Need**

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# Chapter 1 – Purpose and Need

The Forest Service has prepared this Environmental Assessment in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other relevant federal and state laws and regulations. This Environmental Assessment will disclose the direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts that would result from not taking action and from the actions proposed under two action alternatives.

Additional documentation, including more detailed analyses of project-area resources, may be found in the project planning record located at the Teton Basin Ranger District Office in Driggs, Idaho.

## Background

### National Fire Plan (NFP)

During the last ten years, wildfires have increased in size and intensity within the United States. In 2000, in response to a request by then President Clinton, the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior developed an interagency approach to respond to severe wildland fires, reduce their impacts on rural communities, and assure sufficient firefighting capacity in the future (USDA Forest Service 2000). This report outlined a strategy to reduce wildland fire threats and restore forest ecosystem health in the interior West. In 2001, the U.S. Congress funded the *National Fire Plan* to reduce hazardous fuel and restore forests and rangeland. In response, the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior, along with Western Governors and other interested parties, developed a 10-year strategy and implementation plan for protecting communities and the environment. This plan, coupled with the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy (2001), forms a framework for Federal agencies, States, Tribes, local governments, and communities to reduce the threat of fire, improve the condition of the land, restore forest and rangeland health, and reduce risk to communities.

### Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA)

Sixteen months after HFI was launched, Congress passed the Healthy Forests Restoration Act to reduce delays and remove statutory barriers for projects that reduce hazardous fuel and improve forest health and vigor. The Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-148) contains a variety of provisions to expedite hazardous-fuel reduction and forest-restoration projects on specific types of Federal land that are at risk of wildland fire or insect and disease epidemics. The act helps rural communities, States, Tribes, and landowners restore healthy forest and rangeland conditions.

Criteria for projects to be authorized under this act include condition class, wildland urban interface, proximity to communities at risk (Federal Register, January 4, 2001, Vol. 66, No. 3, p. 751-777), and collaboration. The Darby Girl's Camp Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project meets the criteria for an authorized project under HFRA. The Darby Girl's Camp Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project is located within an identified wildland-urban interface (Caribou/Targhee WUI Map, 2007) and has been collaboratively identified as a priority for treatment in the (*Teton County, WY Wildfire Protection Plan, February 2009 update*).

### Collaboration

The Teton County, WY Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan was completed in August 2005 by a planning team consisting of representatives of County, State, and Federal Governmental agencies, as well as local home-owners' associations, and county residents and land owners. The purpose of the plan "is to provide guidance to citizens and agencies concerning wildfire issues" (Teton County, WY CWPP, 2005). This plan includes a number of possible fire mitigation activities that could be implemented by local agencies or homeowners. The plan identifies hazard vulnerability and risk, prioritizes hazards and develops mitigation goals and strategies for implementation. The Teton County Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan represents local and regional levels of collaboration. Additionally the Darby Girl's Camp Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project has been developed in collaboration with camp permittees to respond to the objectives of reducing wildfire fuels and risk in Teton County.

## Project Area

The project area is located within Teton County, Wyoming in the Darby Canyon Drainage approximately 3.5 miles east of the ID Hwy 33 and 5 miles south of Alta, WY. The project area includes approximately 58 acres all of which are managed under an Organization Camp special use permit administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints has held the permit for over 50 years.

## Purpose and Need for Action

### Purpose

Due to decades of fire exclusion and a number of other factors, forest fuel loadings have accumulated and in many areas vegetation has become unnaturally dense. Where these conditions are found in proximity to Darby Girl's Camp (the "Wildland Urban Interface"), they represent a wildfire hazard to public safety and personal property. The project area occurs within a "Wildland Urban Interface" area as defined and displayed in the Caribou Targhee's Wildland Urban Interface Map (2007).

This project's purpose is to implement the National Fire Plan, specifically goal #2 "Reduce Hazardous Fuels" (A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment, August 2001). The project is also designed to meet and implement purpose # 1 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003, "(1) to reduce fire risk to communities, municipal water supplies, and other at risk Federal land through a collaborative process of planning, prioritizing, and implementing hazardous fuel reduction projects." These two companion purposes have been combined into a project specific purpose as follows:

1. Reduce wildfire hazard surrounding Darby Girl's Camp by:
  - ✓ Reducing tree crown density, increasing canopy base heights, and increasing crown spacing to reduce the risk of crown fires.
  - ✓ Remove ladder fuels that provide vertical and horizontal fuel continuity, thereby reducing crown fire risk.
  - ✓ Reduce surface fuel load to lower surface fire intensity.
  - ✓ Reduce overall horizontal and vertical fuelbed continuity to reduce the large fire risk to the adjacent values, while increasing the likelihood of firefighter success and safety.
2. Create defensible space surrounding all structures within the organization camp consistent with firewise principles.
3. Create "safety zones" that will provide a refuge for campers & firefighters to avoid injury from wildfire in the event of entrapment due to fire activity.
4. Provide educational opportunities regarding Fire Behavior, Firewise Landscaping & Construction, and Fire Ecology principles.
5. Decrease risk associated with the Forest Service's Fire Use program.

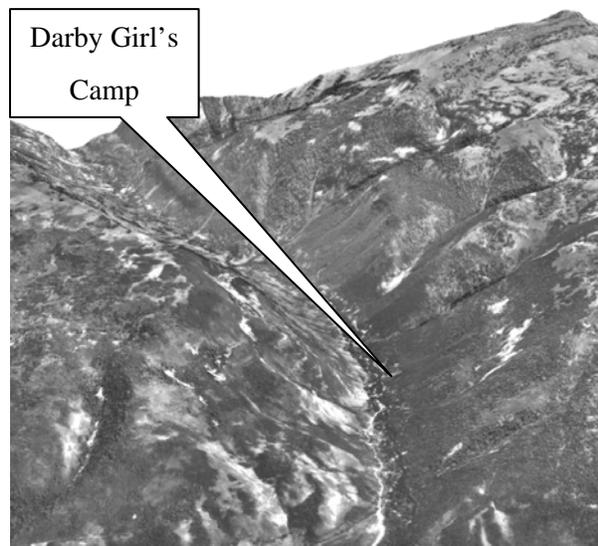
## Existing Condition (Need)

Fire exclusion due to suppression & development of private lands at the more fire prone lower elevations has resulted in longer fire return intervals, which in turn has led to increased fuel continuity and potential fire intensity and severity. The resulting increased dead fuel loading due to the mortality from insect infestations combined with a dense continuous overstory, decreasing quantities of the less flammable aspen component which are being compromised by fir encroachment, steep slopes, and the frequent high winds of eastern Idaho are a recipe for a large scale crown fire. Additionally, current fuel conditions in the Girl's Camp limit the Forest Service's ability to permit lightning caused fires to play their natural ecological role in the adjacent Jedediah Smith Wilderness. In the last four years three fires adjacent to this project within the area where wildland fires may be allowed to burn were put out due to fuel conditions between the new fire starts & the above mentioned values at risk.

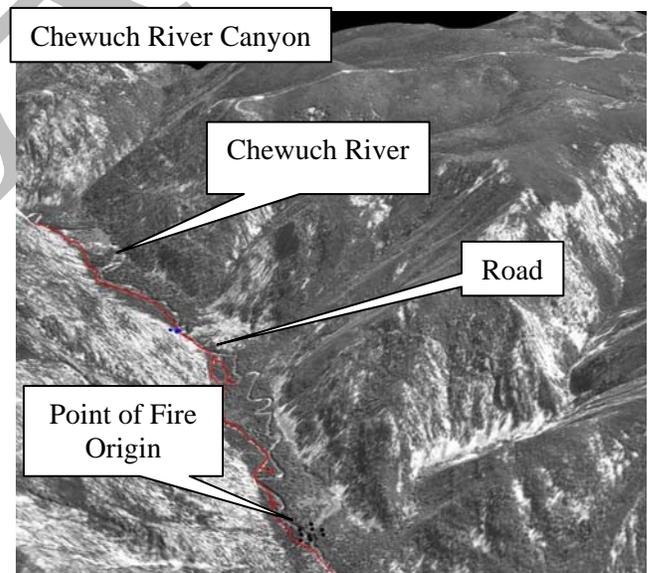
Following are a series of 3-D Images, the first looks up Darby Canyon towards the Girl's Camp location. The three that follow are from the thirtymile fire investigation report. On July 10, 2001, four Forest Service fire suppression personnel were killed after they became entrapped and their fire shelter deployment site was burned over by the Thirtymile Fire, in the Chewuch River Canyon, about 30 miles north of Winthrop, Washington. (p. ii, Thirtymile Fire Investigation Report, 2001). Please compare the similarities in terrain between the two locations.



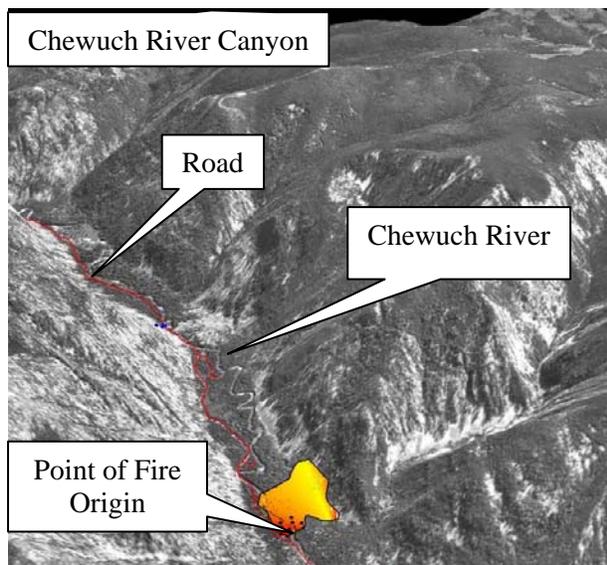
**Fig. 1.1** Example of one of the structures in the Girl's Camp.



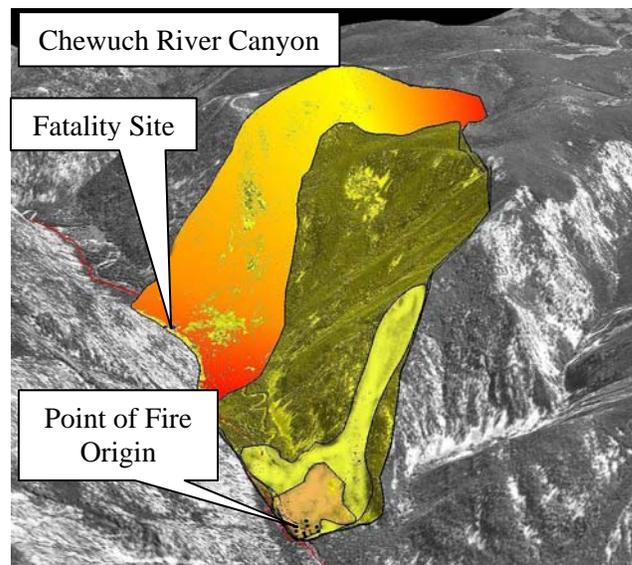
**Fig. 1.2** View Looking up Darby Canyon



**Fig. 1.3** View looking up Chewuch River Canyon and at Point of Origin, 30-Mile Fire (p. 3 Thirtymile Fire Investigation Report, 2001)



**Fig. 1.4** Thirtymile Fire Spread 10 a.m. to 3:20 p.m. July 10<sup>th</sup> (p. 56 Thirtymile Fire Investigation Report)



**Fig. 1.5** Thirtymile Fire Spread by 5:30 p.m. July 10<sup>th</sup> (p. 59 Thirtymile Fire Investigation Report)

Aside from the similar terrain features the two areas also share one-way-in, one-way-out access which in the thirty mile fire prevented firefighters and private citizens from fleeing up the canyon beyond the reach of the fire. A full copy of the 30-Mile accident investigation report is available at: [http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/safety/investigations/30mile/30mile\\_report.pdf](http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/safety/investigations/30mile/30mile_report.pdf)

The Darby Canyon Road (Forest Road XXX) is a narrow, native surface and gravel road with low site distances. The road continues up-canyon beyond the Girl's Camp to a wilderness trailhead that accesses a popular hiking trail to the Darby Wind Cave.

## Desired Condition

The desired condition for the Darby Girl's Camp Hazardous Fuels project area is open stand conditions and reduced surface fuels that will reduce the crown fire hazard affecting the WUI surrounding Darby Girl's Camp. Two to three "safety zones" areas that campers and firefighters can retreat to will be created at the eastern and western sides of the project area. These areas will provide a relatively safe place for campers and firefighters to wait out a fire as it moves rapidly up the canyon.

The desired condition would entail species composition that favored fire tolerant trees such as mature Douglas-fir & aspen. The project area would have a reduction in canopy bulk density, an increase in canopy base height, and a reduction in ladder/surface fuels. This trend toward open stand conditions would decrease the probability of stand replacement fire that is a major hazard to the environment and campers and firefighters.



**Figure 1.6**



**Figure 1.7**

*Notice the overall tree densities and height of tree canopies. The horizontal fuel continuity is significantly lower & fire cannot easily move from the surface into the crowns. (Figures 1.6 and 1.7: Calamity Summer Homes Lot #50).*

The desired conditions displayed in Figures 1.6 and 1.7 show how fuels within the project area might be reduced ( Basal Area 50-90, <250 trees/acre) to alter fire behavior and reduced crown and surface fire activity.

## Alternatives

This section provides a short summary of the activities proposed for the Darby Girl's Camp Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project. A more detailed description of the action alternatives is presented in **Chapter 2** and displayed in Map 2.1.

**Table 1.1**

Category	Unit of Measure	Amount Alt. 1	Amount Alt. 2	Amount Alt. 3
Commercial harvest	Acres	0	47	0
Noncommercial Mechanical Treatment	Acres	0	0	47
Mastication or thin & pile	Acres	0	30	30
Thin & pile, no mastication	Acres	0	17	17
Prescribed burning or chip & remove of hand & machine piles	Acres	0	47	47
<b>TOTAL ACRES TREATED</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>

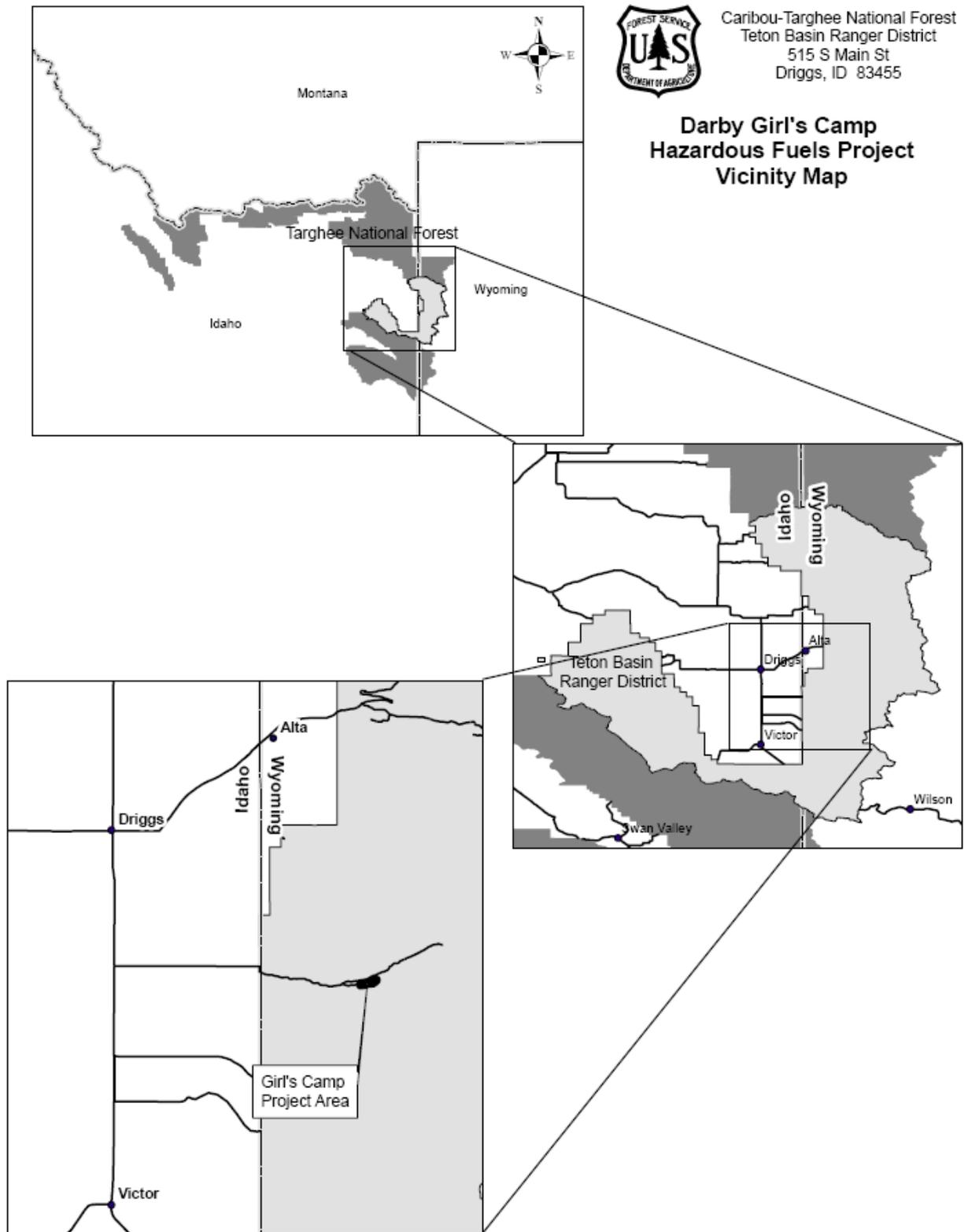
## Decision Framework

The Responsible Official for this proposal is the District Ranger of the Teton Basin Ranger District, Jay Pence. The District Ranger will make the following decisions and document them in a Decision Notice following the completion of the environmental analysis and the Pre-decisional Objection Process (36 CFR 218) in lieu of the appeal procedure at 36 CFR 215. Only those individuals or organizations who have submitted specific written comments related to the proposed authorized hazardous fuel reduction project during the opportunity for public comment provided during preparation of this EA may file an objection. 36 CFR 218.7 provides complete details on who may file an objection.

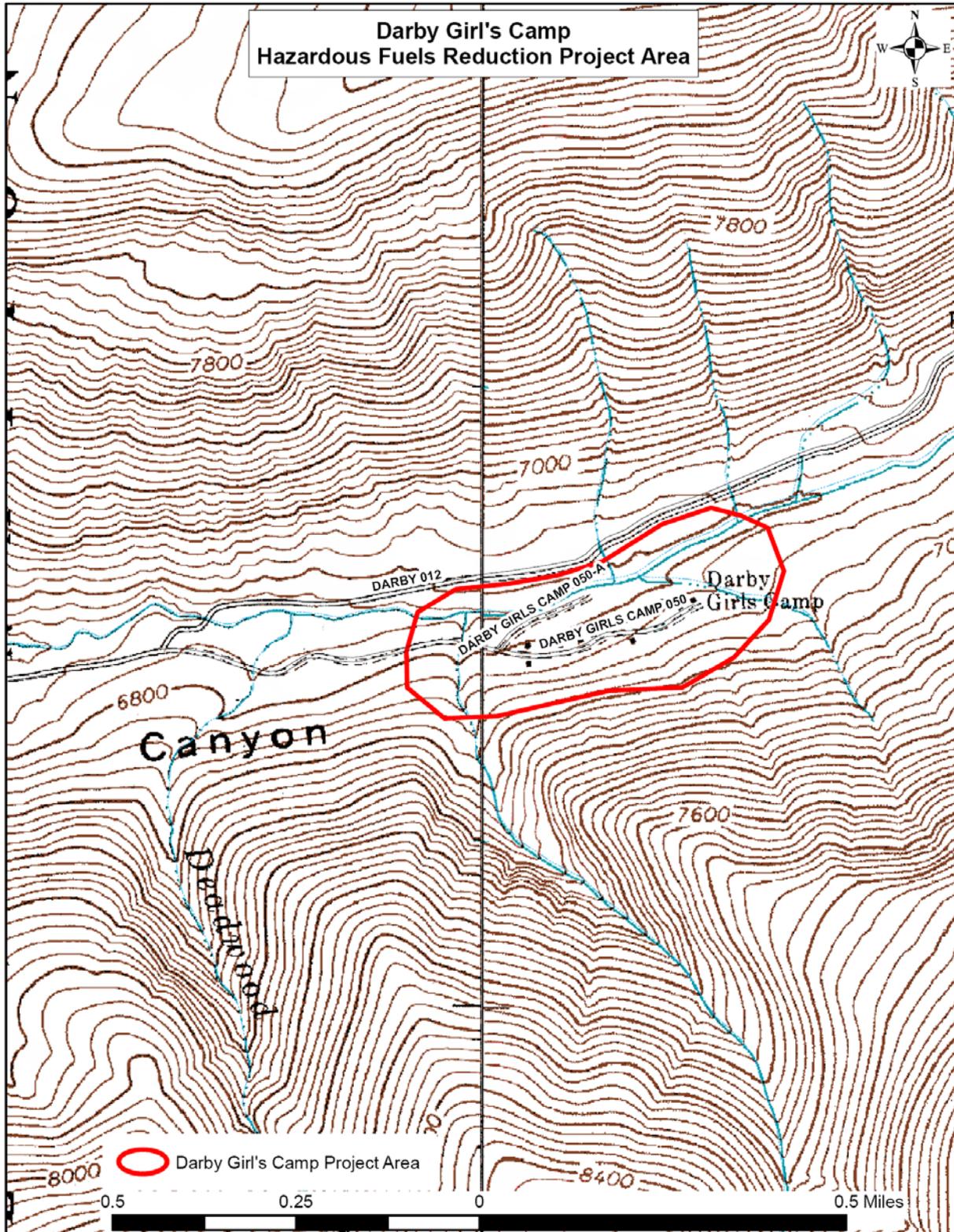
Should the Forest Service manage vegetation on National Forest System Land to protect the Darby Girl's Camp from the risks associated with wildland fire? If so:

- What vegetation treatment methods should occur?
- Which areas should receive treatments?
- How many acres of vegetation should be managed?
- If commercial harvest is a selected method, where and how should timber be removed?
- Should some roads be improved, constructed or maintained to provide access for fuel reduction activities & to provide an escape route for permittees & firefighters? If so, which?
- What design features and mitigation measures should be required to meet Forest Plan standards and guidelines and to achieve desired resource objectives?
- What monitoring requirements are appropriate to evaluate implementation of this project?

# Map 1.1 Vicinity Map



Map 1.2 Darby Girl's Camp Project Area



# Relationship to the Forest Plan

The Forest Service has two types of decisions: programmatic (e.g., the Forest Plan) and project level which implements the Forest Plan. The Darby Girl’s Camp Hazardous Fuels Reduction EA is a project-level analysis; its scope is confined to addressing the significant issues and possible environmental consequences of the project. It does not attempt to address decisions made at a programmatic level.

The Forest Plan embodies the provisions of the National Forest Management Act of 1976, its implementing regulations, and other guiding documents. The Forest Plan sets forth in detail the direction for managing the land and resources of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest. This document is tiered to the Land and Resource Management Plan for the Targhee National Forest (Revised Forest Plan, USDA Forest Service 1997).

Chapter III of the Forest Plan describes management direction to guide Forest management to achieve desired outcomes and conditions. This direction is presented in three sections: (1) Forest-wide management direction (2) Ecological subsection description and direction and (3) Management prescriptions. The Forest-wide management direction provides general direction for the various forest resources, while the management area direction describes specific areas in detail, highlights resource areas of importance or concern, and sets the stage for specific actions that can be implemented to resolve or address those concerns.

## Forest Plan Management Areas

The Darby Girl’s Camp Hazardous Fuels project area lies entirely within the Teton Range Subsection (M331Db) discussed on pages III-54-57 in the Revised Forest Plan.

Activities within the various subsections are further refined by Management Prescription Categories (MPCs), several of which may occur in any given management area. Management prescriptions are defined as: “Management practices and intensity selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain multiple use and other goals and objectives”.

100% (58 Acres) of the project area occurs within MPC 4.2, Special Use Permit Recreation Sites:

“This prescription applies to ski areas, resorts, summer home sites and organization camps that are allowed under a special use permit.” (RFP III-128)

Goals: Protect and enhance a natural appearing environment to the extent possible while providing for private and group recreation opportunities. Strive to incorporate opportunities for watchable wildlife.

**Table 1.2**

<b>MPC 4.2 Standards and Guidelines</b>	
Standard	Control insects and disease consistent with visual objectives
Standard	All wildfires that threaten these areas will be aggressively suppressed.
Guideline	Prescribed fire generally will not apply here. It may be used, however, to achieve resource objectives.
Guideline	Natural fuels will be reduced or otherwise treated so the potential fireline intensities will not exceed 100 BTU per second per foot on 90 percent of the days during the regular fire season.
Guideline	Stipulate removal of unsafe and/or dead trees in the special use permit. Native species may be planted to provide cover when naturally-occurring vegetation is inadequate.

*There is no snag habitat biological potential standard for this MPC.*

## Public Involvement

The fire hazard at Darby Girl's Camp has been evaluated, discussed and reevaluated on numerous occasions since August of 2002. Initial meetings with the stakeholders occurred in March of 2005 and finally on January 7<sup>th</sup>, 2009 Forest Service representatives met again with the Girl's Camp Stakeholders to discuss the potential for a project to reduce hazardous fuels. Chapters 1 & 2 of the Environmental Assessment are included in this document to scope the project and receive public comments. During this scoping there will also be a public meeting held at the Forest Service Office in Driggs, ID.

## Issues

The scoping and public comment process allows the public and other agencies to raise any concerns relative to the alternatives. Identification of issues includes review of comments, input from Forest Service resource specialists and review of the Forest Plan. Comments received during scoping and public comment opportunities will be evaluated against the following criteria to determine whether the concern is a major factor in the analysis and alternative formulation process.

- Is the concern relevant to and within the scope of the decision being made and does it pertain directly to the alternative?
- Has the concern been addressed in a previous site-specific analysis, such as in a previous Environmental Impact Statement or through legislative action?
- Can the concern be resolved through mitigations?
- Can the issue be resolved through project design?

## Legal Requirements and other Specifically Required Disclosures

The action alternatives were developed to meet the laws, regulations, and requirements relating to federal natural resource management. The Interdisciplinary Team found the action alternatives to be consistent with all the pertinent law, regulations, and coordination requirements.

However, proposed treatments may not comply with the Targhee Revised Forest Plan Guideline for woody residue requirements for materials three inches in diameter or larger (RFP 3-7). Forestwide Guideline recommends 10-15 tons per acre woody residue > 3 inches in diameter dispersed on the site in the habitat type of subalpine fir/snowberry (ABLA/SYAL). The project area is a permitted organizational camp that is used extensively from June-August as such, "woody residue" greater than 3 inches is typically used as firewood by the camp and is unlikely to accumulate to concentrations of 10-15 tons per acre even without this treatment. Additionally, fuel loadings of 10 tons per acre or greater would create tripping hazards for campers walking through the camp.

Additional detail and analysis will be available in Chapter 3 and/or the project record for the Darby Girl's Camp Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project.

## Project Record Availability

Additional documentation may be found in the project record located at the Teton Basin District Office, in Driggs, Idaho. Some of these documents are referenced throughout the EA by record name. These records are available for public review pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C 552).

# *Chapter 2*

## **Alternatives**

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## Chapter 2 - Alternatives

This chapter discusses the no-action alternative in a summary manner and the action alternatives. This chapter also includes a discussion of design features, monitoring, project description, and maps.

### Alternative 1 – No Action

This alternative would continue present management of the recreation areas. No commercial thinning, understory thinning, or prescribed fire activities would occur. In Chapter 3 the consequences of not taking action will be analyzed using the following parameters:

- Fire behavior and effects will be analyzed at the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile weather conditions during mid-August.
- Firefighting costs will be analyzed with the assumption that the camp is in session and approximately 60 campers and staff are on-site.

### Alternative 2 - Proposed Action

#### Summary

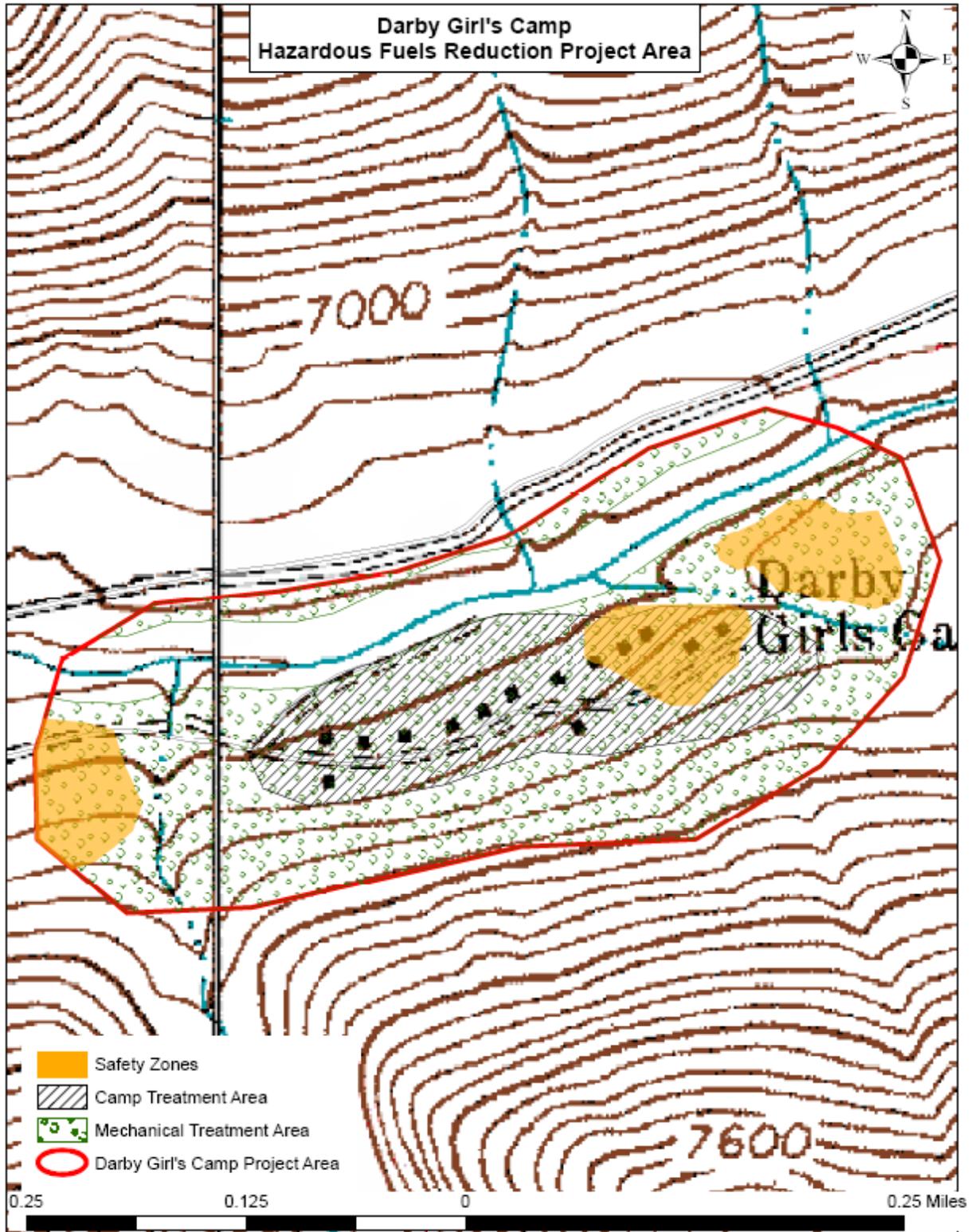
The proposed action was designed to respond to the purpose and need described in Chapter 1, the National Fire Plan, and the regional priority of treating the Wildland Urban Interface as well as the issue of hazardous fuels adjacent to the Darby Girl's Camp. The actions described in Table 2.1 will move the project area toward the desired condition by mechanically treating vegetation (primarily commercial and pre-commercial thinning) and performing limited prescribed burning.

### Alternative 3 – Action Alternative

#### Summary

Alternative 3 was developed to respond to the anticipated request to analyze the effects of no commercial harvest of materials. Mechanical treatments will remain the same as in Alternative 2 but all cut materials will be chipped or burned on site.

Map 2.1 Locations of All Vegetation Treatments in Alternatives 2 & 3



**Alternative 2:**

The actions described below will move the project area toward the desired condition by mechanically treating vegetation (primarily using commercial and pre-commercial thinning) and performing limited prescribed burning of hand and machine piles.

**Entire Project Area (excluding 100 ft on either side of Darby Ck.) – approximately 47 Acres****Mechanical Treatment Activities:**

**Description:** This treatment is designed to reduce stand density, understory ladder fuels, and the proportion of highly flammable shade tolerant tree species. The silvicultural treatment will generally retain the larger and more fire resistant seral species aspen and Douglas-fir, as well as increase or maintain crown separation and tree spacing to reduce the future risk of crown fire events. Aspen and Douglas-fir will be favored over subalpine fir and lodgepole pine for retention in the treated areas. Following treatment, a forested canopy will remain. The thinning will employ variable spacing to favor the largest & healthiest dominant/co-dominant trees. This treatment will be applied to the entire project area (with some adjustments described in the Camp Area and Safety Zone Areas shown on Map 2).

**Method:** The prescription will include the cutting of trees to a residual density of approximately 225 trees per acre depending on initial stand density. Priority for removal will be the smaller and more suppressed or crowded trees in the stands. Species such as healthy dominant Douglas-fir and aspen will be favored for retention. Thinned trees may be removed and sold as forest products (such as firewood, post and poles, or wood chips) where access and economics permit. Ground based tractor or tractor jammer systems will be the primary method of commercial thinning operations.

Forty to sixty percent of the understory brush in the project area will be treated in a mosaic pattern designed to interrupt fire spread across the landscape using chainsaws and crews or a masticator when terrain and proximity to structures allows. Slash resulting from all treatments will be masticated (crushed) or hand piled and burned.

**Preference for cut trees (undesirable trees):**

1. Merchantable dead or imminent mortality (i.e. bark beetles, severe rot, etc.).
2. Subalpine fir
3. Trees that do not appear windfirm, (not open grown, crown generally <30% of tree length).
4. Poor form (crooks, sweeps or forking)
5. Disease or damaged, unhealthy foliage.
6. Lodgepole pine
7. Douglas-fir

**Prescribed Fire Treatment Activities:**

All prescribed fire treatments are designed to reduce the level of hazardous ground fuels following the mechanical thinning and ladder fuel removal. Slash will be hand and machine piled and burned when it is not economically viable to masticate or chip & remove slashed materials.

**Camp Area – approximately 17 acres within the project area**

Mastication will be excluded as a treatment option within 100' of camp structures due to the likelihood of damage to the structures. Additionally the results of any vegetation treatment must be aesthetically pleasing & when possible maintain privacy screening for the camp sites. Additional emphasis will be placed on trimming & removal of all ladder fuels within 30' of all camp structures.

**Safety Zone Area – approximately 6-9 acres within the project area.**

Expand existing openings by removing all trees on approximately 3 acres to create 2-3 safety zones, potential openings are identified on the project area map. This treatment will be followed by pile burning to reduce fine fuels and mastication to remove pongeas and lower brush heights. Area may be reseeded using low growing grasses.

**Other Activities:****Roads:**

Roads within the project are in generally good condition; however, shoulders are overgrown with brush and trees. Clearing and grubbing, widening of narrow areas, blading and shaping will be necessary.

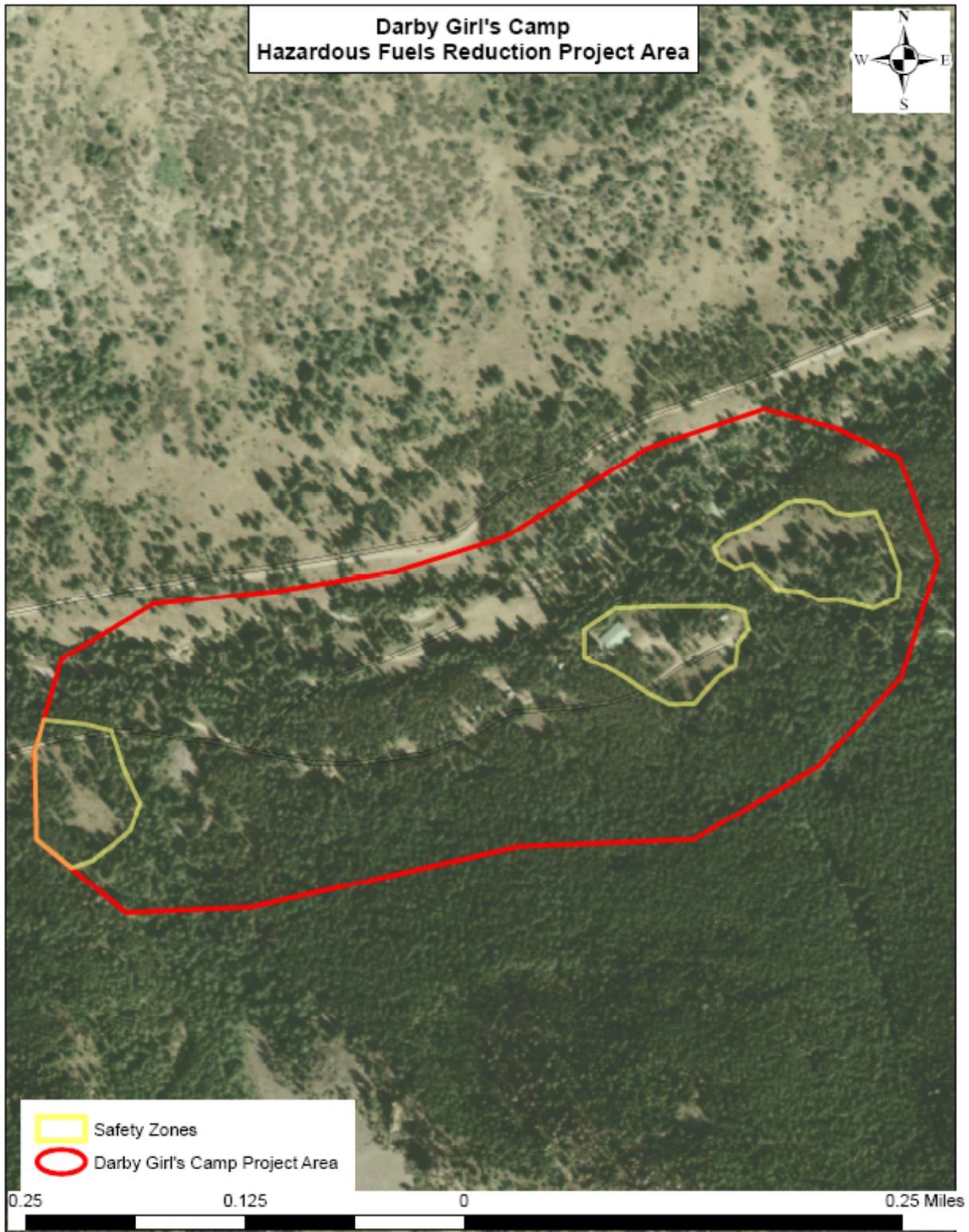
**Skid Trails**

Skid trails will be designated in advance of cutting and would be only for short-term access. After the project is completed one or more of the following methods will decommission skid trails: ripping, planting trees, placing boulders & rootwads and scattering slash.

**Alternative 3:**

Is the same as Alternative 2 except that there will not be commercial sale of any materials from the project. All cut materials will be burned, chipped or masticated on-site.

**Map 2.2 Locations of Potential Safety Zones in Alternative 2**



## Design Features & Best Management Practices Associated with Action Alternatives

Design features and mitigation measures have been formulated to mitigate or reduce adverse impacts and achieve desired outcomes.

### **AIZ direction for all activities:**

- Heavy equipment operation shall not occur in the AIZ without consultation of the hydrologist or fish biologist.

### **Logging Systems (RFP, p. III-33)**

- Rutting in skid trails should not exceed six to eight inches in depth (wet condition) over more than ten percent of a designated skid trail system. No yarding operations should take place when ground conditions are wet enough that there is a risk of such rutting (G)

### **Soils:**

- Soil and Water Conservation Practices (Region 1/Region 4 Forest Service Handbook 2509.22, 5/88) will be adhered to for this project.
- Use Wyoming Best Management Practices (BMP's) to control erosion from timber sale areas, skid trails and access roads.
- Ensure long-term soil productivity, reduce accelerated erosion from roads and restore site productivity by applying appropriate measures such as deep ripping, water erosion control structures, covering with slash, seeding, replacing/spreading berms, and effective closure of temporary roads, primary skid trails, and landings.

### **Wildlife**

- Adhere to all standards and guides in the current Revised Targhee Forest Land Management Plan (USDA, 1997; RTFP).

### **Recreation**

- Log trucks will not be allowed on the Darby Canyon road from Friday through Sunday, Memorial Day through Labor Day, without written approval from the authorized Forest Officer.
- When harvesting activities are occurring around the Darby Girl's Camp, signs will be placed between the Darby Canyon Road and harvesting activities warning the public of the potential danger.
- Hauling will be restricted on Major Holidays (July 4, Labor Day) on the Darby Canyon Road.

## Proposed Monitoring

Monitoring activities can be divided into Forest Plan monitoring and project-specific monitoring. The National Forest Management Act requires that National Forests monitor and evaluate their forest plans (36 CFR 219.11). Chapter V of the Revised Forest Plan includes the monitoring and evaluation activities to be conducted as part of Forest Plan implementation. There are three categories of Forest Plan monitoring: implementation monitoring, effectiveness monitoring, and validation monitoring. Effectiveness and validation monitoring are not typically done as part of project implementation. Implementation monitoring, and any additional project-specific monitoring, are however important aspects of the project.

### Prescribed Fire and Air Quality:

Monitoring will be done based on requirements defined in Interagency Prescribed Fire Handbook and Forest Service Manual, 5140. These requirements will be incorporated and defined in the Prescribed Fire Burn Plan. The minimum monitoring requirements for prescribed fire projects include weather during prescribed fire, observed fire behavior, and whether fire treatments are meeting resource objectives.

### Fuels Management:

Change in condition of hazardous fuels and effectiveness of fuel treatments in reducing fuels will be monitored.

### Noxious Weeds:

Introduction of noxious weeds or enlargement of existing weed locations resulting from project activities will be monitored.

### Soils:

Soil disturbance monitoring will occur prior to closing the sale to ensure design features are adequate to meet Regional Soil standards and guidelines (FSH 2509.18, R-4 supplement r4\_2509.18\_2002-1). R-1 soil monitoring protocol will be used.

## Summary of activities proposed for each alternative.

Table 2.3

Category	Unit of Measure	Amount Alt. 1	Amount Alt. 2	Amount Alt. 3
Commercial harvest	Acres	0	47	0
Noncommercial Mechanical Treatment	Acres	0	0	47
Mastication or thin & pile	Acres	0	30	30
Thin & pile, no mastication	Acres	0	17	17
Prescribed burning or chip & remove of hand & machine piles	Acres	0	47	47
<b>TOTAL ACRES TREATED</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>