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Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact

Gibbonsville Wildland/Urban Interface Fuels Reduction Project

North Fork Ranger District, Salmon-Challis National Forest
Lemhi County, Idaho



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Decision Notice

& Finding Of No Significant Impact

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USDA Forest Service
Salmon-Challis National Forest
North Fork Ranger District
Lemhi County, Idaho

I. BACKGROUND

The USDA Forest Service completed and published an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Gibbonsville Urban Interface Fuels Reduction Project (GUIFR) in April 2003. A Decision Notice (DN) was issued on October 2, 2003. The decision was to reduce the risk of high severity wildfire through thinning trees, removing seedlings and saplings, reducing ladder fuels, and making green firewood available to the public. The Ecology Center, Alliance for the Wild Rockies and Idaho Sporting Congress appealed the DN. The DN was withdrawn on January 28, 2004. Additional analysis was completed on Management Indicator Species (MIS) and Unroaded Areas. A new Decision Notice was issued on March 3, 2004. The Deputy Regional Forester reversed this Decision on June 3, 2004 due to insufficient information regarding MIS populations. Additional analysis was completed and a new decision is being issued.

II. DECISION

This Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact (DN/FONSI) documents my selection of management activities and connected actions for GUIFR. Based on the additional analysis completed regarding MIS as well as the EA and public comments, I have decided to implement management activities and connected actions as outlined below.

This decision will implement Alternative B described in the EA, with a few modifications:

- To avoid impacts to suitable lynx habitat, 597 acres will not be treated (units 2, 37, 56, 57, 58, 62, 90, 97, 98, 101 and 127). No treatment will occur in Unit 1 east of the ridge. No treatment will occur in Unit 100 east of the road. To avoid short-term impacts to suitable lynx habitat, 42 acres of ladder fuels will not be removed in units 87 and 89 north of Lick Creek.
- In order to maintain old growth characteristics, 56 acres will not be treated (units 141 and 115). Treatments in Unit 128 will be limited to removing ladder fuels that exist underneath overstory trees; areas that have no overstory will receive no ladder fuel treatment.

- To provide adequate thermal cover in key elk winter range, 182 acres (units 17, 18, 22, 21, 32, 33, 34, 36 and 47) will not be treated. Unit 41 will not be treated between the roads north of unit 46. The southern portion of Unit 10 will not be treated. In Unit 126 ladder fuels will be removed where overstory canopy closure is greater than 60 percent; in areas where canopy closure is less than 60 percent, ladder fuels will only be reduced to an 18 by 18 foot spacing.
- Two units analyzed in Alternative C are added for treatment because they have a high fire risk rating combined with a high inherent erosion hazard rating. Twenty-five acres of Unit WS2 will receive ladder fuel reduction and slash hand piling within 200 feet of the private land to provide a defensible space for firefighters and to maintain thermal cover. Unit WS4 (37 acres) will have ladder fuels reduced and slash hand piling. For both units, one to four tons of downed material will be left per acre.

Decision Summary

In summary, my decision includes selection of:

1. Amount, type and site-specific locations of vegetative management practices:

Included in this decision are silvicultural prescriptions that include treatment of approximately 4,957 acres, which will reduce the fuel density of timber stands on National Forest System lands interspaced with private lands. Stands will be thinned to reduce ladder fuels, and crown bulk densities. Ground fuels will be piled and burned, and/or broadcast burned. An estimated 12,820 CCF (approximately 6.4 million board feet) of timber will be harvested through these treatments. Vegetation management practices comply with Forest Plan direction (Forest Plan, page IV-2) to improve growth, health and vigor of timber stands through silvicultural treatments while maintaining or improving other resource values. Vegetation management will be implemented through the use of several silvicultural prescribed treatments:

- Thin young seedlings and saplings from plantations and naturally regenerated areas to an 18 x 18 feet spacing and provide for crown separation between the trees to maintain a healthy and vigorous condition.
- Increase the spacing between trees greater than 7 inches dbh to a Stand Density Index of 80. Spacing will be increased from 18 X 18 feet for 7-inch dbh trees to 41 X 41 feet for 20-inch dbh trees. This prescription will maintain crown separation between the trees to limit the risk of crown fires, retain stand vigor and limit insect and disease activity. Fuel loading will be managed by hand piling, machine piling and broadcast burning. Shaded fuelbreaks will be developed.
- For selected stands in the urban interface and Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (RHCA), remove ladder fuels up to 8 inches dbh and follow up by hand piling and burning or broadcast burning. This will reduce the likelihood of crown fires and

ensuant risk to adjacent private and forest resources.

- Remove dwarf mistletoe diseased trees to reduce fire hazard and the spread of the disease.

2. **Amount, type, and site-specific location of appropriate transportation system management activities:** Included in this decision is a determination of the transportation system necessary to provide access and achieve resource objectives. A roads analysis was performed concurrently with the EA for this project. Classified roads within the project area total 75.9 miles. Of this total, 53.5 miles are open roads and 22.4 miles are designated closed to vehicular traffic. In addition to the classified roads, there are 71.0 miles of unclassified roads. Of the unclassified roads, 56.1 miles are currently closed to vehicular traffic and 14.9 miles are open. Of the total miles of unclassified roads, 5.9 miles were user created, not constructed. The interdisciplinary (ID) team addressed access and resource concerns and opportunities; and recommended changes to the road system based on the findings of the roads analysis. The following is a list of road analysis decisions made as part of GUIFR:

- Travel management designations for big game security in Smithy Creek and Granite Mountain currently restrict motorized access from Aug 25 through June 15. Roads located in these restricted areas would remain closed to public motorized use. Motorized use associated with proposed treatment activities would be allowed to continue during the closure period.
- Road decommissioning will remove approximately 14 miles of existing roads from the system road inventory (EA, Appendix C). Decommissioned roads will be closed with a berm or other natural materials and allowed to grow over with natural vegetation. These roads are in areas of substantial erosion and in RHCA's. Other roads provide suitable access through these areas.
- Hammerean Creek Road (# 60449) will be reopened by removing the slide and allowing loop traffic. The road will have a winter closure (December through May) from Votler Creek north to Twin Creek to mitigate impacts to wildlife by opening the road to loop traffic.

3. **Design Criteria and Site-specific Monitoring:** Projects implemented through this decision will adhere to applicable Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines (Forest Plan, pages IV-6 through IV-75). Additional direction from Regional guides, Forest Service manuals and handbooks, Best Management Practices (BMP), and ID Team specialist reports were also considered in designing the project and are specified in the EA on pages 2-8 to 2-10. In addition, the following design criteria for project implementation were added after review of public comments and input from US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), US Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) and Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO):

- Knapweed along the Crone Gulch Roads and all other treatment areas within Management Area (MA) 3A-4A will be treated to prevent its spread into big game winter range and impact to forage production.
- The Forest will continue ongoing fishery and aquatic habitat inventory and monitoring efforts, including R1/R4 Stream Habitat inventories, presence/absence and population densities of fishes, stream sedimentation, stream connectivity, road density and the percent of stands less than 30 years old in the 6th field hydrologic unit codes.
- Intensive-complete inventories will be conducted for all non-inventoried high cultural resource probability areas potentially affected by the treatments. Any previously undocumented cultural properties found will be evaluated in consultation with the SHPO and appropriate Tribe. The Forest Archeologist will certify avoidance procedures.

Monitoring requirements were selected to assure design criteria are implemented and effective. This decision will implement monitoring as identified on pages 2-10 to 2-11 in the EA. This includes monitoring the project related to air quality, old growth retention, fish habitat, soils, water quality and visual quality objectives. In addition:

- Requirements of the Interagency Implementation Team monitoring under the Timber Module of the National Fire Plan Consultation will occur.
- All treated areas will be monitored for fuel treatment effectiveness and timing of follow-up maintenance treatments.

4. Determination of whether or not an EIS is necessary: The EA documented the environmental analysis that was completed and disclosed the environmental effects of the proposed actions and alternatives to those actions. Additional analysis on unroaded areas and MIS is provided in appendices to that EA. I have determined that there are no significant impacts associated with this project as documented in Section VII of this decision document, therefore an Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared (DN/FONSI, pages 14 - 16).

III. OVERVIEW OF THE DECISION AREA

The GUIFR analysis area is located on the North Fork Ranger District, Salmon-Challis National Forest. The project area legal description is: T 26 N, R 22 E, Sections 17-22 & 26-35, T 25 N, R 22 E, Sections 3-7 & 16; T 26 N, R 21 E, Sections 13-15, 21-28 & 33-36; and T 25 N, R 21 E, Sections 1-3 & 10-14, Lemhi County, Idaho. The project area falls within MA 2A, 3A-4A and 3A-5A and contains approximately 20,650 acres of National Forest System (NFS) lands. Approximately 1,971 acres of private land are interspersed within the area.

The Forest Plan provides overall direction for management of the Forest for a wide variety of

goals and objectives. These Forest-wide goals and objectives are divided between three different MAs in the project area:

- MA 2A (Forest Plan, pages IV-98 to IV-100) emphasizes dispersed recreation. Within the project area, approximately 3,495 acres of NFS lands are in MA 2A.
- MA 3A-4A (Forest Plan, pages IV-107 to IV-112) emphasizes meeting aquatic habitat management for anadromous fish species and key big game winter range. Within the project area, approximately 2,157 acres of NFS lands are in MA 3A-4A.
- MA 3A-5A (Forest Plan, pages IV-116 to IV-128) emphasizes aquatic habitat management for anadromous fish species, a high level of commercial saw timber output and high investments in timber management. Within the project area, approximately 15,029 acres of NFS lands are in MA 3A-5A.

IV. PURPOSE AND NEED

By comparing the current condition of the GUIFR project area to the Forest Plan desired future conditions, a number of specific resource conditions that do not meet long-term management objectives were identified. This is supported by three resource assessments conducted in the area (Lost Trail/Gibbonsville Integrated Resource Analysis (1995), North Fork Headwaters Watershed Analysis (1998), and Gibbonsville Fuels Assessment and Treatment Plan (2000)), all of which highlighted the increasing risk of severe fire in the wildland-urban interface due to vegetative conditions.

The purpose and need for this proposed project implements Forest Plan goals by using prescribed fire to treat hazardous fuel conditions (Forest Plan, page IV-3) and improving growth, health and vigor of timber stands through silviculture treatments (Forest Plan, page IV-2). The purpose and need also implements Forest Plan direction by maintaining adequate structure diversity of vegetation (Forest Plan, page IV-17) and for MAs 3A-4A and 3A-5A by managing forest cover types to provide healthy stands (Forest Plan, page IV-116).

The National Fire Plan also provides purpose and need for this project. It calls for reducing the threat to life and property from catastrophic fire and assigns the highest priority for hazardous fuels reduction to communities at risk. It also calls for the restoration of natural ecological systems to minimize uncharacteristically intense fires. Gibbonsville has been identified as a community at risk and conditions in ponderosa pine stands in the project area are vulnerable to severe wildfire impacts.

Specifically, the Purpose and Need for this project is to:

- *Reduce the hazard to wildland firefighters, improve the ability of firefighters to safely suppress future wildfires and increase the probability of successfully defending life and property within the wildland-urban interface areas.* Alternative B, as modified, breaks up the vegetation continuity and provides a mosaic across the landscape. Fuel loads

are redistributed and potential fire intensities are reduced. Flame lengths are reduced so that direct attack by hand crews and mechanical equipment is possible. Removal of fuels will keep wildfire on the ground and give fire crews a better chance because surface fire potential and resistance to control will be reduced by 23 percent.

Alternative B treats the most units adjacent to the wildland urban interface, providing safer areas for firefighters. Treatments in Alternative B provide the best opportunities for successful fire suppression by reducing the intensity of ground fires and crown fire potential.

- *Decrease the probability that a wildland fire will develop into a crown fire.* Alternative B, as modified, will reduce the potential for crown fires by 30 percent. Thinning and ladder fuel reduction will make crown fire less sustainable. Alternative B breaks up continuous crowns and ladder fuels; surface fuels and risk of crown fire initiation will be reduced. Thinning reduces the potential for a crown fire by reducing crown bulk density and removing vegetation in the understory that carries the fire into the crown. Thinning sapling size trees allows stands with lower crown bulk densities to develop, again reducing the likelihood of crown fires.
- *Reduce the risk of catastrophic fires in the remaining large ponderosa pine stands.* Alternative B, as modified, will improve health and vigor of ponderosa pine stands by favoring the tallest healthy large diameter ponderosa pine. Thinning will improve the vigor of old growth ponderosa pine by reducing tree stocking density and competition for moisture, nitrogen and light. Thinning will also increase their ability to withstand disturbances such as insect and disease attacks and increase their resistance to wildfire damage. Treatments will decrease fuel loading and correspondingly reduce fire risk. Low severity broadcast burns will reduce surface ground fuels and consume the fine fuels in the lower portion of the ladder fuel profile. Low severity fire will reduce the accumulation of duff, forest floor litter and bark flake accumulations, as well as logs and branches, and thus minimize damage to large diameter trees from future wildfires.

V. SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

In deciding which management practices to implement, I considered three "action" alternatives and the "no action" alternative. These four alternatives provided a reasonable range of alternatives to consider based upon the issues identified and the scope of the proposal. In addition, four alternatives were considered but not analyzed in detail (EA, pages 2-11 to 2-12). The following discussion summarizes the alternatives considered in detail.

Alternative A: Alternative A is the no action alternative, in which no ground disturbing activities are proposed. No thinning or prescribed burning would occur. This alternative responds to some issues and serves as a baseline for comparison to the action alternatives. There would be no change in ongoing management activities in the project area. Natural processes and occurrences would continue.

Alternative B: The original proposed action was developed by the ID team in response to the purpose and need after considering issues, private property ownership, fire risk, forest vegetation maps, silviculture examination information and several site visits. Alternative B is presented as analyzed in the EA, without the modifications made by this decision.

Specifically, Alternative B would include the following treatments:

- Thin 3,591 acres to a minimum spacing of 18 feet
- Reduce ladder fuels on 2,062 acres
- Treat mistletoe infestation on 38 acres
- Authorize green firewood sales on 75 acres
- Complete prescribed burning by hand piling and burning 2,505 acres and machine piling and burning 805 acres
- Broadcast burning 2,504 acres
- Decommission approximately 14 miles of road

Alternative C: This alternative was developed to respond to the issue of water quality. It was developed to treat areas of high risk of severe wildfire impacts and high erosion hazard.

Specifically, Alternative C would include the following treatments:

- Thin 1,992 acres to a minimum spacing of 18 feet
- Reduce ladder fuels on 1,986 acres
- Treat mistletoe infestation on 38 acres
- Authorize green firewood sales on 5 acres
- Complete prescribed burning by hand piling and burning 1,947 acres and machine piling and burning 447 acres.
- Broadcast burning 1,590 acres. Only backing fires will be allowed in filter strips next to streams
- Decommission approximately 9 miles of road

Alternative D: This alternative was developed to respond to issues pertaining to wildfire risk in the wildland-urban interface, while emphasizing management of lynx and designated old growth. Specifically, under Alternative D:

- Thin 1,047 acres by removing trees between 7 to 20 inches dbh to a minimum spacing of 18 feet
- Reduce ladder fuels on 1,452 acres
- Authorize green firewood sales on 70 acres
- Complete prescribed burning by hand piling and burning 1,040 acres and machine piling and burning 105 acres.
- Broadcast burning 1,676 acres
- Decommission approximately 6 miles of road

VI. RATIONALE FOR THE DECISION

My decision is based upon three principal criteria:

- **Consistency with Forest Plan goals, objectives, standards and guidelines.** The Forest Plan, and the process used to develop it, represents agreements on the management and uses of the Salmon National Forest among a wide variety of publics, agencies, American Indian tribes, organizations and individuals. It is a negotiated understanding with the public. I view the achievement of the desired conditions described by the Forest Plan for this area as a decision goal.
- **Relationship to environmental issues and public comments.** Organizations and the general public submitted comments that provided insight on the issues associated with this project. As a result, I took a hard look at the issues and how they were addressed by each alternative. Public and organization comments helped me identify a reasonable range of alternatives and design criteria requirements. Overall, comments on the proposed action and 30-day comment period provided me the necessary framework on which to base my decision. Appendix H to the EA provides a response to comments received during the 30-day comment period. The appeals provided specific issues that needed to be analyzed in further depth and considered in this decision.
- **Compatibility with other agency and Indian Tribe goals.** This was another important factor that drove my decision-making process. Coordination and communication with FWS, NMFS, SHPO, Lemhi County, Shoshone-Bannock Tribe and Nez Perce Tribe were considered in making my decision.

Consistency with Forest Plan Goal, Objectives, Standards and Guidelines

I have evaluated the alternatives considered and compared them to Forest Plan goals, objectives, and standards and guidelines for the GUIFR Decision Area. Several considerations pertaining to Forest Plan consistency are reflected in my decision. My decision for the activities listed below is supported by the following Forest Plan references and narrative discussions:

- **Thinning:** Forest-wide management goals are to maintain adequate structural diversity of vegetation (Forest Plan, page IV-1) and improve growth, health and vigor of timber stands through silviculture treatments (Forest Plan, page IV-2). Alternative B is designed to complete thinning from below to enhance stand vigor (EA, page 2-3). MA 3A direction is to manage forest cover types to perpetuate tree cover and provide healthy stands (Forest Plan, page IV-108). The EA displays that Alternative B as modified will move towards a more open forest condition (EA, page 3-25) that is consistent with the forest health baseline for the area. Desired future conditions for the project area, for both the wildland urban interface and the general forested areas, define objectives for old forest single story stands and open canopies. Uniform Forest management prescription 5A standards and guidelines call for thinning seedling-sapling stands where age and crown conditions indicate a need, to improve stand vigor and reduce insect and disease hazard (Forest Plan, page IV-116 and IV-122). Implementing Alternative B, as modified, will thin 2,886 acres to meet Forest Plan direction.

- **Prescribed burning:** Forest-wide management goals are to use prescribed fire to treat hazardous fuels conditions and to create a diversified Forest condition (Forest Plan, page IV-3). Forest-wide direction is to use prescribed fire to accomplish resource management objectives, such as reducing fuel load buildup (Forest Plan, page IV-71). Forest management objectives are to complete approximately 4,000 acres of fuel treatments by prescribed burning or other treatment annually (Forest Plan, page IV-83). Alternative B as modified will complete 2,268 acres of broadcast burning and 2,829 acres of pile burning. These treatments will reduce hazardous fuels condition (EA, page 3-11), consistent with Forest Plan direction.
- **Firewood sales:** Forest-wide direction calls for commercial sale of forest products to be made in a variety of sizes and species mix in order to provide a wide range of timber purchaser opportunities (Forest Plan, page IV-31). Timber sales should be designed to encourage utilization and enhance the availability of firewood (Forest Plan, page IV-32). Alternative B, as modified, will provide 49 acres of green firewood sales as well as increased dead and down firewood opportunities post-treatment. It will also provide 12,820 CCF of timber for commercial sale.
- **Reduce insect and disease potential:** The desired future condition for the Forest is improved timber stand conditions resulting from the application of coordinated forest insect and disease management strategies (Forest Plan, page IV-90). Uniform Forest management prescription 5A standards and guidelines direct that young dense stands of ponderosa pines be thinned to reduce the risk from bark beetle (Forest Plan, page IV-123). Alternative B, as modified, will thin forested stands, reduce stocking levels, improve tree vigor and thus increase the ability of trees to withstand insect and disease attacks (EA, page 3-26).

Relationship to Environmental Issues and Public Comments

One of the reasons I chose to implement Alternative B, as modified, is that it represents a reasonable compromise among the competing issues and public comments. Initial public involvement began in 2001 when a series of public meetings were held in Gibbonsville, North Fork and Salmon. The legal notice announcing the start of project analysis was published in the *Recorder Herald*, Salmon Idaho in November 2001. Scoping letters were mailed to all known interested individuals, organizations and public agencies asking for comments on the proposed action. The proposal was also listed in the Forests' Quarterly Schedule of Proposed Actions beginning with the Winter 2001 edition.

The Forest received 38 responses as a result of the scoping process. Three major issues (*hazardous fuels, forest health and water quality*) were identified from the public responses, agency input and field reviews by the ID team. Nine other key issues were also determined: *soil productivity, forest products, air quality, visual quality, Inventoried Roadless Areas (IRA), noxious weeds, fish/wildlife/plants, designated old growth and big game winter range*. All action alternatives analyzed within the decision area were tied to these issues.

The following summary describes how the selected alternative responds to the major issues described in the EA:

- *Concern was expressed that hazardous fuels needed to be reduced to protect private property, provide better safety for firefighters and the public and reduce the potential for large destructive fires.* Alternative B, as modified, will reduce down woody material, ladder fuels and potential fire behavior. Discussion of effects on pages 3-8 to 3-11 in the EA document that Alternative B will provide the greatest reduction in crown fire potential and resistance to control and provide for improved direct fire attack opportunities. For this reason I chose to proceed with Alternative B, as modified, which treats the most acreage and thus creates the greatest protection of private property and opportunities for firefighters to establish a defensible stand. The establishment of shaded fuel breaks, thinning, and reduction in fuels best addresses the concern about reducing hazardous fuels. Alternative B provides the greatest level of safe areas for firefighters within the interface (EA, page 3-11).
- *Concern was expressed about the need to protect large ponderosa pines and Douglas-fir trees, both from fire and from insects and disease.* Alternative B was specifically designed to address this concern. Under Alternative B, as modified, crown torching and crown fires will be reduced for the next 20 to 30 years because surface fuel loadings are decreased, canopy base height is increased and the canopy bulk density is decreased. Low severity prescribed fire will reduce the accumulation of duff, forest floor litter and bark flake accumulations, logs and branches, and thus reduce the potential damage to large diameter trees. Thinning will reduce tree stocking density and increase tree vigor. Effects between the action alternatives are similar, with the differences being in the acres treated. I selected Alternative B because it best protects the large trees by thinning, burning and reducing insect and disease potential (EA, page 3-23).
- *Some people felt that the water quality could be impacted.* Alternative C was developed to address this issue. Areas that had high and moderate erosion hazard and high risk of severe wildfire impacts to soil and water resources were proposed for treatment. As part of my decision to modify Alternative B, I have decided to add units from Alternative C that have a combination of high soil erosion hazard, heavy fuel build-up and stands with a multi-layer canopy. The analysis shows that Alternative B as modified will not change watershed risk ratings (EA, page 3-33) and that the risk of sediment delivery to streams will be reduced (EA, page 3-36). Water quality will not be significantly impacted (EA, page 3-37).

During the 30-day public comment period on the GUIFR EA, eight comments were received (EA, Appendix H). These comments revolved around monitoring, historic range of variability, thinning, burning, roads, aquatic habitat, wildlife, old growth, soils and weeds. Based on these comments, I made modifications to Alternative B as previously discussed.

During the appeal period on the September GUIFR DN, one appeal was received. This appeal revolved around impacts to unroaded areas and MIS. Additional analysis was

completed. Based on the specialist's reports for Roadless Areas, Unroaded Areas and MIS, I have decided that Alternative B, as modified, will adequately protect unroaded areas and MIS.

The foundation for my decision is based on three factors of public comment and environmental issues: One is that treatment of hazardous fuel in the project area is critical to protecting life and property. Secondly, the substantially high number of trees per acre is creating an increased risk of large high severity wildfires. Third, there is a need to protect lynx habitat, old growth, and key elk winter range. Based on this rationale and analysis in the EA, BE, BA and project file, I have determined that Alternative B, as modified, best addresses these major issues and concerns while addressing the purpose and need for action.

Compatibility with Other Agency and American Indian Tribe Goals

As the National Fire Plan provides direction to reduce future fire risk, it includes a collaborative approach for reducing wildland fire risks to communities and the environment and outlines a comprehensive approach to managing hazardous fuels on Federal and adjacent private lands. GUIFR was developed in conjunction with Lemhi County to meet the goals of the National Fire Plan and the comprehensive strategy (EA, page 1-11). The Forest has been working with Lemhi County fuels reduction efforts on private land in Gibbonsville and Sheep Creek where private land owners have reduced crown, ladder and ground fuels in forested areas surrounding private homes adjacent to treatment units proposed in this project. Lemhi County Commissioners are supportive of the selected alternative.

Prior to public scoping, the FWS, NMFS, SHPO, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Nez Perce Tribe and Shoshone-Bannock Tribe were contacted concerning the project. BAs were prepared and consultation requirements with the FWS and NMFS were met. FWS and NMFS have concurred with the selected alternative. SHPO has entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Forest regarding the management of cultural and historic resources in the project area. Tribal governments from the Shoshone-Bannock and Nez Perce Tribes were invited to sign and concur with the MOA. No specific comments on the GUIFR were received from the Tribes.

Summary of Rationale

I decided to implement Alternative B, as modified, because it best achieves the purpose and need while addressing some of the major issues and concerns. It will improve the ability of firefighters to safely manage future wildfire and reduce the risk involved in suppression actions by modifying vegetation and fuel conditions. It protects the urban interface, by reducing the risk of high intensity wildfire and decreasing the probability that a wildland fire will develop into a crown fire. It reduces the risk of catastrophic fires in the remaining large ponderosa pine stands. I have determined that it provides the best balance of resource management while utilizing the most economical methods to protect resource values. Alternative B, as modified, is consistent with the Forest Plan and helps to achieve the desired future condition for the area.

My rationale for making the modifications to Alternative B are as follows: Some areas will not be treated to assure there are no negative impacts to suitable lynx habitat. While the decision to leave ladder fuels available to carry ground fire into the crowns can potentially cause tree torching and pose a safety hazard to firefighters, this modification was necessary to meet the lynx conservation assessment and strategy. In response to public comment on the EA, I also decided to not treat some units to assure that designated old growth characteristics are maintained. Also based on public comment and specialists' input, I modified some treatments to assure there is adequate thermal cover in key elk winter range. These changes also assure consistency with the Forest Plan. Because of the concern regarding water quality, I've added two units for treatment proposed in Alternative C that have high erosion potential with severe wildfire.

My rationale for not selecting Alternative A is that without some kind of management activity, hazardous fuels and ladder fuels would continue to accumulate, making stands susceptible to crown fires (EA, page 3-6). Alternative A also does nothing to reduce the potential for insects and disease. In addition, this alternative does not contribute to the goals and objectives of the National Fire Plan. Alternative A would not help meet the purpose and need of the GUIFR project or Forest Plan direction for managing forest cover types to perpetuate tree cover and provide healthy stands. While Alternative C treats areas that are highly susceptible to erosion and high severity fire, it does not adequately address the wildland/urban interface issue. For this reason, I did not select it. Units from Alternative C that reduce the potential for detrimental soil disturbance, erosion and sediment delivery in the event of a wildfire were added to the selected alternative. Alternative D was not selected because it does not adequately protect the large ponderosa pine stands and thus did not fully meet the purpose and need. Alternatives C and D do not provide the same reduction in ladder fuels, down woody materials, crown fire potential, or surface fire behavior that Alternative B does.

VII. Finding Of No Significant Impact

My review of the analysis prepared by the ID Team indicates Alternative B, as modified, responds to public concerns and is consistent with management direction in the Forest Plan. Provisions of 40 CFR 1508.27(b) indicate project significance must be judged in terms of the project context and intensity. I have determined it is not necessary to prepare an environmental impact statement for this project. My rationale includes:

Context

The effects of the proposed project are localized with implications for only the immediate area. Cumulative effects of past management, combined with the current proposal, and reasonably foreseeable future actions for each resource are displayed in the EA (Appendix D). These effects were considered in my determination. The selected alternative is consistent with the management direction and standards and guidelines outlined in the Forest Plan. Therefore, regionally and nationally GUIFR is not significant.

Intensity

- *Consideration of both beneficial and adverse impacts:* I considered beneficial and adverse impacts associated with the alternatives as presented in the EA. The overall impact of the selected alternative will have a minor beneficial effect, with no significant adverse impacts. Impacts from the selected alternative are not unique to this project. Previous projects involving similar activities have had non-significant effects. Therefore, I determined that the specific and cumulative effects of the selected alternative are not significant.
- *Consideration of the effects on public health and safety:* This alternative will not significantly affect public health and safety. Thinning and burning is a common activity within this area of Idaho and local residents and seasonal visitors are accustomed to seeing these types of activities. Smoke generated from burn treatments will be managed through the burn plan prescriptions to meet National and State air quality standards for public health. This project does not involve national defense or security.
- *Consideration of the unique characteristics of the geographic area:* The selected alternative will not affect any unique areas, historic features, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas.

There will be no measurable effects to the characteristics of the Anderson Mountain Roadless Area (EA, pages 3-54 to 3-55). The only activity proposed in the IRA is mechanical treatment by hand on 8 acres. No road construction will occur. Eight acres is less than one-quarter of one percent of the IRA. There is no measurable effect of this action on the nine roadless characteristics or the six wilderness characteristics. There are no measurable effects to unroaded areas.

Based on this information, I conclude Alternative B, as modified, will have no adverse effects on unique resources.

- *The degree to which the effects on the quality of human environment are likely to be highly controversial:* All actions to be implemented are similar in type and intensity to activities that have occurred in the recent past. Based upon my past experience on similar projects, I do not expect the effects of these actions on the quality of the human environment to be highly controversial. Although I anticipate this decision will not be acceptable to all, there is general public support for the selected activities. Therefore, I have determined that the effects as displayed in the EA and supporting documentation in the project file are not likely to be highly controversial.
- *The degree to which effects are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks:* The selected alternative is similar to many past actions across the Forest and region, and its effects are reasonably expected to be similar. The thinning and burning activities involve common silviculture practices and contractual requirements that have been used many times on similar sites. Based upon my knowledge of past actions

and professional and technical knowledge and experience, I am confident that we understand the effects of these activities on the human environment. There are no unique or unusual characteristics about the area or selected alternative that would indicate an unknown risk to the human environment.

- *The degree to which this action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about future considerations:* The selected alternative is site specific to the GUIFR project area and consistent with the Forest Plan. Therefore, this is not a decision in principle about future considerations and is not likely to establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects.
- *Consideration of the action in relation to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulative significant effects:* Cumulative effects analysis by resource area was conducted in the EA (pages 1-15 to 1-16 and Appendix D). No significant effects were identified as a result of this analysis. Cumulative effects of the selected alternative and other past, ongoing and reasonably foreseeable activities are not expected to be significant due to protective measures developed in the project design features and application of Forest wide standards and guidelines. I have therefore determined that there are no significant cumulative effects associated with this project.
- *The degree to which the action may affect listed or eligible historic places:* This project meets federal, state and local laws for protection of historic places (GUIFR project record). The MOA with SHPO and the Tribes provides mitigation measures such that the action will have no significant adverse effect on properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources.
- *The degree to which the action may affect an endangered species or their habitat:* BAs were prepared for the GUIFR project area and are hereby incorporated into this decision document by reference. The BAs determined that the proposed activities will have “no effect” on Canada lynx; will not jeopardize the continued existence of the nonessential experimental population of gray wolf; are not likely to adversely affect bald eagle, bull trout, Snake River spring/summer chinook and Snake River Basin steelhead or destroy or modify proposed or designated critical habitat. On September 3, 2003, NOAA Fisheries concurred with this determination. On September 9, 2003, FWS also concurred.

Federally listed threatened and endangered plants are not expected to occur within the project area (GUIFR project record). If any federally proposed or listed animal or plant species are found at a later date or, if any new information relevant to potential effects of the project on these species becomes available, then the project would be stopped and the Section 7 consultation process, as per the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, would be initiated. Due to the above findings and conclusions, I do not believe that Alternative B, as modified, would adversely affect endangered or threatened species or their habitat.

- *Whether the proposed action threatens a violation of Federal, State, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment:* Applicable laws and regulations were considered in the EA and project design. The action is consistent with the Forest Plan and meets NEPA disclosure requirements.

VIII. FINDINGS REQUIRED BY LAW, REGULATION, AND AGENCY POLICY

Numerous laws, regulations and agency directives require that my decision be consistent with their provisions. The following summarizes findings required by major environmental laws:

National Forest Management Act (16 USC 1600 et seq.)

NFMA and accompanying regulations require that several specific findings be documented at the project level. These are:

- *Consistency With Forest Plan (16 USC 1604(i)):* The EA discussed the Forest Plan and MA goals and objectives applicable to the GUIFR decision area (EA, page 1-9). Based upon my Forest Plan references and discussion in Section VI, pages 8 - 9 of this document, I find the actions and activities described in the selected alternative are consistent with the Forest Plan. I have determined the actions are appropriate and needed to further the goals of affected MAs.
- *Suitability for Timber Production:* All acres proposed for treatment in Alternative B, as modified, have been identified as suitable for timber production. Land suitability was verified during stand inventory and is recorded in the FSVEG database located in the GUIFR project file.
- *Vegetative Manipulation:* All proposals that involve vegetative manipulation of tree cover for any purpose must comply with seven requirements found at 36 CFR 219.27(b). Based upon my review of the EA, BE, BAs and project file, I find that the vegetative treatments selected for implementation will meet the seven requirements discussed below.
 - 1) *Be best suited to the multiple-use goals stated in the Forest Plan:* Development of the project and subsequent analysis was completed in an integrated fashion utilizing an ID team making use of site-specific capability information to determine appropriate land uses within the framework of the Forest Plan. In addition, the purpose and need section in the EA, page 1-9, clearly made the link to the goals and objectives for the affected MAs.
 - 2) *Assures that technology and knowledge exists to adequately restock lands within 5 years after the final harvest:* No regeneration harvest treatments are proposed.

- 3) *Not to be chosen primarily because they will give the greatest dollar return:* The decision to implement Alternative B, as modified, is based on a variety of reasons discussed earlier in this decision, not solely on economics. Economic analysis on pages 3-46 to 3-48, in the EA showed that Alternative B would produce a present net value of \$1,619,290. Alternative B, as modified, would produce a present net value of \$1,341,730 (Forest Vegetation and Economics Specialist Report).
 - 4) *Be chosen after considering potential effects on residual trees and adjacent stands:* In selection of Alternative B, as modified, I considered the impacts of reducing the tree density against the need to reduce fuels, improve fire resistance, and provide old-growth, wildlife habitat and watershed benefits. I determined, based on the analysis disclosed in the EA, BA, BE, and project file, that Alternative B, as modified, provides the best balance of management practices to meet all resources values. Silviculture prescriptions provide for maintaining crown separation between the trees to limit the risk of crown fires and retain stand vigor. Designated old growth will be maintained (EA, page 3-106).
 - 5) *Be selected to avoid permanent impairment of site productivity and to ensure conservation of soil and water resources:* By adhering to Forest wide standards and guidelines, and site specific design criteria, Alternative B, as modified, will avoid impairment of site productivity and ensure conservation of soil and water resources. This determination is supported by the disclosures in the EA, pages 3-29 to 3-38 and 3-42 to 3-44.
 - 6) *Be selected to provide the desired effects on water quality and quantity, wildlife, regeneration of desired tree species, forage production, recreation uses, aesthetic values, and other resource yields:* All treatment units were designed to maintain the ecological function of riparian types, minimize ground disturbance, and implement buffers to riparian areas. In addition, Alternative B, as modified, includes 14.8 miles of road decommissioning to benefit soil and water resources. Habitats and populations of MIS species will be maintained. Recreational use will be not be affected by this project (EA, page 1-17). The project will not have direct effects on visual quality and will meet visual quality objectives (EA, page 3-52). Forest Plan standards and guidelines are designed to provide the desired effects of management practices on other resource values.
 - 7) *Be practical in terms of transportation and harvesting requirements and total costs of preparation, logging and administration:* Transportation design selected for implementation under Alternative B, as modified, will utilize the lowest level of maintenance required to meet project needs and protect the soil and water resources (GUIFR Roads Analysis and EA, page 3-35). No new roads will be constructed. Economic analysis conducted in the EA estimated the costs of treatment at \$315 per acre.
- *Sensitive Species:* Federal law and direction applicable to sensitive species include NFMA and the Forest Service Manual (2670). In making my decision, I have

reviewed the analysis and projected effects on all sensitive plant and animal species listed as possibly occurring on the Salmon National Forest (EA, pages 3-90 and BE). I concur with the findings documented for these species in the BE, summarized here: individuals of the following Regional Forester's Sensitive animals are expected to be impacted: *boreal owl*, *Columbia spotted frog*, *flamulated owl*, *fisher*, *great gray owl*, *harlequin duck*, *northern goshawk*, *peregrine falcon*, *spotted bat*, *three-toed woodpecker*, *Townsend's big-eared bat* and *wolverine*. Alternative B, as modified, is not expected to cause a trend toward federal listing of any of these animals, nor is this alternative expected to affect population viability of any of these animals (EA, page 3-103). The BE determined that the project will have no impact on the sensitive fish species, *westslope cutthroat trout*, or their habitat and will not contribute to a trend towards Federal listing or cause a loss of viability to the population or species (GUIFR BE).

The project area contains potential habitat for two sensitive plant species, *Lemhi penstemon* and *flexible collomia*. Alternative B, as modified, may impact these sensitive plants but is not expected to cause a trend toward federal listing of these plants or their habitat (GUIFR project records) or affect population viability.

Clean Water Act and State Water Quality Standards

The integrity of the decision area's water and riparian features will be maintained as a result of the application of general Forest Plan standard and guidelines (Forest Plan, pages IV-43 to IV-46), Regional standards and BMPs as well as site specific protective design criteria (EA, page 2-8 to 2-10). The probability of sediment delivery will be reduced from 57 to 10 percent. Increased sediment delivery associated with road use will not be measurable. Watershed risk ratings will not change (EA, pages 3-29 to 3-37). Road decommissioning will reduce road densities in subwatersheds where high road densities are contributing to the risk of cumulative watershed effects and reduce surface erosion and risks of sediment delivery.

There are no 303(d) water quality limited stream segments or water bodies in the project area. The analysis also indicates that implementation of Alternative B, as modified, will not produce appreciable effects on water quality or soil productivity.

Endangered Species Act (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

As required by the Endangered Species Act (ESA), BAs were prepared addressing the potential impacts to threatened and endangered species utilizing the project area. The analysis concluded that Alternative B, as modified, would not jeopardize the continued existence of the nonessential experimental population of wolves and any effects would be negligible; effects to bald eagle would be discountable; there would be no effect to Canada lynx; and the project is not likely to adversely affect Snake River spring/summer chinook, Snake River Basin steelhead, bull trout and their spawning and rearing habitat and is not likely to destroy or modify designated or proposed critical habitat. No federally listed threatened and endangered plants are expected to occur in the project area. The proposed

activities are consistent with all requirements of the Lynx Conservation Assessment and Strategy.

National Historic Preservation Act

I have consulted with SHPO pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14 implementing section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. All sites will be avoided and protected following the standards set forth under the guidelines of the MOA between the Forest and SHPO. The Forest will complete cultural resource inventories, evaluate historic significance and mitigate any potential project impacts through avoidance consistent with the MOA between Salmon-Challis Forest and SHPO. SHPO has agreed that the Forest may use a phased process to conduct identification and evaluation of historic properties. In addition the Forest has consulted with the Shoshone-Bannock and Nez Perce Tribes to determine if the project area contains properties of religious and cultural significance and has invited each Tribe to sign the MOA as concurring parties. Based upon analysis in the GUIFR project record and implementation of the MOA, I determined that there are no direct, indirect, or cumulative effects to heritage resources from implementation of Alternative B, as modified.

Compliance with Other Laws, Regulations and Policies

I have considered the effects of this project on low income and minority populations and concluded that this project is consistent with the intent of the Environmental Justice Act of 1994, (EO 12898). This determination is supported in the EA (EA, pages 3-47 to 3-48). The local community was notified of this project through the public participation process. This project was designed to contribute to the economic well being of regional and local communities by providing firewood and timber opportunities and funds for thinning, piling and burning.

IX. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Notice of the propose action was published in the *Recorder Herald*, Salmon, Idaho, on July 22, 2004. The public was invited to provide substantive comments on the proposed action within 30 days from the time of the notice. The proposed action was mailed to 54 individuals or organizations. The proposed action was posted on the Salmon-Challis National Forest website under the Schedule of Proposed Actions.

Comments were received from the Ecology Center, Alliance for the Wild Rockies, and the Idaho Sporting Congress.

Previous public involvement is identified in the Environmental Assessment on pages 1-11 through 1-12.

X. RIGHT TO APPEAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

This decision is subject to administrative reviews (appeal) pursuant to 36 CFR Part 215. Individuals or organizations who submitted substantive comments during the comment period specified at 215.6 may appeal this decision. The Notice of Appeal must be in writing, meet the appeal content requirements at 215.14 and be filed with the Appeal Deciding Officer:

Forest Supervisor
Salmon-Challis National Forest
50 Hwy 93 South
Salmon, ID 83467

The Notice of Appeal, including attachments, must be filed (regular mail, fax, email) with the Appeal Deciding Officer at the correct location within 45 calendar days of publication of notice in the *Recorder Herald*, Salmon, Idaho. The publication date in the newspaper of record is the exclusive means for calculating the time of appeal. Those wishing to appeal this decision should not rely upon dates or timeframe information provided by any other source.

Appeals submitted electronically, including attachments, must be in an electronic format compatible with Microsoft Word and sent to: appeals-intermtn-regional-office@fs.fed.us.

Hand delivered appeals will be accepted at the Salmon-Challis National Forest Office during normal business hours (7:45 am to 4:30 pm) Monday through Friday, excluding holidays.

Implementation of decisions subject to appeal pursuant to 30 CFR part 215, may occur on, but not before 5 business days from the close of the appeal filing period.

/s/ Terry Hershey

Terry Hershey
Acting District Ranger

Date: **December 8, 2004**

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation or marital or familial status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs). Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact the USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

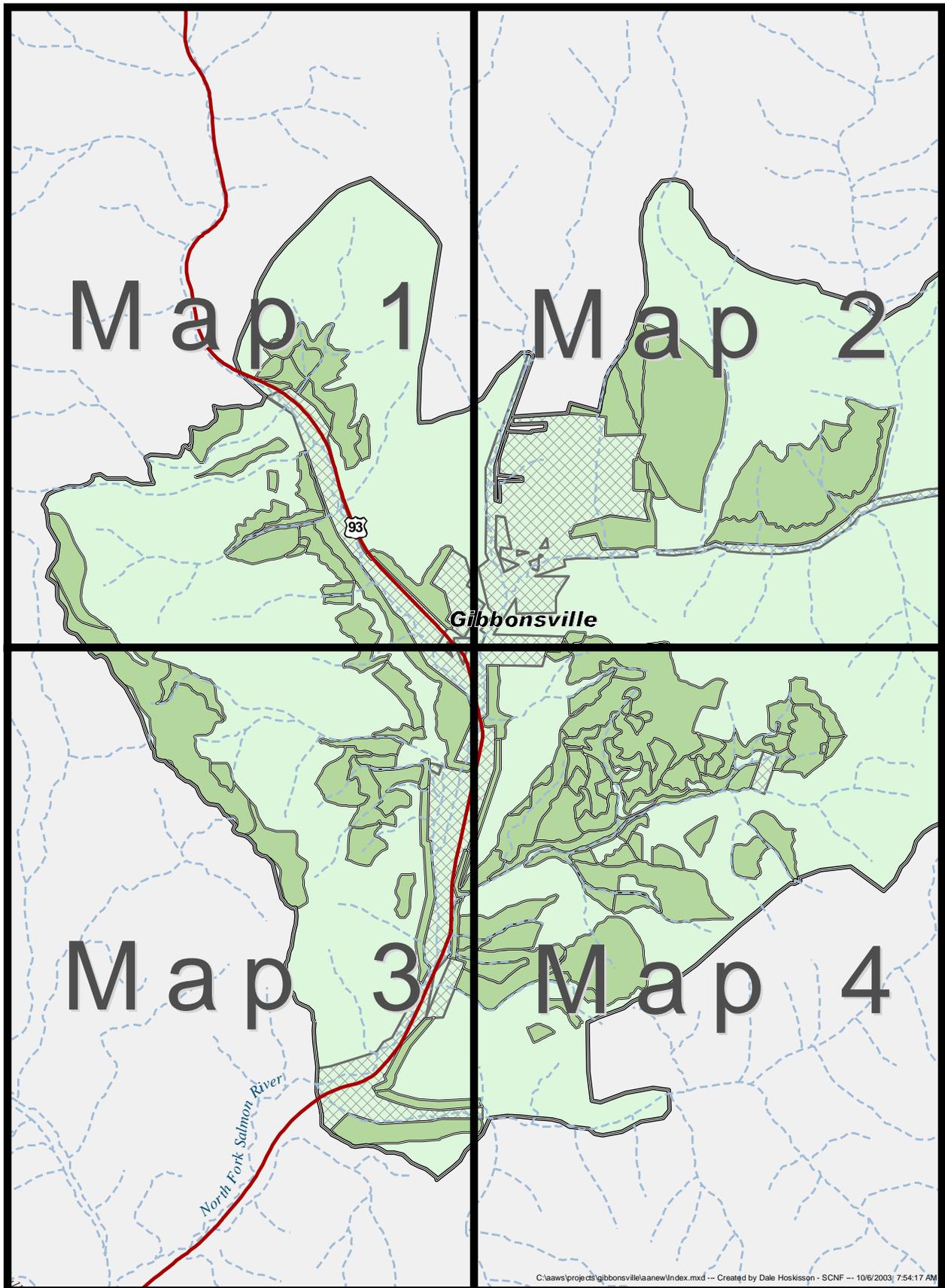
To file a complaint of discrimination, write the USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 326-W, Whitten Building, 1400 Independence Ave, S.W., Washington D.C. 20250, or call (800) 720-5964 (Voice and TDD). USDA is an equal employment opportunity provider and employer.

Selected Alternative

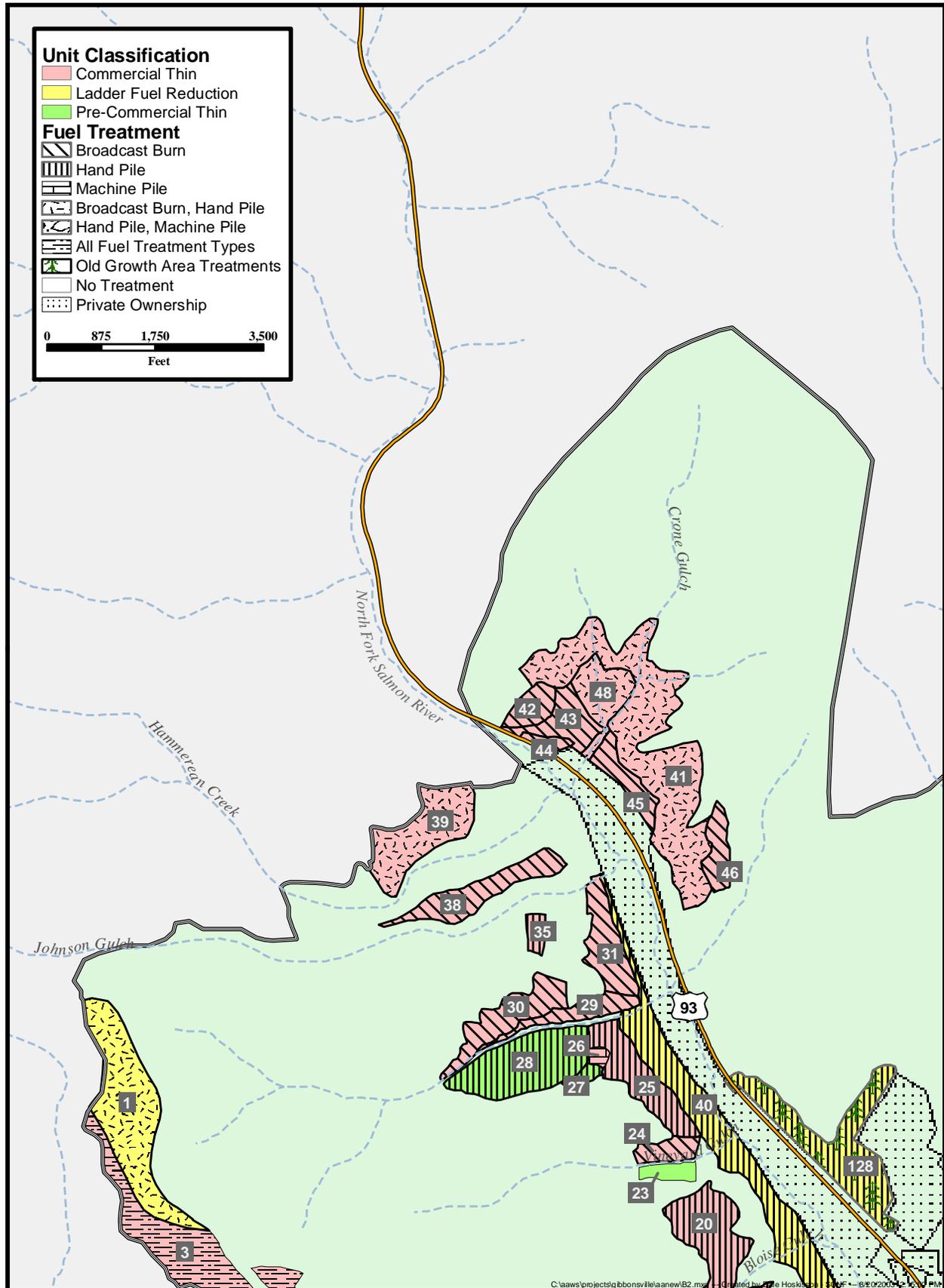
Maps and Spreadsheet

Gibbonsville Wildland Urban Interface Fuels Reduction Project
Decision Notice/FONSI

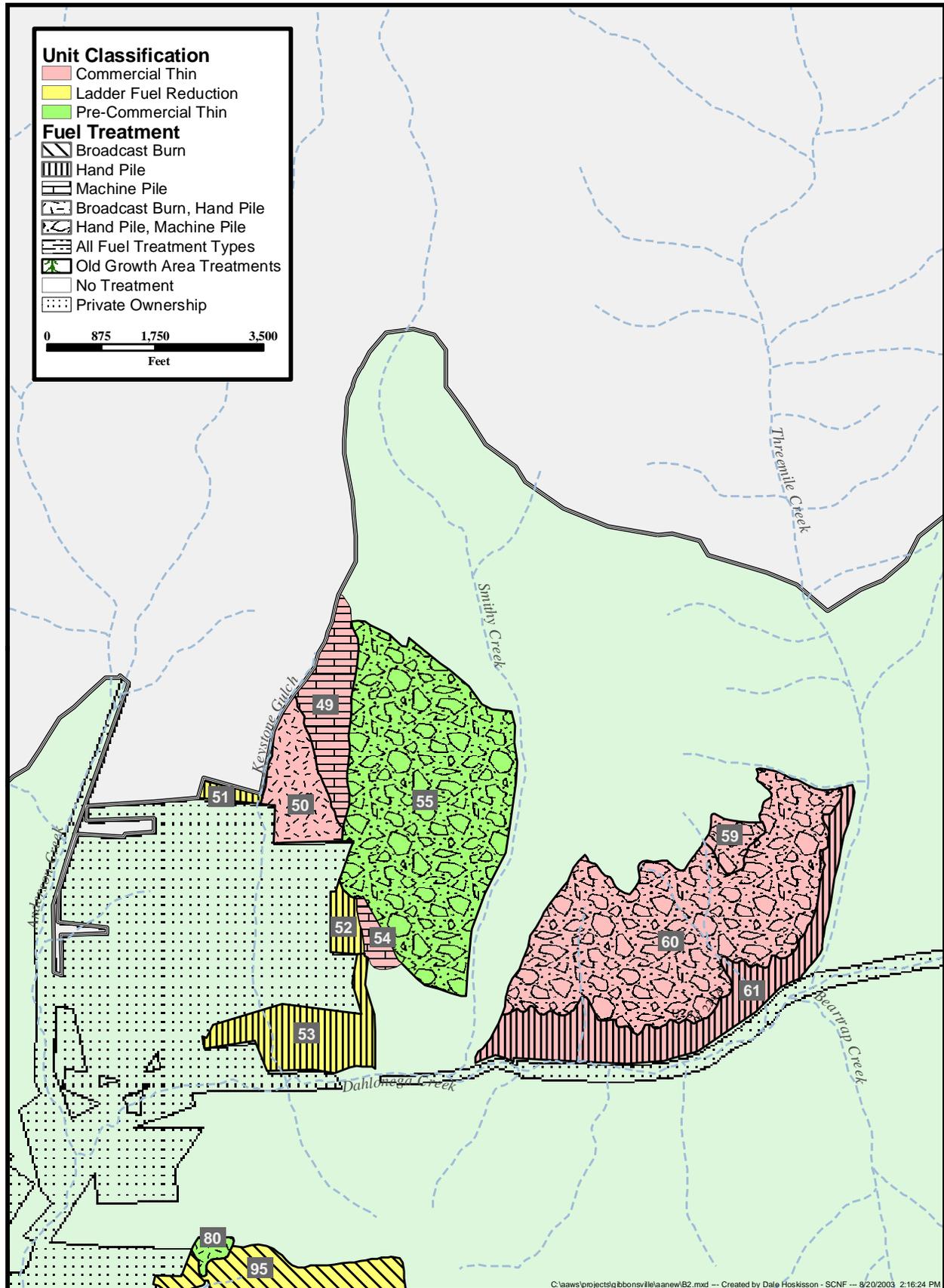
Selected Alternative - Index Map - Treatments



Selected Alternative - Map 1

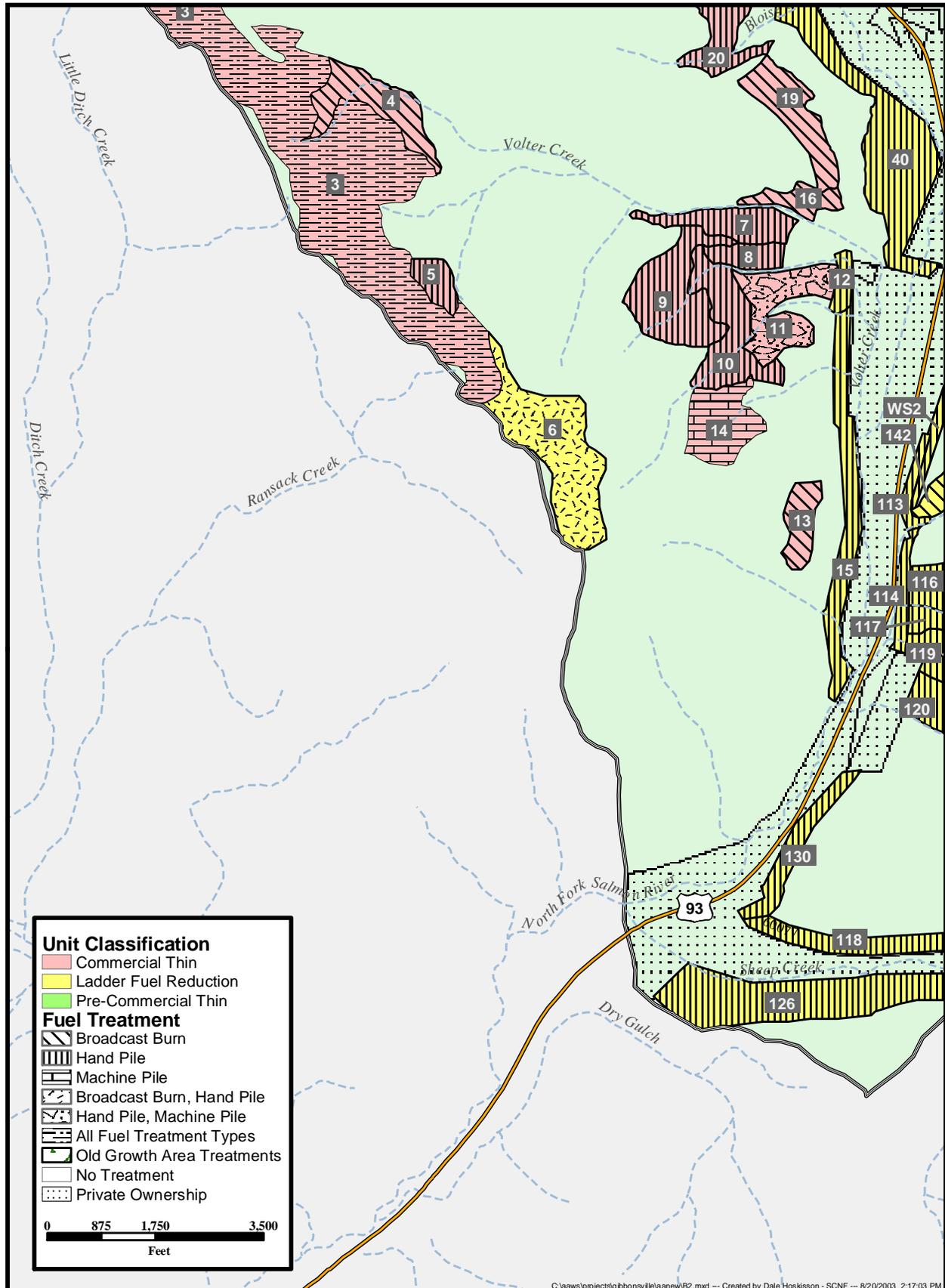


Selected Alternative - Map 2



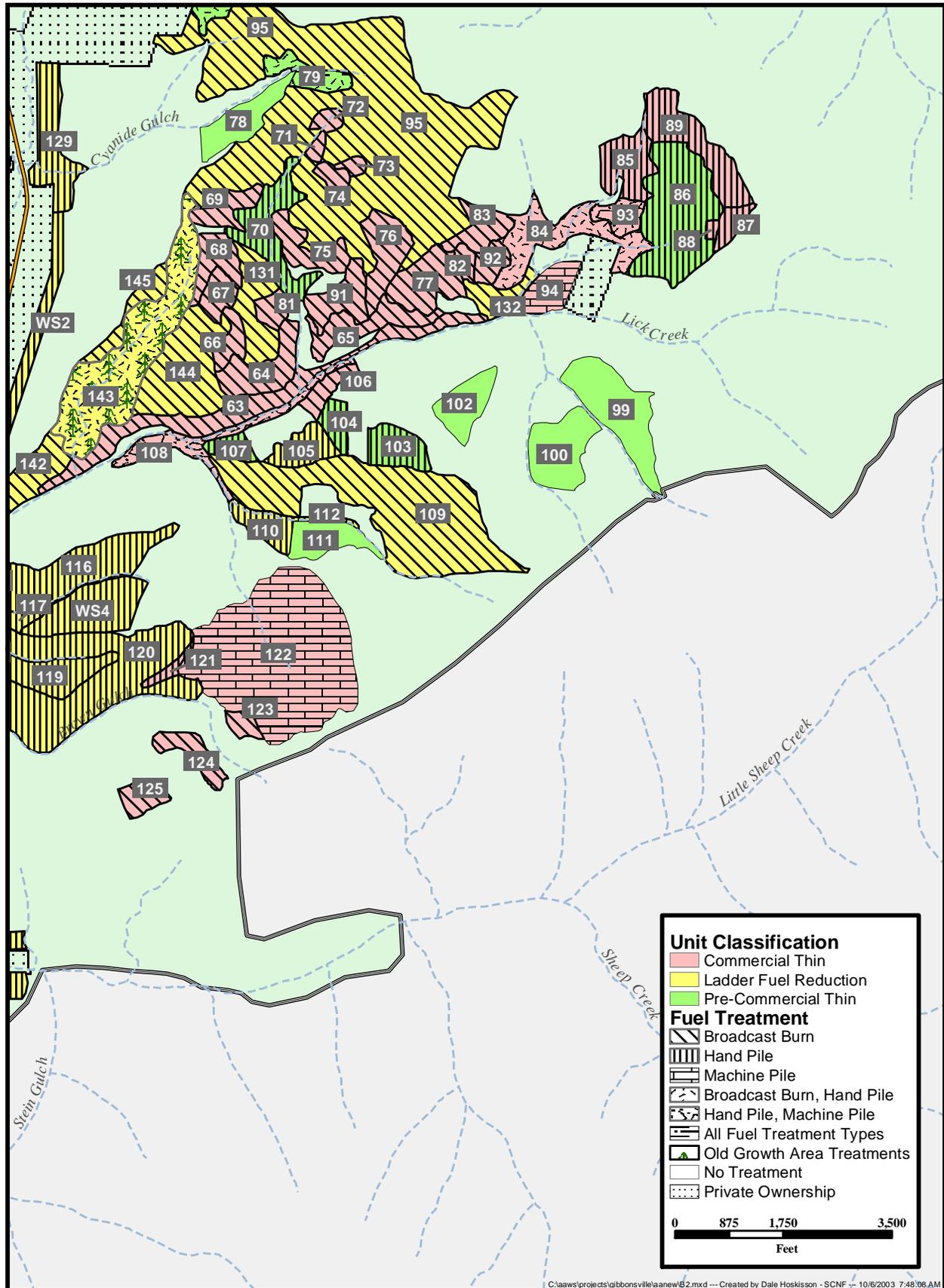
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Selected Alternative - Map 3



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Selected Alternative - Map 4



Selected Alternative

Area	Acres Total	RHCA	Tree Species	Habitat Type	Mech. System	Treatment Method (Acre)	Removal Volume/acre (ccf)	Handpile & Burn (Acre)	Machine Pile and Burn (Acre)	Broadcast Burn (Acre)	Green Fuelwood (Acre)	Fuel Model		Existing Down Woody Material Prior to Treatment (Tons/Acre)	Down Material Remaining After Treatment (Tons/Acre)	Flame Length (Feet)	Comments
												Model Number	Acres				
1	95		PP/DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		40		95		2	13	9 e	4 to 15	6	Shaded fuelbreak. Thin trees less than 8" dbh to 18 foot spacing. Remove conifers from pockets of aspen. No Treatment east of ridge. Unit is now approximately 21 acres
										8	60	1					
										10	22	4.8					
3	5	RHCA	PP/DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Hand	Ladder				5		9	5	15 e	4 to 15	2.6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.
	349		PP/DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	6	100	100	349	30	1	9	15 e	4 to 15	4	Shaded fuelbreak. Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
											2	20	6				
												5	3			4	
												8	207			1	
												9	110			2.6	
4	8	RHCA	PP/DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Hand	Ladder				8		9	8	15 e	4 to 15	2.6	Remove ladder fuels to 8" dbh with min. space 18 foot. 1 treatment.
	32		PP/DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	6			32		8	15	15 e	4 to 15	1	Shaded fuelbreak. Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
											9	11	2.6				
												2	5			6	
5	14		PP/DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	4	14			8	9	15 e	4 to 15	1	Shaded fuelbreak. Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.	
6	83		PP/DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		83		83		2	5	8 e	4 to 15	6	Shaded fuelbreak. Thin trees less than 8" dbh to 18 foot spacing. Remove conifers from pockets of aspen.
											8	43	1				
												9	34			2.6	
												10	6			4.8	
7	4	RHCA	PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Hand	Ladder				4		9	4	41 e	4 to 15	2.6	Thin from below trees less than 8" dbh up to 18 foot space.
	25		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	4	25		25		8	10	41 e	4 to 15	1	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
											9	15	2.6				
8	14		PP/DF	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	4	14				2	14	41	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
9	57		PP/DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	6	57				2	5	41 e	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
											8	44	1				
												9	8			2.6	
10	48		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	4	48				2	23	41 e	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80. No treatment in southern portion of unit.
											8	25	1				
11	44		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	4	14	30			8	22	41 e	4 to 15	1	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
											9	22	2.6				
12	8		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		8				8	3	11 e	1 to 4	1	Remove ladder fuels. 1-3 treatments to avoid excessive fuel accumulation at 1 time.
												9	5			2.6	
												1	5			4	
13	19		PP/DF	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	4			19		2	10	11 e	1 to 4	6	Chainsaw fell ladder fuels and pull away from leave trees.
											9	4	2.6				
												1	2			4	
14	38		PP/DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	6		38			8	36	11 e	4 to 15	1	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
											1	10	4				
												2	26			6	
15	50		PP/DF	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		50				5	3	11 e	1 to 4	4	Remove ladder fuels. 1-3 treatments to avoid excessive fuel accumulation at 1 time.
												9	11			2.6	
16	2	RHCA	PP/DF	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Hand	Ladder				2		2	2	13 e	4 to 15	6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.
	12		PP/DF	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	4			12		2	12	13 e	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.

Selected Alternative

Silvicultural and Burn Prescription

Area	Acres Total	RHCA	Tree Species	Habitat Type	Mech. System	Treatment Method (Acre)	Removal Volume/acre (ccf)	Handpile & Burn (Acre)	Machine Pile and Burn (Acre)	Broadcast Burn (Acre)	Green Fuelwood (Acre)	Fuel Model		Existing Down Woody Material Prior to Treatment (Tons/Acre)	Down Material Remaining After Treatment (Tons/Acre)	Flame Length (Feet)	Comments
												Model Number	Acres				
19	37		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	6			37		1	6	9	4 to 15	4	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
												2	21			6	
												9	10			2.6	
20	5	RHCA	PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Hand	Ladder				5		9	5	13 e	4 to 15	2.6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.
	47		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	4	47		47		2	23	13 e	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
												8	24			1	
23	7		PP/DF	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Hand	Thin						8	4	13 e	4 to 15	1	Ponderosa pine plantation with DF/PP naturals. Thin to 18x18 ft.
												9	3			2.6	
												9	3			2.6	
24	3	RHCA	PP/DF	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Hand	Thin				3		9	3	19 e	4 to 15	2.6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.
	7		PP/DF	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	4			7		2	5	19 e	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
												8	2			1	
25	1	RHCA	PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Hand	Thin				1		9	1	19	4 to 15	2.6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.
	33		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	2	33				2	19	19	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80. Treat dwarf mistletoe diseased trees.
												8	14			1	
26	3		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	6		3			2	1	19 e	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
												8	2			1	
												8	2			1	
27	4		PP/DF	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		4				2	3	24 e	4 to 15	6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.
												8	1			1	
												2	1			6	
28	53		PP/DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Hand	Thin		20				2	1	24	4 to 15	6	Thin seedling/sapling stand to 18x18 feet.
												8	50			1	
												9	2			2.6	
29	6	RHCA	PP/DF	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Hand	Ladder				6		9	6	15 e	4 to 15	2.6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.
	10		PP/DF	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	3			10		9	10	15 e	4 to 15	2.6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
												9	4			2.6	
30	4	RHCA	PP/DF	Psme/Feid/Pipo	hand	Ladder				4		9	4	15 e	4 to 15	2.6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.
	26		PP/DF	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	5			26		2	10	15 e	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
												8	1			1	
9	15	2.6															
31	3	RHCA	PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Hand	Ladder				3		9	3	15	1 to 4	2.6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.
	24		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	6			24		2	6	15	1 to 4	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
												9	18			2.6	
35	5		PP/DF	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	3	5				8	3	15 e	4 to 15	1	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
												9	2			2.6	
												9	2			2.6	
38	30	RHCA	PP/DF	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	6			30		1	5	10 e	4 to 15	4	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
												2	4			6	
												8	7			1	
												8	7			1	
												9	14			2.6	

Selected Alternative

Area	Acres Total	RHCA	Tree Species	Habitat Type	Mech. System	Treatment Method (Acre)	Removal Volume/acre (ccf)	Handpile & Burn (Acre)	Machine Pile and Burn (Acre)	Broadcast Burn (Acre)	Green Fuelwood (Acre)	Fuel Model		Existing Down Woody Material Prior to Treatment (Tons/Acre)	Down Material Remaining After Treatment (Tons/Acre)	Flame Length (Feet)	Comments
												Model Number	Acres				
39	5	RHCA	PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Hand	Ladder				5		9	5	10 e	4 to 15	2.6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.
	40		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	8	40		40		2	34	10 e	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80. Treat dwarfmistletoe diseased trees. Remove slide in Rd #449 for access.
		8	2	1													
40	162		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		29			8	139	17	1 to 4	1	Remove ladder fuels. 1-3 treatments to avoid excessive fuel accumulation at 1 time.	
41	15	RHCA	PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Hand	Ladder				15		9	15	22	4 to 15	2.6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.
	125		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Skyline/Tractor	Thin	4	45		125	5	1	4	22	4 to 15	4	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80. See map for boundary changes
		2	17	6													
		8	84	1													
		9	20	2.6													
42	12		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	4		12		2	10	9	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.	
43	2	RHCA	PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Hand	Ladder				2		9	2	20	4 to 15	2.6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.
	18		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	6			18		2	7	20	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
		9	11	2.6													
44	2	RHCA	PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Hand	Ladder				2		2	2	12	1 to 4	6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.
	2		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Skyline	thin	6			2		2	2	12	1 to 4	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
45	1	RHCA	PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Hand	Ladder				1		9	1	12 e	1 to 4	2.6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.
	14		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	5			14	14	2	8	12 e	1 to 4	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
		8	4	1													
		9	2	2.6													
46	14		PP/DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	4		14		1	4	12 e	4 to 15	4	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.	
48	11	RHCA	PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		11		11		9	9	12	4 to 15	2.6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.
	13		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	2	13		13		2	1	12	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
		8	7	1													
49	60		DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	4		60		9	5	12 e	4 to 15	2.6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.	
1	3	4															
2	37	6															
8	8	1															
50	2	RHCA	DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Hand	Thin				2		9	2	12 e	1 to 4	2.6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.
	52		DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	8	27		52		2	1	12 e	1 to 4	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
		8	7	1													
51	7		DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		8			8	7	2	1 to 4	1	Remove ladder fuels. 1 to 3 treatments.	
52	15		DF/PP	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		15				8	11	7 e	1 to 4	1	Remove ladder fuels. 1 to 3 treatments.
		9	4	2.6													
		1	3	4													
53	72		DF/PP	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		72				2	17	9	1 to 4	6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 to 3 treatments.
		8	36	1													
		9	16	2.6													
		2	4	6													
54	12		DF/PP	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	2		12		8	1	7 e	4 to 15	1	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.	
		9	7	2.6													
		1	24	4													
55	361		PP/DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Hand	Thin		150	200			2	237	7	1 to 4	6	Precommercial thin seedling/sapling ponderosa pine plantation and natural regeneration to 18X18 feet.
		8	19	1													
		9	81	2.6													
		2	11	6													
59	17		PP/DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	8	10	7			8	6	7 e	4 to 15	1	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
		2	111	6													
60	346		PP/DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Tractor/Skyline	Thin	8	146	200			2	111	7	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
		8	111	1													
		9	124	2.6													

Selected Alternative

Silvicultural and Burn Prescription

Area	Acres Total	RHCA	Tree Species	Habitat Type	Mech. System	Treatment Method (Acre)	Removal Volume/acre (ccf)	Handpile & Burn (Acre)	Machine Pile and Burn (Acre)	Broadcast Burn (Acre)	Green Fuelwood (Acre)	Fuel Model		Existing Down Woody Material Prior to Treatment (Tons/Acre)	Down Material Remaining After Treatment (Tons/Acre)	Flame Length (Feet)	Comments				
												Model Number	Acres								
61	128		PP/DF	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	10	128				2	39	8	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.				
																1					
																		2.6			
63	19	RHCA	PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Hand	Ladder				19		9	19	2 e	4 to 15	2.6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.				
	35		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	4			35		2	25	2 e	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.				
																		4			
64	24		PP/DF	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	4			24		8	9	8 e	4 to 15	1	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.				
																		4			
																			6		
																			2.6		
65	22		PP/DF	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	4			22		2	15	8 e	4 to 15	4	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.				
																			2.6		
66	9		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	4		9		2	9	9 e	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.					
67	10		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	4			10		2	8	9 e	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.				
																		2.6			
68	16		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	4			16		2	6	9 e	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.				
																			2.6		
69	13		PP/DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	4			13		9	13	8 e	4 to 15	2.6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.				
70	34		PP/DF	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Hand	Thin		34				2	16	7 e	4 to 15	6	Thin Ponderosa/Douglas fir seedling/saplings to 18X18 feet.				
																			1		
																				2.6	
71	3		DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	8			3		8	3	8 e	4 to 15	1	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.				
72	5		PP/DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	4			5		2	1	8 e	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.				
																				1	
73	3		PP/DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	4			3		9	3	8 e	4 to 15	2.6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.				
74	6		DF/PP	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	8			6		8	3	8 e	4 to 15	1	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.				
																				2.6	
																					6
75	17		PP/DF	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	5			17		8	1	9 e	4 to 15	1	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.				
																					2.6
76	23		PP/DF	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	4		23		9	23	9 e	4 to 15	2.6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.					
77	27		PP/DF	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	4			27		2	22	9 e	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.				
																				2.6	
78	22		PP/DF	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Hand	Thin						8	22	7 e	4 to 15	1	Thin Ponderosa pine/Douglas fir seedling/sapling plantation to 18X18 feet				
79	14		PP/DF	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Hand	Thin		14		14		1	2	7 e	4 to 15	4	Thin ponderosa pine/Douglas fir seedling/sapling plantation to 18X18 feet				
																				2.6	
80	8		PP/DF	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Hand	Thin		8		8		2	6	7 e	4 to 15	4	Thin Ponderosa pine/Douglas fir seedling/sapling to 18X18 feet. Remove ladder fuels and dwarf mistletoe diseased Douglas fir.				
																				1	

Selected Alternative

Area	Acres Total	RHCA	Tree Species	Habitat Type	Mech. System	Treatment Method (Acre)	Removal Volume/acre (ccf)	Handpile & Burn (Acre)	Machine Pile and Burn (Acre)	Broadcast Burn (Acre)	Green Fuelwood (Acre)	Fuel Model		Existing Down Woody Material Prior to Treatment (Tons/Acre)	Down Material Remaining After Treatment (Tons/Acre)	Flame Length (Feet)	Comments
												Model Number	Acres				
81	7		PP/DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	4			7		2	7	8 e	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
82	5		PP/DF	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	4			5		2	5	8 e	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
83	15		PP/DF	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	4			15		2	4	8 e	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
84	40		PP/DF	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	4	20		20		1	3	8 e	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
												2	13				
												8	21				
												9	7				
												1	1				
85	23		PP/DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	5	23				8	2	8 e	4 to 15	4	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
86	70		PP/DF/LP	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Hand	Thin		35				9	20	7 e	4 to 15	1	Thin Ponderosa pine/Douglas fir seedling/saplings to 18X18 feet.
												8	38				
												9	30				
												10	2				
87	7		DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	3	7				8	4	2 e	4 to 15	1	Commercial Thin to an SDI 80. No Ladder Fuel Treatment
88	2		DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	4	2				10	3	9 e	4 to 15	1	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
												2	5				
												8	26				
89	35		DF/PP	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	4	35				2	7	9 e	4 to 15	6	Commercial Thin to an SDI 80. No Ladder Fuel Treatment
												8	26				
												10	4				
91	19		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	1			19		2	7	8 e	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
												9	12				
92	9		PP/DF	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	3			9		2	9	8 e	4 to 15	6	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
93	11	RHCA	PP/DF	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	4	6	5			8	11	9 e	4 to 15	1	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
												9	2				
												8	9				
94	14		PP/DF	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	5			3		9	5	9 e	4 to 15	1	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
												8	9				
95	355		PP/DF/LP	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Hand	Ladder				355		1	88	16	4 to 15	6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment
												2	74				
												8	82				
												9	105				
												10	6				
99	44		DF/LP/PP	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Hand	Thin						8	42	7 e	4 to 15	4.8	Ponderosa pine plantation. Thin ponderosa pine/Douglas fir seedling/saplings to 18X18 feet.
												10	2				
100	32		DF/LP/PP	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Hand	Thin						2	32	7 e	4 to 15	6	Ponderosa pine plantation. Thin ponderosa pine/Douglas fir seedling/saplings to 18X18 feet. No Ladder Fuel Treatment east of road
102	20		DF/LP/PP	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Hand	Thin						8	20	7 e	4 to 15	1	Ponderosa pine plantation. Thin ponderosa pine/Douglas fir seedling/saplings to 18X18 feet.
103	18		DF/PP	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Hand	Thin		18				1	6	7 e	4 to 15	4	Ponderosa pine plantation with reserve trees. Thin from below providing a min. 18 foot space between trees and 12-14 foot space between the tree crowns.
												8	12				
104	9		DF/PP	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Hand	Thin		9				8	9	7 e	4 to 15	1	Ponderosa pine plantation with reserve trees. Thin from below providing a min. 18 foot space between trees and 12-14 foot space between the tree crowns.

Selected Alternative

Area	Acres Total	RHCA	Tree Species	Habitat Type	Mech. System	Treatment Method (Acre)	Removal Volume/acre (ccf)	Handpile & Burn (Acre)	Machine Pile and Burn (Acre)	Broadcast Burn (Acre)	Green Fuelwood (Acre)	Fuel Model		Existing Down Woody Material Prior to Treatment (Tons/Acre)	Down Material Remaining After Treatment (Tons/Acre)	Flame Length (Feet)	Comments	
												Model Number	Acres					
105	15		DF/PP	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		15				8	15	17 e	4 to 15	1	Thin from below to remove ladder fuels, provide crown separation and favor seral ponderosa pine. 1-3 treatments.	
106	2	RHCA	DF/PP	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Hand	Ladder				2		8	2	17 e	4 to 15	1	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.	
	8		DF/PP	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	10			8		8	8	17 e	4 to 15	1	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.	
107	8		DF/PP	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Hand	Thin		8				8	8	7 e	4 to 15	1	Thin from below to remove ladder fuels, provide crown separation and favor seral ponderosa pine. 1-3 treatments.	
108	24		DF/PP	Psme/libo	Hand	Thin			6	16		2	5	17 e	4 to 15	6	Treat ladder fuels, dwarf mistletoe diseased and stimulate aspen regeneration.	
109	141		DF/PP	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Hand	Ladder				141		8	19	8 e	4 to 15	1	6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.
												1	26			4		
												2	50			6		
												8	54			1		
												9	9			2.6		
10	2	4.8																
110	14		DF/PP	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		14				8	12	9 e	4 to 15	1	Thin from below to remove ladder fuels, provide crown separation and favor seral ponderosa pine. 1-3 treatments.	
111	19		PP/DF	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Hand	Thin						9	2	7 e	4 to 15	2.6	6	Ponderosa pine plantation. Thin ponderosa pine/Douglas fir seedling/saplings to 18X18 feet.
												2	4			1		
112	2		DF/PP	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		2				2	1	7 e	4 to 15	6	1	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment. Pile excess accumulations of downed woody.
												8	1			1		
113	9		DF/PP	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		9				2	2	8 e	1 to 4	6	1	Remove ladder fuels. 1-3 treatments.
												8	7			1		
114	11		DF/PP	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		11				2	4	9 e	1 to 4	6	1	Remove ladder fuels. 1-3 treatments.
												8	7			1		
116	59		PP/DF	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		59				1	25	17 e	4 to 15	4	6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.
												2	22			6		
												8	4			1		
												9	8			2.6		
117	10		DF/PP	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		10				8	8	9 e	4 to 15	1	2.6	Remove ladder fuels. 1-3 treatments.
												9	2			1		
118	29		PP/DF	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		29				1	23	2 e	1 to 4	4	6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.
												2	6			1		
119	28		DF/PP	Psme/Phma/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		28				2	1	9 e	1 to 4	6	1	Remove ladder fuels. 1-3 treatments.
												8	27			1		
120	116		PP/DF	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		116				1	60	8 e	1 to 4	4	6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.
												2	23			1		
												8	19			1		
												9	14			2.6		
121	4		DF/PP	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	4	4				8	4	17 e	4 to 15	1	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.	
122	164		DF/PP	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Tractor	Thin	2		82			1	9	17 e	4 to 15	4	1	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.
												8	83			1		
												9	72			2.6		
123	6		DF/PP	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	6			6		8	6	9 e	4 to 15	1	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.	
124	13		DF/PP	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	8			13		8	13	9 e	4 to 15	1	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.	
125	9		DF/PP	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Skyline	Thin	6			9		8	9	9 e	4 to 15	1	Thin to a min. space 18 foot between trees and SDI 80.	
126	94		DF/PP	Psme/Spbe/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		94				2	12	8 e	1 to 4	4	6	Remove ladder fuels from areas where canopy cover is >60%. Remove ladder fuels 1-3 treatments.
												8	31			1		
												9	51			2.6		
128	61		PP/DF	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		61				1	6	3	4 to 15	4	1	Remove ladder fuels from under the canopy of remaining overstory and leave clumps of ladder fuels where there is no overstory canopy. 1 treatment
												2	17			6		
												8	20			1		
												9	18					

Selected Alternative

Silvicultural and Burn Prescription

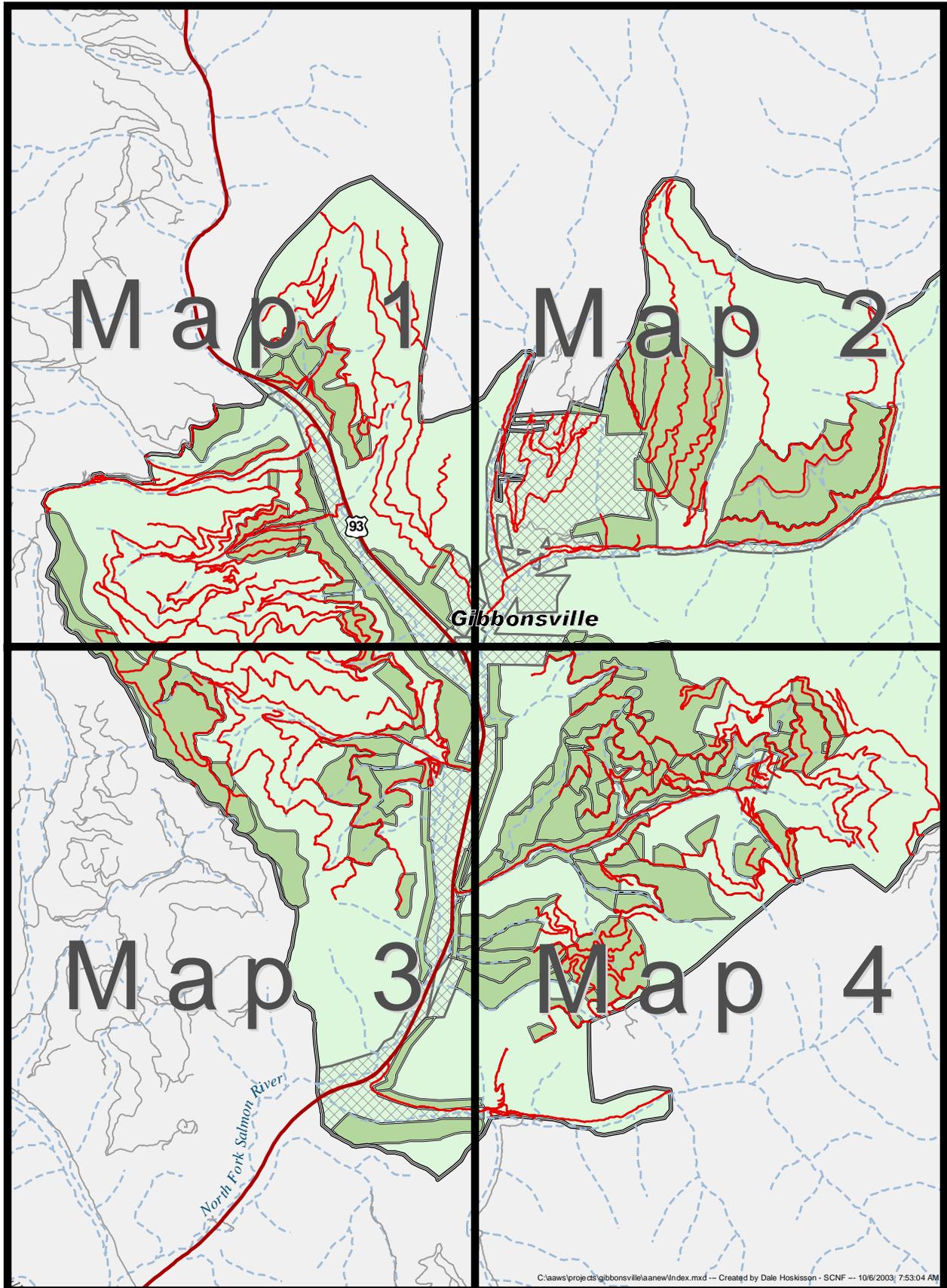
Area	Acres Total	RHCA	Tree Species	Habitat Type	Mech. System	Treatment Method (Acre)	Removal Volume/acre (ccf)	Handpile & Burn (Acre)	Machine Pile and Burn (Acre)	Broadcast Burn (Acre)	Green Fuelwood (Acre)	Fuel Model		Existing Down Woody Material Prior to Treatment (Tons/Acre)	Down Material Remaining After Treatment (Tons/Acre)	Flame Length (Feet)	Comments
												Model Number	Acres				
129	31		PP/DF	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		31				1	1	3 e	4 to 15	4	Remove ladder fuels. 1-3 treatments.
												2	5			6	
												8	18			1	
												9	7			2.6	
130	24		DF/PP	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		24				1	2	9 e	1 to 4	4	Remove ladder fuels. 1-3 treatments.
												8	22			1	
												1	4			4	
131	27		DF/PP	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Hand	Ladder				27		2	19	8 e	4 to 15	6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.
												9	4			2.6	
												1	5			4	
132	13		DF/PP	Psme/Syal/Pipo	Hand	Ladder				13		2	5	17 e	4 to 15	6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment.
												8	3			1	
												2	10			6	
142	24		PP/DF/LP	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Hand	Ladder				24		5	11	16	4 to 15	4	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment
												9	3			2.6	
												1	28			4	
143	91		PP/DF/LP	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Hand	Ladder		39		91		9	30	16	4 to 15	2.6	Remove ladder fuels less then 9 inches away from large diameter ponderosa pine and douglas-fir trees. Leave clumps of small trees (less then 9 inches) that
												8	61			1	
												2	15			6	
144	55		PP/DF/LP	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Hand	Ladder				55		9	12	16	4 to 15	2.6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment
												1	28			4	
												2	15			6	
145	13		PP/DF/LP	Psme/Feid/Pipo	Hand	Ladder				13		9	13	16	4 to 15	2.6	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment
ws-2	25				Hand	Ladder		25				8	25	8e	1 to 4	1	Remove ladder fuels within 200 feet of private land. 1 treatment
												8	37			1	
ws-4	37				Hand	Ladder		37				8	37	8e	1 to 4	1	Remove ladder fuels. 1 treatment
TOTALS	4957						322	2083	746	2268	49						

PP - Ponderosa Pine
 DF - Douglas Fir
 LP - Lodge Pole Pine

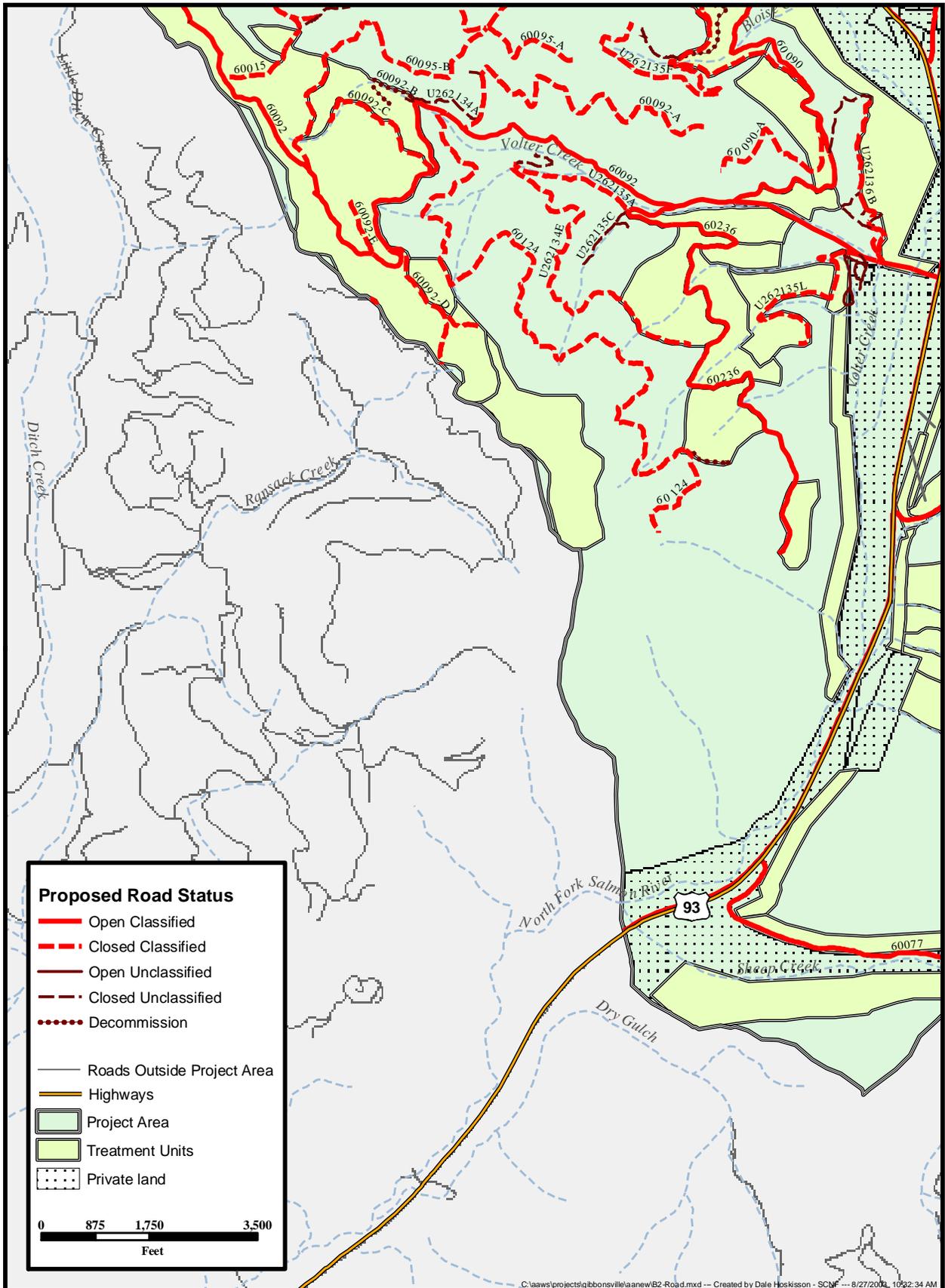
Psme/xx/Pipo = Mixed Doug-Fir/Ponderosa Pine forest community (understory varies by elevation, aspect)

e = estimated

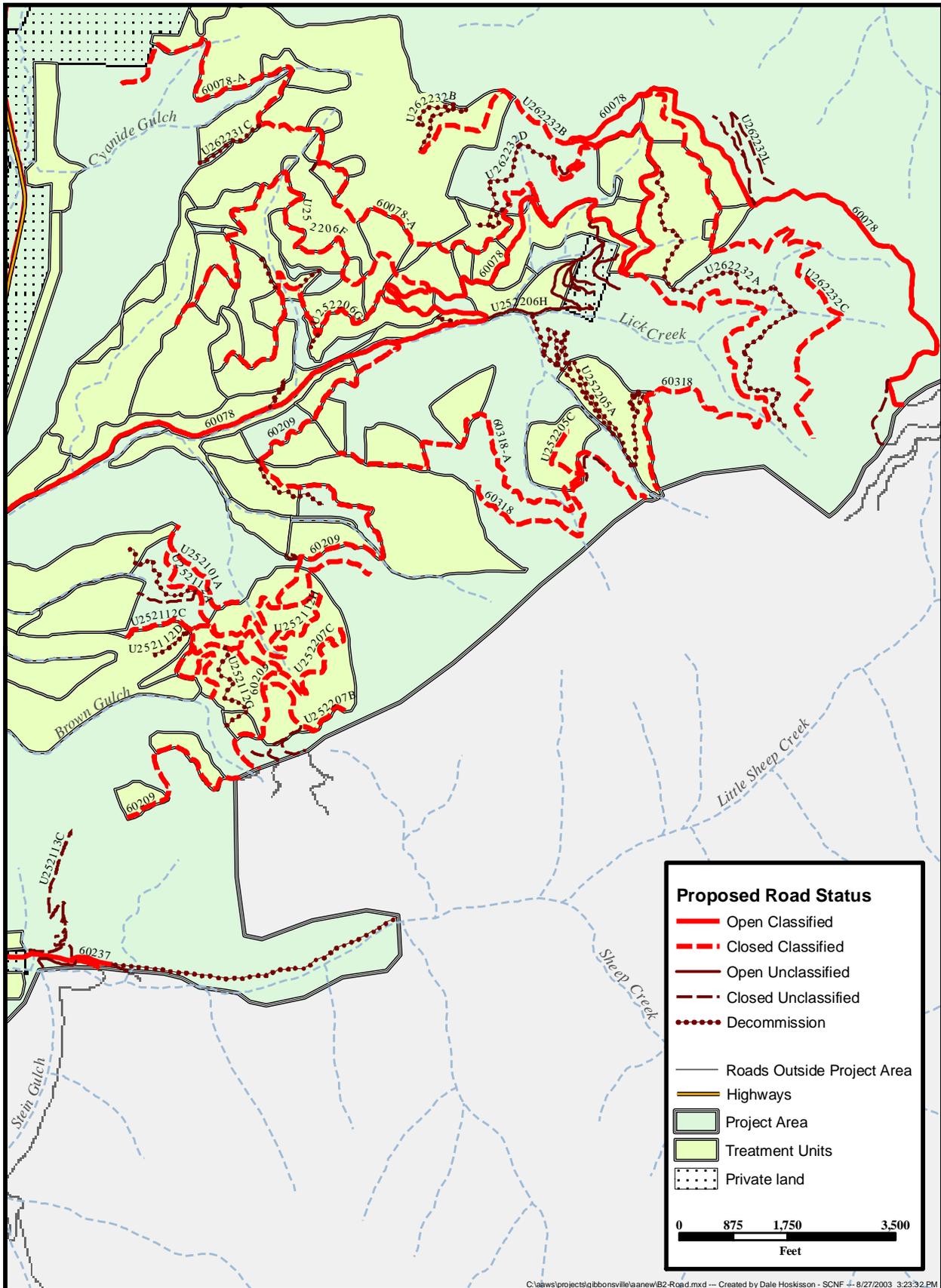
Selected Alternative - Index Map - Transportation



Selected Alternative - Map 3



Selected Alternative - Map 4



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