



WILDFIRE MITIGATION & HAZARDOUS FUELS REDUCTION APPLICATION

PROJECT SPONSOR:

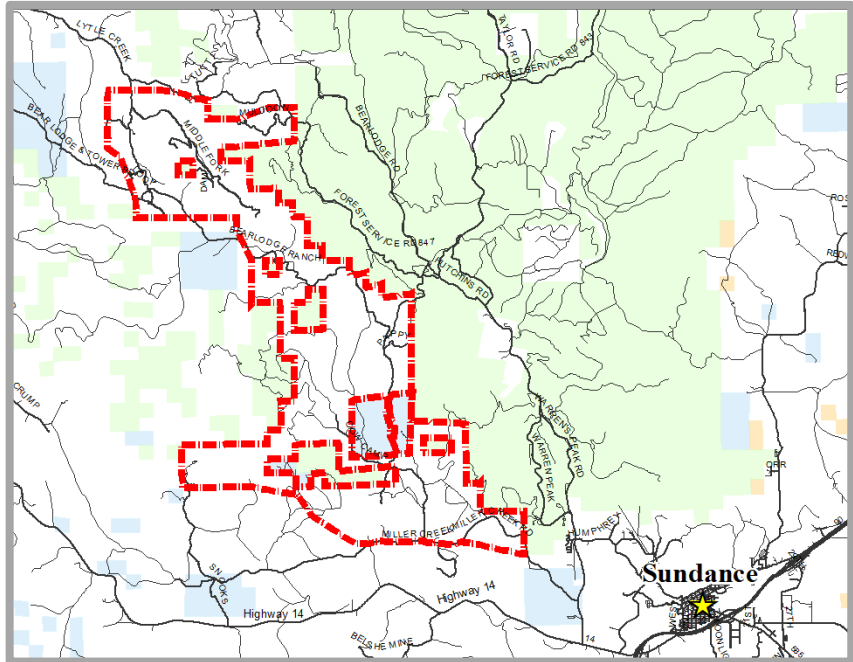
Crook County Natural Resource District

P.O. Box 1070 in Sundance, WY 82729
307.283.2870 extension 100

CCNRD

117 South 21st Street in Sundance, WY 82729
anderson.ccnrd@gmail.com

Funding for this project has been provided by the Crook County Natural Resource District and Wyoming State Forestry. Property within the red boundary will be prioritized for defensible spaces, fuel breaks and fuel treatments. Please refer to page 3 & 4 for treatment options.



LANDOWNER: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City, State & ZIP: _____

Phone #: _____ Cell #: _____

Email Address: _____

PROJECT LOCATION: .Coordinates (if known):

Township _____, Range _____, Section(s) _____ of Crook County, WY.

Physical Address of Property: _____

I, _____, am the rightful owner of this property and consent to allow the CCNRD and affiliated partners from the Natural Resources Conservation Service or Wyoming State Forestry access to my property to evaluate wildfire fuel loading.

Board of Supervisors

Chairman: Wayne Garman Vice Chairman: Lily Altaffer Treasurer: Wanda Burget Secretary: Kim Fundaun Member: Casey Devish



Crook County Natural Resource District

LANDOWNERS: Please fill out questions 1-14 to the best of your knowledge.

1) How many forested acres are you interested in removing from your property?		Acres	
2) Do you have a Forest Stewardship Plan, a Forest Management Plan, a Fuel Mitigation Plan, or are you a Certified Tree Farmer?		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>If yes, what is the year the Plan was written?</i>			
3) Have you previously conducted any logging, thinning, fuel breaks, or other forest health improvement projects on your property?		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>If yes, please elaborate on project, acres, and location:</i>			
4) Do you know of any historical or archeological sites within the project area?		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
5) Are there any perennial streams on your property?		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
6) Do you know of any tree diseases or infestations on your property?		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
7) Do you know of any tree diseases or infestations on adjacent property?		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
8) Are you interested in establishing a fuel break on your property?		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
9) Are you interested in a defensible space project?		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
10) Are you interested in a fuel treatment (e.g. aggressive thinning project)?		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
11) Do you intend to conduct the work yourself?		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
12) Would you be willing to submit 3 contractor bids prior to thinning?		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
13) Are you willing to salvage smaller timber as post-and-pole and/or firewood?		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
14) Have you ever terminated a contract with the CCNRD?		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

A RESOURCE PRACTITIONER will set up a time to visit your property and fill out questions 14-17.

15) What is the average DBH of the majority of the trees?	1-3"	4-6"	7-9"	10"+
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16) What are the average stems per acre density of the stand?	1-500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001+
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17) How do you plan on treating the slash?	Lop/Scatter	Pile/Burn	Chip/Shred	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



CCNRD's Hazardous Fuels Reduction Program Specifications & Standards

*Treatments for hazardous fuels reductions include **Defensible Space**, **Fuel Breaks** and/or **Fuel Treatments**.*

*All treatments must have a slash component, which includes **Piling and Burning** or **Masticating**.*

Conducting treatments when soil conditions are dry or frozen will reduce soil compaction and erosion. When possible, restrict thinning operations to early spring, late fall, or winter to reduce the chance of Ips infestation.

Please contact the CCNRD or Wyoming State Forestry for additional information.

Defensible Space

Defensible space is the area between a house and an oncoming wildfire, where vegetation has been modified to reduce the wildfire threat and to provide an opportunity for firefighters to effectively defend the house. A good defensible space can be created by the elimination of many of the trees, brush, ladder fuels, and dead woody material. It is important to remove lower branches and dead limbs from the trees that are left, and to replace highly flammable plants with fire resistant species around the home. It is also helpful to use low growing herbaceous plants, including grass, flowers, and ground covers that are kept green during the fire season, or gravel, rock, and non-combustible hard surfaces (concrete sidewalks, brick patios, asphalt driveways.) The three zones required for defensible space treatments are listed below:

Zone 1: (minimum of 30-feet from structure). An area of at least 30-feet immediately surrounding the structure should be well kept (mowed) with green fire-resistant vegetation and hard surfaces that are non-combustible. Remove all pine, spruce, and juniper from this area. A favorite tree or two can be saved close to the house, but these trees should be considered part of the structure and a 30-foot space beyond that tree(s) should be cleared. Remove all dead woody vegetation. Cut stumps should be less than 6-inches in height on the uphill side. Tree branches must be pruned to a minimum height of 5-feet from the ground (unless approval is permitted in writing prior to commencing work).

Zone 2: (minimum of 60-feet from structure). An area from 30-feet to 60-feet (for flat to gentle slopes) to 100-feet (for steep slopes 40% or greater) surrounding the structures should be intensively thinned with the removal of all ladder fuels. Remove all ladder fuels (juniper, shrubs, and pine seedlings that are closer than 3-times their height to overhanging branches or trees). Thin trees to a 10-foot spacing between crowns (the tips of the branch not the trunks) on flat surfaces and 30-feet between crowns on slopes greater than 40% below the structure. Cut stumps should be less than 6-inches in height on the uphill side. Tree branches must be pruned to a minimum height of 5-feet from the ground (unless approval is permitted in writing prior to commencing work). Remove all dead woody material.

Zone 3: (minimum of 90-feet). An area from 60-feet to 90-feet (for flat to gentle slopes) to 200-feet (for steep 40% + slopes) should be thinned. Thin the trees to a distance of 4-feet between the crowns (the tree branches not the trunks) for gentle slopes, and 10-feet between the crowns for steep slopes below structures. Cut stumps should be less than 6-inches in height on the uphill side. Remove most of the ladder fuels and low-lying branches.

Fuel Treatment

Implementing a fuel treatment will greatly reduce fire danger. Trees will be thinned to a minimum distance of approximately 4-feet between tree crown branch tips, which usually correlates to 10- to 15-foot spacing between tree trunks. Cut stumps should be less than 6-inches in height on the uphill side. Leave trees must be pruned to a minimum height of 5-feet from the ground (unless approval is permitted in writing prior to commencing work) and all ladder and dead fuels removed from the project unit. All slash and logs larger than 3-inches in diameter or 24-inches in length should be chipped or removed from the fuel treatment area; masticated chips may not exceed an average of 3-inches in depth.



Fuel Break

A fuel break is a strip of land along roads, property perimeter, or other areas to break up the tree canopy to slow or stop a crown fire. Fuel breaks must be a minimum of 100-feet wide. A space of 6- to 10-feet between the tree crown branch tips should be attained and all ladder and dead fuels removed from the project unit. Cut stumps should be less than 6-inches in height on the uphill side. Leave trees must be pruned to a minimum height of 5-feet from the ground (unless approval is permitted in writing prior to commencing work). Remove all dead woody material. All slash and logs larger than 3-inches in diameter or 24-inches in length should be chipped or removed from the fuel break area; masticated chips may not exceed an average of 3-inches in depth.

Slash Treatment (Piling/Burning or Chipping/Masticating)

Piling and burning can be an effective way to treat large quantities of material, particularly when heavy equipment, such as skidders, are used in the operation. Slash that is piled should be placed in forest openings, positioned where winds will not carry flames into surrounding trees when piles are burned. All piles must be placed outside of the designated project unit, located a minimum distance of 25-feet from the nearest leave tree, and shall not be placed in waterways or block roads and trails.

Best results for total combustion when burning piles occurs when needles have turned red and remain on branches. Piles should be burned only when there is heavy snow cover, cold temperatures, and low winds. Notify the County Fire Warden (307) 283-3880 before burning. Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division should be contacted for smoke management regulations at (307) 777-6993 if large piles or many small piles are to be burned at one time. After burning piles, the burned debris, ash, and soil should be worked up and mixed together, then planted with high quality seed to reduce thistle and other undesirable plants from becoming established.

Mechanized chipping or masticating of slash is another treatment alternative. This option tends to be the most expensive—yet has many benefits, which makes it a good option for certain situations (e.g. when burning is problematic or prohibited or in high value areas such as adjacent to homes where aesthetics are a high priority). This treatment has the benefit of providing immediate visible reductions in slash residue without having to wait for suitable burn windows or decay processes to work. Chipping/masticating does not remove fuels from the site, just changes the form the fuel is in and how a fire would burn within that area. Deep layers of wood chips tend to smolder and burn for a long period of time and can be difficult to extinguish; this form of burn has been shown to result in high tree mortality where chips and debris accumulate at the base of leave trees. Heavy concentrations of chips can also inhibit the growth of grasses, forbs, and young trees and can result in barren and unsightly areas. Concentration of chips should be scattered or hauled from the site as they can be used as animal bedding or mulch. All slash and logs larger than 3-inches in diameter or 24-inches in length should be chipped or removed from the project unit; masticated chips may not exceed an average of 3-inches in depth.

It is recommended to have on the project site, shovels, pulaskis, water buckets, and fire extinguishers. Each piece of power equipment should have one chemical fire extinguisher rated by the Underwriters Laboratory as not less than 4-BC. Anyone using a chainsaw should have immediately available a fully charged operable fire extinguisher of at least eight-ounce capacity, and a functional round-pointed shovel. Chainsaws, skidders, or any other machine with an internal combustion engine should have a properly functioning spark arrester.