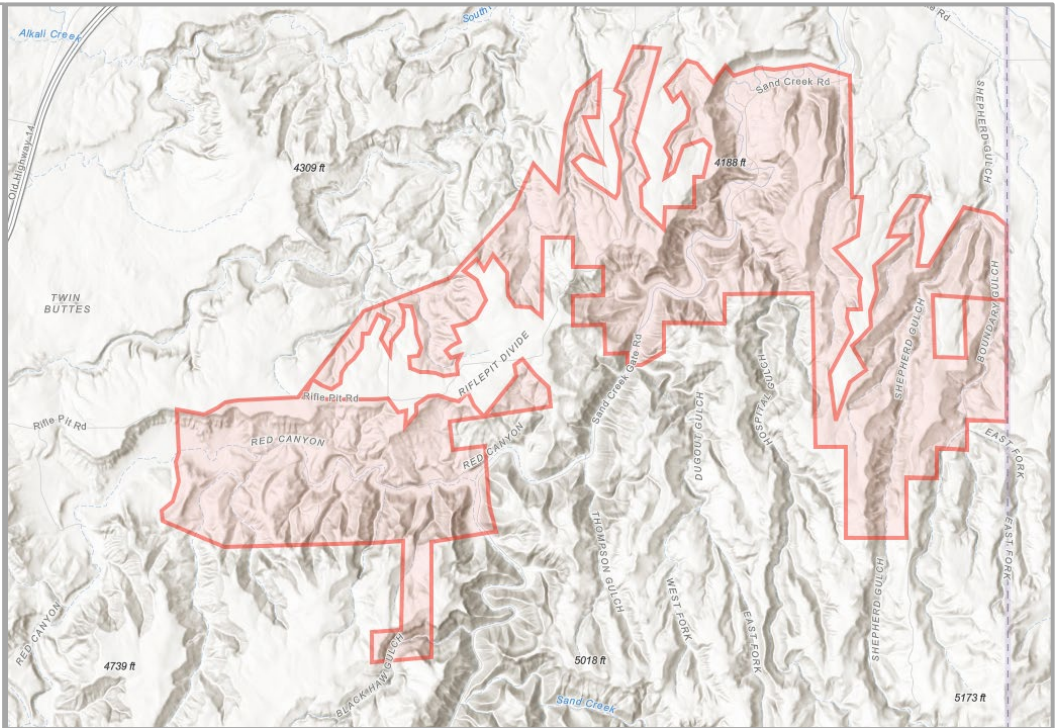


The North Sand Project: **WILDFIRE MITIGATION & HAZARDOUS FUELS REDUCTION APPLICATION**

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.

Funding has been provided by the Crook County Natural Resource District, Wyoming State Forestry Division, and United States Forest Service.



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 Crook County Natural Resource District and technical assistance partners from the Natural Resources Conservation Service or Wyoming State Forestry Division access to my property to evaluate wildfire fuel loading.

Program Coordinator: Sarah Anderson ● 307-283-2870 x 100 ● anderson.ccnrd@gmail.com

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 1-15 to the best of your knowledge.				
1) How many acres do you own in Crook County?		Acres		
2) How many forested acres are you interested in treating on your property?		Acres		
3) Do you have a Forest Stewardship Plan, a Forest Management Plan, a Fuel Mitigation Plan, or are you a Certified Tree Farmer?	YES	NO		
<i>If yes, what type and what year was the Plan written?</i>				
4) Have you previously logged or thinned your property?	YES	NO		
<i>If yes, please elaborate on project, acres, and location:</i>				
5) Do you know of any historical or archeological sites within the project area?	YES	NO		
6) Are there any perennial water sources on your property (e.g. stock dam or stream)?	YES	NO		
7) Do you know of any tree diseases or insect infestations on your property?	YES	NO		
8) Are you interested in a defensible space project?	YES	NO		
<i>If yes, do you plan on piling/burning or chipping/shredding?</i>	Piling/Burning	Chipping/Shredding		
9) Are you interested in establishing a fuel break on your property?	YES	NO		
<i>If yes, do you plan on piling/burning or chipping/shredding?</i>	Piling/Burning	Chipping/Shredding		
10) Are you interested in establishing a fuel treatment on your property?	YES	NO		
<i>If yes, do you plan on piling/burning or chipping/shredding?</i>	Piling/Burning	Chipping/Shredding		
11) Do you intend to complete the work yourself or hire a contractor?	Myself	Contractor		
12) Are you willing to salvage timber products and/or firewood?	YES	NO		
13) Do you have public land (e.g. State/USFS/BLM) bordering your property?	YES	NO		
14) <i>If yes, would you consider allowing temporary access for fuels mitigation projects?</i>	YES	NO		
15) Have you ever terminated a contract with the CCNRD?	YES	NO		
A RESOURCE PRACTITIONER will set up a time to visit your property and fill out questions 16-17.				
16) What is the average DBH of the trees in the project area?	1-3"	4-6"	7-9"	10" +
17) What are the average stems per acre density of the stand?	1-500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001+



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, such as **Piling and Burning** or **Masticating (Shredding/Chipping)**.*

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 remaining trees, 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 remain green. Gravel, rock, and non-combustible hard surfaces (e.g. concrete sidewalks, brick patios, asphalt driveways) are good options too. 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 near 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 (e.g. 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 (tips of the branches, not the trunks) on flat surfaces and 30-feet between crowns on slopes greater than 40%. 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 trees 4-feet between crowns (tips of the branches, not the trunks) for gentle slopes, and 10-feet between crowns for steep slopes. Cut stumps should be less than 6-inches in height on the uphill side. Remove ladder fuels and low-lying branches.

Fuel Treatment

Fuels treatments reduce the amount of woody vegetation (both live and dead) to influence fire behavior, minimize the impacts of wildland fire and aid in fire suppression efforts. Trees will be thinned to a minimum distance of approximately 4-feet between tree crown branch tips. 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 masticated or removed from the fuel treatment area; masticated chips may



Fuel Break

A fuel break is a strip of land along roads, property perimeters, or other areas that create a non-contiguous tree canopy to slow or stop a crown fire. Fuel breaks must be a minimum of 100-feet wide. Trees will be thinned to a minimum distance of approximately 6- to 10-feet between the tree crown branch tips 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). All slash and logs larger than 3-inches in diameter or 24-inches in length should be masticated or removed from the fuel break area; masticated chips may not exceed an average of 3-inches in depth.

Slash Treatment for Piling and Burning or Masticating (Chipping/Shredding)

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 should not be placed in waterways or block trails or roads.

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 mixed, then planted with high quality seed to reduce thistle and other undesirable plants from becoming established.

Mechanized masticating (chipping/shredding) of slash is another treatment alternative. This is a good option (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 provides immediate visible reductions in slash residue without having to wait for suitable burn windows or decay processes to work. 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. High concentrations of chips should be scattered or hauled from the site. All slash and logs larger than 3-inches in diameter or 24-inches in length should be masticated or removed from the project unit; masticated chips may not exceed an average of 3-inches in depth.

It is recommended to have shovels, pulaskis, water buckets, and fire extinguishers on the project site. Power equipment should have chemical fire extinguishers rated by the Underwriters Laboratory as not less than 4-BC. Anyone using a chainsaw should have immediately available a fully charged and 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.

Conducting treatments when soil conditions are dry or frozen will reduce soil compaction and erosion. When possible, complete thinning operations in early spring, late fall, or winter to reduce Ips infestation and impacts to endangered or threatened bats.

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