**Pine Valley Fuels**
Dixie National Forest
Utah
1st Congressional District

The Pine Valley Fuels project in southwestern Utah will treat 360 acres surrounding primary residences, community infrastructure (power, telephone service), and historic buildings of the towns of Pine Valley and Central, Utah.

This project has generated some of the strongest local public support for a project in many years. Over 1300 public scoping letters were sent and all of the responses were positive and supportive of the proposal. In addition, 3 public meetings were held that helped lead to the local communities producing their own fire plans in support of the Forest proposed actions.

Key partners in the project include the N/W special service district (Town of Central); the town of Pine Valley; the State of Utah Forestry, Fire and State Lands; and the Cedar City office of the Bureau of Land Management

The project proposal is to construct shaded fuel breaks by cutting underbrush with chain saws, piling the cut material, and then burning the piles. During the public meetings, the public suggested opening the areas to fuelwood gathering before the piles are burned.

A decision is expected on the project by the end of May, 2003.

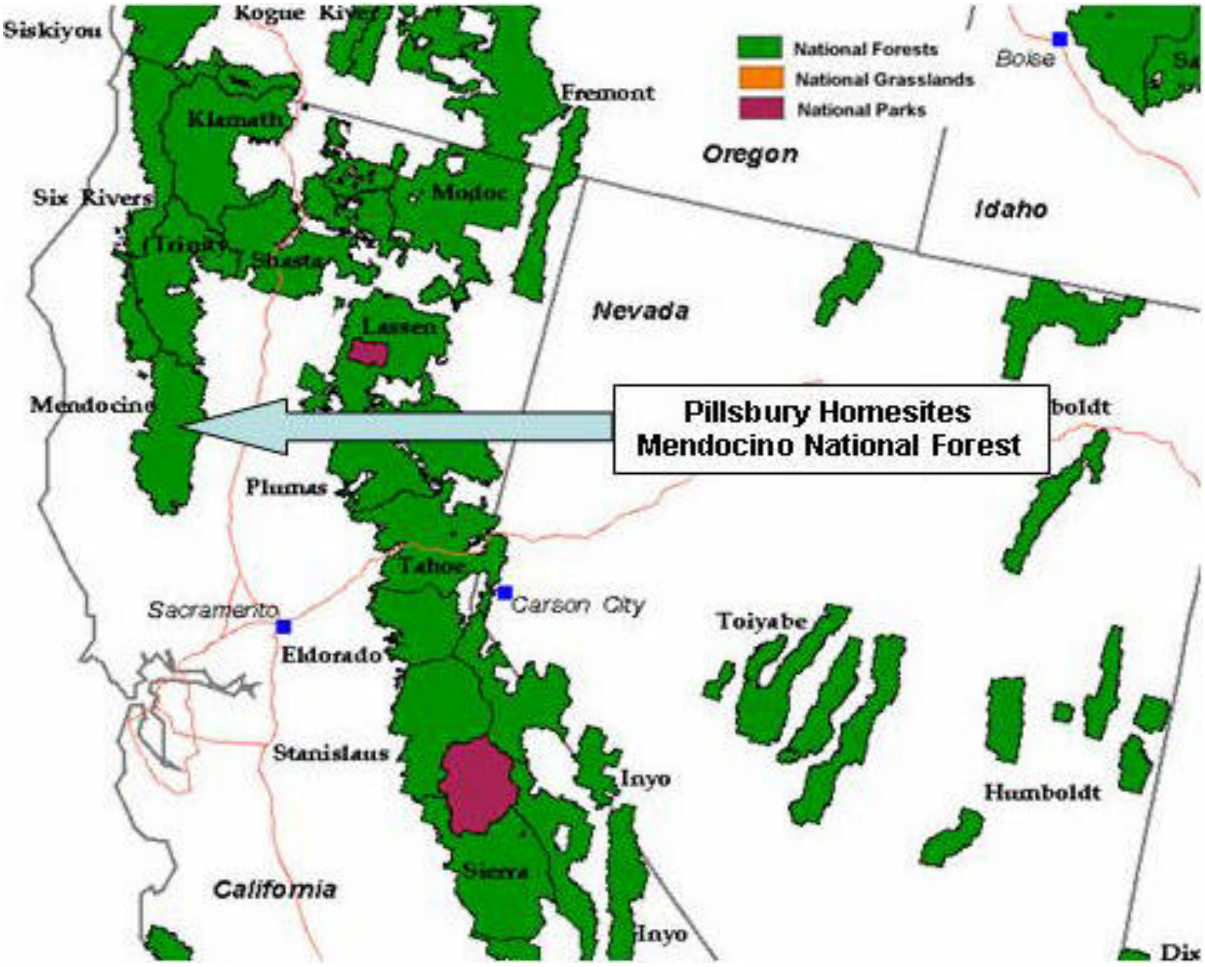
**Pillsbury Homesites**
Mendocino National Forest
California
1st Congressional District

The Pillsbury Homesites project north of San Francisco, California, will treat approximately 500 acres surrounding 20 year-round residences under long term permit from the Forest. The homesites are within a 5,000-acre basin of high recreation use, with numerous private inholdings, and a growing population of bald eagles. Although historical fires were frequent and low intensity, in the past several years, intense fires have severely burned larger areas.

The project has strong support from local residents (who have already cleared areas immediately surrounding their homes) and the Lake County Resource Advisory Council. While the support is strong, there is also concern about sedimentation into Pillsbury Reservoir.

The project proposal is to remove understory through commercial thinning, followed by mechanical treatment (in this case dozer piling of small material) and then burning of the piles. This would be followed in a few years by low intensity underburning to maintain the open stand.

A decision is expected on the project by the end of June, 2003.



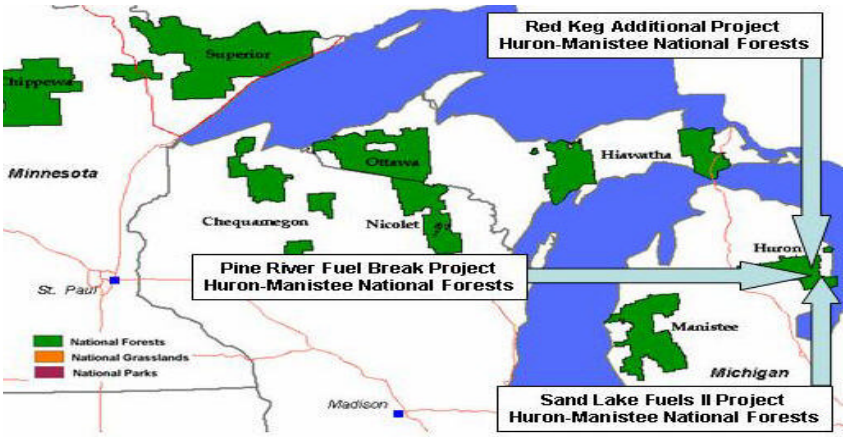
**Sand Lake Fuels II, Red Keg Additional, Pine River Fuel Break**
Huron-Manistee National Forests
Michigan
1st Congressional District

The **Sand Lake Fuels II** project in eastern Michigan is designed to provide a shaded fuel break around a small rural community in Grant Township as well as to protect homes and cabins, the public and firefighters. The area is a sandy plain where jack pine trees provide habitat for an endangered songbird, the Kirtland's Warbler, to nest in the spring and summer. Jack pine trees are normally small with high resin content, and burn easily. Normally these areas experience several small fires per year which are easily put out. They also have catastrophic wildfires approximately once every 26 years. The project proposal would commercially thin 220 areas, removing all jack pine trees and smaller red pines, converting the area to a red pine and oak forest. The large trees remaining would be pruned to remove fuels that allow fire to climb into the tops of trees.

The **Red Keg Additional** project protects a small rural community in the Curtisville area of Alcona County. This area has jack pine trees similar to the Sand Lake project above. The project proposal would provide a safety zone for the community by treating 90 acres of small trees and brush to produce an oak savannah. The treatment would include a mix of thinning, hand cutting, and mechanical chopping of brush. This treatment would be followed every 3-5 years with low intensity controlled burning to keep the brush down.

The **Pine River Fuel Break** project would expand and maintain a 310-acre existing fuel break in southern Alcona County and northern Isoco County. This fuel break is in the middle of a 15,000 acre jack pine sand plain managed in approximately 300-acre blocks for the Kirtland's Warbler. This song bird needs young jack pine to nest in, but because jack pine trees burn easily, there is a danger that the entire area could burn in one event and eliminate or reduce habitat for years afterward. The project proposal would thin 350 acres, leaving oak trees and some large red pine with a wide spacing of about 50 to 75 feet between trees, with grass growing below the trees. An additional forty acres of mixed jack pine/red pine and oak on the edge of the fuel break would be thinned to extend the break. The fuel break would be maintained by low intensity burning every 3-5 years.

The three projects are supported by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and local volunteer fire departments, and most local residents. Decisions are expected on the projects by the end of March, 2003.



**Last Chance Fuels Reduction Project**
Eldorado National Forest
California
4th Congressional Distict

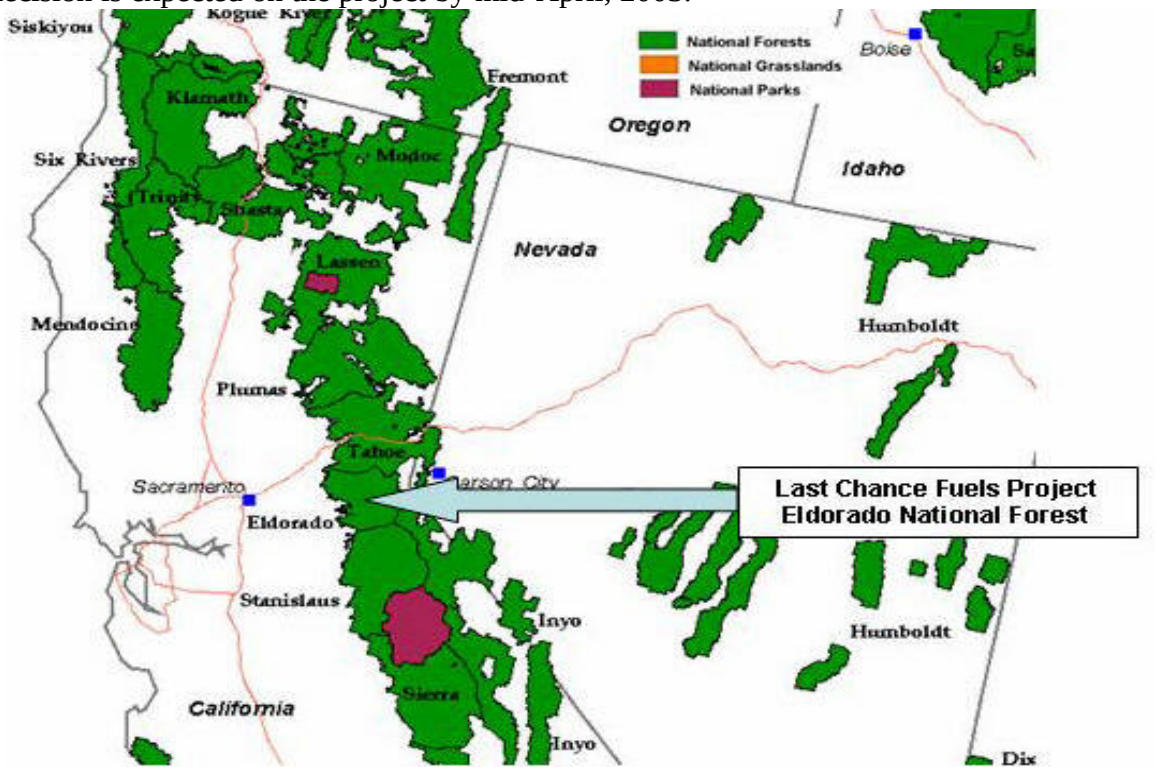
The Last Chance Fuels Reduction Project is east of the forest community of Grizzly Flat, northnorthwest of Henry's Diggins Historic Mining District and north of Leoni Meadows Seventh Day Adventist Conference Center. Grizzly Flat is composed of small residential subdivisions and large parcels within the foothill pine and oak zone. Nearby communities of Fair Play and Somerset host thriving vineyards and tasting rooms.

A fire would threaten homes within the urban interface, the local water district, the local post office, an elementary school and the Forest Service fire station. The fire station is critical because the next closest fire unit that could respond to this area is at least 20 minutes away.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) in conjunction with local fire agencies, large land holders, Forest Service, insurance companies, the local community and local government has initiated the Fire Safe Council program in Eldorado County with the objectives of identifying high priority actions needed to increase fire hazard awareness and reduce fire hazards to the public. The Fire Safe Council has expressed support for this project and is working with the Forest Service to find supplemental funding. In addition, the Fire Safe Council and CDF are seeking assistance and community involvement from adjacent private landowners.

The project proposal is to create a defensible space by reducing ground and standing fuels on approximately 1600 acres by thinning the understory on 590 acres, crushing brush and burning piles on 400 acres, hand pruning trees within 100 feet from private property on 50 acres, low intensity underburning on 1250 acres, and removing brush along roads.

A decision is expected on the project by mid-April, 2003.

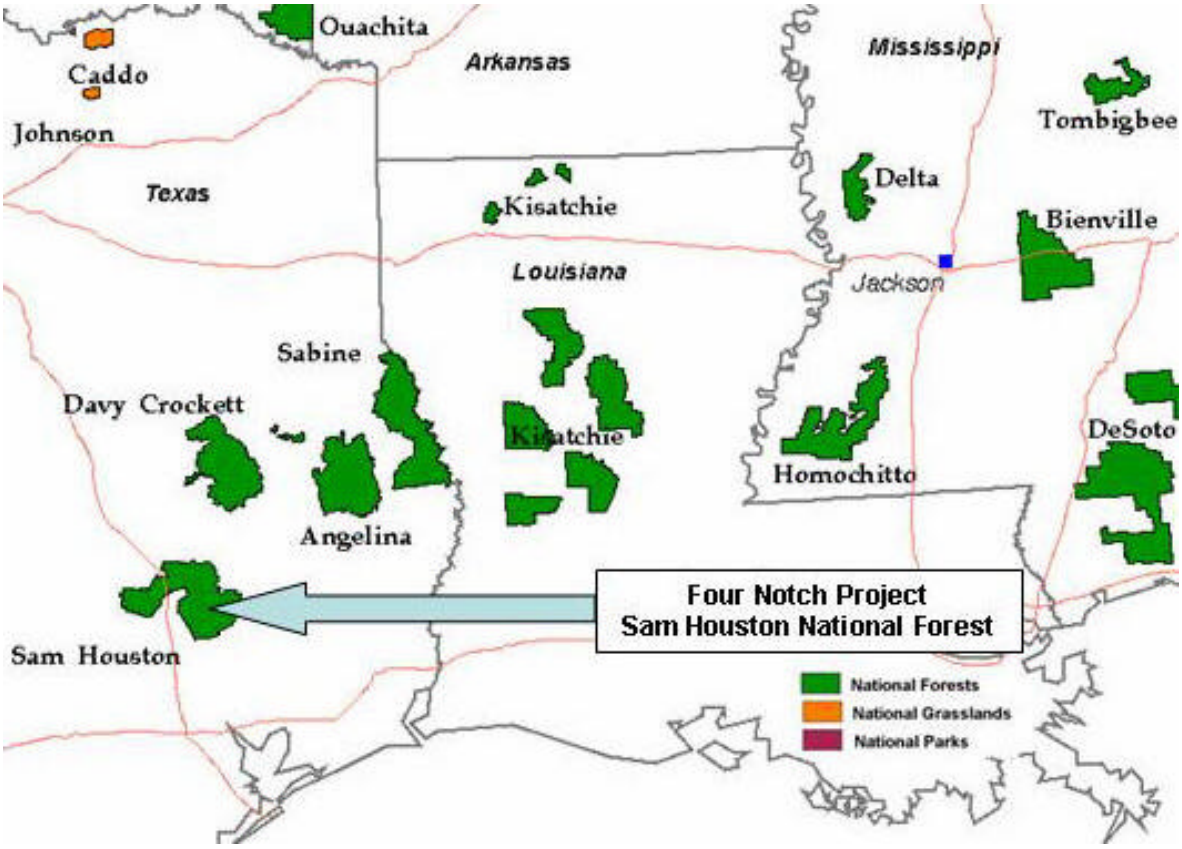


**Four Notch Forest Health Initiative**
Sam Houston National Forest
Walker County Texas
2nd Congressional District

The Four Notch Fuels and Southern Pine Beetle (SPB) project in southeastern Texas will treat approximately 10,000 acres surrounding primary residences, community infrastructure (power, telephone service), and historic buildings of the town of Phelps (75 homes and 200 residences), historic rural churches, (Boswell, Mt. Gideon, New Light), Lone Star National Hiking Trail, Forest Glenn Church Camp (100Ac), Karolyi Camp (a national Olympic gymnastics training center run by Bela Karolyi), adjacent private timber lands (International Paper, Louisiana Pacific), and habitat for the federally endangered red-cockaded woodpecker. The fragmented ownership in the area contains numerous small, private in-holdings.

Following the 2000 fire season there have been concerns about the fire hazards in the wildland urban interface. There is significant community support for fuels reduction and SPB control to prevent further build-up of hazard fuels. Key partners in the project include the Texas Forest Service, Texas Forestry Association, Walker County Landowners Association, US Fish & Wildlife Service, Texas Parks & Wildlife, County Commissioners, various volunteer fire departments and private timber companies.

The project includes thinning pine plantations to increase tree vigor to reduce susceptibility to SPB and to reduce fire hazard. Prescribed fire will be re-introduced to the area to maintain a natural fire regime after thinning. A decision is expected on the project by the end of August, 2003.



# Pahvant Project

**Fillmore Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior**

UTAH Congressional District #3

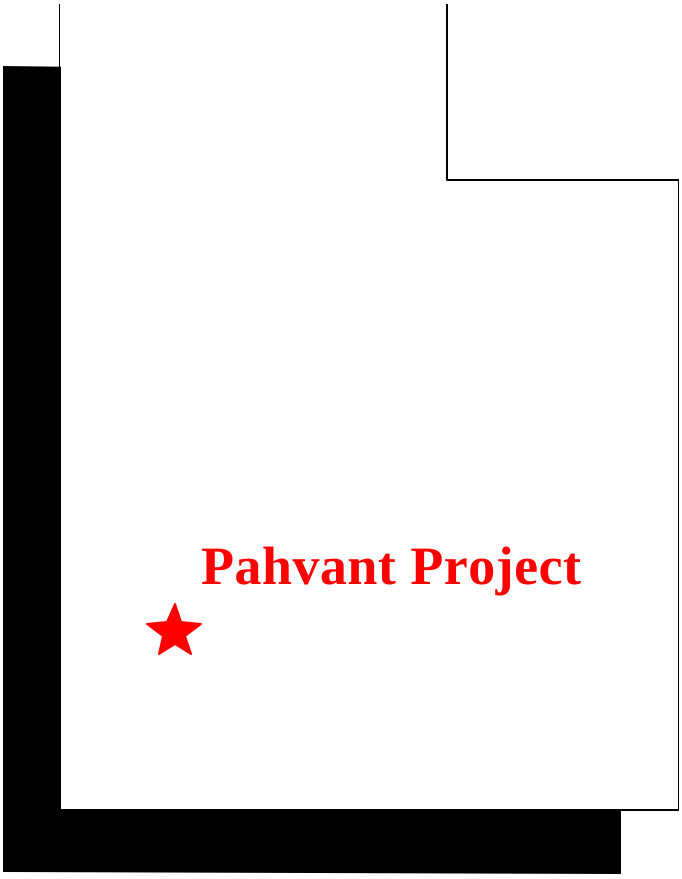
In recent years, more and more people have been moving onto the land in and around communities like Kanosh, Fillmore, Holden, and Meadow. Expansion of the wildland urban interface and past experience with fire caused local authorities to express their concerns about the growing fire risk associated with the buildup of fuels.

This fuels treatment project will lessen the threat of harm to people and natural resources by treating 5,000 to 20,000 acres over a five year period with mechanical thinning and prescribed burns.

Reducing fuels will protect hundreds of homes in these communities as well as other critical structures. It will also protect the watershed important to these communities.

Beyond the direct benefits for people, this project protects and enhances natural resources. It will reduce the amount of invasive pinyon juniper and replace this vegetative type with open grasslands thus increasing biological diversity. Species like mule deer, elk, wild turkey and sage grouse will benefit.

The project will be done in cooperation with the communities, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, the Utah Division of Fire, and the USDA Forest Service.



# Portneuf Project

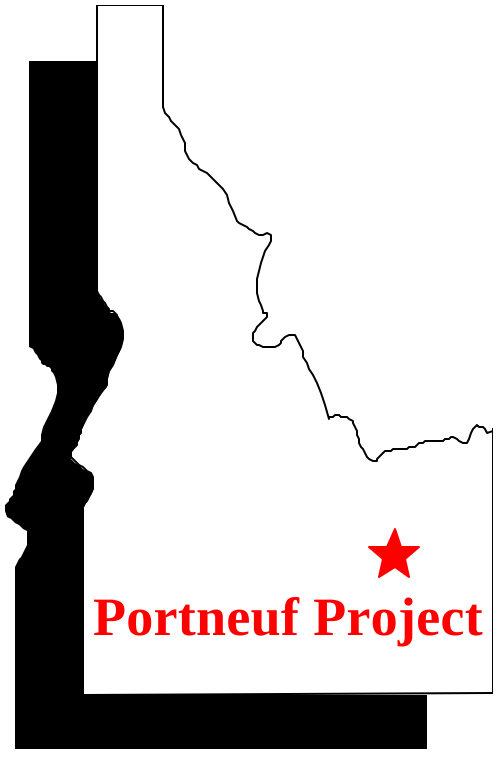
**Pocatello Field Office, Upper Snake River District, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Department of the Interior**

IDAHO Congressional District #2

The 6,000 acres Portneuf project involves mechanical thinning and prescribed burning of juniper and aspen stands that are in fire condition class 3. The work is proposed for the wildland urban interface surrounding Pocatello, Idaho.

The Bannock County commissioners, recognizing that they had a hazardous fuel problem in the county, came to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to request that the BLM do hazardous fuel reduction treatments in this area. Fuels reduction from this project will result in the protection of hundreds of homes in the Mink Creek subdivision as well as close to 100 acres of riparian habitat along the Gibson Jack, and Mink creeks. The project will also remove invasive juniper species and increase the diversity of forbes and grasses which will improve habitat for mule deer and grazing for livestock.

The BLM will carry out the project in cooperation with private landowners, the US Forest Service and Bannock County Commissioners.



# Mesquite Project

## Las Vegas Field Office, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Department of the Interior

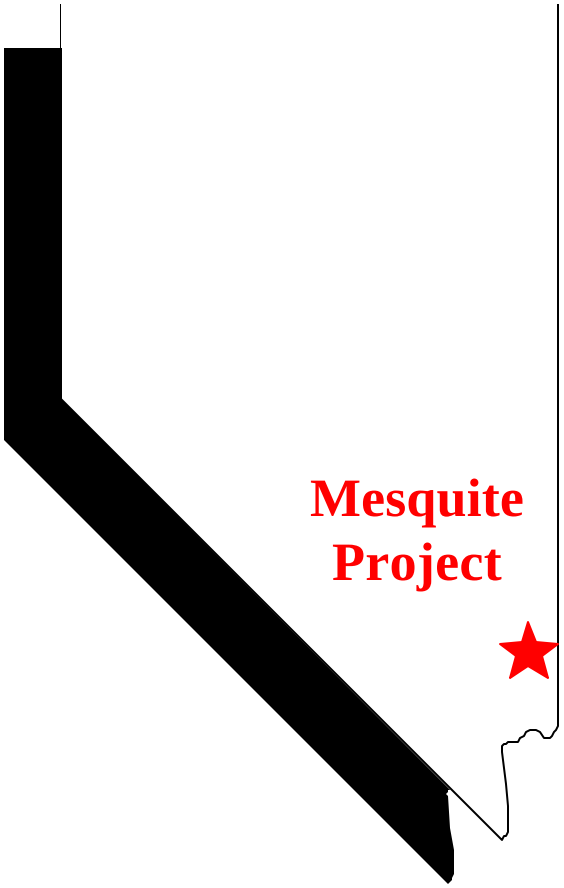
NEVADA Congressional District #2

This 500 to 1000 acre project involves mechanical removal of Tamarisk from the wildland urban interface boundary of the City of Mesquite, Nevada to the Arizona border. This vegetation is in fire condition class 3. The bio-mass produced by the project is expected to be chipped or cut into firewood and made available for public use.

Tamarisk is an exotic shrub brought over from Eurasia. Once established, the highly flammable Tamarisk will out compete native species and create a new more fire prone ecosystem. This project will remove Tamarisk and restore fire resistant native vegetation along the Virgin River, which flows through the city of Mesquite. The Virgin River is heavily infested with Tamarisk which poses a fire risk to homes, farms, ranches and recreational facilities. There have been numerous fires along the river over the years.

Tamarisk has replaced the native willows which are habitat for the Southwest Willow Flycatcher. In addition, Tamarisk uses more water than native species in an area where water is in short supply. Fuels reduction from this project will result in the protection of riparian habitat and southwest willow flycather habitat.

The BLM will carry out this project in cooperation with the Southern Nevada Restoration Team, Clark County and the City of Mesquite.



# Rogue River Fire and Fuels Management Plan Project

## Medford District Office, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior

OREGON Congressional District #2

This 8,000 acre project involves mechanical thinning of brush and timber vegetation that is mostly in fire condition class three. The work is proposed for the wildland urban interface related to twelve communities, including: Whitehorse, Griffin, Ferry, Robertson Bridge, Hog Creek, Indian Mary, Ennis, Galice, Rand, Alameda, Argo, and Graves Creek. Fuels reduction from this project will also provide protection for portions of the Rogue River National Wild and Scenic River corridor. During the summer months close to one thousand people a day recreate on the river and in the adjacent campground and picnic areas.

Fuels reduction from this project will result in the protection of homes and other structures in these communities, historic sites, as well as reducing the risk of catastrophic fire to three known bald eagle nests, about thirty osprey nests, blue heron rookeries, and seven species of sensitive plants.

The project will be carried out in cooperation with Josephine County and the Oregon Department of Forestry.

# Leavenworth NFH Project

**Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior**

WASHINGTON Congressional District #4

The 152-acre project will develop and implement projects located within the boundaries of the Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery to address hazardous fuel conditions which impact both the hatchery and the adjacent community of Leavenworth. Mechanical treatments will reduce fuels in riparian and non-riparian areas.

The hatchery and the local community of Leavenworth were both threatened and many homes and structures burned by large wildfires in 1994 and 2000. These treatments, when implemented, will address the local concerns of high hazardous fuels buildup which has occurred over the past decades. Fuels reduction will protect community, hatchery and rural structures adjacent to the hatchery.

The project will be developed with the cooperation of the community of Glenwood, Washington Department of Natural Resources, private timberland cooperators, other neighboring landowners and the Yakama Nation.