

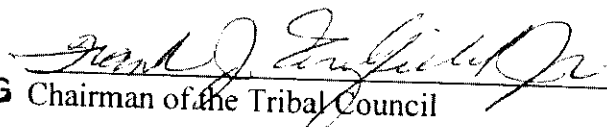
**RESOLUTION OF THE  
WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE OF THE  
FORT APACHE INDIAN RESERVATION**

- WHEREAS,** the White Mountain Apache Tribe recognizes that fire is an integral part of a healthy forest ecosystem and that recent fire suppression efforts on the Reservation have created the need for increased use of prescribed fire and other mechanical methods of disposal of hazardous fuels to reduce the potential for catastrophic wildfires; and
- WHEREAS,** the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Forestry, plans and implements prescribed fire and hazardous fuels treatment activities in close cooperative and approval of the Tribal council, Tribal Forestry, environmental, range, wildlife and watershed management departments; and
- WHEREAS,** control and management of prescribed fire is of importance to the Tribal Council in the protection of residual stands during the treatment of activity fuels while providing stands with short term protection from catastrophic wildfires; and
- WHEREAS,** the Bureau of Indian Affairs has requested and obtained additional federal funds under the Bureau's Hazardous Fuels Reduction program in the amount of \$915,000 to be used on reducing and removing hazardous fuels from the forest through a variety of methods which include prescribed fire and mechanical thinning; and
- WHEREAS,** the majority of funds could potentially be expended through a cooperative agreement between the Tribe and BIA and be specifically designed for hazardous fuels reduction projects; and
- WHEREAS,** whether or not the expenditure of funds occurs under a cooperative agreement in any event the expenditure of funds will proceed through the consultation and direction of the Tribal Forester and be subject to Tribal conditions including application of TERO for the potential use of contracted mechanized tree felling.
- WHEREAS,** the Tribal Forester has met this day with the Tribal Council and has heard in great detail from the Council of concerns it has for the proposed project; and
- WHEREAS,** the Tribal Council concludes that Tribal Forester, must report directly to the Tribal Council, is in the best position to speak on behalf of the Tribe in this important project.
- BE IT RESOLVED** by the Tribal Council of the White Mountain Apache Tribe for the purposes set forth above it hereby authorizes the implementation of the Odart North hazardous

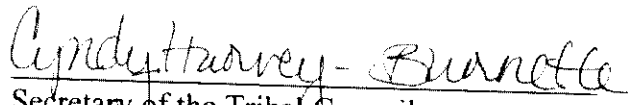
fuels reduction project and request that the expenditure of federal funds occur through a cooperative agreement between the White Mountain Apache Tribe and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** by the Tribal Council of the White Mountain Apache Tribe that whether or not the expenditure of funds occurs under a cooperative agreement that the Tribal Forester be authorized to advised and direct the expenditures under the program.

The foregoing resolution was on September 1, 1999 duly adopted by a vote of **SIX** for and **TWO** against by the Tribal Council of the White Mountain Apache Tribe, pursuant to authority vested in it by Article IV, Section 1 (a), (b), (f), (h), (i), (j), (s), (t), and (u) of the Constitution of the Tribe, ratified by the Tribe September 30, 1993, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on November 12, 1993, pursuant to Section 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984).

  
**ACTING** Chairman of the Tribal Council

SEP 1 1999

  
Secretary of the Tribal Council

# memorandum

DATE: May 12, 1999

REPLY TO

ATTN: Robin Wennberg, Forest Development Section

SUBJECT: Odart North Hazard Fuel Reduction Project

TO: Ken Butler, Fire Management Officer

We are proposing a project to reduce the fuel hazard on approximately 2,000 acres within 14,000 acres of ponderosa pine and mixed conifer forests in the Odart North management area (see attached map).

The Odart North area was harvested commercially in 1996. While commercial harvest methods have been able to somewhat reduce the stocking density, residual densities are still too high, averaging over 200 square feet of basal area of mainly pole sized trees (between 6 and 11 inches in diameter). These trees are not of commercial size. These stands are at high risk of catastrophic loss to wildfire due to their high stocking densities. Overstocking precludes abilities to effectively treat fuels through prescription burning while protecting residual stands.

Stands normally thinned by the Forest Development program have low stocking densities and light fuels. The stands in Odart North need treatment immediately, but the density and size of material cannot be handled by the regular Forest Development thinning program. Hand felling of this material is not practical due to economic concerns and safety of the fallers.

The proposed thinning project would reduce fuel levels by mechanically thinning these stands from around 200 square feet of basal area to 80 square feet. The resulting slash, which is expected to average about 38 tons per acre, would be treated on site or removed. After treatment, these stands would be ready to be included in future underburn programs.

This project proposes to use funding from the Hazardous Fuels Reduction Program. The estimated cost of the project is \$915,000. The estimated cost

for laying out the 2,000 acres and administering the contract is \$46.10 per acre and the thinning and fuels treatment ranges between \$375.00 and \$410.00 per acre. All costs are detailed on attached sheets.

Environmental compliance for this project is addressed by the Odart North Timber Sale environmental Assessment. The selected alternative allows for the "management of timber stands, by reducing stocking levels" and specifically, mitigation measure number 7 requires that the wildfire hazard be reduced.

The proposed start date is June 1999.

If you have questions please contact Hal Luedtke at (520) 338-5311.

Attachments

Quattro 820 = Fuel 2

**FUEL REDUCTION HARVESTING COSTS**

JOB DESCRIPTION	LOG TO SITE \$/ AC.	CHIP TO PIT \$/ AC.	CHIP AND SPREAD \$/ AC.
CUTTING MECHANICAL	125	125	125
SKIDDING	75	75	75
LOAD HAUL. UNLOAD 20 MILE MAX.	210		
CHIPPING 20 MILE MAX.		195	175
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>375</b>

**LAYOUT AND ADMINISTRATION COSTS**

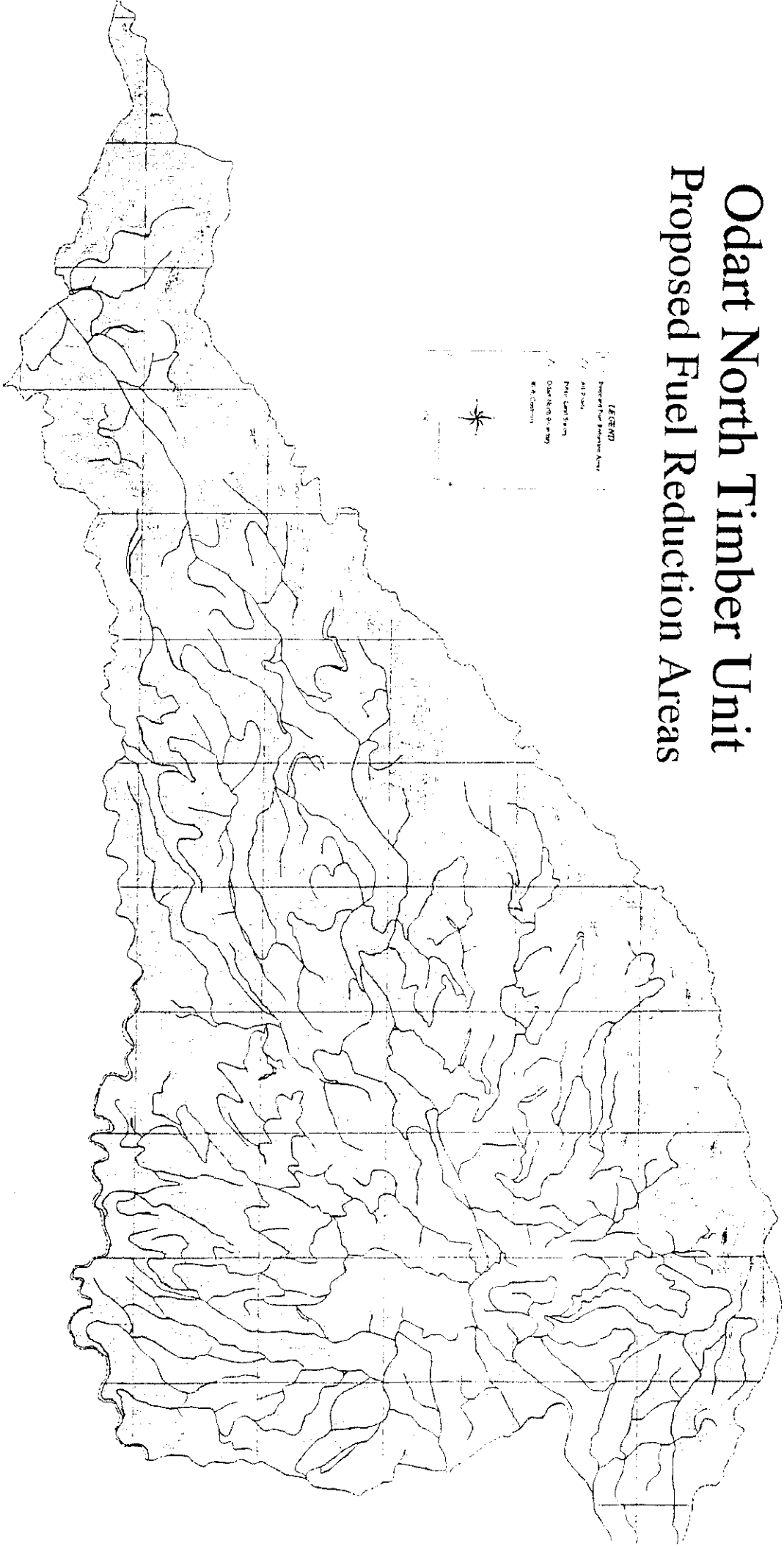
			COSTS DOLLARS
MARKING PAINT	3.5 CAN / AC	\$4.95/CAN	34650
MARKERS	4 AC/DAY	\$100/DAY	50000
VEHICLE 50 MI / DAY	83 DAYS	\$280/MO. + .52/MI.	3558
ADMINISTRATION	1DAY/ WK 40 WKS	\$100 / DAY	4000
<b>TOTAL DOLLARS</b>			<b>92208</b>
<b>DOLLARS / AC EST. 2000 AC</b>			<b>46.104</b>

	LOG TO SITE \$/ AC.	CHIP TO PIT \$/ AC.	CHIP AND SPREAD \$/ AC.
<b>PROJECT COST</b>	<b>456.1</b>	<b>441.1</b>	<b>421.1</b>

The harvesting cost were based on a few assumptions, they are as follows

- 1 an average of 5 to 7 cords per acre removed
- 2 no slash follow-up required
- 3 full tree skidding required
- 4 maximum haul distance 20 miles
- 5 trees may be hauled without being delimbed
- 6 estimated number of acres to be treated were 2000

# Odart North Timber Unit Proposed Fuel Reduction Areas



**Odart North Hazard Fuel Reduction Project  
Silvicultural Prescription and Marking Guidelines**

**CURRENT STAND CONDITIONS -**

Stands selected for the Hazard Fuels Reduction Project consist primarily of ponderosa pine with an overstocking of pole size trees. These stands are generally even-aged, two story or uneven-aged, grouped in structure. The stands are densely stocked to the point where trees exhibit reduced crown size and vigor. The stands generally have some degree of dwarf-mistletoe infection as well as bark beetle problems. These conditions are conducive to carrying stand replacing crown fires when weather conditions are hot and dry. On the Odart North Site, stands also include areas with mixed conifer species present including Douglas-fir, white fir, white pine, blue or Englemann spruce. To serve as defensible fuelbreaks and to facilitate mechanical harvesting equipment, the stands are located on ridge tops and adjacent gentle slopes (<25%).

**STAND OBJECTIVES - DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION -**

In a nutshell, the desired stand condition is one less conducive to carrying crown fire. This can be described as a stand where the crowns of the trees are spaced well apart from each other, trees are generally healthy and ground and ladder fuels are reduced to limit fire intensity. Given the even-aged nature of these stands, the desired condition can be approximated by spacing the crowns of residual trees 6 to 12 feet apart or by reducing stocking to 80 to 100 trees per acre. Fuels created by the treatment will be reduced by a combination of removal and burning on site.

**MARKING GUIDES -**

The stands will be marked as a leave tree mark. Paint clearly visible paint marks at eye level height all the way around the tree and paint one stump mark on each leave tree. Paint an "E" line along all stand boundaries that do not follow roads. Two sets of marking guides are described and markers may use either method to select leave trees. In all cases, the desired condition is to leave the best trees and remove the worst trees following the tree standards described below:

**TREE STANDARDS**

- Crop: Vigorous live tree <22" dbh, live crown >40% (pp/wp), >50% (df/wf/bs/es/cf), no defect, no damage, no rot, no mistletoe.
- Optional: Vigorous live tree any diameter, live crown >25%, no rot, no defect causing damage, forks in upper third or minor sweep/crook ok, 2 to 3 points mst rating\* in lower crown ok in heavy mistletoe infection centers, no mst in light infection areas.
- Non-crop: Low vigor trees, trees with <25% live crown, trees with rot, major damage or major form defect, trees with >2 or 3 points mst rating\* or any mst in upper crown.



<b>Timber Unit:</b>	Odart North	<b>Compartment:</b>	Fuels	<b>Stand:</b>	Reduction
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**TREE STANDARDS:**

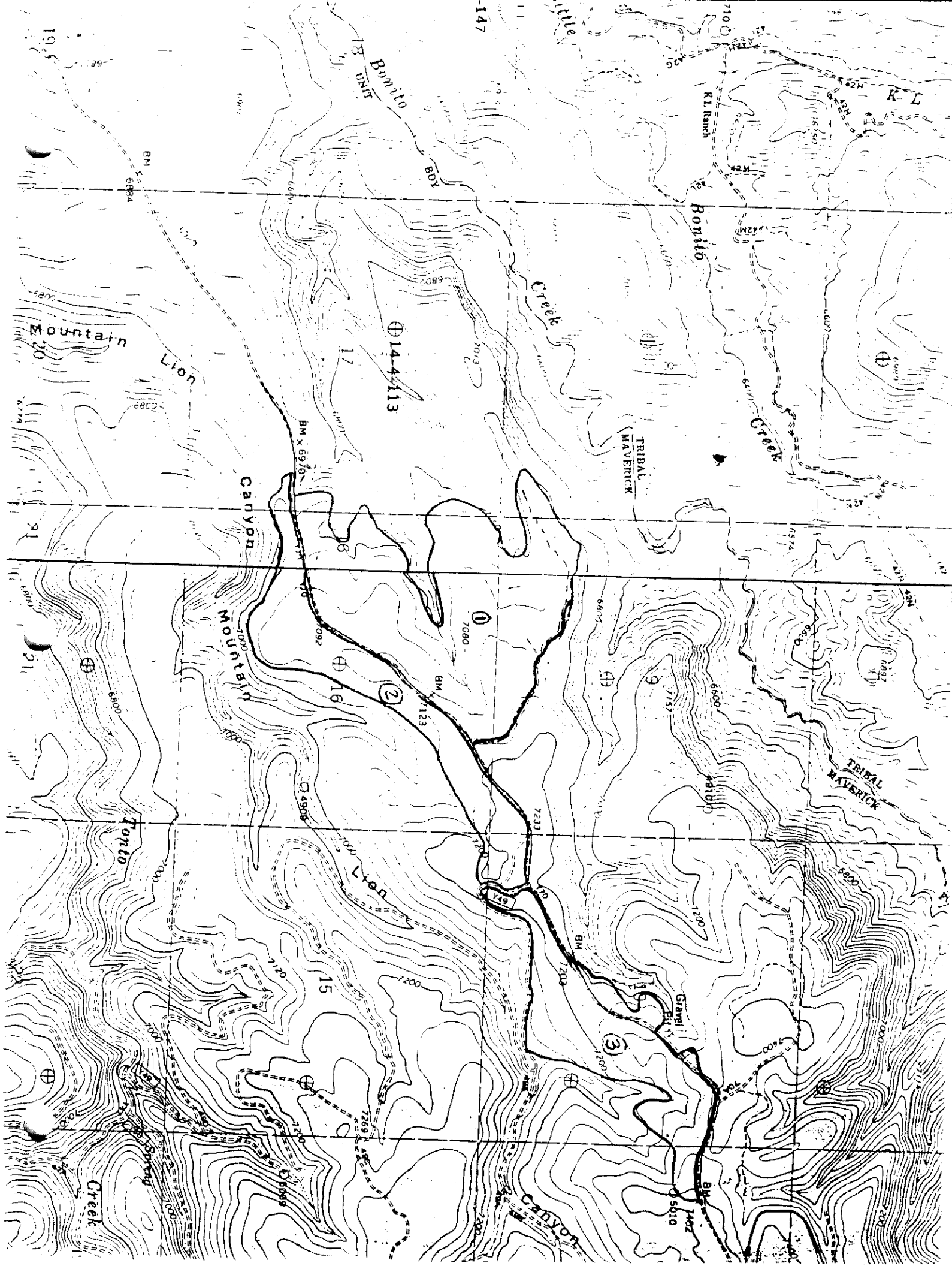
<b>EVALUATION CRITERIA</b>	<b>CROP TREE (leave tree)</b>	<b>OPTIONAL TREE</b>	<b>NON-CROP TREE (cut trees)</b>
<b>MAXIMUM DBH</b>	22 INCHES	NONE	NONE
<b>LIVE CROWN RATIO</b>	>40% PP/WP, 50% DF, WF, ES, BS	25% TO 40% PP, 25% TO 50% others	LESS THAN 25%
<b>CROWN CLASS</b>	DOMINANTS & CO-DOMINANTS	THE BETTER INTERMEDIATES	SUPPRESSED & OVER-TOPPED
<b>VIGOR (All Species)</b>	GOOD TO VERY GOOD	FAIR	POOR
<b>FORM DEFECTS</b>	NONE	FORKS, TRIPLE TOPS, CROOKS WITHIN TOP 1/3 OF SAWLOG PORTION	FORM DEFECTS GREATER THAN TOP 1/3 OF SAWLOG PORTION
<b>SOUNDNESS DEFECTS</b>	NONE	NONE	ANY
<b>MISTLETOE (Hawksworth's DMR)</b>	NONE	2 to 3 POINTS IN LOWER CROWN ONLY	MORE THAN 2 or 3 POINTS RATING, ANY IN UPPER CROWN
<b>DWARF MISTLETOE INFECTION RISK</b>	NONE	NONE	INFECTION RISK TO TREES OF YOUNGER AGE CLASSES
<b>RISK RATING (Bongberg-Hall for PP)</b>	0	0 TO 4	GREATER THAN 4

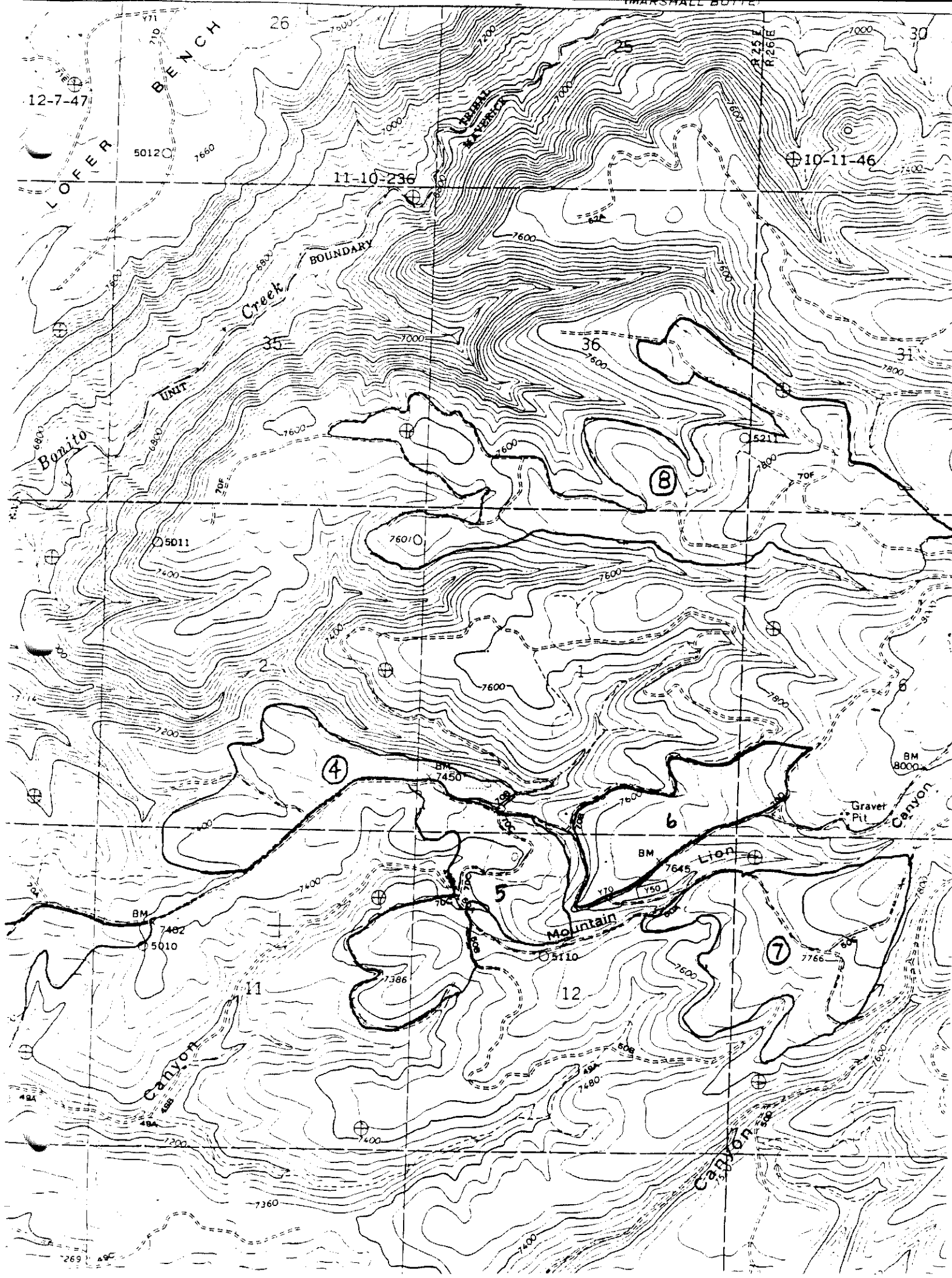


## ODART UNIT , FUELS REDUCTION PROJECT

<u>BLOCK #</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
1	260	North of Y70
2	130	S of Y70 to Y49
3	125	S of Y70/Y49
4	120	W of 70B, Nof Y70
5	155	70C, 50B
6	90	between 70B and 70D
7	180	50A and 50C
8	380	70F system
9	560	47I

2000 acres





12-7-47

LOFER BENCH

11-10-236

10-11-46

Bonito Creek

BOUNDARY

UNIT

Bonito

(B)

(4)

(6)

(5)

Lion Mountain

(7)

BM 7402

5110

BM 7645

Gravel Pit

BM 8000

5010

11

12

CANYON

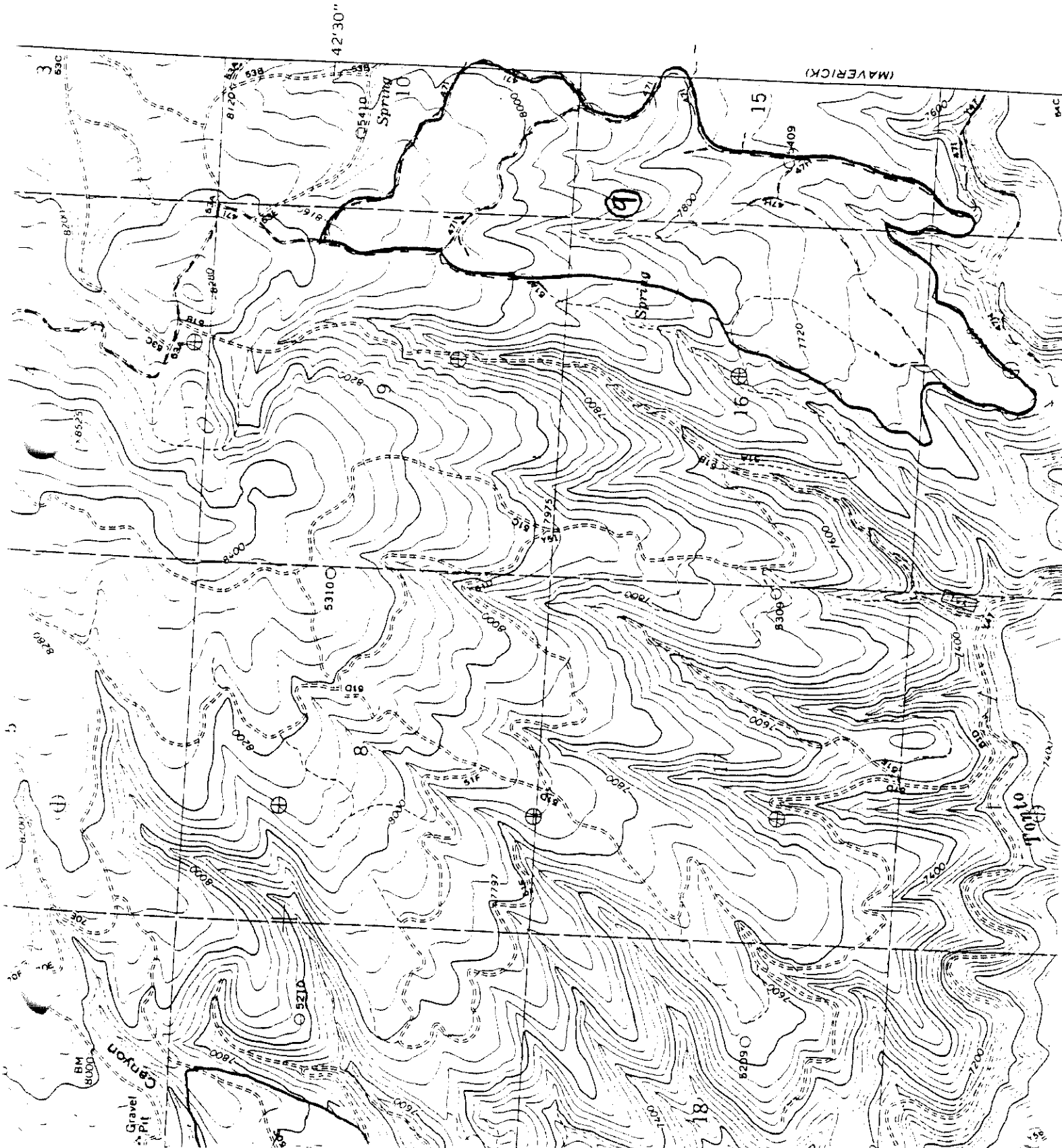
CANYON

CANYON

7360

7400

269



(MAVERICK)

42'30"

Spring 10

9

15

Spring 16

16

18

Gravel Pit Canyon

Hole of Hol

BM 5000

9