



Big Hole Watershed Committee

Monthly Meeting Minutes

February 16th, 2022 – 6:00 pm at the Divide Grange
Zoom option also provided

In Attendance

In-person: Pedro Marques, BHCW; Tana Nulph, BHCW; Ben LaPorte, BHCW; Betty Bowler; Tom Bowler; Matt Norberg, DNRC; Jim Hagenbarth, Rancher/BHCW; Diane Hutton; Sean Steinebach, Sun Mountain Lumber; Roy Morris, GGTU/BHCW; John Jackson, Beaverhead County Commission/BHCW; JM Peck, Rancher; Mark Kambich, Rancher/BHCW; Dean Peterson, Rancher/BHCW; Pam Fletcher, USFS; Roger Fletcher, USFS; and Molly Ryan, USFS.

Zoom: Paul Cleary, BHCW; Sandy Cleary; Lisa Timchak, USFS; Katie Bonogofsky; Sierra Harris, TNC/BHCW; Haley Hodge; Jarrett Payne, MFWP; Peter Frick, Rancher/BHCW; Jim Olsen, MFWP; Yulia Misevich-Crofutt; Rianna Bowers; Ryan Savaikie; Matthew Wheeler; Matthew Gomez; and Allegra (no last name given).

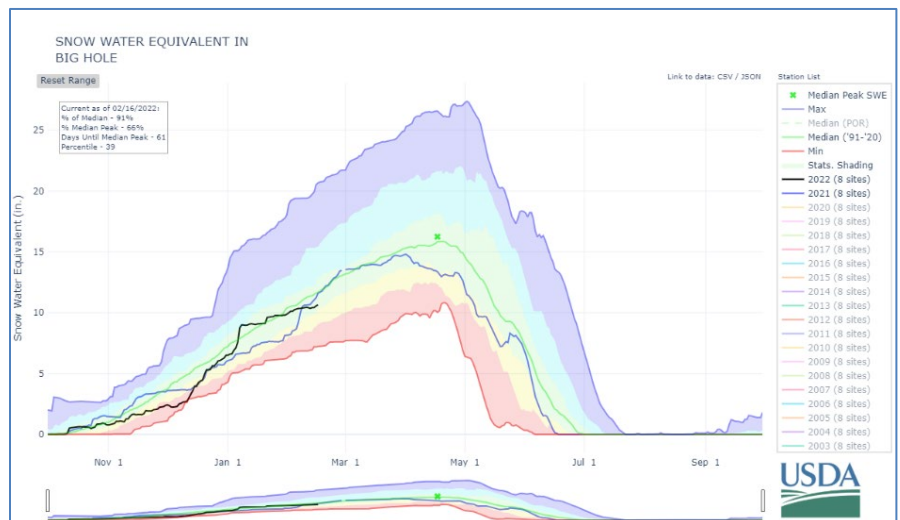
Meeting Minutes

BHCW monthly meetings are now held at the Divide Grange with a virtual (Zoom) option provided thanks to Southern Montana Telephone Company, who donated the internet service. Meeting minutes and recordings are available at <https://bhwc.org/monthly-meetings/> (scroll down for meeting minutes archive). Printed copies are available during in-person meetings. Contact Tana Nulph, BHCW Associate Director, at tnulph@bhwc.org or (406) 267-3421 to suggest additions or corrections.

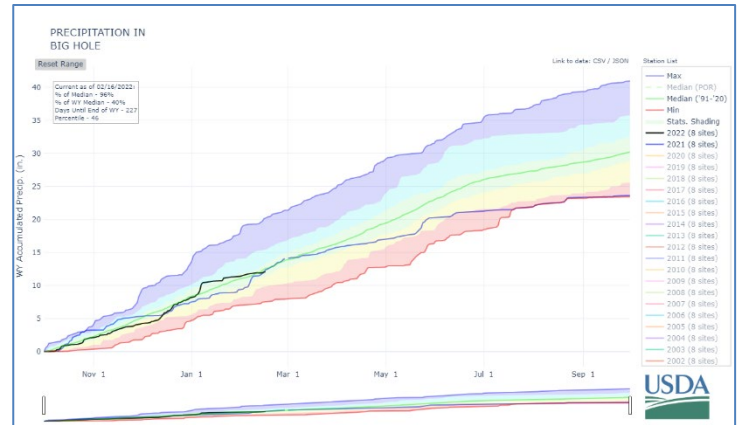
Reports

Streamflow/Snowpack Report as of February 16, 2022 – Matt Norberg, Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation

- *Streamflows:*
- *Precipitation/Snowpack:* The NRCS is reporting that precipitation for the Big Hole Basin is currently 96% of median conditions. Snow Water Equivalent is currently 91% of 1991-2020 median conditions. December and the beginning of January provided a much-needed boost to the below average snowpack in the Big



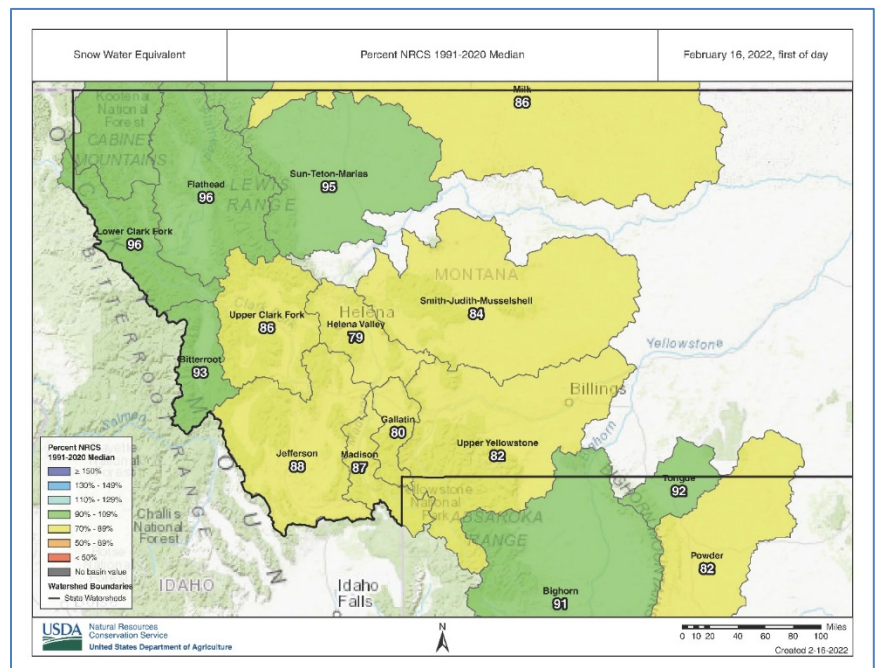
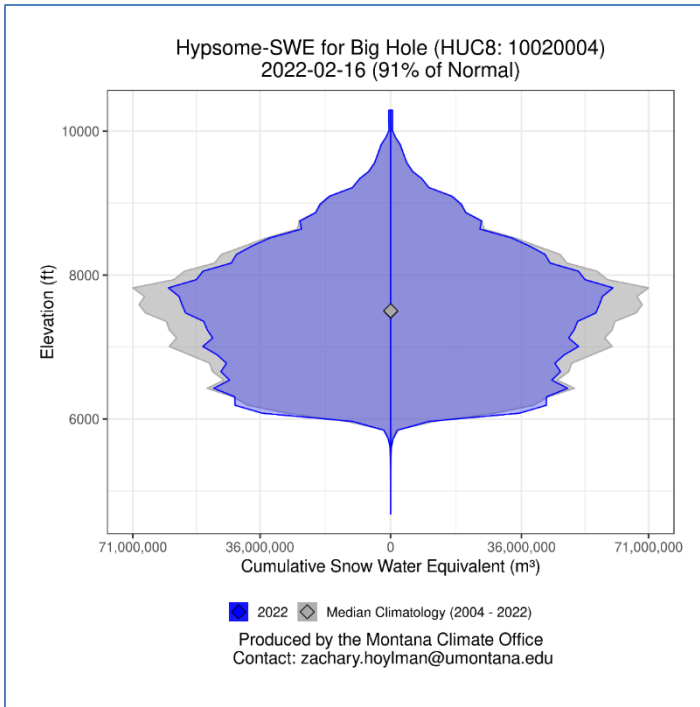
Hole. We are slightly below where we were last year in terms of snowpack and almost identical in terms of total precipitation. Predictions favor above average precipitation in March and below average temperatures. We still have approximately two months until the median snowpack peak (April 17 +/-). Satellite imagery indicates a normal snowpack at the higher elevations but a diminished mid elevation coverage (7000-8500 ft), which is most likely due to the

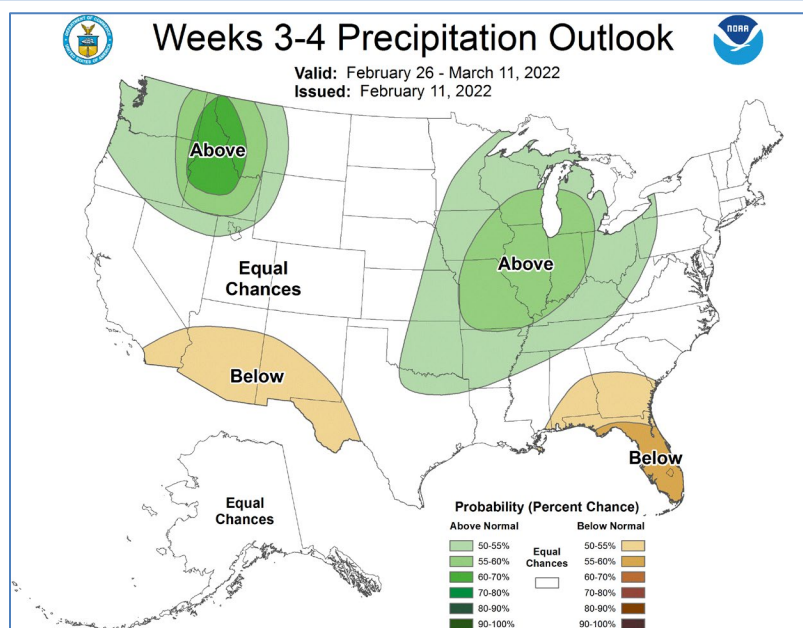
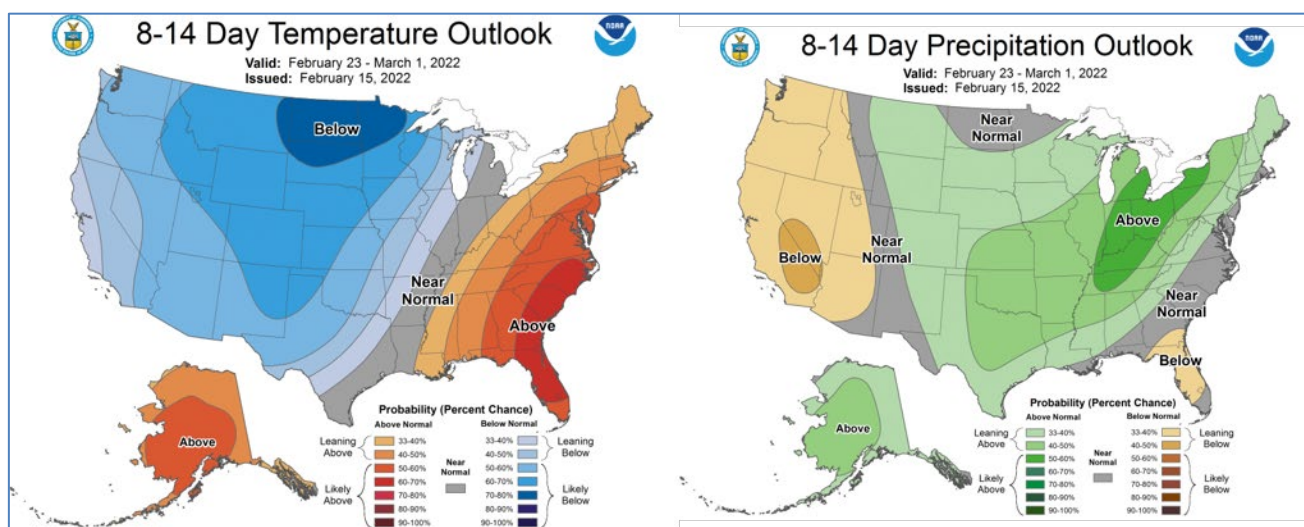
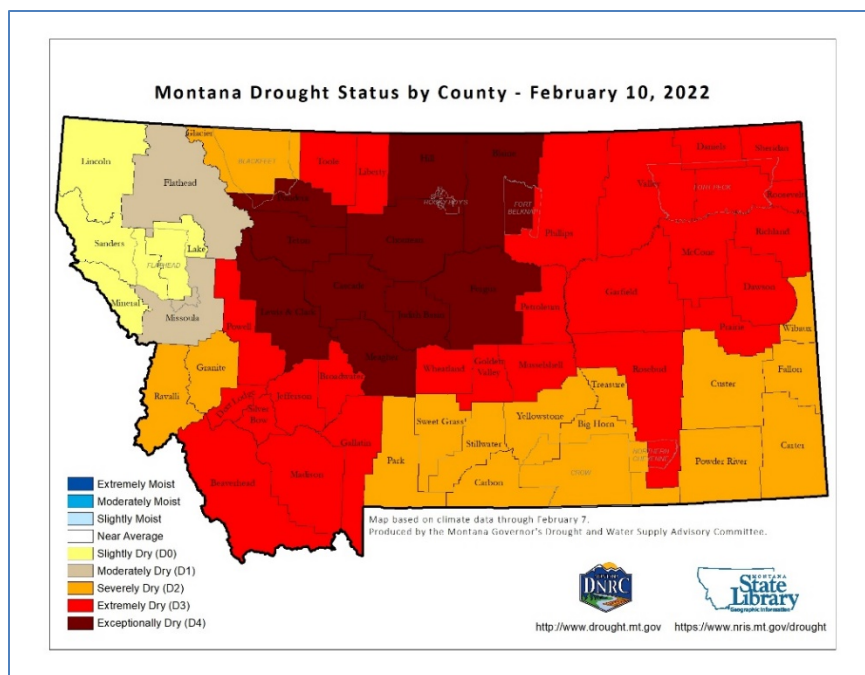


above average temperatures and solar radiation experienced in mid to late January and February. Darkhorse SNOTEL is currently reporting 20.2 inches SWE and is 92% of median conditions.

- **Forecast:**

- **Drought Status:** Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, and Silver Bow Counties are currently listed as Extremely Dry (D3).
- **8-14 day Outlook:** The 8-14 day outlook predicts below average temperatures and near normal precipitation.
- **Synopsis:** (from NOAA): ENSO Alert System Status: La Niña Advisory. La Niña is likely to continue into the Northern Hemisphere spring (77% chance during March-May 2022) and then transition to ENSO-neutral (56% chance during May-July 2022).





Director's Report – Pedro Marques, Executive Director

- Abundant Opportunity
 - \$1.2 million APRA proposal submitted for irrigation projects. STILL CALLING FOR PROJECTS FOR NEXT ROUND OF FUNDING! Please reach out if you have any ideas/needs.
- Partnerships deepening:
 - USFS expanded Partnership Agreement
 - Beaverhead-Deerlodge Working Group as Pedro to participate as member, but he declined for now due to time constraints.
 - BLM agreement in the works
 - FWP Mt. Haggin Uplands funding in budget request
- Communications Improving
 - 55,000+ views on our YouTube channel! <https://youtube.com/c/bigholewatershedcommittee>
 - [Commission rule changes](#) – brown trout fishing regulations. Local input helped influence change.
 - DMP update in progress – no major changes, improving comms at FAS's
 - [Regional Drought Meeting](#) March 24th
- Stream gage funding as essential infrastructure – Senator Welborn and WPIC
- Board development and growth
- Speaking engagements: MWCC – Tana (February), MT Stormwater Conference – Pedro, Ben (May), Medicine Bow Conservation District – Pedro (January)
- A book about Big Hole History?
 - Arcadia Publishing reached out to BHWC about publishing a highly visual book on the history of the Big Hole. They publish, market, distribute, etc. The author gets 8 percent royalties (about \$2/book). 128 pages, mostly photos. BHWC is considering authoring this book by reaching out to folks in the Big Hole who know the history and formatting it around natural resources (timber, water, land, minerals, etc.) in the Big Hole watershed. Proceeds would support the Big Hole River Conservation Fund, if we take this on.
 - Thoughts? Want to get involved? Reach out to us!

Steering Committee Report – Randy Smith, Chairman; Roy Morris, Secretary; Steve Luebeck, Treasurer

- No updates.

Wildlife Report – Tana Nulph, Associate Director

- Carcass Removal – Spring 2022: BHWC will offer carcass removal March-May, 2022. For more information, text "carcass" to 26989, [click here](#), or call John Costa, Wildlife Program Tech. at 209-628-2225.
- Range Rider CIG Study

Restoration Report – Ben LaPorte, Program Manager

- NRDP Anaconda Uplands
 - Operation and maintenance: ongoing project and a substantial part of our restoration program at the Big Hole Watershed Committee, and we plan to continue this work into the future with NRDP and FWP.

Livestock Carcass Removal & Composting

PICK-UP: 209-628-2225 INFO: 406-267-3421



REDUCE PREDATOR CONFLICT

COMPOST YOUR CARCASSES

Service free to Big Hole Valley Ranchers March-May; donations accepted.
More info: bhwc.org or text 'carcass' to 26989

Partners & Funders: Livestock Loss Board, MDT, NFWF, NRCS, WLA, People and Carnivores, USFWS, HoTR, MDEQ, Vital Ground Foundation, and local ranchers.

This year have signed a new Task Order with NRDP and have more coming down the pipeline with both of these agencies in the coming years.

- Compliance monitoring: mandatory task to show EPA that our work is in fact working and no other major projects are necessary.
- Upper Oregon Creek Restoration
 - Revegetation and sediment catchment: FWP recently acquired this previously private property, and it is now part of the Mt Haggin WMA. The impairments are the exact same as the other side of the highway. We will use the same tool box as restoration techniques.
 - We plan on going in and building BDA's to capture the sediment in the stream. Then focus on the uplands.
- Upper French Gulch Fish Passage
 - Restore upstream passage connectivity – 1.7 miles
 - Just down the road from upper Oregon Creek
- Mount Haggin Aspen Enhancement Projects
 - 145 acres – North Fork California Creek
 - 35 acres – Upper Oregon Creek
- Smith Sage Springs Mesic Restoration
 - Restoration of large mesic area significant head cutting
 - Reconnection of 3.5 miles to North Fork Big Hole River
 - Working with Jim Magee with the USFWS Partners Program
- East Pioneers Low-Tech/Conifer Encroachment Projects
 - Project areas:
 - Browns Gulch
 - Trapper Creek
 - Lost Creek
 - 120 structures within the three reaches.
 - Post Assisted Log Structures and Beaver Dam Analogs to improve stream function
 - Trap bedload and raise streambed elevation
 - Induce meandering
 - Stabilize head-cutting
 - Enhance instream habitat
- Elkhorn Mine and Mill
 - Soils Characterization
 - Determines the horizontal and vertical extent of mine wastes still present

New Business

- None

Special Topics: Pintler Face Integrated Restoration Project

Presented by: Molly Ryan, Wisdom District Ranger;

Pam Fletcher, Inter-Disciplinary Team Lead; and

Anton Brennick, Engineering & Forestry Staff Officer

with the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, United States Forest Service

Overview:

- Presentation themes:
 - What does the treatment look like and what can you expect to see over the next few years?
 - Importance of community collaboration and engagement
 - What can we do cross-boundary (public vs. private, different public land ownerships)
- Project development process:
 - National/regional direction for agency
 - Treatment and timber
 - Fuels treatment
 - Other customer service opportunities (like the Basin Creek project – has some fuels components, but it more watershed based, so therefore is a service to the community)
 - Forest Plan Direction
 - What is in there for management on the ground in this particular area?
 - Timber
 - What's the suitability of the timber?
 - Then we look at the areas that need treatment and think about borders – how big should we go?
 - Pintler Face: 10 watersheds
 - Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness to the North
 - Forest boundary and private property on the South
 - Mount Haggin to the East
 - Mussigbrod Fire to the West
 - Then consider staff – what specialists do we have? Who do we have on the forest currently? What are they working on?
 - NEPA
 - Public comment
 - Signature (Decision Notice)
 - Implementation
- First sale has already occurred – sold to a group out of Deer Lodge – should start around July.
 - Will see additional contracts and bid opportunities come throughout the next year.
- Project area is massive – see maps included in attachments
 - Deerlodge and Beaverhead Counties
 - Nearly 74,000 acres
- Purpose and need: to move towards achievement of forestland goals and objectives
 - Cut timber (commercial harvest) – ~3,500 acres on 40 different units of timber
 - ~7,000 acres of non-commercial harvest – removing conifer in sagebrush parks, riparian areas, aspen stands, willow stands
 - ~2,000 acres of aspen being treated
- Non-commercial treatments (more details in attachment titled “Selected Alternative Vegetation Treatments”):
 - Unit R19 – Cut/Burn Concentrations: cut encroaching conifers, pile and burn them
 - Unit R24 – Cut/Burn Concentrations: cut encroaching conifers, pile and burn them
 - Unit S41 – Broadcast Burn: burn throughout the area in the spring when there are still patches of snow so get about 50% burned, effective at removing small conifers
 - Discussion:
 - *Are the broadcast burn treatments repeated or are they one-and-done and you're out?*

- *Good question, sometimes with the slashing and burning, they'll have to do that at separate times. For slashing and burning (broadcast burn), effects last about 15-20 years.*
 - *Accounting for long-term considerations in NEPA to plan for future monitoring.*
 - Aspen stand before and after conifer removal
 - Unit S37 – Lop and scatter: not enough conifer to burn, easier to lop it up and scatter it around
 - Grown-in system road to be decommissioned: took on travel management. Roads are being closed, but it's basically just an administrative task of removing them from maps and databases, as most are already effectively closed by overgrowth of vegetation.
 - Closing 173 miles of road, 80% of it looks like this (photo right):
- *Discussion:*
 - *How do you physically close the roads?*
 - *We block them with rocks, berms, or gates.*
 - *You can download an app called Avenza on your phone to see which roads have been decommissioned, where the treatments are taking place, etc.*
- **Project Timeline:**
 - 2010: Forest-wide Rapid Assessment – height of the beetle epidemic, goal was to identify opportunities to salvage lodgepole before trees lost their value.
 - 2012: Watershed Assessment – Seymour, Sullivan, Deep Creeks project area. Recommendations from assessment rolled over into the Pintler Face Project.
 - Restoration key watershed
 - Fish key watershed
 - 2011-2013: District doing a district-wide look at roads and comparing benefits of having access to any resource concerns to help drive decision towards travel management. Further defined this information for the Pintler Face project.
 - 2016: Scoping period, public comment, field trips, presented at BHCW meeting
 - 2017: 5 public meetings – Butte, Dillon, Wisdom, Wise River, and Anaconda
 - Draft EA – November 2017
 - Refined proposed actions based on public comments
 - Designated as occupied by Canada Lynx, so Forest had to reconsult on Canada Lynx with Forest Plan, which held up all Forest projects until consultation was complete.
 - 2021: Updated EA released for objection – July
 - Decision signed – November 2021
 - Next step: Implementation to start in 2022!
- **Discussion:**
 - *Are you implementing the non-commercial treatments yet?*
 - *Not yet, but now that the decision is signed, contractors can be selected and everything can be lined up for implementation in 2023. Also need to work around the commercial portions, which need to happen first.*
 - *So, you'll do some of the work yourselves (the USFS) and contract some of it out?*



- *Yes, it really goes back to capacity of our employees and what we can feasibly do. So, a big focus this year will be the post-fire work (for USFS employees). Also catching up on priorities that they had last year but had to set aside to deal with the fires in the Big Hole.*
- *Do you know when the next timber sales will be?*
 - *I don't know the exact timeline of when timber sales will be advertised, but the timber shop is actively working on it, and I imagine the next couple months for the next one and then staggered after that. Really over the next 9-12 months we'll be seeing that happen.*
- *Seems like you guys put this together in 2017 for public comment. Since then, a lot of your beetle-killed trees have fallen down. What are you going to do with all that downfall?*
 - *The treatments don't differentiate whether trees are standing or on the ground.*
- *What kind of monitoring do you have in place for weeds?*
 - *We have a great range staff and employees who are hired during the summer who will go out and look for weeds, map them, etc. Other specialists (like hydrologists) will also notice and map weeds when on the landscape.*
 - *It's also in the plans that we will utilize pre- and post-project treatments to manage invasive weeds for a minimum of 3 years.*
- *What about cheatgrass after burning? There are some new products out to treat cheatgrass.*
 - *Not concrete plans – we need to go back and look at the weed EA to see what is allowed in the burn treatments. It's definitely on our minds but the exact tactic hasn't been decided yet. We will keep you all posted on that.*
- *What if folks identify things that need to be addressed that aren't included in the NEPA?*
 - *BVHD-DL NF has had a 5-year timber program of work which focuses on timber and also has a fuels component.*
 - *Look at it quarterly and modify it as needed, looking at different directives and considering a number of variables, like if things get held up in court*
 - *Fluid 5-year plan*
 - *Currently looking at 2022-2026 fiscal years*
 - *Feeds into a database that goes straight to the regional database which goes to Washington office*
 - *~80,000 ccf a year in timber = ~3,000 acres of treatments*
 - *~8-14 acres of fuels*
 - *Produced Out-Year Planning Priority Map (attached)*
 - *17 future out-year projects prioritized, split out by zone*
 - *60-80% fixed, room left to bring in other projects or priorities*
- *To learn more about the Pintler Face project or view the official decision notice, click here: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=49404>.*

Upcoming Meetings

- **March 16, 2022: Western Rivers Conservancy**
 - 7:00 pm at the Divide Grange/Zoom
- **April 20, 2022: Invasive Weeds in the Big Hole Watershed**
 - 7:00 pm at the Divide Grange/Zoom

Adjourn

Attachments

Greetings Region 2 Drought Stakeholders,

The second regional stakeholder meeting for the [Montana Drought Management Plan](#) is **Thursday March 24th from 10:00-11:30a.m.** The goal of this meeting is to gather your input and expertise on drought impacts within the water use categories (e.g. agriculture, municipal, fisheries, etc.) you represent. Understanding these impacts will help identify critical vulnerabilities to address in the new state Drought Management Plan.

To ensure you all have plenty of opportunity to share your perspectives and insights, this meeting will be limited to stakeholders from your regions and will be professionally facilitated. So, despite the virtual format, it promises to be both educational and engaging.

Meeting topics include:

- Getting reacquainted - introductions, roles, and expectations
- Brief update on MT drought plan progress
- Overview of vulnerability and how it fits into drought planning
- Facilitated discussion on drought impacts and vulnerabilities

I understand spring is a busy time, so I hope this day and time works for most folks! **Please [register here](#) for the meeting in advance (registration helps us get an idea of how many people to expect).** Feel free to call or email me with any questions or concerns. I look forward to “seeing” you all again!

Best,

Ann

Register here:

<https://mt-gov.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZlkcu6hrz0sGdQdxzIhyLTcoHKgROzwDy2U>

Ann Schwend

Water Resource Planner

MT Dept of Natural Resources & Conservation

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PARTNERSHIPS FOR CLIMATE-SMART COMMODITIES



\$1 Billion Funding Opportunity to Pilot New Revenue Streams for America's Climate-Smart Farmers, Ranchers and Forest Landowners

USDA's Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities will provide grants for pilot projects that create market opportunities for U.S. agricultural and forest products produced using climate-smart practices and include innovative, cost-effective methods for quantification, monitoring and verification of greenhouse gas and carbon sequestration benefits. USDA will support the production and marketing of climate-smart commodities through a set of pilot projects that provide voluntary incentives through partners to producers and landowners, including early adopters, to:

- ♦ Implement climate-smart production practices, activities, and systems on working lands,
- ♦ Measure/quantify, monitor and verify the carbon and greenhouse gas (GHG) benefits associated with those practices, and
- ♦ Develop markets and promote the resulting climate-smart commodities.

Proposals must provide plans to:

- ♦ Pilot implementation of climate-smart agriculture and/or forestry production practices on a large-scale, including meaningful involvement of small and/or historically underserved producers;
- ♦ Quantify, monitor, report and verify climate results; and
- ♦ Develop markets and promote climate-smart commodities generated as a result of project activities

Pilot Projects and Climate-Smart Production Practices

Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities pilot projects must focus on the on-farm, on-ranch or forest production of climate-smart commodities and associated reductions of greenhouse gas emissions and/or carbon sequestration. For the purposes of this funding opportunity, a climate-smart commodity is defined as an agricultural commodity that is produced using farming, ranching or forestry practices that reduce greenhouse gas emissions or sequester carbon.

Highly competitive projects will include agricultural and forestry practices or combinations of practices, and/or practice enhancements that provide GHG benefits and/or carbon sequestration, including but not limited to:

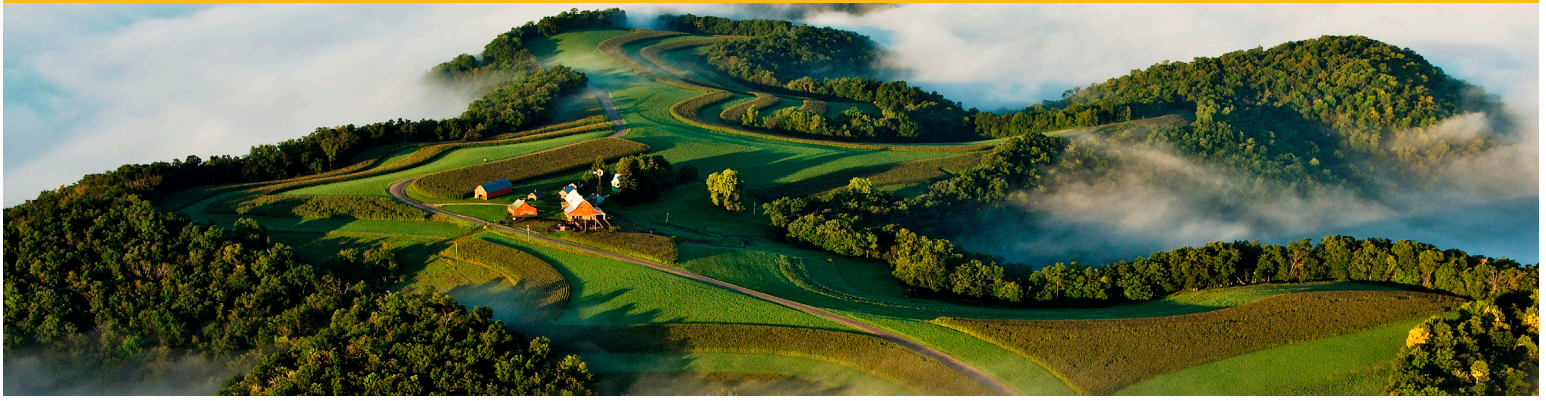
- ♦ Cover crops
- ♦ Low-till or no-till
- ♦ Nutrient management
- ♦ Enhanced efficiency fertilizers
- ♦ Manure management
- ♦ Feed management to reduce enteric emissions
- ♦ Buffers, wetland and grassland management, and tree planting on working lands
- ♦ Agroforestry and afforestation on working lands
- ♦ Afforestation/reforestation and sustainable forest management
- ♦ Planting for high carbon sequestration rate
- ♦ Maintaining and improving forest soil quality
- ♦ Increase on-site carbon storage through forest stand management
- ♦ Alternate wetting and drying on rice fields
- ♦ Climate-smart pasture practices, such as prescribed grazing or legume interceding
- ♦ Soil amendments, like biochar

Who Can Apply

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is accepting project applications for fiscal year 2022.

A wide range of public and private entities may apply, including:

- County, city or township governments
- Special district governments
- State governments
- Small businesses
- For profit organizations other than small businesses
- Native American tribal governments (Federally recognized)
- Native American tribal organizations (other than Federally recognized tribal governments)
- Nonprofits having a 501(c)(3) (other than institutions of higher education)
- Nonprofits that do not have a 501(c)(3) (other than institutions of higher education)
- Private institutions of higher education
- Public and State-controlled institutions of higher education



How to Apply

The opportunity is available to partners who serve producers of all sizes and all methods and all locations and all types of production. Primary applicant/recipient must be an entity, not an individual.

Applicants must submit their applications via [Grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov) by 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on:

April 8, 2022 – First Funding pool

Proposals are from \$5 million to \$100 million are in the first funding pool and should include large-scale pilot projects that emphasize the greenhouse gas benefits of climate-smart commodity production and include direct, meaningful benefits to a representative cross-section of production agriculture, including small and/or historically underserved producers

May 27, 2022 – Second Funding Pool

Proposals are from \$250,000 to \$4,999,999 are in the second funding pool and are limited to particularly innovative pilot projects. These projects should place an emphasis on:

- ◆ Enrollment of small and/or underserved producers, and/or
- ◆ Monitoring, reporting and verification activities developed at minority-serving institutions.

There is no specific match requirement for this funding opportunity. Applications will be evaluated, in part, on the relative contribution of non-Federal resources to the project when appropriate. This will be taken into consideration through an equity lens to ensure that the ability to secure a non-federal match is not a barrier to participation.

USDA is committed to equity in program delivery and is specifically seeking proposals from entities serving all types of producers, including small or historically underserved producers. In addition, sufficient incentives to encourage producer participation, as well as, generation of verifiable greenhouse gas reductions and carbon sequestration are critical to project success and will be considered in the evaluation criteria.

For more information and resources to support your application, visit usda.gov/climate-smart-commodities.

Selected Alternative Vegetation Treatments

The means of any treatment described in commercial harvest units may include commercial or non-commercial removal of material and may be conducted by hand or machine, unless otherwise specified. Harvest in the stand clearcut will generally utilize ground-based methods (e.g., mechanized harvester, grapple skidder, and delimber). Harvested trees will be whole-tree yarded to landings where non-merchantable trees and slash residues will be piled and later burned, chipped, and/or utilized as biomass products. Slash concentration left in units may be burned or made available for firewood. Burning of slash piles will be in coordination with the Montana/Idaho Airshed Group smoke management program. See Appendix A, Selected Alternative Treatment Units East and West for maps of the proposed vegetation treatments.

Stand Clearcut (with leave trees)

All of the lodgepole pine-dominated stands were classified as clearcut units (regeneration harvests) due to the fact that, overall, a stocked stand will not be left behind post-harvest (i.e., a minimum of 150 healthy, live trees per acre, across at least 60 percent of the treated stand area, with mistletoe infection ratings of 2 or less). By classifying these stands as regeneration harvests, mandatory National Forest Management Act (NFMA) standards will be followed to ensure stocked stands are established 5 years post-harvest.

The prescriptions will include removal of all lodgepole pine less than 15 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) on approximately 3,459 acres across 40 proposed units. Small and scattered portions of these units that have a Douglas-fir component will have more of a thinning appearance post-treatment as these areas will generally be thinned to 40 to 100 ft²/acre of basal area. Trees of all species up to 15 inches dbh (except five-needled pines) will be treated in these areas. When an aspen clone is encountered (i.e. 5 or more mature overstory stems), radial thinning will occur around the clone up to 150 feet away, removing all conifers up to 40 inches dbh.

Pre-commercial Thin

Pre-commercial thinning (non-commercial) will be used to treat naturally regenerated and planted trees in previously-harvested stands on approximately 1,532 acres over 7 proposed units. Whitebark pine, ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and then lodgepole pine (in order of species preference) will be retained at a spacing to enhance species diversity, thereby improving the long-term resiliency of these stands. Limbing of branches and lopping will be included activities.

Slashing

Smaller live conifers will be cut down (slashed) with chainsaws while larger trees may be girdled and left standing to create hard snags. Slashing will occur on nearly all of the units proposed for broadcast burning, underburning, and cut and burn concentrations. Light concentrations of slash may be lopped and scattered and left on site or burned to remove the heavier concentrations.

Broadcast Burning

Live conifers will be selectively cut and then broadcast burned in 14 units covering 849 acres. Four of the units are in grass for 105 acres, nine in sage/grass for 585 acres, and one in grass/willow/aspen for 159 acres. Approximately 50 percent of the acres within proposed broadcast burning units will have fire effects.

Underburn

Douglas-fir dominated stands on southerly aspects will be treated with a low intensity underburn on approximately 293 acres over 2 proposed units. Slashing of smaller conifers may occur prior to burning to facilitate and concentrate fire effects. Approximately 50 percent of the acres within proposed underburn units will have fire effects.

Cut and Burn Concentrations

Cut and jackpot burn concentrations will occur on approximately 4,604 acres across 72 proposed units. This treatment is accomplished by first slashing conifers then returning the following year to burn those concentrations. In order to keep the burn from spreading far beyond the slash, burning will occur in the spring when the grass is green or when sufficient moisture exists in the vegetation and soil. The cut and burn concentration method will be applied in aspen, grass, sage, and riparian areas. Approximately 10 to 40 percent of the acres within proposed cut and burn units will have fire effects.

Lop and Scatter (rearrangement of fuels)

Lop and scatter will occur on approximately 486 acres over 11 proposed units. In these units, smaller conifers will be slashed and left on site. This treatment is prescribed in units where trees are widely scattered in sagebrush grass communities and where fire is not a feasible tool due to other resource concerns.

Table 1 below displays the Selected Alternative vegetation treatments by unit number, treatment type, and their corresponding acreages. All commercial treatment units (those units beginning with "T") are proposed on lands classified as "Suitable for Timber Production" using the Forest Plan's Timber Harvest Classification Protocol (Forest Plan, p. 42) which includes both coarse-scale GIS modeling and site-specific on- the- ground reconnaissance.

Table 1. Proposed Treatment Units for Alternative 2 –Selected Alternative

Unit	Treatment	Cover Type	Acres
T02	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	14
T03	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	131
T04	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	83
T05	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	141
T09	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	88
T13	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	102
T14	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	117
T16	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	18
T17	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	13
T18	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	54
T19	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	38
T20	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	43
T22	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	5
T23	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	2
T24	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	78
T25	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	45
T26	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	90
T27	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	252
T28	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	244
T29	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	69
T30n	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	114
T30s1	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	183
T30s2	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	80
T33	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	64
T37	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	78
T38	Commercial – Clearcut	Mixed Conifer	61
T39	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	13
T40	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	70
T43	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	215
T44	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	50
T45	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	19
T46	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	187
T47	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	61
T48	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	103
T49	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	122
T50	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	24
T51	Commercial – Clearcut	Mixed Conifer	191
T52	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	6

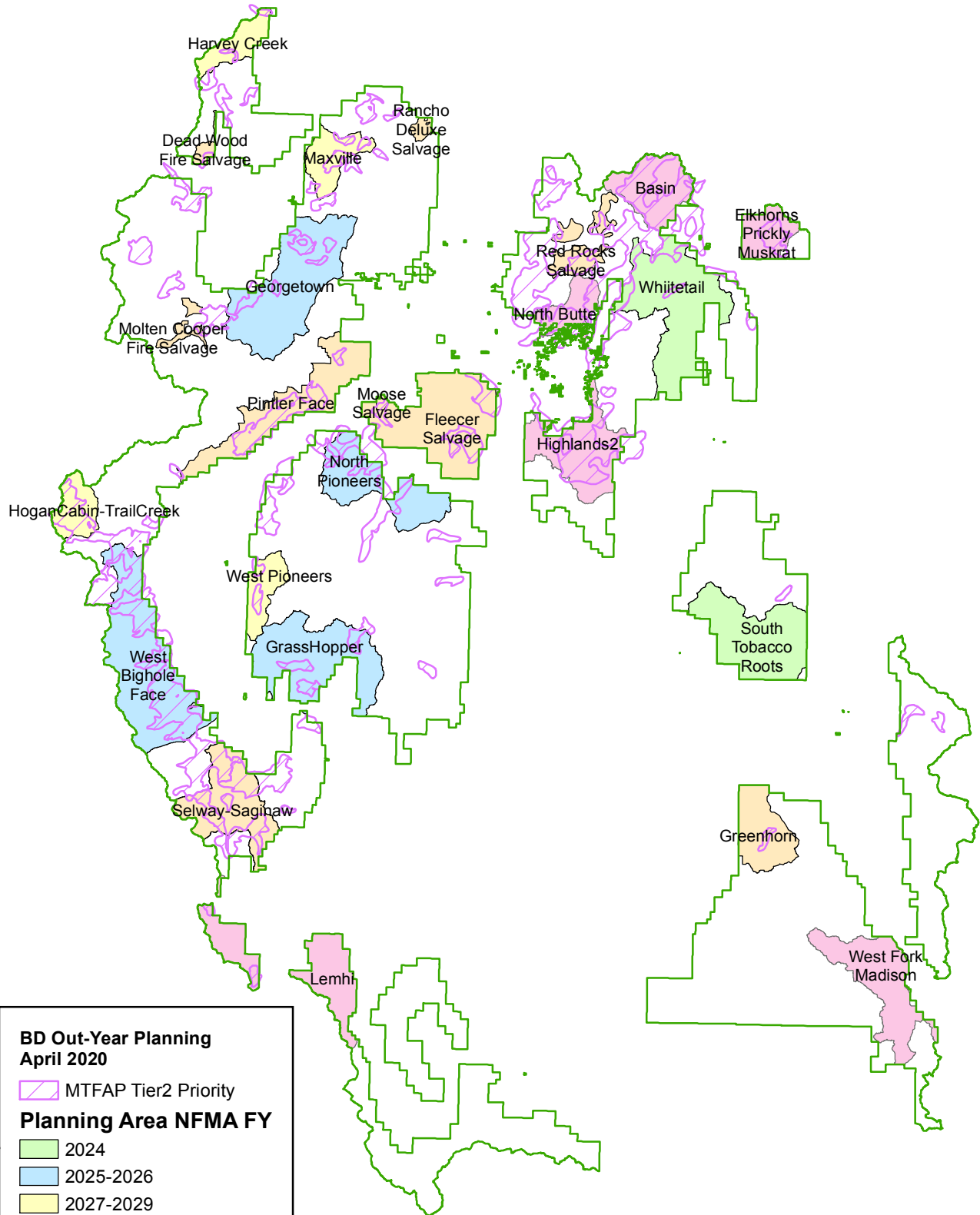
Unit	Treatment	Cover Type	Acres
T53	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	33
T54	Commercial – Clearcut	Lodgepole Pine	161
Timber Harvest Total			3,459
PCT01	Noncommercial – Pre-commercial Thin	Lodgepole Pine	14
PCT02	Noncommercial – Pre-commercial Thin	Lodgepole Pine	378
PCT03	Noncommercial – Pre-commercial Thin	Lodgepole Pine	257
PCT04	Noncommercial – Pre-commercial Thin	Lodgepole Pine	262
PCT05	Noncommercial – Pre-commercial Thin	Lodgepole Pine	41
PCT06	Noncommercial – Pre-commercial Thin	Lodgepole Pine	160
PCT07	Noncommercial – Pre-commercial Thin	Lodgepole Pine	419
Pre-commercial Thin Total Lodgepole Pine			1,532
A03	Noncommercial – Cut/burn Concentrations	Aspen/Sagebrush	66
A04	Noncommercial – Cut/burn Concentrations	Aspen	19
A05	Noncommercial – Cut/burn Concentrations	Aspen	132
A08	Noncommercial – Cut/burn Concentrations	Aspen, Grass, Willow	23
A09	Noncommercial – Cut/burn Concentrations	Aspen	39
A10	Noncommercial – Cut/burn Concentrations	Aspen/Sagebrush	5
A13	Noncommercial – Cut/burn Concentrations	Aspen, Grass, Willow	248
A14	Noncommercial – Cut/burn Concentrations	Aspen	11
A15	Noncommercial – Cut/burn Concentrations	Aspen	21
Aspen Total			564
DFB01	Noncommercial – Understory Burn	Douglas-fir	151
DFB02	Noncommercial – Understory Burn	Douglas-fir	142
Douglas-fir Understory Burn Total			293
G01	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Grass	26
G02	Noncommercial – Lop and Scatter	Grass	73
G04	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Shrub; Aspen	47
G05	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Grass/Willow/Aspen	128
G06	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Grass	36
G07	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Grass	23
G08	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Grass	35
G09	Noncommercial – Lop and Scatter	Grass	19
G10	Noncommercial – Broadcast Burn	Grass	10
G11	Noncommercial – Broadcast Burn	Grass	36
G12	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Grass	5
G15	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Grass/Conifer	38
G16	Noncommercial – Broadcast Burn	Grass	17
G17	Noncommercial – Lop and Scatter	Grass (wet)	24

Unit	Treatment	Cover Type	Acres
G18	Noncommercial – Broadcast Burn	Grass, timber	42
Grass Total			559
S01	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Shrub, Aspen	13
S02	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush, Grass	21
S03	Noncommercial – Lop and Scatter	Sagebrush	7
S04	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush, Willow	51
S05	Noncommercial – Lop and Scatter	Sagebrush, Grass	19
S06	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush, Aspen	128
S07	Noncommercial – Broadcast Burn	Sagebrush, Aspen	54
S08	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush, Grass, Aspen	88
S09	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush, Grass	43
S10	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush, Grass	19
S11	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush, Grass	40
S12	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush, Grass	27
S13	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush, Aspen	59
S14	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush, Willow, Aspen	54
S15	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush, Aspen	107
S16	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush	62
S17	Noncommercial – Lop and Scatter	Sagebrush	8
S18	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush	4
S19	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush	13
S20	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush	60
S21	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush	92
S22	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush, Grass	124
S23	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush, Grass	405
S24	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush	191
S25	Noncommercial – Broadcast Burn	Sagebrush, Grass	17
S26	Noncommercial – Lop and Scatter	Sagebrush, Aspen	9
S27	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush, Grass	36
S28	Noncommercial – Broadcast Burn	Sagebrush, Grass	53
S29	Noncommercial – Broadcast Burn	Sagebrush, Grass, Timber	21
S30	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush, Grass (wet)	97
S31	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush, Grass	88
S32	Noncommercial – Broadcast Burn	Sagebrush, Willow	56
S33	Noncommercial – Broadcast Burn	Sagebrush, Grass	6
S34	Noncommercial – Broadcast Burn	Sagebrush, Grass	4
S35	Noncommercial – Broadcast Burn	Sagebrush, Grass	7

Unit	Treatment	Cover Type	Acres
S36	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Riparian Willow, Sagebrush	17
S37	Noncommercial – Lop and Scatter	Sagebrush, Grass, Aspen	149
S38	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush, Wet Meadow, Aspen	91
S39	Noncommercial – Lop and Scatter	Grass/Shrub	54
S40	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush, Aspen	151
S41	Noncommercial – Broadcast Burn	Sagebrush, Grass	367
S42	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Sagebrush	63
S43	Noncommercial – Lop and Scatter	Grass and Sagebrush	56
S44	Noncommercial – Lop and Scatter	Grass and Sagebrush	67
Shrub Total			3,099
R01	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Willow, Aspen	347
R02	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Grass (wet), Shrub, Aspen	25
R03	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Grass (wet), Shrub, Aspen	19
R04	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Grass (wet), Shrub, Aspen	10
R05	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Grass (wet), Shrub, Aspen	49
R05a	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Riparian, Aspen	7
R06	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Grass (wet), Shrub, Aspen	28
R07	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Grass (wet), Shrub, Aspen	24
R08	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Grass (wet), Shrub, Aspen	53
R09	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Grass (wet), Shrub, Aspen	45
R10	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Riparian, Aspen, Willow	95
R11	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Grass (wet), Shrub, Aspen	24
R12	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Grass (wet), Shrub, Aspen	55
R13	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Riparian Aspen	11
R14	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Riparian Willow	20
R15	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Riparian Willow, Aspen	23
R16	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Riparian Willow, Aspen	12
R17	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Grass (wet), Shrub, Aspen	20
R18	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Riparian Willow, Aspen	80

Unit	Treatment	Cover Type	Acres
R19	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Willow, Aspen	31
R20	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Riparian Aspen	75
R21	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Riparian Aspen	42
R22	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Riparian Aspen	139
R23	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Riparian Aspen	27
R24	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Riparian Willow, Aspen	39
R25	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Grass, Willow, Aspen	229
R26	Noncommercial – Broadcast Burn	Grass, Willow, Aspen	159
R27	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Willow, Aspen	21
R28	Noncommercial – Cut/Burn Concentrations	Aspen, Willow, Grass	9
Riparian Total			1,718
GRAND TOTAL			11,224

BD Out-Year Planning Areas with MTFAP Tier 2 Priority Areas



**BD Out-Year Planning
April 2020**

MTFAP Tier2 Priority

Planning Area NFMA FY

2024

2025-2026

2027-2029

2030+

Current POW 2019-2023

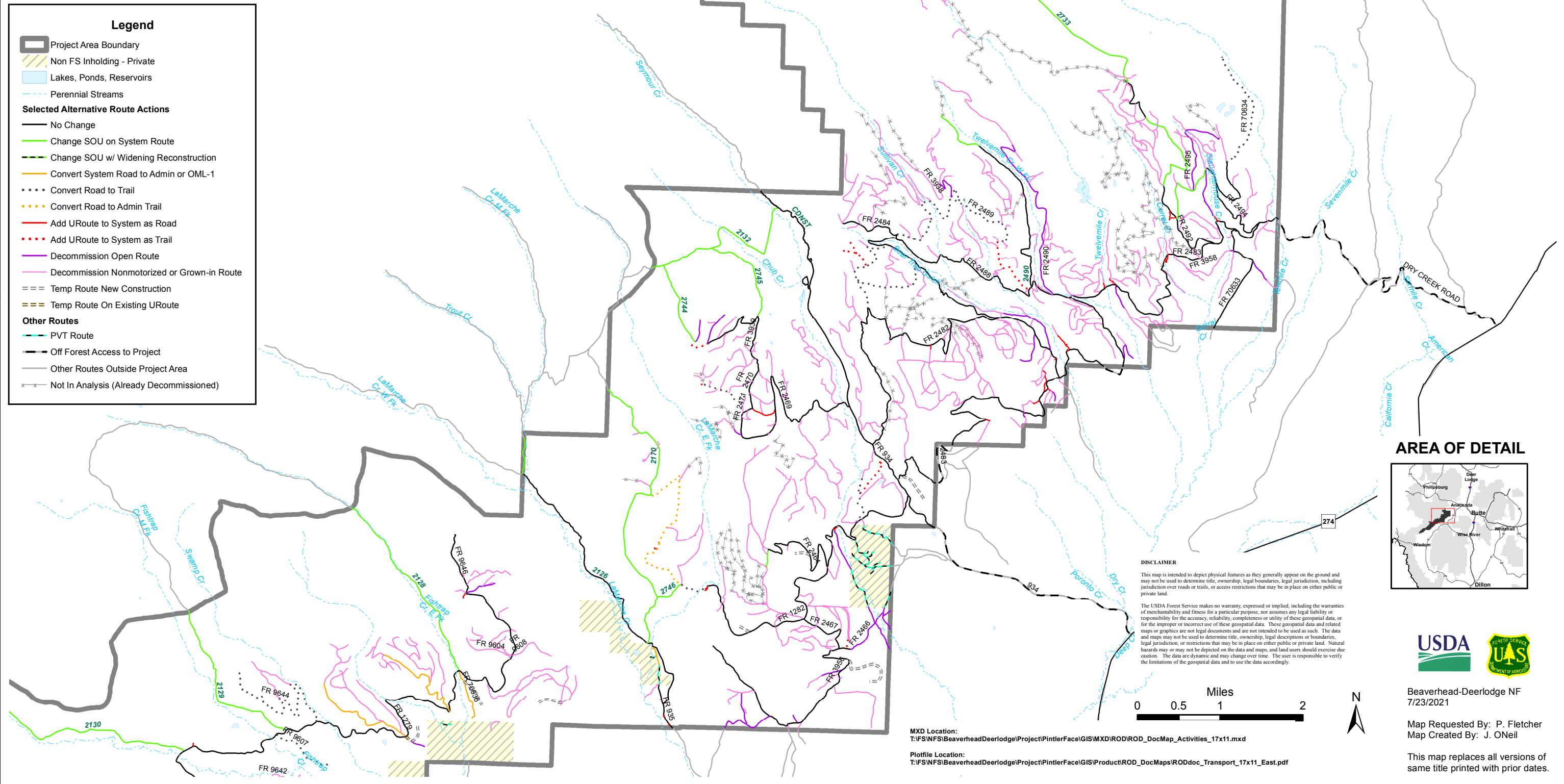
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PINTLER FACE

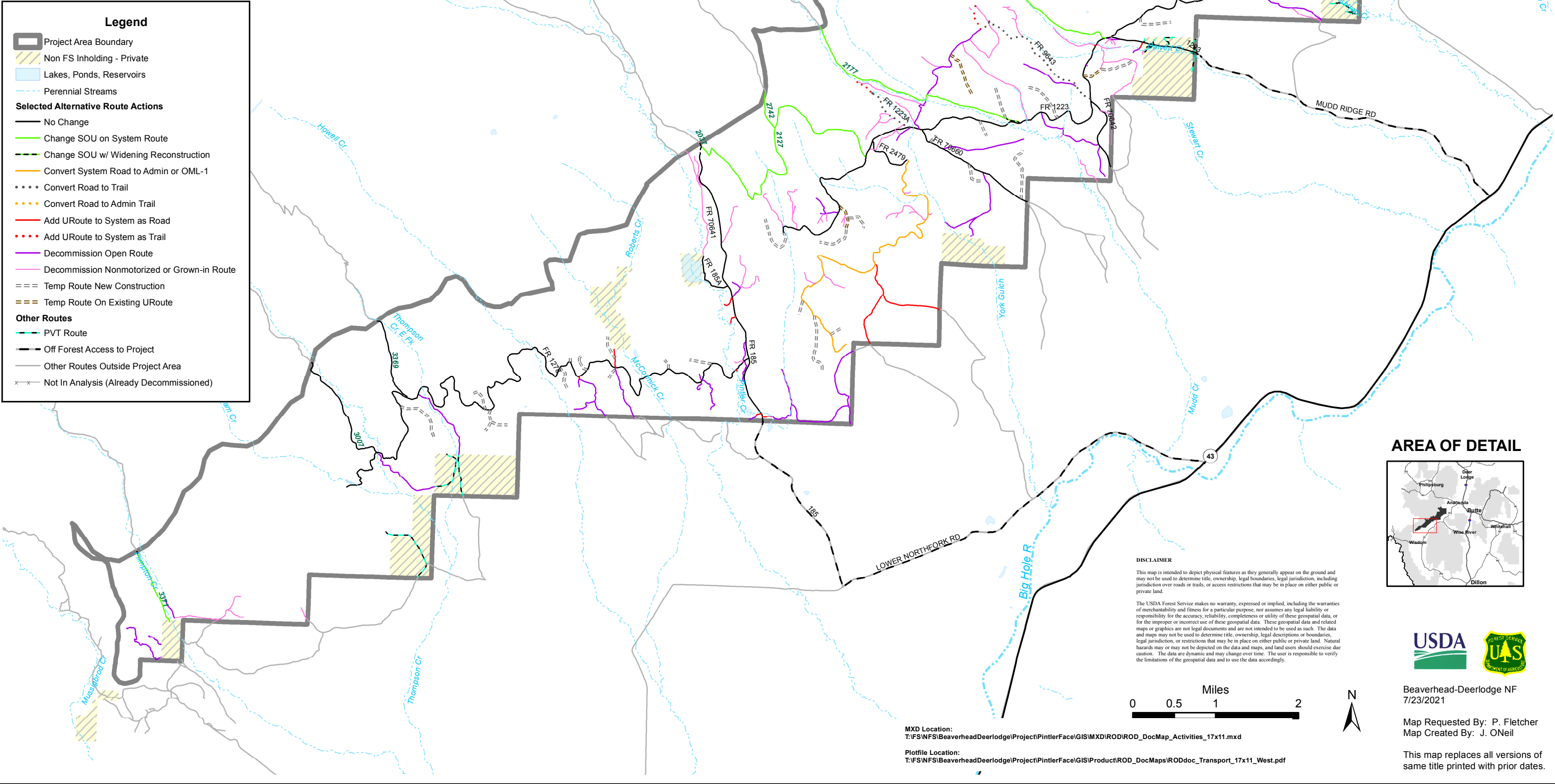
Decision

East Map - Page 1 of 2



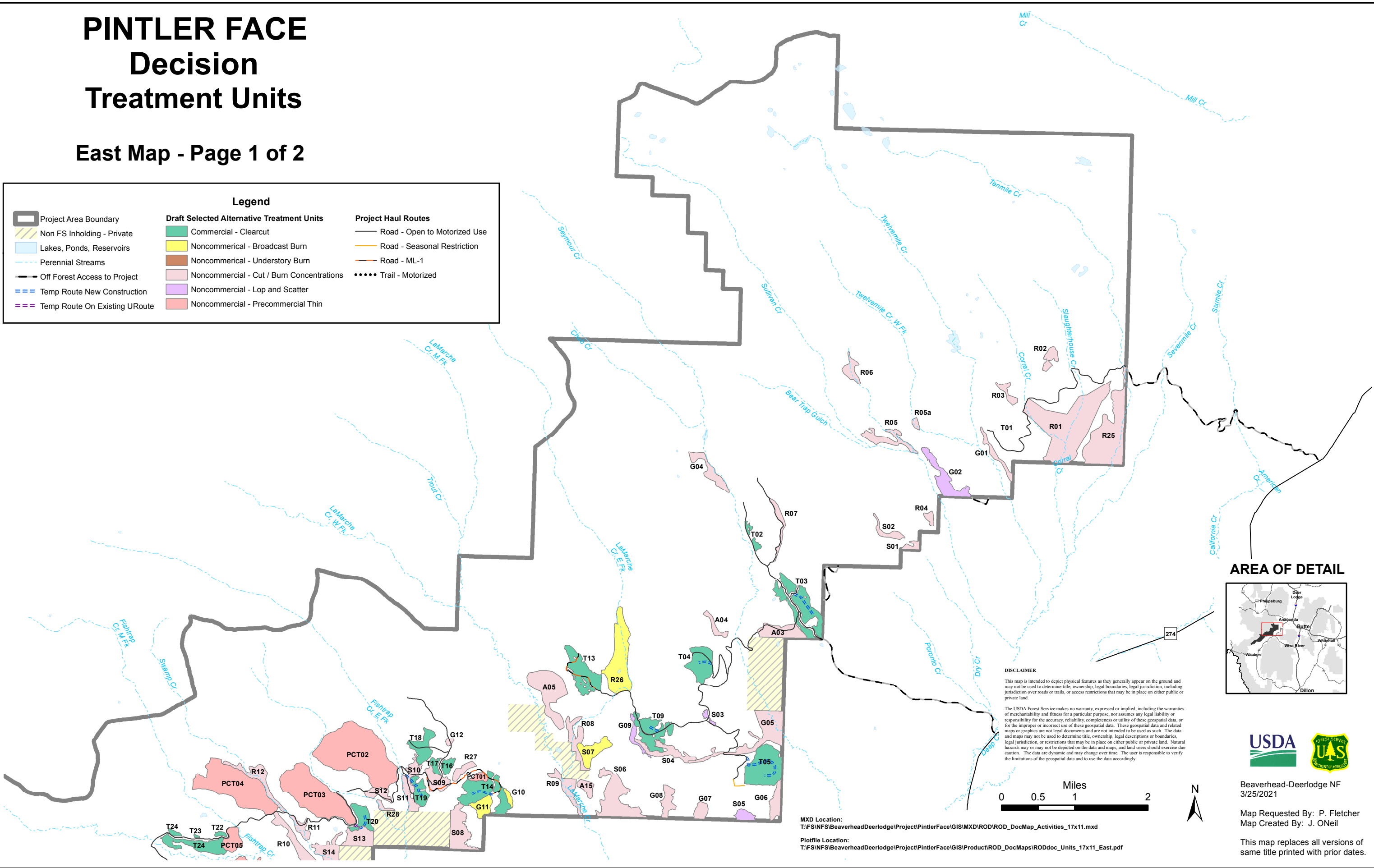
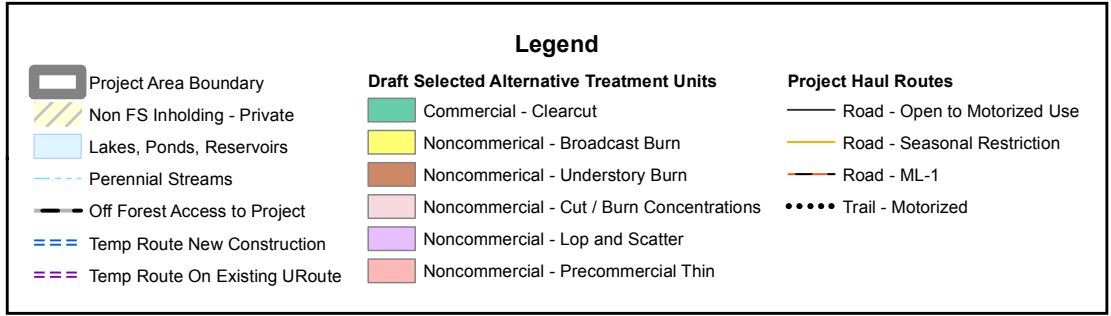
PINTLER FACE Decision Transportation Actions

West Map - Page 2 of 2



PINTLER FACE Decision Treatment Units

East Map - Page 1 of 2



PINTLER FACE Decision Treatment Units

West Map - Page 2 of 2

Project Area Boundary

Non FS Inholding - Private

Lakes, Ponds, Reservoirs

Perennial Streams

Off Forest Access to Project

Temp Route New Construction

Temp Route On Existing URoute

Legend

Commercial - Clearcut

Noncommercial - Broadcast Burn

Noncommercial - Understory Burn

Noncommercial - Cut / Burn Concentrations

Noncommercial - Lop and Scatter

Noncommercial - Precommercial Thin

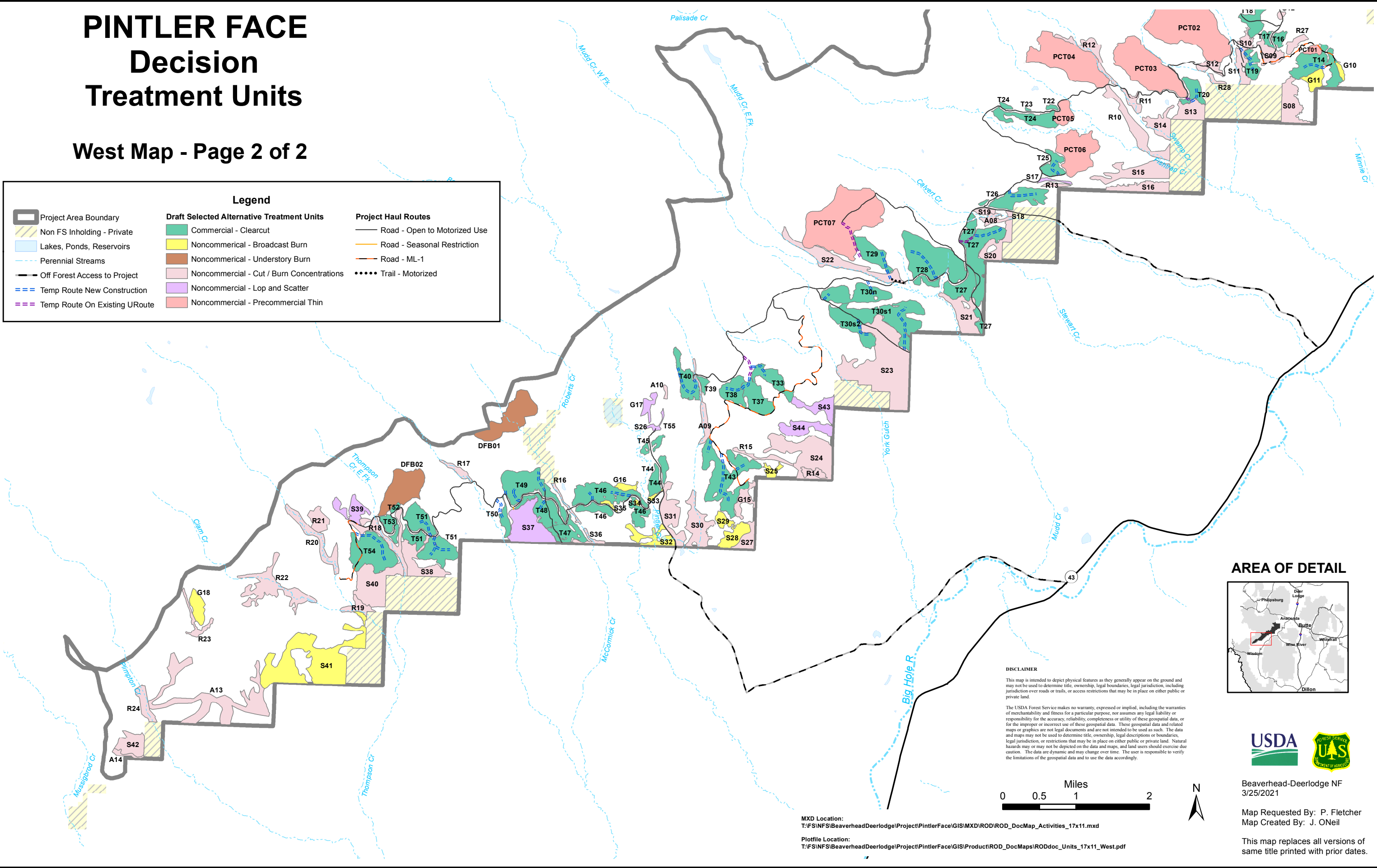
Project Haul Routes

Road - Open to Motorized Use

Road - Seasonal Restriction

Road - ML-1

Trail - Motorized



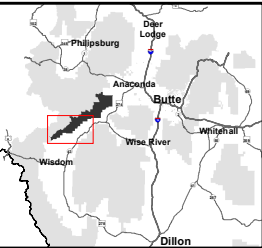
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AREA OF DETAIL



Beaverhead-Deerlodge NF
3/25/2021

Map Requested By: P. Fletcher
Map Created By: J. ONeil

This map replaces all versions of
same title printed with prior dates.

MXD Location:
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Plotfile Location:
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