

DECISION MEMO
FOR
NORTHWEST LEADVILLE PROJECT

USDA Forest Service
Rocky Mountain Region
Pike and San Isabel National Forest and
Comanche and Cimarron National Grasslands
Leadville Ranger District
Lake County, Colorado

Introduction

The Northwest Leadville project area is located approximately 5 miles northwest of Leadville, CO on Forest Service lands adjacent to Sylvan Lakes, Home Stake Trout Club, and Piney Run subdivisions, Mountain View East Trailer Park and individual private in-holdings. Treatment areas encompass approximately 915 acres of National Forest System lands (Map 1) located primarily in lodgepole pine and mixed conifer stands with pockets of aspen and meadows. Elevations range from 9,900 to 10,600 feet.

Lodgepole pine stands typically burn as high intensity crown fires every 100 – 300 years. The lodgepole pine stands in the area are 110 – 150 years old. Evidence of mountain pine beetle activity and dwarf mistletoe can be found throughout the project area. Currently, thick concentrations of live and dead trees and down material pose a threat of a high intensity wildland fire occurring.

The legal location of the project area is T8S, R80W, Sections 15, 16, 20, 21, and 29; and T9S, R80W, Section 3 and 10.

Purpose and Need for the Project

There is a need to complete fire mitigation work adjacent to private homes located along the Forest Service boundary. Sylvan Lakes, Home Stake Trout Club, and Piney Run subdivisions, Mountain View East Trailer Park and individual private in-holdings are located northwest of Leadville, in Lake County, Colorado. These populated areas share a common boundary with the San Isabel National Forest and are considered the wildland urban interface (WUI). Many of the homes are located in forested areas and are in close proximity to federal property boundary lines.

The purpose of this project is to reduce the threat of high intensity wildland fire to adjacent private property and structures and treat vegetation so that growth and vigor of residual trees are maintained or increased. By removing trees with mountain pine beetle, thinning / patch cutting lodgepole pine, and treating hazardous fuel accumulations, the project will create a fuel break adjacent to developed private property and provide for firefighter safety within the wildland urban interface where fire protection is likely to occur.

Decision

I have decided to implement the following actions on National Forest System lands:

Mechanical treatment methods (including thinning, patch cuts, and chipping) will be used to harvest trees and prescribed fire (pile and broadcast) will be used reduce hazardous fuel accumulations on National Forest System lands adjacent to Home Stake Trout Club, Sylvan Lakes, and Piney Run subdivisions and other properties in the wildland urban interface.

“Thinning” treatments may include patch cuts of 0.10 to 0.25 acre; “patch cut / thinning” treatments may include patch cuts up to 7 acres. The treatments will be completed using a combination of federal personnel, the Stewardship contracting authority, timber sales, and / or service contracts. Types of equipment that may be used include, but are not limited to chainsaws, skidders, feller-bunchers and dozers.

For thinning and fire mitigation treatments, pile burning may be used to dispose of the slash. The burning of the piles usually takes place in the winter months (November through April). A prescribed fire plan and appropriate smoke permits will be completed and approved prior to burning. The prescribed fire plan will address such items as unit delineation, weather parameters, necessary holding resources, sensitive areas (i.e. power lines, highways, and improvements), public safety and smoke concerns. Prescribed burning of the piles will likely be completed in one day, with residual smoke lasting 1 – 3 days.

Established Forest Service roads, existing non system roads, temporary roads, and roads previously closed will be used to access the area. No new system roads will be created. Less than 1 mile of new temporary roads will be created; the locations of the new temporary roads will be determined by resource specialists.

Non-system roads (except those described in design criteria # 24) on Forest Service lands will be permanently closed and rehabilitated. These routes will be closed as soon as possible after discovery. The non-system road south of West Tennessee Creek (adjacent to Sylvan Lakes subdivision) will be gated at the Forest boundary year-round and designated as non-motorized. It may be permanently closed if illegal motorized use causes significant resource damage.

Below is the acreage by treatment type for the entire project area.

Treatments	Acres (Approximate)
Broadcast burn	115
Patch cut / Thinning	291
Thinning	334
Hand thinning	110
No treatment	65
Total	915

Treatment Methods – Specific (Map 2)

Unit A (~ 113 acres; T8S, R80W, Sections 15 & 16):

Treatments in this area are comprised of thinning and pile burning; treatments will be directed toward achieving basal area goals.

Treatment Area Description – Unit A	Acres
Broadcast burn	0
Patch cut / Thinning	0
Thinning	97
Hand thinning	0
No treatment	15

Thinning Treatment – Treatments in this area will be a combination of variable spaced thinning and small patch cuts (0.10 to 0.25 acre). Spruce will be retained on the edges of the openings to promote spruce regeneration and species diversity. Small areas (0.10 to 0.25 acre) will remain untreated to promote diversity. Approximately 65 – 75% of the treatment area will be treated through thinning. The remaining 25 – 35% of this treatment area will be treated with small patch cuts (the “25 – 35%” includes current open areas). In thinned areas, the average BA will be reduced to 100 ft²/acre. Engelmann spruce and aspen will be favored for retention to promote species diversity.

Fire Mitigation Treatment – Fire mitigation treatments are a part of the thinning treatment and will occur on the first 400 feet (approximate) on Forest Service lands adjacent to the private property. In this unit, this area will be thinned intensively as a shaded fuel break. Stands will be thinned to a basal area of 80 – 100 ft/ac. Areas with established aspen stands will be enhanced by removing encroaching conifers. Conifers may be removed a distance of 1 ½ times the height of the aspen clone. Where it accomplishes hazardous fuel reduction objectives, areas of heavy dwarf mistletoe infected trees will be cut to prevent spread; openings will be no larger than 2 acres. Lodgepole pine will be favored for removal to promote species diversity.

For Unit A, the treatment area located in T8S, R80W, N ½ of Section 15 requires cultural, botany and wildlife clearances to be completed prior to implementation. Forest Service treatments, adjacent to private in-holdings, will be completed after development and fire mitigation has occurred.

Unit B (~ 524 acres; T8S, R80W, Sections 16, 20, & 21):

Treatments in this area are comprised of patch cuts, thinning and prescribed burning (pile and broadcast); treatments will be directed toward achieving basal area goals.

Treatment Area Description – Unit B	Acres
Broadcast burn	29
Patch cut / Thinning	291
Thinning	95
Hand thinning	28
No treatment	50

Thinning Treatments – Where appropriate, areas with low mistletoe ratings (Hawksworth ≤3) will be thinned to an average BA of 80 ft²/acre. Thinning will be in a variable spacing pattern. Small (0.10 to 0.25 acre) patch cuts will be staggered with untreated areas in this unit. Untreated areas would be left approximately one tree length apart to assist with breaking up the canopy and reducing the ability of aerial fuels to carry fire continuously. Lodgepole pine will be favored for removal whenever possible. Aspen enhancement is a goal in these areas.

Additional areas will be thinned in the manner described above, but will have larger openings as additional severe dwarf mistletoe infected trees have been identified. Openings in these areas will be no larger than 5 acres. Areas of no treatment may also be larger in these areas.

Patch Cut / Thinning Treatment – Areas with high mistletoe ratings (Hawksworth ≥ 3) will be targeted for larger (5 – 7 acres) patch cuts. The stands between patch cuts will not be treated. Streams, lakes, kettles, other wetlands, riparian areas and associated buffers will not be treated. The patch cuts will be arranged to provide maximum benefit for hazardous fuel goals while removing major pockets of dwarf mistletoe infected trees. Patch cuts may occupy 25 -35% of the timbered land in these areas.

Fire Mitigation Treatment – Fire mitigation treatments are a part of the thinning and patch cut / thinning treatments and will occur on the first 400 feet (approximate) on Forest Service lands adjacent to the private property. Stands will be thinned to a basal area of 80 – 100 ft/ac. Areas with established aspen stands will be enhanced by removing encroaching conifers. Conifers may be removed a distance of 1 ½ times the height of the aspen clone. Where it meets hazardous fuel reduction objectives, areas of heavy dwarf mistletoe infected trees will be cut to prevent spread; openings will be no larger than 2 acres. Lodgepole pine will be favored for removal to promote species diversity.

Hand Thinning Treatments – Hand thinning is defined as mechanical thinning with chainsaws only, hand piling and pile burning. No temporary roads will be created in these areas. Hand thinning will be accomplished with Forest Service crews or service contract. Thinned areas will have variable spacing; the average BA will be 80 ft²/acre. Small patch cuts (0.10 to 0.25 acre) will be utilized to increase diversity. Lodgepole pine will be favored for removal. Aspen enhancement is also a goal in this area.

Broadcast Burn – Broadcast burning may occur March through December, though late spring (April/May) and early fall (September/October) are the typical burn windows. The prescribed fire unit will be delineated using natural fuel breaks, roads, handline, and wetline; mechanical thinning may be completed prior to ignition to improve holding features. Hand ignition (drip torches, fusees) and ATV ignition may be used. A prescribed fire plan and appropriate smoke permits will be completed and approved prior to burning. The prescribed fire plan will address such items as unit delineation, weather parameters, necessary holding resources, sensitive areas (i. e. power lines, highways, and improvements), public safety and smoke concerns. Prescribed burning of individual unit will likely be completed in one day, with residual smoke lasting 3 – 5 days. .

Unit C (~ 83 acres; T8S, R80W, Section 29):

Treatments in this area are comprised of thinning and pile burning; treatments will be directed toward achieving basal area goals.

Treatment Area Description – Unit C	Acres
Broadcast burn	0
Patch cut / Thinning	0
Thinning	0
Hand thinning	82
No Treatment	0

Hand Thinning Treatments – Hand thinning is defined as mechanical thinning with chainsaws only, hand piling and pile burning. No temporary roads will be created in these areas. Hand thinning will be accomplished with Forest Service crews or service contract. Thinned areas will have variable spacing; the average BA will be 80 ft²/acre. Small patch cuts (0.10 to 0.25 acre) will be utilized to increase diversity. Lodgepole pine will be favored for removal. Aspen enhancement is also a goal in this area.

Fire Mitigation Treatment – Fire mitigation treatments are a part of the hand thinning treatment and will occur on the first 400 feet (approximate) on Forest Service lands adjacent to the private property. Stands will be thinned to a basal area of 80 – 100 ft/ac. Areas with established aspen stands will be enhanced by removing encroaching conifers. Conifers may be removed a distance of 1 ½ times the height of the aspen clone. Where it accomplishes hazardous fuel objectives, areas of heavy dwarf mistletoe infected trees will be cut to prevent spread; openings will be no larger than 2 acres. Lodgepole pine will be favored for removal to promote species diversity.

Unit D: (~ 228 acres; T9S, R80W, Section 3 & 10)

Treatments in this area are comprised of thinning and prescribed burning (broadcast and pile); treatments will be directed toward achieving basal area goals.

Treatment Area Description – Unit D	Acres
Broadcast burn	86
Patch cut / Thinning	0
Thinning	142
Hand thinning	0
No Treatment	0

Thinning Treatments – The treatments in this area will be a variable spaced thinning. Small patch cuts (0.10 to 0.25 acre) will be used to accomplish fuel reduction goals. Small areas (0.10 to 0.25 acre) areas will remain untreated to promote diversity. Approximately 25 - 35% of this treatment area will be treated using patch cuts (the 25 – 35% includes current open areas). Untreated areas would be left approximately one tree length apart to assist with breaking up the canopy and reducing the ability for aerial fuels to carry fire continuously. Thinned areas will be reduced to an average basal area of 100 ft²/ac; smaller diameter lodgepole pine will be favored for removal. Aspen enhancement will be a goal in these areas.

Fire Mitigation Treatment – Fire mitigation treatments are a part of the thinning treatments and will occur on the first 400 feet (approximate) on Forest Service lands adjacent to the private property. Stands will be thinned to a basal area of 80 – 100 ft/ac. Areas with established aspen stands will be enhanced by removing encroaching conifers. Conifers will be removed a distance of 1 ½ times the height of the aspen clone. Where it accomplishes hazardous fuel reductions objectives, areas of trees with heavy dwarf mistletoe (Hawksworth rating ≥3) will be cut to prevent spread; openings will be no larger than 2 acres. Lodgepole pine will be favored for removal to promote species diversity.

Broadcast Burn – Broadcast burning may occur March through December, though late spring (April/May) and early fall (September/October) are the typical burn windows. See information under Unit B, for additional information on prescribed burning.

Design Criteria:

1. If chipping is used as a means of disposal, chips will be distributed so that the chip layer is a maximum of 2 inches in depth (average); otherwise the chips will be hauled off site.
2. The “foot print” of pile burning for slash disposal will be limited to less than 20% of the project area. Piling and burning will follow PSICC Mountain Zone Fire guidelines.
3. All listed archeological sites, including a minimum of 30 – 50 foot buffer (depending on slope and fuel loading), will be avoided and protected from damage by equipment traveling in the area and pile burning activities. The Archeologist will determine the buffer and mark the area.
4. If heavy fuel loads exist on any of the archeological sites for which avoidance is stipulated, then those fuels may be removed with the Archeologist present.
5. If artifacts, features, or other indications of previously unrecorded heritage resources are identified in the course of ground-disturbing activities, all work in the vicinity of those materials is to cease and the Archaeologist is to be notified immediately for additional field surveys.
6. The project will follow the best management practices referenced in the Guide to Noxious Weed Prevention.
7. To reduce risk of spreading noxious weeds, heavy equipment (i.e. tractors and skidders) would be cleaned and inspected prior to entering the project area. Project operations will begin in un-infested areas before operating in weed-infested areas. Avoid staging equipment, supplies, vehicles or crews in weed-infested areas.
8. To prevent noxious weed spread, equipment used off road will be washed prior to entering the area and any staging and / or burn piles locations will be located in weed free areas.
9. Inspect and document all ground disturbing operations in noxious weed-infested areas for at least three growing seasons following project completion. Provide for follow-up treatments based on inspection results.
10. Nesting birds and all raptor sightings will be reported to the Wildlife Biologist and appropriate protection measures will be implemented.
11. If new site information regarding threatened, endangered, and sensitive species is discovered, the Wildlife Biologist, Fisheries Biologist and/or Botanist will be notified immediately.
12. A 100-foot buffer will define the Water Influence Zone (WIZ). The WIZ includes the geomorphic floodplain, riparian ecosystem, and inner gorge. The WIZ will be maintained on either side of perennial and intermittent streams and ephemeral areas as specified in the Watershed Conservation Practices Handbook (FSH 2509.25, Chapter 10).
13. Heavy equipment and vehicles will be kept out of streams, swales, and lakes, except to cross at designated points, build crossings, or do restoration work, or if protected by at least 1 foot of packed snow or 2 inches of frozen soil. Before heavy equipment will be allowed to cross streams, a Fishery Biologist or Hydrologist will be consulted and determine where crossings will occur, and to specify any stipulations necessary to minimize deleterious effects on aquatic resources.
14. Heavy equipment and vehicles will not be allowed in streams during fish spawning, incubation, and emergence periods. For brook trout, spawning and incubation occur in September and October.

15. Roads crossing on perennial and intermittent streams would be evaluated by a Fisheries Biologist to assure fish passage is provided.
16. Restrict travel on Forest Service roads and / or prohibit off-road skidding operations during periods of heavy rain or wet soils.
17. Ground-based equipment would not be used for harvest operations (skidding) on slopes greater than 35% for a distance greater than 100 feet.
18. Snag, down woody material, and other stand conditions will be monitored pre- and post-treatment to ensure desired conditions are achieved.
19. Snags/down wood may be retained in the shaded fuel break, if fuel management objectives are still met. In the areas outside the fuel break, the following guidelines will be used:

Snags: In forested areas maintain greater than or equal to 40 snags per 5 acre average, including recruitment trees; retain the largest sizes and numbers available (all stages of development). Guidelines for snags include:

- a. Retain all soft snags except for safety hazards to the greatest extent reasonable and practical.
- b. Retain hard snags (when they are present) greater than or equal to 12 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) or as large as available.
- c. If above existing snag levels are not available, provide for green recruitment snag trees sufficient to bring snag/recruitment snag levels up to the above mentioned levels in a well distributed manner of both clumps and individual trees, favoring largest available trees. Trees with defects (e.g. "wooly" appearance, cankers, heartrot, knarls, diseases, and broken tops and limbs) will be selected when possible as follows:

Create new snags by burn plan design or other means, as necessary.

Protect existing retention snags from firewood cutting, mechanical treatment and fire treatment to the greatest extent reasonable and practical.
- d. No mechanical treatments are to occur after prescribed burning in any given area as a part of the project activities (i.e., do not burn and then later mechanically treat the same area).

Coarse Woody Material (CWM)

- a. In forested stands; maintain 200 linear feet per acre of greater than or equal to 12 inches diameter (large end), or largest and longest available.
 - b. Protect existing retention CWM (greater than or equal to 12 inches diameter – large end) from firewood cutting, mechanical treatment and fire treatment to the greatest extent reasonable and practical.
20. An activity exclusion area will be marked by the Wildlife Biologist and avoided around known active raptor nests from March 1 through August 15.
 21. At least the first 200 feet of temporary roads used during the operation will be closed by ripping and seeding with a Forest Service approved native seed mix and barricaded,

then signed to inform the public vegetative restoration is in progress. Road closures will occur within six months after completion of the treatment(s) in that unit.

22. Non-motorized uses would be allowed on closed roads, unless the use causes negative impacts to rehabilitation efforts. If this occurs, these routes would be closed to all uses until the rehabilitation efforts are no longer in jeopardy.

Reasons for Categorically Excluding the Proposed Action

The environmental analysis concluded that this action falls within a category of actions, which normally do not individually or cumulatively have significant effect on the environment and, therefore, can be excluded from documentation in an environmental analysis or environmental impact statement. For the Forest Service, this provision is in FSH 1909.15, Category 31.2 – 6 timber stand and/or wildlife habitat improvement activities which do not include the use of herbicides or do not require more than one mile of low standard road construction. A project or case file is required. The project file will be maintained and is available for review at the Leadville Ranger District, 810 Front Street, Leadville, Colorado.

The categorical exclusion is appropriate in this situation because there are no extraordinary circumstances potentially having effects which may significantly affect the environment.

Extraordinary Circumstances and Consistency with Other Laws

I find the proposed action can be categorically excluded because there were no extraordinary circumstances or issues identified by the interdisciplinary team of resource specialists that analyzed this proposal nor were any significant issues raised during public scoping. Extraordinary circumstances considered in our evaluation, but dismissed with reasoning are as follows:

- *Threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat:* A Biological Evaluation for this action has been prepared. No potentially significant impacts to Federally listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat, species proposed for Federal listing or proposed critical habitat, or Forest Service sensitive species were found.
- *Flood plains, wetlands, or municipal watersheds:* This project will not take place in a flood plain. The project is located adjacent to the domestic water supply for the Home Stake Trout Club. Identified wetlands and riparian areas will be protected from impacts from the proposed action by following the design criteria.
- *Congressionally designated areas (such as wilderness, wilderness study areas, or national recreation areas):* No actions will occur in wilderness or wilderness study areas. Additionally, the decision does not affect the Arkansas Headwater Recreation Area adversely.
- *Inventoried Roadless areas:* T8S, R80W, the western ½ of Sections 20 and 29 are located in the Holy Cross Inventoried Roadless Areas (IRA). No road construction or reconstruction will take place within the IRA. The project will allow mechanical treatments within the IRA under the following timber exception per 36 CFR 294.13:
 - (a) Timber may not be cut, sold, or removed in inventoried roadless areas of the National Forest System, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.
 - (b) Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section, timber may be cut, sold, or removed in inventoried roadless areas if the Responsible Official determines that one of the following circumstances exists.

(1) The cutting, sale or removal of generally small-diameter material is needed for one of the following purposes and will maintain or improve one or more of the roadless area characteristics listed in 36 CFR 294.11:

- (ii) To maintain or restore the desirable characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure, such as to reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire effects, within the range of variability that would be expected to occur under natural disturbance regimes of the current climatic period.

The proposed action will be accomplished with Forest Service crews or service contract. The intent of the project is to reduce ladder fuels and stand density adjacent to private lands. "Generally small-diameter material" is defined as trees less than 4 inches diameter at breast height.

- *Research Natural Areas:* There are no Research Natural Areas located within the analysis area.
- *Native American Religious or Cultural Sites, Archaeological Sites, or Historic Properties or Areas:* Archeologists have reviewed the affected area for Native American religious and cultural sites, archaeological sites and historic properties. Known sites will be protected from impacts from the proposed action.

Public Involvement

A proposal for the project was listed in the Schedule of Proposed Actions April 1, 2004 through January 1, 2006 and re-listed in April 2008. The proposal was provided to the public and other agencies for comment during scoping, which began on November 1, 2004 and was also provided for comment during the public notice period that began on November 24, 2005. In addition, as part of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) process, the agency met with multiple homeowners' associations to discuss the project and proposed treatment locations. Further information regarding public involvement is located in the project folder located at the Leadville Ranger District.

Issues raised during public involvement included the use of prescribed fire, consideration for listed and sensitive species, roads and access, soil disturbance, erosion, and impacts to wetlands.

Findings Required by Other Laws

The proposed action is consistent with the Pike and San Isabel National Forests, Comanche and Cimarron National Grasslands Land and Resource Management Plan (1984) as required by the National Forest Management Act. The project was designed in conformance with Forest Plan standards and incorporates appropriate Forest Plan guidelines for the protection of forest resources. The project is also in conformance with Forest Plan management area standards and guidelines for the following Management Areas:

Pike/San Isabel National Forests Land and Resource Management Plan	
2B Rural & Roaded Natural Recreation Opportunities	pp. III – 116 to 124
4D Aspen Management	pp. III – 144 to 148
5B Big Game Winter Range	pp. III – 149 to 160

7D Wood Fiber Production (other than sawtimber)	pp. III – 179 to 188
9A Riparian Area Management	pp. III – 203 to 215

This proposed action complies with other laws and regulations applicable to actions undertaken on the national forests, including but not limited to the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, National Historic Preservation Act, Executive Order 12898 Environmental Justice, and the Endangered Species Act.

Implementation Date

Pursuant to 36 CFR 215.9(a), if no appeal is filed, implementation of this decision may occur on, but not before, the fifth day from the close of the appeal filing period.

Administrative Review or Appeal Opportunities

This decision is subject to administrative appeal pursuant to 36 CFR part 215 regulations. Appeals (including attachments) must be in writing and filed (regular mail, fax, e-mail, hand-delivery, express delivery, or messenger service) with the Appeal Deciding Officer (CFR 215.8) within 45 days following the date of publication of this notice. The publication date of the legal notice in the newspaper of record is the exclusive means for calculation the time to file an appeal (CFR 215.15(a)). Those wishing to appeal should not rely upon dates or timeframe information provided by any other source. Pursuant to 36 CFR 215.13(b) only those individuals or organizations who submitted substantive comments during the comment period may file an appeal.

Where to file an appeal:

USPS/UPS/FedEx/hand-carry:

USDA Forest Service, Region 2
Attn: Appeal Deciding Officer
740 Simms Street
Golden, CO 80401-4790

Fax: 303-275-5134

Email: appeals-rocky-mountain-regional-office@fs.fed.us

Appeal Content Requirements

It is an appellant's responsibility to provide sufficient activity-specific evidence and rationale, focusing on the decision, to show why the Responsible Official's decision should be reversed. At a minimum, an appeal must include the following (CFR 215.14):

1. Appellant's name and address (CFR 215.1) with telephone number, if available;
2. Signature or other verification of authorship upon request (a scanned signature for electronic mail may be filed with the appeal);
3. When multiple names are listed on an appeal, identification of the lead appellant (CFR 215.2) and verification of the identity of the lead appellant upon request;

4. The name of the project or activity for which the decision was made, the name and title of the Responsible Official, and the date of the decision;
5. The regulation under which the appeal is being filed, when there is an option to appeal under either this part or part 251, subpart C (CFR 215.11(d));
6. Any specific change(s) in the decision that the appellant seeks and rationale for those changes;
7. Any portion(s) of the decision with which the appellant disagrees, and explanation for the disagreement;
8. Why the appellant believes the Responsible Official's decision failed to consider the substantive comments; and
9. How the appellant believes the decision specifically violates law, regulation, or policy.

Notice of Appeal that does not meet the requirements of 36 CFR 215.14 will be dismissed.

Pursuant to 36 CFR 215.9(a), if no appeal is filed, implementation of this decision may occur on, but not before, the fifth day from the close of the appeal filing period.

Contacts

For additional information concerning this decision, contact Lisa Corbin, Mountain Zone Fuels Specialist.

Leadville Ranger District
810 Front Street
Leadville, Colorado 80461
Phone: (719) 486-0749

Email: lcobin@fs.fed.us

/s/ Jon Morrissey
JON MORRISSEY

06/19/08
Date

District Ranger
Leadville Ranger District
San Isabel National Forest

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