



Sundance Trail Guest Ranch

17931 Red Feather Lakes Road
Red Feather Lakes, CO 80545
970-224-1222 800-357-4930

www.SundanceTrail.com ride@SundanceTrail.com

September 1, 2004

Mr. David A. Farmer
District Forester
Colorado State Forest Service
Foothills Campus, Building 1052
Colorado State University
Ft. Collins, CO 80523

Dear Dave,

Enclosed please find completed FLEP Accomplishment Report for Reimbursement and supporting documentation.

The zone F project has already exhausted the budget I projected, due to repeated safety issues requiring repeated re-education and increased supervision of staff. I do not intend to use two of these staff members again.

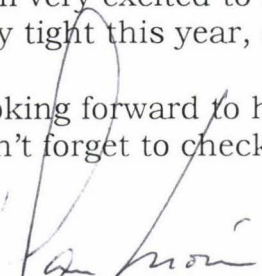
This project will not be completed until after you and I evaluate the work accomplished, and outline a plan for completion. I plan to complete the work in this zone at my own expense, as ranch budget allows.

Call me at your convenience to schedule this meeting, and I will attempt to not show up 24 hours late!

Also enclosed is completed copy of 2005 Western States Wildland Urban Interface Project Application. I would be very grateful if you would spend a few minutes to review this document, and notify me of any changes that you might suggest (phone, fax or email). I will effect such changes and submit a revised application immediately.

I am very excited to have the opportunity to compete for these dollars, as ranch budget is very tight this year, and I am anxious to complete the zone C projects.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon,
Don't forget to check your cinch,


Dan Morin
President and Manager

Colorado State Forest Service
Fort Collins District
Memorandum

TO: Jan Hackett

FROM: Dave Farmer

DATE: October 5, 2004

SUBJECT: FLEP Grant Reimbursement

Project No.: **198040-FC-19**

Landowner: Morin & Morin, Inc.,

DBA Sundance Trail Guest Ranch

Attached are documents requesting reimbursement. The project has been inspected. I have reviewed the documents and recommend reimbursement of **\$1,200.00**.

FILE



COLORADO'S

FLEP FOREST LAND ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT FOR REIMBURSEMENT

Project No. 198040-FC-19

Applicant name (please print): MORIN + MORIN, INC. D/B/A SUNDANCE TRAIL GUEST RANCH

Accomplishment (by FLEP practice)

#1 Plan Acres = _____	#5 Acres = _____	#9 Acres treated = <u>8 20A</u>
#2 Acres tree planting = _____	#6 Acres treated = _____	#10 Acres of restoration = _____
Acres treated = _____	#7 Acres treated = _____	#11 Acres = _____
#3 Acres treated = _____	#8 Acres treated = _____	<u>(F) 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</u>
#4 Acres planted/ maintained = _____		

	Contracted Services ¹	Landowner Services ²	Totals
Labor Cost	<u>2,667.21</u>		A Labor Cost= <u>2667.21</u>
Operating Exp ^{3,*}	<u>39.94</u>		B Oper. Exp.= <u>39.94</u>
Revenue Generated (from sale of wood products only) ^{4,*}	<u>0</u>		C Revenue=
Project Cost	<u>2707.15</u>		D Total Project (A+B-C) = <u>2707.15</u>
			Amount Originally Approved =
Reimbursable to Applicant ⁵	<u>1,200.00</u>		Amount to be Reimbursed = <u>1,200.00</u>

¹ Any contracted services where payment was made for services.

² Use up to \$ 11.68/hour for Landowner time. This is the maximum allowable.

³ Equipment rental, supplies, etc. needed to complete project. (Tools and Equipment purchases are not reimbursable.)

⁴ Any revenue generated from the sale of wood products is deducted from total project cost.

⁵ Reimbursement amount cannot exceed amount approved. No partial payments.

* Attach receipts (contractor costs, your time ledger, gas, oil, etc). Keep copies for your files.

Landowner Signature: [Signature] PRESIDENT Date: 9/01/04

Mailing Address: 17931 RED FEATHER LAKES RD City: RED FEATHER LAKES

County: LARIMER State: CO Zip: 80545 Phone: 970-224-1222

Practice certified by: David A. Farmer

Payment Approval: _____ Amount: _____ Date: _____

Return this form, along with your completed Cost Documentation Form and W9 form to your local Colorado State Forest Service District Office. Retain documentation such as receipts and payment for six (6) years. The IRS considers reimbursable funds as ordinary income. Please consult your tax advisor.

**Colorado
State**
FOREST
SERVICE

2002 FLEP

Enhancement Program practice
to be used if landowner is doing

PRESIDENT
Landowner Signature

PRESIDENT
Landowner Signature

Date	By Whom:	Activity/Expense:	Hours	Expenses
3/21/04		GAS (8@ 1.699)		13.60
4/1/04		Payroll (Direct 1478.28, indirect 187.02)	126	1,666.36
4/23/04		GAS (3@ 1.749)		5.25
5/1/04		Payroll (Direct 130.34, indirect 28.21)	11	158.55
7/1/04		Payroll (Direct 231.30, indirect 29.25)	18.5	260.55
7/20/04		GAS (5@ 1.939)		9.70
8/1/04		Payroll (Direct 246.80, indirect 64.28)	23	361.16
8/4/04		GAS (6@ 1.899)		11.39
9/1/04		Payroll (Direct 195.82, indirect 24.77)	15	220.59
				2707.15

Account:

EXPENSES

[illegible]

4/2

Account: PAYROLL / FINE PROS (F)

Date:	To/From/Comments:	Amount:	Balance:
4/1/04	DAN 84 @ 11.44	960.96	
	HADAN 42 @ 12.34	578.28	1479.24
	SOCIAL/CAFE @ 7.65 $\frac{2}{10}$	113.16	
	COMP @ 4.0 $\frac{2}{10}$	57.17	
	FUTA/SUTA @ 1.0 $\frac{2}{10}$	14.79	1666.36
5/1/04	DAN - 6	68.64	
	HADAN - 5	61.70	
	SOCIAL/CAFE 130.34 @ 7.65 $\frac{2}{10}$	9.97	
	COMP @ 4.0 $\frac{2}{10}$	5.21	
	FUTA/SUTA @ 1.0 $\frac{2}{10}$	13.03	1824.91
		158.55	
7/1	DAN - 5 @ 11.44	57.20	
	HADAN - 4.5 @ 12.34	55.53	
	JOSH - 3.5 @ 13.70	47.95	
	MARK 5.5 @ 12.84	70.62	
	SOCIAL/CAFE 231.30	17.69	
	WORK COMP ↓	9.25	
	FUTA/SUTA ↓	2.21	2055.46
		260.55	
8/1/04	DAN - 2	22.88	
	HADAN - 5	61.70	
	JOSH - 8	109.60	
	MARK - 8	102.70	
	SOCIAL/CAFE 296.88	22.71	
	WORK COMP ↓	11.88	
	FUTA/SUTA ↓	29.69	
		361.16	2446.62

Account: Pyron - FIRE mit (F)

Account: Pyro - FIRE mit (F)



Fire Mitigation Time Log

Please mark in quarter-hour increments:

Date		In	Out	In	Out	Total
3/1/04	ORGANIZE PAPER	6	10			4
3/2/04	WALK ABOUT	8	11			3
3/3/04	SET UP PLYWOOD	1	5			4
3/4/04	MARK TREES	8	12			4
3/5/04	MARK TREES / CUT	7	12	2	3	6

Total:

Date		In	Out	In	Out	Total
2/8	MARK TREES / CUT	8	11			3
3/9	SET UP CRAW SAW SAFETY	8	12	1	5	8
3/10	FINISH SAFETY / CLIMB	8	10	1	3	4
3/11	WALK ABOUT / CLIMB + BACK	8	12			4
3/12	MARK TREES	8	10			2

Total:

Date		In	Out	In	Out	Total

Total:

Date		In	Out	In	Out	Total

Total:

Name : DAN



Fire Mitigation Time Log

Please mark in quarter-hour increments:

Date		In	Out	In	Out	Total
3/16	ORIENT/ADDT/CHAM SAFETY/CUT	8	12	2	5	7
3/17	WALK ABOUT/TEACH	8	12	2	5	7
3/18	WALK ABOUT/CUT	8	12	2	5	7
3/22	CUT	8	12	2	5	7
3/23	CUT	8	12	2	5	7
3/24	CUT/WALK ABOUT	8	12	2	5	7
						42

Total:

Date		In	Out	In	Out	Total
4/20	CUT/LIMB/SWAMP	2	3			1
4/21	"	9	11			2
4/22	WALK ABOUT/EVAL/MARK	8	9	1	3	3

Total:

Date		In	Out	In	Out	Total
6/8	ORIENT	11	12			1
6/9	WALK ABOUT	8 ³⁰	10			1.5
6/10	ORIENT/SUPERVISE/EVAL RET PROPOSE FOR ME	2	4 ³⁰			2.5

Total:

Date		In	Out	In	Out	Total
7/18	PLAN	3	4			1
7/19	SWAMP	4	5			1
8/5	WALK ABOUT	4	5			1
8/7	TOTAL EXPENSES FOR GUNS	8	9			1

Total:

Name :

DAN



Fire Mitigation Time Log

Please mark in quarter-hour increments:

Date		In	Out	In	Out	Total
3/16	ORIENT - CHAN SAW SAWY	8	12	2	5	7
3/17	WALK ABOUT - MARK TREES	8	12	2	5	7
3/18	WALK ABOUT / SWAMP	8	12	2	5	7
3/22	CUT	8	12	2	5	7
3/23	CUT	8	12	2	5	7
3/24	CUT	8	12	2	5	7

Total:

Date		In	Out	In	Out	Total
4/20	CUT LIMB / SWAMP	2	5			3
4/21	" "	9	12	2	4	5

CHAPS ARE NOT OPTIONAL - YOU

Total:

WILL WEAR CHAPS

NOT NEGOTIABLE!

Date		In	Out	In	Out	Total
6/9	WALK ABOUT / MARK	8 ³⁰	10			1.5
6/10	CUT	2	5			3
2/11	SWAMP					

Total:

Date		In	Out	In	Out	Total
7/19	SWAMP	3	5			2
7/20	SWAMP	2	5			3

Total:

Name :

KADAN



Fire Mitigation Time Log

Please mark in quarter-hour increments:

Date		In	Out	In	Out	Total
6/6	ORIENT	11	12			1
6/9	WALK ABOUT/ASSESS	8 ³⁰ A	10			1.5
6/10	CUT	2	3			1

DO WE COUNT
TIME TO GO
BUY GASOLINE
IN RED FEATHER?

END

Total:

Date		In	Out	In	Out	Total
7/18		2	5			3
7/19		3	5			2
7/20		2	5			3

CHAPS ARE NOT NEGOTIABLE
WEAR YOUR CHAPS!!

Total:

Date		In	Out	In	Out	Total
8/4/23	CUT/LIMBS	8	11			3
8/5	CUT/LIMBS/SWIMMERS	8	12			4

Total:

Date		In	Out	In	Out	Total

Total:

Name : JOSH



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2

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1





Fire Mitigation Time Log

Please mark in quarter-hour increments:

Date		In	Out	In	Out	Total
6/8	ORIENT/CHAW SAW	11	12			1
6/9	WALK ABOUT/ASSESS	8 ³⁰	10			1.5
6/10	Cut	7	5			3

Total:

Date		In	Out	In	Out	Total
7/18		2	5			3
7/19		3	5			2
7/20		2	5			3

Total:

Date		In	Out	In	Out	Total
8/3	Cut/Limb	8	11			3
8/4	Cut Limb Swamp	2	5			3

Total:

Date		In	Out	In	Out	Total

Total:

Name : Mark

THANK YOU COME AGAIN
TOTAL #4106

VALERO.COM/MARKETING
VISIT US ONLINE

5:34PM JUN 14 2004

AUTH # 14882

DISCOVER

ACCOUNT NUMBER
DSXXXXXXXXXXXXX3984
MORIN/ELLEN

PUMP	PRODUCT	PRICE
3	UNLEADED	1.969

QTY	TOTAL
35.434	69.77

2025 COLLEGE
FT. COLLINS, CO

TAX FARM & RANCH
1000 N HWY 287
FT COLLINS 80524

STATION NUMBER
00398066001

DATE: 08/04/04
TIME: 16:47
ELLEN M MORIN
MC
CREDIT

PUMP# 5	UNLEADED
GALLONS	8.954
@ \$1.899/GAL	
FUEL	\$17.00

TOTAL	\$17.00
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	25432
AUTH#	981044

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CONOCO INCORPORATED
COUNTRY STORE 358
92 POWDER CANYON
BELLVUE, CO 80512

03/21/04 16:46
*** CHARGE *** NOVUS CARD

ITEM	QTY	PRICE	AMOUNT
UNLEAD	14.2686 @	\$1.699	24.24
ENGL CAN	1 @	\$0.89	0.89

SUBTOTAL 25.13
TOTAL AMOUNT \$25.13

CUSTOMER AGREES TO PAY THE
ABOVE TOTAL AMOUNT ACCORDING
TO THE CARD ISSUER AGREEMENT.

ACCT #: XXXX XXXX XXXX 3904 EXP: XX/XX
AUTH #: 021715 INVOICE #: 8891
CUST NAME: GEORGE DANIEL MORIN
STORE NUMBER: 0791010941

CARDHOLDER SIGNATURE

CUSTOMER KEEPS BOTTOM COPY

THANK YOU COME AGAIN
TOTAL #4106

VALERO.COM/MARKETING
VISIT US ONLINE

10:57AM APR 23 2004

AUTH # 23079

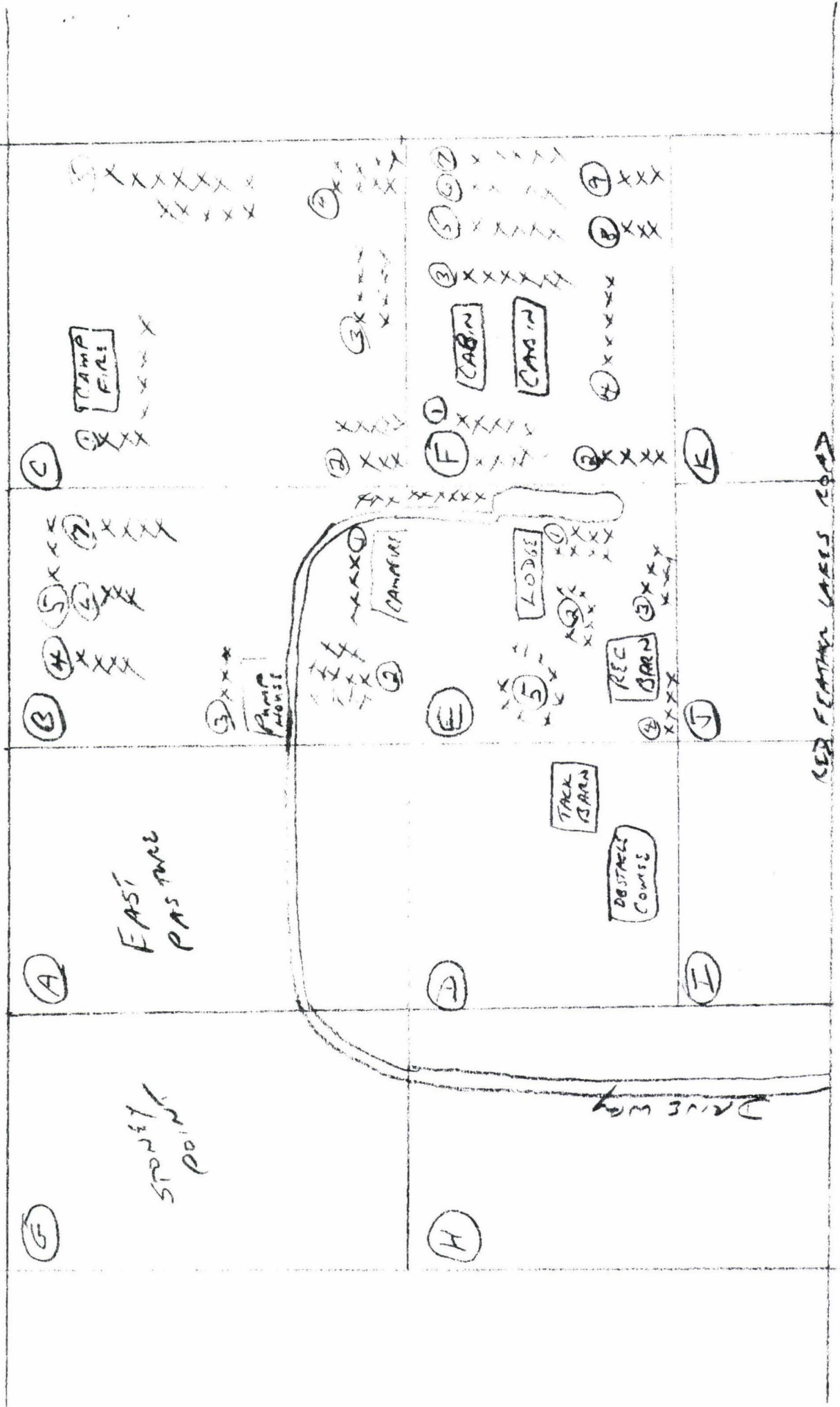
DISCOVER

ACCOUNT NUMBER
DSXXXXXXXXXXXX3904
MORIN/ELLEN

PUMP PRODUCT PRICE
4 UNLEADED 1.749

QTY TOTAL
10.500 18.36

2025 COLLEGE
FT. COLLINS, CO



SUNDANCE TRAIL RANCH - CONCEPTUAL MAP - NOT TO SCALE OR PROPORTION

Fort Collins District
5075 Campus Delivery
Fort Collins, Colorado 80523-5075
(970) 491-8660
FAX: (970) 491-8645

July 15, 2004

Morin and Morin Inc.
DBA Sundance Trail Guest Ranch
17913 Red Feather Lakes Road
Red Feather Lakes, CO 80545

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Morin:

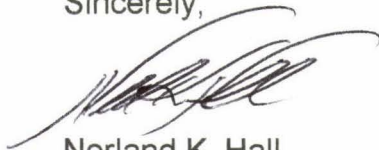
This is a reminder that your Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP) grant project must be completed by September 15, 2004.

As you recall, the FLEP Grant requires a 50/50 fund match. In your original packet you received an Accomplishment Report for Reimbursement, a Cost Document form, and a W9. Upon completion of the practice, contact our office to schedule a final inspection. All costs and revenues must be documented on the above forms. The W9 must be completed and returned to assure reimbursement. Final reimbursement cannot be processed without completion of these forms.

If you will be unable to complete the project, please notify us as soon as possible, so that we may adjust your grant and reallocate the remaining funds to other projects.

If you have any questions, please call me at (970) 491-8839, or Mike Hughes (970) 491-8453, or the Fort Collins District office (970) 491-8660.

Sincerely,



Norland K. Hall
Forester

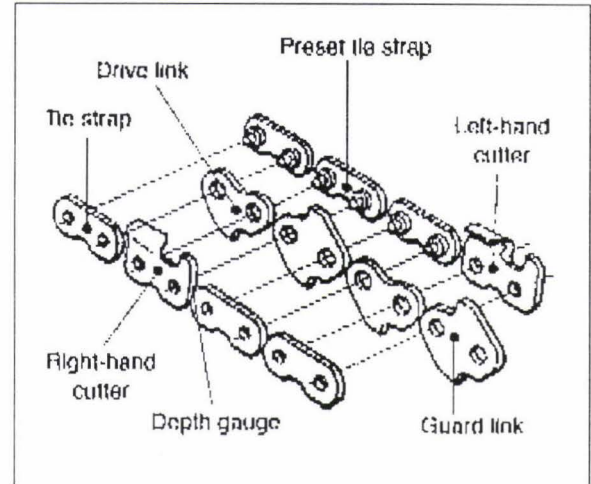
Sundance Trail Ranch - Basic Chain Saw Safety and Use

The chain saw is the most dangerous hand tool that can be purchased on the open market. It requires no license and no training to own or operate. An overall average of 40,000 injuries and 150 deaths occur annually, within the USA alone, from chain saw related accidents.

The most common causes of chainsaw accidents is arrogance and fatigue. Take this information seriously!

Saw chain

The cutting chain is composed of drive links and cutters (see Figure 2). The drive links ride in the groove on the saw bar and engage the sprocket on the motor. The cutters may be one of three styles: chipper, chisel or safety. Safety chain has features designed to reduce saw kickback such as a guard link (see Figure 2). When purchasing replacement chain for an existing saw, note that all chain with a blue label meets the low kickback standard and can be used on any saw. Chain with a yellow label is recommended for professional use only. Some yellow-label chain can be used on certain saws less than 3.8 cubic inches. Remember, the larger, professional saws may not have additional safety features that might be desirable.

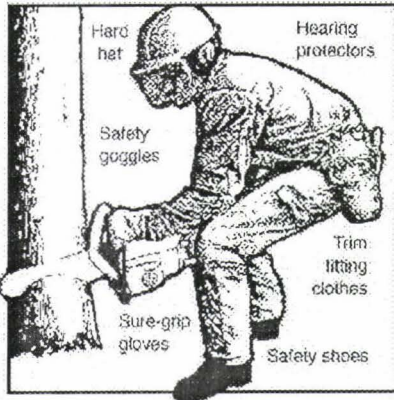


Guide bars

The guide bar on a saw is intended solely to provide a guide track for cutting chain. It is not intended to be used as a pry bar, lever or crow bar. Some guide bars are equipped with a sprocket nose that is designed to reduce friction as the chain passes around the nose of the saw. Since the tendency toward kickback increases as the radius of the guide bar nose increases, reducing the radius of the kickback zone can be accomplished using an asymmetric nose guide bars, or "banana bars," which are available from some manufacturers.

You and the saw

Proper clothing and personal protective equipment is as important in reducing the risk of injury as knowing the specifications and operating parameters of the saw. Professional saw operators use this equipment regularly. Use the following list as a guide. Clothing should be well-fitted and free of dangling or ragged edges that could become entangled in either the saw or brush (see Figure 3).



- Protective chaps or leggings that cover the area from the groin to about 2 inches above the ankles. Remember, with some of the newer saws, the chain can be running at speeds of 4,000 to 5,000 feet per minute (45 to 55 miles per hour – chaps are **MANDATORY** when using the larger Stihl.
- A properly fitted hard hat protects your head from serious head injury from falling limbs or other debris.
- A pair of safety eye glasses to prevent injury from flying wood chips, sawdust, or twigs.

- A good pair of ear plugs to protect your ears from the 90+ decibel noise level of modern saws. The muffs or plugs will have a decibel noise reduction rating assigned to them, the higher the rating the better.
- Mittens or gloves should be worn to protect your hands – but not mandatory at STR.
- A pair of shoes with high tops will protect your ankles in case of accidental contact with the moving saw chain.

A properly sharpened chain

If you notice that the saw is cutting crooked, or the cut shows fine sawdust instead of chips, or you find yourself pressing down hard to keep cutting, or smell burnt wood, your saw needs sharpening. Remember, the chain is designed to cut wood! Contact with dirt, rocks, or metal will quickly dull and nick the cutting teeth on the chain.

Wear gloves or place a rag over the chain to protect your hands from the sharpened cutters. Chain manufacturers recommend that the depth gauge be lowered every third filing. The difference in height between the top plate of the cutter and the top of the depth gauge determines how well the saw cuts.

Correct chain tension

To ensure good cutting action and a long chain life, check chain tension. If the chain is too loose, it will come off; if too tight, the chain will bind and overheat.

All chains stretch with use. **DANGER - Most of the stretch occurs during the first half hour of operation.** Follow the manufacturer's recommendation on chain tension. Check the guide bar and sprocket before placing a new chain on the saw. A worn sprocket can ruin a chain quickly. Most manufacturers recommend that a cold chain be tightened to where the chain tie straps hang away from the bar about 1/32 inch at the center of the bar. A warm chain should be adjusted to a 1/8-inch gap. Chains should be somewhat tighter on a guide bar fitted with a sprocket nose tip.

Proper lubrication

Lubrication will prolong a chain's useful life. Use only bar and chain oil. Do not use crankcase or other reclaimed oil. Waste oils can corrode the oil pump and have reduced lubricating properties.

Saws that are fitted with automatic oilers are designed to match the capacity of the fuel tank with that of the oil tank so that when you run out of fuel, you haven't quite run out of oil.

If the bar-oiling mechanism is not operating properly, serious damage to the chain and bar can occur in a short time. If the chain smokes while operating, there is not enough lubrication. When the saw is started, make sure that the oil pump is functioning and that oil is lubricating the bar **by holding the saw tip above a light-colored surface and accelerating the engine.** Oil should spatter on the surface. If not, shut the saw off, remove the guide bar and check the chain oil discharge slot. Sometimes it becomes clogged with sawdust and must be cleaned out.

Functioning safety equipment

Many new chain saws are equipped with a "chain brake" that is designed to stop the chain almost instantaneously. It is either manually activated or triggered by the inertial forces of the kickback itself. Refer to your owner's manual for the proper way to check the chain brake on your saw.

Refueling the engine

Never refuel a hot engine; always allow the engine to cool before refueling. This also allows the operator to rest a while as well. Make sure that the area around your refueling site is free from combustible materials. Clean sawdust and debris away from the fuel and oil caps before opening so that the debris does not fall into the fuel or the oil tank.

Each time you refuel the saw, refill the oil tank as well, check the chain tension, and make sure that all the nuts and bolts are tight. We MUST have both working, sharpened, gassed, oiled and "ready to go at all times!"

ALWAYS sharpen and refill saws before putting them away – Dan may need them without notice.

ALWAYS tell Dan IMMEDIATELY if a saw is not working.

STARTING THE CHAIN SAW

Acceptable:

Ground Starting: This method works all right if you have a small saw and small feet. Lay the saw flat on the ground, lock the chain brake, turn the ignition switch on, close the choke all the way, ensure the bar's tip and the chain are completely off of the ground and not touching anything. Place one foot inside the pistol grip, wrap one hand around the top of the handle bar, with the thumb wrapped completely around it. Pull the starter rope with the other hand. Some people hold the saw down with their knee on top of the power head but I don't recommend this as you can slip off.

Professional Starting: Most professional operators use this method. It is also called the "sling start". Engage the chain brake, turn the ignition switch on, close the choke all of the way, rest the bar on a log or anything non-abrasive (not on rocks, dirt or the tail gate of your pickup), one hand on the pistol grip pushing the power head down quickly and pulling the starter rope with the other, at the same time. The first time the engine tries to start, open the choke all of the way open. Keep pulling on the starting rope until the engine starts. For a well-tuned saw, three pulls of the starting rope should be enough. When your chain saw becomes old and worn out, it will probably take more than three pulls to get it going. Some high compression chain saws still have a compression release built into them. It is there for a reason and should be used when starting the saw. Turn it off after the saw has started.

Unacceptable:

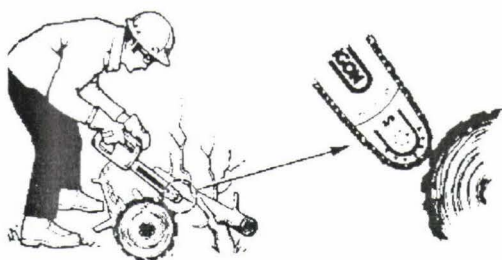
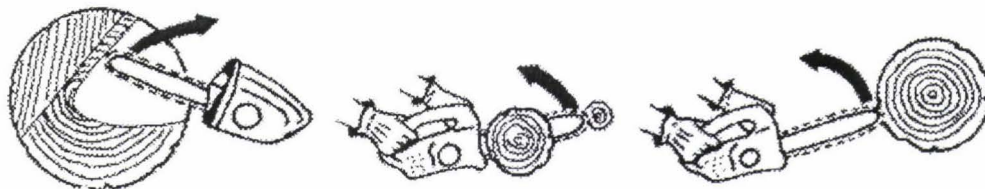
"Air Drop" Starting: This method has injured many operators over the years and is against the law to use. Holding

the handle bar with one hand with the ignition turned on, the choke open and the bar/chain unsupported, the chain saw is moved in a downward motion while the starter rope is pulled. As the bar is completely unsupported, it can go anywhere. DO NOT USE THIS METHOD!!!!

Kick Back Safety Tips

Kickback of a chainsaw is when the teeth on the chain catch on something as they rotate around the tip of the blade. The teeth may have enough force to cause the blade to kick back **violently** toward you, hence the term "kickback." Three situations that can cause kickback:

- when the nose of the blade strikes another object.
- starting a bore cut improperly.
- when the blade nose or tip catches the bottom or side of a saw cut during reinsertion.



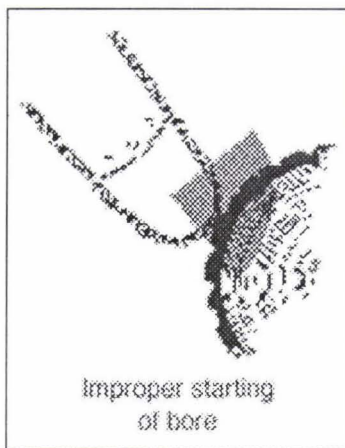
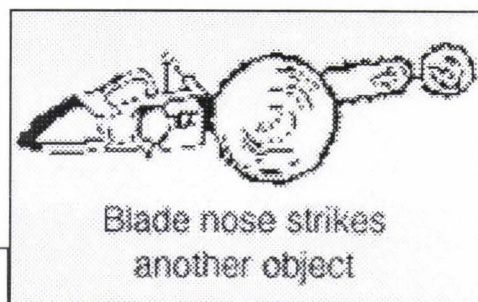
Always be watchful for blade-pinching situations and plan accordingly.

This condition occurs, basically, due to:

1. the physics of the spinning chain around the tip of the bar,
2. putting the **upper quarter of the bar tip** in a bind or pinched condition (boring with the bar tip or hitting another object such as a limb, sapling or tree),
3. the violent release of pressure from the object being cut (limb under pressure or springpole).

To lessen the effects of the violent reaction are:

1. maintain concentration as to the position of the bar tip,
2. maintain proper stance (feet apart with firm and secure footing, hand on handle bar, with other hand on pistol grip/trigger, position occur the chain saw will go over the
3. Never try cutting anything with just one
4. Cut branches at the base of the blade, don't blade.
5. Use a high chain speed when reinserting the it from a cut.
6. Keep the saw teeth sharp so they will cut; dull teeth are more likely to cause a kickback.
7. Never try to cut anything above shoulder height Always cut below shoulder height, otherwise the saw is difficult to control and is too close to your face.



thumb curled around it, body so if "kickback does shoulder.

hand on the chain saw.

saw with the tip of the

blade in a cut or removing

PRE-FALLING INFORMATION

Always begin any chain saw operation with the "Size Up" sequence. Look carefully at what you intend to do. Regardless of the size of the tree, always keep asking yourself, before every cut, "What will happen if..."

SIZE UP

This is the most important part of operating a chain saw. You must have a plan of attack. You know what your intended end result should be. You must analyze the process and all of the steps necessary to achieve your goal. This is call "Size Up". Disregarding this step can kill you or someone else, very quickly. These steps must be followed every time you begin a cutting sequence whether you are a beginner or a professional with 40 years experience. Do not

leave out any of the following steps:

1. Observe the terrain for slope and possible obstructions. Walk the area that the tree will fall to ensure that no surprises will be found.
2. Observe the weather/wind direction (gusty, squirrely, steady, or calm. This one factor can be your worst enemy – **do not cut on windy days!**
3. **Look at the tree, from all directions, to determine lean/leans, broken or lodged materials within the tree, rot, splits and any other deformities that may affect the way the tree will fall. On larger trees, walk around and right next to the trunk of the tree while looking directly up. Rain, ice and snow all add weight to the branches and trunk of a tree. This will affect the center of gravity of a tree being cut and must be allowed for.**
4. If you are not comfortable cutting a particular tree, **walk away!**
5. **Leave “leaners” alone – walk away!**
6. Figure out and clean out both your primary and secondary escapes.
7. Check for anything that may be hung up in the tree being cut.
8. Check for snags and leaning or hung up trees within a two and 1/2 tree length area around the tree you wish to cut.
9. Check for anything that may change the direction of fall such as vines, other trees branches or other trees.
10. Make sure that no one is within two and a half tree lengths of the tree that you are cutting.
11. Make sure that no animals, buildings, power lines, etc... will be hit by your falling tree.
12. In your mind, you must then figure out what will happen as the tree goes down and after it hits the ground. You must also anticipate what might happen within the immediate area surrounding your work area. Flying debris has injured and killed many chain saw operators because it was not anticipated.
13. Take it slow and easy. Practice is what gains you knowledge and experience. At STR you are paid by the hour, not the tree, so take your time. Be safe.
14. **Keep in mind, when cutting smaller and hairier trees (more branches), the tree will tend to "Kickback" when it hits the ground.**
15. A few extra basics for the cutting of small trees (5" or less) are:
 - a. A face cut is not required by OSHA logging rules. It still wouldn't hurt to use them though, whenever feasible.
 - b. When using an angled cut to remove the tree from the stump, you will leave a sharp "punji stake". If you or someone else stumbles and falls on this, it will leave a very nasty hole in the body. Try to leave your stumps as flat as possible.
 - c. More chain saw operators and spectators/helpers/partners have been injured or killed by smaller trees than by the larger ones.
16. When making the "Backcut" **shout a warning.** **"Timber"**
17. You can be taught many things in a book or in a classroom situation but actually doing it is the best instructor. Just don't forget the basics and you might live through these experiences.

FALLING

Begin by falling the tree where its wind and the lean dictate.

You will begin by standing on the uphill side of the tree, 90 degrees from where you feel it will fall. DO NOT work under the leaning/heavy side of the tree. The heavy side is where the branches are the heaviest or where there may be some natural curvature or lean of the trunk, causing the center of gravity to be shifted to one side.

THE FACE

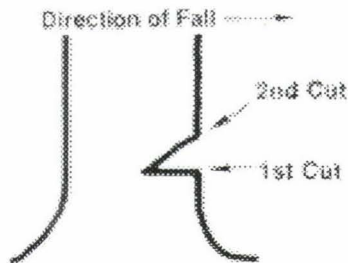
Using the bottom of the bar, cut the selected face on the side of the tree where you "think" it will fall.

Cut your face at a comfortable level – somewhere between your waist and your knees. After the tree has fallen, you can come back and cut the final stump where you want it.

Use your "dogs."

A "Dutchman" is a portion of the undercut that is not removed. A dutchman generally results when the horizontal and sloping undercut do not meet or extend beyond each other. A Dutchman is very hazardous because it can change the felling direction.

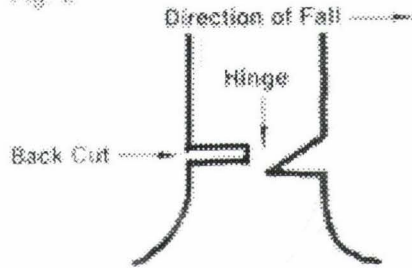
Fig. 1



Western Standard Face – Recommended

Two cuts. The first is a horizontal cut, 1/3 the diameter of the tree, deep. The second is made from above the first. You want to have an approximate 45-60 degree angle formed by the completion of these two cuts. These two cuts must meet evenly, leaving NO "Dutchman". If a "Dutchman" has been made, it must be re-cut to get rid of it.

Fig. 2



Open Face – Not used at STR

This requires two cuts also but there is no horizontal cut. Make your bottom cut at an upwards angle, 1/3 the diameter of the tree, deep. The upper cut must be made so that an 80-90 degree angle is made when the two cuts meet. DO NOT leave a "Dutchman". If a "Dutchman" has been made, it must be re-cut to get rid of it.

The next step is to check the direction that the face has been cut. Check this out by using the "gunning sights" which are built into your saw. To do this, insert the bar into the face all the way, with the bottom of the bar against the wood where the two cuts come together. Sight down the "Gunning Sights" and if you cut your back cut correctly, the tree will land right where you are aiming.

BACKCUT

The "Backcut" is placed approximately two inches ABOVE the point where the two face cuts join. When beginning the "Backcut", stay on the same side of the tree that you stood while making the face cuts. Using the bottom of the bar again, begin the "Backcut".

Once the bar is partially into the tree, stop and check both sides of the bar and make sure that your back cut will be level. You will want to do this several times during the back cut process. You are also checking to make sure that you leave enough "Holding Wood". Do not cut your "Holding Wood" all the way through.

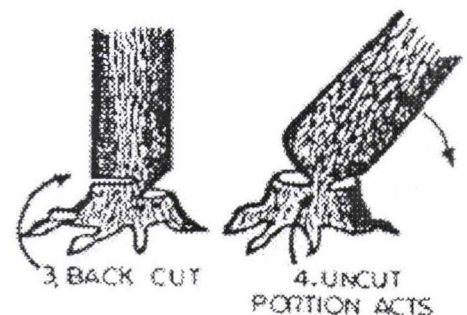
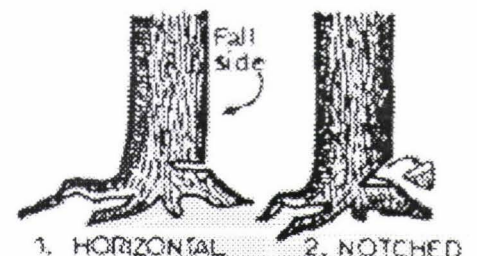
HOLDING WOOD

This is what will save your life. This is the remaining wood fiber left between the completed "Face" cuts and the completed "Backcut". If this piece of wood is cut completely through or angled, control of the trees direction of fall will have been lost and it might fall anywhere. Caution must be taken, when cutting larger trees, to not leave too much of this "Holding Wood". This can cause another condition known as a "Barber Chair".

The Hinge is planned, placed, installed and attempts to keep the tree directed during its fall. A sawyer relies on the hinge to direct the tree to a specific place during the fall.

Exceptions or limitations:

- If the hinge is in bad fiber material, it may not hold.
- If the hinge is not shaped correctly, it may weaken during the trees movement.
- If the notch isn't opened correctly, the hinge may be weakened or broken early during the fall.
- If the face notch and hinge directions are not correct, such as compensating for sidelean, it may not hold.



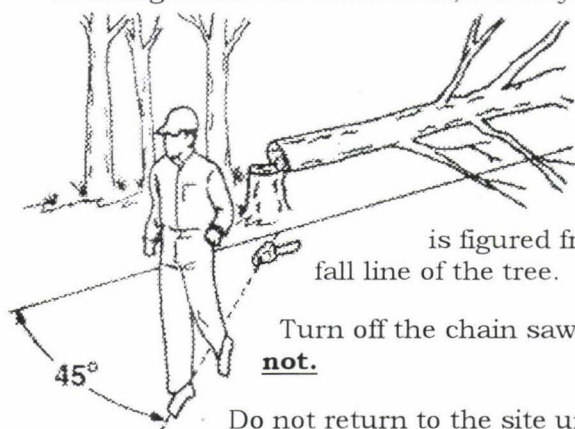
- If the sidelean weight is too much for the hinge strength, it may not hold.
- If the top of the tree or a limb brushes another, it may break the hinge.

BARBER CHAIR

This can be extremely dangerous. Heavy leaning trees are especially susceptible to this. When not enough "Holding Wood" has been cut fast enough, the trees lean and weight will cause the trunk to split upwards. When it stops splitting, the uppermost part of the tree can break off and come slamming down, anywhere around the base of the tree. If the tree begins to fall with too much hinge, **do NOT attempt to repair! RUN!**

WEDGES

If the tree is of sufficient diameter, insert a plastic wedge behind your bar. As you continue on the "Backcut", make sure that the wedge follows the bar in by tapping it with your hatchet or falling ax. Try not to drive it into the chain as this could cause the wedge to kick out. The tree might "Sit Back" which will pinch the bar and chain or it might fall over backwards, sideways or anywhere else it wishes to go.



ESCAPE ROUTES Fear Falling Trees!!!

When the tree begins to fall, remove your chain saw, if possible, turn it off, lay it down, and move rapidly down one of your two **previously prepared escape routes**. A primary and secondary escape route must be pre-planned, before cutting any tree. Normally, the primary escape route is 135 degrees away from the intended fall line of the tree. The secondary is figured from the other side of the tree, once again, 135 degrees from the intended fall line of the tree.

Turn off the chain saw and set it down. If chainsaw binds, leave it - it is replaceable - you are not.

Do not return to the site until the tree is down and no longer moving.

If the tree should roll, let it; one person cannot stop or control a moving tree.

NEVER RUN DIRECTLY IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION OF THE FALL LINE OF THE TREE.

DO NOT TAKE YOUR EYES OFF OF THE FALLING TREE OR TURN YOUR BACK, COMPLETELY, TO IT. ONCE THE TREE IS ON THE GROUND, WAIT FOR AT LEAST 30 SECONDS TO ALLOW ALL FALLING DEBRIS TO FINISH WHAT IT IS GOING TO DO.

AFTER FALLING INFORMATION

Never leave a tree hung up or partially cut. It can fall at any time.

Never turn your back on a tree that has been prepared to fall. Even if wedges have been put in place. This has killed and injured many people.

Learn how to "Read Stumps" made by other chain saw users. After you have cut your trees, take the time to look over your stumps and analyze what happened. This is the best teaching tool available to you.

Limbing the Tree

"Size-Up" is a term that must be applied before making any cut with a chain saw. You must look at what you are going to try to do and determine the best way to do it and what will happen as a result. ACTION vs. REACTON. As in life and Physics, this formula is a constant. For every action there will be a reaction. Common sense, coupled with knowledge and experience, will allow successful completion of each facet of the operation. If this is not done BEFORE each cut, the consequences can be life threatening.

Observe the limb to be cut. Which way is it leaning? Is it under pressure? Where is the center of gravity? Which limb should be cut first and in what order, from there on? What will it do after it has been cut? Do you have the correct stance? Where are your feet and legs in relation to the branches length. If it is extremely large in diameter or heavy, a small cut on the bottom of the limb will help keep it from splitting when the top cut is made. Care must be taken as this method can cause the bar/chain to become pinched if the bottom cut is made too deeply.

If a limb is under pressure (touching the ground or another object), extreme care must be taken when any cuts are made. Usually, reversing the above procedure is the accepted method. Depending on how you place your cuts, the

bar/chain can become pinched, the released limb can spring back at you. This pressure, "kickback", can occur forcing the bar/chain back towards you. position of the bar and chain? What will happen to the bar and chain after the material has been cut? All of these questions must be answered before a cut is started.

Cutting branches resting on the ground may be necessary to clear the area as you work. Beware that the tree may sag or roll as a new branch is cut. The likelihood of the tree rolling increases as more branches are removed. Be alert for any trunk movement and be ready to move away quickly if necessary.

Some people prefer to limb one side of the downed tree first and then the other. If you are walking down the top of the tree, while limbing, never cross your feet. Always keep the correct stance, as balance is most important. Falling off of a downed tree, while limbing with a running chain saw, can cause a condition called: "stitches at the hospital".

Key Safety Tips – Limbing - SLOW DOWN! THIS IS NOT A RACE!

- Always avoid making cuts with the saw between your legs, always cut with the saw to the outside of your legs.
- Don't stand on a log and saw between your feet.
- Do not hold a running saw with one hand and clear limbs with the other. Shut off the saw and put it down until limbs have been cleared.
- Always stand to one side of the limb you are to cut, never straddle it.
- Always keep in mind where the chain will go if it breaks, never position yourself or other people in line with the chain.
- Keep the chain out of the dirt, debris will fly, the teeth will be dulled and the chain life shortened considerably.

BUCKING

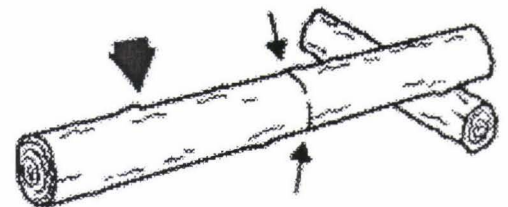
This is the term for cutting a piece of a tree's trunk off of the tree itself. This can be in the form of a log or a shorter piece for firewood. Two additional tools must be used when doing this operation: wedges and an ax, hatchet or maul.

ACTION vs. REACTION!!!---BIND!!!--- SHARP CHAIN!!!---WEDGES!!! These are the main ingredients involved with and necessary for successful Bucking.

"Size-Up" must be performed, once again, before any cuts are made. Always cut from the UPHILL side of the downed tree. This will keep the cut off section from rolling down and over you. Make sure that the tree is not under any type of "side bind" as this condition can cause the tree or log to swing around and hit you. Many people have been killed because of this condition. If this condition is present, your Bucking cut procedure must be modified in order to release this bind before proceeding. This condition is usually due to the fact that the downed tree is pressed up tightly against another object such as another tree, stump or rock. When making your release cut, anticipate what both sections will do, once released. If you feel that you cannot safely release the bind, use a piece of equipment to move the tree, thus releasing the bind, or stop immediately and go to another tree. Your life is more important than a piece of wood.

The following steps are necessary for Bucking:

1. Correct "Size-Up". - SLOW DOWN! THIS IS NOT A RACE!
 - a. Where is the bind? Where is the wood compressed and
 - b. Where is it stretched?
 - c. Most situations have **multiple binds**



2. Top Bind - Place your first horizontal cut in the top of the log. Watch the saw kerf very closely and stop this cut as soon as you see or feel the saw kerf closing. Usually, not more than a quarter of the diameter of the tree. Remove the bar/chain and begin making the finish cut from the bottom of the log up to the pressure release cut that you made from the top. Insert a wedge as soon as there is room to keep the bar from becoming pinched.

3. Bottom Bind - Reverse the process for Top Bind. Use your wedges.
4. Side Bind - These Bucking cuts will be vertical cuts beginning with the side that the wood fibers are compressed. Keeping the tree between you and your cut, make your first cut until you see or feel the saw kerf closing. Physically move to the other side and make the release cut on the stretched fiber side of the log. Use your wedges.
5. End Bind - Extreme care must be given as the tree is on an incline and the cut off log and tree could either roll on you or sweep your under it when the log is released. Wedges must be used because your bar/chain will definitely become pinched once the cut/cuts have been completed.
6. Neutral Bind (No Bind) - Start at the top and work down but use wedges even though there should be no bind. Good insurance.
7. Cutting a blown down tree from its root wad can be extremely dangerous. Definitely use wedges. Once the root wad has been separated from the tree, the root wad can do several things: 1) not do anything, 2) roll left or right, 3) stand back up or 4) combinations of 2 and 3.
8. Correct stance.
9. Stand on UPHILL side of the tree.
10. Both hands placed correctly on the chain saw.
11. Always be sure of your footing. By keeping yourself in a well-balanced position at all times, you can react to unexpected log movement.
12. Raise and chock the trunk when possible to prevent rolling. Work on the uphill side of the log. Since a log rolls downhill, working on the uphill side provides the greater safety.
13. Cut the compressed wood first.
14. Bucking procedures differ depending on how you support the log.
 - a. When the log is flat on the ground, cut it from top, then roll it over and cut it through from the opposite side.
 - b. When the log is supported on one end, cut one-third of the diameter from the underside to avoid pinching and splintering, then cut the remaining two-thirds of the diameter from the top.

On a log supported at both ends, make the first cut through the top one-third of the diameter. The remaining wood is then cut upward from the bottom.

File Copy



Fort Collins District
5075-Campus Delivery, CSU
Fort Collins, CO 80523-5075
(970) 491-8660
FAX (970) 491-8645

September 22, 2003

Morin & Morin, Inc.
DBA Sundance Trail Guest Ranch
17931 Red Feather Lakes Road
Red Feather Lakes, CO 80545

Mr. & Mrs. Morin,

Your Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP) grant application has been reviewed and funding approved as shown on the attached copy of your application. Our office received over \$120,000 in grant requests. Needless to say we were not able to fund all projects. In most cases, we were able to partially fund a project.

Before you begin project implementation please contact our office to schedule a site visit to review the project and accomplishment standards and expectations. We hope this alleviates any surprises when the final inspection is completed. Please review the attached standards prior to the site visit.

As you recall, the FLEP Grant requires a 50/50 fund match. The project must be completed by September 15, 2004. If it becomes apparent you will not be able to the project by this day, please contact our office as soon as possible.

Enclosed you will also find an Accomplishment Report for Reimbursement, a Cost Documentation form, and a W9. Upon completion of the practice contact our office to schedule a final inspection. All costs and revenues must be documented on the above forms. The W9 must be completed and returned to assure reimbursement. Final reimbursement cannot be processed without completion of these forms.

If you have any questions, please contact our office at (970) 491-8660.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dave Farmer".

David A. Farmer
Assistant District Forester

Enclosures

Colorado's Forest Land Enhancement Program Management Plan

MORIN + MORIN, INC. D/B/A SUNDANCE TRAIL GUEST RANCH
Landowner

17931 RED FEATHER LAKES ROAD
Mailing Address

RED FEATHER LAKES, CO 80545
City, State, Zip Code

SAME
Project Physical Address:

Project Legal Description: 7 9N 72W
Section Township Range

970-224-1222
Telephone

140
Plan acres

Prepared by: [Signature]
Resource Professional

7/28/03
Date

The Forest Land Enhancement Program project plan, prepared at my request, reflects objectives that I have for my property to promote sustainable forest management practices. It contains implementation recommendations that have been reviewed with me by a natural resource professional. I agree to implement this practice as designed and planned.

[Signature]
Landowner Signature

7/28/03
Date

CSFS Approval

Date



COLORADO'S
FLEP FOREST LAND
ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM
APPLICATION FOR COST-SHARE

PROJECT NUMBER: _____

(For Official Use Only)

NAME: MORIN & MORIN, INC. 216/A SUNDANCE TRAIL GUEST RANCH

MAILING ADDRESS: 17931 RED FEATHER LAKES ROAD

City: RED FEATHER LAKES State: CO

Zipcode: 80545

TELEPHONE NO: 970-224-1222

PROJECT ADDRESS/LEGAL DESCRIPTION: SAME ADDRESS, SECT 7, TOWN 9N, RANGE 72W

PRACTICES TO BE COMPLETED BY: 09/04

Practice No. & Component Title	Quantity Requested	Quantity Approved	Maximum C/S Amount	C/S Amount Requested	C/S Amount Approved
1, 30-2 PLAN DEVELOPMENT	140 ACRES	0	1,050	1,050	0
3, 4, 7, 9 660 PRUNING	5 ACRES	0	375	375	0
3, 7, 9 666-1 THINNING	5 ACRES	2 AC	2,500	2,500	\$1,000.00
3, 7, 9 666-25/54/58/59/60	10 ACRES	2 AC	1,000	1,000	\$200.00

Total: 4,925

Request for cost-share assistance under this program is to meet the objective stated in the management plan. If cost-sharing is approved for the practice requested, I agree to cover expenses at the time of implementation, knowing I will be receiving cost-share funds not exceeding 50% of actual cost. **I understand that I will not be reimbursed for any expenses incurred prior to approval of my application.** Work must be completed according to approved plan and application, and must meet the standard set for each component. Practices must be maintained for a minimum of 10 years. There are no partial payments.

LANDOWNER SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: 7/28/03

CSFS FIELD REVIEW SIGNATURE: David A. Farmer

DATE: 9-5-04

(Additional USFWS guidelines addressed)

C/S APPROVED: David A. Farmer

AMOUNT: \$1,200.00

DATE: 9-22-03

Program eligibility is without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, age, gender, sexual orientation, veteran status or disability. For more information contact your local Colorado State Forest Service District Office.

Forest Land Enhancement Program

Objectives: What do you want to achieve by this practice?

General Description, Issues:

This set of projects (Forest Land Enhancement Program) is the next step in a continuing plan to apply fire mitigation practices in place on the Sundance Trail Ranch.

Initial activities consisted of removal of two five-acre areas of beetle killed trees (2002) and removal of trees and duff that were of immediate threat to structures (2002). These activities did not follow a written plan.

The planning process, started in 2003, consists of the following steps: pre-planning consultation(s), assessment, planning, implementation, and evaluation. The cycle will repeat in five acre increments.

The current (2003) plans, addressing defensible space and the mitigation efforts for the first five acres of land are attached. These plans address fire mitigation and defensible space activities on the five acres of property closest to the lodge building and pump house and campfire ring: marking and felling standing wood (both live and dead), pruning ladder fuels, bucking and swamping fuel on the ground. Note that this is a working document and includes hand-written comments, reminders and etc. The evaluation step is not yet started, as we are deeply in the intervention step.

The next planned phase addressed by this grant shall do the following:

1. Plan Development - outline future projects for the entire property
2. Pruning - select next five acres for pruning of ladder fuels
3. Thinning - select next five acres for thinning of both dead standing wood (beetle kill, mistletoe kill, drought kill)
4. Slash/burn - 10 acres consisting of five acres of slash left by removal of five acres of dead beetle trees in section "H" (see map) in 2002 and five acres of slash left by pruning and thinning of five acres in sections "B," "C," "F," and "E" in 2003.

Current Natural Resource Conditions: Vegetative cover (trees, shrubs, grasses) on the property.

Lodgepole Pine
Ponderosa Pine
Mountain Mahogany
Juniper
Native Grasses

Fire hazard Rating and risk factors of the area:

Fire hazard rating is moderate to high.

Risk factors include significant traffic on CR 74E, guests driving/parking in grassy areas, and guests who smoke.

Summary of insect and disease presence, damage, or risk, including information on significant incidents, historical and current:

Mountain Pine Beetle and Mistletoe identified.
No significant incidents identified.

Soil types and limitations:

Haploborolls-Boyle-Ratake

Wetlands present:

None

Wildlife or sign present:

Mule Deer (Year Round)
Elk (Fall, winter, spring)
Small moose buck (May)
Black bear and cub (June)
Coyote (Year Round))
Albers squirrels, rabbits
Wide variety of birds and small rodents
Small garden (?) snakes around fire pond

Threatened or Endangered plants or animals that may inhabit property:

None

Cultural or historic resources on the property:

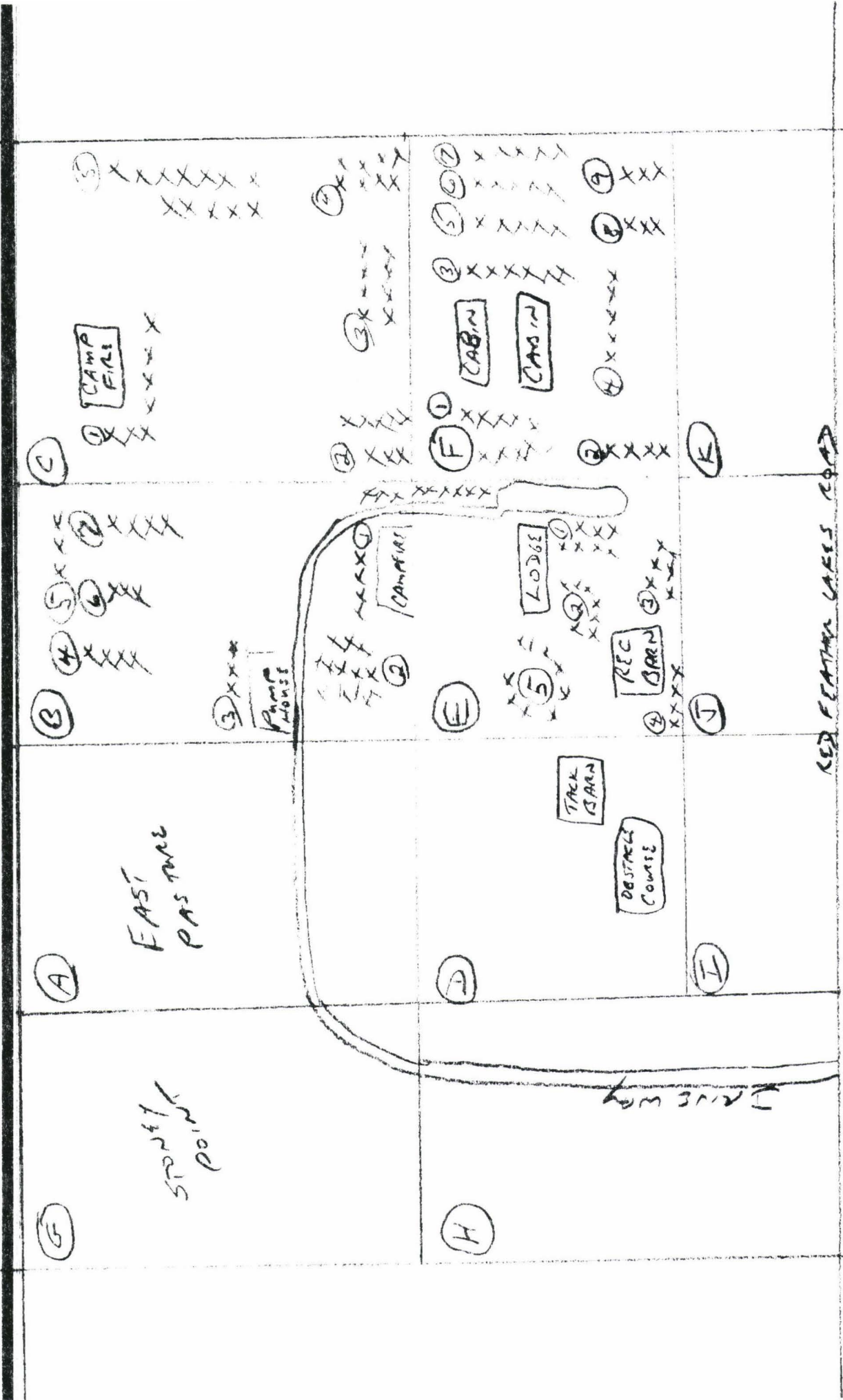
None

Recreational use of the property:

Property is a summer dude ranch and fall/winter/spring Bed & Breakfast with horse back riding.

Noxious weeds present:

None



SUNDANCE TRAIL RANCH - CONCEPTUAL MAP - NOT TO SCALE OR PROPORTION

Stage/When/Who	What	Goal	Evaluate
Pre-Plan Spring Dan Morin Dave Farmer	1. Walk property ✓ 2. Assess threats ✓ 3. Prioritize threats ✓ 4. Immediate threats ✓ 5. Walk property with Farmer ✓ and confirm or re-write	Start Plan Remove immediate threats ✓	Done Lots of raking of duff around lodge and campfire area.
	1. Obtain rules and forms ✓ 2. Study requirements and instructions ✓ 3. Consult with Farmer ✓	Learn Grant Process ✓ Submit good application ✓	Done
Assess April/May/June Dan Morin Dave Farmer	1. Walk property ✓ 2. Identify defensible space around buildings a. Lodge b. Cabins c. Barns d. Pump house 3. Identify fuels	1. Identify what to do, where to do it first, and what we have/need to do the job. Focus on building protection.	Done Defensible spaces identified. Fuels to be removed identified. Ranch chainsaw is not adequate to task.
	deadwood (beetle)		

1. RAKE DUFF
 Around Lodge/Campfire
 2. Duff
 Woods 12/1/2014

	kill, mistletoe kill, drought kill) b. Standing live wood (shaded/stunted growth) c. Deadwood on ground/slash d. Ladder fuels 6. Repeat walkabout with forester 7. Inventory and examine tools		DED STILL 2! CANNOT HANDLE THIS LOAD, CAN USE FOR BUCKING - NEED PRUNERS - NEED PIPE
Plan May/June Dan Morin Dave Farmer	1. Break into 5 acre plots and map plots 2. Prioritize plots e. around buildings i. lodge ii. cabins iii. barns f. high risk i. campfire area ii. tipi area iii. pumphouse 4. Study and complete grant paperwork. 5. Take pictures 6. Review S210 7. Write staff orientation	1. Create prioritized "to do - when" lists 2. Will have map of fuels 3. Have administrative bookkeeping systems ready	Done THINNING Priorities are: 1. E-2 (1/2 acre) LODGE 2. F-1 (1 acre) CABINS 3. C-2 (1 1/2 acres) CABINS 4. B-1 (2 acres) CAMPFIRE 5. B-2 (2 acres) CAMPFIRE Grant ready to submit. DEFEND PUMPHOUSE - ALL FIRE FIGHTING DEPENDS ON H ₂ O AT PRESSURE - WOOD SHAKE STAPLES ARE 55 PSI = TINDER
THIRD AREA (SMALL) - DEAD STANDING - LADDER - THIN VIDEO TO ALL STAFF USING STAFF	9. Set up payroll system	FIRST PRIORITY SECOND PRIORITY WIND FROM W DEAD STANDING DUFF LADDER THINNING	

	removal, bucking, slash, ladder fuels, fuel breaks) 3. Define roles a. marking — w Hto b. felling — w Hto c. pruning d. bucking — w Hto e. swamping 4. Buy needed tools and supplies 5. Schedule & supervise 6. complete/submit reimbursement paperwork		
Evaluate and Plan next steps Dan July AT EPD of PRISCK	Evaluate tasks completed Plan next steps for 2004.		

July 15, 2004

Morin and Morin Inc.
DBA Sundance Trail Guest Ranch
17913 Red Feather Lakes Road
Red Feather Lakes, CO 80545

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Morin:

This is a reminder that your Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP) grant project must be completed by September 15, 2004.

As you recall, the FLEP Grant requires a 50/50 fund match. In your original packet you received an Accomplishment Report for Reimbursement, a Cost Document form, and a W9. Upon completion of the practice, contact our office to schedule a final inspection. All costs and revenues must be documented on the above forms. The W9 must be completed and returned to assure reimbursement. Final reimbursement cannot be processed without completion of these forms.

If you will be unable to complete the project, please notify us as soon as possible, so that we may adjust your grant and reallocate the remaining funds to other projects.

If you have any questions, please call me at (970) 491-8839, or Mike Hughes (970) 491-8453, or the Fort Collins District office (970) 491-8660.

Sincerely,

Norland K. Hall
Forester