APPENDIX O

Hazardous Trees

- Hazardous Tree Guidance
- NYSDEC Land and Forest Policy LF 91-2
Hazardous Tree Guidance

The information in this appendix applies to NYSDOT staff in the Main Office, Regional offices, Regional Crews and Residencies. While much of the coordination and permitting work in this Appendix is likely to be performed by managers or coordinators, front-line staff in Residencies or tree crews are essential to the success of the following guidance. They are key to:

- Identifying hazardous trees in the first instance
- Assisting in marking boundary lines
- Addressing resolvable landowner tree concerns
- Referring landowner concerns up the chain of command in a timely manner
- Undertaking tree work in a manner that is safe to workers and the traveling public and protects the environmental and cultural resources on Forest Preserve land

NYSDOT cuts or prunes dead or dangerous trees for the following reasons:

- To prevent injuries to motorists, motorcyclists, bicyclists or hikers
- To maintain roadside clear zones, or remove deadly fixed objects
- To prevent shading during the winter, which would impair snow and ice control
- To create or maintain scenic vistas

A tree’s location determines the coordination and permitting required to remove or prune it.

Tree within highway right-of-way: NYSDOT staff may remove hazard trees as needed for safety and operational purposes. If a tree is in front of a private dwelling, staff should contact the adjoining landowner before removing the tree. If a disagreement arises, staff should make a good-faith effort to resolve or to move the matter up the chain of command if agreement is not possible. In any event, if a tree needs to be trimmed or removed, NYSDOT will take appropriate action to eliminate the hazard.

Tree on Private Property: Subsection 5 of Section 45 of the Highway Law allows the Department to remove or prune trees on private property, if such trees “constitute a danger to users of the adjacent highway.” Nevertheless, staff should contact adjoining landowners before removing the tree. If a disagreement arises, staff should make a good-faith effort to resolve or to move the matter up the chain of command if agreement is not possible.

Trees on or next to: historic properties or structures; cultural resources such as historic districts or cemeteries; parks; or Indian Reservations: These trees require additional consideration. NYSDOT staff should consult with the Maintenance Environmental Coordinator (MEC) before starting work.

Trees on Forest Preserve Lands: In a non-emergency, NYSDOT staff must obtain a Temporary Revocable Permit (TRP) from a NYSDEC Regional Land Manager before removing trees. An emergency is a sudden, actual and ongoing event or incident, requiring the protection or preservation of human life or the intrinsic value of Forest Preserve resources.

The requirements for obtaining, preparing and processing a TRP are as follows:

Markings: Before applying for the TRP, NYSDOT staff must mark, using temporary flagging, the boundary between NYSDOT right of way and the Forest Preserve. Markings are needed to determine which trees are outside the right of way and therefore must be included in a TRP.
Markings shall be based on periodic stations along the highway centerline, with offsets measured with appropriate measuring devices. Distance between stations shall consider sight distance(s) along the highway corridor.

The guiding document for establishing boundaries shall be the current record plan, containing survey documentation, developed during the most recently completed highway realignment project.

Staff shall use enough flagging so they can confirm if trees are in or outside the right of way.

**TRP Information:** A sample TRP is included in Appendix P. Each TRP requires the following standard information

- **NYSDOT contact name and information.** The NYSDOT contact should be the Resident Engineer, or Regional Director of Operations.
- **NYSDEC contact name and information:** NYSDEC refers to its permit managers as the “Regional Land Manager.” A Regional Land Manager is either the Regional Forester or the Regional Wildlife Manager depending on the activity proposed by the TRP.
- **County and Town** where the land is located
- **Land Designation, Unit Name and Adjoining State Highway:** Land designation refers to the Forest Preserve land classifications in the *State Land Use Master Plan*, e.g. Wilderness or Wild Forest. Each Unit of State Land has a name, e.g. Saranac Lakes Wild Forest. The adjoining highway should also be included.
- **Description of Intended Use:** Provide a brief description of objective and scope of the work
- **Approvals:** The signature blocks for NYSDEC approvals of the permit and completion of work.

Each TRP includes standard terms and conditions, to enable NYSDEC to ensure compliance with applicable laws and have general assurances that land is restored after permit work is complete.

Of particular importance to tree work is a requirement that NYSDOT must notify the Regional Land Manager at least 48 hours before it begins the work in the permit. NYSDOT must also meet with the Manager before completing work, to ensure work is being completed consistent with the permit.

The standard terms and conditions prohibit cutting, disturbing or removing trees or vegetation without the Land Manager’s permission. For a Land Manager to give permission, NYSDOT must provide a count of all trees to be cut, by size and species for any trees 3 inches or greater in diameter at breast height (4.5 feet). This information should be provided on one of the inventory forms in this appendix. All trees to be cut must be marked in the field. NYSDOT and NYSDEC staff will work collaboratively compiling tree tallies of the hazard trees to be cut.

NYSDEC may also include reasonable special terms and conditions to protect other natural resources in the area where tree work is occurring. They may include conditions on soil disturbance, wetland, water quality, fish or wildlife and project timing.

**NYSDEC Commissioner Approval for Mechanized Equipment in Wilderness, Primitive and Canoe Areas:** If Forest Preserve land next to a highway is designated Wilderness, NYSDOT staff may not use mechanized equipment on it unless the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation first approves such use in writing. Such use shall be confined to off-peak seasons and normally will not be undertaken at less than 3-5 year intervals, absent extraordinary conditions.

Worker and traveler safety may require using mechanized equipment on land designated as Wilderness. If so, NYSDOT should explain the reasons for using such equipment in the TRP. Upon receiving the TRP, the Land
manager will forward the NYSDOT request to use mechanized equipment to the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation for approval. Given that the use of such equipment may require more review by NYSDEC staff, requesting a waiver may affect the schedule for all work in the TRP.

**Interagency Coordination and Dispute Resolution:** NYSDEC and NYSDOT are directed to jointly review hazard tree work in the field in advance of the project and to document, through the Permit, the scope of work planned. These steps will reduce the likelihood of misunderstandings and disagreements as work progresses.

Staff are directed to work to resolve disagreements, to the extent possible, at the field level. If staff cannot resolve disagreements, they should advise their respective managers as soon as possible. Because of safety, environmental and aesthetic issues associated with tree work, NYSDEC and NYSDOT management are directed to resolve disagreements as quickly as possible. Both agencies must be forthcoming and share information/concerns so decisions can be made quickly.

**Processing a TRP:** NYSDEC shall periodically provide NYSDOT with a list of “Regional Land Managers.” NYSDOT will provide NYSDEC with the most lead time possible for reviewing a TRP.

NYSDOT staff submitting TRP’s will notify any regional staff that manage trees, the Maintenance Environmental Coordinator (MEC), the Adirondack Park and Forest Preserve Manager, and the Vegetation and Environmental Program Manager in Main Office Operations of the submittal.

NYSDEC will review TRP’s in as timely a manner as possible and will review and respond to a TRP application, which includes all the information in this appendix, within 30 calendar days of receipt by NYSDEC. However, if NYSDOT has several tree projects requiring TRP’s, NYSDOT will work with NYSDEC to prioritize which are reviewed first. If public notice is required in the ENB, the response time may be 30 days minimum.

**Typical TRP Highway Maintenance Terms and Conditions:**

1. At least forty-eight (48) hours prior to commencing any hazard tree removal and/or brush cutting and pruning pursuant to this permit, the work crew which will do the work shall notify the designated NYSDEC Contact to:
   a). discuss the work that is to be done and ensure that the crew understands the limited scope of the cutting allowed,
   b). discuss the location in which the crews will be working.

2. The Permittee shall notify the designated NYSDEC Contact within 72 hours of completion of work covered in this permit.

3. The work crew is allowed to cut/remove ## hazard trees marked with XX (color) paint along XX (Highway name). These trees have been marked, tallied and verified as hazard trees by NYSDEC Forester XX.

4. All cut material shall be removed from within 40 feet of all public highway rights-of-way, delimbed and lopped into sections in accordance with Environmental Conservation Law §09-1105.4. Slash must be disposed of within 2 days of being cut and not accumulated for more than 2 days.

5. All coniferous trees (pine, Spruce, fir, hemlock) left on site and not chipped shall be lopped in accordance with Environmental Conservation Law §09-1113.
6. Stumps of the above permitted trees shall be confined to a height of 6" or less. To avoid creating public safety hazards, all woody growth less than 3" dbh shall have level stumps not to exceed 3" above ground.

7. No part of any tree felled or pruned pursuant to this permit may be utilized for any purpose nor removed from state lands unless otherwise directed by NYSDEC.

8. Any tree to be felled or pruned pursuant to this permit shall, if necessary, be accessed via motor vehicle only from 1) the portion of the public highway right-of-way already clear of trees, or 2) within a monumented highway corridor.

9. Any disturbed soil must be seeded and mulched after the conclusion of the work permitted in this permit.

10. Any additional required NYSDEC permits must be current.

**Emergencies:** In a sudden, actual and ongoing event or incident, requiring protection or preservation of human life or the intrinsic value of Forest Preserve resources, NYSDOT may perform any and all reasonable tree work without preparing a TRP. However, after the incident or event is over, NYSDOT must provide a report to NYSDEC and APA with the information normally required for a TRP.

**Checklist for Removing Trees on Forest Preserve Land:** NYSDOT has developed the attached checklist to assist managers in ensuring that all necessary steps are taken in obtaining a TRP and subsequent action to follow through on the completion of the work.
Draft Checklist for Removing Trees on Forest Preserve Land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Residency</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Segment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date work is planned</td>
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</table>

This checklist applies to planned removals. *If a tree is an imminent danger, which cannot wait for a permit, take action and then notify the local DEC office as soon as possible after the removal.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process or work element</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. Work Plan Preparation by Region or Residency</strong></td>
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<td>A Scope and extent of work identified, including a list of tree marked with GPS, mile marker or other clear marking method.</td>
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<td>B Work practices identified, e.g. people on foot with chainsaws, bucket trucks or feller-buncher.</td>
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<tr>
<td>C Disposal plan made for trunks, limbs and brush</td>
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<tr>
<td>D Right-of-way boundaries identified (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>E Special factors, such as Endangered Species, water quality or restoration, identified and addressed (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>II. Meet with DEC Regional Land Manager to discuss project scope and obtain Temporary Revocable Permit (TRP).</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>A Invite MEC, regional landscape/environmental staff</td>
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<td>B Make field visit to corridor or highway segment where work to occur.</td>
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<tr>
<td>C Discuss trees (or groups of trees) to be removed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>D If DEC and DOT disagree on a tree removal, document need - - using hazard tree defect rating and pictures if needed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E Discuss restoration plans or special factors</td>
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<tr>
<td>F As needed, documents discussions and field work, sharing with DEC and DOT Main Office.</td>
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<tr>
<td>G Submit TRP to DEC Regional Land Manager.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>III. DOT/contractor undertakes work</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>A Residency/Region monitors at appropriate level</td>
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<tr>
<td>B Residency/Region reports to DEC</td>
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<tr>
<td>C If conditions, work practices or scope changes, notify DEC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>D If conditions permit, wait for DEC acknowledgement of changes in writing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E Invite Regional Land Manager to tour site before work concluded, to allow addressing concerns.</td>
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<tr>
<td>F Complete tree work and any needed restoration.</td>
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<tr>
<td>G Meet onsite with Regional Land Manager to obtain approval to closeout work</td>
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(1) See Appendix O for marking guidance. Consult Regional Real Estate Group if right-of-way boundaries unclear.
(2) Consult with Maintenance Environmental Coordinator (MEC), to help identify (and resolve) issues.
### TREE INSPECTION SURVEY FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER OF TREES</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>WIDTH/DbH</th>
<th>TARGET(Y/N)</th>
<th>DEFECT OR HAZARD AND LOCATION</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
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1. For each defect or hazard observed, place X in the appropriate block.
2. TARGET: 1, 2, or 3

Date

NYSDOT Inspector

Inspector from other Agency/Organization
Tree Inspection Survey Form: Explanations and Instructions

Overview: Use this form during the regular hazardous tree inspections required by the Department’s Highway Maintenance Guidelines. You may also use it to provide information in a Temporary Revocable Permit application for cutting or pruning trees on Forest Preserve lands.

This document is available electronically for a word processor.

The United States Forest Service has a hazard tree rating form that allows an inspector to assign numbers to: targets; probability a defect will cause failure; and defect size (also attached). However, it may require more time and calculations, so managers may use whichever form gives the best record-keeping for their situation.

Date: The date of the inspection

Inspector: The name(s) of DOT inspector(s). If other agencies/landowners participate, include their names.

Number of Trees: Note the number of trees at each location.

Species: Provide information on tree type or species. Certain trees are prone to specific defects. For example, silver maple and ash often have weak branch unions. Aspen are prone to break at a relatively young age.

Width/DbH: Measure diameter at breast height (4.5 feet) in feet or inches

Target: Use the following to rate the target:
1. Low use roads or trails; parking lots next to low use areas, natural areas such as woods or riparian areas far from shoulder and pavement
2. Moderate use roads or trails; pull-offs or parking lots next to moderate use areas
3. High use roads, parkways, expressways or trails; rest areas or visitor centers; heavily used picnic areas, pull-offs, scenic vistas or trailheads

Defect or Hazard: Check as many of the following as apply:
• Dead Wood: Tree, broken off branches/tree-tops or branches of significant size to cause injury, are dead.
• Decay: Fungus; soft, punky or crumbling wood; or cavities are visible.
• Cankers: A localized area on stem or branch, caused by wounding, where bark is sunken or missing.
• Cracks/Seams: Deep horizontal or vertical splits through bark and into wood; includes bark has turned in on itself.
• Poor Tree Architecture: Tree looks unbalanced, leans or has weak branch unions (branches not strongly attached to tree, where two or more branches grow so close that bark grows between branches, inside union.
• Root Problems: Damage by soil removal/compaction from paving work, ditching or driving over roots; soil is mounding on one side of tree; twigs dying; deadwood in crown; or off-color/smaller than normal leaves.

Route, Mile Marker or Other Identification: Provide information to clearly locate the tree(s). If work is in the Forest Preserve, provide information on boundary line here, or in attached sketch map. If Residency has many hazardous trees, it is encouraged to prepare separate sheets for each route.

Recommended Action: These include: remove, prune or observe. If recommendation is to remove or prune, provide information on which tree or trees on list should be removed/pruned first.

Date Complete: Note when work is complete. Use this column to update overall plans to double check priorities, a tree with no work after several years may need to move from “observe” to remove or prune.
MEMORANDUM

TO: Regional Supervisors of Natural Resources

FROM: Robert H. Bathrick

SUBJECT: DIVISION DIRECTION - LF-91-2 (Revision of LF 84-2)
TOPIC: Cutting, Removal or Destruction of Trees and Endangered, Threatened or Rare Plants on Forest Preserve Lands: FINAL POLICY

PURPOSE: The purpose of this memorandum is to establish administrative procedures for the implementation of Commissioner Williams' Organization and Delegation Memorandum #84-06 relating to the construction of new facilities, the expansion or modification of existing facilities and routine maintenance projects on lands of the Forest Preserve. In areas classified wilderness, such projects shall be undertaken only for purposes of protecting either user safety or natural resource values.

BACKGROUND: Such Organization and Delegation Memorandum states, in part: "Section 9-0105 of the Environmental Conservation Law provides that the Division of Lands and Forests has responsibility for the 'care, custody and control' of the Adirondack and the Catskill Forest Preserve. In accordance with this responsibility, all construction of new facilities, expansion or modification of existing facilities and maintenance of facilities, that will result in cutting, removal or destruction of trees and endangered, threatened or rare plants as defined in 6NYCRR subdivision 193.3(b), (c) and (e), on any of the lands constituting the Forest Preserve shall require approval of the Director of the Division of Lands and Forests...." In order to carry out this direction and policy, the succeeding procedures will be followed by regional and non-regionalized personnel in requesting approval for such projects on lands of the Forest Preserve that involve the cutting, removal and/or destruction of trees and endangered, threatened or rare plants. In all cases, the provisions and constraints of the Organization and Delegation Memorandum will be recognized and complied with.
PART I - Construction of New Facilities and the Expansion or Modification of Existing Facilities

PROCESS [AND CALENDAR]

Regional Forester
Regional Operations
Supervisor or Manager of Non-Regionalized Facility

1. Following conceptual approval of the project by the Regional and/or appropriate Central Divisional Offices, prepare a Forest Preserve Project Work Plan in the form attached hereto as Appendix A for each proposed project. Each such Plan shall include: (1) A description of the project and its purpose, (2) A sketch map delineating the project and showing its location, (3) A count by species and size class, of all trees 3" DBH and over to be cut, removed or destroyed, (4) Identification of any endangered, threatened rare species or habitats within 300' of the area to be disturbed, (5) A description of measures to be taken to mitigate the impact on vegetative cover, and (6) Proposed use of motorized equipment or motor vehicles, if any. (7) For projects proposed for the Adirondack forest preserve not already incorporated within an approved unit management plan, a copy of the completed and signed Long Environmental Assessment Form (EAF), a Negative or Positive Declaration and a dated copy of the project notice as it appears in the
Environmental Notice Bulletin (ENB). (8) For projects proposed for the Catskill forest preserve not incorporated in an approved unit management plan and involving the physical alteration of 10 or more acres the documents required are the same as (7). (9) For Catskill forest preserve projects involving the alteration of less than 10 acres either a Short Environmental Assessment Form (EAF) or Negative Declaration. (10) For projects incorporated within an approved UMP, a dated copy of the project notice as it appears in the ENB.

NOTE: It shall be the responsibility of the Regional Forester to insure that SEQR requirements are complied with for all projects.

2. Submits completed Work Plan to the Regional Supervisor for Natural Resources.

Regional Supervisor for Natural Resources

3. Reviews Work Plan for completeness and conformance to Delegation Memorandum #84-06 and forwards to the Regional Forester.

Regional Forester

4. Enters receipt of Work Plan and Regional Log of Forest Preserve Projects (See Appendix B attached)

5. Reviews Forest Preserve Project Work Plan to determine if project is appropriate, taking into consideration forest preserve land classification, unit management plan goals and management objectives for the land area involved.
6. Makes on-site field inspections as necessary and appropriate.

7. Insures that SEQR requirements for each project have been addressed.

8. Consults with Operations Supervisor or Facility Manager to effect any changes or modification to Work Plan.

9. Signs Work Plan signifying approval or disapproval by stating reasons in comments section. If approved, forwards Work Plan through Regional Supervisor for Natural Resources to Regional Director or appropriate Division Director, in the case of non-regionalized facilities. If disapproved, returns Work Plan to originator.

10. Completes regional log

11. Reviews Forest Preserve Project work plan.

12. Signs Work Plan signifying approval or indicates disapproval by stating reasons in Comments section.

13. If approved, forwards Work Plan to Director of Lands and Forests. If disapproved, returns Work Plan through Regional Supervisor for Natural Resources and Regional Forester to originator.
14. Effects review of Work Plan by appropriate Central Office staff to determine that Plan conforms to Division goals and is in keeping with responsibility for care, custody and control of lands of the Forest Preserve.

15. Signs Work Plan signifying approval or indicates disapproval by stating reasons in comments section.

16. Returns Work Plan to Regional Director or appropriate Division Director.

17. Distributes Work Plan through Regional Supervisor for Natural Resources and Regional Forester to originator.

18. Implements project in accordance with Work Plan approvals and conditions.

19. Monitors implementation of Work Plan to insure conformance to approvals and conditions.

20. On completion of project, completes Inspection Report (See Appendix C attached) and retains in Project file.

PART II Routine Maintenance Projects

PROCESS

Application for routine maintenance projects on lands of the Forest Preserve shall be submitted on the form attached hereto as Appendix D as soon as possible in advance of the starting date of the project. The Application should be directed to the Regional Supervisor for Natural Resources who will forward it to the Regional
Forester. The Application will be reviewed as rapidly as possible by
the Regional Forester and a determination made as to approval or
disapproval.

When approvals have been granted, a copy of the Application will
be forwarded to appropriate Regional Lands and Forests personnel to
assure proper notification and provide for monitoring of the project.

Applicants should consider the following guidelines when
submitting project requests:

1. Maintenance of foot trails, snowmobile trails, cross-country
ski trails, horse trails, canoe carrys, Leantos and bridges
etc.

This includes projects that involve blowdown removal, hazard
tree elimination (3" or more in diameter (DBH)), problem tree removal
(3" or more in diameter (DBH)), etc.

Applications may be submitted by Area if appropriate (i.e.,
High Peaks Wilderness Area, St. Regis Canoe Area, Saranac Lake
Wild Forest, Whiteface Mountain Intensive Use Area, etc.).
Trails should be listed separately with the total length of the
trail covered by a single application, if appropriate, and in
priority order of needed maintenance.

Live-standing trees may be cut or used for the construction
or repair of bridges, leantos, dry tread, waterbars or other minor
trail structures only after considering the following alternatives and
in accordance with the following conditions:

A. Alternatives to any type of trail hardening or structural
development must be considered, especially in wilderness
areas where such structures diminish the character of the
area. Such alternatives include the closing or limitation
of use of a trail where the impact of such use is leading to
degradation of the other resources and the character of the
Forest Preserve. A second alternative is to relocate the
trail in such a way that trail hardening would not be
necessary.

B. If, after considering the above alternatives, it is
determined that structures are needed to protect the surface
of the trail or the safety of the public, the following
materials should be considered in order of priority:

1. Native rock or stone from near the site.

2. Native rock or stone from another location brought to the
site.

3. Peeled, untreated timber or logs from another location
brought to the site.
4. Treated timber or logs from another location brought to the site.

5. On-site trees in accordance with the conditions under C. following.

C. If on-site trees are to be used, such use must be in accordance with the following conditions:

1. The Regional Forester or his designated representative must approve all trees to be cut, after considering any other previous cutting that has been done in the area.

2. Cutting must be discreet with tops fully lopped and dispersed out of sight of the trails, and with stumps cut flush to the ground.

3. Designated trees must be between three to eighteen inches in diameter (DBH), and must be at least 100 feet apart.

4. Structures requiring the use of live on-site trees should not be replaced more frequently than 7-10 years, which is the range of normal life expectancy. However concern for human safety must be paramount. Structures deemed to be hazardous shall be replaced as needed.

Dead and downed material may be used for such purposes although consideration must be given to human safety and the longevity or life of such structures when such material is used.

2. Maintenance of roads, phone lines, power lines, ski lifts, downhill ski trails, parking areas, openings around buildings, scenic vistas, etc. including work done under temporary revocable permit.

This includes projects that involve the removal of hazardous, problem or edge trees 3" or more in diameter (DBH).

Projects should be listed individually but, several may be submitted on a single Application if they are similar in nature (i.e., phone lines A, B, & C). Tree counts are advisable where more than an occasional live tree (i.e. no more than one danger or edge tree per 300 feet) must be cut to avoid potential damage to the facility in question. Felled trees may not be utilized for any purpose and should be scattered near the site so as not to interfere with the facility and to be unobtrusive.

No logs, brush or slash resulting from the maintenance of public highway or utility rights of way on Forest Preserve lands shall be left within 20 feet of the right of way. Such material may not be utilized for any purpose, but shall be scattered unobtrusively beyond 20 feet of the right of way.
3. Removal of dead and hazardous trees in developed areas such as campgrounds and ski centers that potentially endanger people.

This includes projects involving removal of dead and/or hazardous trees in developed or intensive use areas.

Applications should be submitted separately for each facility. However, all projects for a specific facility can be included on a single Application. Tree counts should be included with the Application. Trees that are proposed to be removed should be flagged. Trees that are felled may be cut up and used for fuel at the facility, but for no other purpose.

4. Boundary line surveys and maintenance.

This includes all projects on lands of the Forest Preserve whether done by Department employees or by others under contract to the Department.

No survey lines, traverse or final, are to be projected straight through the woods by the cutting of large trees in order to expedite the survey.

More than one survey project may be included on a single Application but, separate Applications should be submitted for survey projects geographically distant from each other.

5. Salvage of windfall timber when such blowdown timber constitutes a fire hazard.

This includes projects of fire hazard circumstances and should be submitted on Applications for each area involved.

In any of the above situations, projects will be checked and monitored by the Regional Forester.

Director of Lands and Forests

cc: K. Wich
    G. Colvin
    H. Doig
    R. Bendick
    Regional Directors
    G. Sovas