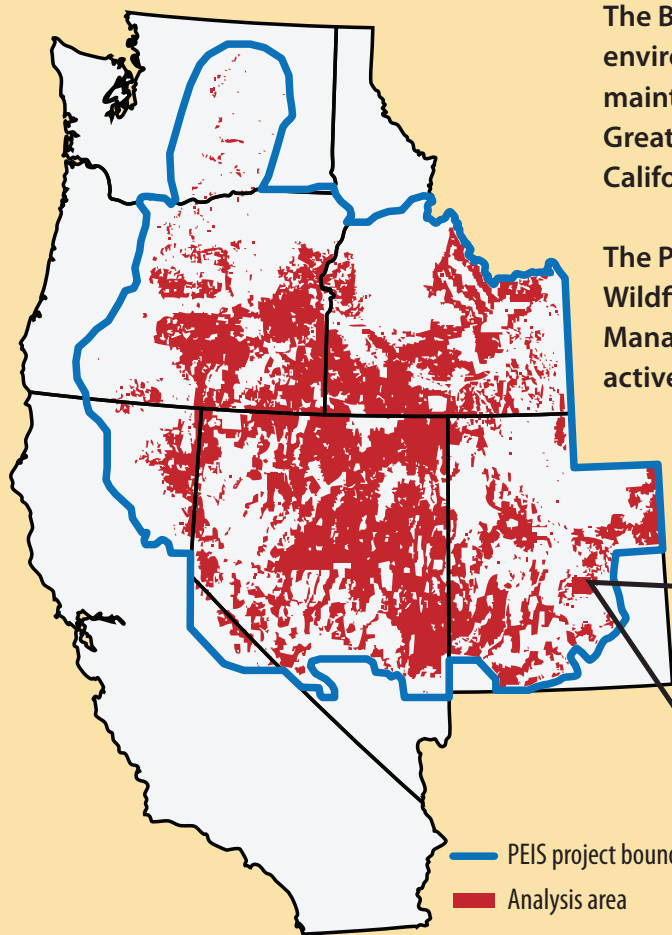




Great Basin Fuel Breaks

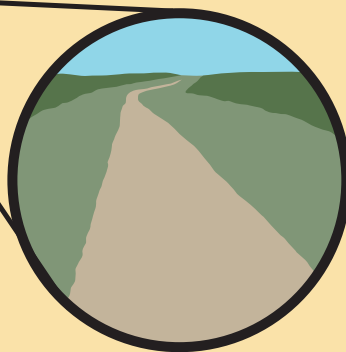
The Bureau of Land Management has finalized a programmatic environmental impact statement (PEIS) for the construction and maintenance of a system of strategically placed fuel breaks in the Great Basin, including portions of Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Nevada, and Utah.

The PEIS meets the intent of Secretary's Order 3372, "Reducing Wildfire Risks on Department of the Interior Land Through Active Management" and Executive Order 13855, which also calls for active management to reduce wildfire risk.



223-million acre project area

11,000 miles of fuel breaks



Each fuel break occupies a relatively small space within the project area, but has a huge impact in the battle against wildfires. At most, the fuel breaks authorized under the PEIS would comprise only 0.3% of the project area.

Large swaths of grasses, brush, or other vegetation provide continuous fuels that can lead to catastrophic wildfires.



Fuel breaks thin out or break up the vegetation, which slows the progress and reduces the intensity of the wildfire, making it safer and easier for firefighters to control.



The PEIS analyzes manual, chemical, and mechanical treatment methods.



**prescribed
burn**



**chemical
treatments**



**mechanical
removal**



seeding

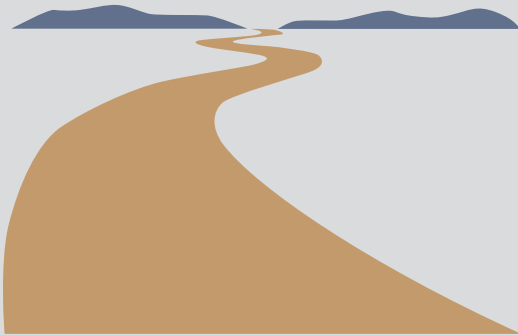


targeted grazing



mowing or cutting

Fuel breaks would be implemented along roads or rights-of-way on BLM-administered lands.



**minimizes
new disturbance**



**minimizes
wildlife habitat fragmentation**

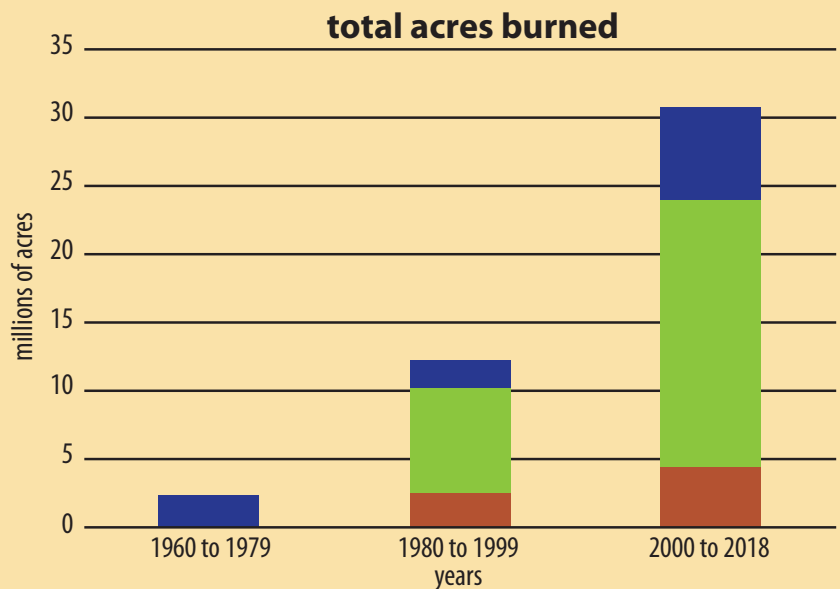


**maximizes
firefighter accessibility**

Fuel breaks are an important tool for addressing the increasing frequency and size of wildfires occurring in the Great Basin.

wildfire cause

- Unknown
- Natural
- Human



The PEIS is available for public review for 30 days at <https://go.usa.gov/xnQcG>. A final decision is expected following the public review and comment analysis.