

Nedsbar Forest Management Project EA Errata – August 4, 2016

The following is a list of minor errors we have discovered and associated corrections or clarifications to the environmental assessment (EA) for the Nedsbar Forest Management Project to date. Yellow highlights indicate where corrections have been made.

Table 2-10, page 2-44, Number of Trees Over 20 Inches DBH

The “Number of Trees Over 20 Inches Diameter at Breast Height Harvested” is incorrect in Table 2-10, page 2-44 of the EA. In the preparation of the EA, we inadvertently reported only the estimate of trees over 20 inches DBH for the retention marked stands rather than the total estimate provided by the silviculturist. The “Total” row in the following table is what should have been reported in Table 2-10.

Number of ≥20 inch DBH cut trees	Alternative 1	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
Cut Mark (tally)	N/A	830	1,325	0
Retention Mark (estimation of cut trees)	N/A	281	501	0
Group Select (unknown at this time)	N/A	Unknown at this time	Unknown at this time	0
Total	N/A	1,111 (without group select information)	1,826 (without group select information)	0

Note: This is a comparison of different measurements, all of which are subject to change because the marking and cruising is not complete. The cut marked units have tree tallies for the diameter classes of trees harvested. The retention marked units have tree tallies for the diameter classes of trees retained, the cut trees have not been measured at this time. This estimation of the number of ≥20 inch cut trees is based off comparing the number of ≥20 inch trees per acre, expanded to the unit acreage with the amount of ≥20 inch retention trees tallied. The number of ≥20 inch DBH trees harvested in group selection units have not been measured at this time.

Table 2-10, page 2-44, Post-Treatment Habitat Effects

The acres of NRF/Dispersal treat and maintained, NRF downgraded, and acres of NRF/Dispersal habitat removal is not correctly reflected in this table based on the edits described below for the Environmental Consequences Wildlife, pages 3-120 through 3-134.

	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
Post-Treatment Habitat Effects: • Acres Treated and Maintained (NRF/Dispersal) • Acres of NRF Habitat Downgraded • Acres of Habitat Removal (NRF/Dispersal)	79 acres NRF T&M and 148 acres Disp T&M; 22 acres NRF Downgrade; 0 acres removal of NRF/Disp.	289 acres NRF T&M and 258 (461) acres Disp T&M; 0 NRF Downgrade; 33 acres removal of NRF and 125 (122) acres removal of Disp.	214 acres NRF T&M and 859 (935) acres Disp T&M; 269 acres of NRF Downgrade; 109 acres of removal of NRF and 217 (141) acres of removal of Disp.	212 acres NRF T&M and 637 (668) acres Disp T&M; 30 acres NRF Downgrade; 0 (2 acres) removal of NRF and 59 (4) acres of removal of Disp.

Botanical Resources Project Design Feature, page 2-38

The last PDF under Objective 1 on page 2-38 has been modified to clarify the intent of the PDF:

- Nearly all roads in the project area have, or are adjacent to, known noxious weed populations which have been and will continue to be treated as funding allows but to minimize expansion and spread of these populations, road grading and ditch-pulling will not occur during periods of weed seed production and dissemination, approximately July 15th to September 1st; this period may begin earlier if plants mature sooner upon approval of the Authorized Office in consultation with the botanist.

Table 3-18, page 3-66

Table 3-18 on page 3-66 has been updated to reflect some minor changes in the “Percent Forested Areas Less Than 30% CC [Canopy Cover]” and the “Percent Forested Area Less Than 30% CC within TSZ [Transient Snow Zone].” The changes originate from the interpretation of the Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) boundary lines and the reduced canopy cover associated with the Bald Lick, Lick Stew, and O’Lickety sale units and blowdown. Additionally some of the acres for the units straddled ridges and were split across two 7th field HUCs. The corrected version of Table 3-18 is shown below:

Table 3-18. Percent of Transient Snow Zone (TSZ) with Less than 30 Percent Canopy Cover.

Subwatershed	HUC 7 (drainage)	Percent Forested Area Less Than 30% CC ¹	Percent within TSZ	Percent Forested Area Less Than 30% CC within TSZ ¹
Beaver Creek-Applegate River	UA 0218	3	1	0
Total		3	1	0
Star Gulch-Applegate River	UA 0360	8	5	12
	UA 0363	6	0	0
Total		7	3	6
Upper Little Applegate River	LA 0127	4	63	0 1
	LA 0130	1	73	1
	LA 0203	39 37	14	8 13
	LA 0206	16	63	5
	LA 0209	4	21	4 12
	LA 0215	0	13	0
	LA 0218	4	20	3 6
LA 0221	0	2	0	
Total		7 10	34	14 4
Yale Creek	LA 0330	0	2	0
Total		0	2	0
Lower Little Applegate River	LA 0403	7	0	0
	LA 0406	3	11	5
	LA 0409	2	0	0
	LA 0442	7	0	0
	LA 0445	0	0	0
Total		4	2	1
Total - All		5	9	2 3

¹CC – Canopy Cover; includes existing disturbance features such as roads and landings. Also includes acreages for units in O’Lickety, Lick Stew, and Bald Lick with less than 30 percent CC post-treatment.

Wildlife Environmental Consequences, pages 3-120 through 3-134

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Table 3-35. Summary of action alternative effects of all alternatives on spotted owl habitat on BLM lands within the Nedsbar Analysis Area.

Alternative	NRF Removed	NRF Downgrade	NRF Treat and Maintain	NRF No Treatment	Dispersal Only Removed	Dispersal Only Treat and Maintain	Dispersal No Treatment
Alt. 1	0	22	79	11,856 (-0.9%) (99%)	0	148	3,798 (-4.0%) (96%)
Alt. 3	33	0	289	11,534 (-4.0%) 11,635 (97%)	125 (122)	458 (461)	3,440 (-13.0%) (3,363) (85%)
Alt. 4	109	269	214	11,264 (-6.0%) 11,365 (95%)	217 (141)	859 (935)	2,939 (-26.0%) (2,870) (73%)
Alt. 5	3 (2)	30	212	11,611 (-3.0%) 11,713 (98%)	59 (4)	637 (668)	3,161 (-12.0%) (3,274) (83%)

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Summary of Effects on Fisher from Implementation of All Alternatives

Table 3-36 summarizes the effects of the alternatives on fisher.

Table 3-36. Summary of the effects of all alternatives on fisher habitat on BLM lands within the Nedsbar Analysis Area.

Alternative	Fisher Denning/Resting Removed	Fisher Denning/Resting - Reduced Quality	Fisher Denning/Resting Maintain	Total Fisher Habitat Treated	Fisher Denning/Resting No Treatment
1	0	22	227	249	15,654 (-1.6%) (98%)

Alternative	Fisher Denning/Resting Removed	Fisher Denning/Resting - Reduced Quality	Fisher Denning/Resting Maintain	Total Fisher Habitat Treated	Fisher Denning/Resting No Treatment
3	458 (155)	0	747 (750)	905	14,749 (14,998) (-5.8%) (94%)
4	326 (250)	269	1,076 (1,149)	1,668	13,986 (14,235) (-10.6%) (90%)
5	62 (6)	30	849 (880)	941 (916)	14,713 (14,987) (-6.0%) (94%)

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Alternative 3

Northern Spotted Owl

Vegetation Management

Selective thinning treatment types that would reduce canopy cover below 40 percent would remove 33 acres of NRF spotted owl habitat and 125 (122) acres of “dispersal-only” habitat (see Table 3-5).

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Approximately 153 acres would be thinned but would still function as NRF habitat (reduced quality) because a minimum of 60 percent canopy cover and key habitat features would be retained. Alternative 3 would treat but maintain 441 (461) acres of “dispersal-only” habitat. These treatments would reduce the canopy cover within the stand, but would still function as spotted owl “dispersal-only” habitat.

Treatments proposed for maintenance of NRF and dispersal habitat would provide long term beneficial effects to habitat. Treatments would improve ecological health of the stands, reduce the chance of tree loss due to suppression mortality, and would reduce the intensity and risk of wildfire by removing excess fuels. In the short term, treatments adjacent to NRF and dispersal habitat could provide potential protection as the stands are made more fire resilient.

Even though treatments would occur in NRF and dispersal habitat, the effects would be minimal because they would be short-term in nature; activities would be distributed both spatially and temporally across the Project Area; and seasonal restrictions listed as project design features would avoid adverse disturbance to nesting spotted owls within the Analysis Area. Additionally, approximately 11,536 (11,635) acres of NRF habitat and 3,220 (3,363) acres of “dispersal-only” habitat would not be treated within the Nedsbar Analysis Area. Therefore, 99% of the existing NRF in the Analysis Area would continue to provide NRF habitat for nesting owls in the future. The combined acres of untreated NRF and dispersal only habitat (14,027 (14,998) acres) within the analysis area would continue to provide sufficient habitat for dispersal. These untreated areas are sufficient in area and configuration to continue to facilitate dispersal within and throughout the Analysis Area.

Northern Spotted Owl Sites

Under Alternative 3, there are ~~1,141~~ (535) acres of proposed treatments in spotted owl habitat (NRF or dispersal) within 13 owl home ranges: ~~33~~ (0) Acres of NRF would be removed, ~~322~~ (219) acres of NRF and ~~458~~ (316) acres of dispersal would be treated, but would be maintained and mostly function in the same manner following treatment; no NRF habitat would be downgraded to dispersal habitat; ~~217~~ (3) acres of dispersal would be removed **for roads or landings**. Across the Wildlife Analysis Area, more than ~~96~~ (97) percent of existing suitable (NRF) northern spotted owl habitat would remain untreated. Therefore, only minimal negative effects are anticipated as a result of the proposed treatments (Appendix F).

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Summary of Effects on Spotted Owl Critical Habitat from Implementation of Action Alternatives

Table 3-37 summarizes the effects of the alternatives on spotted owl critical habitat.

Table 3-37. Summary of effects of all alternatives on spotted owl critical habitat on BLM lands within the Nedsbar Analysis Area.

Alternative	NRF Removed	NRF Downgrade	NRF Treat and Maintain	NRF No Treatment	Dispersal Only Removed	Dispersal Only Treat and Maintain	Dispersal No Treatment
BASELINE				7,812			2,931
Alt. 1	0	0	79	7,734 (7,733) (-0.1%) (99%)	0	148	2,783 (-5.0%) (95%)
Alt. 3	0	0	239	7,495 (7,573) (-4.1%) (97%)	3 (4)	380 (381)	2,399 (2,546) (-13.0%) (87%)
Alt. 4	8	220	188	7,326 (7,396) (-6.2%) (95%)	18	747	2,018 (2,166) (-25.5%) (74%)
Alt. 5	1	30	172	7,677 (7,609) (-1.7%) (97%)	3	377 (514)	2,261 (2,414) (-18.0%) (82%)

Fisher

Vegetation Management

The proposed treatments in Alternative 3 would occur in ~~1,057~~ (905) acres of suitable denning and resting fisher habitat on BLM-administered lands. Of these acres, ~~458~~ (155) would be removed and ~~747~~ (750)

would be treated and maintained. This alternative would remove trees, potential snags and coarse woody debris suitable for denning and resting habitat.

Selective thinning treatments that would reduce the canopy cover below 40 percent would remove ~~158~~ (155) acres of suitable fisher denning and resting habitat within the Project Area. However, some legacy components would be maintained ~~since 6-9 trees per acre would be retained~~. Fishers use a variety of habitats, including old regeneration harvests and heavily thinned stands which have large residual trees either within the stands or at the edge. In the Southern Oregon Cascade Range Fisher Study, Aubry and Raley (2006) located fishers in managed forests with various degrees of overstory removal as long as the structures from the original forest were still present.

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Proposed treatments **maintaining habitat and retaining** retaining **40 and** 60 percent canopy cover (747 (750) acres) would continue to provide cover and key habitat features (i.e., large overstory trees, snags, hardwoods, and CWD) essential for the life cycle of the fishers. These units would still meet fisher habitat needs for resting and foraging, and fishers would still be expected to use these stands.

Summary

Approximately 14,974 (14,998) acres or (94 percent) of suitable fisher denning and resting habitat would be retained **not be treated** throughout the Analysis Area.

Siskiyou Salamander

Alternative 3 proposes forested stand treatments using different prescriptions (as described in Section 2.C.2.) for a total of ~~1,546~~ **1,541** acres treated.

Alternative 4

Northern Spotted Owls

Vegetation Management

Selective thinning treatments that would reduce the canopy cover below 40 percent would remove 109 acres of NRF spotted owl habitat and ~~217~~ (141) acres of “dispersal-only” habitat (see Table 3-35). These acres would not be expected to provide NRF or “dispersal-only” habitat for many years post-treatment (USDI FWS 2006) because specific key habitat elements would be removed, including large-diameter trees with nesting cavities or platforms, multiple canopy layers, adequate cover, and hunting perches (USDI FWS 2011).

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Approximately 214 acres would be thinned but would still function as NRF habitat (reduced quality) because a minimum of 60 percent canopy cover and key habitat features would be retained. Alternative 4 would treat but maintain ~~859~~ (935) acres of “dispersal-only” habitat. These treatments would reduce the canopy cover within the stand, but would still function (reduced quality) as spotted owl “dispersal-only” habitat.

Treatments proposed for downgrade and maintenance of NRF and dispersal habitat would provide long term beneficial effects to habitat. Treatments would improve ecological health of the stands, reduce the chance of tree loss due to suppression mortality, and would reduce the intensity and risk of wildfire by removing excess fuels. In the short term, treatments adjacent to NRF and dispersal habitat could provide potential protection as the stands are made more fire resilient.

Even though treatments would occur in NRF and dispersal habitat, the effects would be minimal because they would be short-term in nature; activities would be distributed both spatially and temporally across

the Analysis Area; and seasonal restrictions listed as project design features would avoid adverse disturbance to nesting spotted owls within the Analysis Area. Additionally, approximately ~~11,277~~ (11,365) acres of NRF habitat and ~~2,750~~ (2,870) acres of “dispersal-only” habitat would not be treated within the Nedsbar Analysis Area. Therefore, ~~94~~ (95) percent of the existing NRF in the Analysis Area would continue to provide NRF habitat throughout the Analysis Area for nesting owls in the future. The combined acres of untreated NRF and dispersal only habitat (~~14,027~~ (14,235) acres) within the analysis area would continue to provide sufficient habitat for dispersal. These untreated areas are sufficient in area and configuration within the Analysis Area to continue to facilitate dispersal within and throughout the watershed.

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Northern Spotted Owl Sites

Under Alternative 4, there are ~~2,101~~ (1,015) acres of proposed treatments in spotted owl habitat (NRF or dispersal) within the 13 owl home ranges: ~~736~~ (205) acres of NRF and ~~1,456~~ (685) acres of dispersal would be treated, but would be maintained and still function following treatment; ~~269~~ (97) acres of NRF habitat would be downgraded to dispersal habitat; 9 acres of NRF habitat and 19 acres of dispersal would be removed for roads and landings (Appendix F).

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Critical Habitat

Under Alternative 4, approximately ~~1,155~~ (1,181) acres of spotted owl habitat would be treated within the designated NSO critical habitat. Of these treatment acres there are 8 acres of NRF removal, 220 acres of nesting, roosting and foraging (NRF) downgrade, and 188 acres of treat and maintain in NRF habitat. There are also 747 acres of dispersal treat and maintain **and 18 acres of dispersal removal**. The remaining 139 acres of proposed treatment are found in capable habitat, which currently does not function as suitable spotted owl habitat.

Fisher

Vegetation Management

The proposed treatments in Alternative 4 would occur in 1,668 acres of suitable denning and resting fisher habitat on BLM-administered lands. Of these acres providing habitat, ~~326~~ (250) would be removed, 269 would have reduced quality post-treatment, and ~~1,073~~ (1,149) acres would be maintained. **In this alternative, 554 acres would reduce habitat through removal of trees, potential snags and coarse woody debris available for denning and resting habitat.**

Selective thinning and structural retention treatments that would reduce the canopy cover below 40 percent would remove ~~326~~ (250) acres of denning and resting habitat. Nedsbar thinning treatments proposed in Alternative 4 would reduce the quality of ~~1,628~~ (269) acres of suitable denning and resting habitat due to the reduced canopy cover of 40 percent (**NRF downgrade**). Proposed treatments **maintaining habitat and retaining 40 and 60 percent canopy cover** ~~1,073~~ (1,149) acres would continue to provide cover and key habitat features (i.e., large overstory trees, snags, hardwoods, and CWD) essential for the life cycle of the fishers (**NRF and dispersal treat and maintain**).

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Summary

The management actions in Alternative 4 would not contribute to the need to federally list the fisher as threatened or endangered because no known denning sites would be lost and suitable denning and resting

habitat within the Analysis Area would be retained in untreated units. Habitat features, such as large snags and coarse woody material, would be retained throughout the Analysis Area, which would provide future habitat for denning and resting, and further reduce potential impacts. Fishers would not be precluded from dispersing or foraging in the Analysis Area because suitable habitat would still be retained, units with higher canopy retention would aid in dispersal, and key habitat features would be retained throughout the Analysis. Approximately ~~14,203~~ **(14,235)** acres (89 percent) of suitable fisher denning and resting habitat would ~~be retained~~ **not be treated** throughout the Analysis Area.

Siskiyou Salamander

Alternative 4 proposes the highest amount of forest stand treatments using different prescriptions (as described in Section 2.C.2.) for a total of ~~2,291~~ **2,378** acres treated. The treatment objectives are to improve forest health by reducing stand densities and increase tree growth vigor.

Alternative 5

Northern Spotted Owls

Vegetation Management

Vegetation treatments would not remove NRF **or dispersal** habitat under Alternative 5. ~~Selective thinning types that would remove canopy cover below 40 percent would remove approximately 59 acres of “dispersal-only” habitat (see Table 3-35).~~ These acres would not be expected to provide NRF or “dispersal-only” habitat for many years post-treatment (USDI FWS 2006) because specific key habitat elements would be removed, including large-diameter trees with nesting cavities or platforms, multiple canopy layers, adequate cover, and hunting perches (USDI FWS 2011). Specific key habitat elements removed by thinning harvest prescriptions may include some of those removed during group selection harvest, but occur to a smaller degree because more of the original stand remains intact. The rate at which the residual stands return to NRF habitat after treatment can vary considerably depending on the abiotic (e.g., aspect, slope position, average rainfall, soil type) and biotic (e.g., tree species composition, disease, tree ages) factors at the site. However, thinned stands are expected to return to NRF habitat much more rapidly in comparison to stands treated with a regeneration harvest prescription because more of the key habitat features are retained after a typical thinning operation (Zabel et al. 1992, Davis et al. 2007).

Approximately 212 acres would be thinned but would still function as NRF habitat (reduced quality) because a minimum of 60 percent canopy cover and key habitat features would be retained. Alternative 5 would treat but maintain ~~637~~ **(668)** acres of “dispersal-only” habitat. These treatments would reduce the canopy cover within the stand, but would still mostly function as spotted owl “dispersal-only” habitat.

Even though treatments would occur in NRF and dispersal habitat, the effects would be minimal because they would be short-term in nature; activities would be distributed both spatially and temporally across the Analysis Area; and seasonal restrictions listed as project design features would avoid adverse disturbance to nesting spotted owls within the Analysis Area. Additionally, approximately ~~11,614~~ **(11,713)** acres of NRF habitat and ~~3,164~~ **(3,274)** acres of “dispersal-only” habitat would not be treated within the Nedsbar Analysis Area. Therefore, 98% of the existing NRF in the Analysis Area would continue to provide NRF habitat throughout the Analysis Area for nesting owls in the future. The combined acres of untreated NRF and dispersal only habitat (~~14,772~~ **(14,987)** acres) within the analysis area would continue to provide sufficient habitat for dispersal. These untreated areas are sufficient in area and configuration to continue to facilitate dispersal within and throughout the Analysis Area.

Road and Landing Construction

Alternative 5 would remove ~~3~~ (2) acres (0.02 percent) of NRF and 4 acres (~~0.13~~ 0.10 percent) of Dispersal for road (tractor swings and designated skids) and landing construction. This small amount of habitat modification for road and landing construction is not expected to diminish survival or recovery of the spotted owl due to the small percentage of habitat affected.

Northern Spotted Owl Sites

Under Alternative 5, there are ~~1,171~~ (664) acres of proposed treatments in spotted owl habitat (NRF or Dispersal) within the 13 owl home ranges: ~~144~~ (165) acres of NRF and ~~886~~ (499) acres of dispersal would be treated. Of these acre, 882 (135) acres of NRF would be treated but would be maintained and still mostly function the same following treatment; 30 acres of NRF habitat would be downgraded to dispersal habitat; ~~3~~ (0) acres of NRF habitat and ~~59~~ (3) acres of dispersal would be removed for landings, tractor swings and/or designated skids. (Appendix F).

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Critical Habitat

Under Alternative 5, there would be 34 acres of spotted owl habitat removed and/or downgraded within the 2012 CHU. Approximately ~~394~~ (686) acres of spotted owl habitat would be treated, but maintained within the 2012 CHU. Of these acres, 172 would be in NRF habitat and ~~377~~ (514) acres would be in Dispersal habitat. Long-term beneficial effects may be expected in this portion of the 2012 CHU, as these thinning treatments would improve the health of the stands and make them less susceptible to severe losses from wildland fire or suppression-related diseases.

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Fisher

Vegetation Management

Proposed treatments in Alternative 5 would treat ~~512~~ (916) acres of suitable fisher denning and resting habitat within the Analysis Area. A total of 30 acres would be downgraded from a higher canopy cover (at least 60 percent) down to a minimum of 40 percent canopy cover (reduced quality habitat). There would be ~~56~~ (6) acres proposed for removal of habitat for roads (tractor swing and designated skids). The remaining ~~456~~ (880) acres would be treated in a maintenance prescription, so primary components would be retained. These units would still meet fisher habitat needs for resting and foraging, and fishers would still be expected to use these stands.

Siskiyou Salamander

Alternative 5 proposes forest stand treatments (as described in Section 2.C.3.) for treatments in ~~1,437~~ (1,412) acres.

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Cumulative Effects

Northern Spotted Owls

When combined with these future foreseeable projects (See Table 3-33 and Figure 3-9), the low percentage of NRF removal at the Nedsbar project level would not preclude spotted owls or other late-successional forest species from nesting or dispersing within the Wildlife Analysis Area. Even though up

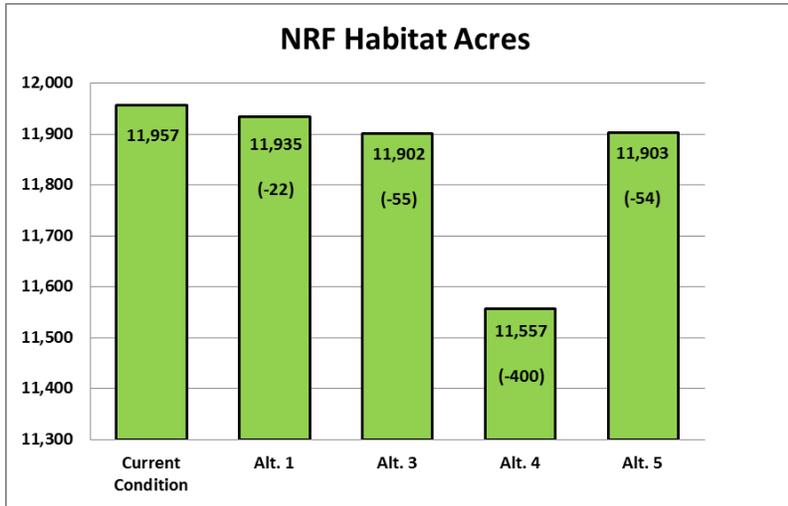
to 13 NSO sites could be affected by this project and future foreseeable treatments, untreated late-successional forest habitat would be retained throughout Analysis Area.

Even when treatments proposed in the Nedsbar project are added with the future foreseeable actions, it is unlikely the actions proposed in the Nedsbar project would appreciably reduce or diminish the survival or recovery of the spotted owl due to the small percentage of habitat this would impact compared to the untreated habitat at the provincial and the range-wide levels. Additionally, at the wildlife analysis level, approximately 11,611 (11,557) acres (97 percent) to 11,264 (11,903) acres (94 percent) (99 percent) of the existing NRF habitat would be maintained throughout the analysis area in all action alternatives (See Table 3-38). These areas would continue to provide suitable spotted owl NRF habitat, provide habitat for late-successional forest habitat dependent species, and would help maintain future connectivity throughout the watersheds and between KSOACs.

Table 3-38. Summary of cumulative effects of all alternatives on spotted owl habitat on BLM lands within the wildlife Analysis Area.

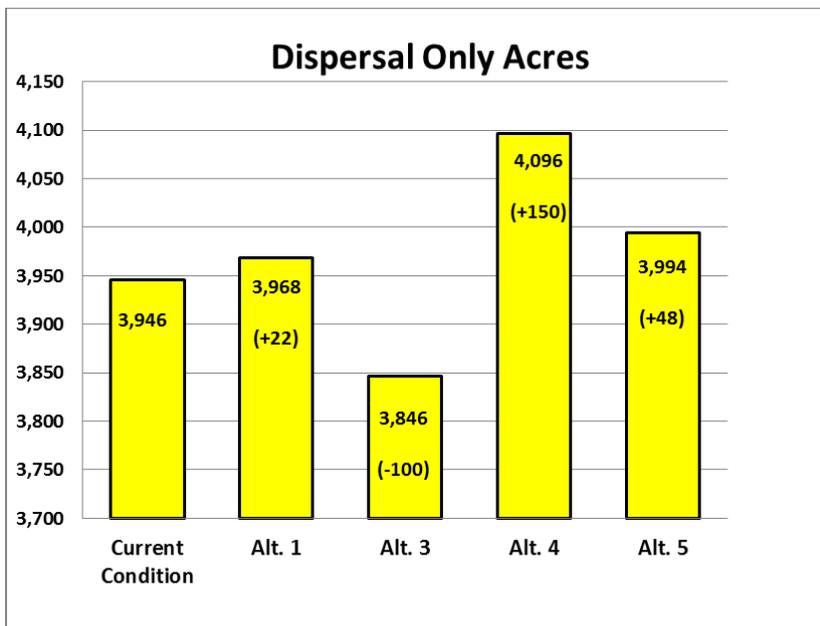
Habitat	Existing Environment	Alt. 1	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5
NRF	11,957	11,935 (- 0.18%)	11,902 (-0.46%)	11,557 (-3.4%)	11,902 (-0.46%) (11,903)
Dispersal Only	3,946	3,968 (+0.6%)	3,821 (-2.6%) (3,846) (-2.5%)	3,998 (+1.9%) (4,096) (+3.8%)	3,917 (-0.2%) (3,994) (+1.2%)
Capable	8,905	8,905 (0%)	9,063 (+1.8%) (9,060) (+1.7%)	9,231 (+3.7%) (9,155) (+2.8%)	8,967 (-0.7%) (8,911) (+0.07%)
Non-Habitat	3,425	3,425 (0%)	3,231 (-5.5%) (3,425) (0%)	2,980 (-13.4%) (3,425) (0%)	3,122 (-9.1%) (3,425) (0%)
Total	24,808 (28,233)	24,808 (28,233)	24,808 (28,233)	24,808 (28,233)	24,808 (28,233)

Figure 3-10. Post-treatment cumulative effects to spotted owl NRF habitat on BLM lands within the Nedsbar Analysis Area by action alternative.¹



¹Alternative 1 includes changes to the current condition from future foreseeable effects. Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 include changes to the current condition from Alternative 1 plus each action alternative.

Figure 3-11. Post-treatment cumulative effects to spotted owl dispersal-only habitat on BLM lands within the Nedsbar Analysis Area by action alternative.¹



¹Alternative 1 includes changes to the current condition from future foreseeable effects. Acres of NRF downgraded to dispersal show as an increase in dispersal-only habitat. Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 include changes to the current condition from Alternative 1 plus each action alternative.

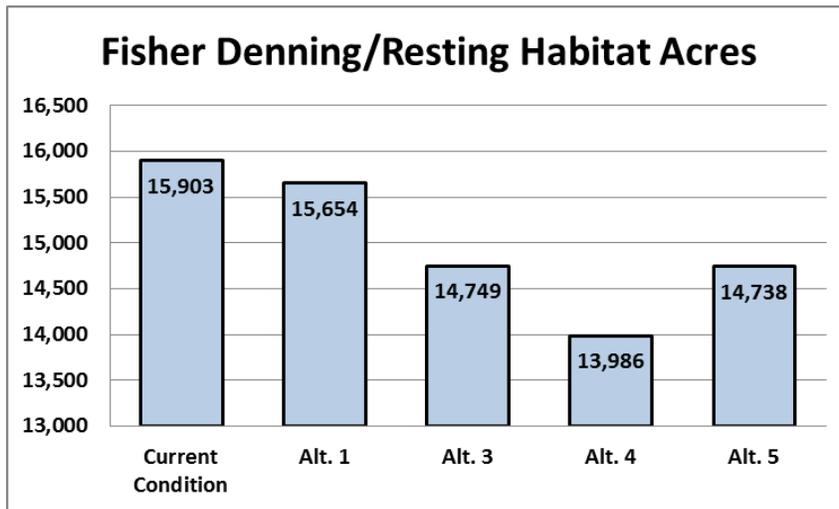
Fisher

Under the No Action Alternative, thinning treatments proposed in existing projects with at least 40 percent canopy cover retention would reduce the quality of 15,654 (22) acres of suitable denning and resting habitat due to the reduced canopy cover. Table 3-39 below cumulatively adds the future foreseeable actions that would occur regardless of the Nedsbar project, to each Action Alternative. Figure 3-12 shows the total reduction of denning and resting habitat in the Analysis Area from each action alternative.

Table 3-39. Cumulative effects to fisher habitat on BLM-administered lands in the wildlife Analysis Area.

Alternative	Denning/Resting Habitat Remove	Denning/Resting Habitat Reduced Quality (Canopy cover 40-60%)	Denning/Resting Habitat Treat and Maintain	Total Habitat Proposed for Treatment	Denning/Resting No treatment
1	0	22	227	249	15,654 (-1.6%) (98%)
3	158 (155)	0 (22)	747 (977)	1,057 (1,154)	14,597 (-5.8%) 14,749 (93%)
4	326 (250)	269 (291)	1,073 (1,376)	1,668 (1,917)	13,986 (-9.0%) 13,986 (88%)
5	59 (6)	30 (52)	849 (1,107)	938 (1,165)	14,716 (-3.0%) 14,738 (93%)

Figure 3-12. Post-Treatment cumulative effects to fisher denning/resting habitat on BLM lands within the Nedsbar Analysis Area by action alternative.¹



¹Alternative 1 includes changes to the current condition from future foreseeable effects. Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 include changes to the current condition from Alternative 1 and each action alternative.

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The action alternatives would not contribute to the need to federally list the fisher as threatened or endangered because no known denning sites would be lost and suitable denning and resting habitat within the Analysis Area would be retained in untreated units. Habitat features, such as large snags and coarse woody material, would be retained throughout the Analysis Area, which would provide future habitat for denning and resting, and further reduce potential impacts. Fishers would not be precluded from dispersing or foraging in the Analysis Area because suitable habitat would still be retained, units with higher canopy retention would aid in dispersal, and key habitat features would be retained throughout the Analysis Area. Approximately 94 (93) percent, 94 (88) percent, and 97 (93) percent of the fisher denning and resting habitat within the Analysis area would remain untreated in Alternatives 3, 4, and 5, respectively.

Appendix C, Table C-6, page C-13

Road Number	Approximate Length (miles)	Existing Surface	Control	Possible Road Stabilization or Drainage Improvements	Seasonal Restriction for Log Haul	Comments
39-3-28.01	0.71	NAT	BLM	A	1	
39-3-28.02	0.10	NAT	BLM	A	1	
39-3-35.00	1.02	NAT	BLM	A	1	
39-3-36.00	0.81	GRR	BLM	A	3	
40-2-07.01 A	0.68	AGG	BLM	B	2	

Road Number	Approximate Length (miles)	Existing Surface	Control	Possible Road Stabilization or Drainage Improvements	Seasonal Restriction for Log Haul	Comments
40-2-07.01 B	1.20	AGG	BLM	B	2	
40-2-07.01 C	0.71	AGG	BLM	B	2	
USFS 600	0.51	AGG	USFS	A	2	
USFS 2200	0.11	AGG	USFS	A	2	
USFS 2030	1.13	AGG	USFS	A	4 2	
USFS 2250	3.75	AGG	USFS	A	4 2	
USFS 850 Spur	0.59	NAT	USFS	B	1	
39-1-17 Spur 1	0.12	NAT	BLM	A	1	Non-system road
39-1-20 Spur 1	0.41	NAT	PVT	A	1	Non-system road
39-1-20 Spur 2	0.14	NAT	BLM	A	1	Non-system road
39-2-34 Spur 1	3.23	NAT	BLM	A	1	Non-system road
39-2-36 Spur 1	0.80	NAT	BLM	A	1	Non-system road
39-2-36 Spur 2	0.07	NAT	BLM	A	1	Non-system road
39-2-36 Spur 3	2.23	NAT	BLM	A	1	Non-system road
39-3-25 Spur 1	0.25	NAT	BLM	A	1	Non-system road bottom of Grouse Creek
39-3-35 Spur 1	0.39	NAT	BLM	A	1	Non-system road
39-3-35 Spur 2	0.17	NAT	BLM	A	1	Non-system road
39-3-35 Spur 3	0.37	NAT	BLM	A	1	Non-system road
39-3-36 Spur 1	0.22	NAT	BLM	A	1	Non-system road
Total	61.33 61.95					

Abbreviations:

Existing Surface: NAT = natural, GRR = Grid Rolled Rock, PRR = Pit Run Rock, ASC = Aggregate Surface Course, BST = Bituminous Surface Treatment

Control: BLM = Bureau of Land Management, PVT = Private

Possible Stabilizations or Drainage Improvements:

A = no road stabilization/drainage improvements. Road would be maintained to meet BLM standards.

B = spot rocking and/or drainage improvements. Road would be maintained to meet BLM standards.

C = Reshaping road and reestablishing drainage. Road would be maintained to meet BLM standards.

Seasonal Restrictions (for log hauling):

0 = no restrictions

1 = hauling restricted between 10/15 and 6A 5/15

2 = Shoulder season haul allowed in accordance with Medford BMP's: R094, R096, R097, and R099

3 = Winter haul as weather permits and approved by Authorized Officer

Appendix F, pages F-1 through F-4

Site # and Effects (Priority)	Alternative 3		Alternative 4		Alternative 5	
	Home Range (acres)	0.5 Mile Core (acres)	Home Range (acres)	0.5 Mile Core (acres)	Home Range (acres)	0.5 Mile Core (acres)
00970 (HIGH)						
NRF Removed	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Downgrade	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Maintained	42	0	57	1	24	0
Dispersal Removed	1	0	0 (2)	0	1	0
Dispersal Maintained	92	0	117	1	58	0
08750 (HIGH)						
NRF Removed	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Downgrade	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Maintained	59	0	59	0	14	0
Dispersal Removed	0	0	0 (1)	0	1	0
Dispersal Maintained	22	0	48	0	28	4
09570 (LOW)						
NRF Removed	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Downgrade	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Maintained	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dispersal Removed	0	0	0 (2)	0	1	0
Dispersal Maintained	10	0	50	0	51	0
09730 (LOW)						
NRF Removed	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Downgrade	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Maintained	10	0	11	0	0	0

Site # and Effects (Priority)	Alternative 3		Alternative 4		Alternative 5	
	Home Range (acres)	0.5 Mile Core (acres)	Home Range (acres)	0.5 Mile Core (acres)	Home Range (acres)	0.5 Mile Core (acres)
Dispersal Removed	1	0	0 (1)	0	1	0
Dispersal Maintained	51	0	38	0	27	0
1836O (HIGH)						
NRF Removed	0	0	0 (8)	0	1	0
NRF Downgrade	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Maintained	0	0	42	0	0	0
Dispersal Removed	0 (1)	0	0 (11)	0 (4)	2	0
Dispersal Maintained	10	0	222	0	94	0
1836A (HIGH)						
NRF Removed	0	0	0 (7)	0 (1)	1	1
NRF Downgrade	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Maintained	6	0	47	5	0	0
Dispersal Removed	1	1	0 (11)	0 (1)	3	1
Dispersal Maintained	19	0	263	41	103	30
2232O (HIGH)						
NRF Removed	0	0	0 (1)	0	0	0
NRF Downgrade	0	0	97	0	0	0
NRF Maintained	119	0	47	0	14	0
Dispersal Removed	1	0	0 (4)	0	1	0
Dispersal Maintained	132	0	165	1	134	1
2401O (HIGH)						
NRF Removed	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Downgrade	0	0	0	0	0	0

Site # and Effects (Priority)	Alternative 3		Alternative 4		Alternative 5	
	Home Range (acres)	0.5 Mile Core (acres)	Home Range (acres)	0.5 Mile Core (acres)	Home Range (acres)	0.5 Mile Core (acres)
NRF Maintained	43	0	58	0	0	0
Dispersal Removed	1	0	0 (2)	0	1	0
Dispersal Maintained	86	0	159	15	134	15
36480 (LOW)						
NRF Removed	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Downgrade	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Maintained	69	0	69	0	30	0
Dispersal Removed	0 (1)	0	0 (1)	0	0	0
Dispersal Maintained	86	0	122	26	36	22
39410 (LOW)						
NRF Removed	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Downgrade	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Maintained	10	0	11	0	0	0
Dispersal Removed	1	0	0 (1)	0	1	0
Dispersal Maintained	52	0	39	0	28	0
4066A (HIGH)						
NRF Removed	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Downgrade	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Maintained	69	0	69	0	30	0
Dispersal Removed	0 (1)	0	0 (1)	0	0	0
Dispersal Maintained	69	0	71	0	36	0
4066O (HIGH)						
NRF Removed	0	0	0	0	0	0

Site # and Effects (Priority)	Alternative 3		Alternative 4		Alternative 5	
	Home Range (acres)	0.5 Mile Core (acres)	Home Range (acres)	0.5 Mile Core (acres)	Home Range (acres)	0.5 Mile Core (acres)
NRF Downgrade	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Maintained	29	0	29	0	0	0
Dispersal Removed	0 (1)	0	0 (1)	0	0	0
Dispersal Maintained	0	0	0	0	0	0
FS1993 (LOW)						
NRF Removed	0	0	0 (3)	0	0	0
NRF Downgrade	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Maintained	0	0	31	0	0	0
Dispersal Removed	0 (1)	0	0 (3)	0 (1)	2	0
Dispersal Maintained	10	0	83	0	64	1
FS2001 (LOW)						
NRF Removed	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Downgrade	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Maintained	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dispersal Removed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dispersal Maintained	9	0	9	0	9	0
FS2002 (LOW)						
NRF Removed	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Downgrade	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRF Maintained	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dispersal Removed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dispersal Maintained	34	0	60	0	35	0

Appendix I, pages I-6 through I-8

The last sentence on page I-6 has a typographical error. It should read as follows:

This list also includes any Category D, E, or F species with known sites located within the **Nedsbar** Project Area.

Table I-2 on page I-7 should have the following corrections:

Table I-2. Survey and Manage Wildlife Species Known or Suspected in the Planning Area

Species	S&M Category	Survey Triggers			Survey Results			Site Management
		Within Range of the Species?	Contains Suitable habitat?	Habitat Disturbing*?	Surveys Required?	Survey Date (M/Y)	Sites Known or Found?	
Vertebrates								
Siskiyou Mountains salamander (<i>Plethodon stormi</i> , north range)	Off ¹	No Yes	N/A Yes	N/A Yes	No	N/A	N/A Yes	N/A Buffers
Great Gray Owl (<i>Strix nebulosa</i>)	A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2012/2013	TBD	TBD
Red Tree Vole (<i>Arborimus longicaudus</i>)	C	No	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mollusks								
Chase Sideband (<i>Monadenia chaceana</i>)	B ²	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2011	No Yes	TBD ⁵ Buffers
Oregon Shoulderband (<i>Helminthoglypta hertleini</i>)	B ²	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2011	No	TBD ⁵ Buffers
Evening Fieldslug (<i>Deroceras hesperium</i>)	B ²	Yes	Yes	No	No ³	N/A	No	N/A
Crater Lake Tightcoil (<i>Pristiloma arcticum crateris</i>)	A	Yes No	Yes No	No	No ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A

*"Habitat disturbing" and thereby a trigger for surveys as defined in the 2001 ROD S&Gs (p. 22).

N/A = Not Applicable

¹This species is covered by a Conservation Strategy in the northern part of the species range.

² Equivalent-effort pre-disturbance surveys are required for this species.

³ Suitable habitat for the evening Fieldslug is "associated with wet meadows in forested habitats in a variety of low vegetation, litter and debris; rocks may also be used. Little is known about this species or its habitat. Surveys may be limited to moist surface vegetation and cover objects within 30 m. (98ft.) of perennial wetlands, springs, seeps and riparian areas..." (pg. 41, *Survey Protocol for S&M Terrestrial Mollusk Species v3.0*, 2003). Within the project, suitable habitat is confined to the stream-side areas that are contained within Riparian Reserves in the harvest units. Significant negative affects to the micro-climate of this habitat within the Riparian Reserve will not occur so there is no trigger for surveys. Although, pre-disturbance surveys were conducted in areas outside of the riparian buffers and if this species presence is confirmed, it will receive the appropriate management protection.

⁴ Suitable habitat for the Crater Lake tightcoil is "perennially wet situations in mature conifer forests, among rushes, mosses and other surface vegetation or under rocks and woody debris within 10 meters of open water in wetlands, springs, seeps and riparian areas..." (pg. 43, *Survey Protocol for S&M Terrestrial Mollusk Species v3.0*, 2003). Within the project, suitable habitat is confined to the stream-side areas that are contained within Riparian Reserves in the regeneration harvest units. Significant negative affects to the micro-climate of this habitat within the Riparian Reserve will not occur so there is no trigger for surveys.

⁵ Pre-disturbance surveys were conducted for terrestrial mollusks. Voucher specimens collected from surveys are currently being identified and sent to a regional malacologist for verification. If a Survey and Manage species is confirmed, the site will receive appropriate management protection and removed from the treatment areas.

On page I-8 there is a typographical error in the "Statement of Compliance." It should read as follows:

Statement of Compliance

The Medford District BLM applied the *2001 Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines* with 2003 ASR species list to the **Nedsbar Forest Management** Project, completing the pre-disturbance surveys, and management of known sites required by Survey Protocols and Management Recommendations to comply with the 2001 Record of Decision.