

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ROSEBURG DISTRICT

DECISION RECORD
NEPA #: DOI-BLM-ORWA-R040-2016-0002-CX

BLM Office: Roseburg District, Swiftwater Field Office
777 NW Garden Valley Blvd
Roseburg, Oregon, 97471
Phone: 541-430-4930

Project Title: Cable Crossing Fire Salvage and Roadside Safety Hazard Tree Removal

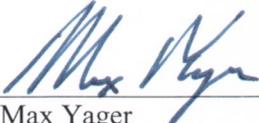
Location of Proposed Action: Bureau of Land Management administered lands in Sections 19 and 30 of T. 26 S., R. 2 W.; and Section 13 of T. 26 S., R. 3 W.; W.M. The attached maps show specific locations of fire salvage and roadside safety treatments.

Decision: Based upon the attached Categorical Exclusion, I have determined that the proposed Cable Crossing Fire Salvage and Roadside Safety Hazard Tree Removal project involves no significant impacts to the human environment and no further environmental analysis is required.

It is my decision to implement the Cable Crossing Fire Salvage project in the General Forest Management Area (GFMA) land use allocation, and the Roadside Safety Hazard Tree Removal in the GFMA, Connectivity/Diversity Block, and Riparian Reserve land use allocations. Staff specialists noted no concerns.

Protest Procedures: The decision described in this document is a forest management decision. Administrative remedies are available to persons who believe they will be adversely affected by this decision. A 15-day formal protest period will begin February 23, 2016. To protest a forest management decision, a person must submit a written and signed protest to the Swiftwater Field Manager, 777 NW Garden Valley Boulevard, Roseburg, OR 97471 by close of business (4:30 p.m., PST) by March 9, 2016. The protest must clearly and concisely state which portion or element of the decision is being protested and why it is believed to be in error, as well as cite applicable regulations. Faxed or emailed protests will not be considered.

For further information, contact Max Yager, Field Manager, Swiftwater Field Office, Roseburg District, Bureau of Land Management, 777 NW Garden Valley Blvd. Roseburg, OR 97471, (541) 440-4930.

Authorizing Official: 
Max Yager
Field Manager
Swiftwater Field Office

Date: FEB. 17th, 2016

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ROSEBURG DISTRICT

NEPA CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION REVIEW

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A. BACKGROUND:

The Cable Crossing fire started on July 28, 2015 and burned 1,860 acres of private, county, and BLM-administered lands on the Roseburg District. Over 900 acres of BLM lands in the General Forest Management Area (GFMA), Connectivity/Diversity Blocks (CONN), Adaptive Management Area (AMA), and Riparian Reserve land use allocations within the Middle North Umpqua and the Little River Watersheds were affected by the fire.

There is a need to salvage dead and dying trees from the GFMA land use allocation to recover their economic value and to provide safe access for the public, adjacent landowners, and BLM management activities in the fire area.

There is also a need to fell and remove imminent and likely roadside hazard trees in the GFMA, CONN and Riparian Reserve land use allocations within the Cable Crossing fire area to: (1) provide safe travel conditions for BLM employees, agents and contractors, and the employees and contractors of private timber companies engaged in the rehabilitation and reforestation of the burned area, (2) provide safe travel conditions for members of the public who engage in dispersed recreational activities, gather special forest products or travel through the burned area, and (3) reduce long-term maintenance and repair costs to BLM roads from dead trees falling onto and damaging roadways and the related infrastructure.

Location of Proposed Action:

Bureau of Land Management administered lands in Sections 19 and 30 of T. 26 S., R. 2 W.; and Section 13 of T. 26 S., R. 3 W.; W.M. The attached maps show specific locations of proposed fire salvage and roadside safety hazard tree removal (Figures 1, 2, and 3).

Terminology and Definitions:

There are several terms whose definitions and meanings are integral to a clear understanding of the Cable Crossing Fire Salvage and Roadside Safety Hazard Tree Removal project. These definitions are presented below. In addition, throughout this categorical exclusion, acres and percentages are presented and discussed. These numbers are approximations based on post-fire infrared aerial photo analysis, soil and vegetation burn severity models, and subsequent ground reconnaissance. This analysis presents proposed actions as closely as possible using the information available; however, proposed actions are subject to refinement and may change slightly based on field findings during implementation.

- **Burned Area Reflectance Classification (BARC):** A satellite-derived data layer describing post-fire vegetation conditions. BARC uses the Differenced Normalized Burn Ratio (dNBR), which is correlated with soil burn severity. The BARC has four classes: high, moderate, low, and very low/unburned. This product is used as an input to the soil burn severity map produced by the Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER) teams.
- **Dying Tree:** For this CX, “a dying tree is defined as a standing tree that has been severely damaged by...fire..., and that in the judgment of an experienced forest professional or someone technically trained for the work, is likely to die within a few years” (BLM NEPA Handbook, Appendix 4, p. 149).
- **Functional Road Classification Type:**
 - **Local:** These BLM-controlled roads normally serve a smaller area than collectors and connect to collectors or public road systems. Local roads receive lower traffic volumes, carry fewer traffic types and generally serve fewer users. User cost, comfort and travel time are secondary to construction and maintenance cost considerations. Low volume local roads in mountainous terrain, where operating speed is reduced by terrain, may be single lane roads with turnouts. Environmental impacts from construction of local roads would be reduced through road designs for the steeper grades, sharper curves, and lower design speeds.
 - **Resource:** These BLM-controlled roads are spur roads that provide point access and connect to local or collector roads. They carry very low volume and accommodate only one or two types of use. Use restrictions are applied to prevent conflicts between users needing the road and users attracted to the road. The location and design of these roads are governed by environmental compatibility and minimizing bureau costs with minimal consideration for user cost, comfort or travel time.
- **Hazard Tree (Danger Tree):** A standing tree, alive or dead, that presents a hazard to personnel due to deterioration or physical damage to the root system, trunk (stem), or limbs, and the degree and direction of lean. Oregon-OSHA does not define Hazard Tree in the regulations. The term Hazard Tree is, however, used interchangeably with Danger Tree in the Field Guide for Danger Tree Identification and Response (Toupin *et al.* 2008).
- **Hazard Tree Failure Potentials:**
 - **Low failure potential:** Defective or rotten trees, snags, or their parts, have a low failure potential if they require considerable effort to make them fail during project implementation. They have a low probability of failure within ten years of rating.
 - **Likely failure potential:** Defective or rotten trees, snags, or their parts, have a likely failure potential if they require some effort to make them fail during project implementation. They will have a high probability of failure within three to five years of rating.
 - **Imminent failure potential:** Defective or rotten trees, snags, or their parts, have an imminent failure potential if they require little effort to make them fail during project implementation. They will have a high probability of failure within one year of rating.
- **Rapid Assessment of Vegetation Condition after Wildfire (RAVG):** a satellite-derived data layer describing post-fire vegetation conditions (basal area loss and canopy cover loss). RAVG is considered an initial assessment, which describes initial vegetation mortality (typically 30 days post-fire containment), but does not capture delayed vegetation mortality. RAVG uses the Relative Differenced Normalized Burn Ratio (RdNBR), which is derived directly from the dNBR, but is considered more sensitive to vegetation mortality than the dNBR.

- **Road Maintenance/Renovation:** road maintenance/renovation includes road work to maintain the original design and/or bring an existing road back to its original design. Road maintenance/renovation includes work on any existing designed road that is on the landscape - not just numbered roads currently in the BLM transportation system. Indicators of a designed road include a defined cut and fill, compacted surface, rock surfacing, and/or drainage structures. In some instances, trees and other plant species may have re-vegetated the road and it may be serving as wildlife habitat but it would still be considered road maintenance/renovation if the planned road work would bring the road back to its original design within the cut and fill slopes.

Description of Proposed Action:

The Cable Crossing Fire Salvage and Roadside Safety Hazard Tree Removal project proposes two treatments; (1) fire salvaging 65 acres of dead or dying trees burned under moderate to high severity and (2) felling and removing approximately 250 roadside hazard trees along 2 miles of roads. Both treatments are discussed below in detail.

Fire Salvage

Fire salvage is proposed on approximately 65 acres within the GFMA land use allocation in areas burned under moderate to high severity. No fire salvage would occur within the Riparian Reserve land use allocation, within mixed mortality areas, or within 50 feet of northern spotted owl nesting, roosting, and foraging (NRF) habitat.

Fire salvage areas were developed using a combination of post-fire infrared aerial photo analysis, soil and vegetation burn severity models (BARC and RAVG), and ground reconnaissance. The Southwest Oregon Forest Insect and Disease Service Center (SWOFIDSC) guidelines for selecting fire-injured trees that are likely to be infested by insects in southwest Oregon forests would be used in all situations for identification of trees judged likely to die in the next three to five years as a consequence of injuries sustained in the fire, as determined by an objective set of standards related to percent of crown scorch, percent of bole circumference with cambium damage, and height of charred, spongy bark (2001).

The fire salvage units would be harvested using a combination of helicopter and cable logging systems (Table 1, Figure 3). At the request of the purchaser, units designated for cable yarding may be helicopter yarded if approved by the BLM contract administrator. Project design features (PDFs) for cable yarding would be followed (p. 7).

Live green trees within fire salvage units would be retained, except for incidental removal of 36 live green trees (less than 20 inches DBH) for landings, yarding corridors, and temporary road construction. Contributions to snag and downed wood targets would be met by the unsalvaged material remaining inside the fire area (USDI BLM 2015).

Reforestation of proposed fire salvage areas would be completed post-harvest, and are covered under the Cable Crossing Fire Reforestation Categorical Exclusion (DOI-BLM-ORWA-R040-2016-0003-CX).

Table 1. Acreage of proposed fire salvage treatments and number of roadside hazard trees to be felled and removed.

Proposed Activities		Gross Area ¹
Fire Salvage Treatments	Cable Yarding	46 acres
	Helicopter Yarding	19 acres
Roadside Hazard Tree Felling and Removal	< 20 inches DBH	192 hazard trees
	> 20 inches DBH	59 hazard trees

¹Gross area: approximations based on aerial photo analysis, geographic information systems analysis, and subsequent ground reconnaissance. Gross areas may change slightly as additional information and further field review refines the approximations.

Fire Salvage Acres Considered but Dropped from Analysis

In addition to the 65 acres proposed for fire salvage, 238 acres were considered for fire salvage treatment, but dropped from further analysis during the interdisciplinary process for reasons listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Proposed fire salvage acres considered but dropped from analysis during interdisciplinary team process.

Dropped Acres	Reason for Dropped Acres
95	NSO KOAC, nest patch or deficient core use area
110	Intact NSO NRF burned under low and mixed severity
28	Riparian Reserve land use allocation
5	Borderline merchantability

Fire Salvage Road Activities and Landings

As part of the fire salvage, spur road 26-2-19b would be constructed on a ridgeline as a temporary road in Section 19 to provide access into the burned area and provide a helicopter log landing (Table 3, Figure 3). A second helicopter log landing would be established at the end of the existing 26-2-30.1 road, but would not require additional road construction. A landing for cable yarding would be located on BLM and adjacent private land, on road 26-3-24.0, and would not require additional road construction. A service landing for helicopter operations would be located on adjacent private land at the end of an unnamed road in Section 24, and would not require road construction (Figure 3). Alternate helicopter landing locations, on private lands only, may be used at purchaser’s request if approved by the private landowner and the BLM contract administrator. Temporary road construction would be decommissioned following harvest by removing at least 70 percent of the rock surfacing followed by subsoiling, installing waterbars, mulching, and blocking to prevent access. The cable yarding landing on road 26-3-24.0 would also be decommissioned by blocking the road at the junction with road 26-3-24.3, where it is currently blocked.

Approximately 0.9 miles of road would be maintained/renovated to support winter haul along road 26-2-30.2 and road 26-2-30.1 (Table 3). Road maintenance/renovation activities would include ditch cleaning, surface grading and rock placement.

Table 3. Proposed road construction, maintenance/renovation and decommissioning for the Cable Crossing Fire Salvage project.

Road No.	Temporary Construction		Maintenance/Renovation (miles)	Surfacing		Season of Haul	Decommissioning	
	Length (miles)	Within Riparian Reserve (miles)		Existing	Proposed		Length (miles)	Method
26-2-30.1	0	0	0.25	Rock	Rock	Wet or Dry	0	None
26-2-30.2	0	0	0.62	Rock	Rock	Wet or Dry	0	None
Spur 26-2-19b	0.11	0	0	None	Rock	Wet or Dry	0.11	subsoil, waterbar, mulch, block
26-3-24.0 Landing	0	0	0	Native	Native	N/A	0.13	waterbar, block
Totals	0.11	0	0.87				0.24	

Roadside Safety Hazard Tree Removal

Approximately two miles of roads in GFMA, CONN, and Riparian Reserve land use allocations were surveyed for imminent and likely roadside hazard trees, with approximately 250 trees identified for felling and removal (Table 4 and Figure 2). Trees posing an imminent or likely threat (as identified using the OSHA Field Guide for Danger Tree Identification and Response, Toupin et al. 2008, Table 2-2), with the potential to fall onto or across roads, would be felled. Felled hazard trees would be available for removal, with the exception of a 50 foot no-treatment buffer along streams (see the PDF section below, p. 7, #3).

Following guidance in the OSHA Field Guide for Danger Tree Identification and Response (Toupin *et al.* 2008), hazard tree surveys were conducted; (1) within 1.5 tree heights (270 feet) below and above roads on slopes less than 35 percent, and (2) within 2.5 tree heights (450 feet) above roads on slopes greater than 35 percent where material has greater potential to slide downhill. However, the majority of hazard trees identified for felling and removal are located within 100 feet of roads.

Although road segments have been surveyed and hazard trees have been identified, if additional imminent or likely roadside hazard trees are identified within the Cable Crossing fire area, felling and removal of these hazard trees may occur. If additional trees are identified, PDFs (pp. 7-9) would be followed.

Hazard trees would be removed by equipment operating on the road. In mixed severity burn areas, felled hazard trees that could not be removed without minimal ground and residual stand disturbance would be left on-site.

Table 4. Location, road classification, and number of hazard trees identified for felling and removal as part of the Cable Crossing Fire Roadside Hazard Tree Removal project ¹

Road Number	Township-Range-Section	Land Use Allocation	Road Classification	Road Length ¹ (miles)	Total # of Hazard Trees (> 8 in) ³	# of Hazard Trees (> 20 in)
26-3-13.2	T26S-R03W-Sec. 13	CONN / Riparian Reserve	Resource	0.3	5	2
26-2-18.0	T26S-R03W-Sec. 13	CONN / Riparian Reserve	Resource	0.2	46	4
26-2-18.1	T26S-R03W-Sec. 13	CONN/ Riparian Reserve	Resource	0.1	23	1
26-2-19.1	T26S-R02W-Sec. 19	GFMA / Riparian Reserve	Resource	0.1	72	0
26-3-13.0	T26S-R02W-Sec. 19	GFMA / Riparian Reserve	Local ²	0.1	1	0
26-2-30.1	T26S-R02W-Sec. 19	GFMA / Riparian Reserve	Resource ²	0.1	50	25
26-2-30.2	T26S-R02W-Sec. 19/30	GFMA / Riparian Reserve	Resource ²	0.8	52	25
26-3-25.3	T26S-R02W-Sec. 30	GFMA / Riparian Reserve	Resource ²	0.2	2	2
Totals				1.9	251	59

¹ Gross distance: approximations based on geographic information systems analysis, and subsequent ground reconnaissance. Gross distances may change as additional information and further field review refines the approximations.

² Active haul route.

³ Total number of hazard trees includes all trees greater than 8 inches DBH, including trees greater than 20 inches DBH.

Roadside Safety Hazard Tree Removal Road Segments Considered but Dropped from Analysis

In addition to approximately two miles of roads surveyed for roadside hazard trees, approximately two miles of roads on BLM-managed lands within the Cable Crossing fire area were considered for roadside safety treatments, but dropped from further analysis during the interdisciplinary team process for the following reasons; (1) roads were surrounded by young plantations where trees were not deemed a hazard to the roadway, (2) roads were surrounded by stands burned under low severity and trees were not deemed a hazard to the roadway, or (3) hazard trees are being felled and removed under reciprocal rights-of-way road safety actions, and these actions are considered non-discretionary for the BLM.

Fuels Management

Logging slash within 50 feet of all landings, or other areas as directed by the BLM contract administrator, would be machine-piled and burned to remove concentrations of activity slash. The PDFs for fuels management are discussed in the PDF section below (#4).

Project Design Features:

1. Cable Yarding

- Cable yarding through areas outside of unit boundaries determined to be functional NRF habitat would not take place.
- Wherever possible, cable yarding corridors would be perpendicular to hill-slope contour lines.
- Equipment would be capable of maintaining a minimum one-end log suspension except for cable yarding over streams where full suspension would be required.
- Where excessive soil furrowing occurs, furrows would be hand waterbarred and filled with limbs or other organic debris to control surface soil erosion in disturbed areas.
- Occasionally, trees selected for use as tailholds or guyline anchors may be located outside of proposed harvest units. To the extent possible, trees with northern spotted owl nesting structure would be avoided when selecting anchor trees. Contract provisions require written approval before attaching logging equipment to a tree in the reserve area and precautions would be taken to protect the tree from damage. Protective measures could include tree plates, straps, or synthetic rope, where possible, and minimal notching (less than half the tree diameter) where necessary. Guyline trees are generally cut because they are located in the vicinity of cable yarding equipment and subject to state safety regulations. Anchor trees that are felled for safety reasons may be harvested at the discretion of the government's contract administrator, based on a variety of criteria, including land use allocation, habitat type, existing coarse woody debris, and accessibility.

2. Road Sediment Control

- Road construction, maintenance/renovation, and subsoiling would be restricted to the dry season (typically May 15 to October 15). The operating season could be adjusted by a BLM contract administrator if unseasonable conditions occur (e.g. an extended dry season beyond October 15 or wet season beyond May 15).

3. Riparian Areas

- Specific to the fire salvage project: Fire salvage would not occur within the Riparian Reserve land use allocation. Riparian Reserves would be established based on site-potential tree heights of 180 feet. These heights were calculated from the average site index of inventory plots throughout the watershed, on the lands capable of supporting commercial timber stands.
- Specific to the roadside safety hazard tree removal project: felled hazard trees within 50 feet of all streams would not be removed, except where trees are felled, or may roll, onto a road.

4. Fuels Management

- All pile burning would have an approved “Burn Plan” and be conducted under the requirements of the Oregon Department of Forestry - Smoke Management Plan (Oregon SMP) in a manner consistent with the requirements of the Clean Air Act (Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and Oregon Department of Forestry 1992).
- Slash would be burned during the late-fall to mid-spring season when the soil, duff layer (soil surface layer consisting of fine organic material), and large downed wood moisture levels are high and atmospheric conditions are conducive to smoke dispersion and particulate removal.

5. Wildlife Habitat

Specific to the fire salvage project:

- Fire salvage would not occur within northern spotted owl nest patches, core areas, or mixed mortality areas.
- One active red tree vole nest tree was identified in the project area and would be buffered with a 180-foot radius site-tree buffer (see Survey and Manage section below, p. 10).
- In order to protect NRF habitat structure within 100 feet of the unit boundaries, all trees designated for cutting shall be directionally felled and yarded away from habitat structure.

Specific to the roadside safety hazard tree removal project:

- Roadside safety hazard tree removal would not occur within northern spotted owl nest patches.
- Hazard trees would be directionally felled to minimize damage NRF habitat structure.

6. Seasonal Wildlife Restrictions on Harvest Operations

Specific to the fire salvage project:

Northern Spotted Owl

- For portions of the proposed Fire Salvage project area within 65 yards of unsurveyed suitable northern spotted owl habitat, no operations, except hauling, may be conducted from March 1st through July 15th, both days inclusive.
- For portions of the proposed Fire Salvage project area within 0.25 miles of unsurveyed suitable northern spotted owl habitat, the use of helicopters is not permitted from March 1st through July 15th, both dates inclusive.
- Seasonal restrictions may be waived until March 1 of the following year if current calendar year surveys indicate: 1) northern spotted owls are not detected, 2) northern spotted owls are present, but not attempting to nest, or 3) northern spotted owls are present, but nesting attempt has failed. Units requiring seasonal restrictions are subject to change based on future survey results. If subsequent surveys locate a new northern spotted owl nest tree within 300 meters (nest patch radius distance from nest tree) of a proposed unit, harvest within the nest patch would be reevaluated by the BLM and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS).

Peregrine falcon:

- No operations, except hauling, may be conducted from March 1st through August 31st, both days inclusive, within 0.25 miles or within 0.5 mile within-line-of-site of the nest site.

- Seasonal restrictions may be waived until March 1 of the following year if current calendar year surveys indicate: 1) the territory is not occupied by peregrine falcons, 2) peregrine falcons are present, but not attempting to nest, or 3) peregrine falcons are present, but nesting attempt has failed.

Specific to the roadside safety hazard tree removal project:

Operations do not require more than a few hours of work within any quarter-mile road segment in a 24-hour period. The removal of roadside hazard trees would not be seasonally restricted due to noise, because:

- Projects are short-duration,
- Effects are spatially limited because activities occur only in the immediate vicinity of roads, and
- Affected areas receive baseline disturbance from vehicle traffic and other activities. Thus, northern spotted owls and peregrine falcons within applicable disruption threshold distances would likely be acclimated to noise disturbance.

7. Noxious Weeds and Invasive Non-native Plants

Preventative measures would be implemented that focus on minimizing the risk of introducing new weed infestations or spreading existing ones, and would include:

- Steam cleaning or pressure washing of equipment before entry into the project area to remove soil and materials that could transport weed seed or other propagative fragments. If equipment is removed from the contract area during the life of the contract, it would be re-cleaned and re-inspected prior to re-entry into the project area.
- Seeding and mulching of disturbed areas with native grass seed or re-vegetating with native plant species where natural regeneration is unlikely to prevent weed establishment.

8. Cultural

- No ground disturbing project related activities would take place within the boundaries of previously identified sites; any cultural resources that are located during project implementation would be managed either through avoidance or mitigation.

B. LAND USE PLAN CONFORMANCE:

Roseburg District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (1995 ROD/RMP) as amended.
Date Approved: June 1995.

The Proposed Action is in conformance with the 1995 ROD/RMP because it is specifically provided for in the following decisions:

- *Provide for salvage harvest of timber killed or damaged by events such as wildfire, windstorms, insects or disease consistent with management objectives for other resources (ROD/RMP, p. 60).*

Survey & Manage

(See Appendices A and B for Survey and Manage Species table)

On February 18, 2014, the District Court for the Western District of Washington issued a remedy order in the case of *Conservation Northwest et al. v. Bonnie et al.*, No. 08-1067- JCC (W.D. Wash.)/No.11-35729 (9th Cir.). This was the latest step in the ongoing litigation challenging the 2007 Record of Decision (ROD) to modify the Survey and Manage (S&M) Standards and Guidelines.

The remedy order contained two components. The order:

1. Vacates the 2007 ROD to Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage S&M Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines, and
2. Allows for continued project planning and implementation for projects that relied on the 2011 Consent Decree and were being developed or implemented on or before April 25, 2013 (date of the Ninth Circuit Court ruling invalidating the 2011 Consent Decree).

In summary, the current status of Survey and Manage is:

1. Follow the 2001 S&M ROD and Standards and Guidelines (S&G);
2. Apply the “Pechman exemptions;” and
3. Implement the 2001, 2002, and 2003 ASR modifications to the S&M species list, except for the changes made for the red tree vole.

The project is consistent with the 2001 ROD and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines, as incorporated into the District Resource Management Plan (USDA and USDI 2001).

The project utilizes the December 2003 species list that incorporates species changes and removals made as a result of the 2001, 2002 and 2003 Annual Species Reviews (ASR) except for changes for the red tree vole.

Survey and Manage pre-disturbance surveys are not required for roadside safety hazard tree removal. Hazard tree removal falls under Routine Maintenance of roads and right-of-ways and is not considered habitat disturbing (USDA and USDI 2001, p. 22). However, hazard trees would be directionally felled to avoid additional damage to suitable botany and red tree vole habitat structure within the stand. Hazard trees that cannot be removed without minimal ground and residual stand disturbance would be left on site in mixed severity burn areas.

Fire salvage units were evaluated for Survey and Manage wildlife species and it was determined habitat for these species requiring pre-disturbance clearance surveys was not present or the project is located outside of the species range (Appendix A).

One active red tree vole nest tree was identified in the project area and would be buffered with a 180-foot radius site-tree buffer. The tree would also be protected by a ten-acre habitat delineation within contiguous habitat outside the fire salvage unit boundaries.

Pre-disturbance botany surveys are not required for the 65 acres of fire salvage logging in Section 19. Habitat is not present due to high mortality of forest stands and high burn severity of the soil.

C. COMPLIANCE WITH NEPA:

The fire salvage portion of the proposed action is categorically excluded from further documentation under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in accordance with 516 DM 11.9 (C)(8) - “Salvaging dead or dying trees not to exceed 250 acres, requiring no more than 0.5 miles of temporary road construction.”

The roadside safety hazard tree removal portion of the proposed action is categorically excluded from further documentation under the NEPA in accordance with 516 DM 11.9 (C)(2) – “Sale and removal of individual trees or small groups of trees which are dead, diseased, injured, or which constitute a safety hazard, and where access for the removal requires no more than maintenance of existing roads.”

This categorical exclusion is appropriate in this situation because there are no extraordinary circumstances potentially having effects that may significantly affect the environment. The proposed action has been reviewed and none of the extraordinary circumstances described in 516 DM 2 apply.

Categorical Exclusions - Extraordinary Circumstances Documentation:

THE PROPOSED CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION ACTION WOULD:	YES	NO
2.1 Have significant impacts on public health or safety.		X
Rationale: The location of the activity is removed from urban/residential areas. Fire salvage and roadside safety hazard tree removal operations would follow Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards designed to prevent job-related illness or injuries. Fire salvage and roadside hazard tree removal would provide safe travel conditions for members of the public who engage in dispersed recreational activities, gather special forest products or travel through the burned area.		
2.2 Have significant impacts on such natural resources and unique geographic characteristics as historic or cultural resources; park, recreation or refuge lands; wilderness areas; wild or scenic rivers; national natural landmarks; sole or principal drinking water aquifers; prime farmlands; wetlands (Executive Order 11990); floodplains (Executive Order 11988); national monuments; migratory birds; and other ecologically significant or critical areas.		X
<p>Rationale: The Cable Crossing Fire Salvage units and Roadside Safety Hazard Tree Removal segments are not located in any park, recreation or refuge lands, lands with wilderness characteristics, national natural landmarks, or wild and scenic river corridors. Although the analysis area is partially located within the North Umpqua Wild and Scenic Corridor, the final project area would be outside of the corridor. There are no prime farmlands, wetlands, floodplains, national monuments or other ecologically significant or critical areas present in the project area.</p> <p><i>Water Resources</i> - There would be no notable impacts to water resources, because no fire salvage would occur within the Riparian Reserves (180 feet from each side of a stream). Full suspension of logs would be required when yarding trees across stream channels. When not yarding across stream channels, equipment would be capable of maintaining a minimum one end log suspension (p. 7, #1). Specific to the roadside safety hazard tree removal project, trees may be felled, but not removed within 50 feet of any stream channel unless felled trees are located within the road prism, associated cut-and-fill slope, or if the felled tree presents a safety risk. Approximately 20 percent of the roadside safety treatment area is within Riparian Reserves. Removal of roadside hazard trees would not measurably affect watershed function as there is an abundant amount of wood remaining in untreated areas of the burn area (USDI BLM 2015).</p> <p><i>Migratory Birds</i> - The fire altered the habitat for migratory birds by increasing habitat for species associated with early successional habitats, snags, and open forest conditions. Implementation of restrictions for the peregrine falcon and northern spotted owl would provide protection to migratory bird species present within the restriction buffer areas during the breeding season (April – July). Harvest activities within the project area, but outside of the restriction buffers, would cause direct disturbance to breeding migratory birds and/or destruction of nests within the project area, as well as cause disturbance to nesting migratory birds in surrounding habitats. However, the fire salvage and roadside hazard tree felling and removal would not decrease overall landscape population levels for</p>		

these species and, therefore, would have negligible impacts on migratory birds.

TPCC Review - Approximately three acres of Timber Production Capability Classification (TPCC) designated non-suitable woodland are found within one of the fire salvage units. This area is designated as fragile, non-suitable due to a lack of soil moisture and is therefore withdrawn from timber production. The BLM soil scientist conducted a field review and confirmed that the soils within this area are extremely gravelly talus slopes with very little water holding capacity. However, RMP management direction allows for fire salvage of trees killed or substantially damaged by fire from lands withdrawn from timber harvest (ROD/RMP p. 62). Removing dead and dying trees would not inhibit the re-establishment of a forest stand at this site and removal would allow for crews to safely replant through the area. This non-suitable area would be harvested by helicopter. The proposed landing location would be outside of the withdrawn area. Therefore, impacts to soil productivity as a result of harvest activities would be negligible.

2.3 Have highly controversial environmental effects or involve unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources [NEPA Section 102(2)(E)].		X
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Rationale: The BLM acknowledges that there may be social controversy or differences of opinion regarding the proposed action, however this did not equate to scientific controversy over the nature of effects of the proposal.

The Categorical Exclusion authorities for this project allows for the economic recovery of dead and dying trees not to exceed 250 acres, and allows for the sale and removal of individual trees or small groups of trees which are dead, diseased, injured, or which constitute a safety hazard, and where access for the removal requires no more than maintenance of existing roads.

One purpose of this project is to recover the economic value of fire-injured and fire-killed trees in the GFMA land use allocation, while balancing the need to minimize environmental effects to resources from project implementation. Another purpose is to provide safe travel conditions for BLM employees, agents and contractors, and the employees and contractors of private timber companies engaged in the rehabilitation and reforestation of the burned area, and to provide safe travel conditions for members of the public who engage in dispersed recreational activities, gather special forest products or travel through the burned area.

Only trees that are fire-injured or fire-killed would be salvaged. A fire-injured tree with a high probability of mortality is defined as a tree with more than 70 percent crown scorch (SWOFIDSC 2001). Contributions to snag and downed wood targets would be met by the remaining unsalvaged material inside the fire area (USDI BLM 2015).

The ROD/RMP established management direction to provide for fire salvage harvest of dead and dying trees and for the removal of fire salvaged trees when present and future woody debris needs are met and other ACS Objectives are not adversely affected (pp. 24, 60). As such, there are no unresolved conflicts regarding implementation of this type of action.

2.4 Have highly uncertain and potentially significant environmental effects or involve unique or unknown environmental risks.		X
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Rationale: Salvage of dead and dying trees and roadside hazard tree removal are long-standing practices in western Oregon that have not been demonstrated to have highly uncertain or potentially significant impacts, or involve unique or unknown risks. The BLM interdisciplinary team of resource specialists for the Cable Crossing Fire Salvage and Roadside Safety Hazard Tree Removal project reviewed the project and determined there is no threat of significant environmental effects or unique or unknown environmental risks. The Cable Crossing Fire Salvage and Roadside Safety Hazard Tree Removal project was designed so that there would be no significant effects.

2.5 Establish a precedent for future action or represent a decision in principle about future actions with potentially significant environmental effects.		X
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Rationale: Fire salvage has been widely used on BLM lands throughout Oregon and has not been shown to have potentially significant environmental impacts. Salvage operations have occurred on the Roseburg District in the past and are likely to occur in the future. Each project contains its own set of conditions that must be evaluated on its own merit, as the BLM has done with this project. Land use allocations and environmental conditions, such as remaining vegetation, slopes, soils, and streams, are unique to each project and must be considered anew as each opportunity for salvage occurs. This action does not represent a decision in principle about the future actions with

<p>potentially significant effects. Fire salvage and hazard tree removal is addressed and authorized under the 1995 ROD/RMP, and, as such, this project would represent implementation of that land use plan decision, not a decision in principle on future actions.</p>		
<p>2.6 Have a direct relationship to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant environmental effects.</p>		X
<p>Rationale: Private lands adjacent to BLM-managed lands in this checker-board landscape have been, currently are, or will soon be harvested. A total of 1,860 acres burned during the Cable Crossing fire, including 908 acres of BLM lands. The proposed Cable Crossing Fire Salvage project consists of 65 acres, which is approximately seven percent of the BLM-managed lands burned in the Cable Crossing fire perimeter and 3 percent of the entire burned area.</p> <p>The past, present and reasonably foreseeable future forest management activities on BLM-managed lands within the Middle North Umpqua River fifth-field watershed (145,063 acres), includes the following: 1,382 acres of uniform and variable density thinning (2013- current); 62 acres of which are within the Cable Crossing fire perimeter); the Cable Crossing Fire Reforestation project of 519 acres of tree planting over the next two to three years; the Thunder Mountain Quarry Expansion of 8 acres; and reciprocal rights-of-way road safety actions within the Cable Crossing Fire perimeter. Under the reciprocal rights-of-way agreements, these actions are considered non-discretionary for the BLM. As of February 2016, reciprocal rights-of-way road safety requests have been made on approximately 1.5 miles of road outside the proposed roadside safety treatment areas. Imminent hazard trees may be felled and removed along these 1.5 miles of road under reciprocal rights-of-way agreements within the project area.</p> <p>Fire salvage operations on BLM-managed lands are located within the drainage area of one unnamed tributary to the North Umpqua River. Fire salvage of 65 acres represents approximately three percent of the total burn area of the fire, and approximately seven percent of the drainage area of the unnamed tributary. The unnamed tributary is perennial in the lower reaches of the drainage, but is not fish bearing. Approximately 300 acres of the upper portion of the drainage area burned with moderate to high severity which resulted in the removal of vegetation and canopy over 16 percent of the drainage area. The additional fire salvage of dead and dying timber on 65 of these acres would not result in any incremental increase in the amount of area susceptible to increased capture and runoff of precipitation since the fire. The untreated Riparian Reserve would provide an abundance of down wood within the stream channel to dissipate flow energy and capture sediment (Lassette and Harris 2001 pp. 6-9) such that there would be no measurable change in hydrologic response from fire salvage operations when combined with watershed effects of the fire.</p> <p>Because NRF or dispersal habitat would not be removed or modified as a result of the Cable Crossing Fire Salvage project, the project would not result in a cumulative effect when added to the actions listed above.</p> <p>The BLM interdisciplinary team of resource specialists reviewed the project based on current on-the-ground conditions. Because of the reasons listed above, the team determined the actions proposed in the Cable Crossing Fire Salvage and Roadside Safety Hazard Tree Removal project would not result in a cumulatively significant effect when added to relevant past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions in the area.</p>		
<p>2.7 Have significant impacts on properties listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places as determined by either the bureau or office.</p>		X
<p>Rationale: Most of the project area is steep terrain that is of low probability for cultural resources. Recent survey of high probability terrain for this project (CRS. No. SW1601) resulted in the identification of no new cultural sites. No ground disturbing project related activities would take place within the boundaries of previously identified sites; if hazard trees must be felled within sites, they would be cut down and left in place. These modifications to avoid impacts to the site would result in no effect to known cultural resources or National Register properties. The BLM has met its section 106 responsibilities under Appendix A of the 2015 Protocol between the BLM and the Oregon SHPO and the 2012 National Programmatic Agreement.</p>		
<p>2.8 Have significant impacts on species listed, or proposed to be listed, as an Endangered or Threatened Species, or have significant impacts on designated Critical Habitat for these species.</p>		X
<p>Rationale: <i>Marbled murrelet</i> - The project area occurs outside of the distribution range of the marbled murrelet, therefore there are no concerns for the species or its Critical Habitat.</p>		

Northern spotted owl - Disruption: Project design features (#6, p. 8) include seasonal restrictions for those portions of the proposed Fire Salvage project area within the appropriate disruption threshold distance of suitable northern spotted owl habitat. Therefore, the project is not expected to affect the normal behavior pattern of individual animals or breeding pairs during the critical breeding season. **Habitat:** *Fire salvage* would not affect NRF habitat for the northern spotted owl, but 65 acres of post-fire NRF habitat would be removed within four northern spotted owl home ranges (ranging from 3-44 acres of habitat affected). Fire salvage would not occur within a northern spotted owl nest patch or core area. Riparian Reserves and mixed mortality areas would not be salvaged and would provide a buffer between the fire salvage harvest areas and NRF affected by low and mixed severity fire. In addition, the fire produced a large influx of snag habitat, beneficial for prey species, at the landscape and home range scale. Because the amount of post-fire NRF proposed for salvage is a minor proportion and current habitat function would be maintained within the four home ranges, the fire salvage would have a negligible affect to northern spotted owls. *Roadside hazard tree removal* would modify NRF habitat, although it would not result in the loss or downgrade of habitat function. **Critical Habitat:** The fire affected designated Critical Habitat, burning 908 acres (0.9 percent of 99,516 acres) of the Western Cascades South 6 (WCS 6) subunit. Approximately 244 acres of NRF were removed by the fire event and 350 acres of NRF was burned, but function was maintained. Fire salvage would remove five percent of post-fire NRF resulting from the Cable Crossing Fire. The loss of 65 acres of post-fire NRF would not impair the overall function of the subunit because there would be sufficient habitat remaining, including approximately 39,000 acres (39 percent) of unburned NRF and approximately 13,700 acres (14 percent) of dispersal habitat. In addition, roadside safety hazard trees identified are individual trees or small groups of trees within a stand, scattered across the proposed project area and would not result in the loss or downgrade in the habitat function within the Critical Habitat subunit. The subunit would maintain its current function of providing east-west connectivity between subunits and between the West Cascades and Oregon Coast Ranges.

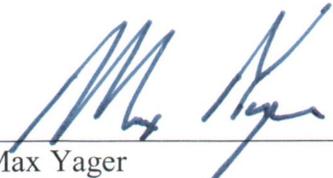
Oregon Coast Coho Salmon - The fire salvage areas and roadside safety treatment areas are located outside of Riparian Management Areas of occupied coho salmon habitat and designated Critical Habitat for coho salmon. The haul route does not cross coho salmon-bearing streams until the road is paved, so there are no concerns about sediment. Absent any interaction between the treatment areas and occupied habitat, the action has no mechanism to affect large wood or other instream habitat features in downstream reaches.

Plants - There are no Endangered or Threatened listed plant species found within the project area. There are no Special Status vascular or nonvascular plants or fungi recorded in the project area.

2.9 Violate a Federal law, or a State, local, or tribal law or requirement imposed for the protection of the environment.		X
Rationale: The BLM interdisciplinary team for the Cable Crossing Fire Salvage and Roadside Safety Hazard Tree Removal Project reviewed the project for compliance with applicable laws including the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act, National Environmental Policy Act, Clean Air Act, National Historic Preservation Act, and Archaeological Resources Protection Act, among others. The resource specialists found the project conforms to the management direction in the Roseburg District RMP, which complies with all applicable Federal and State laws.		
2.10 Have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on low income or minority populations (Executive Order 2898).		X
Rationale: Based on past projects in the Swiftwater Resource Area, the project would provide job opportunities in Douglas County, Oregon. No potential impacts have been identified by the BLM internally or through public involvement indicating that fire salvage projects would have an impact on low income or minority populations in Douglas County.		
2.11 Limit access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites on Federal lands by Indian religious practitioners or significantly adversely affect the physical integrity of such sacred sites (Executive Order 13007).		X
Rationale: The BLM archaeologist conducted a cultural survey for the project area (see extraordinary circumstance 2.7 in this table). No Indian sacred sites were identified during the survey; therefore, the project would not significantly or adversely affect the physical integrity of any such sacred sites.		
2.12 Contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or non-native invasive species known to occur in the area or actions that may promote the introduction, growth, or expansion of the range of such species (Federal Noxious Weed Control Act and Executive Order 13112).		X

Rationale: There would be no off-road operation of any heavy equipment that would result in soil displacement or disturbance which could create circumstances favorable to establishment of noxious weeds or non-native species. The project area would be monitored and treatment applied as necessary as part of the Roseburg District Noxious Weed Program. Project design features (#7, p. 9), including steam cleaning or pressure washing of equipment before entry into the project area, and seeding and mulching of disturbed areas where natural regeneration is unlikely, would minimize the risk of introducing new weed infestations or spreading existing ones.

D. SIGNATURE:



Max Yager
Field Manager
Swiftwater Field Office

FEB. 17th, 2016
Date

For additional information concerning this Categorical Review, contact:

Max Yager, Field Manager
 Roseburg District, Swiftwater Field Office
 777 NW Garden Valley Blvd
 Roseburg, Oregon, 97471
 Phone: 541-464-3388

Persons/Agencies/BLM Staff Consulted

Agencies

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was involved with project design and PDFs from the beginning of the project. Consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (1973 as amended) with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is complete. Consultation on the Cable Crossing Fire Salvage and Roadside Safety Hazard Tree Removal project was completed on February 9, 2016 (USDI/FWS 2016). The Biological Opinion includes a finding by the Service that “the District’s proposed action is...not likely to jeopardize the spotted owl” and “...is not likely to adversely modify spotted owl critical habitat” (USDI/FWS 2016, Tails #: 01EOFW00-2016-F-0065, p. 1).

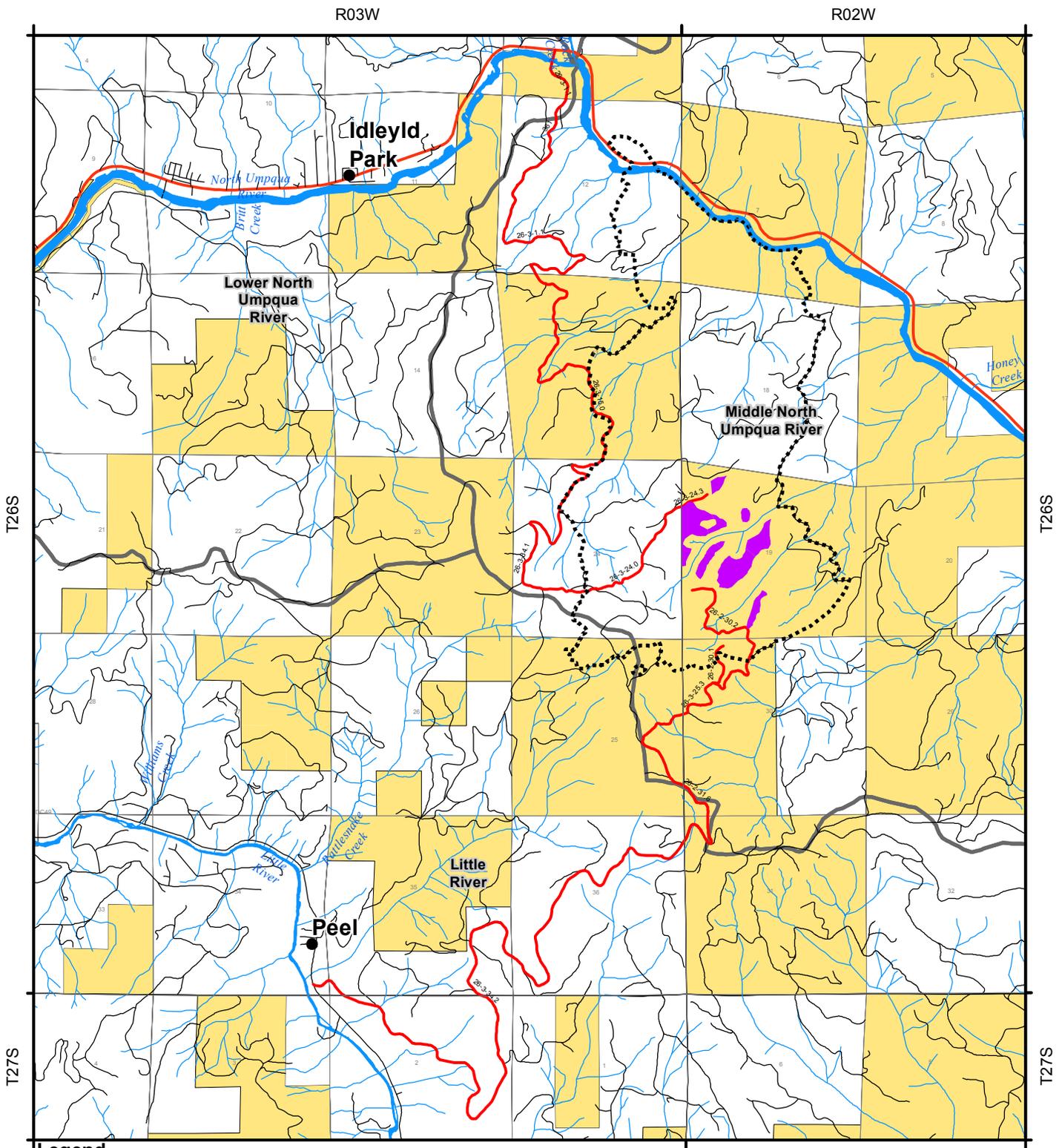
BLM Staff

Interdisciplinary Team Reviewers			
Name	Resource	Signature	Date
James Mahaffy	Project Lead/Originator	<i>James Mahaffy</i>	2/17/2016
Johanna Blanchard	Botanist	<i>Johanna Blanchard</i>	2/17/2016
Elizabeth Gayner	Wildlife Biologist	<i>Elizabeth Gayner</i>	2/17/2016
Dan Dammann	Hydrologist	<i>Dan Dammann</i>	2/17/2016
Carley Smith	Archaeologist	<i>Carley Smith</i>	2/17/2016
Joe Blanchard	Soil Scientist	<i>Joe Blanchard</i>	2/17/16
Krisann Kosel	Fire and Fuels	<i>Krisann Kosel</i>	2/17/16
Jeff McEnroe	Fisheries Biologist	<i>Jeff McEnroe</i>	2/17/16
Craig Kintop	Silviculturist	<i>Craig Kintop</i>	2/18/16
Phil Zumstein	Outdoor Recreation Planner	<i>Phil Zumstein</i>	2/17/16
Erin Banwell	NEPA Compliance	<i>Erin Banwell</i>	2/17/16

Literature Cited:

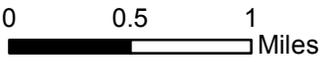
- Lassette NS, Harris RR, 2001. The Geomorphic and Ecological Influence of Large Woody Debris in Streams and Rivers. University of California: Berkley, CA. 68 pp.
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- USDA Forest Service and USDI Bureau of Land Management. 2001. Record of Decision for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines in Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl.
- USDI BLM. 1995. Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan. Roseburg District. 216 pp.
- USDI BLM. 2015. Cable Crossing Fire – Dead Wood Analysis. Final Assessment of Snags and Down Wood Amounts. C. Kintop. November 10, 2015.
- USDI/FWS. 2016. Formal consultation on the Roseburg District Bureau of Land Management’s Fiscal Year 2016-2017 program of activities (Tails #: 01EOFW00-2016-F-0065). Roseburg Field Office, USFWS. Roseburg, OR.

Figure 1. Cable Crossing Fire Salvage CX - Vicinity Map



Legend

-  Cable Crossing Fire Salvage Unit
-  2015 Cable Crossing Fire Perimeter
-  Watershed Boundary
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Private/Unknown
-  Cable Crossing Fire Salvage Haul Route
-  Road
-  Stream



1:50,000



Date: 2/9/2016

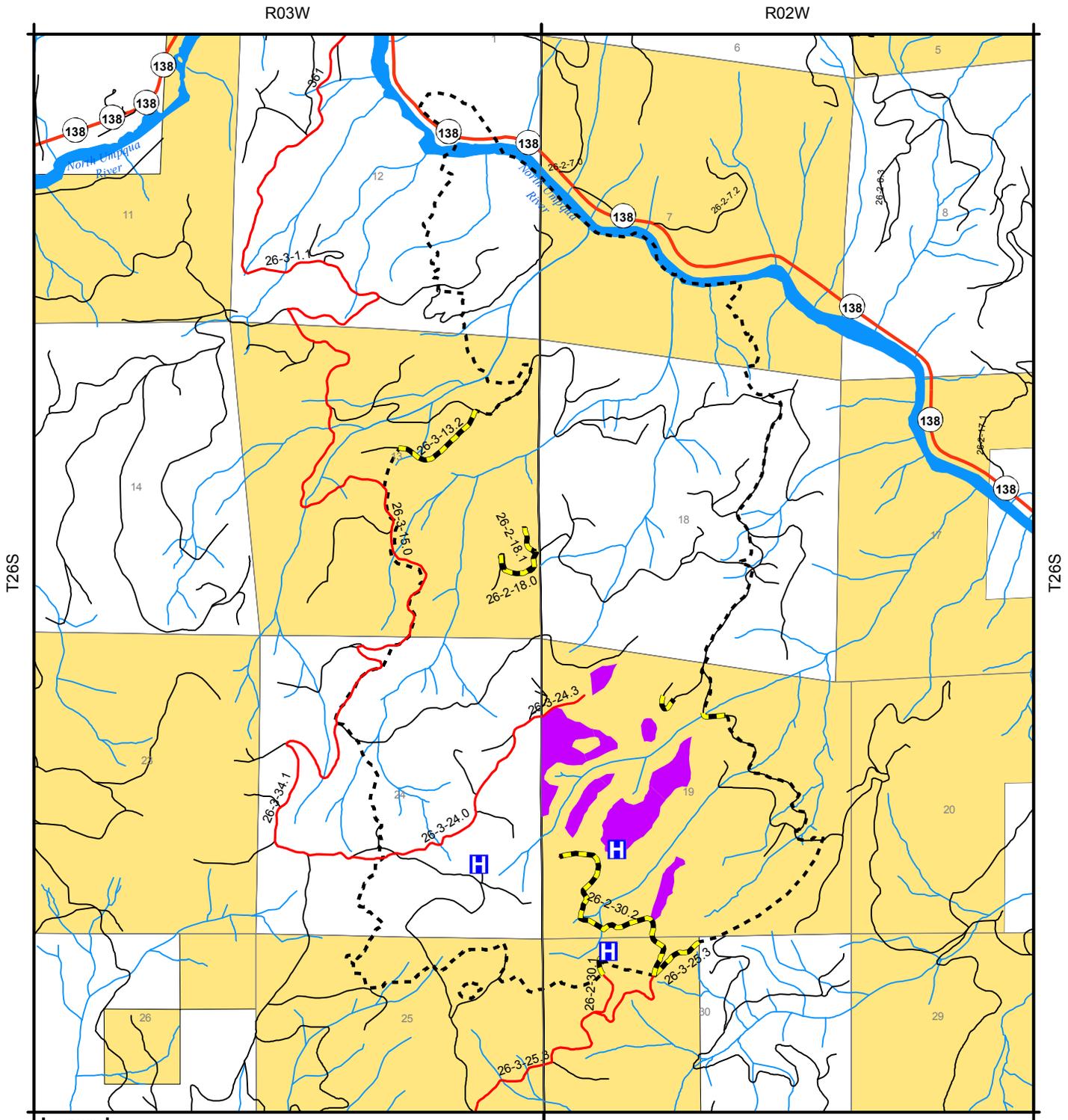


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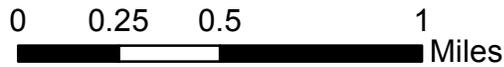
No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources and may be updated without notification.

Figure 2. Cable Crossing Fire Salvage CX Project Area Map



Legend

-  Cable Crossing Fire Salvage Unit
-  2015 Cable Crossing Fire Perimeter
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Private/Unknown
-  Helicopter Landing
-  Roadside Safety Hazard Tree Removal Area
-  Cable Crossing Fire Salvage Haul Route
-  Road
-  Stream



1 inch = 2,500 feet



Date: 2/10/2016

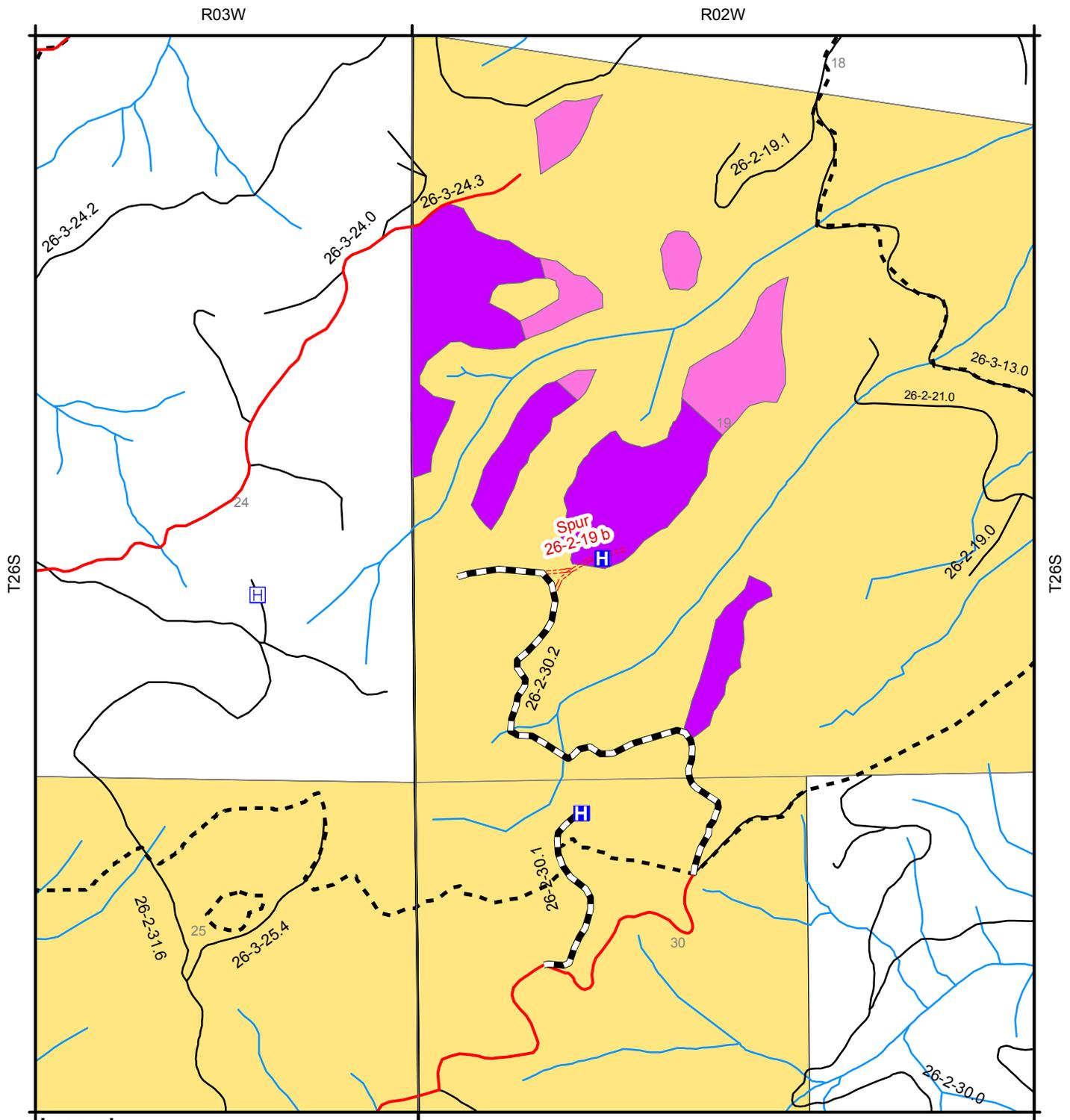


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Figure 3. Cable Crossing Fire Salvage CX Unit Map



Legend

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Cable/Helicopter Yarding | Maintenance/Renovation |
| Helicopter Yarding | Temporary Construction |
| Bureau of Land Management | Cable Crossing Fire Salvage Haul Route |
| Private/Unknown | Road |
| 2015 Cable Crossing Fire Perimeter | Stream |
| Helicopter Log Landing | |
| Helicopter Service Landing | |

0 500 1,000 Feet

1:12,000



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Date: 2/10/2016

Appendix A. Survey & Manage Wildlife Species

S&M List Date: 2001 Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments of the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines (2001 ROD), December 2003 list.

The Roseburg District compiled the species listed below from the 2001 ROD and includes those vertebrate and invertebrate species with pre-disturbance survey requirements (Category A, B, or C species), whose known or suspected range includes the Roseburg District according to:

- *Survey Protocol for the Great Gray Owl within the range of the Northwest Forest Plan v3.0*, January 12, 2004; (refer to IM-OR-2011-063, Attachment 1-26, July 21, 2011).
- *Survey Protocol for the Red Tree Vole: Arborimus longicaudus (= Phenacomys longicaudus) in the Record of Decision of the Northwest Forest Plan*, Version 3.0, Revision November 2012 (refer to IM-OR-2003-003, October 23, 2002 and Memorandum from the Regional Interagency Executive Committee, November 21, 2012).
- *Survey Protocol for Survey and Manage Terrestrial Mollusk Species from the Northwest Forest Plan*, Version 3.0, 2003 (refer to IM-OR-2003-044, February 21, 2003).

This list also includes any Category D, E, or F species with known sites located within the Cable Crossing Proposed Project. Applicable management recommendations include:

- Conservation Assessment for Great Gray Owl (*Strix nebulosa*), USDA Forest Service Region 6 and USDI Bureau of Land Management, Oregon and Washington, Williams, Elizabeth; Klamath Bird Observatory; April 2012
- Interim management recommendations for the Great Gray Owl were put forth in the 2011 Survey and Manage Settlement Agreement Species List (refer to IM-OR-2011-063, Attachment 1-26, July 21, 2011).
- *Management Recommendations for the Oregon Red Tree Vole: Arborimus longicaudus, Version 3.0* (refer to IM-OR-2000-086, September 27, 2000).
- *Management Recommendations for Survey and Manage Terrestrial Mollusks*, Version 2.0, October 1999 (refer to IM-OR-2000-003, October 15, 1999 and to IM-OR-2000-015, November 23, 1999).

IM-OR-2014-037 (June 2014) provides updated direction regarding the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measures as a result of court ruling in *Conservation Northwest et al. v. Bonnie et al.*, Case No. 08-1067-JCC (W.D. Wash.). As a result of the of *IM-OR-2014-037*, this project utilizes the December 2003 species list, which incorporates species changes and removals made based on the 2001, 2002, and 2003 Annual Species Reviews (ASR). This project is consistent with the 2001 ROD and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines, as incorporated into the District Resource Management Plan (1995).

However, the changes and removals based on the ASRs do not include the red tree vole. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in *KSWC et al. v. Boody et al.*, 468 F3d 549 (9th Cir. 2006) vacated the category change and removal of the red tree vole in the mesic zone, and returned the red tree vole to its status as determined in the 2001 ROD Standards and Guidelines, which makes the species Category C throughout its range. A Category C species is a species that is considered uncommon, however not all known sites or population areas are likely to be necessary for reasonable assurance of persistence and pre-disturbance surveys are practical (2001 ROD, Standards and Guidelines, pg. 10).

Table A-1. Survey & Manage Wildlife Species – Cable Crossing Proposed Project

SPECIES	S&M CATEGORY	SURVEY TRIGGERS			SURVEY RESULTS			SITE MANAGEMENT
		Within Range of the Species?	Contains Suitable habitat?	Habitat Disturbing *?	Surveys Required?	Survey Date	Sites Known or Found?	
VERTEBRATES								
Great Gray Owl <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	C	Yes	No ¹	No	No	NA	0	N/A
Red Tree Vole <i>Arborimus longicaudus</i>	C	Yes	No ²	No ²	No ²	N/A	1 ²	No surveys required, however, there was one nest tree located within the area adjacent to the proposed project and would be provided an area of the adjacent habitat of 12 acres plus one potential site tree to protect the nest tree. ²
MOLLUSKS								
Crater Lake Tightcoil <i>Pristiloma crateris</i>	A	Yes ³	No	No	No	N/A	0	N/A
Siskiyou Sideband <i>Monadenia chaceana</i>	A	No ⁴	No	No	No	N/A	0	N/A
Oregon Megomphix <i>Megomphis hemphilli</i>	F ⁵	Yes ^{5a}	No	No	No	N/A	0	N/A

*"Habitat disturbing" and thereby a trigger for surveys as defined in the 2001 ROD S&Gs (p. 22).
N/A = Not Applicable

¹ The stands within the Cable Crossing proposed project area does not contain the habitat characteristics, including large diameter nest trees and/or suitable nesting structures or have proximity to natural-openings ≥ 10 acres (A. Worthing, staff review, 2015). Pre-disturbance surveys are not suggested in suitable nesting habitat adjacent to man-made openings at this time (pg. 14, *Survey Protocol for the Great Gray Owl within the range of the Northwest Forest Plan v3.0*, January 12, 2004).

² Surveys for red tree voles is not required because the permanent removal of the canopy due to the Cable Crossing fire within the proposed project would preclude nesting and foraging opportunities for this species, however, the species would continue to persist within adjacent suitable habitat. In which, a red tree vole nest tree was located in the adjacent stand and would be protected by including the adjacent stand of 12 acres plus a one potential site tree buffer to protect the tree from damage.

³ 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...above 2000 feet elevation and east of Interstate 5" (*Survey Protocol for Survey and Manage Terrestrial Mollusk Species from the Northwest Forest Plan, Version 3.0, 2003*, pp. 39 and 43). There is no suitable habitat within the Cable Crossing proposed project.

⁴ Habitat for the Siskiyou sideband may be found within 30 meters (98 feet) of rocky areas, talus deposits and in associated riparian areas in the Klamath physiographic province and adjacent portions of the south-western Oregon Cascades. Areas of herbaceous vegetation in these rocky landscapes adjacent to forested habitats are preferred. Areas that contain moist, shaded rock surfaces are preferred for daily refuges. In more mesic, forested habitats, especially in the Oregon Cascades, the species is associated with

large woody debris and the typical rocky habitat is not required. Forest habitats without either rock features or large woody debris are not currently considered to be suitable habitat for this species (*Survey Protocol for Survey and Manage Terrestrial Mollusk Species from the Northwest Forest Plan, Version 3.0, 2003*, pg. 42). The Swiftwater Resource Area is outside of the range of the species.

- ⁵ Management of known sites is NOT required for Category F because species are uncommon, not rare, and species within this category would be assigned to other categories or removed from Survey & Manage as soon as new information indicates the correct placement. Until that time, inadvertent loss of some sites is not likely to change the level of rarity. In addition, pre-disturbance surveys are not required for Category F species (2001 ROD, Standards and Guidelines, pp. 7, 13-14).
- ^{5a} Suitable habitat for the Oregon Megomphix is mature or late-seral, moist conifer/hardwood forests, usually in hardwood leaf litter and decaying non-coniferous plant matter under bigleaf maple trees. The species may also be present in the absence of bigleaf maple, especially at moist sites where deciduous shrubs, coarse woody debris, rotten logs or stumps and large sword ferns provide abundant cover (p. 42, *Survey Protocol for Survey and Manage Terrestrial Mollusk Species from the Northwest Forest Plan, Version 3.0, 2003*). Pre-commercial thinning would not be a ground disturbing activity and therefore, pre-disturbance surveys for the Oregon Megomphix are not required.

Table A-2. Effects of Proposed Action on Survey & Manage Wildlife Species.

SPECIES	GENERAL HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PRESENT IN PROJECT AREA?	IMPACTS TO SPECIES	
			NO ACTION	PROPOSED ACTION ALTERNATIVE
VERTEBRATES				
Great Gray Owl <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Habitat characteristics of suitable habitat include: (1) large diameter nest trees, (2) forest for roosting cover, and (3) proximity [within 600 feet] to openings that could be used as foraging areas (<i>Survey Protocol for the Great Gray Owl within the range of the Northwest Forest Plan v3.0</i>). No natural meadows are present within proximity to the proposed units. However, clear cuts are present in proximity to suitable forest habitat adjacent to units and, therefore great gray owls could be present within the project area.	Suspected	No Effect	Salvage of dead trees is not anticipated to affect foraging habitat because sufficient downed wood would continue to provide microsite habitat conditions for small mammal prey species.
Red Tree Vole <i>Arborimus longicaudus</i>	Suitable habitat is almost exclusively in forests having Douglas-fir in the canopy, and associated primarily with late-successional (older, structurally complex) forests (Huff <i>et al.</i> 2012). One red tree vole nest was located within the adjacent stand to the proposed project while identifying project boundaries. The tree was not climbed and assumed to be occupied in accordance with the <i>Survey Protocol for the Red Tree Vole Arborimus longicaudus (=Phenacomys longicaudus in the Record of Decision of the Northwest Forest Plan, v3.0, November 2012, pg. 19)</i>	Documented	No Effect	The permanent removal of the canopy due to the Cable Crossing fire within the proposed project area has precluded nesting and foraging opportunities for this species within the high burn severity areas. However, the species would continue to persist within the mixed to unburned habitat. One red tree vole nest tree identified between units, and will be protected with a one site tree buffer (180 feet) and maintained within the 12-acres of suitable habitat between the units.
MOLLUSKS				
Crater Lake Tightcoil <i>Pristiloma arcticum crateris</i>	Perennially wet areas in late-seral forests above 2,000 feet elevation and east of Interstate-5; seeps, springs, riparian areas. Suitable habitat is not present within the project area. <i>Also listed as a Bureau Sensitive Species on the SSS list (Appendix A).</i>	No Suitable Habitat Present	No Effect	
Siskiyou Sideband <i>Monadenia chaceana</i>	Habitat for the Siskiyou sideband may be found within 30 meters (98 feet) of rocky areas, talus deposits and in associated riparian areas in the Klamath physiographic province and adjacent portions of the south-western Oregon Cascades. Areas of herbaceous vegetation in these rocky landscapes adjacent to forested habitats are	Out of Range	No Effect	

SPECIES	GENERAL HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PRESENT IN PROJECT AREA?	IMPACTS TO SPECIES	
			NO ACTION	PROPOSED ACTION ALTERNATIVE
	<p>preferred. Areas that contain moist, shaded rock surfaces are preferred for daily refuges. In more mesic, forested habitats, especially in the Oregon Cascades, the species is associated with large woody debris and the typical rocky habitat is not required. Forest habitats without either rock features or large woody debris are not currently considered to be suitable habitat for this species (<i>Survey Protocol for Survey and Manage Terrestrial Mollusk Species from the Northwest Forest Plan, Version 3.0, 2003</i>, pg. 42).</p>			
<p>Oregon Megomphix <i>Megomphix hemphilli</i></p>	<p>Suitable habitat for the Oregon Megomphix is mature or late-seral, moist conifer/hardwood forests, usually in hardwood leaf litter and decaying non-coniferous plant matter under bigleaf maple trees. The species may also be present in the absence of bigleaf maple, especially at moist sites where deciduous shrubs, coarse woody debris, rotten logs or stumps and large sword ferns provide abundant cover (p. 42, <i>Survey Protocol for Survey and Manage Terrestrial Mollusk Species from the Northwest Forest Plan, Version 3.0, 2003</i>). Pre-commercial thinning would not be a ground disturbing activity and therefore, pre-disturbance surveys for the Oregon Megomphix are not required.</p>	<p>Suspected</p>	<p>No Effect</p>	<p>Salvage would not remove trees within the Riparian Reserves where the species is most likely persisting post-fire.</p>

Appendix B. Survey & Manage Botanical Species

Survey & Manage Tracking Form: Botany Species Survey and Site Management Summary

BLM Roseburg District – Swiftwater Field Office

Project Name: Cable Crossing Fire Salvage and Roadside Safety Hazard Tree Removal

Prepared By: Johanna Blanchard

Project Type: Salvage (CX# DOI-BLM-ORWA-R040-2016-0002-CX

Date: 12/2/2015

Location: T26S, R2W, Secs.7, 19, 30; T26S, R3W, Sec.13, 25

S&M List Date: 2001 with 2003 ASRs

Table A. Survey & Manage Botany Species. The BLM Roseburg District compiled the species listed below from the December 2003 species list that incorporates species changes and removals made as a result of the 2001, 2002 and 2003 Annual Species Reviews (ASR) except for changes for the red tree vole. This includes those vascular and non-vascular plant species with pre-disturbance survey requirements (Category A or C species), whose known or suspected range includes the Roseburg District according to:

- Interagency Special Status / Sensitive Species Program (ISSSSP) Species Fact Sheets located at <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/sfpnw/issssp/planning-documents/species-guides.shtml>
- Survey and Manage Program Survey Protocols located at <http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/surveyandmanage/sp.htm>
- The Oregon Flora Project Atlas located at <http://www.oregonflora.org/atlas.php>

This list also includes any Category B, D, E, or F species with known sites located within the project area. Applicable management recommendations include:

Species	S&M Category	Survey Triggers			Survey Results			Site Management
		Within Range of the Species?	Project Contains Suitable habitat?	Project would affect species/habitat?	Surveys Required?	Survey Date (mo/year)	Sites Known or Found?	
Fungi								
<i>Bridgeoporus nobilissimus</i>	A	Yes	No	N/A	No	N/A	0	No
Lichens								
<i>Hypogymnia duplicata</i>	C	Yes	No	N/A	No	N/A	0	No
<i>Lobaria linita</i>	A	Yes	No	N/A	No	N/A	0	No
<i>Nephroma occultum</i>	A	Yes	No	N/A	No	N/A	0	No
<i>Pseudocyphellaria rainierensis</i>	A	Yes	No	N/A	No	N/A	0	No
Bryophytes								

Species	S&M Category	Survey Triggers			Survey Results			Site Management
		Within Range of the Species?	Project Contains Suitable habitat?	Project would affect species/habitat?	Surveys Required?	Survey Date (mo/year)	Sites Known or Found?	
<i>Tetraphis geniculata</i>	A	Yes	No	N/A	No	N/A	0	No
Vascular Plants								
<i>Botrychium minganense</i>	A	Yes	No	N/A	No	N/A	0	No
<i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i>	C	Yes	No	N/A	No	N/A	0	No
<i>Cypripedium montanum</i>	C	Yes	No	N/A	No	N/A	0	No
<i>Eucephalis vialis</i>	A	Yes	No	N/A	No	N/A	0	No

Statement of Compliance. The BLM Roseburg District applied the 2001 Species List with 2003 ASRs to the Cable Crossing Fire Salvage and Roadside Safety Hazard Tree Removal project to comply with the 2001 Record of Decision and Standard and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines.


 Johanna Blanchard, Botanist
 Swiftwater Field Office

2/17/16
 Date