

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MEDFORD DISTRICT OFFICE
GRANTS PASS RESOURCE AREA**

**CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION/DECISION RECORD
CE #OR-117-08-29**

Project: Grants Pass Resource Area Young Stand Management (FY2008-FY2010)

Location: Throughout the Grants Pass Resource Area.

Land Use Allocations: Matrix (General Forest Management Area), Late-Successional Reserve (LSR), Adaptive Management Area (AMA), and Riparian Reserve (RR).

Purpose and Need

The Medford District, Grants Pass Resource Area is proposing management activities to address needs in young stands throughout the resource area. A number of planted units are in need of thinning due to vegetation competition and overstocked conditions. These stand conditions can lead to conifers exhibiting declining vigor with an increased probability of disease or insect infestations. In addition, these dense young stands can have higher fuel hazard with crowns and fuel ladders close to the ground, abundant fuel loadings, and young stems with thin, non-fire resistant bark.

Objectives of young stand management include the following as described in the Medford District Resource Management Plan (p. 183). Thinning and release treatment of these stands will accelerate stand development, create more fire resistant stands with larger trees which have thicker, more fire resistant bark, and reduce fuel ladders and stand densities, all of which help reduce the probability of a stand replacement fire. The goal of the project is to improve growth of brushed/thinned stands, shift stand species composition and structure to desired conditions (as defined by NWFP (Northwest Forest Plan) and Medford District Resource Management Plan land allocation objectives), and reduce activity fuels in the treated stands.

Proposed treatments would help young stands (generally 10-35 years old) develop improved vigor, greater resistance to disturbance, and desired species composition and structure. Proposed treatments include early stand thinning / release, maintenance brushing, and hand piling / burning of created slash. Young stand management (YSM) treatments would occur over a three year period (FY 2008-2010) on approximately 3,203 acres. Treated stands would be prioritized annually for fuels treatments (hand piling and burning) on a total of approximately 101 acres.

For units within Late Successional Reserve (LSR) land allocation, the objectives for treatment are to help accelerate development of old-growth forest attributes in young stands. These stands are presently overstocked, with a fairly uniform tree size and composition, and lack horizontal and vertical structural diversity. These stands will proceed very slowly toward late-successional habitat conditions

without active management treatment which encourages late-successional habitat development. Creation of structurally diverse stands is required for LSR development. Treatments which emphasize development of horizontal and vertical variability in terms of tree size, condition, and species composition, will be implemented in young stand units in the LSR land allocation.

Proposed Action

Proposed treatments in young stands can include a wide variety of treatments including tree planting, mulching and/or scalping, netting, maintenance brushing, pre-commercial thinning/release, pruning, and fuel hazard reduction through piling of slash and pile burning.

The thinning method and spacing guidelines for release/pre-commercial thinning (PCT) will be based on each unit's site conditions as well as the size of the majority of the conifers and the presence of competitive brush on the site. Approximately 1,481 acres are proposed for pre-commercial thinning (Table 1).

Tree spacing for thinning within Matrix and Riparian Reserve land allocations (outside of no treatment areas adjoining creeks, streams, and other water sources) would range from 14'x 14' spacing for younger conifer stands to 30'x 30' for older stands. Hardwood spacing would range from 25'x 25' to 45'x 45' spacing. Conifers $\leq 8''$ DBH and hardwoods $\leq 12''$ DBH may be cut.

Treatments in LSR would be wider to encourage development of late-successional habitat. Spacing would be limited to reduce conifer mortality and reversion of the unit to a brush-dominated condition, especially in units with abundant tanoak.

Surplus trees and brush would be cut or girdled. All tanoak in tree form less than 12'' DBH and most brush would be cut. Hardwood stems not selected as leave trees and all surplus trees up to 8'' DBH would be cut. A minimum of $\frac{1}{4}$ acre no-treatment areas (5% of the entire stand) would be untreated to further facilitate diversity. Buffers, hardwood areas, chinquapin patches, rocky outcrops, wet areas, and areas with large woodrat nests would contribute to or serve as these leave areas.

Trees with largest and best-formed crowns will be selected as leave trees regardless of defect or disease; the largest crowns in trees within the 1''-12'' DBH range would determine spacing. All maple species, dogwood, Pacific yew, black oak, Port-Orford cedar, alder, *Vaccinium* ssp. (except evergreen), willows, and serviceberry would be reserved, regardless of spacing (i.e., not included in spacing or considered leave trees).

All units proposed for maintenance brushing are in past timber harvest units. Approximately 1,722 acres are proposed for brushing (Table 2). Many of the units have conifers 2 to 15 feet tall. All brush and excess vegetation would be cut using chainsaws. No hand piling is proposed for maintenance brushing units.

Hardwoods $<12''$ DBH will be cut unless they are needed to maintain approximately 30'x 30' spacing or to meet other ecological objectives based on site-specific conditions. All cut trees will be lopped and bucked to ≤ 8 foot lengths and would be limbed as necessary to be ≤ 2 feet from the ground surface.

Conifers would be retained in the following order of priority: 1) pines, 2) non-incense cedar and true firs, 3) Douglas-fir, and 4) incense cedar. Hardwood retention priority would be: 1) black and/or white oak, 2) Pacific madrone, 3) golden chinquapin, and 4) canyon live oak. All dogwood, big leaf maple and elderberry will be retained. All brush species (except elderberry) will be cut. Tree spacing will be varied up to 25% of spacing requirements in order to leave the most vigorous and desired tree species.

Riparian reserves will have no-treatment buffers (25 feet each side of intermittent and 50 feet each side of perennial streams). Outside of the no-treatment buffers, riparian reserves will be brushed or thinned as described above.

Units proposed for pre-commercial thinning will be prioritized for fuel hazard reduction (hand piling and burning) based on high risk areas identified in the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan Hazard and Risk map. In general, priority units for fuels treatments will be those adjacent to current or planned hazard reduction treatments, in CARs (Communities at Risk) that have high risk/high hazard rating, and adjacent to private land with structures. Second in priority would include units in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). Units not identified as high hazard, high risk using the criteria mentioned above, as well as those outside the CAR or WUI would have a low priority for being hand piled/burned. Approximately 101 acres of pre-commercial thinning units are proposed for hand piling and burning (Table 3). A site evaluation of fuel hazard and risk will be completed on each unit following thinning/release treatments to determine fuel loadings and to prioritize units for fuels treatment. Units which will receive fuel hazard reduction treatment will be dependent on priority as well as available funding during each fiscal year.

Units in (LSR) Late-Successional Reserve land allocation will be treated to encourage development of late-successional habitat. Treatments and objectives to be accomplished in these young stands include the following:

- Wider spacing of conifer leave trees to allow for increased crown development, development of larger limbs, and faster growth with less competition for space, moisture, nutrients, and light.
- Conifer spacing methods and the thinning type to be used will be site specific and will vary dependent on the age of the stand, whether even or uneven aged, uniform or diverse in size and/or species, hardwood component, the extent that brush is competing with conifers and whether mortality and loss of conifer stocking and brush re-invasion will result if the stand is opened up too much.
- The goal of thinning is to create vertical and horizontal diversity, leave untreated areas (1/4 acre per every five acres) within the unit, and to create more open areas which will allow acceleration of conifer growth in “free to grow” conditions and development of “open grown” conifers with larger branches.
- To retain species diversity, a hardwood component will be left on the site. Non-tanoak hardwoods will be spaced 25 feet or greater apart. The straightest stems with the largest diameter at 2 feet above ground level and the best formed crowns with origins closest to the base of the stump will be selected for leave within sprout clumps.

Thinning guidelines may include any of the following which will create extra space between conifer leave trees. This will help accelerate development of old-growth forest attributes in young stands.

- 16' x 16' or greater distance between conifer leave trees.

- Crown based spacing based on DBH – Vigorous, well-formed conifer leave trees would be spaced for leave based on the tree’s DBH. Conifer leave trees from 1-5” DBH will be spaced at 8 feet between drip lines. For leave trees 5-7” DBH, spacing would be 12 feet between drip lines. All conifers, 8” DBH and greater would be left as leave trees.
- Crown based spacing (cylinder method) – Vigorous, well-formed conifer leave trees would be spaced for leave based on the tree’s DBH. Conifer leave trees spacing from the branch tips plus (4) four feet (for the cylinder) mandates tree spacing. Due to variables in nature and previous planting spacing conifer leave trees may be (2) two to eight (8) feet between branch tips when the work is completed.
- Variable density thinning - A thinning regime which allows for development of patches of openings and horizontal diversity. The majority of the stand will have intermediate levels of thinning as described above, but will also include the use of skips (areas with no thinning) and gaps (areas that are heavily thinned). Opening size will vary dependent on stand and site conditions for each unit.

The thinning method and spacing guidelines will be based on each unit’s site conditions as well as the size of the majority of the conifers and the presence of competitive brush on the site.

Project Design Features

On thinned units, slash will be lopped and scattered with a maximum slash height of 2 feet or hand piled and burned. For those units being hand piled/burned, piles will be covered with black plastic and burned at a later date when weather and fuel conditions allow. There would be approximately 21-140 piles per acre dependent on the size and amount of slash. Slash less than 6” diameter and longer than 2 feet would be piled. Piles would range from 6 to 8 feet wide by 5 to 8 feet tall. Slash would be cleared within 15 feet of roads.

All special status plants, including threatened or endangered (T&E) and state listed species would be identified and protected according to species-specific management guidelines.

Prior to treatment, units will be surveyed for the presence of noxious weeds. At the task order pre-work conference, the COR will identify priority areas by silviculture unit and watershed, which have the presence of noxious weeds.

Noxious weed identification will be briefly covered by the COR at the task order pre-work conference. The COR will also identify which measures shall be utilized to prevent spreading noxious weeds into non-infested areas. These measures will be consistent with the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program (EIS) December 1985 and Supplement (March 1987).

Measures may include limited access or egress routes on natural surface roads to units during wet weather (when water puddles on the road), development of a sequential treatment plan so non-infested noxious weed units are treated prior to infested units, or utilization of other noxious weed avoidance strategies. In areas with high concentrations of noxious weeds and where there is a high likelihood of spreading noxious weed seed to non-infested areas, vehicles may be required to be taken through a vehicle washing station after leaving an area infested with noxious weeds and prior to entry into a non-infested area.

All ground disturbing equipment used on BLM lands must be washed prior to entering BLM lands and when moving from known noxious weed areas to weed-free areas to remove any dirt or vegetation that may harbor noxious weed seed. Certain conditions, such as amount and type of noxious weed infestation, time of noxious weed seed dispersal, time of year, road and soil conditions, and weather will have a major effect on whether vehicle washing shall be required.

Port-Orford-cedar (POC) in the project area will be managed according the 2004 BLM POC FSEIS/ROD. The FEIS for Management of Port-Orford-Cedar in Southwest Oregon provides a risk key for management within the natural range of POC. The status of POC in the project area is dynamic; therefore, a risk key will be done prior to issuing each task order so that decisions on mitigation measures are based on the most current resource information.

An initial risk key evaluation was done to identify potential mitigation measures for a range of conditions in the activity areas. These mitigations are as follows:

- Prior to entering a POC area or leaving a *Phytophthora lateralis* (PL) area, all vehicles will be washed according to Management Guidelines provided by the Port-Orford Range-wide Assessment (USDA, USDI Goheen, Betlejewski and Angwin 2003). This includes summer rain events which create standing puddles.
- Unit scheduling will be done to prevent moving from an infested area to an un-infested area.
- To limit the potential for PL spread, access and egress routes and parking areas will be designated by the BLM contractor representatives.
- Whenever possible, activities will be limited to the dry season when operating in POC areas.

Activities (chainsaws and hand pile burning) would not occur within ¼ mile of a known spotted owl site from March 1 through June 30.

Chainsaw activities would not occur within 1/4 mile (1/2 mile line-of-site) of occupied Bald Eagle nests or important roosts from January 1 to August 31. Hand pile burning will not occur within 1/2 mile of occupied nests during this period.

Protect other raptor species, if located, with appropriate seasonal restrictions.

Seasonal restrictions may be waived by an agency wildlife biologist if surveys demonstrate the nest or roost site is not being used, the use of the site has ended for the year, or the noise disturbance from the activity would be blocked by topographic features.

Prior to treatment, project areas would be reviewed by Grants Pass Resource Area specialists for necessary clearances. Required surveys would be completed and appropriate buffers as per management recommendations would be incorporated into the project.

For Special Status species, the size of the protection buffer will be determined on a case-by-case basis,

depending on the species and its habitat requirements, but will be a minimum of a 20 feet radius for sensitive species. Burns in areas containing special status plant species would follow prescriptions that would result in cool burns which would minimize potential damage to plant populations. Prescribed fire operations would be done in manner which strives to reduce or eliminate burning through identified Special Status plant population areas depending on the adaptability of each species to fire. Hand piling and burning will not occur in Special Status species sites.

The project design criteria (PDC) for T&E listed species (*Fritillaria gentneri* and *Lomatium cookii*) are provided in the FY04-08 Rogue River/South Coast Biological Opinion. The following PDC will be followed for all project activities:

- (1) Buffer sizes: a minimum of 25 feet radius from the population boundary (a site or the outer edge of a polygon encompassing the population). No activity within the buffer outside the dormancy period. Buffers can be treated manually during the dormancy period (September – February).
- (2) Known occurrences can be treated (burning, hand brush/tree removal, sowing adapted native grasses etc) during the dormancy period if the net result improves habitat for the species.
- (3) No tree falling into or yarding through buffered sites.
- (4) Temporary roads would be surveyed and populations protected by a minimum 100 feet radius buffer. Use of existing roads within 100 feet of occurrence is allowed.
- (5) Firewood collection would not be permitted within buffers. Road segments close to known occurrences may need to be closed to prevent incidental impacts.
- (6) Cut materials must be piled outside the buffers.
- (7) No tree planting or mechanical scalping in or within 75 feet of the buffer edge (100 feet from occurrence) so as to maintain more open habitat.
- (8) No heavy equipment (dozers, machine masticator, excavators etc) within known sites.

If any cultural sites, not located during the cultural resource survey, are found during project implementation, activities around the site would halt until a cultural resource specialist reviewed the site and determined appropriate protection measures.

Land Use Plan Conformance

The actions proposed and analyzed in this CE were developed to be consistent with the management objectives for public lands identified in the following documents:

The proposed action is in conformance with the following land use plans;

- (1) *Final EIS and Record of Decision for the Medford District Resource Management Plan (RMP)* (June 1995)
- (2) *Final Supplemental EIS on Management of Habitat for Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl* (February 1994)
- (3) *Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl and its attachment A entitled the Standards and Guidelines for Management of Habitat for Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl (NFP)*(April 13, 1994)
- (4) *Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for Amendment to the Survey & Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines* (March 2000), and the

Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey & Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines (January 2001)
(5) *Medford District Noxious Weed Environmental Assessment* (April 1998)
(6) *Record of Decision and Resource Plan Amendment for Management of Port-Orford-Cedar in southwest Oregon, Coos Bay, Medford, and Roseburg Districts* (May 2004).

In addition to the documents cited above, project planning drew from information and recommendations from the following:

1. BLM Manual 6840 – Special Status Species Management (2001)
2. National Fire Plan (NFP) (2000)
3. National Fire Plan 10-year Comprehensive Strategy and Implementation Plan (2002)
4. Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan (2004)
5. FY04-08 Rogue River/South Coast Biological Opinion (1-15-03-F-511, 2003)

NEPA Review

The proposed action qualifies as a categorical exclusion under Department of Interior Manual 516 DM 11, 11.9 **Actions Eligible for a Categorical Exclusion (CX)** for pre-commercial thinning, maintenance brushing, hand piling and burning.

516 DM 11 (11.9)

C. Forestry

(4) Pre-commercial thinning and brush control using small mechanical devices.

516 DM 11 (11.9)

D. Rangeland Management

(10) Vegetation management activities, such as seeding, planting, invasive plant removal, installation of erosion control devices (e.g., mats/ straw/chips), and mechanical treatments, such as crushing, piling, thinning, pruning, cutting, chipping, mulching, mowing, and prescribed fire when the activity is necessary for the management of vegetation on public lands.

Such activities:

(a) Shall not exceed 4,500 acres per prescribed fire project and 1,000 acres for other vegetation management projects;

(b) Shall not be conducted in Wilderness areas or Wilderness Study Areas;

(c) Shall not include the use of herbicides, pesticides, biological treatments or the construction of new permanent roads or other new permanent infrastructure;

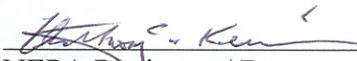
(d) May include temporary roads which are defined as roads authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation not intended to be part of the BLM transportation system and not necessary for long-term resource management. Temporary roads shall be designed to standards appropriate for the intended uses, considering safety, cost of transportation, and impacts on land and resources; and

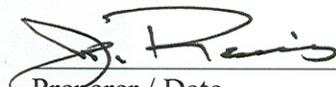
(e) Shall require the treatment of temporary roads constructed or used so as to permit the reestablishment, by artificial or natural means, of vegetative cover on the roadway and areas

shall be designed to standards appropriate for the intended uses, considering safety, cost of transportation, and impacts on land and resources; and

(e) Shall require the treatment of temporary roads constructed or used so as to permit the reestablishment, by artificial or natural means, of vegetative cover on the roadway and areas where the vegetative cover was disturbed by the construction or use of the road, as necessary to minimize erosion from the disturbed area. Such treatment shall be designed to reestablish vegetative cover as soon as practicable, but at least within 10 years after the termination of the contract

The proposed action has been reviewed to determine if extraordinary circumstances exist that would require further environmental analysis and documentation (516 DM 2, Appendix 2). None have been identified (see attached).

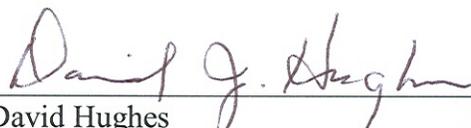
 7/17/08
NEPA Reviewer / Date

 7/17/08
Preparer / Date

Decision

It is my decision to implement the Grants Pass Resource Area Young Stand Management (2008-FY 2010) project, as described.

I have reviewed this CE, plan conformance and NEPA compliance review and have determined the proposed action is in conformance with the approved land use plan, involves no significant impact to the environment, and that no further environmental analysis is required. It is my decision to implement the action as described.


David Hughes
Acting Field Manager
Grants Pass Resource Area

7/18/08
Date

VII. Administrative Review or Appeal Opportunities

Administrative remedies may be available to persons who believe that they will be adversely affected by this decision. Persons wishing to seek administrative recourse must do so in accordance with BLM regulations and the procedures and requirements of 43 CFR § 5003 - Administrative Remedies and 43 CFR Subtitle A, Part 4, Subpart E, both as modified by the Federal Register Notice on June 5, 2003 (Vol. 68, No. 108).

This wildfire management decision is issued under 43 CFR Part 5003.1 and will be effective immediately. The BLM has made the determination that vegetation, soil, or other resources on the public lands are at substantial risk of wildfire due to drought, fuels accumulation, or other reasons, or are at immediate risk of erosion or other damage due to wildfire. The BLM has determined that the hazardous fuel buildup in the project area and the consequent substantial risk of wildfire to nearby residents call for expeditious implementation of this decision to facilitate the preparation of hazardous fuel reduction work (43 CFR § 5003.1(b)). Notwithstanding the provisions of 43 CFR 4.21(a)(1), filing a notice of appeal under 43 CFR Part 4 does not automatically suspend the effect of the decision. The Interior Board of Land Appeals will, however, decide an appeal within 60 days after all pleadings have been filed, and within 180 days after the appeal is filed (43 CFR § 4.416). Any contest of this decision should state specifically which portion or element of the decision is being protested and cite the applicable CFR regulations.

**NEPA COMPLIANCE
CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION REVIEW
CE #OR117-08-29
GRANTS PASS RESOURCE AREA YOUNG STAND MANAGEMENT
(FY2008-FY2010)**

The Department of the Interior Manual 516 2.3A (3) requires the review of the following “extraordinary circumstances” (516 DM 2 Appendix 2) to determine if an otherwise categorically excluded action would require additional analysis and environmental documentation.

1) Have significant impacts on public health or safety.

Yes No

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.

Yes No

3) Have highly controversial environmental effects or involve unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources [NEPA Section 102(2)(E)].

Yes No

4) Have highly uncertain and potentially significant environmental effects or involve unique or unknown environmental risks.

Yes No

5) Establish a precedent for future action or represent a decision in principle about future actions with potentially significant environmental effects.

Yes No

6) Have a direct relationship to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant environmental effects.

Yes No

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.

Yes No

8) *Have significant impacts on species listed, or proposed to be listed, on the List of Endangered or Threatened Species, or have significant impacts on designated Critical Habitat for these species.*

Yes No

9) *Violate a Federal law, or a State, local, or tribal law or requirement imposed for the protection of the environment.*

Yes No

10) *Have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on low income or minority populations (Executive Order 12898).*

Yes No

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).*

Yes No

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).*

Yes No

Reviewers:

Alan W. Schroder 7/8/2008
Silviculture, Vegetation Dynamics Date

Alan W. Schroder 7/8/2008
Port-Orford Cedar Date

Aus Ant 7/15/08
Botany Date

Tim B 7/14/08
Cultural Resources Date

John J 7/8/08
Fisheries Date

John R 7/8/2008
Wildlife Date

Michael Bell 7/8/2008
Soils/Hydrology Date

J. Miller 7/14/08
Visual Resources / Recreation Date

Jim Lopez 7/15/08
Engineering Date

Tim Gonzales 7-9-08
Fire and Fuels Date

Table 1 - PCT/Release Units FY 2008-2010

<i>Land Use Allocation</i>	<i>TRSU</i>	<i>OI_Key</i>	<i>Unit Name</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Fiscal</i>	<i>Watershed</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<i>Adaptive Management Areas</i>							
	37S-07W-5-011	116272	Slate Knight 5-3C	011	2012	Lower Applegate River	11
	37S-07W-5-012	116271	Slate Knight	012	2006	Lower Applegate River	40
	37S-07W-9-005	116268	Slate Knight	005	2012	Lower Applegate River	12
	37S-08W-25-001	114247	Anderson Creek 25-3	001	2012	Lower Applegate River	12
	39S-05W-23-013	113873	Rocky E. Fork	013	2008	Williams Creek	12
	39S-05W-7-005	113364 113464	Cedar Wallow	005 013	2008	Williams Creek	22
	Sum						109
<i>Adaptive Management Areas w/in LSR</i>							
	38S-05W-31-007	115788	Two T's	007	2008	Williams Creek	37
	38S-05W-31-010	115785	Two T's	010	2008	Williams Creek	28
	38S-06W-1-010	116576 113769	Chrome Umbrella	008 009 010	2008	Lower Applegate River	23
	38S-06W-11-003	111420	Unknown - Pre-80	003	2008	Lower Applegate River	44
	39S-05W-19-010	115242	South Williams	010	2011	Williams Creek	3
	39S-05W-30-005	113409	Low Quotient	005	2008	Williams Creek	17
	39S-05W-31-009	116158	Low Quotient	009	2008	Williams Creek	3
	39S-06W-15-008	116235	South Williams 15-1	008	2012	Williams Creek	31
	39S-06W-24-006	116226	South Williams 24-1	006	2010	Williams Creek	26
	Sum						212

<i>Land Use Allocation</i>	<i>TRSU</i>	<i>OI_Key</i>	<i>Unit Name</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Fiscal</i>	<i>Watershed</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<i>Late-Successional Reserves</i>							
	33S-09W-30-004	112613	Missouri Creek	004	1993	Rogue River-horseshoe Bend	8
	33S-09W-32-007	110079	Jenny Belly 32-2	007 & 009	2011	Rogue River-horseshoe Bend	31
		115815					
	33S-09W-33-010	115816	Jenny Belly 32-3	010 014	2012	Rogue River-horseshoe Bend	22
		115814					
	34S-08W-22-001	110624	Smoked Elk 22-2	001	2012	Rogue River-hellgate Canyon	25
	34S-08W-22-020	112871	Bailey Creek	020	1991	Rogue River-hellgate Canyon	19
	34S-08W-26-005	112876	West Rum Creek	005	1993	Rogue River-hellgate Canyon	8
	34S-08W-29-003	112890	Galice Complex	003	2008	Rogue River-hellgate Canyon	123
	34S-08W-33-003	112706	Blanchard Glen	003	2008	Rogue River-hellgate Canyon	23
	34S-09W-17-016	112953	Bear Camp	016	1993	Rogue River-horseshoe Bend	41
	34S-09W-17-024	112958	Myrne Return	021 024	1993	Rogue River-horseshoe Bend	15
		116135					
	34S-09W-17-027	112961	Myrne Return 4A	027	2014	Rogue River-horseshoe Bend	19
	34S-09W-21-008	112975	Myrne Return	008	2007	Rogue River-horseshoe Bend	16
	34S-09W-23-009	112979	Galice Fire/luckyboy	009 015	2008	Rogue River-horseshoe Bend	26
		116144					
	34S-09W-23-012	115696	Fire Fly	012	2008	Rogue River-horseshoe Bend	10
	34S-09W-26-004	113084	Fire Fly 26 A/B	004	2008	Rogue River-horseshoe Bend	40
	34S-09W-6-012	110799	Nfk. Windy Cr #3	012	2007	Rogue River-horseshoe Bend	7
	34S-09W-9-003	112934	Big Windy	003	1994	Rogue River-horseshoe Bend	30
	35S-09W-1-022	116377	Smoked Elk	022	2005	Rogue River-hellgate Canyon	18
	35S-09W-13-008	113128	Galice Fire/cedar Sp	008	2006	Rogue River-hellgate Canyon	47
	38S-06W-22-013	116189	Wildeer Ridge 22-2	013	2011	Deer Creek	30
	38S-07W-13-010	115772	Dry White 13-1	010	2011	Deer Creek	30
	38S-07W-25-012	113332	Dry White 25-1	012	2012	Deer Creek	36
	38S-07W-25-015	114445	Dry White	015	2012	Deer Creek	14
	39S-06W-3-022	116186	Wildeer Ridge 3-1	015 022	2010	Deer Creek	33
		116185					
Sum							648

<i>Land Use Allocation</i>	<i>TRSU</i>	<i>OI_Key</i>	<i>Unit Name</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Fiscal</i>	<i>Watershed</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<i>Southern Gen. Forest Management Areas</i>							
	34S-05W-27-013	113407	Roberts Mtn.	013	2008	Jumpoff Joe Creek	16
	34S-05W-33-006	114511	Roberts Mtn.	006	2012	Jumpoff Joe Creek	10
	34S-06W-19-020	112735	Brimstone Return	020	2006	Jumpoff Joe Creek	26
	35S-05W-7-002	111033	Fire Walker	002	2006	Jumpoff Joe Creek	91
	35S-05W-7-003	111034	Walker Mt. Fire	003	2006	Jumpoff Joe Creek	148
	35S-05W-7-006	111037	Fire Walker	006	2006	Jumpoff Joe Creek	11
	35S-06W-13-004	115989	Fire Walker	004	2008	Jumpoff Joe Creek	15
	35S-07W-11-005	116221	Pork Roast	005	2007	Rogue River-hellgate Canyon	8
	35S-07W-31-009	113784	Pickett Over	009	2008	Rogue River-hellgate Canyon	36
	35S-07W-31-014	113789	Pickett Over 31-1B	014	2011	Rogue River-hellgate Canyon	27
	35S-07W-7-002	113076	Taylor Creek	002	2012	Rogue River-hellgate Canyon	50
	36S-07W-27-016	113171	Blue Draper	016	2008	Rogue River-hellgate Canyon	7
	37S-08W-25-016	116729	Anderson Creek 25-7A	016	2008	Deer Creek	12
	38S-07W-21-001	113308	Tall Timber	001	2008	Deer Creek	15
	38S-07W-3-009	113774	Crooked Cedar 3-4	009	2012	Deer Creek	35
	39S-07W-9-010	113517	Bear Creek West	010	1996	Deer Creek	15
	Sum						512
Grand Total							1,481

Table 2 - Maintenance Brushing Units FY 2008-2010

<i>Land Use Allocation</i>	<i>TRSU</i>	<i>OI_Key</i>	<i>Unit Name</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Fiscal</i>	<i>Watershed</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<i>Adaptive Management Areas</i>							
	38S-05W-10-003	164820	Powell Creek Fire 003	003	2010	Williams Creek	28
Sum							28
<i>Adaptive Management Areas w/in LSR</i>							
	38S-05W-9-006	164819	Powell Creek Fire 006	006	2010	Williams Creek	60
Sum							60
<i>Late-Successional Reserves</i>							
	34S-08W-29-009	116409	Dead Peg	009	2008	Rogue River-horseshoe Bend	12
	34S-09W-16-006	110881	Big Winds 16-1	006	2011	Rogue River-horseshoe Bend	21
	34S-09W-16-015	112941	Myrne Return 4B	015	2011	Rogue River-horseshoe Bend	15
	34S-09W-16-016	112942	Myrne Return 4	016	2011	Rogue River-horseshoe Bend	9
	34S-09W-16-017	112943	Myrne Return 2A&B	017	2011	Rogue River-horseshoe Bend	28
	34S-09W-17-023	112957	Myrne Return 6B	023	2011	Rogue River-horseshoe Bend	7
	34S-09W-34-006	112990	Hobson Horn	006	2009	Silver Creek	41
	34S-09W-8-017	115793	Big Winds 5-1	017	2010	Rogue River-horseshoe Bend	17
	34S-09W-9-006	116641	Big Winds 9-1	006	2011	Rogue River-horseshoe Bend	19
	35S-08W-7-006	113096	Galice Fire	006	2008	Rogue River-hellgate Canyon	15
	35S-09W-1-017	115759	Fire Gal 1	017	2010	Silver Creek	8
	35S-09W-3-010	115175	Sourgrass	010	2008	Silver Creek	14
	35S-09W-10-004	113118	Sourgrass 10-2	004	2009	Silver Creek	25

<i>Land Use Allocation</i>	<i>TRSU</i>	<i>OI_Key</i>	<i>Unit Name</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Fiscal</i>	<i>Watershed</i>	<i>Acres</i>
	35S-09W-10-022	164695	Biscuit 10-2	022	2008	Silver Creek	23
	35S-09W-1-012	111348	Silver Spur 2B	012	2008	Rogue River-hellgate Canyon	11
	35S-09W-1-021	116224	Biscuit 1-1	021	2008	Silver Creek	24
	35S-09W-11-004	114046	Sourgrass	004	2008	Silver Creek	26
	35S-09W-11-015	113121	Silver Spur 11-3	015	2009	Silver Creek	53
	35S-09W-12-018	113798 113124	Silver Spur 8	016 018	2008	Silver Creek	53
	35S-09W-13-024	164630 116024	Silver Spur 10	020 024	2008	Silver Creek	19
	35S-09W-14-002	113806	Silver Spur 12	002	2009	Silver Creek	34
	35S-09W-14-003	113129 114053	Sour Silver	003 013	2008	Silver Creek	19
	35S-09W-14-013	113134 113126	Soakar Creek	004 013	2009	Silver Creek	18
	35S-09W-14-014	113808 113811	Silver Spur 14-6	013 014	2008	Silver Creek	48
	35S-09W-14-022	164719	Biscuit 14-1	022	2008	Silver Creek	14
	35S-09W-15-005	113138	Cedar Flat	005	2009	Silver Creek	29
	35S-09W-15-011	113141	Cedar Flat	011	2009	Silver Creek	27
	35S-09W-15-014	113812 113810 113814	Silver Spur 14-7	005 014 015	2008	Silver Creek	43
	35S-09W-16-003	114926	Silver Creek 16-1	003	2008	Silver Creek	33
	35S-09W-16-006	114928	Biscuit 16-2	006	2009	Silver Creek	20
	35S-09W-16-010	113144	Silver Creek 16-3	010	2008	Silver Creek	9
	35S-09W-16-011	113145	Silver Creek 16-2	011	2008	Silver Creek	11
	35S-09W-16-018	164683 164688	Biscuit 16-1	001 018	2012	Silver Creek	99
	35S-09W-17-009	115493	Biscuit 17-4	009	2008	Silver Creek	22
	35S-09W-2-011	115093 112132	Sourgrass 2-7	008 011	2008	Silver Creek	74
	35S-09W-2-012	111363	Sourgrass 2-10	012	2008	Silver Creek	36
	35S-09W-2-016	113108	Sourgrass	016	2008	Silver Creek	36
	35S-09W-2-018	113792	Sourgrass 2-5	018	2008	Silver Creek	55

<i>Land Use Allocation</i>	<i>TRSU</i>	<i>OI_Key</i>	<i>Unit Name</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Fiscal</i>	<i>Watershed</i>	<i>Acres</i>
	35S-09W-2-019	113793 113795	Sourgrass 2-6	003 019	2008	Silver Creek	38
	35S-09W-3-012	113888	Sourgrass	012	2008	Silver Creek	43
	35S-09W-3-015	113794	Sourgrass 3-4A	015	2008	Silver Creek	51
	35S-09W-3-018	113110	Sourgrass	018	2008	Silver Creek	13
	35S-09W-3-021	116423 117084	Biscuit 2-2	021 022	2008	Silver Creek	21
	35S-09W-8-001	114321 114330	Biscuit 8-1	001 001	2008	Silver Creek	107
	37S-07W-35-002	114152	Crooks Creek Cleanup	002	2011	Deer Creek	7
	37S-07W-35-006	114154	Crooks Creek Cleanup	006	2011	Deer Creek	11
	38S-06W-27-011	116192 116187	Wildeer Ridge 27-1	011 014	2011	Deer Creek	40

Sum

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Northern Gen. Forest Management Areas

	35S-09W-20-001	115150 115152	Hawk Creek 21-1	001 004	2008	Silver Creek	36
	35S-09W-20-005	113149	Hawk Creek 20-1	005	2008	Silver Creek	39
	35S-09W-23-001	113813	Silver Spur 16	001	2008	Silver Creek	39

Sum

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Southern Gen. Forest Management Areas

	37S-08W-25-011	116481	Anderson Creek 25-1A	011	2008	Deer Creek	8
	37S-08W-25-013	116483	Anderson Creek 25-1B	013	2008	Deer Creek	6
	38S-07W-5-001	113301	Deer Creek 5-2	001	2009	Deer Creek	24
	38S-07W-5-002	113302	Deer Creek Fire 5-3	002	2010	Deer Creek	13
	38S-07W-5-003	111588	Deer Creek Fire 5-6	003	2010	Deer Creek	29

<i>Land Use Allocation</i>	<i>TRSU</i>	<i>OI Key</i>	<i>Unit Name</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Fiscal</i>	<i>Watershed</i>	<i>Acres</i>
	38S-07W-5-006	116488	Deer Creek Fire 5-4	006	2010	Deer Creek	17
	38S-07W-5-007	116489	Deer Creek Fire 5-5	007	2010	Deer Creek	8
	38S-07W-5-009	116491	Deer Creek 5-1	009	2010	Deer Creek	32
	39S-08W-1-019	113573	E. Reeves Creek	019	2011	Illinois River-josephine Creek	8
	39S-08W-33-006	164785	3+3	006	2008	West Fork Illinois River	11
	Sum						156
Grand Total							1,722

Table 3 Hand Pile and Burn Recommendations FY 2008-2010

<i>Fuels_priority</i>	<i>OI_TRSU</i>	<i>OI_Key_Unit_Name</i>	<i>Treatment_Recommended</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<i>HIGH</i>	35S-07W-11-005	116221 Pork Roast	Hand Pile Burn	8
<i>HIGH</i>	37S-07W-5-011	116272 Slate Knight 5-3C	Hand Pile Burn	11
<i>HIGH</i>	37S-07W-5-012	116271 Slate Knight	Hand Pile Burn	40
<i>HIGH</i>	37S-08W-25-016	116729 Anderson Creek 25-7A	Hand Pile Burn	12
<i>HIGH</i>	38S-07W-13-010	115772 Dry White 13-1	Hand Pile Burn	30
Sum				101