

**North Horsefly Allotment Boundary Fence  
Environmental Assessment (EA)  
#DOI-BLM-OR-L040-2009-0009-EA**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
LAKEVIEW DISTRICT - Klamath Falls Resource Area

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The Bureau of Land Management is soliciting comments on this Environmental Assessment. Comments, including names and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at the above address during regular business hours. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment – including your personal identifying information – may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Purpose and Need for Action**

Currently there is no fence to separate the two BLM-administered North Horsefly Allotments (#0821 and #0823) from each other and from the adjoining U.S. Forest Service (USFS)-administered Horsefly Allotment, Big Meadow Pasture. The season-of-use on the BLM allotment #0821 is May 1st through June 15th while the season of use on the BLM allotment #0823 is June 16th through August 1st and the USFS Horsefly Allotment, Big Meadow Pasture is July 1st through September 30th. The latter two allotments/pastures are grazed together as part of a cooperative management plan. The lack of boundary fences has resulted in repeated livestock drift from the BLM allotment #00821 and early season forage utilization on wet meadow and stream riparian areas on the USFS-administered Horsefly Allotment, Big Meadow Pasture. This has led to a reduction in the amount of forage available to livestock authorized by the USFS for the later season and resulted in higher than desired levels of utilization on the USFS riparian areas from repeated grazing use. This situation has also led to the need for increased compliance checks by BLM and USFS personnel as well as increased time permittees have had to spend herding livestock back to authorized use areas.

### **Management Direction and Conformance with Existing Plans**

On July 16, 2009 the U.S. Department of the Interior, withdrew the Records of Decision (2008 ROD) for the Western Oregon Plan Revision and directed the BLM to implement actions in conformance with the resource management plans for western Oregon that were in place prior to December 30, 2008.

This project has been designed to comply with the land use allocations, management direction, and objectives of the 1995 Klamath Falls Resource Area Resource Management Plan (1995 KFRA RMP). The project design and recommendations for implementation are contained in the ROD/RMP and a number of other supporting documents including:

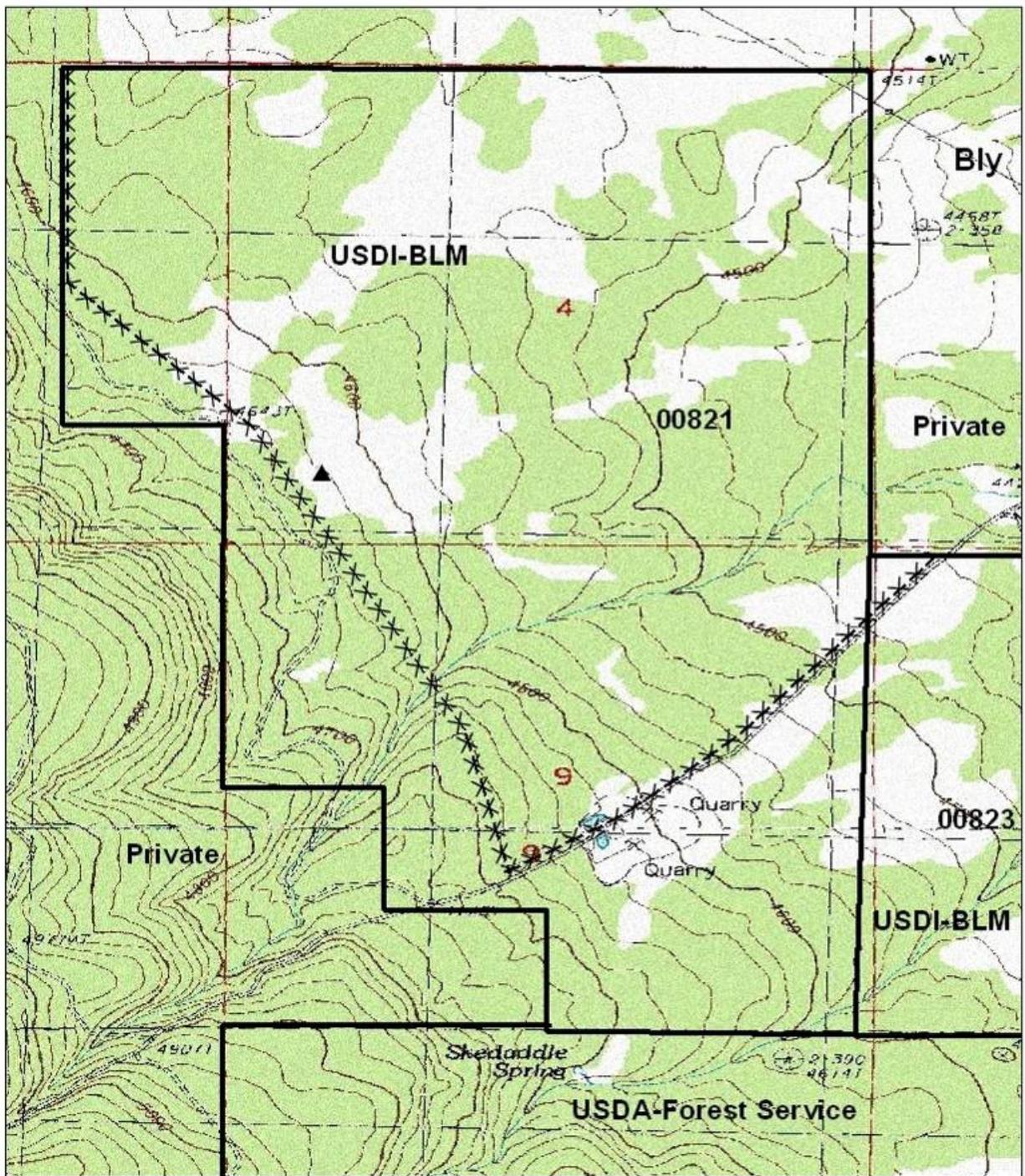
- Klamath Falls Resource Area Integrated Weed Control Plan EA (July 21, 1993).
- Range Reform FEIS (August 1995).
- Final Environmental Impact Statement, Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen Western States (1991).
- Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Public Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Oregon and Washington (1997)
- Standards for Land Health for Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Oregon and Washington (1998)
- Migratory Bird Policy
- Sage Grouse Management Policy
- Clean Water Act of 1972 (as amended in 1977 and 1987)

This Environmental Assessment is tiered to the Final - Klamath Falls Resource Area Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, September 1994 (KFRA RMP/EIS).

### **Location**

Southwest of Bly, Oregon – T37S, R14E, Sections 4, 5, 9, and 10 (see Figure 1).

Figure 1 – General Location Map for the Proposed North Horsefly Allotment Boundary Fence



**North Horsefly Fence**  
**Project Location**  
**T37S, R14E, Sections 4, 5, 9, and 10**

**Proposed Fence** \* \* \* \* \*  
**Spring** ▲

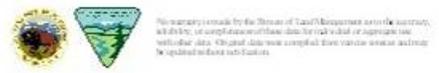
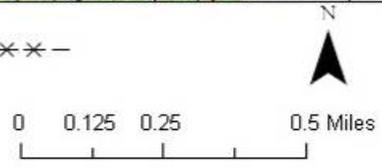
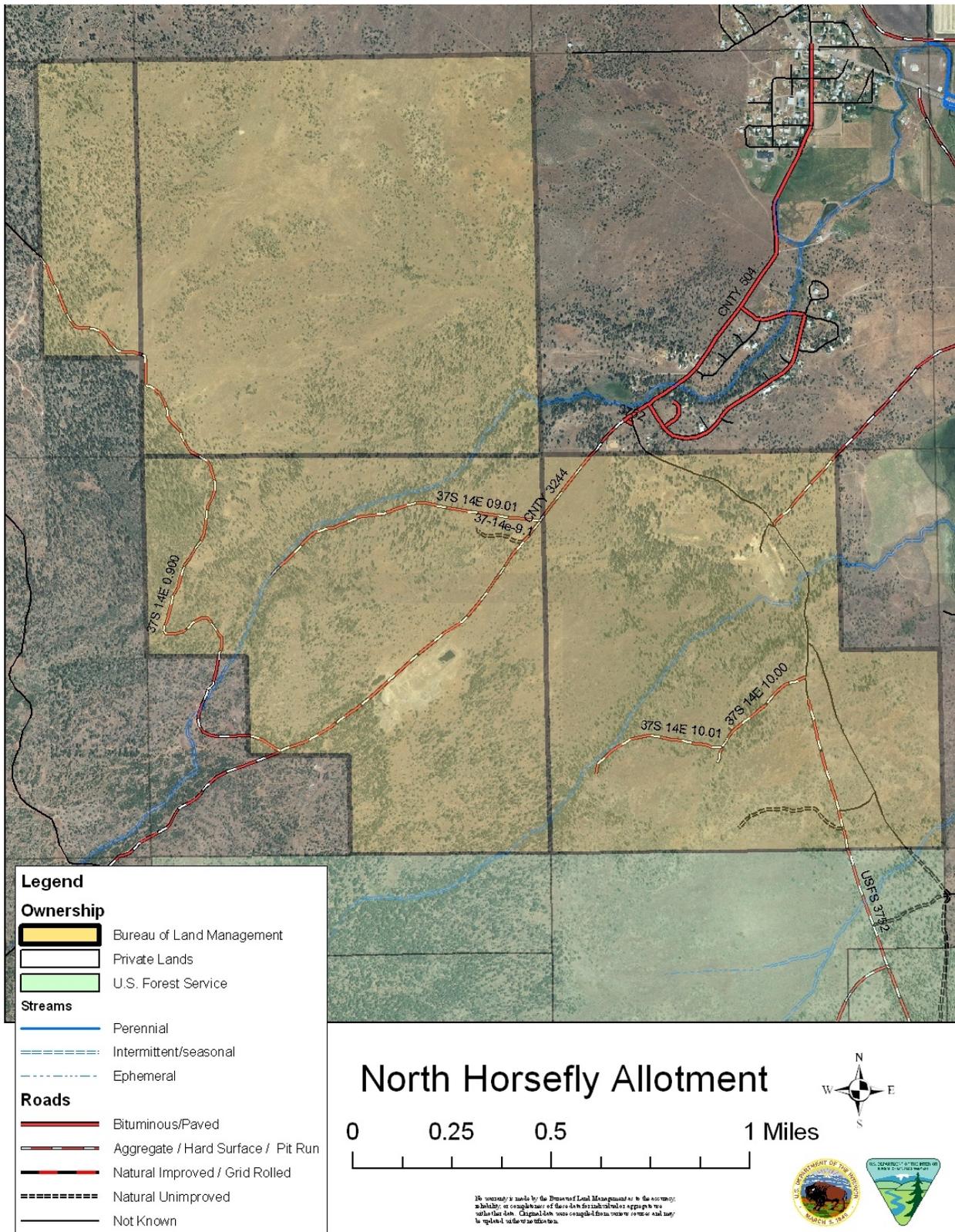


Figure 2 – Orthophotoquad of Proposed Project Location



## PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

### Proposed Action

The proposed project would consist of constructing approximately 2.8 miles of 4-strand wire fence as shown on the attached map. The fence location would result in one of two quarry pits being on the north side of the fence to provide a water source for Allotment #0821 in addition to the existing developed spring in the SW ¼ of Section 4. The fence design is shown below under the section titled DESCRIPTION of MITIGATION MEASURES and RESIDUAL IMPACTS. Monitoring studies to determine forage utilization levels on the upland and riparian areas and long term trend of the upland vegetation would be established following the fence construction.

### No Action Alternative

This alternative would consist of continuation of the current situation.

### Other Alternatives Considered But Dropped From Analysis

There are no other viable alternatives that would meet the purpose and need for this project. Continual herding of livestock has not proven to be effective. Changing the season of use for either the BLM or the Forest Service allotments would not reduce the pressure on the riparian areas. Reducing or eliminating grazing is not warranted, as an assessment completed in 2007 concluded that current grazing management practices were appropriate to promote achievement of the Oregon Standards for Rangeland Health and conformance with the Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management on both BLM-administered North Horsefly allotments.

## AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

The following discussions of effects of the No Action Alternative and the Proposed Action assume the combined relevant effects of all past actions. It is not necessary to individually identify or catalog these past actions as the description of the affected environment incorporates all those actions. For the cumulative effects analysis the description of resulting impacts is the cumulative effect of all past, present and reasonably foreseeable actions. Reasonably foreseeable future actions are assumed the same for the No Action as well as the Proposed Action.

The potential environmental impacts resulting from the alternatives relative to critical resource values are summarized in Table 1. If the critical resources are potentially affected by the proposed actions, the impacts are described in detail along with other resource impacts following the table.

**Table 1 – Critical resource values impact summary**

Critical Element/Resource Value	Potential Affect		Critical Element/Resource Value	Potential Affect	
	Yes	No		Yes	No
Air Quality		X	T & E Species		X
ACEC/RNA's		X	Wilderness		X
Cultural Resources	X		Wild & Scenic Rivers		X
Farmlands, Prime/Unique		X	Hazardous Wastes		X
Floodplains		X	Water Quality	X	
Native American Cultural/Religious Concerns		X	Wetlands/Riparian Zones	X	
Low Income/Minority Population		X	Noxious Weeds	X	

## **Vegetation - Affected Environment**

Upland vegetation ecological sites in the rocky and/or thinner soil are dominated by low sagebrush, mountain big sagebrush, bitterbrush, and various native bunch grasses. In the deeper soil areas, ponderosa pine defined ecological sites on the drier end of the “real tree” spectrum are found. These areas also include bitterbrush, mountain mahogany, various other shrubs as well as a host of native bunchgrass species similar to those found in the sagebrush areas. According to the ecological site inventory completed in 2006 for both BLM-administered allotments, all of the vegetation is in “good” to “excellent” condition (34% late seral and 66% Potential Natural Community – or PNC). All of the ecological sites, with the exception of the thinnest soil low sagebrush/bunchgrass areas, have varying degrees of juniper present – some true “old growth” juniper and some juniper of a more invasive nature. Juniper control treatments (shearing, yarding, and/or prescribed burning) have occurred on both allotments.

Riparian vegetation on these allotments, although limited, is in good condition. The unnamed spring in the northern-most North Horsefly Allotment (#0821) is fenced at the source with a water trough on the outside. The semi-wet meadow both in and out of the enclosure - is in adequate condition with good ground cover and a healthy native perennial grass/sedge community. In the southern-most North Horsefly Allotment (#0823), there are two gravel pit holes that hold water yearlong. The pit on the north side of the road (north of the proposed fence) has some riparian vegetation around it, including healthy willows, that appear to be unaffected by grazing due to the steep slopes which restrict livestock access to an old road cut. The other pit (south of the road and the proposed fence) and the few ephemeral drainages in both allotments have limited or no riparian characteristics. Only the wet meadow and stream riparian areas on the Forest Service-administered allotment would be affected by the proposed action, as that is where the livestock drift off of BLM lands occurs. Currently the condition of the riparian vegetation is acceptable.

### **Special Status Plant Species**

These allotments were surveyed in 2001 and no special status plants were found. There is a population of fringed campion (*Silene nuda* ssp. *insectivora*) in the southeastern portion of Section 4. However, this plant is no longer considered special status.

### **Noxious Weeds**

Both North Horsefly Allotments (#0821 and #0823) were surveyed for botanical resources in 2001 and several populations of noxious weeds have been located. Musk thistle populations have been located in Allotment #0821. Scotch thistle, field bindweed, and musk thistle occur in Allotment #0823. Diffuse knapweed, spotted knapweed, Dalmatian toadflax, and Mediterranean sage occur in section 3 adjacent to both allotments. However, no noxious weed populations are known to occur along the proposed fenceline.

## **Vegetation - Environmental Consequences**

### **Proposed Action**

Construction of 2.8 miles of wire fence would cause crushing and displacement of vegetation in the immediate path of the fence. These effects are expected to be very temporary in nature. A longer term impact to vegetation could result from livestock trailing along the new fence and creating a well-worn path. The fence should essentially eliminate livestock movement between BLM and USFS land. Although this could increase grazing use on the BLM-administered allotments, upland vegetation away from the immediate location of the fence should not be impacted. The combination of low livestock numbers, relatively short season of use, good to excellent ecological conditions, abundant forage, and lack of steep terrain should allow adequate dispersal of livestock to avoid overutilization. Monitoring of forage utilization and long term trend of vegetation conditions will be used to determine if changes in livestock management are needed to maintain or improve the vegetation conditions.

The boundary fence should eliminate repeated livestock drift and early season forage utilization on wet meadow and stream riparian areas on the Forest Service-administered Horsefly Allotment. This should result in sufficient livestock forage availability, appropriate levels of utilization, and long term maintenance or improvement of riparian vegetation condition. There will be increased use of the two water sources on the

BLM-administered allotment #0821. These water sources have very limited riparian vegetation and are not expected to attract concentrated livestock use that a wet meadow does. Additionally, during the early season of use, upland forage is highly palatable which further contributes to dispersed grazing use.

Fence construction activities, including travel to and from the work site, increase the potential for spread or introduction of noxious weeds. This potential can be minimized through mitigations such as avoidance of known sites and washing of vehicles prior to entering the work site. Known noxious weed sites should be treated with herbicide, mowed, or flagged for avoidance prior to construction activities. Because there are no known special status plants in this area, there should be no effects on sensitive plant species.

### **No Action**

Continuation of the current situation (without boundary fence construction) would have no effect on ecological condition or trend of upland vegetation in any of the allotments. There would be no increase in the potential for spread or introduction of noxious weeds.

Wet meadow and stream riparian areas on the Forest Service-administered Horsefly Allotment would continue to receive higher levels of utilization than desired. Over time, continued overuse could lead to deterioration in riparian vegetation condition with the potential for negative consequences to water quality and hydrologic resources.

### **Special Status Plant Species**

#### **Proposed Action & No Action**

There are no known populations of special status plant species in the project area, so no negative environmental impacts would be expected to occur.

### **Noxious Weeds**

#### **Proposed Action**

There may be vehicle transport of fence materials off-road to the project site. There would be a possibility of transporting weed propagules on the vehicles throughout the pastures. Mitigation measures would limit this possibility, and if followed, little or no increase in noxious weed populations would occur from the vehicle use.

#### **No Action**

Under the no action alternative, no impacts to the amount of noxious weeds are expected.

### **Soils - Affected Environment**

The soils information for these allotments is limited to a portion of Section 10 which is in the BLM Allotment #00823. This portion of the allotment was included in the Soil Survey of Klamath County completed by the USDA-Soil Conservation Service in 1976 and published in 1985. The upland soils are classified as Merlin-Yancy association (57B). These are well drained soils with about 60% Merlin extremely stony clay loam and about 30% Yancy clay loam. This soil classification would likely cover most of the BLM allotment area that is included in this project assessment. The soils along the ephemeral drainage in this area are classified as Klamath-Ontko-Dilman association (34). These are poorly drained soils on flood plains.

### **Soils - Environmental Consequences**

#### **Proposed Action**

The proposed action of building the fence would have minor impacts to the soil resources. The construction activities of building the new fence would result in minor compaction and displacement along the fence line due to human and vehicle traffic. The area immediately adjacent to the new fence could have some compaction due to the trailing of cattle along the fence line. The rest of the allotment area would continue to have minor levels of soil compaction and displacement from livestock grazing activities during the scheduled use period. The fencing of the allotment to contain the livestock within the boundaries could increase these impacts compared to the No Action alternative where the livestock would not be confined to the allotment boundaries.

## **No Action**

Under the No Action alternative, impacts to the soils resources from livestock grazing would not change. There would also be no impacts from fence building activities.

## **Hydrology - Affected Environment**

The BLM-administered allotment has only two perennial water sources (the unnamed spring and quarry pit discussed above) and no listed quality impaired waters. The unnamed spring area in the southwest quarter of Section 4 can be described as an existing, developed spring used for livestock watering. The spring area itself is currently protected from livestock use by an enclosure fence. The trough (drinker), however, is outside the fence and available to livestock.

The intermittent drainages in these allotments (dominated by gentle topography) have limited or no riparian characteristics and flow only during the late winter or early spring runoff period for a short time. On the adjacent USFS managed land to the south (Sections 15 and 16), Skedaddle Spring supplies a series of seeps, wetlands and wet meadows.

## **Hydrology - Environmental Consequences**

### **Proposed Action**

The proposed action of building a division fence should lead to improved hydrologic conditions on the adjacent USFS allotment. The reduction or elimination of early season BLM livestock use around Skedaddle Spring and associated wetlands would decrease impacts to physical soil and riparian vegetation. This should lead to a reduction in erosion or loss of soil moisture holding capacity in these riparian areas.

### **No Action**

Under the No Action alternative, impacts to the water and riparian resources from livestock grazing would not change. The USFS managed Skedaddle Spring and associated wetlands would continue to be negatively impacted by livestock and physical soil and riparian vegetation impacts could continue to lead to erosion or loss of soil moisture holding capacity in these riparian areas.

## **Aquatic Species and Habitat – Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences**

Three intermittent streams cross the BLM portion of the North Horsefly Allotment (T37S, R14E, Sections 4, 9, and 10) and are all considered non-fish bearing.

No federally listed or BLM sensitive aquatic species are known to occur within or adjacent to the project area. In addition, no federally designated or proposed critical habitat occurs within or near the project area. Aquatic mollusk surveys have been performed in the area and no sites were documented within the project area (Terry Smith, USFS, pers. comm., 2009).

## **Terrestrial Wildlife Species – Affected Environment**

This section focuses on the wildlife species that are considered special status species and would potentially be affected by management activities. Included are those species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA - listed, proposed and candidate species), those listed under the BLM special status species policy and considered to be Bureau Sensitive and land birds listed on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife's "Birds of Conservation Concern 2008". All of these species will be considered in this EA process. A complete list of BLM Special Status Species that occur on the Lakeview District, Klamath Falls Resource Area may be found at <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/sfpnw/issssp/agency-policy>. The complete list of Birds of Conservation Concern considered is located at [http://library.fws.gov/Bird\\_Publications/BCC2008.pdf](http://library.fws.gov/Bird_Publications/BCC2008.pdf)

### **Threatened and Endangered Species**

There are no Federally Proposed, Listed or Candidate (under the Endangered Species, act as amended 1973) terrestrial wildlife species or Designated Critical Habitat for terrestrial species that occur along the proposed fence line area or that would be affected by the project.

### **Special Status Species**

There are no special status species (BLM Sensitive or Birds of Conservation Concern) that would be affected by the proposed fence construction or cattle guards installation. There is a bald eagle nest approximately ½ mile from the proposed area but would not be affected from the proposed action.

### **Other Wildlife Species (Mule Deer - *Odocoileus hemionus*)**

The area is classified as mule deer winter range (USDI BLM 1995) and therefore is important for mule deer especially in the winter months. The area also serves as a migratory corridor for the Interstate deer herd. Mule deer move through the area to their summer and wintering grounds with some year round residents.

## **Terrestrial Wildlife Species – Environmental Consequences**

### **Threatened and Endangered Species**

Proposed Action and No Action

There are no Federally Proposed, Listed or Candidate (under the Endangered Species, act as amended 1973) terrestrial wildlife species or Designated Critical Habitat for terrestrial species that occur along the proposed fence line area or that would be affected by the project. Therefore there would be no effect to listed species from implementation of either the proposed action or the no action alternative.

### **Special Status Species**

Proposed action and No Action

There are no special status species (BLM Sensitive or Birds of Conservation Concern) that would be negatively or positively affected by the proposed fence construction. Therefore there would be no effect to special status species from implementation of either the proposed action or the no action alternative.

### **Other Terrestrial Wildlife Species**

Proposed Action

The proposed fence would remove the drift that currently occurs of the cattle moving to the Forest Service allotment and concentrating their foraging on the meadow and riparian habitats. The north pasture (0821) of the BLM allotment use for cattle is for a short duration in the spring (May 1<sup>st</sup> through June 15<sup>th</sup>) and according to the ecological site inventory completed in 2006 for allotments, all of the vegetation is in “good” to “excellent” condition (34% late seral and 66% Potential Natural Community – or PNC). Therefore, current habitat conditions within this pasture are considered to be good for mule deer habitat as well. This fence would help maintain mule deer winter range habitat by reducing the risk of over- utilization of both the meadow and riparian habitats on the Forest Service allotment where cattle are prone to congregate.

The proposed fence would not impede mule deer movement. The proposed fence height of no more than 40 inches allows for movement of deer by allowing the adults to cross over the fence line and the smooth bottom wire and 16 inch height of the bottom wire allows fawns to move under the fence. This is consistent with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife recommendations for fence building within mule deer habitat (personal communication, ODFW 2010). Therefore the proposed action would meet the objectives within the KFRA RMP to maintain or improve deer winter range habitat (USDI BLM 1995).

No Action

Currently the lack of fencing has resulted in repeated livestock drift from the BLM allotment to the Forest Service-administered Horsefly Allotment, Big Meadow Pasture. This has led to a reduction in the amount of forage available to livestock and subsequently reduces the quality of habitat for wintering mule deer. Under the No Action alternative, cattle would continue to over utilize the meadow and riparian habitats and cause degradation of mule deer winter range habitat.

## **Cultural Resources – Affected Environment**

Native American use of the area spans many millennia. The region was most likely used by the Modoc and/or Klamath peoples. On a map showing the Modoc territory, Ray (1963) shows the Modoc encompassing the project area. Ray (1963) notes that the Modoc territory was divided into three geographic areas that were named after those who lived in those areas. Of these three areas, the Kokiwas' (people of the far out country) lived within the project area.

Historic contact between the Native American tribes and Euro-Americans began around the 1820s and culminated with the Klamath Lake Treaty of 1864 in which the lands around the project area were ceded to the United States by the Klamath Tribes (Minor et al. 1979). The Klamath Tribes consists of the closely related Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin peoples.

Euro-American exploration within the analysis area began in 1843 when a band of “free trappers”, led by Old Bill Williams, explored the Lost River region. Euro-American settlement did not occur until 1875. Homesteaders pursued sheep and cattle ranching (Beckham 200). The Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) improved the landscape within the analysis area for grazing in the 1930s. The CCC built roads, spring developments, stock ponds, corrals and even a telephone line.

## **Cultural Resources – Environmental Consequences**

### **Proposed Action**

A cultural resources inventory was performed by the BLM on June 14, 2010. Numerous historic can isolated finds and one large historic can dump were located and recorded. A determination of no historic properties affected was determined, as the historic property was found to be ineligible to the National Register of Historic Places by the BLM.

### **No Action**

No impacts would occur to cultural resource without the construction of the proposed fence and cattleguards.

## **Recreation/Visual Resources - Affected Environment**

### **Recreation Resources**

The analysis area provides opportunities for dispersed recreation such as hunting, off-highway vehicle driving, sightseeing, and horseback riding. The Gerber recreation area is located approximately 20 miles south of Bly, Oregon. The analysis area currently receives light dispersed recreation use during most times of the year due to its close proximity to Bly. No new recreation facilities are proposed within the analysis area.

### **Visual Resources**

The analysis area contains lands that are managed under the BLM Visual Resources Management (VRM) Class II guidelines. VRM Class II management objectives are for low levels of change to the characteristic landscape. Management activities may be seen but should not attract attention.

## **Recreation/Visual Resources - Environmental Consequences**

### **Recreation Resources**

#### **Proposed Action**

Implementation of the proposed action would primarily impact cross country travel by non-motorized recreationists, including hiking and horseback riding. While hikers would be able to cross over the fence, horseback riders would need to travel to a gate to traverse the fence. If the area appears to receive local (Bly) area travel by hikers or horseback riders, additional gate/fence crossings should be considered.

#### **No Action**

Under the no action alternative, no impacts to recreation resources would be expected

## **Visual Resources**

### **Proposed Action**

The proposed fence is to be located in forested areas where trees will serve to quickly screen these facilities from the casual visitor. The rock cribs and other fence components are very typical of the types of range improvements found in the local area and should attract little attention from the casual observer. The reduction in undesirable early season forage utilization on wet meadow and stream riparian areas on the Forest Service-administered lands will serve to enhance visual resources for recreationists using the area.

### **No Action**

Under the no action alternative, no impacts to visual resources would be expected, except for the continuation of early season grazing where it is not desirable.

## **Grazing Management - Affected Environment**

The current grazing lease for the “north” North Horsefly Allotment (#0821) is 68 AUMs with a season-of-use of 5/1 to 6/15. The current lease for the “south” North Horsefly Allotment (#0823) is for 60 AUMs with a season-of-use of 6/16 to 8/1. Since these two allotments are not fenced separately from each other or from the adjacent USFS allotment, cattle continue to commonly graze portions of all allotments in spite of efforts to control drift through herding. The existing fences on the north and east boundaries of the allotments are in adequate condition to control livestock drift in those directions.

## **Grazing Management - Environmental Consequences**

### **Proposed Action**

Implementation of the proposed action would create the need for annual inspection and periodic maintenance of the fence. These activities would be the responsibility of the grazing lessee. The proposed boundary fence would facilitate the proper control of livestock and eliminate the need for repeated herding and use supervision. There would be a net time savings for permittees, as well as BLM and USFS personnel. Monitoring of forage utilization and long term trend of vegetation conditions by BLM personnel would be used to determine if changes in livestock management are needed to maintain or improve the vegetation conditions.

### **No Action**

Without construction of the fence, livestock use would continue as in the past resulting in the continued need for use supervision and herding. In the long term, deterioration in riparian vegetation condition could lead to a reduction in AUMs available on the Forest Service-administered Horsefly Allotment.

## **MITIGATING MEASURES**

### **Noxious Weeds**

In order to prevent the potential spread of noxious weeds into the Klamath Falls Resource Area, Lakeview District BLM, the operator shall be required to clean all construction equipment and vehicles prior to entry on BLM lands. Cleaning shall be defined as removal of all dirt, grease, plant parts, and material that may carry noxious weed seeds into BLM lands. Cleaning prior to entry onto BLM lands may be accomplished by using a pressure hose. Construction equipment may be visually inspected by a qualified BLM specialist, to verify that the equipment has been reasonably cleaned.

The proposed fence-line will be flagged prior to construction. At that time, noxious weed populations that are encountered will also be identified and either treated with herbicide, mowed, or flagged for avoidance. Vehicle routes for the project would also be inspected and flagged for noxious weed avoidance.

Treating known noxious weed populations with herbicides or mowing to prevent seed heads prior to fence work would reduce the spread of plants. Alternatively, any flagged populations of noxious weeds shall be avoided by vehicles and contractors.

## **Fence Design**

The fence would be built to BLM specifications that allow for wildlife passage. This design uses smooth (non-barbed) wire for the bottom strand at a height of 16 inches to allow for wildlife passage under the fence. The top three wires are barbed with the top wire being at a height of 40 inches to allow for deer and elk crossing. The spacing between the top two wires would also be 12 inches to allow for easier crossing. Gates would be built along the fence at points where it crosses roads and trails and at locations that allow for the ingress and egress of livestock and horses.

## **PERSONS/AGENCIES CONSULTED**

Livestock Allotment Lessees

Joseph Robson, Range Management Specialist – Fremont-Winema National Forest

There are no federally listed wildlife or fish species (Endangered Species Act 1973, as amended) within the proposed project area or that would be affected from the proposed action. Therefore the BLM has made a “No Effect” determination on all federally listed species from the proposed action.

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) was notified (pers comm. Tom Collom 2010) of the proposed fence construction. The fence design was discussed and it met ODFW specifications for mule deer movement.

## **LIST OF PREPARERS**

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Steve Hayner	Wildlife Biologist
Molly Boyter	Natural Resource Specialist - Plants
Rob Roninger	Fisheries Biologist
Kathy Lindsey	Writer/Editor

## **APPENDIX A – REFERENCES**

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