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

Categorical Exclusion Documentation

A. Backgound

Proposed Action Title: Wild Gal Salvage Project
BLM Office: Lakeview District, Klamath Falls Resource Area (KFRA)
NEPA Log #: DOI-BLM-OR-L040-2014-29-CX
Project Location: W.M., Township 41South, Range 5 East, W1/2 Section 5 & NE1/4 Section 17

The Oregon Gulch Fire started on July 31, 2014 and burned at high intensity through the entire Wild Gal Timber Sale on August 1. The 546-acre sale was a portion of the 4,052 acres of KFRA O&C Lands and 818 acres of KFRA Public Domain Lands burned in the 35,147-acre Oregon Gulch Fire. The Wild Gal Timber Sale was being harvested at the time, with 141 acres logged and 118 acres yarded. It was sold May 23, 2012 following an August 17, 2011 Decision Record. The timber sale was analyzed in the Wild Gal-Dixie Forest Health Treatments Environmental Assessment (EA) #DOI-BLM-OR-L040-2009-0017-EA which was completed in July of 2011.

According to the Wild Gal Timber Sale Contract, "Section 7. Passage of Title and Risk of Loss," the purchaser is not obligated to harvest the remaining fire-damaged timber. However, on August 8, the BLM received a letter from Interfor, purchaser of the Wild Gal sale, requesting that BLM re-stablish harvest boundaries destroyed in the fire and begin salvage operations on their existing contract immediately. Interfor stated that they are interested in the salvage, but under current conditions, significant timber value will be lost to insects and decay on the Wild Gal sale if the process to begin salvage is delayed.

Description of Proposed Action

The BLM is proposing a post-fire salvage project on 250 acres within the boundaries of the 546-acre Wild Gal Timber Sale which burned at high intensity during the Oregon Gulch Fire. The salvage operations would be conducted on Matrix lands within the original Wild Gal Timber Sale units. All salvage would be conducted within the fire perimeter.

Three salvage units are proposed: one is 213 acres, one is 31 acres, and the other is six acres (see Wild Gal Salvage Project Maps). No salvage treatments are proposed in Riparian Reserves, northern spotted owl (NSO) home range, or NSO Designated Critical Habitat. Salvage treatments would only remove trees as defined in Appendix A: Predicted Tree Mortality by Species.

Proposed harvest units would require no new road construction, including spur roads. Landings would be located directly adjacent to existing improved and unimproved roads. Maintenance of some unimproved roads would be required. No new permanent roads would be constructed. Harvested areas would be reforested after salvage operations are completed. The remaining 4,600+ acres of KFRA lands burned in the Oregon Gulch Fire will be analyzed for salvage and emergency stabilization and rehabilitation activities in a future environmental assessment.

Salvage treatments will include the following:

- Within marked unit boundaries, harvest fire-killed and fire-injured trees 8"diameter at breast height (DBH) and greater that exhibit a high probability of mortality (see Appendix A).
- Riparian Reserves are excluded from treatment. Refer to Table B-1 in Appendix B.

Snag Retention

- Retain a minimum of four (4) conifer snags per acre (decay class one and two) with a minimum diameter of 20 inches on two snags and greater than 16 inches on the other two snags.
- For the proposed 250 acres, there will be a minimum of 1,000 large snags that meet these diameter limits retained post-harvest.
- Snags will not be uniformly distributed within the unit but rather clumped into patches of snags.
- Snag patches will adjoin to uncut green trees or patches where possible.
- Scattered individual snags will also be left as part of the snag retention. The patches and individual snags will be well-distributed across the unit.
- Within the patches of snags, smaller snags and snags in decay class 3, 4 and 5 may be retained to avoid fragmenting the patch.
- Snag retention per acre requirements will be met on areas no larger than 40 acres. This snag retention will meet the current RMP snag retention requirements (KFRA RMP pg 23) and provide for future coarse woody debris to meet RMP requirements (KFRA RMP pg 23).
- Retain all hardwood snags.

Coarse Woody Debris (CWD)

- Retain all CWD within the units until CWD requirements of 120 linear feet of greater than 16 inch diameter per acre is met (KFRA RMP pg 23).

Yarding

Trees would be yarded using ground-based methods. Yarding operations would be restricted to the dry season but may be extended into fall if dry season conditions persist. Winter operations would be allowed when winter logging operations exist (see soils project design features in Appendix B).

Trees removed for salvage would be whole-tree yarded. Slash remaining in units after yarding would be treated by lop-and-scatter. Any slash at landings would be used for biomass or piled and burned. The lop-and-scatter treatment would arrange slash in a discontinuous horizontal pattern at a depth not to exceed 18 inches in height. The material would decompose faster in this arrangement and minimize the amount of time the slash would be available to influence fire behavior. Retained slash would mitigate negative impacts to sensitive burned soils, decrease the chance of off-site erosion and increase nutrients retained on site.

B. Land Use Plan Conformance

Land Use Plan Name: Klamath Falls Resource Area Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan and Rangeland Program Summary

Date Approved/Amended: June 1995

The proposed action is in conformance with the applicable LUP because it is specifically provided for in the following LUP decision(s):

Page 55 - "*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.*"

Appendix E, Page E-4 - Salvage of Mortality Volume: "*All silvicultural systems provide for salvage under prescriptions designed to ensure that such actions meet the requirements of the allocation. Mortality in established stands results either from competition and self-thinning or from disturbance events such as fire, windstorms, or insect attacks. Mortality associated with competition is generally harvested in commercial thinnings or is prevented through density management and species selection practices. Mortality of entire stands or of scattered trees that results from disturbance would be harvested in salvage operations. Only mortality above the level needed to meet snag retention other other habitat requirements and provide desired levels of coarse woody debris would be harvested.*"

C. **Compliance with NEP**A:
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 as follows:

(8) Salvaging dead or dying trees not to exceed 250 acres, requiring no more than 0.5 miles of temporary road construction. Such activities:

a. May include incidental removal of live or dead trees for landings, skid trails, and road clearing.

b. 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

c. *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.*

d. For this CX a dying tree is defined as a standing tree that has been severely damaged by forces such as fire, wind, ice, insects, or disease, 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. Examples include, but are not limited to:(i) Harvesting a portion of a stand damaged by a wind or ice event, or (ii) Harvesting fire damaged trees.

D. Categorical Exclusion Review

Department of the Interior Regulations 43 CFR § 46.205 (c) require that any action that is normally categorically excluded must be evaluated to determine whether it meets any of

the extraordinary circumstances found at 43 CFR § 46.215. This categorical exclusion is appropriate in this situation because there are no extraordinary circumstances potentially having effects that may significantly affect the environment as documented in the following table. The proposed action has been reviewed, and none of the extraordinary circumstances described in 516 DM 2 apply.

CX Extraordinary Circumstances Documentation		
Will the proposed categorical exclusion action:	**YES**	**NO**
2.1 Have significant impacts on public health or safety.		X
Rationale: Operations will follow Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards designed to prevent job-related illness or injuries. Operations will remove or fall standing trees that currently represent a hazard to workers and the public.		
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
Rationale: Treatment will be conducted on 250 acres of O&C Lands previously analyzed in the Wildgal-Dixie Forest Health Treatments EA, authorized by Decision Record, and sold in the Wild Gal Timber Sale prior to the Oregon Gulch Fire. This treatment area is located outside the unique geographic areas listed above. There are no parks, recreation, or refuge lands; wilderness areas; wild and scenic rivers; national natural landmarks; sole or principal drinking water aquifers; prime farmlands; wetlands; floodplains; national monuments; or other ecologically significant or critical areas within the project area. Cultural resource surveys have been conducted within the proposed action areas in accordance with the National Cultural Programmatic Agreement and Protocol for Managing Cultural Resources on Lands Administered by the BLM in Oregon. Cultural resource sites identified within project areas of potential effects (APE) will be protected with specific Project Design Features. There will be no significant impacts to prehistoric or historic cultural resources. The fire altered the habitat for migratory birds by increasing habitat for early successional species, snag-dependent species, and open canopy species. The proposed treatment would not decrease overall landscape population levels for these species, and therefore would not have significant impacts on migratory birds.		
2.3 Have highly controversial environmental effects or involve unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources [NEPA Section 102(2)(E)].		X
Rationale: This project's Categorical Exclusion Authority allows for the economic recovery of dead and dying trees not to exceed 250 acres. The project's Purpose and Need is to recover the economic value of fire-killed trees on an active timber sale that was being harvested at the time of the fire, while balancing the need to minimize environmental effects to resources from project implementation. The 250 acres chosen for harvest in this CX excludes Riparian Reserves and Late Successional Reserves (LSRs). The project includes only Matrix lands, and is outside of any active northern spotted owl (NSO) territories, and outside of any NSO Designated Critical Habitat. Because the Wild Gal Timber Sale was already sold and being harvested before the fire, timing is critical to resume harvest before the value of the burned timber is lost. The other 4,600+ acres of KFRA BLM Lands burned in the Oregon Gulch fire will be analyzed for salvage and emergency stabilization and rehabilitation actions in a future EA.		

2.4 Have highly uncertain and potentially significant environmental effects or involve unique or unknown environmental risks.		X
Rationale: The project area was previously analyzed for timber harvest under the Wildgal-Dixie Forest Health Treatments EA. The KFRA BLM interdisciplinary team of resource specialists for the Wild Gal Salvage Project reviewed the project and determined there is no threat of significant environmental effects or unique or unknown environmental risks.		
2.5 Establish a precedent for future action or represent a decision in principle about future actions with potentially significant environmental effects.		X
Rationale: This action does not establish a precedent for future action or represent a decision in principle about future actions with potentially significant environmental effects. 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 with each treatment proposed.		
2.6 Have a direct relationship to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant environmental effects.		X
Rationale: Due to the checker-board pattern of ownership that typifies Western Oregon BLM lands, many private and county lands adjacent to BLM lands in the proposed Wild Gal Salvage Project area will soon be logged or are currently being logged. A total of 35,147 acres burned during the Oregon Gulch Fire, including 4,800 acres of KFRA BLM lands. The proposed Wild Gal Salvage treatment area is 250 acres which totals less than 1% of area burned in the Oregon Gulch Fire perimeter. The remainder of the KFRA BLM lands will be analyzed for proposed salvage and emergency stabilization and rehabilitation treatments in a future EA. The salvage treatment will not contribute to significant effects because it was an active timber sale prior to the Oregon Gulch Fire and the project area excludes Riparian Reserves and Late Successional Reserves (LSRs). The project includes only Matrix lands, and is outside of any active northern spotted owl (NSO) territories, and outside of any NSO Designated Critical Habitat. Additionally, snag retention in the Wild Gal salvage project area will be greater than on the private lands. All RMP requirements will be met for coarse woody debris (CWD) and snag retention post-harvest.		
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.		X
Rationale: No National Register Listed sites, or sites eligible for listing, were identified in areas of potential effect (APE) during archaeological survey or extensive background research. Therefore, there will be no significant impacts to properties listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places.		
2.8 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.		X
Rationale: No listed or proposed species or designated critical habitat under the endangered species act (as amended 1973) occurs within the proposed timber harvest boundaries. There was one current site (Long Prairie Creek MSNO 2272) and one historic site (Dixie MSNO 2364) adjacent to the proposed units prior to the Oregon Gulch fire. Both spotted owl site centers occurred on private industrial forest lands. The proposed salvage harvest units occur outside of the Long Prairie creek spotted owl nest patch, core area, or home range, and based on radio telemetry of this pair from 2002-2006 they did not use the proposed salvage harvest units for foraging pre-wildfire. A portion of the Dixie historic spotted owl site does overlap a portion of the timber harvest unit. However the site was considered abandoned and reclassified as historic in 2006 by the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) and subsequently harvested by the private land owners.		

The Recovery Plan for the NSO has two recovery actions that should be considered under this rationale; Recovery Action 10 and 12. Recovery Action 10 is designed to conserve spotted owl sites and high value habitat. Within the proposed salvage unit neither exists. Recovery Action12 emphasizes conserving and restoring habitat elements (large trees, large snags and coarse woody debris (CWD) that take a long time to develop in areas where the focus is spotted owl habitat development. The proposed salvage units are not in places where the focus is spotted owl habitat development. The checkerboard ownership and the small amount of federal lands did not pre-wildfire make for a good spotted owl emphasis area. However, the green tree retention, snag retention, and CWD retention parameters in the proposed action provide for much of the structural legacy that Recovery Action 12 was developed to provide. Therefore based on the information above, the proposed salvage harvest would not have significant impacts on proposed or listed species or significant impacts on designated critical habitat for these species.		
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 Wild Gal Salvage CX reviewed the project for compliance with applicable laws such as 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 direction given for the management of public lands in the Klamath Falls 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 12898).		X
Rationale: Based on past timber sale projects in the Klamath Falls Resource Area, the project would provide job opportunities in local communities. The project does not have a disproportionately high or adverse effect to low income or minority populations.		
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 project archaeologist conducted a cultural survey for the the Wild Gal Timber Sale and monitored sites after the Oregon Gulch Fire. No Indian sacred sites were identified during the survey. The project does not significantly or adversely affect the physical integrity of any such sacred sites. There has been coordination with local tribes and the State Historic Preservation Office. Consultation for post fire related projects is on-going.		
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: The proposed action does not result in measurable changes to the current baseline of the risk, or actual introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or nonnative invasive species in or from the project area. The implementation of project design features (PDFs) such as washing equipment prior to entry to the project area will reduce the risk of introduction or spread of noxious weeds. Existing and likely continuing activities including, but not limited to, motor vehicle traffic, recreation use, rural and urban development, road construction, timber harvest, and natural processes, can contribute to the introduction, existence, and spread of noxious weeds and invasive species. Vehicles accessing the project area would stay on existing roads (no additional roads are proposed), reducing the potential of picking up and dispersing noxious weeds or seed. The proposed action does not introduce any vector for spread or introduction beyond such vectors already found.		

E. Contact Person
For additional information concerning this CX review, contact Shane Durant, Assistant Field Manager, or Terry Austin, Planning and Environmental Coordinator, at the address or phone number listed below.

F. Public Comment Period
The Wild Gal Salvage Project Categorical Exclusion (DOI-BLM-OR-L040-2014-29-CX) is available for a 15-day review and public comment period. Notification of the comment period will include posting the document on our web site: http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/lakeview/plans/index.php beneath the heading of "Documents Currently Under Public Review." In addition, a letter will be mailed to individuals, organizations, and agencies that have requested to be involved in the environmental planning process for activities in the Klamath Falls Resource Area.

Please provide comments in writing regarding the proposed project starting August 20, 2014 to the Klamath Falls Resource Area Field Manager at the address below. Comments will be considered in making the final decision. **Comments need to be submitted on or before September 3, 2014**. Comments may be delivered or mailed to:

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Klamath Falls Resource Area
2795 Anderson Avenue, Building 25
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97603-7891

Phone: (541) 883-6916 | Fax: (541) 884-2097
E-Mail Address: *BLM_OR_KF_Mail@blm.gov*.

Note: Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or street address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your written comment. Such requests will be honored by the extent allowed by law. 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.

G. Signature

Authorizing Official: _____ _____
(Signature) Date
Richard White
Field Manager

H. Administrative Remedy

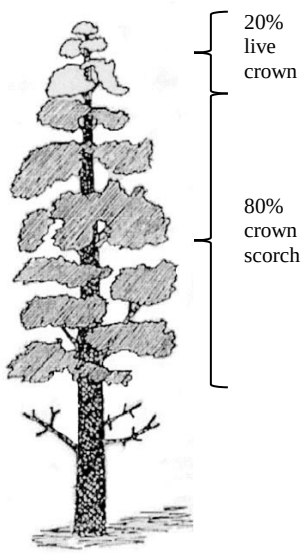
Notice of the forest management decision to be made on the action described in this categorical exclusion will be posted on the District internet website. The action is subject to protest under 43 CFR section 4.450-2. A decision in response to a protest is subject to appeal to the Interior Board of Land Appeals under 43 CFR part 4.

APPENDIX A: Predicted Tree Mortality by Species

From: Southwest Oregon Forest Insect and Disease Service Center guidelines (SWOFIDSC 2001)

Species	% Crown Scorch
Douglas-fir	> 70
Sugar Pine	> 65
Ponderosa Pine	> 70
Incense Cedar	> 90
White Fir	> 40

Percent crown scorch is a measure of the proportion of foliage that has been killed by the fire relative to the entire amount of foliage that was present before the burn (scorched foliage should be obvious to the naked eye as yellowish brown or red needles). Lower branches dead before the fire should not be included when determining crown scorch.



To evaluate visual estimation of percent crown scorch:

- Position yourself to view the entire tree crown, preferably at right angles to the direction of fire spread.
- Reconstruct the pre-fire crown appearance by looking at the fine branch structure and needles.
- Estimate the percent of crown killed by the fire based on your estimation of the pre-fire crown area. These include areas with yellowish brown, brown, or red needles, as well as blackened fine branches.
- Assess the tree with consideration to all sides of the crown. One side may show higher crown scorch than the opposite side.
- Borderline Douglas-fir can be evaluated for presence of boring dust. Borderline trees with boring dust greater than 90% of the bole are mass-attacked by beetles, will die regardless of fire injury, and can be removed.
- Lower crowns that contain blackened fine branches contribute to crown scorch. Lower branches lacking fine twigs were likely dead before the fire and should **not** be included in crown scorch (as pictured). Unsymmetrical crown bases may be visually moved to even out the crown shape.

APPENDIX B: Summary of Best Management Practices and Project Design Features

Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Project Design Features (PDFs)
Appendix D of the RMP (pages D1-D46) describes the Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are "designed to achieve the objectives of maintaining or improving water quality and soil productivity and the protection of riparian-wetland areas." Best management practices are defined as methods, measures, or practices selected on the basis of site-specific conditions to ensure that water quality will be maintained at its highest practicable level (D-1, Appendix D, 1995 RMP). In addition to BMPs that focus on water quality and soil production, the interdisciplinary team also develops Project Design Features (PDFs) with the objective of meeting other resource goals. Project design features (PDFs) are measures included in the site-specific design for the proposal to eliminate or minimize adverse impacts on the human environment.

Roads

- The BMPs listed in Appendix D of the RMP provide standard management practices that are to be implemented.
- Seasonally restricting renovation and maintenance activities is recommended to eliminate sediment transportation to streams.
- Installing drainage dips in accordance with RMP BMPs to reduce surface and ditchline run-off is recommended.
- Surfacing roads in accordance with RMP BMPs (Roads C-1-8) is recommended for all naturally surfaced roads not proposed for decommissioning or closure, to allow use during all seasons and is expected to minimize erosion from the road surfaces.
- Minimal or no grading of the existing roads will be done to maintain the existing ground cover and vegetation and to decrease sediment movement.
- Re-decommission roads that have been decommissioned but are opened for commercial treatments, non-commercial treatments, or fire suppression use.

Soil Resources

- Limit detrimental soil conditions to less than 20 percent of the total acreage within the activity area. Use current soil quality indicators to monitor soil impacts. Limit mechanical cutting and yarding operations to periods when the soil moisture is below 20 percent at a six inch depth. Permit logging activities during the wet season (typically October 20 to May 1) if frozen ground or sufficient snow is present. This is normally when snow depths are in excess of twenty (20) inches.
- To protect soil resources and water quality, close unsurfaced roads during the wet season unless waived by authorized personnel.
- Use existing landings and skid trails when practicable.
- Construct adequate waterbars on roads, spurs, skid roads, yarding corridors, and firelines. For water bar spacing, follow guidelines in RMP based on slope gradient and erosion class. Soils within the burned area are derived from rock types that qualify as the “moderate” erosion class.
- Where available, place residual slash (broken tops and branches) on skid trails upon completion of yarding operations.
- Avoid placement of skid trails in areas with potential to collect and divert surface runoff, such as the bottom of draws and ephemeral drainages.
- Retain small woody material such as broken tops, branches, and dead and down trees on site to limit erosion and sustain soil nutrients.
- Seed and/or mulch exposed and disturbed soil surfaces with native seed when seed is available.

Hydrology & Riparian Reserves

- Delineate Riparian Reserve widths as described in the RMP (FEIS pg. F-8, ROD pgs. C-30 to 31). Refer to Table B-1 below.
- Existing landings and roads within Riparian Reserves would be used only if replacing them with landings and roads outside the Riparian Reserves would result in greater overall disturbance to the Riparian Reserve or water quality.

- Use of existing roads and landings within Riparian Reserves will be reviewed and approved by members of the Klamath Falls Resource Area interdisciplinary team.
- Temporary stream crossings will be armored with logs and will be removed and blocked upon project completion.

Table B-1. Riparian reserve types and widths from the KFRA RMP ROD, Page 13.

Riparian Reserve Type	Reserve Width** (for each side of streams/wetlands)
Fish-bearing streams	• Riparian Reserves will consist of the stream and the area on each side of the stream extending from the edges of the active stream channel(s) to the top of the inner gorge, • or to the outer edges of the 100-year floodplain, • or to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, • or to a distance equal to the height of two site potential trees (240 feet), • or 300 feet slope distance [600 feet total, including both sides of the stream channel(s)], whichever is greatest.
Perennial, non-fish-bearing streams	• Riparian Reserves will consist of the stream and the area on each side of the stream extending from the edges of the active stream channel to the top of the inner gorge, • or to the outer edges of the 100-year floodplain, • or to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, • or to a distance equal to the height of one site potential tree (120 feet), • or 150 feet slope distance (300 feet total, including both sides of the stream channel), whichever is greatest.
Intermittent (seasonal) streams, wetlands less than one acre, and unstable and potentially unstable areas	This category applies to features with high variability in size and site-specific characteristics. At a minimum the Riparian Reserves will include: • the extent of unstable or potentially unstable areas, • the stream channel and the area extending to the top of the inner gorge, • the stream channel or wetland and the area from the edges of the stream channel or wetland to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation; and • the area extending from the edges of the stream channel to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree (120 feet), or 100 feet slope distance, whichever is greatest.
Constructed ponds and reservoirs, and wetlands greater than one acre	• Riparian Reserves will consist of the body of water or wetland and the area to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, • or the extent of seasonally saturated soil, • or the extent of unstable or potentially unstable areas, • or to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree (120 feet), • or to 150 feet slope distance from the edge of the wetland greater than one acre or the maximum pool elevation of constructed ponds and reservoirs, whichever is greatest.
Lakes and natural ponds	• Riparian Reserves will consist of the body of water and the area to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, • or the extent of seasonally saturated soil, • or the extent of unstable or potentially unstable areas, • or to a distance equal to the height of two site-potential trees (240 feet), • or 300 feet slope distance (600 feet total, including both sides of the stream channel), whichever is greatest.
Springs	Reserve widths vary according to the size of the associated wetland (see above).
*A site-potential tree is defined as the average maximum height of the tallest dominant trees (200 years old or more) for a given site class. In the Wild Gal Salvage project area, the site potential tree height was determined to be approximately 120 feet. **"RR reserve widths should have variable widths, avoid straight ,uniform RR Boundaries" (refer to KFRA RMP/FEIS p.F-9)	

Wildlife Terrestrial Species

Snag Retention

- Retain a minimum of four (4) conifer snags per acre (decay class one and two) with a minimum diameter of 20 inches on two snags and greater than 16 inches on the other two snags.
- For the proposed 250 acres, there will be a minimum of 1,000 large snags that meet these diameter limits retained post-harvest.
- Snags will not be uniformly distributed within the unit but rather clumped into patches of snags.
- Snag patches will adjoin to uncut green trees or patches where possible.
- Scattered individual snags will also be left as part of the snag retention. The patches and individual snags will be well-distributed across the unit.
- Within the patches of snags, smaller snags and snags in decay class 3, 4 and 5 may be retained to avoid fragmenting the patch.
- Snag retention per acre requirements will be met on areas no larger than 40 acres. This snag retention will meet the current RMP snag retention requirements (KFRA RMP pg 23) and provide for future coarse woody debris to meet RMP requirements (KFRA RMP pg 23).
- Retain all hardwood snags.

Coarse Woody Debris (CWD)

- Retain all CWD within the units until CWD requirements of 120 linear feet of greater than 16 inch diameter per acre is met (KFRA RMP pg 23).

Noxious Weeds

- Require cleaning of all equipment and vehicles prior to moving on-site to prevent spread of noxious weeds. Also, if the job site includes a noxious weed infestation, require cleaning of all logging and construction equipment and vehicles prior to leaving the job site. Removal of all dirt, grease, and plant parts that may carry noxious weed seeds or vegetative parts could be accomplished by using a pressure hose to clean the equipment.
- Mow noxious weeds in the immediate area of yarding operations to ground level prior to seed development.
- Conduct monitoring activities related to proposed treatments as described in the Klamath Falls ROD
- Road graders used for road construction or maintenance would grade towards any known noxious weed infestations. If no good turn around area exists within one half mile that would allow the operator to grade towards the noxious weed infestation, then the operator would leave the material that is being moved within the boundaries of the noxious weed infestation.

Cultural Resources

- Follow procedures for cultural protection and management outlined in the KFRA ROD/RMP (page 43), and protect identified sites by buffering.

- In accordance with guidelines and directives in the Klamath Falls Resource Area RMP, BLM regulations, and the National Historic Preservation Act, all proposed harvest areas have been surveyed.
- If subsurface cultural resources are unearthed during operations, activity in the vicinity of the cultural resource will cease and a BLM representative notified immediately. Pursuant to 43 C.F.R. 10.4 the holder of this authorization must notify the authorized officer, by telephone, with written confirmation, immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary items, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Further, the project leader/operator/permittee/etc. must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the authorized officer. The holder will be responsible for the cost of evaluation and any decision as to proper mitigation measures that are made by the authorized officer (BLM).
- The project leader/operator/permittee/etc. is responsible for informing all persons associated with this project that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing Native American Indian shrines, historic and prehistoric archaeology sites, or for collecting artifacts of any kind, including historic items and/or arrowheads from Federal lands pursuant to the 1906 American Antiquities Act (P.L. 59-209; 34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 432, 433), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (P.L. 96-95; 93 Stat. 721; 16 U.S.C. 47Oee as amended), and/or other federal laws and regulations.

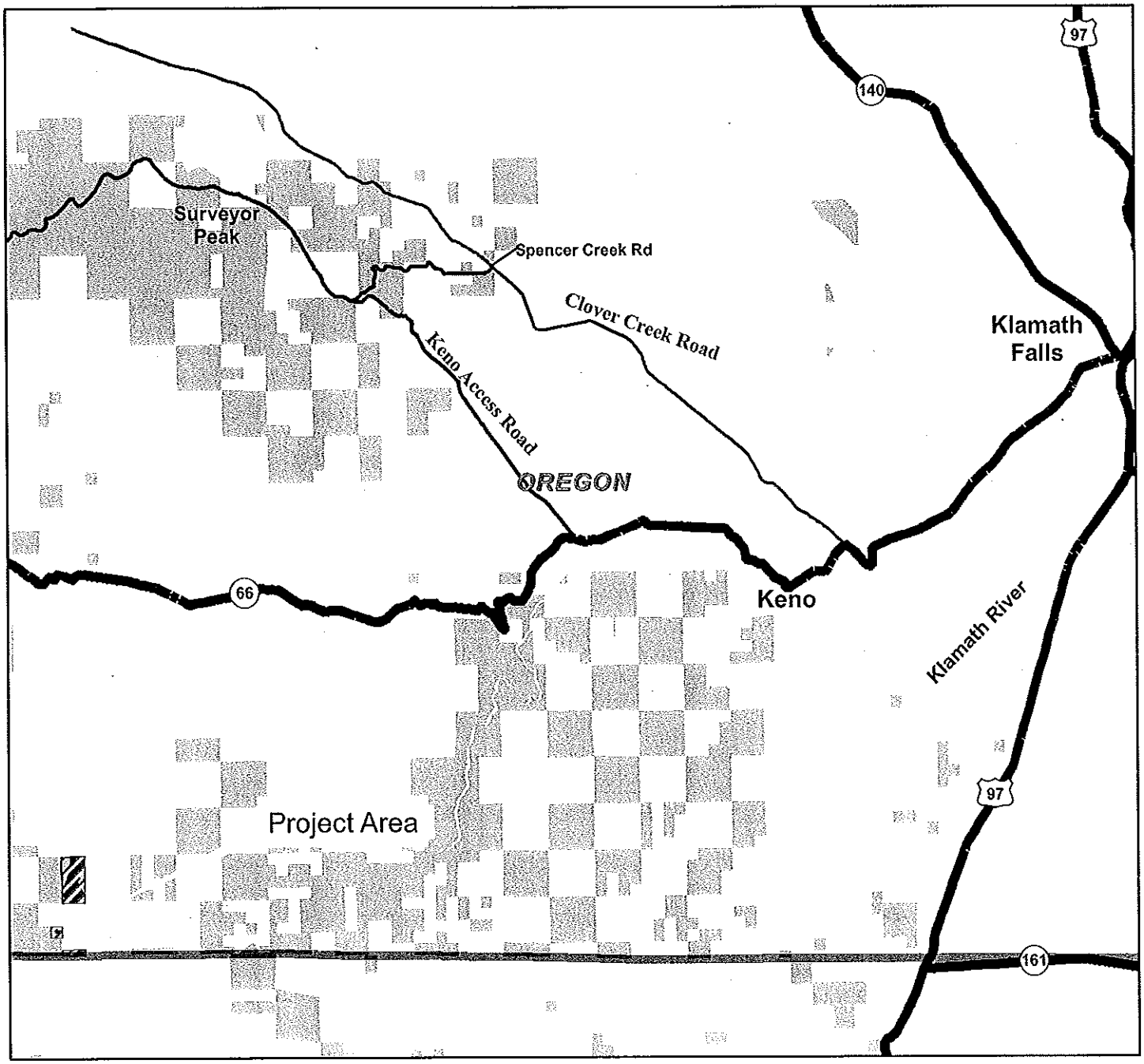
APPENDIX C: References

Bureau of Land Management (USDI) 1995. Klamath Falls Resource Area Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan. June 1995.

Southwest Oregon Forest Insect and Disease Service Center (SWOFIDSC). 2001. USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Protecton, Southwest Oregon Forest Insect and Disease Service Center, Central Point, OR 97502 USA. Guidelines for selecting fire injured trees that are likely to be infested by insects in southwest Oregon forests.

USDA Forest Service (USFS). Unpublished letter from USFS Entomologist Bill Schaupp to BLM Grants Pass Area Manager regarding fire salvage guidelines and marking criteria. 7 Feb. 2014

Wild Gal Salvage Project



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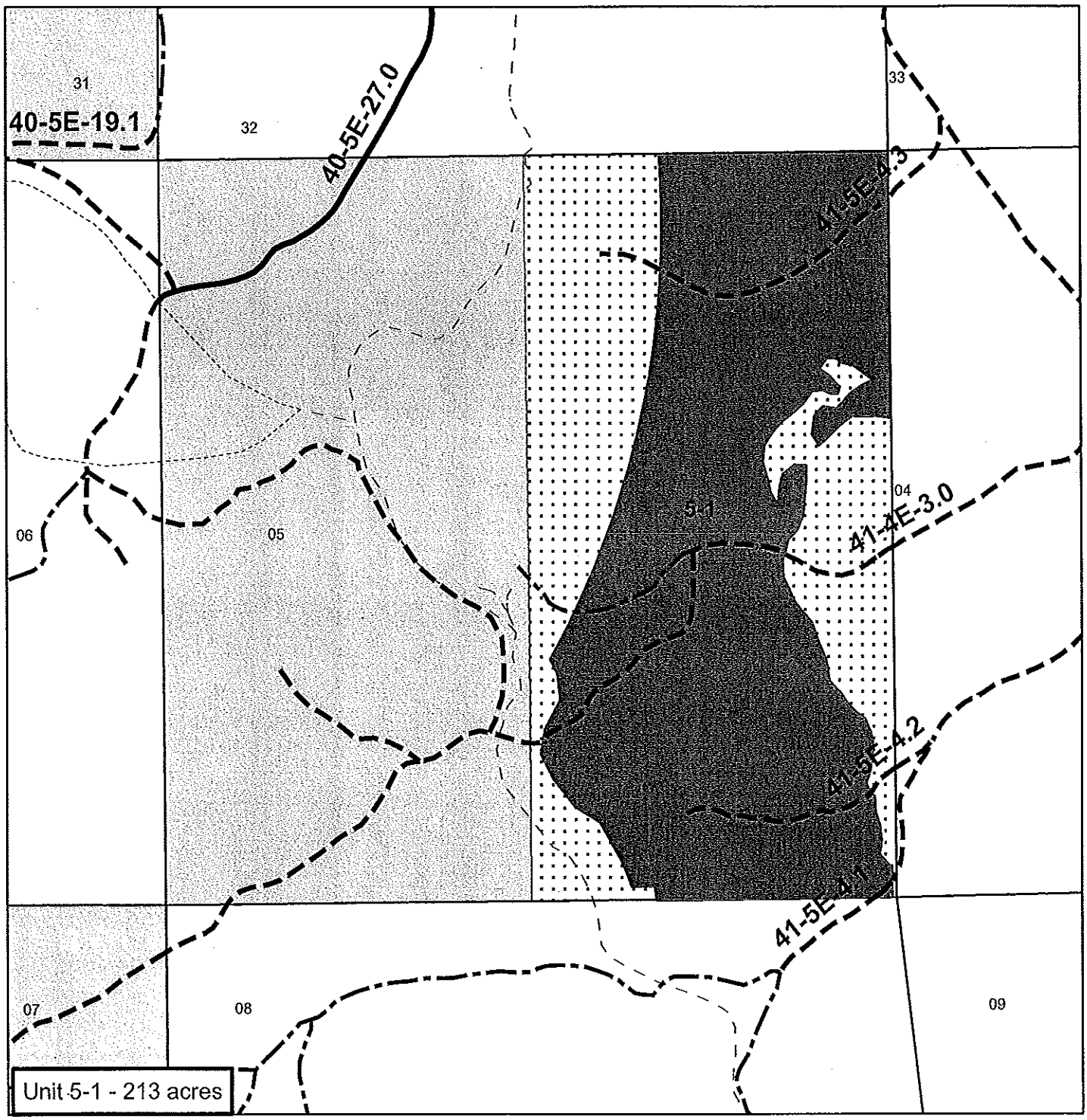
Wild Gal Salvage Project



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N

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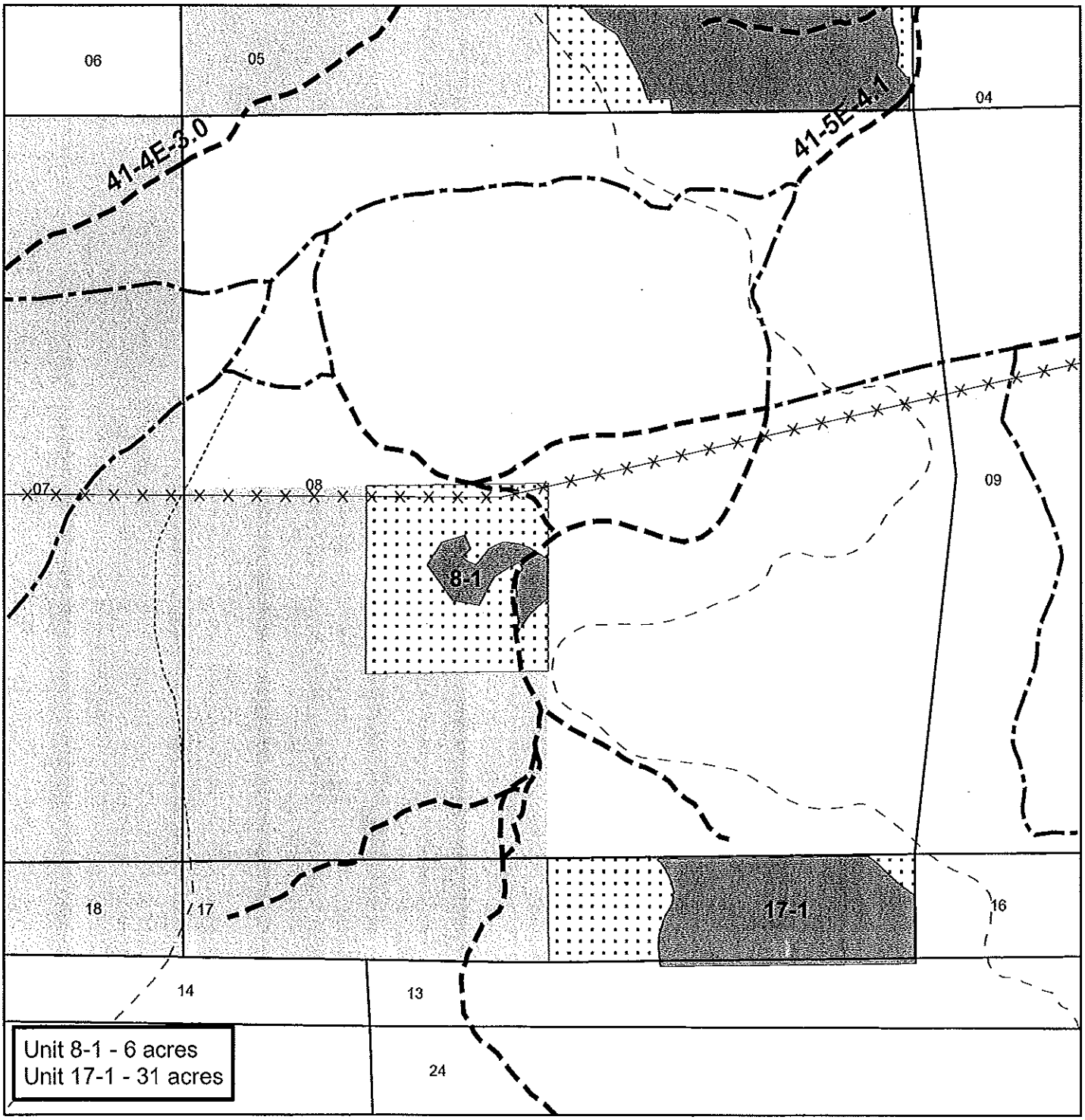
Wild Gal Salvage Project



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N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles