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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
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CHENEY SLATE LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PROJECT FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT EA # OR117-08-01

I. INTRODUCTION

The BLM's interdisciplinary planning team has designed the Cheney Slate Landscape Management Project (LMP) (from here on referred to as the Cheney Slate LMP) in the Lower Applegate Watershed based on current resource conditions in the project area, and to meet the objectives and direction of the 1995 Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (1995 ROD/RMP). The proposals presented and evaluated in the Cheney Slate LMP Environmental Assessment (EA# OR117-08-01) reflect what the planning team believes to be the best balance of resource conditions, resource potential and competing management objectives.

As stated in the Environmental Assessment (EA pp. 12-13), the actions proposed and analyzed in the EA were developed to be consistent with, and/or tier to the following:

1. Final EIS and ROD for the 1995 Medford District Resource Management Plan (RMP) (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 (1994)
3. ROD 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 (NWFP) (1994)
4. Final SEIS for Amendment to the Survey & Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines (2000), and the ROD and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey & Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines (2001)
5. Medford District Noxious Weed Environmental Assessment (1998)
6. Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan Amendment for Management of Port-Orford-Cedar in Southwest Oregon, Coos Bay, Medford, and Roseburg Districts, May, 2004.

On July 25, 2007, the Under Secretary of the Department of Interior signed a new Survey and Manage Record of Decision that removed the survey and manage requirements from all of the BLM resource management plans (RMPs) within the range of the Northern Spotted Owl*. The Medford District had already begun surveys at the time the 2007 ROD was signed and elected to complete those surveys consistent with the 2001 Survey and Manage Record of Decision and subsequent

* Record of Decision to Remove the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines from The Bureau of Land Management Plans Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl, July, 2007

2001 through 2003 annual species reviews.

On July 16, 2009, Ned Farquhar, Acting Assistant Secretary for Lands and Minerals Management, 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. The RMP in place for the Medford District BLM prior to December 30, 2008 was the 1995 RMP.

In the EA (p. ii), we explained that “this project tiers to and is consistent with the 2008 RMP. However, the 2008 RMP allowed projects that were in process at the time it was signed to proceed and be consistent with the 1995 RMP. This is one of those projects.” However, in accordance with the withdrawal of the 2008 ROD, the EA’s tiering references to the 2008 RMP are no longer pertinent. Since project planning and preparation of National Environmental Policy Act documentation for this project began prior to the effective date of the 2008 ROD, this project was designed to comply with the land use allocations, management direction, and objectives of the 1995 resource management plan (EA, P. 2; 12-13). The analysis in the EA is consistent with the Medford District Proposed Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, October, 1994 (EA p. 13) and the EA uses the land allocations from the 1995 RMP (pp. 24-40).

The implementation of this project will not have significant environmental effects beyond those already identified in the 1994 Final EIS/Proposed RMP, or are otherwise not significant (See Finding of No Significant Impact, attached). The proposed action does not constitute a major federal action having significant effects on the human environment; therefore, an environmental impact statement will not be prepared.

II. BACKGROUND

Please note that all RMP references are to the 1995 RMP unless stated otherwise.

Planning and public involvement for the Cheney Slate LMP began in 2007 with a scoping letter being sent to residents and landowners near or adjacent to BLM parcels within the planning area; to federal, state, and county agencies; and to tribal and private organizations and individuals that requested information concerning projects of this type. All public input was considered by the planning and interdisciplinary teams in developing the proposals and in preparation of the EA.

The proposed 26,970 acre Cheney Slate LMP is located within the 90,634 acre Lower Applegate 5th field watershed and within the Applegate Adaptive Management Area (AMA). It proposes a variety of activities to address the purpose and need for the project, ranging from commercial timber harvest, to non-commercial thinning, fuel hazard reduction, habitat restoration and enhancement, young stand management, road work and construction of a recreation trail. Approximately 22,351 acres are BLM-administered Oregon and California Railroad (O&C) land; 4,619 acres are BLM-administered public domain land; 12,303 acres are US Forest Service land; and an estimated 51,361 acres are privately owned. Approximately 11,437 acres of BLM lands are also within Late-successional Reserve (EA p.4), and there are three Northern Spotted Owl protected “core” areas in the project area totaling 329 acres.

From the beginning, the scope of the project was intended to address the full range of conditions

and opportunities that were found, and to design a multi-faceted project that addressed the range of resources. The result is a project that includes a broad suite of recreation, road, wildlife habitat, forest stand, and fuel hazard reduction activities. It provides commercial and non-commercial outputs as directed by the Bureau's Strategic Plan and the 1995 RMP.

The Cheney Slate LMP EA was available for public review from July 7 through August 6, 2009. It incorporated analysis of the proposed actions; addressed issues raised in public scoping comments, and referenced new information.

During the comment period, 9 comment letters plus approximately 100 form letters were received. Letters clearly show the value placed on this area by many members of local communities as well as people from other areas. Values and concerns identified by commenters include (but are by no means limited to) risk of fire hazard, species diversity, riparian areas, both support and disapproval of commercial harvest, recreational opportunities, healthy fisheries, and wildlife habitat to name a few. For a more detailed summary of public comments, see Appendix A, Public Comment Summary and Response.

In designing the Cheney Slate LMP to address current resource conditions, the BLM interdisciplinary team was aware of and sensitive to the range of views and values of the public while complying with a variety of resource management mandates. As a result, the Cheney Slate LMP is an integrated and multi-faceted plan that balances these factors and objectives.

Based on the extensive public input, recommendations from the planning team, and careful consideration of the objectives of the laws, regulations, and planning documents and NEPA analysis governing these lands, the following constitutes my decision.

III. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

Pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (ESA), BLM completed consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service for the activities addressed in this decision. Other activities, particularly the commercial timber harvest, are not covered under current consultation and these activities will be deferred in this decision. There may be other decisions in the future that would authorize these activities.

In 2007, BLM prepared a BA to evaluate impacts to Northern Spotted Owls and critical habitat. In September 2007, the USFWS gave BLM a letter of concurrence (LOC) regarding fuel hazard reduction (Tails # 13420-2007-I-0231) and in May 2009 for thinning and stewardship activities (Tails #1342-2009-I-0093). These LOCs cover the Spencer Wallow Timber Sale units and other Not Likely to Adversely Affect stewardship units in the Cheney Slate LMP.

In accordance with section 7 of the ESA, the BLM analyzed project activities for their potential to affect to the following plant species; the endangered Gentner's fritillary (*Fritillaria gentneri*) endangered Cook's lomatium (*Lomatium cookii*), endangered large-flowered woolly meadowfoam (*Limnanthes floccosa ssp. grandiflora*), and McDonald's rockcress (*Arabis macdonaldiana*). In September 2008, BLM prepared a BA to evaluate impacts to listed plant species and to reinstate consultation on all acres unsold in the Fiscal Year 2006-2008 timber sale plan, which included the

Cheney Slate LMP. In September 2008 the USFWS gave BLM a letter of concurrence (LOC) (Tails # 13420-2008-I-0136). The BLM is implementing all applicable PDCs in accordance with the mandatory terms and conditions as specified in the LOC. The Service stated that the proposed action will not jeopardize the continued existence of ESA listed species.

In accordance with section 7 of the ESA, the BLM analyzed project activities for their potential to affect Southern Oregon/Northern California (SONC) coho salmon or their designated critical habitat. The BLM also analyzed these activities for their potential to affect Essential Fish Habitat (EFH), in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA). Noncommercial activities (e.g., fuel hazard reduction, young stand thinning, and road maintenance) that are not being proposed as part of a timber sale were included under the consultation previously completed for programmatic activities (NMFS, Northwest Region, August 8, 2001, as amended October 18, 2002 and May 21, 2003). The Spencer Wallow timber sale is a No Effect action for SONC, critical habitat and EFH.

The project will not adversely impact any sites of cultural or historical significance. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) was informed of the BLM's finding in accordance with 36 CFR 800.5(b).

The Confederated Tribes of the Siletz and the Grande Ronde were notified of this project during scoping and the EA's public comment period. Josephine County Commissioners and the Josephine County forestry department were also contacted. No responses were received.

IV. FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI)

A. Plan Conformance

Based on the information in the Cheney Slate landscape Management Project's EA, in the record, and from the letters and comments received from the public about the project, I conclude that this decision is in conformance with the 1995 Medford District Resource Management Plan (RMP) and subsequent plan amendments which include:

1. Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan Amendment for Management of Port-Orford-Cedar in Southwest Oregon, Coos Bay, Medford, and Roseburg Districts, May, 2004.
2. Medford District Noxious Weed Environmental Assessment (1998)

The decision is also consistent with the following:

- Final Supplemental EIS on Management of Habitat for Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl (1994)
- ROD 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 (NWFP) (1994)
- Final SEIS for Amendment to the Survey & Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines (2000), and the ROD and Standards and

Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey & Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines (2001)

- Record of Decision to Remove the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines from The Bureau of Land Management Plans Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl, July, 2007.

On July 25, 2007, the Under Secretary of the Department of Interior signed a new Survey and Manage Record of Decision that removed the survey and manage requirements from all of the BLM Resource Management Plans (RMPs) within the range of the Northern Spotted Owl. The Medford District has complied with the 2007 ROD. Nonetheless, for this project the District has elected to complete pre-disturbance surveys for former Survey and Manage species consistent with the 2001 Survey and Manage Record of Decision, including subsequent 2001 through 2003 annual species reviews.

The ACS Consistency Review (EA pp. 104-109) found that the project is in compliance with the Aquatic Conservation Strategy as originally developed under the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP).

This decision is also consistent with the Endangered Species Act; the Native American Religious Freedom Act; other cultural resource management laws and regulations; Executive Order 12898 regarding Environmental Justice; and Executive Order 13212 regarding potential adverse impacts to energy development, production, supply and/or distribution.

This decision will not have any adverse impacts to energy development, production, supply and/or distribution (per Executive Order 13212).

B. Finding of No Significant Impact

I have considered the intensity of the impacts anticipated from this Cheney Slate LMP decision relative to each of the ten areas suggested by the CEQ. With regard to each:

1) Impacts can be both beneficial and adverse and a significant effect may exist regardless of the perceived balance of effects.

Project design features (PDFs) are included in the proposed actions for the purpose of reducing anticipated adverse environmental impacts which might otherwise stem from project implementation. There are no significant effects expected from project activities. The following is a synopsis of the effects expected from implementation of activities detailed in the Decision Record.

The EA disclosed that short-term soil productivity may decrease within the 2,490 acres of compaction associated with commercial activities and up to 2,084 acres of biomass removal for a total of 4,574 acres of compaction. While commercial harvest has been reduced to 1,186 acres (DR pp. 4-78), the 4,574 acres represents the theoretical maximum of compaction (5%) that would occur in the Lower Applegate 5th field watershed (EA p. 58). Minimal erosion is expected from project activities or from road maintenance. The potential delivery of water and sediment from compacted surfaces to the stream network is low, with the possible exception of temporary stream crossings. An increase in potential surface erosion might result from compacted surfaces that may pond and route water during heavy rainstorm events. However, with PDFs of slope limitation, approved trail location and water barring, erosion would be minimized. Importantly, with riparian protection

buffers, slope limitations and no routing mechanism to the creek, compacted surfaces would not create off-site impacts. There would be no additional loss of productivity from erosion since erosion would occur on compacted surfaces already identified as areas with reduced productivity (EA p. 59). Site productivity and hydrology will not be negatively affected by fuel hazard reduction activities (EA p. 100-101).

The BLM minimized or eliminated potential adverse effects to threatened SONC coho and critical habitat by designing project activities to either avoid critical habitat or reduce the likelihood that it would be affected. There would be no reduction in streamside shade or large instream wood recruitment because only smaller diameter trees would be cut, and the larger ones that provide the shaded canopy in the reserves, and the best recruits for future large wood would be left in place (EA p.100). Thinning in riparian reserves will take place outside of no-treatment zones along stream channels, and will retain trees with old growth characteristics and those that lean toward the stream (EA p. 26). In riparian reserves, trees will be directionally felled toward approved skid roads, and skid roads will remain at least 75 feet away from stream channels. Site restoration treatments will be applied after yarding is completed. Existing stable roads and landings in riparian reserves will be reused to minimize new road and landing construction (EA pp. 30-31). All temporary spur roads will be constructed and obliterated in the dry season, winterized if used more than one season, and replanted after obliteration. Dust from log hauling will be abated as necessary (EA p. 36). Prescribed fires will be allowed to back into riparian reserve no-treatment areas but no ignition will take place within 50 feet of streams (EA p. 35). Beneficial effects include increased stand vigor; accelerated development of late-successional forest conditions in riparian areas; increased structural diversity, canopy, and large woody debris recruitment; improved stream complexity and water quality; and reduction in hazardous fuel loading and moderation of extreme fire behavior (EA p. 99).

There would be no reduction in streamside shade and therefore no increase in water temperature. The potential for large instream wood recruitment would not be reduced. Channel function and dynamics which depend on wood recruitment (e.g., pool formation) would improve, resulting in improved stream complexity and water quality. Increased adult holding areas and improved gravel retention would increase as channel function improves, resulting in increased salmonid production. Improved rearing habitat resulting from increased stream complexity would increase juvenile survival (EA p. 102). Long term benefits include reduced wildland fire intensities within the riparian zones (EA p. 100).

Riparian functions of streamshade and large wood recruitment would be maintained and/or improved. There would be no increase in peak flows, no increase in erosion due to compaction, and no alterations in channel form or processes. Therefore, there would be no measurable adverse changes to aquatic habitat or fish at the 6th or 5th field watershed scales (EA p. 101).

While the EA did note that proposed actions would result in downgrading of suitable spotted owl habitat and associated effects on late-successional associated species and connectivity, (EA pp. 130-136, 156), there will be no downgrading of suitable spotted owl habitat from the actions in this decision. There are some actions in the decision that would treat and maintain suitable habitat, potentially reducing the canopy cover within the stand, but continuing to provide nesting, roosting or foraging habitat because a minimum 60% canopy cover would be retained, as well as other key habitat features such as snags and coarse woody material (EA p. 131). Treat and maintain activities

are addressed and allowed due to appropriate consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (See section III, Consultation and Coordination above). There is also a potential for an increase in legal and illegal OHV use (EA p. 157).

Potential effects to botanical species and habitat may include temporary drying of moist microsites, and potential for spread of noxious weeds from vehicles, road maintenance and temporary construction, tractor harvest, trails and landing construction. However, PDFs should reduce the risk of this occurring and known noxious weed sites will be treated under the Medford District's Noxious Weed EA (EA p. 34). Other PDFs integral to all actions include:

- Haul truck turn-arounds would not be constructed in known noxious weed populations
- Equipment and material would not be stored in known weed populations.
- Temporary roads would not be constructed through known weed sites unless the area is treated for noxious weeds prior to road construction.
- Roadsides disturbed by project implementation would be re-vegetated after implementation.
- Roads to be decommissioned would be treated for noxious weeds prior to decommissioning and re-vegetated as necessary after decommissioning.
- Seed and straw used for restoration, replanting of bare soil, and post treatment throughout the project area would be native species and weed free to prevent the further spread of noxious weeds. (EA pp. 34-35)

There is a potential for minor, short term impacts from fuel treatments and timber harvest to botanical species from shrub and canopy reduction if canopy openings reduce or dry moist sites (EA p. 117).

Existing trails will be maintained and developed to provide a recreational benefit and reduce off site sedimentation. Long and short term reduction in sediment delivery to streams is expected from road drainage improvement (EA p. 99).

Alternative 2 will have the greatest effect on reducing fire intensities, hazard and risk. These reductions, in combination with forest thinning, would increase initial attack effectiveness, and public and firefighter safety (EA p. 94). Fuels would be reduced at the highest level of treatment (potential treatment of 4,257 acres). The highest level of canopy base height increase in both ladder fuels and treatment of the overstory canopy will result in the overall greatest reduction of fire behavior.

Recreation improvements would benefit the local and regional public by providing several miles of developed trail system for hiking and interpretive opportunities.

Off highway vehicle use may increase due to the removal of understory vegetation from fuels and harvest work. Blocking temporary spurs and fire lines after treatment would reduce OHV use, and monitoring would determine area closure and law enforcement needs (EA p. 164).

Visual resource management objectives would be met, as proposed prescriptions would implement project design features (EA pp. 37-38) and mitigation measure #1 (EA p. 170) to blend the treatments with the characteristic landscape, which already varies because of human alterations and

a variety of vegetation types (EA p. 161).

2) *The degree of the impact on public health or safety.* The project has not been identified as having the potential to significantly and adversely impact public health or safety. Fuel hazard reduction will benefit public health and safety, particularly in CARs and WUIs (EA pp. 93-98) by reducing fire intensity and severity and creating defensible space for suppression crews (EA p. 93); and by increasing initial attack effectiveness, and public and firefighter safety (EA p. 94). Implementation of prescribed burning will produce smoke, but should result in reduced smoke emissions from wildfire. “All burning activities would comply with the national ambient air quality standards for particulates (PM 10 and PM 2.5) Burning will be conducted during periods of unstable atmospheric periods resulting in high convective lifting and adequate mixing levels to carry smoke away from heavily populated areas and identified areas of concern” (EA p. 96).

3) *Unique characteristics of the geographic area.* There are no Research Natural Areas or Areas of Critical Environmental Concern in the project area. There are a variety of meadow habitats, Jeffrey pine savannahs, oak woodlands and shrublands that are in decline because of encroachment and lack of disturbance in the project area. The project proposes to improve these habitats through thinning of encroaching vegetation and reintroduction of fire.

4) *The degree to which the effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial effects.* The effects of this project are similar to those of many other projects that are implemented within the scope of the RMP and Northwest Forest Plan. There is a continuing full range of debate, findings and opinions about the potential effects of such land management activities as evidenced by public comments received regarding this project. It underscores a level of uncertainty that exists in assessing the changes that may occur as a result of such projects. Any uncertainty in actual effects is acknowledged by the EISs (e.g., FEIS/PRMP pp. 4-7; 4-24; 4-73; 4-79; 4-98) to which the Cheney Slate LMP EA is tiered, and in the EA (p. 112) regarding fungi species. Opposition to the project is not the same as “controversial effects.” The Ninth Circuit has held that a project is “highly controversial” if there is a “substantial dispute [about] the size, nature, or effect of the major Federal action rather than the existence of opposition to a use.” Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project v. Blackwood, 161 F.3d 1208, 1212 (9th Cir. 1998) (quoting Sierra Club v. U.S. Forest Service, 843 F.2d 1190, 1193 (9th Cir. 1988)).

5) *The degree to which the possible effects on the human environment are likely to be highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks.* The analysis does not show that this action will involve any unique or unknown risks.

6) *The degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration.* The action and the decision will not set any precedents for future actions with significant effects. It is one of many similar projects designed to implement the RMP and NWFP.

7) *Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts.* No significant cumulative impacts have been identified. There are no cumulative effects on soils or hydrology expected to be detectable beyond the 7th field level; therefore there are no cumulative effects within the Applegate 5th field watershed (EA p. 64); no actions are expected to reduce long-term productivity of BLM lands (EA p. 83). As no cumulative

effects were identified in the analysis of impacts to soil and water, no cumulative effects to fish and aquatic habitats would be expected to result from the proposed action in the project area, 6th, or 5th field watershed scales (EA p. 109). Reductions in natural fuels in combination with forest thinning, would increase initial attack effectiveness, and public and firefighter safety (EA p. 94). Wildland firefighter and public safety would increase in treated areas and direct strategies and tactics could be used to control fire, resulting in fewer acres burned and less threat to private property within the watershed and the region. Smoke produced from prescribed fires is expected to be short term and not contribute cumulatively to any air quality impacts (EA p. 97). There would be no project level effects to botanical species because all known sites are protected from project activities; therefore, there are no cumulative effects from this project for botany. Project activities would not preclude owls occupying viable territories and continuing to reproduce in the watershed. Under this decision, there will be no downgrading or removal of suitable habitat. Even at the maximum harvest proposed by any of the action alternatives, loss of habitat is well within the scope anticipated and analyzed for in the RMP and the NWFP (EA p. 156), and no substantial negative effects are anticipated to any Bureau Sensitive or former Survey and Manage wildlife species because of the small scope of the proposed action compared to the available habitat within the Lower Applegate 5th field Watershed. Adequate late-successional habitat would be retained in untreated areas, in riparian reserves, in Known Spotted Owl Activity Centers and within the Late-successional Reserve (EA p. 156). Because of the relatively small foot-print of the project, and because of the dispersed distribution of proposed treatments across the watershed, no substantial negative effects are anticipated to any Bureau Sensitive or former Survey and Manage wildlife species (EA p. 157). There are no expected cumulative effects to cultural resources, economics, recreation, and with implementation of Mitigation Measure #1 (EA p. 170), no cumulative effects on visual resources. The Cheney Slate LMP is consistent with the actions and impacts anticipated in the RMP and NWFP.

8) *The degree to which the action may adversely affect National Historic Register listed or eligible to be listed sites or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural or historical resources.* The project area contains no sites that are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

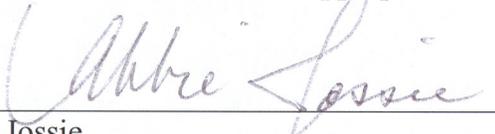
9) *The degree to which the action may adversely affect ESA listed species or critical habitat.* Project design features will reduce potential adverse impacts on ESA listed species. ESA consultation with USFWS has been completed with the determination that the actions proposed in this decision are Not Likely to Adversely Affect Northern Spotted Owls or any other T&E species because of habitat degradation. Effects do not exceed those authorized under consultation with the regulatory agencies (see Consultation section). No downgrading or removal of suitable spotted owl habitat will occur under this decision. The project is consistent with mandatory terms and conditions set forth by the regulatory agencies. A portion of the project is within a designated spotted owl critical habitat unit (Klamath Intra-Province), which provides important east-west and north-south intra-provincial connectivity. All actions in the CHU are in young stands and are designed to enhance and/or accelerate late-successional habitat development.

10) *Whether the action threatens a violation of environmental protection law or requirements.* There is no indication that this decision will result in actions that will threaten a violation of any environmental laws.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on information in the EA and comments received from the public, it is my determination that this decision will not result in significant impacts to the quality of the human environment. Anticipated impacts are within the range of effects addressed by the Environmental Impact Statements for the Medford District RMP (1995) and the Northwest Forest Plan or are otherwise not significant. Thus, the Cheney Slate LMP does not constitute a major federal action having a significant effect on the human environment and an EIS is not necessary and will not be prepared.

This conclusion is based on my consideration of the CEQ's criteria for significance (40 CFR §1508.27), regarding context and intensity of the impacts described in the EA and on my understanding of the project. As noted above, the analysis of effects has been completed within the context of the Medford District RMP and it is consistent with that plan and the scope of effects anticipated from that plan. The analysis of effects has also occurred in the context of multiple spatial and temporal scales as appropriate for different types of impacts.



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8-20-09
Date