



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MEDFORD DISTRICT OFFICE
3040 Biddle Road
Medford, Oregon 97504
email address: or110mb@or.blm.gov

IN REPLY REFER TO:

1793(118)
G8102(ST:esg)

DEC 16 2002

Dear Reader:

The Final Environmental Impact Statement prepared for the Kelsey Whiskey Landscape Management Plan and Proposed Medford District Resource Management Plan Amendment (FEIS) is available for your review. We welcome your participation in evaluating the document.

The FEIS presents three action alternatives and a no-action alternative, each developed with differing emphasis. Public comment was considered in developing and analyzing issues and alternatives in this document along with local government, known interest groups and data developed by Bureau of Land Management (BLM) staff. After analysis of the draft and the public comments, Alternative 1 was modified and is now the Preferred Alternative. The Medford District received 144 individual comment letters, which were assessed by the Interdisciplinary Team and were utilized in clarifying and strengthening the Final EIS.

No requests for public meetings were received during the 90-day comment period. Two on-site evaluations were requested by and provided for two separate landowners within the planning area. No public meetings, open houses or field tours of the project area have been scheduled at this time. However, if there is sufficient public interest, public meetings can be arranged to discuss the management alternatives and answer questions.

If you would like further consideration of your interest/concerns prior to the final decision on RMP implementation alternatives, please identify them in writing prior to the end of the 30-day comment period. Comments must be received within the official comment period. The comment period will end 30 days after publication of the Environmental Protection Agency's Notice of Availability in the *Federal Register*. The Medford District will announce the official comment period closing date in a news release in the *Grant's Pass Courier* and the *Umpqua Free Press* newspapers.

All written comments should be sent to the attention of Lynda L. Boody, Field Manager, Glendale Field Office, 3040 Biddle Road, Medford, OR 97504, or to the e-mail address: or110mb@or.blm.gov. Documents referenced in this FEIS may be examined at the Medford District Office during regular working hours.

The final decision on RMP implementation actions will be based on the analysis contained in the EIS, additional data available, public input, management feasibility, and policy and legal constraints. Approval of RMP implementation actions will be documented in a Record of Decision. The Public will be notified of its availability through newspapers and mailings. All Records of Decision will be available on the BLM website at www.or.blm.gov/Medford under "Planning Documents". It is important to note that RMP implementation actions involving timber sale decisions would become subject to appeal under 43 CFR Parts 5003 only after a notice of sale is advertised. Other forest management actions would be subject to appeal after a Record of Decision is signed.

The proposed resource management plan amendment is subject to administrative review via a plan protest to the BLM Director if you believe the approval of the Proposed RMP Amendment would be in error under 43 CFR 1610.5-2. Careful adherence to those guidelines will assist in preparing a protest that will assure the greatest consideration to your point of view.

Only those persons or organizations who participated in our planning process leading to the Proposed RMP amendment may protest. Before deciding to file a protest, I encourage you to contact me or Sherwood Tubman to determine if your concerns might be met in some way other than via a protest or to assist you in the protest process if it is appropriate.

A protesting party may raise only those issues he or she submitted for the record during the planning process. If several individuals, landowners or interest groups share an issue, a combined protest on the common issue or concern may be

mutually more efficient and effective.

The period for filing a protest begins when the Environmental Protection Agency publishes its Notice of Availability of the Final Environmental Impact Statement in the *Federal Register*. The protest period extends for 30-days. There is no provision in BLM's regulations for an extension of time. To be considered "timely," your protest must be postmarked no later than the last day of the protest period. Although not a requirement, we suggest that you send your protest by certified mail, return receipt requested.

Protests must be filed in writing to:

Director, Bureau of Land Management
Attention: Ms. Brenda Williams, Protests Coordinator
WO-210/LS-1075
Department of the Interior
Washington D.C. 20240

The overnight mail address is:
Director, Bureau of Land Management
Attention: Ms. Brenda Williams, Protests Coordinator (WO-210)
1620 L Street N.W., Rm 1075
Washington, D.C. 20240
[Phone: 202-452-5110]

Protests filed late, or filed with the State Director, or District or Field Manager shall be rejected. Resolution of the protests is entirely the province of the Director of BLM, whose decision is the final decision of the Department of the Interior.

In order to be considered complete, your protest must contain, at a minimum, the following information:

- (1) The name, mailing address, telephone number, and interest of the person filing the protest.
- (2) A statement of the issue(s)/concern(s) being protested.
- (3) A statement of the issue or issues being protested.
- (4) A statement of the part or parts of the Medford District Proposed RMP Amendment being protested. To the extent possible, this should reference specific pages, paragraphs, sections, tables, maps, etc.
- (5) A copy of all documents addressing the issue or issues that were submitted during the planning process by the protesting party or an indication of the date the issue or issues were disclosed for the record.
- (6) A concise statement explaining why you believe the State Director's decision is believed to be wrong. A protest merely expressing disagreement with the State Director's decision, without any data, will not provide us with the benefit of your information and insight. In this case, the Director's review will be based on the existing analysis and supporting data.

Comments, including names and addresses of commenters, will be available for public review. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name and/or 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 to 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. This FEIS and your comments will be published on the Medford District website at www.or.blm.gov/Medford under "Planning Documents".

Sincerely,

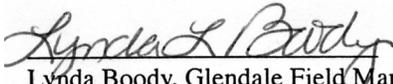


Lynda L. Boody
Field Manager
Glendale Resource Area

**KELSEY WHISKY LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN,
PROPOSED MEDFORD RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AMENDMENTS
AND FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

Glendale Resource Area Field Manager Recommendations

I recommend the proposed Kelsey Whiskey Creek Landscape Management Plan (LMP), associated proposed amendments to the Medford Resource Management Plan (RMPA) and final environmental impact statement (FEIS) be published for the public and interagency review. The proposed Resource Management Plan (RMP) amendments would consider alternative land use allocations and resource use management direction and identify additional areas with high public values. The transportation plan and road access management direction would be modified to facilitate federal resource protection, limit public access to private inholdings and still provide reasonable motorized access to traditional use areas. In addition, the landscape plan provides a coordinated, multi program, multi year management strategy addressing forest and ecosystem health, while providing for commercial activities in conformance with the approved Medford RMP. The portion of the alternatives which would amend the Medford RMP were prepared in accordance with 43 CFR 1610.5 5.



Lynda Boody, Glendale Field Manager

Medford District Manager Concurrence

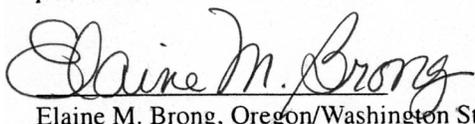
I concur with the Proposed Medford RMP amendment and various activity or RMP implementation actions considered in the array of alternatives. The proposed plan and FEIS has been developed with appropriate public and interagency coordination.



Ron Wenker, Medford District Manager

Oregon/Washington State Director Approval to Publish the proposed landscape management plan, proposed RMP amendments and Final Environmental Impact Statement for Public and Interagency Review

I concur that the proposed plan amendments and subordinate activity or RMP plan implementation actions have been developed and analyzed in accordance with applicable Department of the Interior and Bureau procedures. I approve publication of the final EIS for the required 30-day public and interagency review and comment period and protest period.



Elaine M. Brong, Oregon/Washington State Director

KELSEY WHISKY LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN, PROPOSED MEDFORD DISTRICT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENT FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Draft Environmental Statement Final Environmental Statement

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management

Type of Action: Administrative Legislative

Abstract: This Landscape Management Plan/Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendment/Final Environmental Impact Statement describes and analyzes the impacts of four alternatives for managing the public lands within the Kelsey Whisky Landscape Planning Area. The alternatives are designed to achieve a variety of land management and restoration objectives. There are three action alternatives and a no-action alternative, each developed with differing emphasis, to be accomplished over several years. The range of activities include timber harvest of anywhere from 3 to 11.9 million board feet (MMBF), restoration activities, road decommissionings, water source enhancement projects, fuel hazard reduction projects, and other land management direction. Two of the four alternatives would require an amendment to the Medford RMP with the addition of 1600-2800 acres of designated area of critical environmental concern (ACEC). Land allocations made in the Northwest Forest Plan would remain unchanged by ACEC designation. Alternative 1 is BLM's preferred alternative which would harvest up to 11.9 MMBF to meet RMP timber objectives and treat over 5,000 acres in fuels treatments.

**Protest/
Comments:** The planning portion of this FEIS is open to protest for 30 days. Comments on the RMP implementation portion of this FEIS are requested from all interested and/or affected agencies, organizations, and individuals. Comments must be received within 30 days of the Federal Register notice of availability.

For further information contact:

Sherwood Tubman, Team Leader
Bureau of Land Management
3040 Biddle Road
Medford, OR 97504
541-618-2399

A Reader’s Guide to the Kelsey Whiskey Landscape Plan and Proposed Medford District Resource Management Plan Amendments and Final Environmental Impact Statement

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Interested members of the public are invited to use this guide as an introduction to the Kelsey Whiskey Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). This guide summarizes the changes from the Draft to the Final EIS. Proposals, issues and their management implications are described. Details of the entire proposal are available in the FEIS. Throughout the guide, section numbers and map numbers refer readers to the FEIS for more information. The watershed analyses were critical components of the evaluation process and can be accessed at www.or.blm.gov/Medford under planning documents.

What is Different between the DEIS and the FEIS?

Chapter 1

- The description of the purpose and need were changed to better define the relationship between the management direction of the Medford District Resource Management Plan (RMP) and the proposals (1.1).
- The key issues were combined with the purpose and need to provide a clearer picture of the drivers (1.1).
- The order of the key issues was revised to reflect the priority focus of the FEIS.
- The issue surrounding the Zane Grey roadless area was expanded to include history of the Zane Grey Inventory Unity 11-16. (1.1.5)

Chapter 2

- The Summary of Alternatives was revised to explain the differences in the range of alternatives more clearly (2.1). The change includes identifying the role of RMP implementation and the proposed changes in RMP guidance.
- Under Management Common to Alternatives #1, 2, and 4 the order of primary headings corresponding to key issues was changed to reflect the priority focus of the FEIS (2.3).
- Table 2-1 was revised, primarily to reflect modifications to harvest and road proposals, and to add a pond to alternative 1.

Chapter 3

- DEQ 303d listed streams were added to the discussion under Water Quality (3.3.2)
- Survey information was added for vascular and non vascular plants (3.4.2 & 3.4.3)
- The chapter was rearranged to provide the reader with an easier flow of information.

Chapter 4

- Chapter 4 was expanded to include discussion from the Northwest Forest Plan on long term management assumptions (4.0).
- The Introduction now includes a description of how the ID team came to examine management proposals and RMP changes at the fine scale of 7th and 5th field watersheds.
- Discussion of impacts relative to late successional habitat were clarified (4.7).
- Cumulative impacts are more fully described (4.24).
- The tables were all revised to reflect changes in harvest acres and type of treatments, impacts to habitat types, etc.

Chapter 5

- The Draft EIS publication history was added.
- Chapter 5 was updated to include additional names on the distribution list and list of preparers.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 was supplemented with additional definitions.
- Appendix 2 was revised to reflect modifications to Alternative 1, and to add a section summarizing the prescription for treatments.
- Appendix 3 was revised to reflect modifications to Alternative 1 and to correct mileages throughout.
- Appendix 6 was revised to include vascular plant survey results.
- Appendix 11 was revised to update the Aquatic Conservation Strategy Consistency Analysis.
- Appendix 12 was supplemented with additional references.
- Appendix 13 was added and presents the Silvicultural Prescription.
- Appendix 14 was added and presents a table of past treatments and activity in the watershed. It also provides silvicultural treatment history.
- Appendix 15 was added and presents the BLM responses to public comments.
- Appendix 16 was added and presents the Biological Assessment for Section 7 consultation with NOAA Fisheries.

Maps

- Map 4 (Alternative 1) was revised to include modifications to harvest and road treatments
- Maps 4, 5, and 6 (Alternatives 1, 2, and 4) were revised to show correct location of pond.
- Maps 4, 5, and 6 were revised to show correct location of Late Successional Reserve and General Forest Management Area.

Purpose and Need – Why do the proposals need to be considered?

1. There is a growing need for RMP implementation management actions to reduce fuel hazard in the planning area to avoid large losses of valuable resources. The planning area has many high value resources, including late-successional forest providing habitat for late successional affiliated species, connectivity/diversity blocks, habitat for federally listed threatened or endangered species, riparian reserves, commercial timber lands and recreation areas.
2. In order to meet annual forest management requirements, the Glendale Resource Area needs to develop and implement plans for harvesting trees, restoring sites, conducting forest health treatments, and reducing fire hazards.
3. There is a need to maintain late successional forest in the watershed to aid in the long term viability of affiliated species and connectivity between Late Successional Reserves. In particular, there is a need to maintain a high enough level in the northeast region to contribute fully to connectivity needs adjacent to the Grave Creek Watershed.
4. To support access for fire response and timber harvest/silvicultural treatments, and to improve the quality of the environment, the BLM needs to maintain or improve existing roads and consider construction of new roads or closing roads.

Decisions to Consider:

- Amendment to Land Use Plan (ACEC)
- Fuels management areas and treatments
- Timber harvest
- Forest health projects and treatments
- Wildlife habitat enhancement projects
- Transportation system activities

Proposed Amendments to the Medford District Resource Management Plan

Designation of an ACEC would require an amendment to the Medford District RMP. It would include changes to management of the area designated, eliminating harvest, thinning, road use, and modifying fire response activities. It would entail changes in off-highway vehicle usage of a road through closure, and changes in availability of lands for energy and utility related uses.

Range of Alternatives

Alternative 1 – RMP Implementation – Timber Harvest

Alternative 1 emphasizes implementation of timber harvest objectives for Matrix lands, and is consistent with the objective to provide a sustainable supply of timber and other forest products.

Alternative 2 – RMP Amendment (ACEC) and RMP Implementation – Timber Harvest Modified

focuses on change in RMP guidance for late successional forest in approximately one half of the East Fork Whiskey Creek subwatershed and proposes a new Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) Designation of an ACEC would require an amendment of the RMP management guidelines for a specific portion of General Forest Management Area by eliminating scheduled timber harvest, commercial thinning, road building, fuels treatments, and modifying fire response actions. This alternative also emphasizes implementation of the RMP with timber harvest on Matrix lands, with modifications from timber harvest in Alternative 1.

Alternative 3 (No-Action)

RMP related routine management actions would continue to occur, including fire suppression, road maintenance and plantation maintenance. Planning for RMP implementation actions would be ongoing in the Resource Area, and would include the Wild Rogue North Watershed. The opportunity for timber harvest, fuels treatments and forest health treatments in this watershed would continue to be a viable option for future entries.

Alternative 4 – RMP Amendment and RMP Implementation - Forest Health Management

Emphasizes non-commercial forest health treatment and change in RMP guidance for late successional forest in the East Fork Whiskey Creek subwatershed and proposes a new Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). Timber harvest would be considered only where it would benefit wildlife habitat, fuels management or forest health.

Management Common to All Alternatives

This FEIS includes proposals to address the need to reduce hazardous fuels and also includes proposals to begin the reintroduction of fire back into the ecological processes with prescribed underburns.

Thinning forest stands within Late Successional Reserve lands is planned stewardship activity needed to maintain or improve forest health. The primary focus is to reduce risk of catastrophic stand replacing wildfire, promote retention, and enhance late-successional forest habitat characteristics.

There are few water sources in portions of the watershed, due to the steep terrain. This FEIS includes proposals to enhance water-holding capacity of four ponds to make them more effective in providing wetland habitat.

Various project design features have been identified for the proposals in the Kelsey Whiskey FEIS. They stem from the RMP and represent the management direction for this area.

Analysis Assumptions and Guidelines

The following assumptions and guidelines were used to guide and direct the analysis of environmental consequences:

- If selected, any of the alternatives would be implemented as described in Chapter 2, including the Management Common To All Alternatives.
- The Bureau of Land Management would have sufficient funding and personnel to implement alternatives.
- Current trends in management, including land use and fuels development, would continue in compliance with the Medford District Resource Management Plan (RMP) and the Northwest Forest Plan.
- The selected action alternative would be implemented over approximately the next five years.
- The monitoring identified within the context of the alternatives would be funded and implemented.
- The Aquatic Conservation Strategy, as described in the RMP, and the Best Management Practices in Appendix D of the RMP, would be common to all action alternatives.
- The environmental consequences would be consistent with those described in the RMP and Final Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS), unless specifically identified in this document.
- Clearance surveys have not been completed for all Special Status and Survey and Manage species. Required surveys would be completed for these species before a Record of Decision is signed. All required sites would be protected according to established direction and protocols.

Table S-1. Summary of Proposed Amendments to the Medford District Resource Management Plan.

Management	Alternatives			
	1 Preferred	2	3 No-Action	4
Land Use Allocations Which Amend the Medford Resource Management Plan				
Designation of ACEC in East Fork Whiskey Creek subwatershed	-----	+1,677 acres	-----	+2,844 acres
Off-Highway-Vehicle Restrictions Which Amend the Medford Resource Management Plan				
Miles closed due to road decommissioning	9.7 miles	9.7 miles	-----	13.6 miles
Roads closed with gates	5.1 miles	5.1 miles	-----	9.2 miles
Roads closed with barricades	1.8 miles	1.8 miles	-----	-----
Leasable Mineral and Energy Resources Amendments to the Medford Resource Management Plan (Area is describe in Medford RMP as low potential for oil & gas and geothermal resources)				
No surface occupancy stipulation	-----	+470 acres, not including pre-existing constraints	-----	+1,093 acres not including pre-existing constraints
Standard leasing stipulations	-----	-----	-----	-1,093 acres
Utility Transmission Corridor or Sites and Special Use Permit Opportunity Amendment to the Medford Resource Management Plan (Area does not include occupied corridors, or have known interest in special use permits or sites)				
Use/permit Restricted acres	-----	+1,677 acres	-----	+2,844 acres

Closing roads requires an amendment to the RMP Transportation Plan. Creating an ACEC requires an amendment to the RMP changing Land Use Allocations.

Note for Kelsey Whiskey FEIS table S-1 — common to all alternatives

Wilderness Inventory and Study Area Review Procedures and Policy

Based on public letters and other information, the Medford District and State Office staff reviewed the historical record for wilderness inventory and potential wilderness study area review within the planning area. As noted in Chapter 1.1.5, and 2.2 of this document, the Zane Gray area was examined for wilderness inventory and wilderness study potential, as required by the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (FLPMA). However, the Zane Gray portion of the analytical area is composed entirely of revested lands managed under the *O&C Sustained Yield Act of 1937*, which limits the application of the FLPMA regarding allocation of lands. The Commercial Forest Land portions of the Oregon and California Railroad Revested lands (or O&C to many people) are to be principally managed for permanent forest production. The Department of the Interior, Regional Office of the Solicitor has provided the following guidance to assist us.

- 1) *O&C lands that are not being managed for permanent forest production are subject to wilderness inventory under Section 201 of FLPMA. Other O&C lands are exempt from wilderness inventory as this would conflict with the O&C Act.*
- 2) *O&C lands that were originally classified as being managed for permanent forest production, but now within Late Successional Reserves or other protective classification, are still exempt from wilderness inventory as the original underlying classification of timber production capability is dominant over a later administrative classification.*

We find the majority of the publicly proposed Zane Gray wilderness area is classified for timber production and all the proposed harvest units are exclusively in this same area. Therefore the proposed harvest units would not diminish opportunities for potential wilderness designation, given the current interpretation of the O&C Act and FLPMA.

In addition, a new wilderness inventory would only be required if persuasive new information indicated reconsideration is appropriate. The public presented no new information concerning wilderness values during project scoping or comments on the draft EIS and no changes in on-the-ground circumstances, law or procedures were applicable which would trigger a re-inventory or study at this time. Consequently, since wilderness inventory and any subsequent review would be a land use planning decision under all alternatives, the State Director makes a procedural finding that no amendment or revision is warranted to consider wilderness potential for the Zane Gray area. Further, the proposed actions in the preferred alternative are consistent with this finding, given the original wilderness inventory boundary and proposed treatment areas, types of treatments and locations of existing and proposed temporary roads.

Table S-2. Summary of management in all alternatives. Treatment acreages and mileages are approximations for analytical purposes, based on preliminary field review and existing spatial data. Actual treatment acres may vary slightly. MBF is based on similar estimates and represent +/- 10%.

Management	Alternatives			
	Preferred		3 No-Action	4
Activity / Implementation Actions Affecting the Planning Area Transportation System				
Permanent Road Construction	-----	-----	-----	-----
Road Renovation	7.1 miles	7.1 miles	-----	7.1 miles
Temporary Road Construction	1.5 miles	1.9 miles	-----	-----
Reestablish original Road Prism	7.4 miles	-----	-----	-----
Road Outslope and Waterdip	-----	7.4 miles	-----	7.4 miles
Road Decommission	9.7 miles	9.7 miles	-----	13.6 miles
Road closed with gates	5.1 miles	5.1 miles	-----	9.2 miles
Road closed with barricades	1.8 miles	1.8 miles	-----	-----
Road to be rocked	6.7 miles	6.7 miles	-----	6.7 miles
Road to be paved (byway)	-----	-----	-----	10.3 miles
Forest Stand Treatments Proposed to Implement the Medford District Resource Management Plan				
Treatments Designed to Meet the Medford District Resource Management Plan Timber Management Objectives				
Regeneration harvest (RH, OR, OR/CT RH/CT, RH/OR)	531 acres 6,100-7,450 MBF	355 acres 4,050-4,900 MBF	-----	-----
Commercial Thin (CT, CT/PCT)	930 acres 3,650-4,500 MBF	969 acres 3,300-4,050 MBF	-----	955 acres 3,150-3,850 MBF
Total Harvest Treatments	1,461 acres 9,750-11,950 MBF	1,324 acres 7,350-8,950 MBF	-----	955 acres 3,150-3,850 MBF
Tractor Yarding	-----	-----	-----	-----

Table S-2. Summary of management in all alternatives. Treatment acreages and mileages are approximations for analytical purposes, based on preliminary field review and existing spatial data. Actual treatment acres may vary slightly. MBF is based on similar estimates and represent +/- 10%.

Management	Alternatives			
	Preferred		3 No-Action	4
Cable Yarding	1012 acres	874 acres	-----	700 acres
Cable/Helicopter	197 acres	171 acres	-----	122 acres
Cable/Tractor	164 acres	155 acres	-----	51 acres
Helicopter Yarding	98 acres	124 acres	-----	82 acres
Precommercial Thin	50 acres	50 acres	-----	61 acres
Fuels Treatments Associated with RMP Timber Objective Treatments				
Slash/Pile (SP)	1,829 acres	1,751 acres	-----	1,659 acres
Broadcast Burn (BB,UB,UB/SP)	807 acres	740 acres	-----	261 acres
Mechanical Fuels Treatment (MFT)	51 acres	51 acres	-----	51 acres
Treatments Designed to Meet RMP Non-Timber Objectives (e.g., forest health, wildlife habitat, fuels, etc.)				
Partial Cut (CDM, CDM/NDM)	328 acres 700-850 MBF	329 acres 700-850 MBF	-----	328 acres 700-850 MBF
Tractor Yarding	-----	1 acre	-----	-----
Cable Yarding	103 acres	103 acres	-----	103 acres
Helicopter Yarding	137 acres	137 acres	-----	137 acres
Cable/Helicopter	51 acres	51 acres	-----	51 acres
Cable/Tractor	37 acres	37 acres	-----	37 acres
Non-Commercial Density Management (LSR)	181 acres	181 acres	-----	181 acres

Table S-2. Summary of management in all alternatives. Treatment acreages and mileages are approximations for analytical purposes, based on preliminary field review and existing spatial data. Actual treatment acres may vary slightly. MBF is based on similar estimates and represent +/- 10%.

Management	Alternatives			
	Preferred	1	2 3 No-Action	4
Pine enhancement/ maintenance acres (West Fork Whisky Cr.) (Matrix)	1,091 total acres, 561 acres CT 550-650 MBF	1,091 total acres, 561 acres CT 550-650 MBF	-----	1,105 total acres, 575 acres of CT 550-700 MBF
Pine Conversion; Pine to Douglas-fir (Quail Cr. fire) (LSR)	221 acres -----	221 acres 10 MBF	-----	221 acres -----
Fuels Treatments Associated with RMP Non-Timber Objective Treatments				
Slash/Pile (SP)	1,847 acres	1,823 acres	-----	1,784 acres
Underburn (UB, UB/SP)	1,129 acres	1,129 acres	-----	1,129 acres
Mechanical Fuels Treatments	289 acres	289 acres	-----	302 acres
RMP Fire Suppression Priorities and Equipment Limitations				
Wildfire Suppression	Full Fire Suppression	Full Fire Suppression but limits on heavy equipment in ACEC	Full Fire Suppression	Full Fire Suppression but limits on heavy equipment in ACEC
Wildlife Habitat Enhancement to Meet RMP Objectives				
Spring/Pond Enhancement	4 sites	4 sites	-----	4 sites
BB Broadcast Burn				PCT Pre-commercial Thin
CDM Commercial Density Management				RH Regeneration Harvest
CT Commercial Thin				SL Slash
MFT Mechanical Fuels Treatment				UB Underburn
NDM Non-commercial Density Management				L&S Lop and Scatter
OR Overstory Removal				MBF Thousand Board Feet
P Hand Pile, burn piles				SP Slash/Pile

Table S-3. Summary of Environmental Consequences by Key Issue.

Management	Alternatives			
	1 Preferred	2	3 No-Action	4
Issue 1: Fire and Fuels Management				
Acres of fuel treatments	+5,983 acres	+5,783 acres	-----	+5,186 acres
Issue 2: Timber Management				
Estimated Timber harvest levels	11,000-13,400 MBF	8,550-10,450 MBF	-----	3,850-4,700 MBF
Change in acres available for scheduled timber harvest	-----	-----	-----	-1,093 acres
Net Matrix Acres Available for Scheduled Timber harvest	+10,208 acres	+9,738 acres	+10,208 acres	+9,115 acres
Acres returned to timber production through road decommission	+18.8 acres	+18.8 acres	-----	+26.4 acres
Issue 3: Late-Successional Habitat				
Loss of late-successional habitat - regeneration harvest (Matrix)	-531 acres	-355 acres	-----	-----
Short-term degradation of late-successional habitat from commercial thin (Matrix)	-930 acres	-969 acres 321 acres would retain 60% canopy with remainder approx. 40%	-----	-955 acres 321 acres would retain 60% canopy with remainder approx. 40%.
Promotion of late -successional habitat by commercial and non-commercial density management (LSR)	+510 acres	+510 acres	-----	+509 acres
Loss of suitable owl habitat - removed	-1,744 acres -814 acres	1,341 acres -644 acres	----- -----	-1,142 acres -289 acres
- degraded to dispersal habitat	-930 acres	-697 acres	-----	-853 acres

Table S-3. Summary of Environmental Consequences by Key Issue.

Management	Alternatives			
	1 Preferred	2	3 No-Action	4
Acres of Critical Habitat Impacted	-1,727 acres	-1,259 acres	-----	-709 acres
Total Critical Habitat removed	-626 acres	-610 acres	-----	-273 acres
Total Critical Habitat degraded from Commercial Thinning	-850 acres	-649 acres	-----	-436 acres
Issue 4: Roads/ Transportation System				
Temporary Road Construction	1.5 miles	1.9 miles	-----	-----
Permanent Road Construction	-----	-----	-----	-----
Roads Decommissioned	-9.7 miles	-9.7 miles	-----	-13.6 miles

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