

Pickett Snake Landscape Management Project
EA # OR110-99-18
EA Addendum
- Fuel Reduction Treatments -
June 7, 2002

I. Introduction and Background

This EA addendum evaluates proposed changes to the fuel treatments addressed in the June 10, 1999 Environmental Assessment (EA). The objective of the changes is to accomplish the Pickett Snake project's fuel reduction objectives more effectively, quickly and at lower cost.

Recent experience in southwest Oregon has demonstrated the utility of using large excavators equipped with a 30+ foot boom and a hydraulic chipping/shredding head (*aka* "slashbuster") to redistribute fuel loading and reduce fuel hazard. The machine mechanically shreds slash, standing dead material, small diameter trees and/or live vegetation. The treatment immediately and substantially alters the fuel profile. This reduces the immediate need for prescribed burning and lowers burn intensities where prescribed fire has a role. It will result in fuel conditions that make fire control easier in the event of a wildfire. Treatment costs are highly favorable as compared to the hand piling and burning treatments.

II. Proposed Action

The proposed change is to use a slashbuster machine to shred /chip fuels with follow up broadcast burning in the units noted in the Table A-1 and shown on Map A-1. This treatment would be implemented in place of the previously proposed hand slashing and/or hand pile and burning fuel reduction treatments. Low intensity (fall through spring) broadcast burning on the mechanically treated areas would likely be within a 1-10 year period after mechanical treatment. This is to further reduce fuel loadings and to meet other applicable ecological objectives.

Using a slashbuster to treat Unit 35-7-33 (006) would require brushing of an existing road and placement of a temporary bridge over an existing wooden bridge to provide access for the machine. The temporary bridge would be located without disturbing the site. If access is not obtainable using this method then the unit would be treated manually. A road that extends from the bridge into the unit is completely overgrown with brush and would be treated with the same prescription as the rest of the unit. Also in this unit, the upper diameter (DBH) of vegetation / trees to be treated is increased to 14" DBH. This will allow some of the needed density reduction in the larger size classes to take place.

The BLM has not yet acquired access to the two units in Section 22 for a slashbuster machine. If access is not obtainable, these units would be treated manually.

Table A-1: Units where Slashbuster treatments are proposed.

Unit T-R-Sec- OI	Approx slash buster acres **	Vegetation Type	Purpose of Treatment Change Comments
35-7-15 (007)	40	DF mid/mature forest with pockets of Oak woodland and chaparral	To chip slash created from harvest activities and to reduce the understory fuels by reducing the densities of brush, hardwoods, and sub-merch conifers. Oak woodland PDF will be applied. Chaparral pockets will be burned. The chaparral PDF (PDF #11) would not apply as the area is dominated by oak woodlands with small pockets of <i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> .
35-7-15 (005)	34	DF mid/mature forest with Chaparral/Oak pine woodland	To chip slash created from harvest activities and to reduce the understory fuels by reducing the densities of brush, hardwoods and sub-merch conifers. Chaparral PDF will be applied. Pockets of <i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> will be burned.
35-7-22 002	66	DF mid seral forest	To chip slash created from harvest activities and to reduce the understory fuels by reducing the densities of brush, hardwoods and sub-merch conifers.
35-7-22 (002) NW/SE		DF forest with pockets of Oak woodland and chaparral	To reduce the understory fuels by reducing the densities of brush, hardwoods and sub-merch conifers. Oak woodland PDF will be applied. Pockets of <i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> will be burned..
35-7-31 (001)	28	DF / Tanoak mature forest	To chip slash created from harvest activities and to reduce the understory fuels by reducing the densities of brush, hardwoods and sub-merch conifers
35-7-33 (006)	35	DF / Tanoak mature forest	To reduce the understory fuels by reducing the densities of brush, hardwoods and sub-merch conifers and conifers up to 16" DBH (8" DBH in riparian reserves). Additional small patches in the OI unit would be treated in addition to the areas designated on the EA addendum map.
Total	203		

** The indicated acreage are estimated net acres to be treated in each unit.

The following *project design features* would be integral to the proposed treatment changes:

1. The slash buster machine would be restricted to slopes less than 40%. Occasional short pitches greater than 40% could occur.
2. Only low ground pressure (<4 psi) machinery equipped with semi-grouser tracks would be permitted. The shredding head would be mounted on an articulated boom of at least 30' in length.
3. Slashbuster operations would be permitted only when soil moisture content is (a) less than 20% at the 6" depth when working on non-serpentine soils, and (b) less than 20% at the 8-12" depth when working on serpentine derived soils (*e.g.*, Section 22).

4. Pre-existing coarse wood material greater than 10" diameter) and snags will be protected. If a snag is felled for safety reasons, it will be retained and protected on site.
5. No mechanical operations would be conducted within special status plant or cultural site buffers. Located S&M species buffers would be as follows:

Species Found	Location	No treatment buffer
<i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i>	Sec. 33 and 15	100' radius buffer; change in skid road access possibly.
<i>Ramaria stuntzii</i>	Sec. 31	100' radius buffer
<i>Sowerbyella rhenana</i>	Sec. 15	100' radius buffer
<i>Buxbaumia viridis</i>	Sec. 33	100' radius buffer
<i>Dendriscoaulon intricatum</i>	Sec. 31 and 33	Small buffers combined with removal of brush from under the dripline of oaks
<i>Bryoria tortuosa</i>	Sec. 33	Removal of brush from dripline of pines, leave a mosaic of manzanita patches of differing ages.

6. In riparian reserves, the slashbuster treatment would not be applied within 50 feet of the edge of a stream channel. In all cases, tracks of the slashbuster machine would be kept as far from the stream channel as possible (*i.e.*, approximately 70').
7. In those portions of the proposed units where the slash buster is precluded from operating (*e.g.*, special status species buffers, areas of excessive slopes, no treatment zone of riparian reserves, etc.), slash/fuel treatments would be accomplished by hand in the manner indicated in the EA.
8. As stated in the EA, post treatment evaluations would be completed after each stage of vegetation treatment to review fuel treatment needs at that point and to update treatment proposals as needed.
9. In chaparral stands (Unit 35-7-15(005)), in order to provide for escape, hiding, thermal and nesting cover for a variety of species, 15% to 20% of each unit would be left untreated. Untreated areas would be at least one (1) acre in size and distributed across the project area.
10. Slashbuster work will not take place where 30% or more (areal extent) of the ground surface would be exposed mineral soil (*i.e.*, no cover of shredded vegetation) after treatment. Thus, the slashbuster would only be permitted where more than 70% of the ground surface would be covered by shredded vegetation. In all cases the operator will make every effort keep the machines tracks on shredded vegetation.

11. In oak woodland units (35-7-15(007), 35-7-22(002)), individual plants and untreated clumps measuring on average 25' by 25' at a rate of 2 per acre will be left. The location priority for the untreated clumps would be moister micro-sites such as northerly aspects or concavities. These moister sites would have had a slightly different fire disturbance regime from the areas around them and would have the best potential for brush/shrub species to attain a larger size with normal fire disturbance." Where they exist, no-treatment special status plant buffers may be considered as "clumps" for this purpose. In other cases the location of the clumps would be up to the discretion of the equipment operator but would be at least 100' apart. "No-treatment clumps" would not be implemented in the timber harvest areas.

12. Under burning within the riparian reserves would be done under fall to spring conditions to create a low intensity burn. Burning within the 50 foot no treatment area would take place only as a backing burn without direct ignition.

13. In mechanically treated areas where *Ceanothus cuneatus* is the dominant vegetation, broadcast burning would occur regardless of light fuel load or fuel hazard reduction considerations that might otherwise cause the unit not be broadcast burned. Burning would be done at the earliest opportunity (within 1-5 years) after slashbuster treatment so that the seed dormant in the soil is scarified for resprouting. Broadcast burning would not be conducted during the height of the spring reproductive period (approximately April 15 to July 15). The purpose of this is to maximize the shrubfield / habitat restoration effect.

14. In sites near main roads, a stand of brush will be left between the road and the treatment area. The slashbuster will be restricted to a single access point from the main road. Post project, brush will be placed across the access point to discourage OHV use in the treatment areas.

15. Except for mining ditches, cultural / historical features would be buffered and slash buster work would be precluded within the buffers. Vegetation treatment along the mining ditches would be accomplished however the machine itself would be excluded from within 20' of the ditches. Any crossings of the ditch would be done with prior BLM approval and would be done at locations and in a manner to avoid damaging or breaching the ditch.

III. Environmental Consequences

1. Resource: Soils and Water

The slash buster treatments are composed of two parts: First, the shredding of target vegetation, then broadcast burning within 1 to 10 years after mechanical treatments where fuels concentration require additional treatment. The total area of treatment will be about 245 acres. The potential environmental effects to soils consist of disturbance, compaction, and retarding plant growth rate.

Recent monitoring of slashbuster operations in BLM's Ashland Resource Area has shown that approximately 17% of the treated acres are in direct contact with the tracks of the chipper due to the 60' cutting swath of the cutting head. Of that 17% area, monitoring has shown that due to the fact the tracks are riding on an 8" to 12" layer of shredded /chopped vegetation, only 2 - 4% of the project area showed any soil compaction.

Under the current Pickett Snake proposal, the chipper will be limited to 40% slope or less, and the cut vegetation would be spread over the most of the area. Based on vegetation types and fuel densities, depths of shredded vegetation are anticipated to be between 4 and 8 inches for the most part on non-serpentine soils. This would provide ample material to prevent channeling of runoff. In addition, the chipper will not enter within 50 foot no treatment area within riparian reserves and the machine's tracks will stay further away than this.

With an estimated 4 to 8" of continuous shredded vegetation left on the soil surface, surface disturbance, erosion and sedimentation, and compaction should not result from the proposed treatment. Broadcast burning would result in a mosaic pattern of lightly burned areas that are discontinuous and surrounded by unburned shredded slash and vegetation. Also, the lightly burned surface would still be protected by a layer of ash and partially burned shredded slash. Under this scenario, it is anticipated that very little if any localized erosion would occur. Therefore, no sediment is anticipated to reach streams as a result of this treatment where the machine would run over 4 to 8" of shredded material.

This proposal includes work on serpentine soils. Vegetation on serpentine soils is typically less dense than on non-serpentine soils. This is due to chemical imbalance especially calcium and magnesium. However, this varies according to the degree of serpentine influence. Slashbusting vegetation on serpentine soils with sparse vegetation could result in little to no protective cover on the soil surface. For this scenario soil surface disturbance would be high, as much as 20 - 30%. This would result in the destruction of fine organic matter, some erosion (though added sediment in streams is still unlikely), and small additions of compaction (low soil moisture should limit this). The requirements that limit slashbusting to in instances where greater than 70% of the ground surface would be covered by shredded vegetation and the operator would make every effort to run over shredded vegetation will further reduce the potential for adverse soil impacts.

The additions of shredded slash to the soil surface may reduce plant growth rate as the material decomposes. This would be due to short term nutrient sequestration, particularly for nitrogen. It would also be due to separation of the mineral soil surface from the ground surface. There may be a change in soil biological community makeup. As adjustments are made for the change in physical, chemical conditions in the soil media. The magnitude of these changes is expected to be slight because: 1) this practice is being proposed on predominately serpentine soil where growth rates are already slow due to elevated magnesium levels, and 2) burning the shredded slash will release nutrients to the soil as well as significantly reducing thickness of the surface mulch. In the long term, it is anticipated that sequestered nutrients would be released back into the system.

2. Resource: Vegetation and Silviculture

No new substantive vegetation / silviculture effects have been identified beyond those discussed in the Pickett Snake EA. (See Botany discussion below)

3. Resource: Wildlife

The fuel reduction treatment change from hand methods to the use of the slash buster will result in increased short term and long term effects in oak woodland and brush field / chaparral units then discussed in the EA. These additional effects are the result of the timing and the intensity of the proposed action.

Generally, brush fields and oak woodlands were burned during early spring or late fall when conditions allowed for a controlled broadcast burn. The timing of these burns generally did not interfere with the reproductive period of various wildlife species, particularly nesting songbirds. Due to operation restrictions placed on the slash buster because of soil moisture and the tendency of these machines to cause fires, the most practical operation time is spring when the majority of our resident and neotropical birds are nesting. The operation of the slash buster during spring nesting period will disrupt the birds and will lead to a decrease in nesting success. This is a short term effect and will only lead to the decrease during the year of operation.

Under the original proposed action, non-commercial units were to be a combination of slashing and broadcasting burning. Under these conditions it was anticipated that the resulting treatment would lead to a mosaic of treated areas and non-treated areas. This mosaic would have naturally mitigated the effect of the project for species that utilize these areas for meeting their life needs. The slash buster equipment has the ability to treat virtually all areas not restricted by slope, special status species and cultural site buffers, or designated riparian reserves. It is anticipated that the slash buster will lead to a greater level of treatment than what was originally anticipated. The removal of vegetation would lead to a long term reduction of habitat for brush nesting species in the project area.

4. Resource: Botany

a. Introduction

This effects analysis was prepared after review of several slashbuster units in the Ashland resource area and additional field surveys for *Fritillaria gentneri* were completed. The following general observations were made of areas treated with a slashbuster:

- Reduction in canopy cover varied from unit to unit. Units where canopy of hardwood trees (oaks, madrones) were maintained at higher levels (perhaps 30-40%) and shrubs were removed for 30' around hardwood trunks showed a healthier understory with more native grasses present. Native grasses seemed more common under the canopy of hardwoods.
- In recently treated units where dense brush existed, bare soil was common, especially on slopes, and tracks from the slashbuster could be seen from a distance. Canopy was greatly reduced. Slashbusting of brush left no herbaceous layer, most likely because not much of a layer existed before treatment due to densities. No mitigations for soil erosion were in place.
- In older units, a high percentage of weedy species were present in the understory, especially where the canopy was greatly reduced (*i.e.*, 10 - 20% coverage left) and native grasses were not seeded in after burning.
- In units where burning did not take place, germination of understory species seemed impeded by depth of slash left.
- In units where madrones were treated, intense sprouting took place where high levels of brushing would be required maintain fuel reduction objectives. Manzanita and buckbrush both appeared to come back in from seed; not from re-sprouting.
- Units where clumps of vegetation were left to create a mosaic (versus units where canopy was reduced consistently across the landscape except for draws) showed higher potential for a healthy diversity of habitats. These units seemed to replicate the pattern of the natural fire regime before the suppression era rather than the industrial, equal spacing of the other units.

b. Affected Environment

While no locations of the federally listed, *Fritillaria gentneri*, were found several special status or survey and manage species were located within the proposed units.

In section 31, the survey and manage fungi, *Ramaria stuntzii* was located. One population of *Dendriscoaulon intricatum* was also found. All known sites for these species must be managed.

In section 33, one population each of *Bryoria tortuosa*, *Buxbaumia viridis*, *Dendricocaulon intricatum* and *Cypripedium fasciculatum* (CYFA) was located. All known sites must be managed for these species. The CYFA is located near and on a skid road. One skid road is proposed to be opened up for access to this unit. Depending on the location of this population in relation to the skid road, impacts may occur. A different skid road may need to be cleared for access.

In section 15, the one each population of *Sowerbyella rhenana* and *Cypripedium fasciculatum* was found. These species must also have known sites managed.

c. Environmental Consequences

1) Alternative 1: No Action

If slashbusting was not used in these units, hand slashing, piling and burning would take place. Handpiling and burning, although not as economical, would be easier to implement around plant buffers. Buffers would be easier to see and avoid.

Handpiling and burning would not leave 6 - 12" of slash on the ground as a slashbuster would. This lack of slash would make re-establishment of the herbaceous layer more successful and would not leave the potential for severe fire effects to soils if a wildfire passed through the area. This potential would decrease over time, though, as slash settles and decomposes.

2) Alternative 2: Proposed Action

Implementing the S&M species management recommendations in the proposed action should help to maintain the mosaic of vegetation described in the proposed action. This will be beneficial to maintaining habitat and hence, species diversity across the landscape.

For species growing directly in the shrub layer, in this case, *Bryoria tortuosa*, it will be impossible to avoid effects using a slashbuster treatment. In order to adequately reduce hazard fuels, numerous individuals may be eliminated. If done correctly, this should probably be worthwhile considering the other option is for high intensity fire to completely eliminate populations.

The fire-related effects of slashbusting on native vegetation could be both positive and negative. By broadcasting slash instead of handpiling it, conditions for prescribed burning would better replicate natural, low intensity burns on the landscape, as long as the slash layer is not too thick. A thick layer of slash (> 6") may create high intensity fire which could damage the soil and seedbed to a point where any species in the herbaceous layer would have difficulty re-establishing.

a) Cumulative Effects

It appears that due to its economic feasibility, slashbusting will increase across the landscape. It seems to be an ideal tool for reduction of dense hazardous fuels, but if treatments continue to follow the equally spaced, low canopy coverage prescriptions used in some cases, the landscape may become too homogeneous. A reduction in species diversity due to reduction in habitat diversity could occur. An increase in noxious weed invasions could also occur.

5. Resource: Fisheries / Aquatic

a. Affected Environment

The acres proposed for slashbuster treatment in Section 15 are adjacent to the Trowbridge Ponds and to non-fish-bearing unnamed tributaries to the Rogue River. Coho and chinook salmon, and steelhead and cutthroat trout are present in the Rogue River, 1.5 miles downstream from the units. The Trowbridge Ponds contain largemouth bass and other exotic warm water fish.

The acres proposed for treatment in Section 22 are adjacent to tributaries of Little Pickett Creek, which does not support fish but flows into the Rogue River 1.5 miles downstream. The acres proposed for treatment in Section 31 are adjacent to an unnamed tributary to Pickett Creek. Approximately 1.5 miles downstream of the units, the lowest reach of the tributary supports cutthroat and steelhead trout. Coho salmon are present 2.5 miles downstream from the units in Pickett Creek. The acres proposed for treatment in Section 33 are adjacent to Midnight Gulch, which supports cutthroat and steelhead trout. Coho are present 0.25 mile downstream in Pickett Creek.

There are no proposed units for slashbuster adjacent to streams containing coho or coho critical habitat.

b. Environmental Consequences

Effects from slashbuster vegetation treatments and subsequent underburning are anticipated to be highly localized, negligible, and short in duration. Streambank stability will be maintained with the tracks of the slashbuster stopping approximately 70 feet from the channel and the fact that the machine will only cross streams at existing crossings. Temperatures are not anticipated to be affected as the 50 foot no treatment zone and the removal of only less than 8 inch diameter trees in the riparian reserve would be sufficient to maintain current stream shade. Because an estimated 4 to 8" of continuous shredded vegetation would remain on the soil surface prior to burning, surface disturbance, erosion, sedimentation, and compaction should not result from the proposed mechanical treatments (see Soils Effects).

Broadcast burning would result in a mosaic pattern of lightly burned areas that are discontinuous and surrounded by unburned shredded slash and vegetation. Small woody material will be consumed in the

fire, but large coarse woody material will be left intact. The cool, low intensity fires will most likely not result in the consumption of snags or large trees within the riparian reserve. The movement of prescribed fire within the riparian areas is dependent on fuel distribution and moisture, relative humidity, and fuel loading. During underburns in riparian areas, higher fuel moistures and relative humidities combine to slow the movement of fire, reducing the risk of mortality of large trees and consumption of snags and large down wood. Within 1 site potential tree of streams, future recruitment of down wood and large woody debris would be maintained.

During a controlled burn, it is unlikely that fire would back down all the way into the no treatment area and to the edge of any stream. However, if this did happen, small amounts of sediment and ash could be suspended in the stream. In all but one of the treated units, this sediment would not reach fish habitat as no fish are present closer than 1.5 miles downstream. In the case of Midnight Gulch (Section 33), sediment that becomes suspended during winter flows could reach cutthroat and steelhead habitat immediately and quickly flow the short distance to coho habitat in Pickett Creek. The small amounts of sediment involved, combined with the likelihood of high flows at the time of suspension make it very unlikely that this event would have an adverse effect on coho, Essential Fish Habitat, or any other fish or aquatic resources. If sediment were to reach the Trowbridge Ponds under the same conditions, it is unlikely that it would adversely affect the exotic fish species present. This would be due to the small amount of fine sediment compared to the volume of water and the ability of the fish to escape to refuge in the depth of the ponds.

No effects to coho or coho critical habitat from the proposed treatments of vegetation and fuels with a slashbuster have been identified. The subsequent prescribed burning of slashbuster units within riparian reserves in Section 33 has been determined to be a May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect (NLAA) for Southern Oregon/Northern California (SONC) coho. The proposed prescribed burning and effects are consistent with those already consulted on for the Pickett Snake Landscape Management Project and should be considered covered under the Letter of Concurrence dated November 8, 2001.

6. Resource: VRM / Recreation / Cultural

a. Affected environment

The Pickett Snake project area is rich in mining history. A total of seventeen new historic sites and one isolated find were recorded in the cultural survey of the project area. Historic sites consist of home sites, placer mining features and mining ditches.

The proposed slashbuster activities would occur in units with four cultural sites. Nine other cultural sites are adjacent to the slashbuster activities.

The project area is within a Visual Resource Management class II zone as it is within the viewshed of

the Rogue River.

b. Environmental Consequences

1) Alternative 1: No action

There would be no affect from slashbuster activities to any mining features or other historic sites. The features/sites would remain as is, with no disturbance near the sites. Visuals would remain the same.

2) Alternative 2: Proposed action

Cultural - The proposed “slashbuster” treatments would be conducted near cultural sites. In the units proposed, there are collapsed historic structures, can dumps, and mining. The sites would be buffered to protected them from disturbance during slashbuster activities. No impacts are anticipated to the mining ditches from the action.

There would be no effect to mining ditches as they are protected by the project design feature.

Fuels treatments in these units will decrease the chance for a large wildfire which could destroy cultural artifacts. Slashbuster treatments versus controlled burns would decrease the chances for destroying historic wooden features. Also, future burning in slashbuster units would be a lower intensity burn, which would have less of a chance to escape and damage historic wooden features.

VRM - The units proposed for treatment are small and not be readily visible from the river corridor due to the topography and distance from the river (> 1 mile). Potential visible effects would include negligible additions to the sharp lines, and patterned shapes that already characterize the landscape pattern. This would be consistent with VRM II guidelines.

7. Resource: Fuels / Fuel Hazard / Air Quality

Fire hazard reduction: The mechanical shredder / slashbuster cuts and shreds vegetation up to 16" in diameter into pieces ranging from <2' in length and <4" in diameter. This creates a compact fuel bed 6" to 12" in depth. “Jackpots” or fuel concentrations are effectively chipped and scattered over a wide area reducing fuel bed depth. Fire behavior in treated units is primarily a low intensity ground fire with low to moderate rates of spread easily controlled by ground forces during either wildfire or prescribed fire. Due to the lower intensity fire behavior, prescribed under burning or broadcast burning can be accomplished with lower risks, requiring less personnel and equipment than would normally be required prior to the chipper treatment.

Mechanical shredding results in an immediate reduction in fuel hazard by substantially altering the fuel profile. The subsequent prescribed burning would further lower burn intensities.

Relative costs: Costs are highly favorable as compared to the hand piling and burning treatments. The average cost of using a slash buster for precommercial thinning is \$350 / acre and chipping is \$210 / acre. Recent experience with this type of machine on the Medford District for fuel treatment work indicates that costs can be reduced by 70% or more relative to broadcast burning (\$300 - \$500 ac.) and slashing/ handpile burning (\$1,200 ac.). Pretreatment with a shredder also reduces risk of escape due to the lower intensity prescribed burns that can be done.

Air Quality: Treating fuels with a shredder / slashbuster can reduce the potential level of overall emissions in those instances where acres of burning can be reduced. Air quality impacts can be more easily mitigated or reduced by the treatment's broadening the window for prescribed burning.

Slash Buster

General Specifications/Capability- (John Deere 200LC) Total operating weight for this machine is 48,250 lbs. Width is 10' 6" with 32" semi grouser shoes. Length is 31' 7". This track mounted excavator can work on slopes up to 45% with ground pressures of 2-4 psi. The cutter head rotates at a adjustable speed of 300 - 400 RPMs. The chipper is capable of cutting and mulching trees up to 16" diameter. With it's 30' reach it allows the operator to thin and chip with less track movement, cutting down on soil disturbance. Fuel tank capacity is 80 gallons and fuel consumption is 3 -5 gallons an hour.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MEDFORD DISTRICT

EA COVER SHEET

EA Addendum

5/20/02

6/7/02

RESOURCE AREA . Grants Pass **FY & REPORT #** EA Number OR-110-99-18

ACTION/TITLE: Pickett Snake Forest Management Project

LOCATION: T. 35S, R 7 W , Section 22, Willamette Meridian T 35S, R 7W, Sec. 15, 31, 33

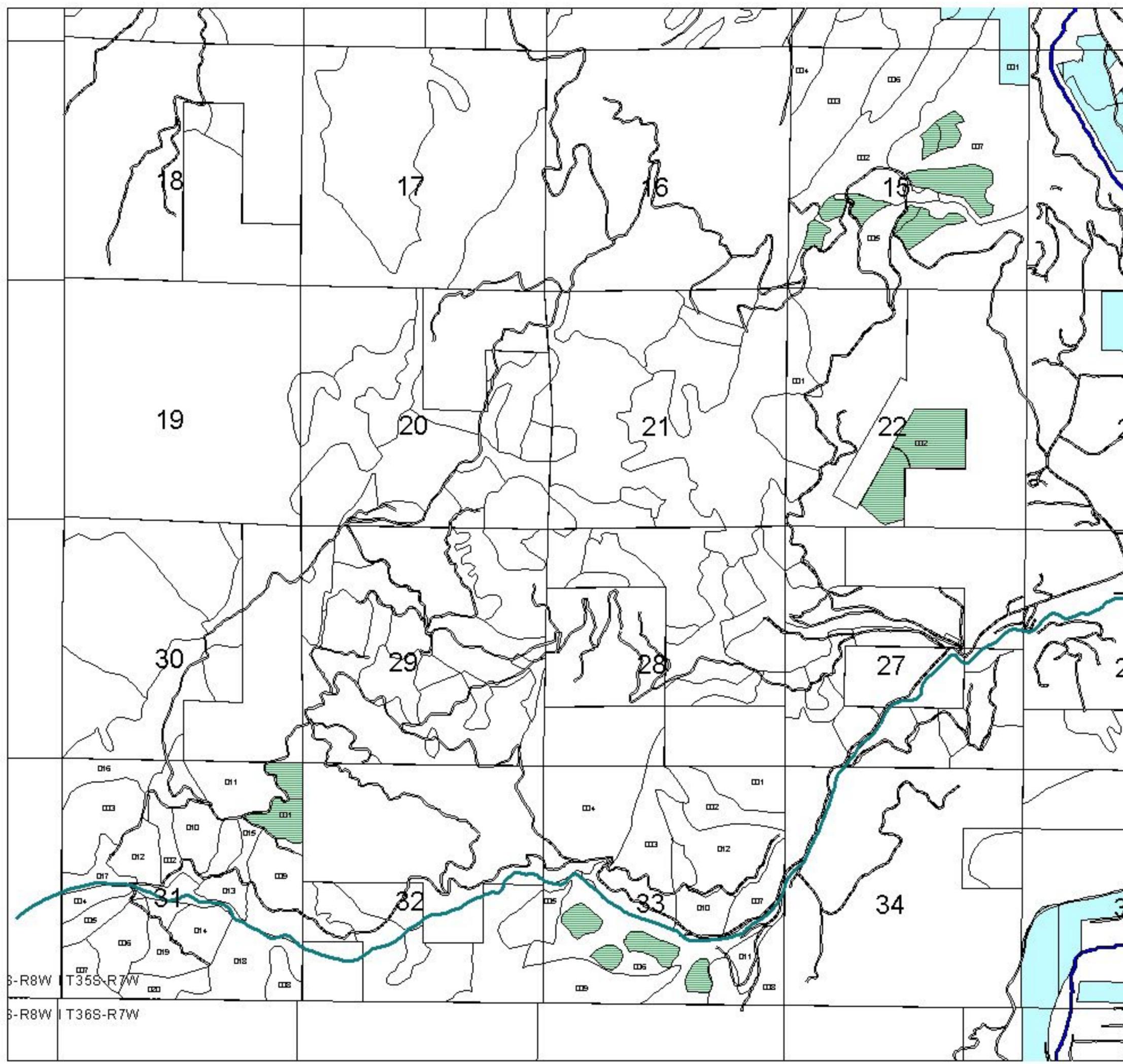
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Abbie Jossie
Medford District Office, BLM
3040 Biddle Road
Medford, Oregon 97504
(541) 618-2303

INTERDISCIPLINARY PREPARERS			
	TITLE	RESOURCE VALUES ASSIGNED	
John Schneider*	Forester	Team Lead	<u>J. Schneider 6/10/2002</u>
Matt Craddock	Realty Specialist	Minerals, Lands,	<u>MC 6-10-02</u>
Kip Wright*	Wildlife Biologist	Prime or Unique Lands, Wildlife, Grazing, and Fisheries	<u>KW 6/10/02</u>
Dave Maurer	Soil Scientist	Floodplains, Wetlands, Soils, and Water	<u>DKM 6/12/02</u>
Jon Raybourn	Fisheries Biologist	Fisheries	<u>JR 6/7/02</u>
Jeanne Klein	Recreation Planner	Recreation, VRM, <u>culture</u>	<u>JK 6/10/02</u>
Jim Roper	Engineer	Roads, Quarries, Road Agreements, Easements	
Linda Mazzu	Botanist	T&E Plants	<u>LM 6/11/02</u>
Tim Gonzales	Fire Mitigation Specialist	Fire, Fuels, Slash Treatment	<u>T.G. 6-10-02</u>
Bob Murray*	Forester	Logging Systems, Team Leader	<u>BM 6/10/02</u>
Tom Dierkes	Forester	vegetation, silviculture	<u>T.D. 6/10/02</u>

* Core planning team member

Pickett Snake LMP EA# 110-99-18 EA Addendum

-  Slashbuster Treatment Areas
-  OI Units
-  BLM Lands within the Rogue National Wild & Scenic River Corridor
-  Rogue River
-  Pickett Creek



6-R8W | T35S-R7W
6-R8W | T36S-R7W



1" = 3000 feet
1:30,000



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