Prairie Mountain Communication Site Amendment Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

Environmental Assessment Number DOI-BLM-OR-S050-2009-0004-EA

October 19, 2009

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Oregon State Office
Salem District
Marys Peak Resource Area

Responsible Agency:	USDI - Bureau of Land Management
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BLM
Salem District

Abstract: This environmental assessment (EA) discloses the predicted effects of one project occurring on federal lands in Township 15 South, Range 7 West, section 7, Willamette Meridian, and located in the Five Rivers-Lobster Creek 5th-field Watershed.

Oregon Wireless Interoperability Network (OWIN) has partnered with Lane County to develop statewide partnerships to leverage existing communications resources and services. OWIN has a timeline to meet both federal and state mandates of narrow-banding and providing interoperability for four state agencies. Prairie Mountain is a key site in OWIN's statewide microwave system and an integral part of Oregon's public safety communications network. OWIN and Lane County request to amend a lease to install a new 120 feet tall 4 legged steel lattice tower (with the ability to extend an additional 40 feet at a later date) and remove the existing tower upon final construction of the new tower. Approximately 70 to 100 green trees located within the existing Prairie Mountain meadow would be felled to provide wavepath transmission to the new tower. The trees would be skidded to a loading point using ground-based equipment. All the cut trees would be utilized as fish logs for aquatic habitat restoration purposes. Both parties also request permission to modify the existing building per the attached site plan.

The project would occur in Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) Land Use Allocation (LUA).

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering economic use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interest of all people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

BLM/OR/WA/AE/-09/076+1792

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Introduction

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has conducted an environmental analysis (Environmental Assessment Number DOI-BLM-OR-S050-2009-0004-EA) for a proposal to implement one project in Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) Land Use Allocation (LUA) as follows:

Oregon Wireless Interoperability Network (OWIN) has partnered with Lane County to develop statewide partnerships to leverage existing communications resources and services. Oregon Wireless Interoperability Network has a timeline to meet both federal and state mandates of narrow-banding and providing interoperability for four state agencies. Prairie Mountain is a key site in OWIN's statewide microwave system and an integral part of Oregon's public safety communications network. Oregon Wireless Interoperability Network and Lane County request to amend a lease to install a new 120 feet tall 4 legged steel lattice tower (with the ability to extend an additional 40 feet at a later date) and remove the existing tower upon final construction of the new tower. Approximately 70 to 100 green trees located within the existing Prairie Mountain meadow would be felled to provide wavepath transmission to the new tower. Both parties also request permission to modify the existing building per the attached site plan.

The project is on BLM-managed land in Township 15 South, Range 7 West, section 7, Willamette Meridian.

Implementation of the proposed action would conform to management actions and direction contained in the *Prairie Mountain Communication Site Amendment Environmental Assessment* (Prairie Mountain Communication Site Amendment EA). The Prairie Mountain Communication Site Amendment EA is attached to and incorporated by reference in this Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) determination. The analysis in this EA is site-specific and supplements analyses found in the *Salem District Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement*, September 1994 (RMP/FEIS) (EA p. 3). The Prairie Mountain Communication Site Amendment project has been designed to conform to the *Salem District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan*, May 1995 (RMP) and related documents which direct and provide the legal framework for management of BLM-managed lands within the Marys Peak Resource Area (EA p. 3).

The EA and FONSI will be made available for public review at the Salem District office and on the internet at Salem BLM's website, http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/salem/index.htm (under Plans and Project) from October 15, 2009 to November 5, 2009. The notice for public comment will be published in a legal notice by the *Gazette-Times* newspaper. Comments received by the Marys Peak Resource Area of the Salem District Office, 1717 Fabry Road SE, Salem, Oregon 97306, on or before November 5, 2009 will be considered in making the decision for this project.

Finding of No Significant Impact

Based upon review of the Prairie Mountain Communication Site Amendment EA and supporting documents, I have determined that the proposed action is not a major federal action and would not significantly affect the quality of the human environment, individually or cumulatively with other actions in the general area. No site-specific environmental effects meet the definition of

significance in context or intensity as defined in 40 CFR 1508.27. Therefore, supplemental or additional information to the analysis done in the RMP/FEIS through a new environmental impact statement is not needed. This finding is based on the following information:

***Context**:* Potential effects resulting from the implementation of the proposed action has been analyzed within the context of the Five Rivers-Lobster Creek (5th-field) Watershed and the project area boundaries. The proposed action would occur on approximately 5 acres of LSR LUA land, encompassing less than 0.01 percent of the forest cover within the affected watershed [40 CFR 1508.27(a)].

Intensity:

1. The effects of the *Project* are unlikely to have significant adverse impacts on the affected elements of the environment [40 CFR 1508.27(b) (1)]. The affected elements common to the project area are: vegetation, soils, wildlife (Special Status species habitats), air quality and fire hazard/risk, botany (invasive/nonnative species).

   Design features were incorporated into the Proposed Action for the project area that would reduce the risk of adverse effects to the above resources (EA Section 2.2.1). These design features are proposed in order to meet the following objectives:

   - To protect against expansion of invasive and non-native plant species;
   - To protect BLM Special Status plant and animal species;
   - To protect water quality, minimize soil erosion as a source of sedimentation to streams and to minimize soil productivity loss from soil compaction, loss of slope stability or loss of soil duff layer;
   - To reduce fire hazard risk and protect air quality;
   - To protect cultural resources.

   As a result of implementing the project design features described in EA Section 2.2.1, potential effects to the affected resources from improvement of existing facilities and connected actions in the project area is anticipated to be site-specific or not measurable (i.e. undetectable over the watershed, downstream, or outside of the project area) [40 CFR 1508.27(b) (1), - EA Section 3.2].

2. *The Project* would not affect:

   - ✓ Public health or safety [40 CFR 1508.27(b)(2)];
   - ✓ Unique characteristics of the geographic area [40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3)] because there are no historic or cultural resources, parklands, prime farmlands, wild and scenic rivers, wilderness, or ecologically critical areas located within the project area (EA Section 3.1);
   - ✓ Districts, sites, highways, structures, or other objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, nor would the proposed actions cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources [40 CFR 1508.27(b)(8)] (EA Section 3.1).

3. *The Project is* not unique or unusual. The BLM has experience implementing similar actions in similar areas without highly controversial [40 CFR 1508.27(b) (4)], highly uncertain, or unique or unknown risks [40 CFR 1508.27(b) (5)].

4. *The Project* does not set a precedent for future actions that may have significant effects, nor do they represent a decision in principle about a future consideration [40 CFR 1508.27(b) (6)]. The BLM has experience implementing similar actions in similar areas without setting a precedent for future actions.

5. The interdisciplinary team evaluated the *Project* in context of past, present and reasonably foreseeable actions [40 CFR 1508.27(b)(7)]. Potential cumulative effects are described in the attached EA. These effects are not likely to be significant because of the project scope (effects are likely to be too small to be detectable) and scale (project area of approximately 1 acre, encompassing less than 0.01 percent of the forest cover within the Five Rivers-Lobster Creek Watershed. (EA Section 3.2).

6. *The Project is* not expected to adversely affect threatened or endangered species, or their habitat, under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 [40 CFR 1508.27(b)(9)].

   Wildlife
   After reviewing the effects of the proposed action on the spotted owl and its critical habitat, and the marbled murrelet and its critical habitat, the activities, as proposed, would have no effect to spotted owls or marbled murrelets and would not affect critical habitat for either species.

   Fish
   Project site is located on the ridge top between Bummer Creek and East Fork Lobster Creek drainages in section 7. Fish present in proximity to project site is most likely coastal cutthroat trout. In East Fork Lobster cutthroat trout is likely more than 1 mile downstream from the project site. In Bummer Creek fish bearing streams are estimated to be 1.75 miles downstream from the project site. ESA listed Oregon Coast coho salmon are present in both Bummer and East Fork Lobster Creeks downstream of the project area. Based on Streamnet distribution database coho are between approximately 1.8 miles (East fork) and 2.7 miles (Bummer) downstream from the project area.

   ARC GIS review indicates no suspected stream channels in the project area. The lack of stream channels in the project site indicates that any soil impacts on site would not be transported downstream were resident fish, aquatic habitat, ESA listed fish, and ESA listed Critical Habitat are located. The combination of distance of the project site and lack of connecting features to fish habitat indicates no effects to resident fish or ESA listed fish would be anticipated by the proposed expansion project.

7. *The Project* does not violate any known federal, state, or local law or requirement imposed for the protection of the environment [40 CFR 1508.27(b)(10)].

Approved by: Trish Wilson

Trish Wilson, Field Manager
Marys Peak Resource Area

10/16/09

Date

Glossary: Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Terms

Access Road	A through route linking two federal or state highways
Alternative	Proposed project (plan, option, choice)
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practice(s) design features to minimize adverse environmental effects.
CEQ	Council of Environmental Quality, established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
CEQ Regulations	Regulations that tell how to implement NEPA
Cumulative Effects	Past, present, and reasonably foreseeable effects added together (regardless of who or what has caused, is causing, and might cause those effects)
CWD	Coarse Woody Debris refers to a tree (or portion of a tree) that has fallen or been cut and left in the woods. Usually refers to pieces at least 20 inches in diameter as described in Northwest Forest Plan and FEMAT.
DBHOB	Diameter Breast Height Outside Bark
EA	Environmental Assessment. NEPA document that describes a federal action(s) and analyzes the effects to the public and other agencies and tribes.
ESA	Endangered Species Act.
Federal Threatened and Endangered (T&E) Species	All species listed by the Federal Government as Threatened or Endangered.
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact. NEPA document that describes why the proposed action within a EA would not significantly affect the quality of the human environment, individually or cumulatively.
Fuels	Any natural combustible material left on site that is available for burning (ie. logs, limbs, needles, vegetation)
Ground Base Yarding	Moving trees or logs by equipment operating on the surface of the ground to a landing where they can be processed or loaded
Invasive Plant	Any plant species that is aggressive and difficult to manage.
LSR	Late-Successional Reserve (a NWFP land use allocation) Lands that are to be protected or enhanced for the purpose of providing habitat for older forest related species.
LUA	Land Use Allocation. Lands designated using objectives as described in the NWFP.
Native Plant	Species that historically occurred or currently occur in a particular ecosystem and were not introduced
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act (1969)
Non-native Plant	Any species that historically does not occur in a particular ecosystem native plants can be introduced.
Noxious Weed	A plant species designated by federal or state law as generally possessing one or more of the following characteristics: aggressive and difficult to manage; parasitic; a carrier or host of serious insects or diseases; or non-native, new, or not common to the United States.

NWFP	Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl and Standards and Guidelines for Management of Habitat for Late-Successional and Old-Growth Related Species within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl (1994) (Northwest Forest Plan).
ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Oregon Smoke Management Plan	The State of Oregon's plan for implementing the National Clean Air Act in regards to burning of forest fuels
RMP	Salem District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (1995).
RMP/FEIS	Salem District Proposed Resource Management Plan / Final Environmental Impact Statement (1994).
ROD	Record of Decision
RR	Riparian Reserves (NWFP land use allocation) Lands on either side of streams or other water feature designated to maintain or restore aquatic habitat.
Rural Interface	BLM lands within ½ mile of private lands zoned for 1 to 20 acre lots. Areas zoned for 40 acres and larger with homes adjacent to or near BLM lands.
Skid Trails	Path through a stand of trees on which ground-based equipment operates.
Snag	A dead standing tree lacking live needles or leaves
Special Status Species	Collectively, any plant or animal species which is federally listed or proposed for listing under the ESA, and BLM Sensitive species (BLM manual 6840 – Special Status Species Management).
USDI	United States Department of the Interior
VRM	Visual Resource Management. Lands are classified from 1 to 4 based on visual quality ratings.

PRAIRIE MOUNTAIN COMMUNICATION SITE AMENDMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Analyzed

Oregon Wireless Interoperability Network (OWIN) has partnered with Lane County to develop statewide partnerships to leverage existing communications resources and services. Oregon Wireless Interoperability Network has a timeline to meet both federal and state mandates of narrow-banding and providing interoperability for four state agencies. Prairie Mountain is a key site in OWIN's statewide microwave system and an integral part of Oregon's public safety communications network. Oregon Wireless Interoperability Network and Lane County request to amend a lease to install a new 120 feet tall 4 legged steel lattice tower (with the ability to extend an additional 40 feet at a later date) and remove the existing tower upon final construction of the new tower. Approximately 70 to 100 green trees located within the existing Prairie Mountain meadow would be felled to provide wavepath transmission to the new tower. The trees would be skidded to a loading point using ground-based equipment. All the cut trees would be utilized as fish logs for aquatic habitat restoration purposes. Both parties also request permission to modify the existing building per the attached site plan.

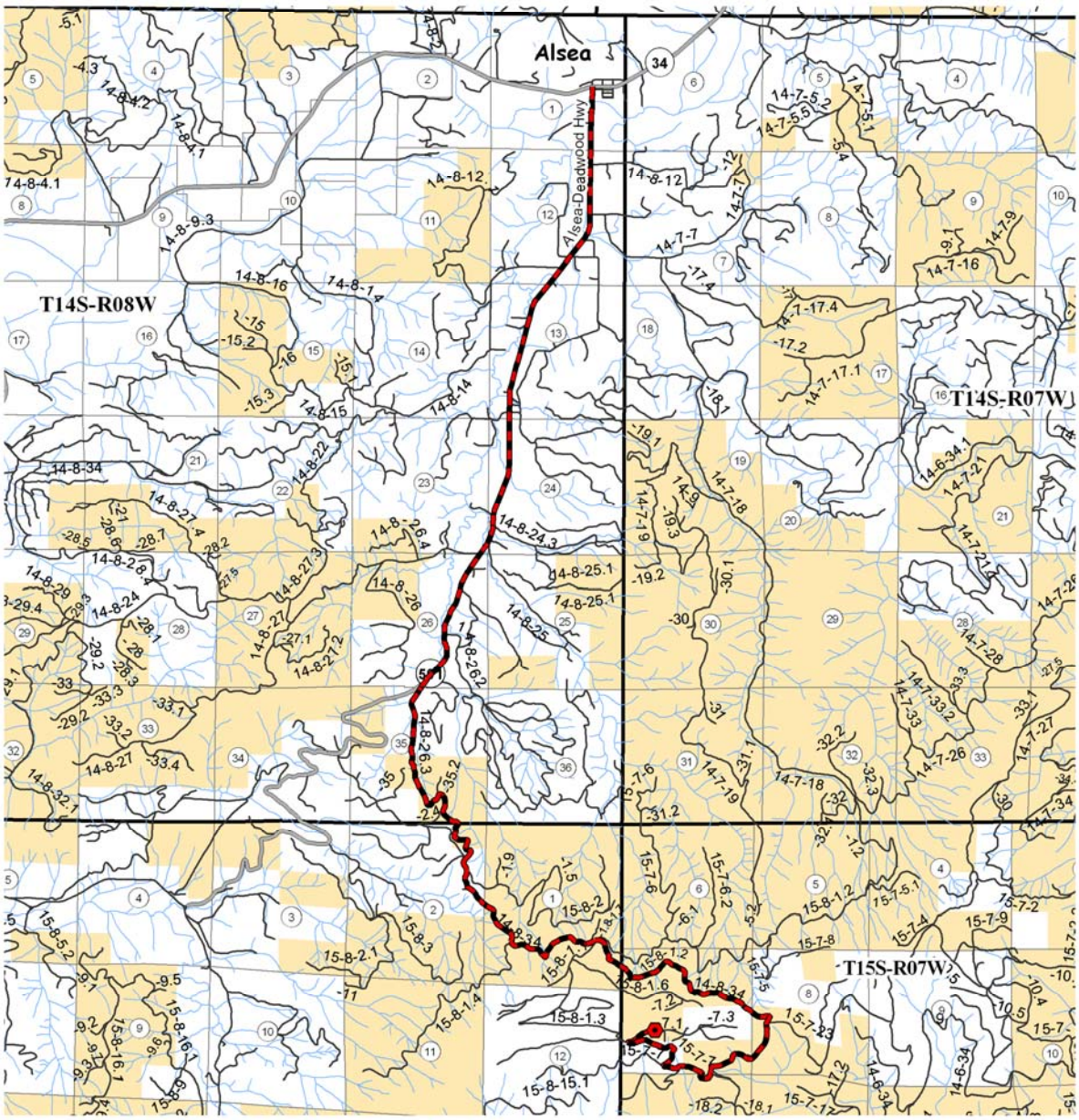
1.2 Project area Location

The project is located approximately 7 miles south of Alsea, Oregon, in Benton County on land managed by the Marys Peak Resource Area (MPRA), Salem District of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). It is within Township 15 South, Range 7 West, Section 7, Willamette Meridian (see Map 1).

Map 1: Location Map

October 14, 2009

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PRAIRIE MOUNTAIN COMMUNICATION SITE AMENDMENT LOCATION MAP
T. 15 S., R. 7 W. - SALEM DISTRICT - OREGON



Prairie Mountain Communications Site

Access Roads

BLM Managed Land

N

1 0.5 0 1 Miles

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Original data was compiled from multiple source data and may not meet U.S. National Mapping Accuracy Standard of the Office of Management and Budget.

1.3 Conformance with Land Use Plans, Policies, and Programs

The Prairie Mountain Communication Site Amendment project has been designed to conform to the following documents, which direct and provide the legal framework for management of BLM-managed lands within the Salem District:

- *Salem District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* (RMP), May 1995: The RMP has been reviewed and it has been determined that the Prairie Mountain Communication Site Amendment project conform to the land use plan terms and conditions (i.e., complies with management goals, objectives, direction, standards and guidelines) as required by 43 CFR 1610.5 (BLM Handbook H1790-1).
- *Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl and Standards and Guidelines for Management of Habitat for Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl* (the Northwest Forest Plan, or NWFP), April 1994.
- *Record of Decision To Remove the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines from Bureau of Land Management Resource Management Plans Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl* (July 2007) and Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2008-038 (Final State Director's Special Status Species List, February 2008). The decision is consistent with the Northwest Forest Plan, including all plan amendments in effect on the date of the decision. The EA analysis here tiers to that of the Northwest Forest Plan and supporting environmental impact statements in effect on the date of the decision.

The analysis in the Prairie Mountain Communication Site Amendment EA is site-specific and supplements analyses found in the *Salem District Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement* (RMP/FEIS), September 1994 and the 2007 *Final Supplement to the 2004 Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement to Remove or Modify The Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines* (June 2007). The RMP/FEIS includes the analysis from the *Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on Management of Habitat for Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl* (NWFP/FSEIS), February 1994.

The proposed action is located within the coastal zone as defined by the Oregon Coastal Management Program. This proposal is consistent with the objectives of the program, and the State planning goals which form the foundation for compliance with the requirements of the Coastal Zone Act. Management actions/directions found in the RMP were determined to be consistent with the Oregon Coastal Management Program.

These documents are available for review in the Salem District Office. Additional information about the proposed action is available in the Prairie Mountain Communication Site Amendment Project EA Analysis File (NEPA file), also available at the Salem District Office.

1.4 Decision Criteria/Project Objectives for the Project

The Marys Peak Resource Area Field Manager will use the following criteria/objectives in selecting the alternative to be implemented. The field manager would select the alternative that would best meet these criteria. The selected action would:

- Meet the purpose and need of the project (EA section 1.6)
- Comply with the *Salem District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan*, May 1995 (RMP) and related documents which direct and provide the legal framework for management of BLM-managed lands within the Salem District (EA section 1.3)
- Would not have significant impact on the affected elements of the environment beyond those already anticipated and addressed in the RMP EIS.

1.5 Results of Scoping

A scoping letter, dated September 4, 2009, was sent to 8 potentially affected or interested individuals, groups, and agencies. No responses were received during the scoping period.

1.6 Purpose of and Need for Action

The purpose for the project is to make BLM –administered land available for needed rights-of-way where consistent with Oregon statewide planning goals (RMP p.55). There is a need to retain and upgrade an existing electronic site through the installation of a 120 feet tall tower (with the ability to extend an additional 40 feet at a later date) and upgrade the building site. These improvements would allow four state agencies to meet federal and state mandates of narrow banding and providing interoperability. Prairie Mountain is a key site in OWIN's statewide microwave system and an integral part of Oregon's public safety communications network.

2.0 Alternative Development

Pursuant to Section 102 (2) (E) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, federal agencies shall "Study, develop, and describe appropriate alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal which involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources." No unresolved conflicts were identified. Therefore, this EA will analyze the effects of Alternative 1 (No Action) and Alternative 2 (Proposed Action).

2.1 Alternative 1 (No Action)

The BLM would not implement the project at this time. This alternative serves to set the environmental baseline for comparing effects to the proposed action.

2.2 Alternative 2 (Proposed Action)

Oregon Wireless Interoperability Network has partnered with Lane County to develop statewide partnerships to leverage existing communications resources and services. Oregon Wireless Interoperability Network has a timeline to meet both federal and state mandates of narrow-banding and providing interoperability for four state agencies. Prairie Mountain is a key site in OWIN's statewide microwave system and an integral part of Oregon's public safety communications network. Oregon Wireless Interoperability Network and Lane County request to amend a lease to install a new 120 feet tall 4 legged steel lattice tower (with the ability to extend an additional 40 feet at a later date) and remove the existing tower upon final construction of the new tower. Both parties also request permission to modify the existing building per the attached site plan. The proposed improvement work would begin occur in 2009 and be completed in 2010. Some of the improvement work would consist of the following:

- Upgrade the site compound surface around existing building to provide a solid groomed surface for installation of site components (see site drawing).
- Remove the old fence. Supply and install replacement 8' high chain link fencing with a twelve-foot wide, double swing gate around the shelter compound.
- Construct concrete slab for above ground Liquid Propane (LP) fuel tank.
- Construct foundation for the generator.
- Install Liquid Propane (LP) fuel tank, fill it with fuel and connect to generator.
- Install standby power generator, including interconnection wiring between the generator, transfer switch, and site electrical service mains.
- Remove old indoor generator, exhaust fans, and air intake/exhaust ducts and louvers.
- Install uninterruptible power supply.
- Fell and yard approximately 70 to 100 green trees located within the existing Prairie Mountain meadow to provide wavepath transmission to the new tower. Where possible, trees would be felled to existing roadways and be processed by equipment operated on the roadways. One skid road approximately 500 feet long would be necessary to harvest trees in the southwest corner of the project area. Yarding would be accomplished using ground-based equipment. Harvested trees would be utilized as fish logs for aquatic habitat restoration purposes and the skid road would be obliterated and seeded with native grass.

2.2.1 Proposed Action Design Features

The following design features are those specific means, measures, or practices that make up the proposed action, and those that are incorporated into the proposed action to reduce or eliminate risk to the affected elements of the environment described in EA Section 3.2.

Project Design Features by RMP Objectives

To protect water quality, minimize soil erosion as a source of sedimentation to streams and to minimize soil productivity loss from soil compaction, loss of slope stability or loss of soil duff layer:

- All logging activities would utilize the Best Management Practices (BMPs) required by the Federal Clean Water Act (as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987) (RMP Appendix C pp. C-1 through C-7).
- As far as practicable, yarding and loading equipment would operate within existing roadways.
- Ground-based yarding would occur during periods of low soil moisture, generally between July 15 and October 31.
- After operations, skid trails would be obliterated and seeded with native grass as described below.
- The permittee would maintain a vegetation free area within the fenced compound plus three feet beyond the fence boundary. The permittee would maintain existing vegetative cover beyond the three foot compound buffer only in the wave-path footprints and would be free to keep those areas clear of any vegetation 3 feet or greater in height.

To contain and/or reduce noxious weed infestations on BLM administered lands using an integrated pest management approach:

- All soil disrupting equipment moved into the project area would be required to be clean and free of dirt and vegetation as directed by the Authorized Officer.
- All large areas of exposed mineral soil would be grass sown with Oregon Certified (blue tagged) red fescue (*Festuca rubra*) as a rate equal to 40 pounds per acre or sown/planted with other native species as approved by the resource area botanist. Prior to sowing any seed, the seed label and blue tag would be given to the resource area botanist for approval.

To protect and enhance wildlife habitat components:

- Existing snags and CWD would be reserved, except where they pose a safety risk or affect access and operability. Any snags or logs felled or moved for these purposes would remain on site within the project area.

To reduce fire hazard risk and protect air quality:

- Debris generated from harvest activity would be machine and/or hand piled. At least 90 percent of the ¼ inches to 10 inches diameter slash would be piled and covered for burning and/or chipped.
- All piles would be located at least ten feet away from reserve trees and snags, or any improvements. Larger piles would be preferable over small piles. Wind rows would be avoided unless approved by the contract administrator.
- During the late summer and before the onset of fall rains all machine and hand piles to be burned would be covered at least 80 percent with 4 mil black polyethylene plastic.
- All burning would occur under favorable smoke dispersal conditions in the fall, in compliance with the Oregon State Smoke Management Plan (RMP pp. 22, 65).

To Protect Special Status (SS) Species:
The resource area biologist or botanist would be notified if any animal or plant SS species are found occupying stands proposed for treatment during project activities. If the species is a federal listed ESA species then all of the known sites would be withdrawn from any timber harvesting activity. If the species is other than a federal listed ESA species, then appropriate mitigation action would be taken.

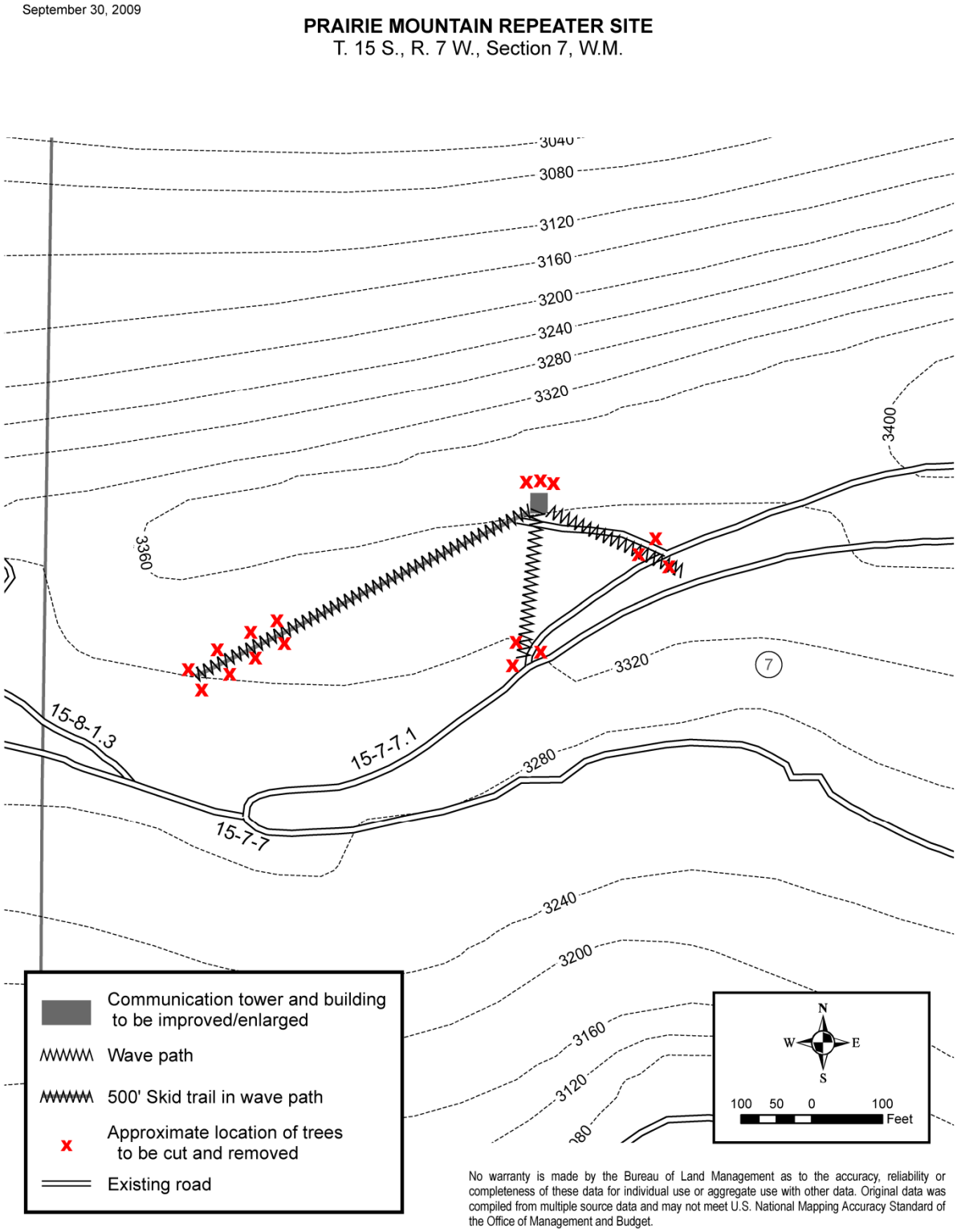
To Protect Cultural Resources:
The project area occurs in the Oregon Coast Range. Survey techniques are based on those described in Appendix D of the *Protocol for Managing Cultural Resource on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Oregon*. Post-project survey would be conducted according to standards based on slope defined in the Protocol appendix. Ground disturbing work would be suspended if cultural material is discovered during project work until an archaeologist can assess the significance of the discovery.

2.3 COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES WITH REGARD TO PURPOSE AND NEED

Table 1. Comparison of Alternatives by Purpose and Need

Purpose and Need (EA Section 1.6)	No Action (Alternative 1)	Proposed Action (Alternative 2)
Make BLM–administered land available for needed rights-of-way where consistent with Oregon statewide planning goals. There is a need to retain and upgrade existing electronic site development through the installation of a 120 feet tall tower and the improvement of the building site. These improvements would allow four state agencies to meet federal and state mandates of narrow banding and providing interoperability. The project would allow the Prairie Mountain site to continue functioning as an integral part of Oregon's public safety communications network.	The installation of a new 120 feet tall tower and improvement of the building site would not occur. The ability of OWIN to meet both federal and state mandate of narrow banding and providing interoperability would not occur at this key site. Improvements to public safety communications would not occur.	The installation of a new 120 feet tall tower and improvement of the building site would allow OWIN to meet both federal and state mandate of narrow banding and providing inter-operability at this key site. Improvements to public safety communications would occur.

Map 2 Proposed Action Alternative



Existing conditions at the project site show the 40- foot tower that would be removed upon construction of the new tower which would be constructed approximately 20 feet south (downhill) of existing tower location.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS–

3.1 Identification of Affected Elements of the Environment

The interdisciplinary team reviewed the elements of the human environment, required by law, regulation, Executive Order and policy, to determine if they would be affected by the proposed action. Table 4 Critical Elements of the Human Environment and Table 5 Other Elements of the Environment summarize the results of that review. Affected elements are **bold**. All entries apply to the proposed action, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2 Review of the Elements of the Environment

Elements Of The Environment [Statute/Authority/CFR]	***Status[1]***	***Cumulative Effects[2]***	***Remarks***
Air Quality [Clean Air Act as amended (42 USC 7401 et seq.)]	**Affected**	**Addressed in text EA section 3.2.4**	**Addressed in text (EA section 3.2.4**)
Cultural Resources [National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended (16 USC 470), 40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3)], 40 CFR 1508.27 (b)(8)]	Not Affected	No	Cultural resource sites in the Oregon Coast Range, both historic and prehistoric, occur rarely. The probability of site occurrence is low because the majority of BLM managed Oregon Coast Range land is located on steep upland mountainous terrain that lack concentrated resources humans would use. Post-disturbance inventory would be completed on slopes less than 10 percent.
Ecologically critical areas [40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3)])	Not Present		
Energy Policy [Executive Order (E.O.) 13212]	Not Affected	No	There are no known energy resources located in the project areas. The proposed action would have no effect on energy development, production, supply, and/or distribution.
Environmental Justice [E.O. 12898, 2/ 11/1994]	Not Affected	No	The proposed action is not anticipated to have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations and low income populations.
Fire Hazard/Risk (Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-148)	**Affected**	**Addressed in text EA section 3.2.4**	**Addressed in text (EA sections 3.2.4)**
Essential Fish Habitat [Magnuson-Stevens Act Provision: Essential Fish Habitat (EFH): Final Rule (50 CFR Part 600; 67 FR 2376, 2/17/ 2002]	Not Present		
Fish Species/Habitat (except Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed species/habitat)	Not Present		

[1] *Not present* = not present within the project area, *Not affected* = not affected by the project, *Affected* = affected by the project yet in compliance with listed authority

[2] Do the action alternatives contribute to cumulative effects to this element? Yes/No

Elements Of The Environment [Statute/Authority/CFR]	*Status*[1]	*Cumulative Effects*[2]	*Remarks*
Floodplains [E.O. 11988, as amended, 5/24/1977)	Not Present		
Hazardous or Solid Wastes [Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (43 USC 6901 et seq.), Comprehensive Environmental Repose Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (43 USC 9615)]	Not Present		
Invasive, Nonnative Species (plants) (Federal Noxious Weed Control Act and E.O. 13112)	**Affected**	**Addressed in text EA Section 3.2.1**	**Addressed in text (EA sections 3.2.1 and Prairie Mtn Comm. Site Botanical & Fungal Special Status and Noxious Weed Report)**
Land Uses (right-of-ways, permits, etc)	**Affected**	**No**	**Addressed in Proposed Action**
Late Successional and Old Growth Stands	**Affected**	**Addressed in text EA Section 3.2.1**	**Addressed in text (EA sections 3.2.1 and Prairie Mtn Comm. Site Silviculture Report)**
Migratory Birds [Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended (16 USC 703 et seq.), E.O. 131186]	**Affected**	**Addressed in text EA Section 3.2.2**	**Addressed in text (EA Section 3.2.2)**
Native American Religious Concerns [American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (AIRFA) (42 USC 1996)]	Not Affected	No	No Native American religious concerns were identified during the public scoping period.
Public Health and Safety [40 CFR 1508.27(b)(2)]	Not Affected	No	Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OR OSHA) rules would be enforced through contract administration.
Recreation	Not Affected	No	Dispersed recreation in the area may include hunting and camping and would continue upon completion of the proposed project therefore recreational activities would not be affected.
Rural Interface Areas	Not Present		

Flood Plains (Executive Order 11988)		Not Present		
Invasive, Nonnative Species (plants) (Executive Order 13112)		**Affected**	**Addressed in text EA Section 3.2.1**	**Addressed in text (EA Section 3.2.1 and Botanical Report Prairie Mountain Communication Site Report pp. 1-5).**
Special Status Species or Habitat	Fish	Not Present		
	Plant	Not Present	No	
	Wildlife (including designated Critical Habitat)	**Affected**	**Addressed in text EA Section 3.2.2**	**The small number of trees to be removed would have no impact on forest nesting/foraging wildlife and a positive effect on meadow nesting/foraging wildlife.**
Water Quality (Surface and Ground)		Not Affected	No	Due to the distance from streams to the project area there would be no effects to water quality.
Wetlands (Executive Order 11990)		Not Present		
Wild and Scenic Rivers		Not Present	No	
Wilderness		Not Present	No	

3.2 Affected Environment and Environmental Effects

Those elements of the human environment that were determined to be affected are *vegetation, wildlife, soils, and, fuels/air quality*. This section describes the current condition of those affected elements, and the environmental effects of the alternatives on those elements.

3.2.1 Vegetation

Affected Environment

Present Site Conditions and History

Prairie Mountain is situated on an east-west oriented ridge at 3360 feet elevation. The project site occurs on the south facing slope in a mesic meadow which extends down to 3320 feet. The native vegetation within this meadow has been highly disrupted through past road building, communication site construction and maintenance, vandalism, and off-highway vehicle usage. In the past, conifers in the vicinity of Prairie Mountain communication sites have been clearcut, slash piled and burned. In addition, conifers in the project area have been felled or girdled in the past during meadow restoration projects.

The meadow can be described as a mosaic of rock garden, grasses, forbs, shrubs and scattered encroaching conifers. A shrub population consists of oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpus alba*), thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*) and trailing blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*). Beargrass (*Xerophyllum tenax*) and goldthread (*Coptis laciniata)* are mixed in with the shrubs. Blue wildrye (*Elymus glaucus*) is the most common native grass on the site.

The meadow appears to have been sparsely forested in the past, as few old trees are present. Most conifer encroachment appears to have occurred within the past fifty years in the perimeter of the meadow where soil is deep enough to support their growth. It is likely that a combination of soil conditions, climate and fire maintained the open meadow condition. The conifers in the

wave-paths (planned for removal) and encroaching on the meadow consist of about 70 to 100 Douglas-fir trees ranging in age from 20 to 110 years old with diameters (at breast height) of 9 to 32 inches and range in height from 30 to 100 feet. Approximately six trees are greater than 80 and less than 110 years old.

The north side of the Prairie Mountain ridge drops quickly in elevation and supports an ~120 year old stand of mixed conifer comprised of Douglas-fir and western hemlock.

Invasive (Noxious Weeds, Invasive Non-native Species)
The following noxious weeds occur in small infestations throughout the Prairie Mountain area; bull and Canadian thistles (*Cirsium vulgare* and *C. arvense*), Armenian blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), Scot's broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), and Tansy ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*).

Environmental Effects

3.2.1.1 Alternative 1 (No Action Alternative)

With no action the ongoing process of conifer encroachment into the meadow would continue (in those areas where tree presence does not interfere with existing manmade structures and their functions).

Without implementing this project the established noxious weed populations would remain at or near the current level. The risk rating for adverse effects from these Oregon noxious listed species would remain low because the known noxious weeds which occur in the project areas are widespread and this project area is localized within the watershed. In addition, the Marys Peak Resource Area has an integrated non-native plant management plan in place and is currently treating known infestations within the watershed. These treatments would reduce the risks of additional infestations.

3.2.1.2 Alternative 2 (Proposed Action)

The removal of 70 to 100 conifers within and immediately adjacent to the meadow would have a beneficial effect on those plant and animal species that depend upon meadow and non-forest openings within the forest ecosystem. Vegetation would be maintained at less than three feet in height in the three wavepath areas requiring tree removal. Less than one acre would be removed from its current treed condition, slightly increasing meadow habitat. The action would have a positive effect on landscape biodiversity by helping to maintain non-forest patches within the forest matrix. In order to provide a proper communications site condition, the permittee would maintain a vegetation-free zone inside the building compound fence along with a three foot wide area outside the fence perimeter.

Invasive (Noxious Weeds, Invasive Non-native Species)
Any activity that exposes mineral soil in this proposed action would create an opportunity for non-native plant species to become established. However, design features such as vehicle cleaning and sowing seed on exposed soil areas, as well as the implementation of the Marys Peak Resource Areas weed program tends to reduce the risk for the establishment of noxious weeds.

Any adverse effects from the establishment of Canadian and bull thistles, Armenian blackberry, St. John's wort, Scot's broom and tansy ragwort within or near the project area are not

anticipated and the risk rating for the long-term establishment of these species and consequences of adverse effects on this project area is low because:
1) mitigation measures have been incorporated into this project to keep the amount of exposed mineral soil minimized,
2) the project is localized within the watershed and would be considered small,
3) the implementation of the Marys Peak integrated non-native plant management plan allows for early detection of non-native plant species which allows for rapid control,
4) the known noxious weeds species which occur in the project area are regionally abundant and control measures generally consist of biological control,
5) many noxious weed treatments are currently being implemented within the watershed, including access routes to this site, and
6) currently there are no other Oregon listed noxious weed species that are anticipated to become established with the implementation of this project.

In addition, all project areas would be monitored to detect for any Oregon Department of Agriculture "new invader" noxious weed infestations and targeted for removal. All noxious weed species would be eradicated as funding allows.

3.2.1.3 Cumulative Effects

There would be no effect to Bureau SS species as none are know from this site. The removal of trees on less than one acre of timbered land by expanding the existing communication tower would be minimal in terms of removing potential habitat for bureau special status species when compared to the existing land base and ongoing timber management across the landscape.

The native vegetation within this project area has been highly disrupted through past road building, communication site construction and maintenance, vandalism, and off-highway vehicle usage. In the past, conifers in the vicinity of Prairie Mountain communication sites have been clearcut, slash piled and burned. In addition, conifers in the project area have been felled or girdled in the past during 'meadow' restoration projects. Future meadow restoration projects are likely to occur as encroachment would continue over time. This projects small size would have minimal cumulative effects on native vegetation.

The implementation of this project would likely provide minimal increases in the number of common and widespread non-native plant species that are known to occur within the watershed, and would also have minimal ground disturbing effects when compared to current and past off-highway vehicle use and vandalism on Prairie Mountain. However, as discussed above, the risk rating for any adverse cumulative effects to this project area or any adjacent watersheds would remain low.

3.2.2 Wildlife

<u>Affected Environment</u>

Wildlife habitat in the project area can be described as high-elevation, dry to mesic meadow habitat within the Oregon Coast Range Mountains. This type of non-forest patch habitat is uncommon in the Oregon Coast Range and contributes to landscape diversity. Driven by the process of natural plant succession, the trees to be cut have encroached upon the meadow habitat from the surrounding forest. The project area has a long history of high human use and disturbance; the ridge-top meadow is home to many roads and several communications towers.

Access to the meadow is uncontrolled and fairly intensive human activity is expected to continue on a long-term basis.

There are no known Special Status Species sites within or adjacent to the meadow. The project area falls within northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet designated critical habitats. There are no known owl or murrelet sites adjacent to the meadow habitat. The closest suitable habitat has been surveyed for owls but not for murrelet presence. Several species of migratory birds nest and/or forage in non-forested patch openings in the Oregon Coast Range and may be present in the action area.

Environmental Effects

3.2.2.1 *Alternative 1 (No Action Alternative)*

The meadow would continue to be slowly converted to forest habitat. The consistent and intensive human activities are expected to continue long-term.

3.2.2.2 Alternative 2 (Proposed Action)

The meadow is considered non-habitat for owls and murrelets and the trees within the meadow are considered to be unsuitable for nesting due to their location and exposure to regular and intense human activities. Noise associated with the project would not be above ambient noise due to the existing roads, towers, and heavy human use. The proposed action would have no effect on owls and murrelets, or their critical habitats. The relatively small number of trees to be removed would have no impact on forest nesting/foraging wildlife and migratory birds, and would have a positive effect on wildlife and migratory birds that nest/forage in meadows or non-forested openings.

3.2.2.3 Cumulative Effects

Any cumulative effects to wildlife in the watershed would be small but are expected to be positive for those species that nest and/or forage in open and meadow habitats within the forested ecosystem.

3.2.3 Soils

Affected Environment

Soils along the upper slopes and ridgeline of the project area are moderately deep with depth to bedrock of 20 to 40 inches. The slopes in the project area average 22 percent and support a mix of vegetation including trees and grass. The existing site includes an access road, 15 by 25 foot building and a 40 foot tower which are enclosed in a fence. The existing site is included in a special use permit which withdraws the area from timber production requirements.

Environmental Effects

3.2.3.1 *Alternative 1 (No Action)*

Under this alternative, no updating or replacing of structures would occur and no change in the effects to soils would be expected from the current conditions.

3.2.3.2 Alternative 2 (Proposed Action)

This alternative includes the construction of a new tower approximately 20 feet down slope from the existing tower, expansion of the existing building and vegetation removal to create a fire break and allow for the equipment to function as designed. All of the proposed clearing would be maintained into the future and the cleared areas would continue to be withdrawn from timber production requirements. Approximately 500 feet of temporary skid trail would be required to remove those trees that would interfere with the tower's wave-path (see Map 2). This skid trail would be obliterated after use, thus no change in the roaded density of the watershed would occur due to this project.

Compaction and disturbance/displacement of soil

While the proposed action would require some additional disturbance to the soil resource over the existing condition, the long-term effect would be unmeasurable. There would be some temporary compaction of soils due to the removal of trees but it is expected that the compaction would remain below the forest plan standards for this small amount of activity. There is no expected displacement of soil expected due to the mild slopes in the project area, and the requirement to fully vegetate the disturbed soils with a grass mix would help to reduce any potential erosion issues. A temporary skid trail would be used to remove only a portion of the total trees from the project area and would not require excavation to be used due to the gentle slopes in the existing meadow. The remainder of the trees would be removed from existing roads.

Site Productivity

The impacts to site productivity would be minimal due to the small amount of disturbance proposed. All the proposed areas of vegetation removal and soil disturbance (area within the fenced compound plus three feet beyond the fence boundary, and wave-paths necessary for proper tower functioning) would fall out of the timber production requirements for the resource area for the long-term future of the site. The special-use agreement would require the operator to maintain existing vegetative cover beyond the three foot compound buffer and in the wave-path footprints but would also allow them to keep those areas free of any vegetation three feet or greater in height.

3.2.3.3 Cumulative Effects

Because of the small area being proposed for this project, there would be no measurable impact to the soils resource in the terms of soil compaction, soil displacement, or soil productivity within the 5th-field Five Rivers-Lobster Creek Watershed.

3.2.4 Fuels/Air Quality

Affected Environment

The fuel resource within the area where the tower is proposed to be erected is a grass meadow with patches of Douglas and noble fir trees in close proximity. The larger trees are generally less than 100 feet in height and less than 24 inches in diameter at breast height. The trees are typical for higher elevation ridge tops – low form class high crown ratio, lots of limbs.

Air quality in the vicinity of this proposed project is generally very high due to the location of the project area in the Oregon Coast Range. Transport winds affecting the area generally come in off the ocean and keep the air shed scoured out preventing a build up of particulate matter. Occasional stagnant air conditions do develop during the burning season and may result in accumulation of particulate matter but generally these are short lived lasting less than 1 week. At this mountain top location this would be a very unusual event and not expected.

Environmental Effects

3.2.4.1 Alternative 1 (No Action)

If no action is done at the site the fuels would remain similar to as found today. Over time the trees would continue to grow and spread further into the meadow areas reducing the amount of grass component. No measureable changes in effects on air quality are expected.

3.2.4.2 Alternative 2 (Proposed Action)

Fuels

The cutting and removal of 70 to 100 trees in the various timber stands surrounding the meadow where the tower would be erected would increase slash loading of all size classes typical for timber slash. The tree boles and some attached limbs would be removed from the site fairly quickly. The remaining slash is expected to be approximately 25 to 60 tons total.

The logging slash left behind would present an increasing fire hazard as it dries out through the course of the first summer with the highest risk occurring in late summer/early fall when both the slash and grass fuels would be fairly dry and the risk of east winds and low relative humidity are highest. The risk of a fire start would be greatly mitigated by the presence of the locked gate restricting access to vehicles. If a fire did start on the site there would be risk of damage to some of the infrastructure but most of the sites have had fuels cleared away so damage would probably be minimal. Since the area is at the top of the mountain the rate of fire growth would be less and control efforts would be easier than at mid slope sites. Once the slash is piled and burned in the fall the risk of fire starts would be back to pre-alternative 2 conditions.

Over the next few years following tree removal an increase in the ratio of fine fuel (grass) to heavy fuels (timber) components of the fuels on the site would be expected to increase.

Air Quality

Air quality would be affected during burning of the piles in the fall. The effects would be very short lived as piled fuels of the type created by this project would burn up quickly. Generally,

once covered dry piles have been ignited, the fire intensity builds rapidly to a point where the fuels burn cleanly and very little smoke is produced. The strong convection column produced carries the smoke and gases well up into the atmosphere where it is diluted and carried away in the air mass. After a few hours, as the piles burn down and the intensity subsides, additional smoke may be produced due to lower temperatures and less efficient combustion.

Depending on size, arrangement, type and moisture content of the remaining fuel, the smoke would diminish over several hours or days as the piles cool and burn out (sooner if rain develops). Generally this later smoke only affects the immediate area (¼ to ½ mile or less) around the pile. If a temperature inversion develops over the area during the night time hours, smoke may be trapped under the inversion and accumulate or travel down slope resulting in a short term impact to the local air quality. The accumulated smoke generally clears out by mid-morning as the inversion lifts.

Burning 25 to 60 tons of dry, cured, piled fuels under favorable atmospheric conditions in the Oregon Coast Range is not expected to result in any long term negative effects to air quality in the air shed. Locally within ¼ to ½ mile of the piles there may be some very short term smoke impacts after piles are ignited resulting from drift smoke. Burning of slash would always be coordinated with Oregon Department of Forestry and conducted in accordance with the Oregon State Smoke Management Plan. This serves to coordinate all forest burning activities on a regional scale to prevent negative impacts to local and regional air sheds.

3.2.4.3 Cumulative Effects

There would be few cumulative effects to the resources, as the effects from the project would be local and / or short lived, and there would be no other uses affecting this resource. Burning of slash would be guided by the Oregon State Smoke Management Plan which serves to coordinate all forest burning activities on a regional scale to protect local and regional air sheds. Based on past experience with pile burning in this and other similar areas there are no expected cumulative effects on air quality from the planned fuels treatment under this proposal.

The temporary effects of the increase in dead fuel loading on site are expected to be fully mitigated by the planned removal of tree boles, piling and burning of slash. When looked at from a watershed scale, the selected harvest on approximately 100 or less trees and the subsequent treatment of the fuels created would have no measurable overall effect on the fire risk in the watershed.

4.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

Table 4: List of Preparers

Resource	Name	Initial	Date
Botany/Special Status Plant Species	Ron Exeter		
Cultural Resources	Dave Calver		
Fuels/Air Quality	Tom Tomczyk	TsT	9/10/2009
Soils	Steve Wegner		
NEPA	Gary Humbard		
Silviculture	Arlene Roux		
Wildlife/ Special Status Animal Species	Gary Licata	GAL	10/14/09

5.0 CONTACTS AND CONSULTATION

5.1 Agencies, Organizations, and Persons Consulted (ESA Section 7 Consultation)

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service
Project site is located on the ridge top between Bummer Creek and East Fork Lobster Creek drainages in Section 7. Fish present in proximity to project site is most likely coastal cutthroat trout. In East Fork Lobster cutthroat trout is likely more than 1 mile downstream from the project site. In Bummer Creek fish bearing streams are estimated to be 1.75 miles downstream from the project site. ESA listed Oregon Coast coho salmon are present in both Bummer and East Fork Lobster Creeks downstream of the project area. Based on Streamnet distribution database coho are between approximately 1.8 miles (East fork) and 2.7 miles (Bummer) downstream from the project area.

ARC GIS review indicates no suspected stream channels in the project area. The lack of stream channels in the project site indicates that any soil impacts on site would not be transported downstream were resident fish, aquatic habitat, ESA listed fish, and ESA listed Critical Habitat are located. The combination of distance of the project site and lack of connecting features to fish habitat indicates no effects to resident fish or ESA listed fish would be anticipated by the proposed expansion project.

5.2 Cultural Resources - Section 106 Consultation and Consultation with State Historical Preservation Office

The project area occurs in the Oregon Coast Range. Survey techniques are based on those described in Appendix D of the *Protocol for Managing Cultural Resource on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Oregon*. Post-project survey would be conducted according to standards based on slope defined in the Protocol appendix. Ground disturbing work would be suspended if cultural material is discovered during project work until an archaeologist can assess the significance of the discovery.

5.3 Public Scoping and Notification-Tribal Governments, Adjacent Landowners, General Public, and State County and local government offices

- A scoping letter, dated September 4, 2009, was sent to 8 potentially affected or interested individuals, groups, and agencies. – No responses were received during the scoping period.

5.3.1 EA public comment period

The EA and FONSI will be made available for public review October 15, 2009 to November 5, 2009. The notice for public comment will be published in a legal notice by the Gazette-Times newspaper. Comments received by the Marys Peak Resource Area of the Salem District Office, 1717 Fabry Road SE, Salem, Oregon 97306, on or before November 5, 2009 will be considered in making the final decisions for this project.

6.0 MAJOR SOURCES

6.1 Major Sources

6.1.1 Interdisciplinary Team Reports

Exeter, R. 2009. Botanical Report. Marys Peak Resource Area, Salem District, Bureau of Land Management. Salem, OR. Prepared for Prairie Mountain Communication Site Amendment NEPA File.

Roux, A. 2009. Silviculture. Report Marys Peak Resource Area, Salem District, Bureau of Land Management. Salem, OR. Prepared for Prairie Mountain Communication Site Amendment NEPA File.

Wegner, S. 2009. Prairie Mountain Communication Site Environmental Assessment Soils/Hydro Report. Marys Peak Resource Area, Salem District, Bureau of Land Management. Salem, OR. Prepared for Prairie Mountain Communication Site Amendment NEPA File.

6.1.2 Additional References

USDA Forest Service, USDI. Bureau of Land Management. 1994. Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement Management of Habitat for Late Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl. Portland, OR.

USDA Forest Service, USDI. Bureau of Land Management. 1994. Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl and Standards and Guidelines for Management of Habitat for Late Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl. Portland, OR. Note: The ROD and S and G are collectively referred to herein as the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP).

USDA Forest Service, USDI. Bureau of Land Management. 2007. Record of Decision To Remove the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines from Bureau of Land Management Resource Management Plans Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl. Portland, OR.

USDI Bureau of Land Management. 1994. Salem District Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement. Salem, OR.

USDI Bureau of Land Management. 1995. Salem District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (RMP). Salem District BLM, Salem, OR. 81 pp. + Appendices.