

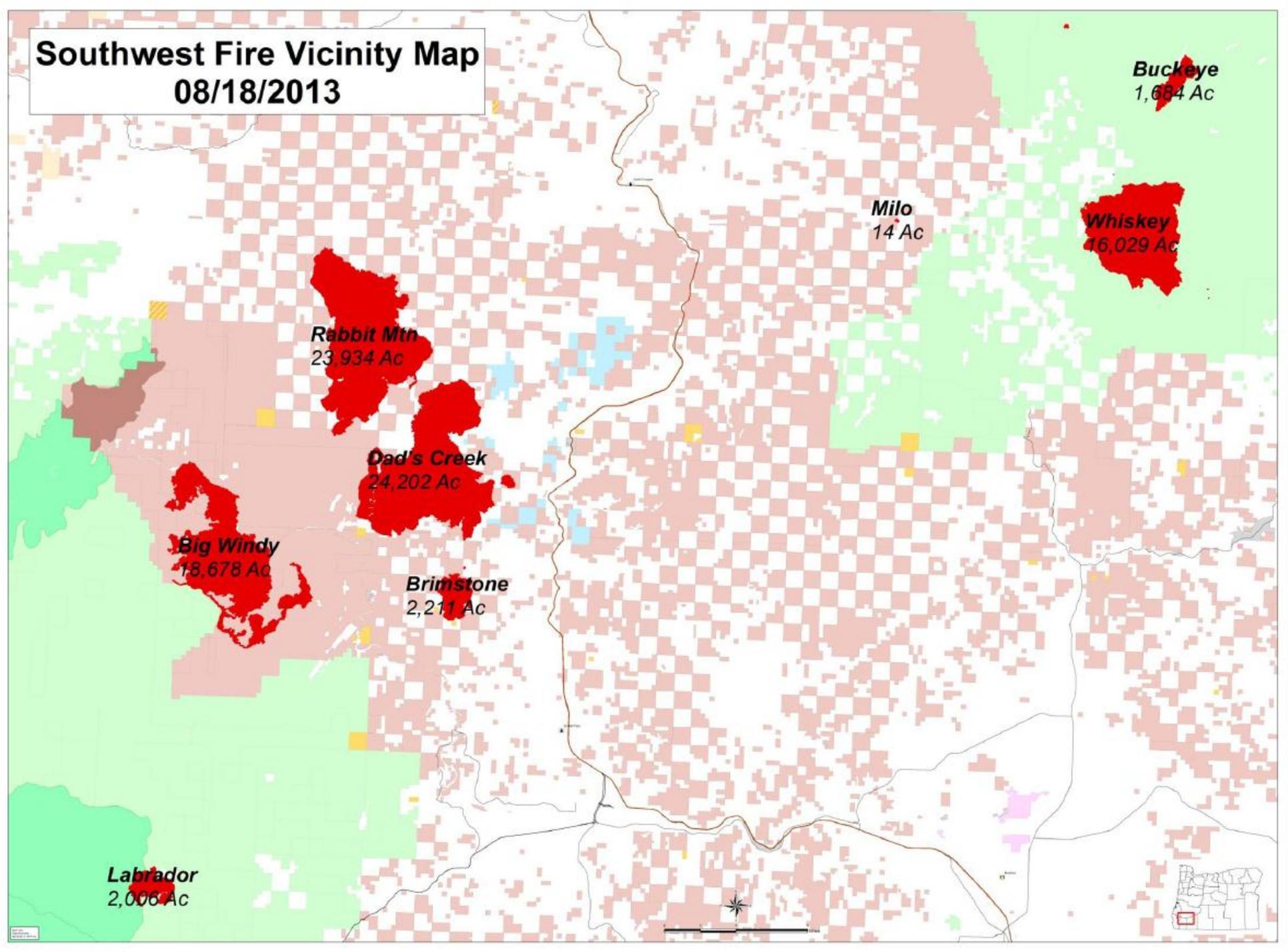
# Southwest Oregon Fire Recovery Plan

January 30, 2014



# Southwest Fire Vicinity Map

08/18/2013



## **State Director Leader's Intent:**

1. **Human Health and Safety** - Ensuring safe passage of the public, our neighbors, and our employees in the affected landscape while considering the workload capacity of our employees.
2. **Thinking, Acting, and Working Together “Corporately”** - Working cooperatively across administrative boundaries to promote recovery planning efficiency.
3. **Engaging the Public and Transparency** - Understand the public's areas of common understanding and support for post-fire activities, as well as their concerns and dissent. Engage in dialog with stakeholders in a manner that allows us to learn from each other and ensure that we are transparent from the beginning.
4. **Court Order in Swanson v. Salazar, Case No.: 1:10-cv-01843-RJL (D.D.C.)** - On June 26, 2013, the BLM was found in violation of the O&C Act as it relates to selling or offering for sale our declared Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) on the Roseburg and Medford Districts. The proceedings in this case are still underway. On August 9, 2013, the Department of Justice submitted my Declaration to the Court stating that there was uncertainty in attempting to meet the Court's request. In that vein, keep in mind with all of the other legal requirements as outlined in my Declaration.

## **Roseburg and Medford District Managers Leader's Intent:**

**Purpose:** Provide for resource stabilization, long-term habitat needs, and economic recovery.

**Goal:** Plan and implement southwest Oregon fire recovery actions with public and constituent group conversations seeking common ground and emphasizing mutual success.

### **Objectives:**

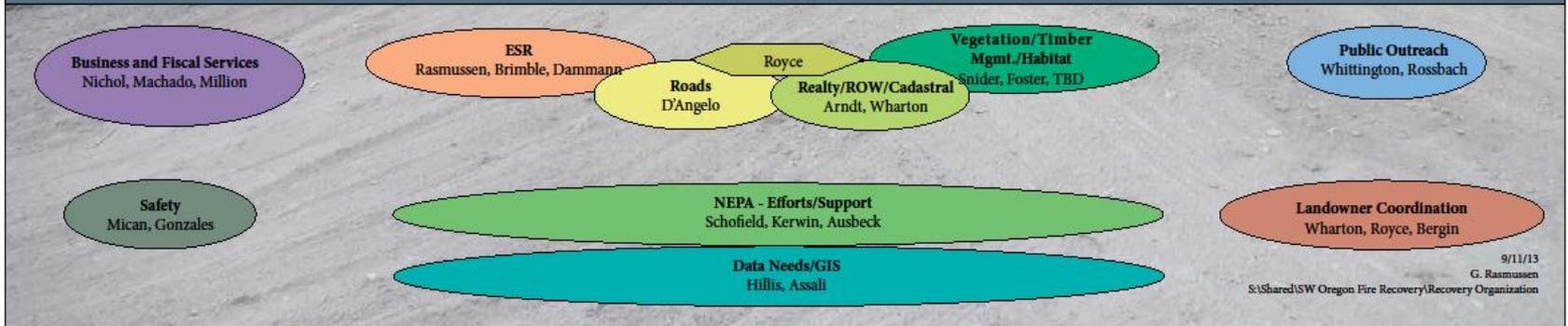
1. Complete ESR plans and funding submissions by required deadlines; complete work to address risks.
2. Identify habitat conservation needs particularly in Late-Successional Reserve.
3. Provide for post-fire economic recovery.
4. Provide for public and employee safety and workforce health.
5. Engage the public and partners in a robust involvement approach.
6. Plan and implement in a time-sensitive and cost-effective manner.
7. Involve US Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA Fisheries early in planning.
8. Manage post-fire recovery of southwest Oregon fires as a high priority for Oregon/Washington Bureau of Land Management.
9. Conduct planning and cooperate with plan execution as a joint effort between Roseburg and Medford Districts.

# SW OREGON FIRES The Road to Recovery



## RECOVERY ORGANIZATION

Project Manager: Mary Smelcer  
Deputy Project Manager: John Bergin

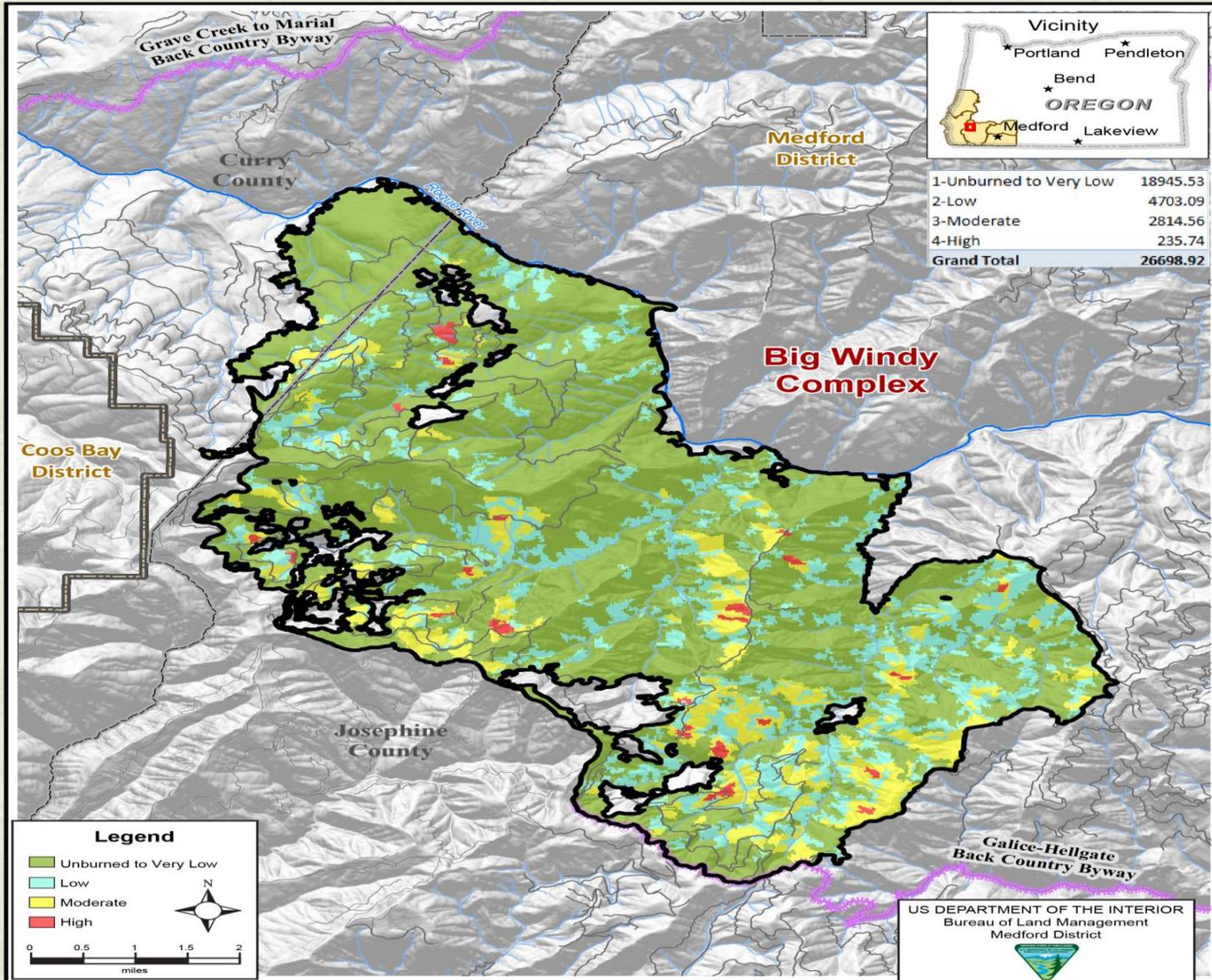


Land Owner	Big Windy Complex Fires	Douglas Complex Fires	Brimstone Fire	Total by Ownership
BLM	28,242	25,349	1413	55,004
State	6	320	73	399
Private	9	23003	812	23,824
USFS	71			71
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,328</b>	<b>48,672</b>	<b>2,298</b>	



Land Use Allocation Acreage by Fire				
Land Use Allocation	Big Windy Complex Fires	Douglas Complex Fires	Brimstone Fire	Total Acres
LSR within CHU	22,030	6,114	0	28,144
LSR outside CHU	4,976	152	0	5,128
Congressionally Reserved (WSR)	1,235	0	0	1,235
Connectivity/Diversity Block	0	4,431	57	4,488
100-acre Known NSO Activity Center	0	1,133	142	1,275
Matrix within CHU	0	6,489	0	6,489
Matrix outside CHU	0	8,156	1,351	9,507
Congressionally Reserved (WSR) with CHU	6	0	0	6

# Big Windy Complex Soil Burn Severity



1-Unburned to Very Low	18945.53
2-Low	4703.09
3-Moderate	2814.56
4-High	235.74
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>26698.92</b>

**Legend**

- Unburned to Very Low
- Low
- Moderate
- High

US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
Bureau of Land Management  
Medford District

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of this data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data was compiled from various sources and may be updated without notification.

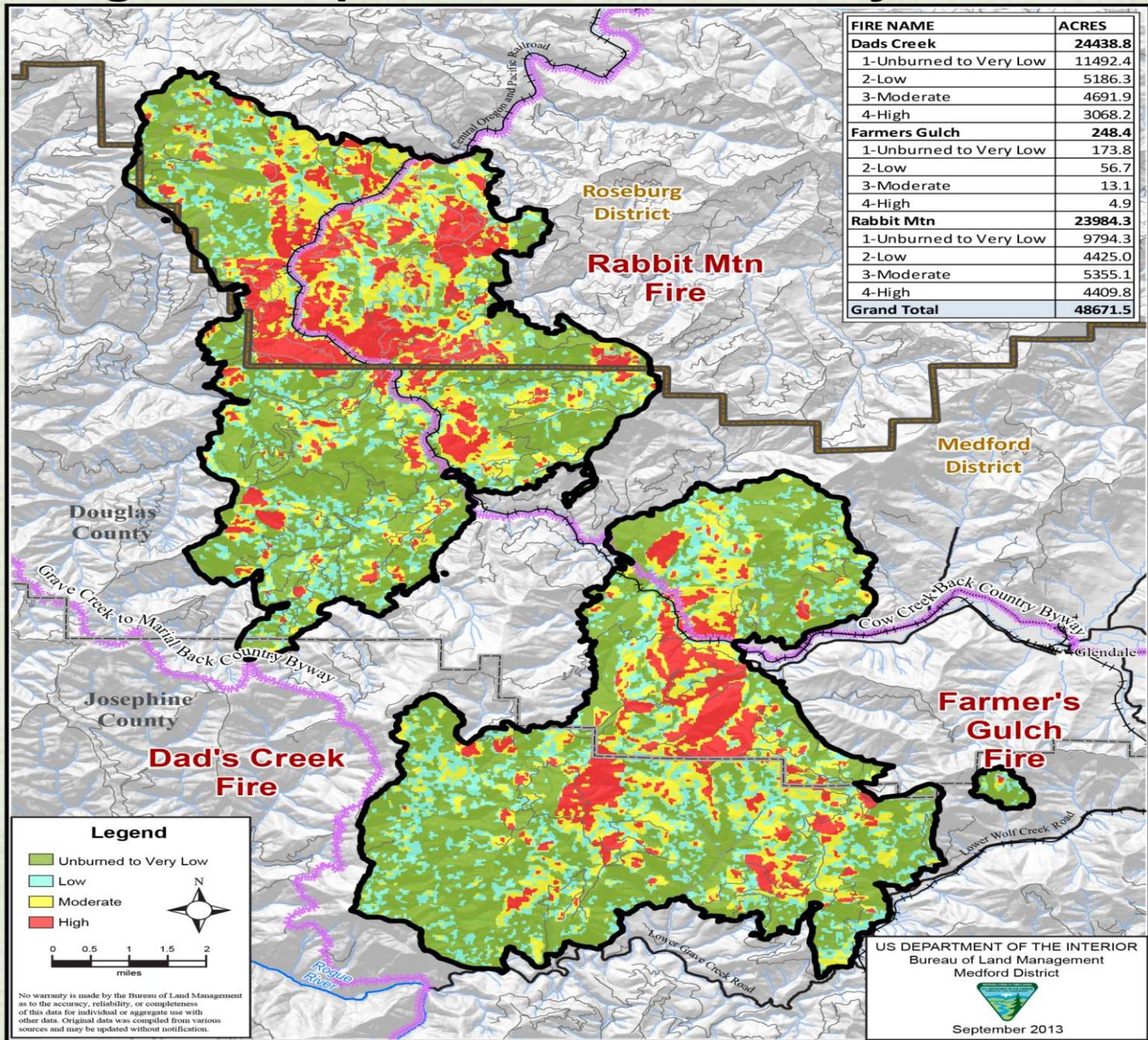
## Burn Severity on BLM Lands within the Big Windy Fire by Land Use Allocation

Land Use Allocation	Burn Severity				
	High	Moderate	Low	Unburned to Very Low	Total
LSR within CHU	191	2,308	3,968	15,563	22,030
LSR outside CHU	45	523	635	3,773	4,976
Congressionally Reserved (WSR)	0	0	151	1,084	1,235
Connectivity Blocks	0	0	0	0	0
100-acre KSOAC	0	0	0	0	0
Matrix within CHU	0	0	0	0	0
Matrix outside CHU	0	0	0	0	0
Congressionally Reserved (WSR) within CHU	0	0	0	6	6

# Big Windy Complex: Post-Fire



# Douglas Complex Burn Severity



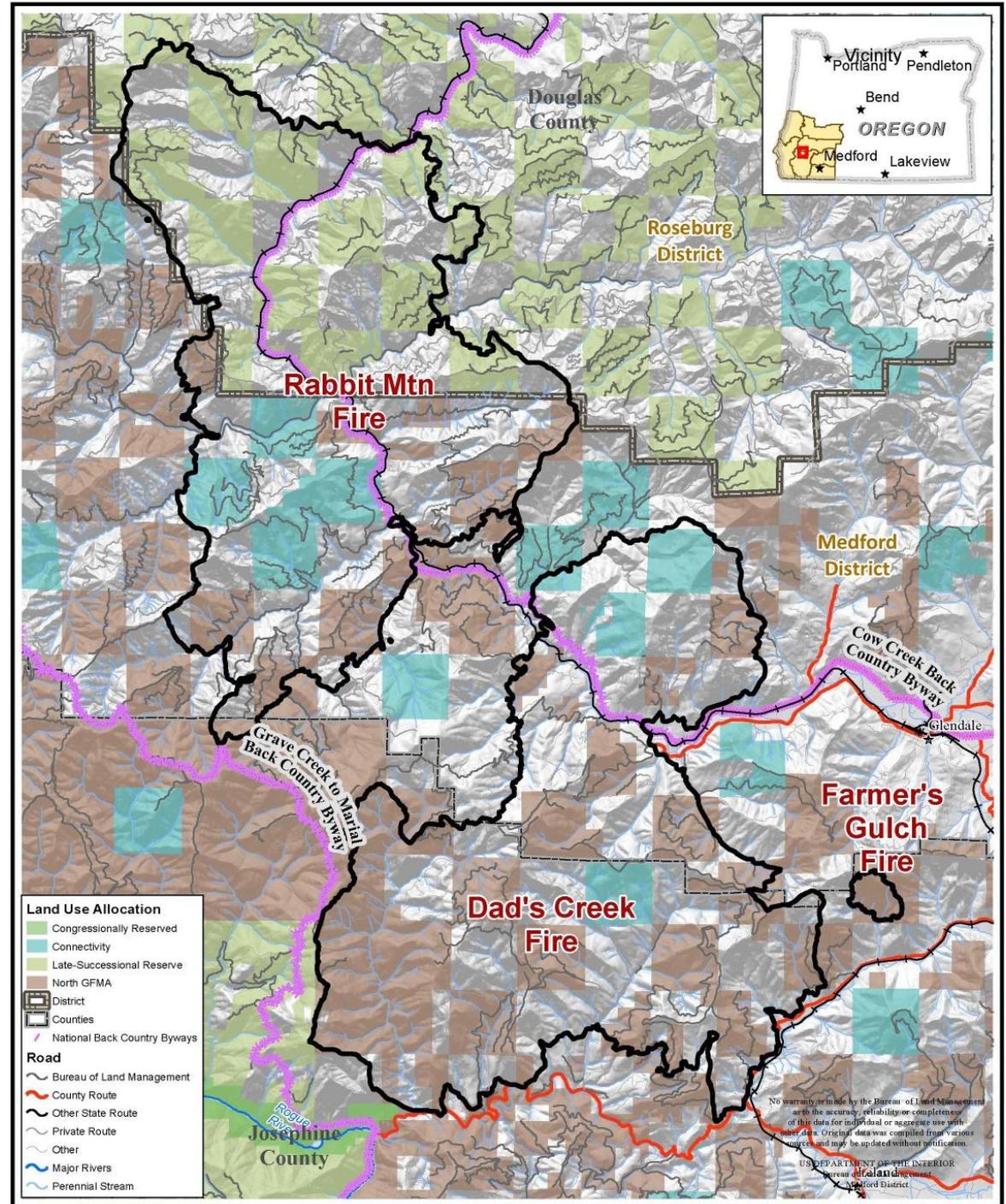
## Burn Severity on BLM Lands within the Douglas Complex Fire by Land Use Allocation

Land Use Allocation	Burn Severity				
	High	Moderate	Low	Unburned to Very Low	Total
LSR within CHU	1,306	1,346	1,193	2,269	6,114
LSR outside CHU	2	16	24	110	152
Connectivity Blocks	27	711	954	2,539	4,431
100 acre KSOAC	88	178	236	631	1,133
Matrix within CHU	189	738	1,463	4,099	6,489
Matrix outside CHU	1,297	1,880	1,467	3,512	8,156

# Douglas Complex



# Douglas Complex Land Use Allocations



**LATE-SUCCESSIONAL RESERVE—Protect and enhance conditions of late-successional and old-growth forest ecosystems, which serve as habitat for late-successional and old-growth related species including the northern spotted owl.**

- Limit salvage of dead trees to areas where stand-replacing events exceed ten acres in size and canopy closure has been reduced to less than 40 percent.
- Retain all standing live trees including those injured (e.g., scorched) but likely to survive.
- Retain snags that are likely to persist until late-successional forest conditions have developed and a new stand is again producing large snags.
- Retain adequate coarse woody debris quantities in a new stand so that in the future it will still contain amounts similar to naturally regenerated stands.
- If it is essential to reduce future risk of fire or insect damage, conduct salvage that does not meet the preceding management actions/direction.
- Remove snags and logs to reduce hazards to humans along roads and trails and recreation sites.

**MATRIX—Produce a sustainable supply of timber to provide jobs and contribute to community stability. Provide connectivity between LSRs, provide for a variety of organisms associated with both late successional and younger forest.**

- Only mortality above the level needed to meet snag retention and other habitat goals and provide desired levels of coarse woody debris would be harvested.
- Leave a minimum of 120 linear feet of logs per acre greater than or equal to 16 inches in diameter and 16 feet long. Decay class 1 and 2 logs will be credited toward the total.
- Retain late-successional forest patches in landscape areas where little late-successional forest persists. This management actions/direction will be applied in fifth field watersheds (20 to 200 square miles) in which Federal forestlands are currently comprised of 15 percent or less late-successional forest.
- Retain snags and green trees within a timber harvest unit at levels sufficient to support species of cavity nesting birds at 40 percent of potential population levels.

**RIPARIAN RESERVES—Contribute to the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives to restore and maintain the ecological health of watersheds and aquatic ecosystems.**

Management direction prohibits timber harvest in riparian reserves, except:

- Allow salvage and fuel wood cutting if required to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy and riparian reserve objectives where catastrophic events such as fire, Strategy and riparian reserve objectives are not adversely affected; and

**NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL RECOVERY PLAN (NSO)**

**Recovery Action 10:** Conserve spotted owl sites and high value spotted owl habitat to provide additional demographic support to the spotted owl population.

**Recovery Action 12:** In lands where management is focused on the development of spotted owl habitat, post-fire silvicultural activities should concentrate on conserving and restoring habitat elements that take a long time to develop (e.g. large trees, medium and large snags, and downed wood).

**Recovery Action 32:** Because spotted owl recovery requires well distributed older and more structurally complex multi-layered forests on Federal and non-Federal lands across its ranges, managers should work with the Service to maintain and restore 'high quality' habitat, while allowing for other threats, such as fire and insects, to be addressed by restoration management actions.

## **Key topic areas for today's discussions:**

- **Roads, road safety**
- **Fire planning**
- **Economic recovery potential**
- **Riparian areas, watershed conditions**
- **Habitat – current and future**