

**Decision Memorandum on Action and for Application of:
Categorical Exclusion 516 DM2, Appendix 1, 1.12 – Hazardous Fuel Reduction
(PLAN CONFORMANCE AND CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION DETERMINATION)
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)**

Project Name: Bonanza View Fuels Treatment

CX Log #: OR-014-CX-06-18

Project Location: Approximately 1 mile south of Bonanza, OR; T39S, R11E, Secs. 21, 22, 27, 28, & 29
Willamette Meridian

BLM Office: Lakeview District, Klamath Falls Resource Area **County:** Klamath County, Oregon

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The action would consist of cutting, piling and burning invasive western juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*) generally less than 130 years old. Juniper on the steeper slopes will be cut and burned without piling. All junipers greater than 24 inches diameter at breast height (DBH), and smaller junipers with old tree characteristics such as wildlife cavities, dead tops, hollow boles, large lower limbs, or gnarled growth form would be retained (See Appendix D). This project consists of approximately 736 acres in nine units. Hand felling (with chainsaws) will occur on approximately 223 acres. Felling and piling with a mechanical shearer will occur on approximately 514 acres. The handfelling unit includes sections of an intermittent stream. Riparian reserve areas will be delineated as described in the Project Design Features (PDFs) for Fuels Treatments within Riparian Reserves (Appendix F.) Juniper treatment in riparian reserves will be performed in accordance with the PDFs. Mechanical shearing would be temporally limited to outside of the grazing season, which typically ends on this allotment around June 15th. The interdisciplinary team reviewed this project against the Juniper Utilization Criteria (revised April 2006) and determined that commercial utilizing of the cut material is not feasible due to the low ecological condition of the site and the presence of weeds. Cut material will be made available for personal use firewood for two summer/fall firewood cutting seasons, after which, all remaining material will be burned.

To reduce erosion caused by water captured in existing vehicle trails, some trees will be felled onto these and left without burning. This will occur on the following two trail segments: (1) the east-west trail adjacent to the southern BLM property line in Section 28, and (2) the southeast-northwest trail that exists in the bottom of the drainage in the western portion of Sections 21 & 28. Juniper trees will be felled once burning of residual material has commenced. After the treatments are completed, portions of the treated area will be seeded with native grass seed to provide erosion control and improve ecological site conditions. The extent of the area to be seeded will be determined by a post treatment analysis of the area by resource specialists and may include sites with high levels of surface disturbance and sites with low pretreatment levels of native grasses. Seeding will be done by ATV mounted seeder and manually operated seeders. Bitterbrush seedlings will also be planted with protective tubing within the treatment area. Any live juniper trees that have been used as living posts during fence construction in this area would be retained live and intact. Any fences damaged by operators during the project would be repaired immediately.

The dual purposes of the proposed project are to, 1) reduce hazardous fuels and the associated risk of wildfire(s), and, 2) improve rangeland habitat for a variety of values. The project area was identified as Fire Regime I, Condition Class III through the Standard Landscape Process (Appendix I). The proposed project is expected to improve the Condition Class to II by altering the relative abundance of the species present to a composition more similar to the “Basin Big Sagebrush with Trees” Potential Natural Vegetation Group.

All lands proposed for treatment have been surveyed for cultural resources. All cultural sites will be avoided. All lands proposed for treatment have been surveyed for special status plants and noxious weeds. No special status plant populations were found during 2002 survey of area. Fourteen noxious weed sites found within or adjacent to the project area: 10 musk thistle, 3 diffuse knapweed, and 1 Scotch thistle. Weed sites would be treated as discussed in the Mitigation Measures section below (Appendix B). No T&E wildlife species are known or suspected in or near this unit. The project is outside the geographic range of Survey and Manage species.

IMPLEMENTATION DATE

This project is expected to be implemented in Fiscal Years 2007 - 2009.

PLAN CONFORMANCE

The proposed project has been reviewed and found to be in conformance with one or more of the following BLM plans, programmatic environmental analyses or policies:

Klamath Falls Resource Area Plans

- Klamath Falls Resource Area Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (1995), as amended (1999)
- Upper Klamath Basin and Wood River Wetland Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (1996)
- Integrated Weed Control Plan (IWCP) and Environmental Assessment (EA) OR-014-93-09

District and Regional Plans

- National Fire Plan (A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan) (2001)
- Klamath Interstate Habitat Management Plan (1982)
- Western Oregon Transportation Management Plan (1996; Updated 2002)
- Oregon Wilderness FEIS and ROD (1989 and 1991)
- Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen Western States FEIS and ROD (1991)
- Supplement to the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program FEIS and ROD (1987)
- Lakeview District Fire Management Plan – Phase 1 (1998)
- Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy (1998)
- Rangeland Reform '94 FEIS and ROD (1995)
- Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Public Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Oregon and Washington (1997)
- Standards for Land Health for Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Oregon and Washington (1998)
- Interior Columbia Basin Strategy (2003)
- National Sage-Grouse Habitat Conservation Strategy (2004)
- Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Strategy and Assessment for Oregon, Draft (2005)

LIMITATIONS

There are a number of limitations on the use this hazardous fuels reduction CX. The project:

- (a) Shall not exceed 1,000 acres for mechanical methods (crushing, piling, thinning, pruning, cutting, chipping, mulching, and mowing) and shall not exceed 4,500 acres for prescribed fire,
- (b) Shall be conducted in wildland-urban interface or in condition classes 2 or 3 in fire regime groups I, II, or III outside the wildland-urban interface,
- (c) Shall be identified through a collaborative framework as described in A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan,
- (d) Shall be conducted in accordance with BLM and DOI procedures and applicable land/resource management plans (refer to Plan Conformance section above),
- (e) Shall not be conducted in wilderness areas or where it would impair the suitability of WSA's for preservation as wilderness,
- (f) Shall not include the use of herbicides or pesticides,
- (g) Shall not involve the construction of new permanent roads or other new permanent infrastructure,
- (h) May include the sale of vegetative materials if the primary purpose is hazardous fuels reduction.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

The proposed action is categorically excluded from further analysis or documentation under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in accordance with 516 DM2, Appendix 1, 1.12 (Mechanical Treatment/ Prescribed Fire) if it does not meet any of the following Exceptions (listed in 516 DM 2, Appendix 2; IM No. OR-2002-130).

Will the proposed action meet the following Exceptions?

Exception	Yes	No
1. Have significant adverse effects on public health or safety?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Have adverse effects on such unique geographic characteristics or features, or on special designation areas such as historic or cultural resources; park, recreation, or refuge lands; wilderness areas; wild or scenic rivers; sole or principal drinking water aquifers; prime farmlands; or ecologically significant or critical areas, including those listed on the National Register of Natural Landmarks. This also includes significant caves, ACECs, National Monuments, WSAs, RNAs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Have highly controversial environmental effects (40 CFR 1508.14)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. Have highly uncertain and potentially significant environmental effects or unique or unknown environmental risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Establish a precedent for future action or represent a decision in principle about future actions with potentially significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. Be directly related to other actions with individually insignificant, but significant cumulative environmental effects? This includes connected actions on private lands (40 CFR 1508.7 and 1508.25(a)).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7. Have adverse effects on properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places? This includes Native American religious or cultural sites, archaeological sites, or historic properties.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8. Have adverse effects on species listed or proposed to be listed as Federally Endangered or Threatened Species, or have adverse effects on designated critical habitat for these species? This includes impacts on BLM-designated sensitive species or their habitat. When a Federally listed species or its habitat is encountered, a Biological Evaluation (BE) shall document the effect on the species. The responsible official may proceed with the proposed action without preparing a NEPA document when the BE demonstrates either 1) a “no effect” determination or 2) a “may effect, not likely to adversely effect” determination.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9. Fail to comply with Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management), Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands), or the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (water resource development projects only)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10. Violate a Federal, State, Local, or Tribal law, regulation or policy imposed for the protection of the environment, where non-Federal requirements are consistent with Federal requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11. Involve unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources (NEPA section 102(2)(E)) not already decided in an approved land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12. Have a disproportionate significant adverse impacts on low income or minority populations; Executive Order 12898 (Environmental Justice)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13. Restrict access to, and ceremonial use of, Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners or adversely affect the physical integrity of such sacred sites; Executive Order 13007 (Indian Sacred Sites)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14. Have significant adverse effect on Indian Trust Resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15. Contribute to the introduction, existence, or spread of: Federally listed noxious weeds (Federal Noxious Weed Control Act); or invasive non-native species; Executive Order 13112 (Invasive Species)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
16. Have a direct or indirect adverse impact on energy development, production, supply, and/or distribution; Executive Order 13212 (Actions to Expedite Energy-Related Projects)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
17. Have a significant adverse effect on Migratory Landbirds (Executive Order 13186).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The proposed action would not create adverse environmental effects or meet any of the above exceptions.

DOCUMENTATION OF RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

Note: although none of the conditions for the above exceptions are met, the resources discussed are potentially affected. Mitigation measures and Project Design Features below are applied to prevent the adverse conditions discussed in the exceptions:

Exception No.	Can Be Mitigated	Mitigation Measures and/or Project Design Features
7	Yes	All lands proposed for treatment have been surveyed for cultural resources. All sensitive cultural sites would be avoided.
8	Yes	All lands proposed for treatment have been surveyed for special status plants and wildlife. Special status plant sites would be marked on the ground and either buffered within the units or excluded from the units. See Appendix A for Project Design Features (PDFs) for Wildlife.
15	Yes	All lands proposed for treatment have been surveyed for special status plants and noxious weeds. Weed sites would be treated as discussed in the Mitigation Measures section below (Appendix B).

SURVEYS AND CONSULTATION

Surveys and/or consultation may be needed for special status plants and animals, for cultural resources, and other resources as necessary (appropriate fields are Initialed and Dated by responsible resource specialist):

Surveys	Are Completed	Will Be Completed	Are Not Needed
SS Animals	MDB 7/27/06		
SS Plants	LW 8/2/06		
Cultural Resources	TC 3/5/07		
Survey and Manage			MDB 7/27/06
Consultation	Is Completed	Will Be Completed	Is Not Needed
SS Animal Consultation*	MDB 7/27/06		
Botanical Consultation			LW 8/2/06
Cultural Consultation	TC 3/5/07		
*(SS = Special Status)			

Remarks:
Refer to Appendix A for Wildlife Project Design Features.

PERSONS AND AGENCIES CONSULTED

US Fish and Wildlife Service: programmatic consultation # 1-10-06-I-0104

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CX DETERMINATION

The proposed action would not create adverse environmental impacts or require the preparation of an environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement (EIS). The proposed action has been reviewed against the criteria for an Exception to a categorical exclusion (listed above) as identified in 516 DM 2, Appendix 2, and does not meet any Exception. The application of this categorical exclusion is appropriate, as there are no extra ordinary circumstances potentially having effects that may significantly affect the environment. The proposed action is, therefore, categorically excluded from additional NEPA documentation.

Prepared By: Eric Johnson

Reviewed by: Klamath Falls Resource Area Interdisciplinary Team

Approved By: (Signature)	Name: Mike Bechdolt <i>Mike Bechdolt</i>	Title: Acting Resource Area Manager	Date: 3/29/07
-----------------------------	---	--	------------------

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW OPPORTUNITY

Any party that is adversely affected and determined to be a party to the case, may appeal the implementation of the proposed action to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, Office of the Secretary, in accordance with the regulations contained in 43 CFR Part 4. A notice of appeal must be filed in this office (at the address below) within 30 days of receipt of this decision. The appellant has the burden of showing that the decision is in error.

An appellant may also file a petition for a stay (suspension) of this decision during the time that the appeal is being reviewed by the Board pursuant to Part 4, Subpart B, 43 CFR Part 4.21. The petition for a stay must accompany the notice of appeal. A petition for a stay is required to show sufficient justification based on the standards listed below. Copies of the notice of appeal and petition for a stay must be submitted to each party named in this decision, to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, and the Office of the Solicitor (see 43 CFR 4.413) at the same time the original documents are filed with this office. The appellant has the burden of proof of demonstrating that a stay should be granted.

Standards for Obtaining a Stay

Except as otherwise provided by law or other pertinent regulation, a petition for a stay of decision pending appeal shall show sufficient justification based on the following standards:

- (a) The relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied,
- (b) The likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits,
- (c) The likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted, and
- (d) Whether the public interest favors granting the stay.

CONTACT PERSON

For additional information concerning this project, contact:

Eric Johnson, Klamath Falls Resource Area, 2795 Anderson Avenue, Building 25, Klamath Falls, Oregon 97603 or telephone: 541-883-6916.

APPENDIX A – PERTINENT PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES (PDFS) FROM THE 2006 FUELS PROGRAMMATIC CONSULTATION

The following list of Project Design Features (PDFs) is a partial listing of the PDFs used on the Klamath Falls Resource Area fuels program projects. These PDFs were developed through consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) completed March 2006. This list includes only those PDFs pertinent to species federally listed as threatened, endangered, proposed, or candidates for such listing, and their habitats. Additional project design features are applied to each project on a case by case basis for the protection/management of other species of wildlife and other resources.

General Design Features:

- A wildlife biologist will approve the annual fuels reduction plan and fuels personnel will be informed about T&E concerns.
- For each selected fuels reduction unit, the wildlife biologist will provide input to the appropriate treatment and provide any T&E concerns associated with that unit.
- For each selected prescribed burn unit, a plan will be completed that details the preferred weather conditions, the range of conditions that will allow burning and the methods of control needed. Emergency and escaped fire conditions and control methods are also discussed.
- An annual monitoring report will be generated to inform FWS of the completed projects from the previous year and proposed fuel treatment projects for the upcoming year.

Situations that will trigger re-initiation or further discussions with FWS:

- If an eagle nest is occupied, then spring burning will not be allowed until site-specific discussions/consultations are completed with FWS.
- If a spotted owl is nesting in an area, then spring burning will not be allowed until site-specific discussions/consultations are completed with FWS on this matter.
- The need to construct fire lines directly adjacent to or crossing a stream occupied by fish, especially suckers.
- Emergency situations that go outside planned operations (e.g. escaped fire in eagle or owl areas, retardant spill near riparian zones, newly discovered nest sites near or in burn units). (FOR ESCAPED FIRE EMERGENCIES, CONSULTATION CAN OCCUR AFTER THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTION).
- Re-initiation of consultation will occur concurrent with or after BLM takes Emergency action to contain a spill or escaped fire. The requirement to re-initiate consultation shall not preclude the BLM from taking immediate, emergency action to prevent additional resource damage resulting from an accident or escaped prescribed fire.
- If the level or rate of habitat modification or disturbance will exceed any of the levels described in the Biological Assessment (BA) and associated Biological Opinion (BO).
- If the project does not meet the criteria discussed in the BA or are beyond the scope of the PDFs.

For fuel treatment units adjacent to or containing Bald Eagle nest sites:

- No fuel treatments will be planned within the core area (as identified by the BLM wildlife biologist) of a bald eagle nest site during the nest season. Nesting season is considered January 1st – August 15th. The wildlife biologist may adjust these dates if the young have fledged prior to Aug. 15th (usually the fledging date plus 2 weeks). The core area will consist of the withdrawn area around the nest and the disturbance area around the nest. Generally the disturbance area is considered ¼-mile or ½ mile line-of sight. This distance may vary depending on topography and site-specific information.
- Smoke management will be planned in such a way to avoid adverse effects of residual smoke on active or possibly active nest sites adjacent to burn units.
- A BLM wildlife biologist will be consulted about eagle use of the area before the fuel treatments are initiated to ensure the eagle situation is closely monitored.
- A biologist/designee will monitor the nest area during the burns to ensure that objectives and PDFs are met (smoke management, fire intensity, etc).

- In areas where prescribed fire activities are being planned, remove the brush, ladder fuels and large down woody material within the dripline (approximately 30+ ft.) of the eagle nest trees and potential or identified perch/roost trees to reduce ladder fuel. Personnel will be required to complete one or more of the following:
 1. Pull back of 10 and 100 hour fuels 30' from the base of the nest trees/ perch trees
 2. Construct fire line around the nest trees/perch trees
 3. Use foam, water, or other retardants to protect the nest tree (foam would not be allowed if the nest tree is in a riparian zone).
 4. Ladder fuels would be removed from the dripline (30ft.)
 5. "slashbust" or mow problem fuels.
- Fuel treatments can proceed in the core area, if no nesting has occurred by May 15. There is no documented bald eagle incubation initiation after May 1 in Oregon (Frank Isaacs, e-mail to Broyles June 13, 2005, on file at BLM. If the nest is occupied or spring burning is preferred because of excess fuel loading or to meet other resource objectives, then spring burning will not be allowed until site-specific discussions/consultations are completed with FWS on this matter.
- Aircraft used during prescribed fire operations would maintain a buffer >1/2 mile distance from the nest during the nesting season (this distance may vary if topographical features allow). No buffer would be necessary outside the nesting season. This 1/2 mile restriction would be waived immediately, if necessary, if the burn boss declares an escaped fire or if there is a need to waive the restriction for a medical evacuation.
- In cases when verifying nesting status is necessary prior to activities taking place, survey protocols used by Oregon Eagle Foundation annual bald eagle survey will be followed.

For units adjacent to or containing bald eagle roost sites:

- If no birds are seen roosting in the area, fuel treatments may be initiated and continue as long as the conditions are favorable. If bald eagles are using the area for roosting, the units would only be entered between 9:00 AM and 3:00 PM during the seasonal restriction period (Nov. 15-Mar. 15).
- Smoke management will be planned in such a way as to minimize effects of residual smoke on occupied or possibly occupied known roost sites adjacent to burn units (time of day and wind direction are factors to consider).
- A BLM wildlife biologist will monitor eagle use in the area before the fuel treatments are initiated to ensure that the eagle situation is closely monitored and that the action takes place under favorable weather conditions.
- In areas where prescribed fire activities are being planned, remove the brush, small trees, and large down woody material within the dripline (approximately 30+ ft.) of the potential (>20") or identified perch/roost trees to reduce ladder fuel. The vegetation to be removed would be "slashbusted" or cut and piled away from the nest tree and burned.

For units adjacent to or containing spotted owls, NRF habitat, dispersal habitat, or in areas of designated Critical Habitat:

Implementation of the following Project Design Features will result in projects being considered as being not likely to adversely affect: spotted owls, NRF habitat, dispersal habitat, and designated spotted owl Critical Habitat.

- No fuels treatments will be planned within the core area (as identified by the BLM biologist) of a nesting spotted owl during the nest season, or within ¼ mile of an active or possibly active nest. The seasonal restriction period will be March 1-Sept. 30. This restriction can be lifted by the BLM biologist on or after June 30 if it is determined that the nest is no longer active or that young owls are not present in the project area. The core area will normally be the 100-acre reserve as required under the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) but may be expanded due to potential disturbance to the nest. For spotted owl sites that were located after Jan. 1, 1994, and thus are not protected by a Northwest Forest Plan Un-mapped Late Successional Reserve ("100 acre core"), the BLM biologist will designate a 100 acre core for fuels project planning and implementation purposes.
- Smoke management will be considered during prescribed fire activities to try to reduce the effects of residual smoke on nest sites adjacent to burn units

- In areas containing spotted owls, a BLM biologist will monitor spotted owl use of the area before the fuel treatment is initiated to ensure that the owl situation is closely monitored.
- If the nest is occupied or spring burning is preferred because of excess fuel loading or to meet other resource objectives, then spring burning will not be allowed until site-specific discussions/consultations are completed with FWS on this matter.
- A biologist/designee will monitor the nest area during the burns to ensure objectives and PDFs are met (smoke management, fire intensity, etc).
- Burn prescriptions will require proper fuel moisture and atmospheric conditions so adequate large woody material (LWM) will be retained for prey habitat.
- The general objective for burns would be to create a mosaic of burned and unburned habitat in the unit to maintain some habitat for prey production.
- No more than 50% of an owl core would be treated during a single season (for example, if 50% of the core is treated in spring 2006, no additional core acreage would be treated any sooner than spring 2007).
- In NRF habitat maintain a diversity of understory brush, and herbaceous layer vegetation (islands of undisturbed vegetation), while still reducing the continuity of the fuel.
- In NRF habitat maintain visual screening along open roadways to minimize disturbance.
- In northern spotted owl NRF habitat, maintain the understory structure by retaining a diversity of the sub-merchantable understory conifer trees (Douglas-fir, white fir, sugar pine, cedar, ponderosa pine). In mechanical treatment areas this would be done by site-specific designs described in the individual task orders. During prescribed fire activities the overall objective is to create a mosaic of burned and unburned areas. Ignition techniques and pull back on smaller trees may also be used to maintain the understory structure and desirable understory species.

For units adjacent to or containing fish habitats or riparian areas (riparian reserves):

Fuel treatment objectives within the Riparian Reserves with sucker or bull trout habitat are to protect the overhead canopy from catastrophic fire and increase the productive vigor of trees and plants within the riparian areas. At the same time retain and protect the LWM and overhead cover important to stream function and aquatic habitats. The riparian zone buffer widths in the various PDFs below are not necessarily biologically based but rather used to set a minimum standard that both protects aquatic habitat and simplifies designing treatment units. In areas where a (for example) 50-foot boundary does not make practical sense, and some other boundary is more appropriate, there will be an opportunity on a case-by-case basis for the hydrologist and fisheries biologist to assess the effect of a potential “new” treatment boundary on aquatic species and habitats, and make recommendations accordingly.

Mechanical fuels treatments in riparian reserves:

Treatment methods that would disturb the least amount of soil (yarding over snow or frozen ground, limiting activities to the dry season, pulling line to each tree, and minimizing skid trails) would be used in the Riparian Reserves. No ripping, piling, or mechanical site preparation (except for designated skid trails crossings, roads, or yarding corridors) would occur in Riparian Reserves.

To protect the thermal regime adjacent to streams and to maintain stream bank stability a no-mechanical-entry spacing for treatments would occur from the natural topographic break to the stream. In areas where a topographic break is not evident the following guidelines would be implemented:

- On intermittent streams with slopes less than 10 percent a 50 foot no entry buffer would be established on each side of the stream.
- On intermittent streams with slopes greater than 10 percent an 80 foot no entry buffer would be established.
- On perennial and/or fish bearing streams with less than 10 percent slopes a minimum 100 feet no entry buffer would be established.
- On perennial and/or fish bearing streams with slopes greater than 10 percent a no entry buffer 160 foot would be established.

Hand treatments in riparian reserves:

Hand treatments would be recommended within the no-mechanical-entry zones in order to meet fuel management objectives.

Ignitions within the riparian reserves:

The objectives of PDFs for ignitions in Riparian Reserves are:

1. Avoid getting slash fuel in water
 2. Minimize the amount of sediment delivered to water
 3. Reduce ladder fuels and undesirable vegetation (e.g. encroaching juniper)
 4. Meet general fuels reduction objectives
- In general, ignition of broadcast fires should not occur within a minimum of 50 feet from the stream channel within the riparian reserves. The specific distance for lighting fires within the Riparian Reserve depend on topography, habitat, ignition methods, and fuel moisture.
 - Ignition line location nearest the stream should be based on topography and ignition methods and should be sufficient to protect water quality, LWM, and stream overhead cover. If it's wet don't pour fuel on it. If LWM directly touches the high water mark of the stream, or the LWM may be affected by high flows, don't ignite it. If there is a thick vegetation cover that extends out from the stream to the line of ignition then move the line of ignition into the forest stand, away from the stream.
 - Mobile ignition methods, e.g. ping-pong ball ignition, recommend an increased ignition distance from the stream of at least 50 feet on slopes of 35 percent or less. On slopes greater than 35 percent increase ignition distance to 100 feet.
 - Recommend the ignition line location near large open meadows associated with the stream channels, be located at the toe of the slope above the meadow elevation as much as possible in order to protect meadow vegetation.
 - When igniting fuels on the lower end of the fuel moisture content scale, increase ignition spacing from stream in order to further protect LWD and overhead cover components.

Aspen restoration within riparian areas:

Riparian zone aspen stands that are being restored through vegetation management and burning would be exempt from the above listed riparian zone PDFs. However, treatments in riparian zone portions of aspen stands would be subject to hydrologist and fisheries biologist design and approval of treatment methods and techniques. The specific objectives of the treatments would be:

- Minimize treatment induced impacts to water quality and aquatic habitat.
- Remove competing vegetation from around the aspen clone, and
- Encourage aspen regeneration.

Roads and temporary fire trail access in riparian reserves:

- In general, new roads are not constructed for fuels management projects. However, in rare cases a new road may be needed. No new road will be constructed within a Riparian Reserve unless it replaces an existing road in poor condition that the KFRA Manger has determined is causing more resource damage (erosion /sediment etc.) than the new road would. If possible, use new technology and construction methods for building temporary roads into treatment units (including but not limited to wood chip constructed roads).
- Use of existing closed or brushed over roads and landings within the RR will be subject to review and approval by the resource advisor. The resource advisor may ask for Area Manager review if he/she feels it is necessary.
- Minimize grading of the existing roads to maintain the existing ground cover and vegetation and to decrease sediment movement.
- If a road that is currently vegetated or brushed over needs to be opened for access for a fuels project or burn, the vegetation will be cut by hand and debris will be placed back on the road after the burn or other treatment is complete. If the road was impassible prior to being brushed out, it will be returned to an equally impassible condition after the fuels program access is no longer needed.
- Roads and temporary fire trails used in fuels reduction operations, and substantially impacted or disturbed by those operations, would be treated to reduce erosion and sediment production as identified

by the resource advisor. Treatments could include blocking, water-barring, ripping, or planting.

Chemical fire retardants and fueling in riparian reserves:

- No use of chemical retardants would occur within the full width of the riparian reserve (per KFRA RMP).
- In cases of escaped or wildfire control soap based retardants may be applied to within 50 feet of a stream that contains water.
- No refueling of mechanical equipment or vehicles within the riparian reserves unless approved by a resource advisor.
- No staging areas will occur in the riparian reserves, unless approved by a wildlife biologist.

Streamside pumping sites:

- Pumping on small streams should not reduce the downstream flow of the stream by more than half the flow.
- If possible avoid the construction of temporary pump chances. When necessary, use temporary plastic dams to create chances and remove these dams when not actively pumping.
- All pumping located on fish bearing streams must have a screen over the intake to avoid entrainment of small fish.
- Recommend that pump intake be suspended near the thalweg (deepest/highest quantity of flow) of the stream. Avoid placing pump intakes on the substrate or edges of the stream channel.

Consultation requirements in emergency situations (escaped RX fire etc.):

Project design features listed above are meant to apply to planned operations, not emergencies. In the event of an emergency on a BLM operation, the BLM, its cooperators, and its contractors are authorized to take emergency action to address the emergency situation without first consulting with the FWS. Emergency consultation may be necessary, but it can occur after the situation is under control.

DO NOT WAIT FOR CONSULTATION TO BE STARTED OR COMPLETED BEFORE TAKING NECESSARY ACTION TO ADDRESS AN EMERGENCY.

APPENDIX B - WEED MITIGATION MEASURES

- All vehicles and equipment will be cleaned off prior to operating on BLM lands. Removal of all dirt, grease, and plant parts that may carry noxious weed seeds or vegetative parts is required and may be accomplished with a pressure hose.
- High concentrations of noxious weeds in the immediate area of mechanical operations shall be mowed to ground level prior to the start of project activities.
- All equipment and vehicles operating off of main roads shall be cleaned off prior to leaving the job site when the job site includes noxious weed populations. Removal of all dirt, grease, and plant parts that may carry noxious weed seeds or vegetative parts is required and may be accomplished with a pressure hose.

APPENDIX C - VEGETATION TREATMENT PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES

Species	Cut	Leave	Spacing/tree density
Curl-leaf mountain mahogany <i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>		Leave live & dead brush	Leave All
Birchleaf mountain mahogany <i>Cercocarpus montanus</i>		Leave stems greater than 4" DBH	Leave All
Bitterbrush <i>Purshia tridentata</i>		Leave live & dead brush	Leave All
<i>Prunus</i> /cherry/plum		Leave stems greater than 4" DBH	
Ponderosa pine <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Prune limbs to a safe height on trees 8" DBH and larger but do not remove over half of green crown		18' spacing between retained trees
Juniper <i>Juniperus occidentalis</i>	All non-old growth.	Old growth (see Appendix D)	Leave Old Growth (see Appendix D)
Aspen or other hardwoods		All hardwoods	Leave
DBH = diameter at breast height			

- Leave 1 wildlife tuft ¼ acre in size every 2 acres, of the thickest brush/tree stands in the project area.
- Remove brush surrounding Ponderosa pine trees if it creates ladder fuels around trees 8" DBH or larger.

APPENDIX D - CHARACTERISTICS OF OLD JUNIPER

Older juniper: Juniper that originated in the “presettlement” period, before 1870. It is assumed that these trees are growing on sites that they are adapted to, since they began growing there under “natural conditions” when natural processes (including lightning fires) determined vegetation patterns. Older juniper are usually found in rocky areas where vegetation is sparse and natural fire frequency is low. Some typical characteristics of older juniper are:

- Crown is flat, rounded, broad at top, or irregular (as opposed to the more pointed tops of younger trees)
- Spike top
- Numerous dead branches
- Branches covered with a coarse, bright yellow-green lichen (*Letharia*, or wolf lichen)
- Large diameter lower branches
- Large diameter trunk relative to height
- Trunk has spirally-twisted bark, deep furrows
- Hollow trunk

It is rare for an older juniper to have all of the above features, but more commonly will have at least three or four. Also, older juniper are trees not always the largest trees; on drier, rocky sites, they can be short, stubby, gnarly trees.

APPENDIX E - SOILS QUALITY PDFS AND BMPS

Soil Quality PDFs and BMPS (BMPs are from KFRA RMP Page D-11)

- Limit detrimental soil conditions to less than 20 percent of the total acreage within the activity area. Use current soil quality indicators to monitor soil impacts. Sites where the 20 percent standard is exceeded will require treatment, such as ripping, backblading or seeding.
- Retain and establish adequate vegetative cover in accordance with RMP BMP's to reduce erosion.
- Retain enough small woody (dead and down) material to sustain soil nutrients. See RMP BMP's for specifications. In ponderosa pine forest land, nine tons per acre of duff and litter (approximately ½ inch deep).
- Seed and/or mulch exposed and disturbed soil surfaces with native seed when seed is available.
- Recommend placement of residual slash on trail upon completion of mechanical treatments.
- Limit mechanical operations to soil moistures below 20 percent at a six inch depth. Even lower soil moisture levels are preferable on fragile soils.
- Cable yarding and restricted use of mechanized equipment is required on slopes that are greater than 35 percent.
- Construct fireline by hand on slopes greater than 35 percent.
- Hand pile and burn within 100 feet of Riparian Reserves.

APPENDIX F - WATER AND FISH MITIGATION

Project Design Features (PDFs) for Fuels Treatments within Riparian Reserves with No Listed Fish Species

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance to fuels management personnel for designing fuels projects that include treatments within Riparian Reserves. These PDFs should be used for units adjacent to or containing riparian areas and/or fish habitats. Objectives of fuels treatments within riparian reserves (RRs) are: protection of vegetation and soils from catastrophic fire, (including overhead canopy for stream shading); restoration of riparian areas to the potential natural community for the site; increased productive vigor vegetation within the riparian areas; and retention and protection of coarse woody debris (CWD) and overhead cover for stream function and aquatic habitats.

The following information is from the Klamath Falls Resource Area Resource Management Plan.

- Riparian Reserves are lands along streams and unstable and potentially unstable areas where special standards and guidelines direct land use.”
- Riparian areas, for the purposes of these PDFs, are defined as lands adjacent to perennial and intermittent streams, springs, lakeshores, wetlands, and reservoirs. Riparian areas have vegetation and soils with physical characteristics showing permanent surface or subsurface water influence.
- Streams covered under these PDFs include perennial streams, (streams that generally flow year round) and intermittent streams (streams that generally run for at least 30 days per year, and have a definable channel and evidence of annual scour or deposition.)
- Wetlands are areas that are inundated by surface or ground water for a sufficient frequency and duration to support vegetation adapted to saturated soil conditions.
- There should be an opportunity on a case-by-case basis to assess the effect of the buffer width on riparian areas and aquatic species and habitats.

Riparian Reserve Types And Widths For The Klamath Falls Resource Area	
Riparian Reserve Type	Reserve Width (for each side of streams/wetlands)
Fish-bearing streams	At a minimum, the reserve width will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Slope distance equal to the height of two site potential trees (240 feet); or, ▪ The stream channel and the area extending to the top of the inner gorge; or, ▪ The area extending to the outer edges of riparian vegetation; or, ▪ The 100-year floodplain; or, ▪ The extent of unstable or potentially unstable areas, whichever is greatest.
Perennial non-fish-bearing streams and Intermittent (seasonal) non-fish-bearing streams and constructed ponds and reservoirs and wetlands greater than one acre	At a minimum, the reserve width will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Slope distance equal to the height of one site potential tree (120 feet); or, ▪ The stream channel (or waterbody/wetland) and the area extending to the top of the inner gorge; or, ▪ The area extending to the outer edges of riparian vegetation; or, ▪ The 100-year floodplain (for streams) or the extent of seasonally saturated soil (for waterbodies and wetlands); or, ▪ The extent of unstable or potentially unstable areas, whichever is greatest.
Wetlands less than one acre and unstable or potentially unstable areas	At a minimum, the reserve width will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The wetland and the extent of seasonally saturated soil; or, ▪ The area extending to the outer edges of riparian vegetation; or, ▪ The extent of stable or potentially unstable areas, whichever is greatest.
Lakes and natural ponds	At a minimum, the reserve width will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Slope distance equal to the height of two site potential trees (240 feet); and, ▪ The body of water or wetland and the area to the edges of riparian vegetation; ▪ The extent of seasonally saturated soil; ▪ The extent of unstable or potentially unstable areas; whichever is greatest.
Springs	Reserve widths vary according to the size of the associated wetland (see above).

Mechanical fuels treatments in riparian reserves:

- Treatments methods that would disturb the least amount of soil (yarding over snow or frozen ground, limiting activities to the dry season, pulling line to each tree, and minimizing skid trails) would be used in the RRs.
- No ripping, piling, or mechanical site preparation (except for designated skid trails crossings, roads, or yarding corridors) would occur in RRs. Avoid landings in riparian reserves. For slopes along streams that are > 30%, a no mechanical entry would occur from the natural topographic break to the edge of the riparian area within the riparian reserve. In areas where a topographic break is not evident, the following guidelines would be implemented:
 1. Perennial, intermittent, and/or fish bearing streams
 - Slopes < 20% – 25 foot no entry buffer would be established from the edge of the riparian area.
 - Slopes > 20% – 50 foot no entry buffer would be established from the edge of the riparian area.
 2. Wetlands - 50 foot no entry buffer would be established from the edge of the riparian area.
 3. Lakes, constructed ponds, and reservoirs – 25 foot no entry buffer would be established from the edge of the riparian area or the high water mark, whichever slope distance is greatest.

Stream crossings:

- Cross streams only at designated crossings. Select locations that are stable and naturally armored. If naturally armored sites for crossings are not present, temporarily stabilize crossings (i.e. logs, rock.)
- Cross stream at right angles.
- Minimize number and width of crossings.
- Locate crossings in areas with minimum relative slope. Crossings should not occur on slopes > 30%.
- Minimize number of passes.
- Rehabilitate (ruts, disturbed soils, etc.)
- Hand treatments would be recommended within the no-mechanical-entry zones to meet fuels management objectives.

Ignitions within the riparian reserves:

- Ignition of broadcast fires should not occur within a minimum of 50 feet from the stream channel within the riparian reserves. (The specific distance for lighting fires within the RR will depend on topography, habitat, ignition methods, and fuel moisture.)
- Ignition line location nearest the stream should be based on topography and ignition methods and should be sufficient to protect water quality, CWD, and stream overhead vegetative cover. No ignition of CWD directly touching the high water mark of the stream, or of CWD that may be affected by high flows should occur. Where there is thick vegetative cover that extends out from the stream, ignition lines should be located in the forest stand, away from the stream.
- Mobile ignition methods, i.e. ping-pong ball ignition, ignition distance from the stream
 1. 50 feet on slopes of 35 percent or less
 2. 100 feet on slopes greater than 35 percent
- Ignition lines near large open meadows, associated with the stream channels should be located at the toeslope above the meadow elevation as much as possible to protect meadow vegetation.
- When igniting fuels on the lower end of the window of moisture content, increased ignition spacing from stream would be recommended to further protect CWD and overhead cover components.

Roads and temporary fire trail access in riparian reserves:

- No new roads will be constructed within the RR unless they replace an existing road that is causing more resource damage. If possible, use new technology construction methods for building temporary roads into treatment units (including but not limited to wood chip constructed roads.)
- Use of existing roads and landings within the RR will be reviewed and approved by the resource advisor.
- Minimal or no grading of the existing roads will be done to maintain the existing ground cover and vegetation and to decrease sediment movement.

Chemical fire retardants in riparian reserves:

- No use of chemical retardants would occur within the full width of the riparian zone (per KFRA RMP.)
- In cases of escaped or wildfire control, soap based retardants may be applied to within 50 feet of a stream that contains water.

Streamside pumping sites:

- Pumping on small streams should not reduce the downstream flow of the stream by more than half the flow.
- If possible, avoid the construction of temporary pump chances. When necessary use temporary plastic dams to create chances and remove these dams when not actively pumping.
- All pumping located on fish bearing streams must have a screen over the intake to avoid entrainment of small fish.
- The pump intake should be suspended near the thalweg (deepest/highest quantity of flow) of the stream. Avoid placing pump intakes on the substrate or edges of the stream channel.

Post-fuels treatments for access roads and temporary fire trails:

- Install drainage dips, or water bars, in accordance with RMP BMPs to reduce surface run-off.
- A layer of duff (average of ½ inch after final burn) will be retained to protect soil from erosion during the wet season.
- Mulch and seeding or other methods of soil stabilization should be applied to any exposed soil surfaces prior to the wet season to reduce surface erosion.
- Surface roads in accordance with RMP BMP's (Roads C-1-8) for all naturally surfaced roads not proposed for decommissioning or closure.
- Design blockages (close or decommission) upon completion of treatments to minimize non-authorized use of roads and trails within treatment areas.
- Placement of residual slash on trails upon completion of mechanical treatments should occur.

APPENDIX G - JUNIPER UTILIZATION CRITERIA

The following criteria are used to determine if a proposed juniper treatment unit is favorable for yarding and utilization of cut material:

- BLM has legal access to the unit for commercial hauling purposes.
- Unit has a relatively high density of commercial sized juniper.
- The unit is accessible in the spring for planting/rehabilitation activities.
- The unit's ecological status (ESI) is elevated. (Productive sites in good shape will tolerate disturbance better than sites in lower ecological status).
- The unit is relatively close to a well surfaced road that is in good repair.
- Road construction (temporary or permanent) would not be needed, or would be minimal.
- The unit is in a grazing allotment where there is a grazing system in place and there is relatively good control over timing and intensity of grazing.
- Slope is not a limiting factor (ecologically or economically).

APPENDIX H – VISUAL RESOURCE MITIGATION

The following criteria should be used to protect the visual resources, where this fuel treatment unit will be visible from county roads leading to or from Bonanza, OR.

The proposed fuel treatment unit, except for the south half of Section 27 (VRM IV), is located within the VRM class III management area. Several portions of this unit may attract the attention of the casual observer in the Langell Valley area after treatment. To reduce the visual impacts and contrasts visible from large, man made openings (especially on steeper NE facing slopes) left after fuel reduction treatments, the following are suggested design measures:

- Retain “stringers” and clumps of trees, (rather than just leaving scattered individual trees) throughout the unit
- Avoid following section lines. Weave in and out up to 4 tree heights.
- Retain a variety of size classes of trees including large juniper, Ponderosa pine and large brush species.
- Where possible, maintain visual screening along roadways.
- Disperse small (hand) piles of slash for firewood use.
- Do not create large landings.
- Minimize number of skid trails and amount of ground disturbance
- All treatments will meet appropriate Visual Class objectives specified in the KFRA ROD/RMP (page 44).

Fire Regime Condition Class Standard Landscape Report

version 1.1.2.1

Landscape Project

Registration Code: BOKF Project Code: 06-04 Project Number: 0 Characterization Date: 04/10/2006
 Examiner: ejohnson@or.blm.gov Project Name: Bonanza View Area: 736 Acres
 Lat: 42.169510 Lon: 121.419484 Datum: WGS84
 Comment:

Biophysical Stratifications

Num	Code	BpLU	Life- form	Species		Land- form	Slope Class	Insol Class	Elevation Low	Elevation High	Strata Comp (%)	Ref Freq	Cur Freq	Nat Sev	Cur Sev	FRCC Depart	FRCC
1	NB59	BSAG2SU	JUOC	ARTRT PSSP6 FEID		NMF	MOD	MOD	4160	4600	100	24	100	51	90	71	3 (67-100%)

100

Fire Regime Condition Class Standard Landscape Report - Strata Data

Registration Code: BOKF Project Code: 06-04 Project Number: 0 Char Date: 04/10/2006 Strata Num: 1
 Strata Code: NB59 Strata Name: Unchained JUOC Date: 04/10/2006 BpLU: BSAG2 Lifeform: SU Strata Comp: 100
 Species: JUOC ARTRT PSSP6 FEID Local BpLU: Landform: NMF Slope: MOD Insol: MOD
 Low Elev: 4160 High Elev: 4600 Feet Lat: 42.1695105 Lon: 121.4194836 Datum: WGS84
 Ref Freq: 24 Curr Freq: 100 Nat Sev: 51 Cur Sev: 90
 Ref Comp Src: L Cur Comp Src: R Nat Amer Burn: C B/C Class Break: 15 D/E Class Break: 15

Vegetation-Fuel Classes

Code	Lifeform	Upper Layer Majority		Dominant Species				Fuel Model	Ref Comp	Cur Comp	Sim	Diff	Risk	Abund
		Size	Closure											
AESP	HERB	LOWH	40	PSSP6	FEID	CHRYS9	AGCR	1	25	10	10	-42	MOD	RARE
BMSC	SHRB	LOWS	30	ARTRT	CHRYS9	PSSP6	FEID	2	20	5	5	-60	MOD	RARE
CMSO	SHRB	LOWS	10	ARTRT	JUOC	FEID	PSSP6	2	35	8	8	-62	MOD	RARE
DLSO	CONT	MEDM	10	ARTRT	JUOC	PSSP6	FEID	2	15	1	1	-87	HIGH	RARE
ELSC	CONT	MEDM	30	JUOC	PSSP6	FEID		2	5	76	5	87	HIGH	HIGH
Total									100	100	29			

Current Veg-Fuel Departure: 71

Veg-Fuel Condition Class: 3 (67-100%)

Strata Fire Regime: I - Frequent Surface and Mixed

Current Frequency Departure: 76

Current Severity Departure: 43

Strata Departure: 71

Current Frequency-Severity Departure: 59

Frequency-Severity Condition Class: 2 (34-66%)

Strata Fire Regime Condition Class: 3 (67-100%)

Fire Regime Condition Class Standard Landscape Report - Natural Fire Regime Summary

Registration Code: BOKF Project Code: 06-04 Project Number: 0 Char Date: 04/10/2006

Strata #	Ave Natural Fire Frequency	Strata Comp (%)	Natural Fire Frequency	Ave Natural Fire Severity	Strata Comp (%)	Natural Severity
1	24	100	24	51	100	51
Sum		100	24		100	51

Landscape Natural (Historical) Fire Frequency:

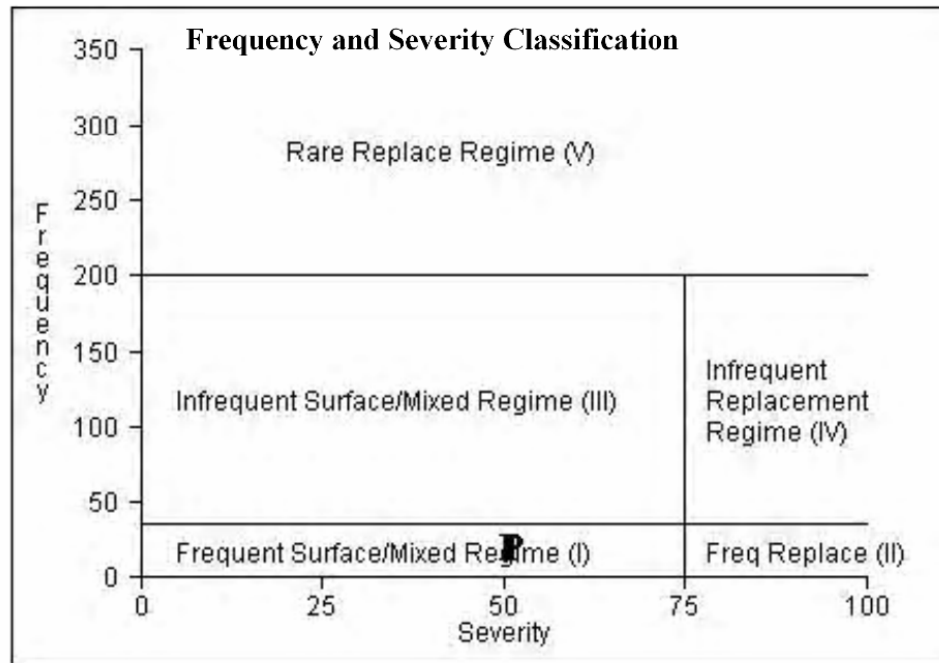
Weighted Mean Fire Frequency: 24 years
Fire Frequency Class: Frequent (0-35)

Landscape Natural (Historical) Fire Severity:

Weighted Mean Upper Layer Severity: 51%
Fire Severity Class: Mixed (>25% and <=75%)

Landscape Natural Fire Regime Group:

I - Frequent Surface and Mixed



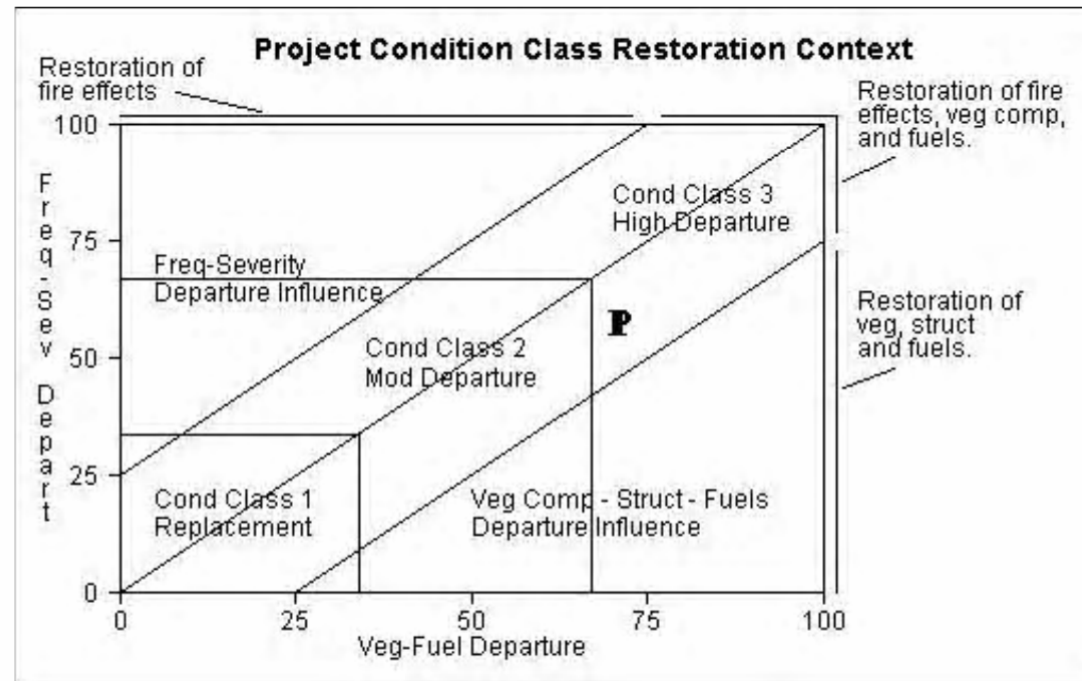
Fire Regime Condition Class Standard Landscape Report - Summary

Registration Code: BOKF Project Code: 06-04 Project Number: 0 Char Date: 04/10/2006

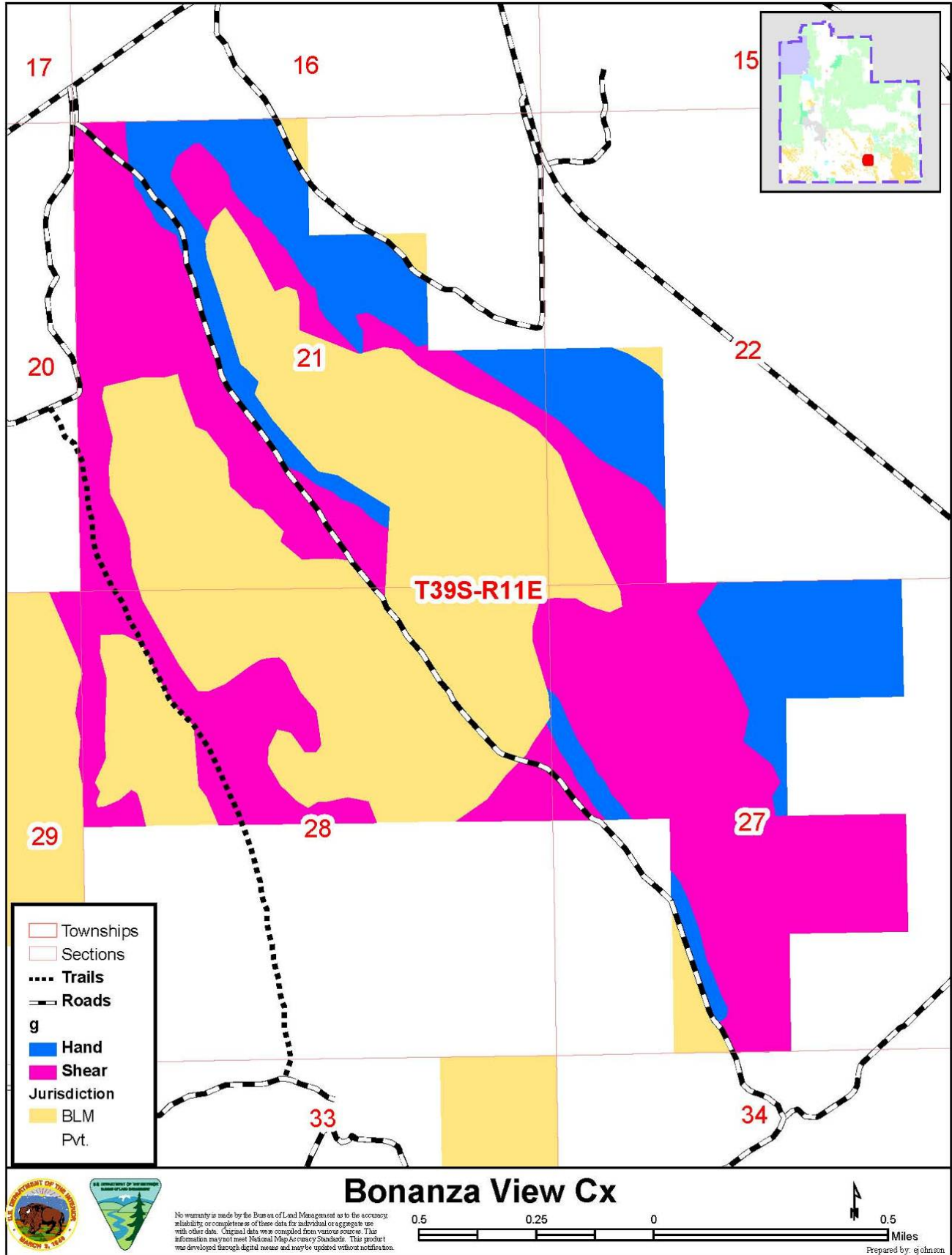
Strata #	Veg-Fuel Depart (%)	Strata Comp (%)	Veg-Fuel Depart (%)	Freq-Sev Depart (%)	Strata Comp (%)	Freq-Sev Depart (%)
1	71	100	71	59	100	59
Sum		100	71		100	59

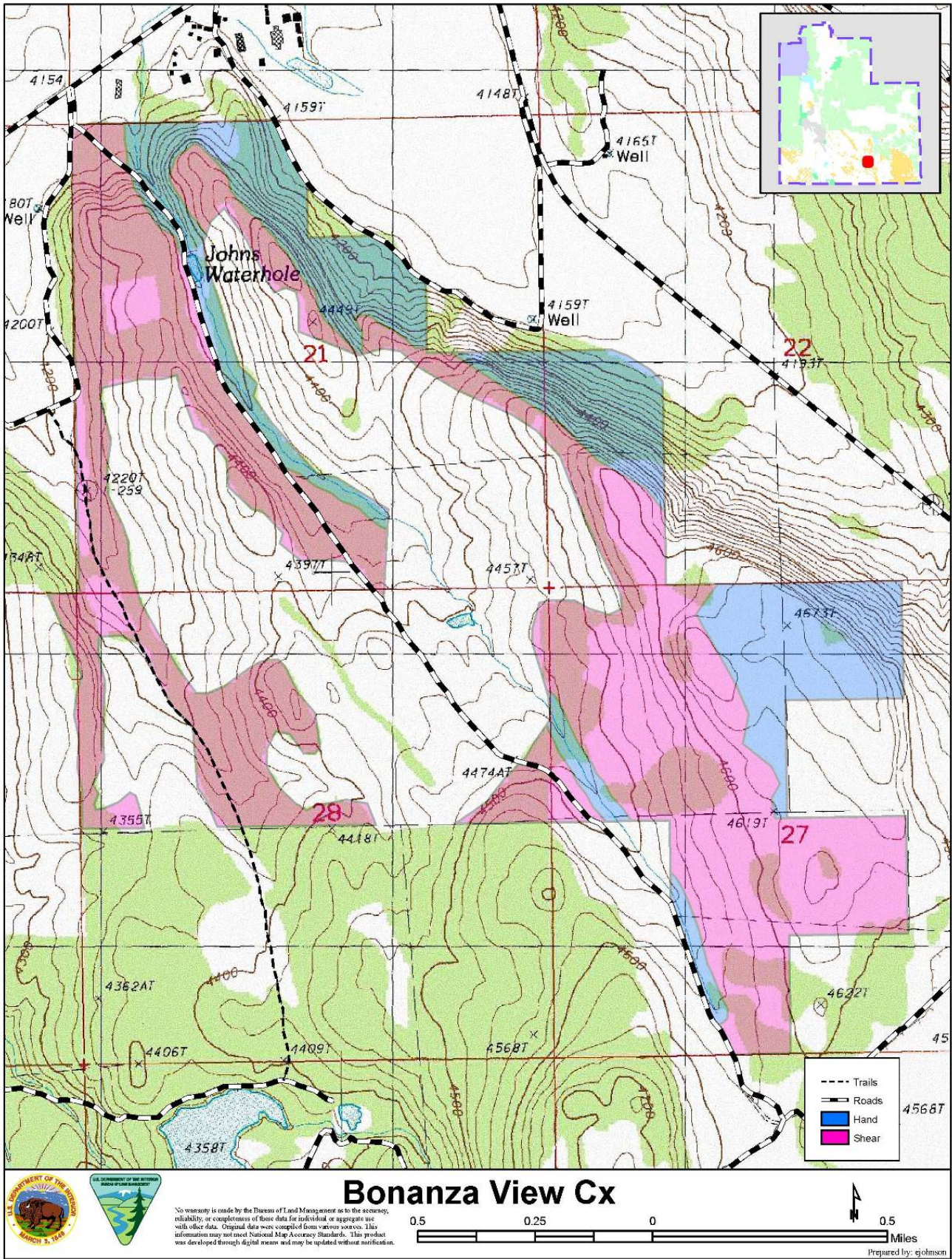
Landscape FRCC Departure: 71

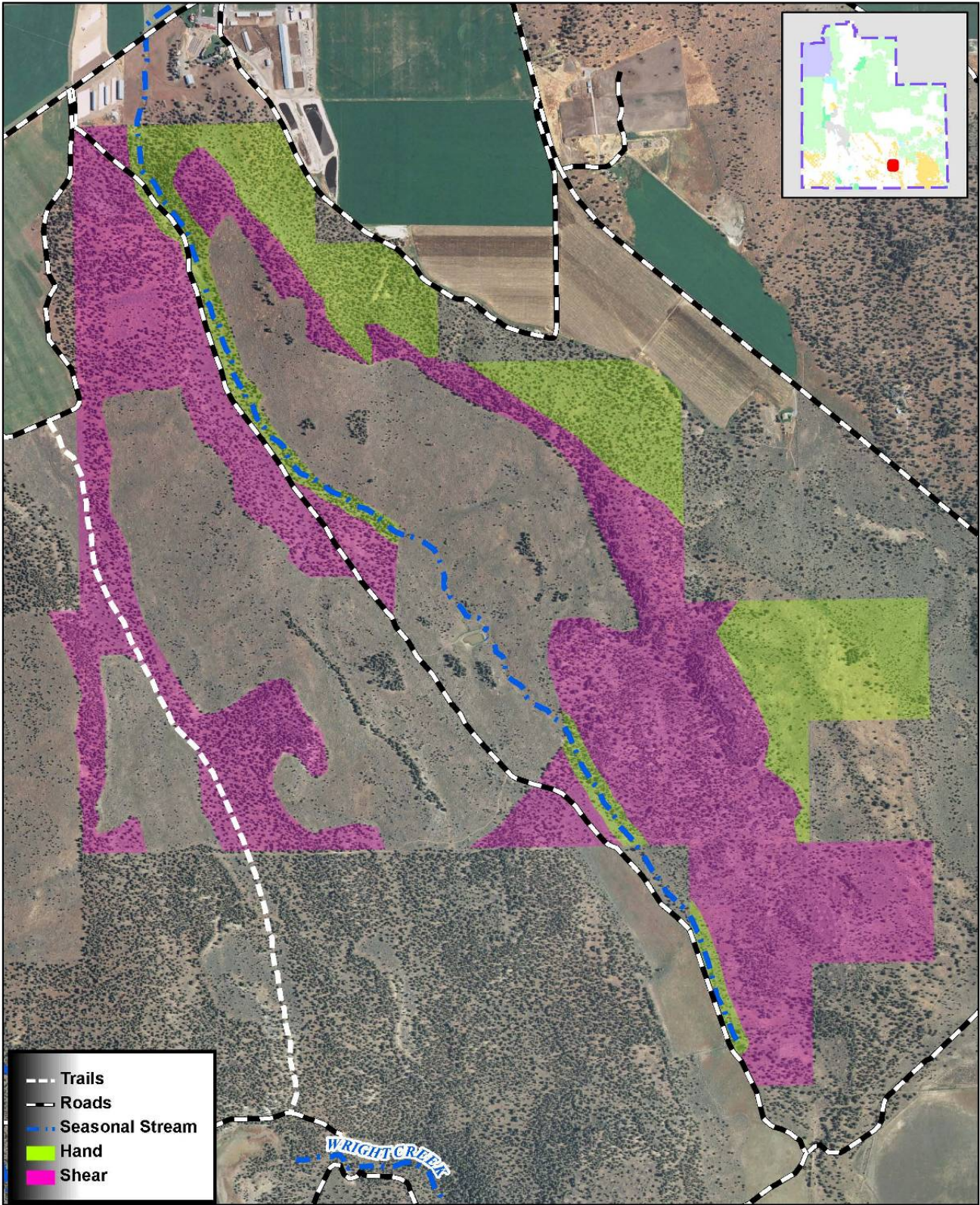
Landscape Fire Regime Condition Class:
3 (67-100%)



APPENDIX J – PROJECT MAPS







Bonanza View Cx

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.



Prepared by: cjohnson

