

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: Dog Hollow Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Rangeland Improvement
CX Log #: OR-014-CX-05-02

Project Location: Approximately 4 miles south of Gerber Reservoir. Township 40S, Range 14E, Section 12 and Township 40S, Range 14 1/2E, Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18.

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION (Including Purpose and Need)

The action would consist of cutting, and either piling and burning, or utilization of invasive western juniper generally less than 130 years old on six units totaling 866 acres. 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. Work would be performed with mechanized equipment or by hand (with chainsaws) and could include yarding of merchantable material to several central landings within areas identified for utilization.

The dual purposes of the proposed project are to 1) reduce hazardous fuels to meet the need to reduce the risk of wildfire(s), and 2) improve rangeland habitat to meet the need to improve a variety of values including restoring historically occupied sage grouse habitat.

All lands proposed for treatment either have been, or would be, surveyed for cultural resources prior to start of treatment activities. All cultural sites would be avoided. All lands proposed for treatment have been surveyed for special status plants and noxious weeds. Special status plant sites would be marked on the ground and either buffered within the units or excluded from the units. Weed sites would be treated as discussed in the Mitigation Measures section below. Any fences damaged by operators in performance of this project work would be repaired immediately.

Although this document analyzes and authorizes utilization of the cut material, a decision as to whether or not the material will actually be utilized or burned on site will not be made at this time. A number of factors are considered when determining commercial utilization. Appendix A provides the set of criteria used to make the determination. A decision about utilization will be made at a later date and will not be subject to further NEPA analysis, review, or public comment.

If cut material is utilized, some spot rocking and/or minimal road maintenance would likely be performed on the main access road (see attached maps). This road work would be confined to the existing road prism. Any yarding, product hauling, or road maintenance work would be performed when soils are dry and less susceptible to compaction.

IMPLEMENTATION DATE

This project is expected to be implemented in fiscal year within the next three years.

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).

Klamath Falls Resource Area Fire Management EA (OR-014-94-09; 1994)

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)

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)

Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Plan (see Interagency Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Handbook (2001)

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)

LIMITATIONS

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

- 1) 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,
- 2) 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.
- 3) 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*,
- 4) shall be conducted in accordance with BLM and DOI procedures and applicable land/resource management plans (refer to Plan Conformance section above),
- 5) shall not be conducted in wilderness areas or where it would impair the suitability of WSA's for preservation as wilderness,
- 6) shall not include the use of herbicides or pesticides,
- 7) shall not involve the construction of new permanent roads or other new permanent infrastructure,
- 8) 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?

<u>Exception</u>	<u>Yes No</u>
1. Have significant adverse effects on public health or safety?	() (X)
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.	() (X)
3. Have highly controversial environmental effects (40 CFR 1508.14)?	() (X)
4. Have highly uncertain and potentially significant environmental effects or unique or unknown environmental risks?	() (X)
5. Establish a precedent for future action or represent a decision in principle about future actions with potentially significant environmental effects?	() (X)
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)).	() (X)
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.	() (X)
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.	() (X)
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)?	() (X)
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?	() (X)
11. Involve unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources (NEPA section 102(2)(E)) not already decided in an approved land use plan?	() (X)
12. Have a disproportionate significant adverse impacts on low income or minority populations; Executive Order 12898 (Environmental Justice)?	() (X)
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)?	() (X)
14. Have significant adverse effect on Indian Trust Resources?	() (X)
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)?	() (X)

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)?	() (X)
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The proposed action would not meet any of the above exceptions.

DOCUMENTATION OF RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

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

Exception No.	Can Be Mitigated	Cannot Be Mitigated	Mitigation Measures and/or Project Design Features
6	X		Other similar projects in the area could have cumulative effects on wildlife thermal and hiding cover, and other resources. Mitigation includes separating the projects in time and space, and leaving significant portions of the landscape untreated.
15	X		Equipment can transport weed seeds into the project area, and disturb soil thus increasing the probability of weed population increase. Mitigation includes requirement to wash all equipment prior to its arrival at the project site, and avoiding disturbance of ground within and adjacent to known weed sites. See Item "B." below.

ADDITIONAL MITIGATION MEASURES

A. Aquatic Species

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.

Definition of Riparian Reserves

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." Refer to Table 1 for details on riparian reserve type and widths.

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. The buffer width on riparian areas and aquatic species and habitats will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

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 and support vegetation adapted for saturated soil conditions.

Table 1. Riparian Reserve Types and Widths	
Riparian Reserve Type	Reserve Width (for each side of streams/wetlands)
Fish-bearing streams	At a minimum, the reserve width will include: ▪ 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: ▪ 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: ▪ 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: ▪ 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 for:
 - Perennial, intermittent, and/or fish bearing streams
 1. Slopes < 20% – 25 foot no entry buffer would be established from the edge of the riparian area.
 2. Slopes > 20% – 50 foot no entry buffer would be established from the edge of the riparian area.
 - Wetlands - 50 foot no entry buffer would be established from the edge of the riparian area.
 - 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.
- 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 cover. If CWD directly touches the high water mark of the stream, or the CWD 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, i.e. ping-pong ball ignition, ignition distance from the stream
 - 50 feet on slopes of 35 percent or less.
 - Slopes greater than 35 percent - increase ignition distance to 100 feet.
- Ignition lines near large open meadows, associated with the stream channels should be located at the toeslope above the meadow elevation 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 an existing road that is causing more resource damage is replaced. 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:

- Installing drainage dips, or water bars, in accordance with RMP BMPs to reduce surface run-off is recommended.
- 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.
- Surfacing roads in accordance with RMP BMP's (*Roads C-1-8*) is recommended 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.

Specific Unit Mitigation

- Portions of units 2, 5 and 6 lie adjacent to reservoirs, and the high water mark constitutes the mechanical treatment unit boundaries in these areas. To prevent negative impacts in the riparian area such as loss of riparian vegetation and rutting, no mechanical equipment would be permitted below the toe slope. Junipers to be cut in these areas would be cut by hand and left on site to provide cover and be a deterrent to grazing in the riparian area. Field observations indicate that down junipers may provide an environment with comparatively less grazing pressure, and thus, have increased vegetation cover heights within the juniper skeletons than the immediate surrounding areas. These "islands" of vegetation provide important wildlife cover habitat adjacent to water. The KFRA hydrologist will work with the layout crew to define and mark the areas to be hand treated along reservoir shorelines.
- There is a wet meadow area separating units 5 and 6. No equipment is to cross this meadow area. Equipment travel between these two units would be on the two track road that runs along the west edge of unit 6 and crosses through the south end of unit 5.

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.

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.

Road graders used for road construction or maintenance would grade towards any known noxious weed infestations. If no good turn around area exists within one half mile that would allow the operator to grade towards the noxious weed infestation, then the operator would leave the material that is being moved within the boundaries of the noxious weed infestation.

C. Soils Mitigation Measures

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, 9 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.

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:	1) are completed	2) will be completed	3) are not needed
SS Plants	<u>JW 8/25/05</u>	_____	_____
SS Animals	_____	_____	<u>SWA 8/17/05</u>
Cultural Resources	<u>8/17/2005 TC</u>	_____	_____
Other Surveys	_____	_____	_____

<u>Consultation:</u>	1) is completed	2) will be completed	3) is not needed
SS Animal Consultation	<u>SM 8/17/2005</u>	_____	_____
Botanical Consultation	_____	_____	<u>JW 8/25/05</u>
Cultural Consultation	<u>TC 8/17/2005</u>	_____	_____

(SS = Special Status)

Remarks:

PERSONS AND AGENCIES CONSULTED

US Fish and Wildlife Service (Programmatic Fuels Consultation document # 1-10-02-I-098).

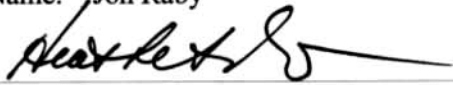
Chandra LeGue, Oregon Natural Resources Council, provided the following suggestions on designing this project: Ensure meaningful public participation, Prioritize treating high risk areas starting in the community zone, Ensure fuel reduction treatments are effective, Include environmental safeguards, Use rational and informed decision-making, Ensure adequate funding.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS and CX DETERMINATION

The proposed action would not 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: Matt Broyles, KFRA Fuels Program Wildlife Biologist

Reviewed By: KFRA Interdisciplinary Team

Approved By: (Signature)	Name: Jon Raby 	Title: <u>Senior A.M.</u> Resource Area Manager	Date: <u>8/25/05</u>
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ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW OPPORTUNITY

Appeal

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 action is in error.

Address for filing an Appeal: **Appeals Coordinator, Klamath Falls Resource Area, 2795 Anderson Avenue, Building 25, Klamath Falls, OR 97603.**

An appellant may also file a petition for a stay (suspension) of this action 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

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:

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

Appendix A – 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.

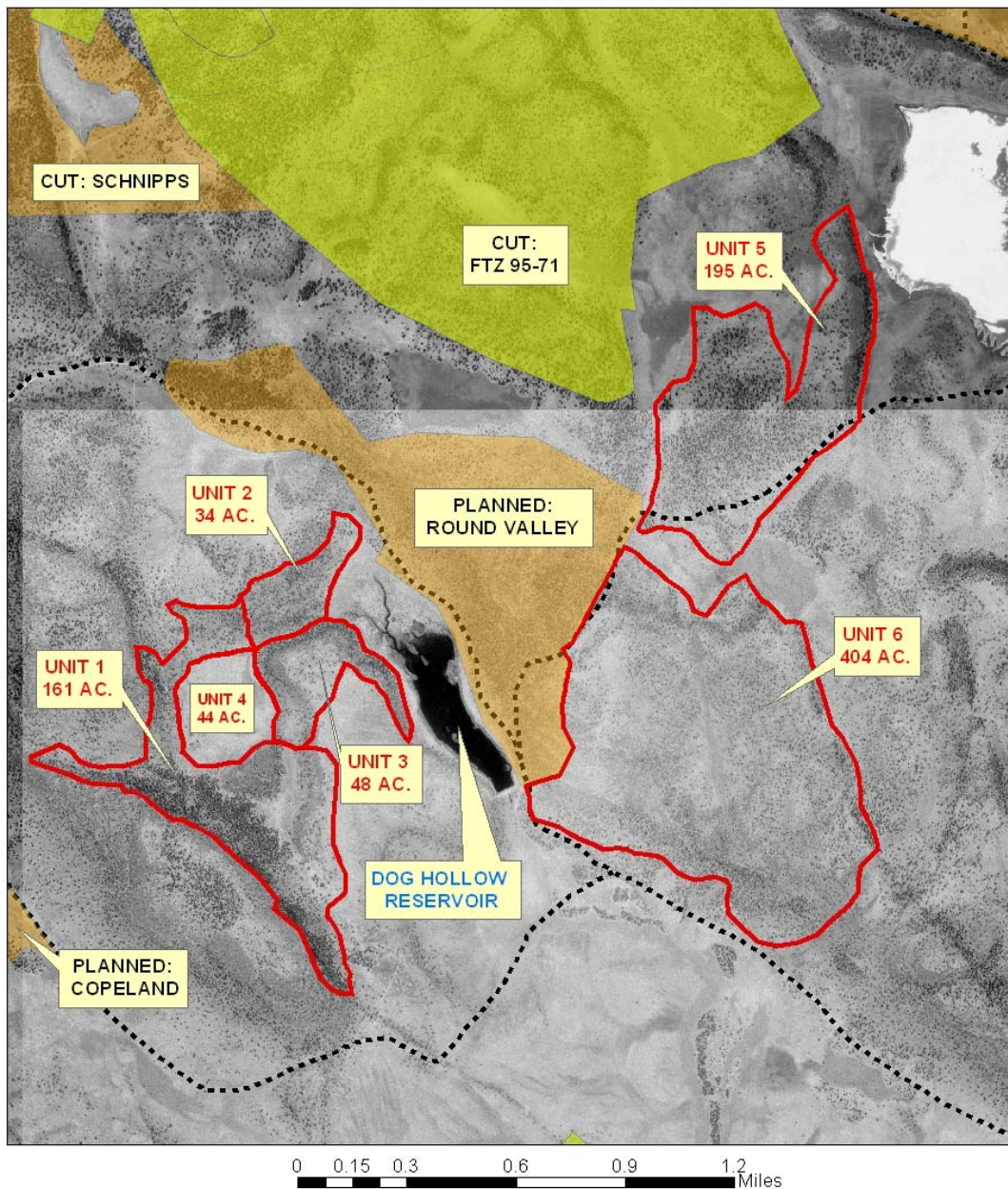
1. BLM has legal access to the unit for commercial hauling purposes.
2. Unit has a relatively high density of commercial sized juniper.
3. The unit is accessible in the spring for planting/rehabilitation activities.
4. The unit's ecological status (ESI) is elevated. (Productive sites in good shape will tolerate disturbance better than sites in lower ecological status).
5. The unit is relatively close to a well surfaced road that is in good repair.
6. Road construction (temporary or permanent) would not be needed, or would be minimal.
7. 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.
8. Slope is not a limiting factor (ecologically or economically).



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DOG HOLLOW RANGE RESTORATION/ JUNIPER REMOVAL PROPOSED UNITS



This map is a representation of the National Forest System and is not to be used for any purpose other than the National Forest System. The product is a digital map and does not represent a physical map.

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OR-014-CX 05-02

Klamath Falls Resource Area NEPA Document Routing Slip for Internal Review

Project Name: DOG HOLLOW RANGE IMPROVEMENT + FUELS REDUCTIONDate Initiated: NOV 30 '04 Project Lead/Contact: M. BROYLES

Resource or Staff Responsible	Review Priority	Preliminary Review Initials / Date	Comments Attached / Incorporated	Final Review Initials / Date
Manager: Jon Raby	Last			HRB 8/16/05 <i>ACTUAL</i>
Branch Chief: Natural Resources	Second to Last	HAB 6/10/05		HAB 8/16/05
Branch Chief: Larry Brooks	Second to Last			(12) 6/2/05
Planner/EC: Don Hoffheins, Kathy Lindsey	Third from Last	DKH 12/17/04 DKH 6/6/05		DKH 8/16/05
Range: Bill Lindsey, Dana Eckard	6	BL 12/8		BL 12/8
Wild Horses: Tonya Finckney				
Fire/Air Quality: Joe Foran	5	MA 6/8/05		MA 6/8/05
Silviculture: Bill Johnson	4	BJ 12-3		BJ 7-20-05
Timber: Mike Bechdolt	4.5	MB 6/7/05	A FEW	MB 6/7/05
Botany/ACEC/Noxious Weeds: Lou Whiteaker	7	JW 12/13/04	Both weeds & special status plants in area. Will provide map.	JW 7/25/05
Cultural: Tim Canaday	8	TC 12/7/04	incorporated	TC 8/17/2005
Minerals/HazMat: Tom Cottingham				
Lands/Realty: Linda Younger	9	LY		LY 12-8-04
Recreation/Visual/Wilderness: Scott Senter	10	VSS 12/15/04	NONE	VSS 12/13/04
Hydrology/Riparian: Liz Berger	3	LB	Comments attached - include PDFs	LB 8/1/05
Wildlife/T&E: Steve Hayner				
Wildlife/Fuels: Matt Broyles	1			
Fisheries/T&E: Scott Snedaker	1	SS	Post it	SS 7-8-05
W/S Rivers: Grant Weidenbach				
Engineering: Brian McCarty	2	BMC 12-2		BMC 12-2
Soils/Veg Surveys: Molly Juillerat, Amber Knoll				8-16-05
Wood River Wetlands: Wedge Watkins				
Clearances/Surveys	Needed	Done/Attached	*This document will not sit on your desk for more than 8 hours. Please check on calendar to make sure that the next person will be available to review the document. **Some resource areas may not apply for all projects. If so, just mark "N/A" in "Review Priority" column.	
Cultural	TC 12/7/04			
Botanical		JW 12/13/04		
T&E, BA & or Consultation		SMH 8/17/05		
R-O-W Permits				

Approximately 350 acres of the proposed project area have not been inspected for cultural resources. Surveys will not be conducted until Spring/early summer when snow is gone. At least three sites are known in the portions of the project area that have been surveyed. Flagging for those sites are fresh as of Fall 2004. Tim