Upper Illinois River Landscape Management Projects
Bureau of Land Management - Medford District
Grants Pass Resource Area

Initial Scoping Proposal
June 9, 1999

I. PROJECT PLANNING AREA

The BLM administered lands within the Upper Illinois River Landscape Management Projects Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) analysis area are located in both the East and West Fork of the Illinois River watersheds. The project planning and analysis area contains approximately 4,450 acres of BLM land. The project is roughly located within a rectangular area extending between Forest Service road 4402 on the west to Mt. Hope on the east, and from the Oregon/California state line on the south to the intersection of Rockydale and Sherier Road on the north. (See attached Map)

The Medford District Resource Management Plan (RMP) has identified two land use allocation areas within the project area being analyzed under this EIS. A third type of area, an ACEC, is in the immediate vicinity of the project but will not be considered as part of this project. The management goals of the two land use allocations within the project area are:

Matrix - Most timber harvest and other silvicultural activities would be conducted in that portion of the matrix with suitable forest lands, according to standards and guidelines. (*Northwest Forest Plan and Medford District RMP*)

Riparian Reserve - Areas along streams, wetlands, ponds, and lakes, and unstable and potentially unstable areas where riparian-dependent resources receive primary emphasis. (*Northwest Forest Plan and Medford District RMP*)

II. INITIAL SCOPING PROPOSED ACTIONS

The following proposals are articulated at this time as *initial* proposals for scoping purposes. Based upon these, further fieldwork and analysis, and scoping comments, a series of alternatives will be developed and analyzed in the upcoming EIS.

A. PROPOSED ACTION: Vegetation Treatments

The project area is within the Illinois Valley Botanical Emphasis Area, an RMP designation. This designation is due to the preponderance of special status plants in the area. The RMP notes that actions, including timber harvest, will be allowed if they do not conflict with the management needs of these plants. In addition to special status plants, rare plant communities also occur in this area. These communities are uncommon due to their species or structural composition.

A number of commercial and noncommercial treatments are contained within the scoping proposal. These are summarized in the attached Table 1. Commercial harvest treatments include commercial thinning, modified group selection, and regeneration harvest. A total of approximately 1,531 acres of commercial harvest is proposed. Of this, approximately 1,466 acres are proposed for either

commercial thin and modified group selection. The remaining 66 acres are proposed as regeneration harvest (structural retention). Of these acres, special forest products harvest is also proposed on 449 acres and additional special forest products harvest (fuelwood) is proposed on 114 acres where no other commercial harvest will occur. Noncommercial treatments include Jeffrey pine restoration (380 acres), Port-Orford cedar treatments (16 acres), riparian restoration (50 acres), stand conversion, white oak restoration (144 acres), and young stand management (417 acres). All acreage estimates are approximate.

B. PROPOSED ACTION: Prescribed Fire

The scoping proposed action calls for the use of prescribed fire on approximately 2,550 acres. This is based on a preliminary analysis of the total acres included within the project planning area. Acreage estimates may decrease as the analysis continues. Factors that will decrease this amount include riparian protection and special status plant and animal buffers that may be excluded from treatment. The acreage of these no treatment buffers is not known at this time. Further development of vegetation treatments, including both harvest and non harvest treatments, will alter these current estimates.

The current estimates, which are the starting point for further analysis, include the following:

Young Forest/Habitat/Restoration Treatments Areas: Broadcast burning on 126 acres on Jeffrey Pine savanna; 453 acres of under burning on Jeffrey Pine savanna and Jeffrey Pine/White Oak; a combined treatment of under-burning and hand piling and burning on 37 acres on Jeffrey Pine savanna and Jeffrey Pine/White Oak, and 72 acres of Tanoak; hand piling and burning on 141 acres of Tanoak, 24 acres of Jeffrey Pine, and 77 acres on Douglas-fir; a combined treatment of hand piling & burning and lop & scatter on 26 acres of White Oak, 69 acres of Douglas-fir, and 31 acres of Jeffrey Pine.

Proposed Harvest Treatment Areas: Under-burning on 265 acres; hand piling and burning on 125 acres; a combination of under-burning and hand piling and burning on 566 acres; a combination treatment of under-burning, hand piling and burning, and lop and scattering on 167 acres; a combination of hand piling and burning, and lop and scattering on 403 acres; and 5 acres of lop and scattering.

Hand Piling and Burning is designed to remove approximately 50 to 75% of the fuel between 1 and 6 inches in diameter and greater than 2 feet in length. Fuel outside this size range is left untreated, however some smaller fuels are included in the piles to create optimal ignition conditions. Piles are covered to create a dry ignition point and piles are burned in the Fall to winter season after 1 or more inches of precipitation has occurred. Piles are burned during this season to reduce the potential for fire to spread outside each pile, and to reduce the potential for scorch and mortality to the residual trees and shrubs.

Understory Burning or Underburn (UB) is the application of prescribed fire within areas where residual trees and shrubs are present. The prescribed fire objective is to reduce the fuel hazard from both dead and down woody material and to reduce the amount of "ladder" fuels present. Ladder fuels consist of both live or standing dead vegetation such as shrubs and small trees in the understory and live and dead branches close to ground level on overstory trees. Understory burning is conducted at anytime throughout the year when fuel and weather conditions will permit the successful achievement of resource objectives. Typically burning is conducted from Fall through late Spring. Summer or early Fall burning is less common, but can be feasible when needed to meet resource objectives and

when escape fire risk can be mitigated. A Prescribed Fire Plan is prepared that includes both resource and fire objectives. Fuel moisture and weather parameters are developed based on these objectives. The timing of the burn is based on achieving these objectives, occurrence of the parameters, predicted weather, and the availability of adequate fire suppression resources as a contingency plan in the event of fire escape. Prescribed fire effects can include mortality in both the overstory and understory vegetation. The Prescribed Fire Plan includes acceptable mortality levels. These levels typically limit overstory mortality to 10-15% or less, and understory mortality to 20-50% or less depending on resource objectives. When prescribed fire is used to "thin-out" understory vegetation (as opposed to thinning with chainsaws) the higher acceptable percentages of mortality would apply. An underburn treatment prescription can range from burning 30% of the area (a "mosaic" burn) up to 90% of the area.

Lop and Scatter is a slash treatment that does not remove fuel. The fuel is cut into smaller pieces and scattered so that it is in contact with the ground surface. This is done to create a fuelbed that would have a slower rate of spread and flame height in a during a wildfire. The treatment also decreases the time period for decomposition of the woody debris.

Fuel Hazard Reduction/Wildlife Habitat Enhancement/ White Oak and Jeffrey Pine Restoration are treatments that are designed to reduce both live and dead fuel, lowering the fuel hazard and increasing the value of vegetation conditions for wildlife habitat. The treatments may include thinning vegetation less then 6" DBH to designated spacing between 10 to 30 feet depending on the size and species of vegetation; hand piling and burning of fuels; or, where appropriate, under burning or broadcast burning.

C. PROPOSED ACTION: Riparian Reserves

Many of the units included for treatment under the scoping proposed contain perennial and seasonal streams (several are fish-bearing) with their associated riparian habitat. In order to implement the Medford District Resource Management Plan within these riparian areas, the objectives of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) of the Record of Decision and Standard and Guidelines of the Northwest Forest Plan will be used to develop the management actions proposed for units containing streams, ponds, and wetlands. The Northwest Forest Plan interim riparian reserve widths are at least 150 feet on each side of streams without fish and at least 300 feet for fish-bearing streams. These widths are based on the average height a tree can grow in a particular forest community. Known as a ``site potential tree", this height changes with the type of forest community and aspect found on a site. On proposed sites which support a white oak community, the riparian reserve will be 150 feet (1 site potential tree) for streams without fish and 300 feet (2 site potential trees) on fish-bearing streams. The riparian reserve widths will be wider in the wetter Douglas-fir series where the forest community is more productive. In these sites, streams without fish will have a reserve width of 165 feet on southern aspects and 180 feet on northern aspects. Accordingly, fish-bearing streams on these sites will have riparian reserves of twice these widths.

Watershed restoration techniques and silvicultural practices may be used to meet the objectives of the ACS within riparian reserves. Silvicultural practices may be used to manage riparian areas to restore functions provided by diverse forested ecosystems. Many streams within the project area are below the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's benchmark standards for coniferous woody debris in the streams. Forest management which allows the creation of snag trees and the recruitment of large logs into streams and riparian reserves increases complexity and improves the habitat of streams and

adjacent areas for fish and other species associated with riparian areas. Forest management practices which can have long-term benefits include thinning dense stands of young trees to encourage growth in large conifers, releasing young conifers from overtopping hardwoods, and reforesting shrub and hardwood-dominated stands with conifers. Within riparian reserves, these techniques would be used to promote conditions which in the long-term would provide habitat for fish and other species dependent on properly functioning riparian areas.

D. PROPOSED ACTION: Roads

The road treatment proposals address roads that would be used to support the vegetation/land treatment proposals as well as some roads in the project area which require maintenance, renovation, or repair. The proposal would minimize permanent road construction, utilize temporary spurs, and implement decommissioning. Under the scoping proposal road shall be re-evaluated to determine sediment load and appropriate measures taken to correct erosion problems.

The proposed road work (construction, maintenance, decommissioning, etc.) is outlined in the attached Table 2 and on the enclosed map. The table lists the roads that would be used, constructed, renovated, and/or decommissioned as a part of this initial project proposal. Construction, and renovation work would primarily be a part of the commercial harvest and vegetation treatment actions.

E. PROPOSED ACTION: Harvest Methods

Timber harvest would be accomplished through the combination of tractor, mobile skyline, and helicopter yarding systems. Tractor yarding is a ground-based system where logs are pulled, (skidded) to landings using a tractor or skidder. Designated skid roads would be utilized to meet resource protection objectives.

The mobile skyline method is a cable yarding system that allows flexibility to meet a variety of site-specific objectives. The helicopter method employs helicopters to lift logs out of harvest units with little disturbance to the ground.

All natural surface landings constructed during the logging operation would be ripped and seeded with an erosion control grass and legume mixture and straw mulched upon completion of the harvest activity and before the onset of the rainy season.

F. PROPOSED ACTION: Wildlife

Initial wildlife management objectives in the project design include the following:

- Manage for connectivity of mature conifer stands with interior forest conditions. Interior forest conditions typically require a patch size of at least 80 acres. Connectivity can be accomplished by maintaining corridors between these patches.
- Maintain or improve distribution of various vegetation series and seral stages.
- Manage natural openings to promote the native grass component and reduce the overall shrub cover, except on selected favorable micro-sites. Where conifers are encroaching upon openings, reduce this component.
- Manage conifer forests to accelerate the development of mature stand conditions.

The scoping proposal addresses the above objectives as follows:

- 380 acres of treatments Jeffrey pine restoration
- 144 acres of white oak restoration
- 1,466 acres of commercial thinning and modified group selection in mature stands to increase vigor and growth of residual trees and create a more desirable species composition
- 417 acres of thinning in young stands to increase vigor and growth of residual trees and improve species composition

Jeffrey pine restoration - Treatments of natural openings are designed to reduce shrub canopy closure, except for on selected favorable micro-sites. Favorable micro-sites may include moist north facing sites. These treatments will allow for increased grass in the understory and provide for a more diverse vegetative community. Where prescribed burning is utilized, this will encourage regeneration of some of the existing shrubs. As shrubs regenerate and resprout, they provide improved browse opportunities for deer and elk. These treatments are designed to benefit neotropical migrants and other wildlife species associated with early seral communities.

White oak restoration - Regionally, white oak communities have been lost due to agriculture, urban sprawl, and encroachment by fire intolerant species such as Douglas-fir. White oak restoration is designed to remove encroaching vegetation from sites where white oak occurs. This will allow for improved vigor of the residual white oak and for a more complex savannah type grass understory.

Commercial thinning and modified group selection- Commercial thinnings and modified group selections are used to reduce stand density and improve the vigor and growth of the residual trees. This will create a more desirable species composition and allow for the development of larger tree crowns and increased diameter in the residual stand. Tree diameter, crown attributes, snag availability and the presence of large woody debris largely influence the ability of a site to provide for species associated with mature forests.

Thinning in young stands - Thinning in young stands improves species composition and improves the vigor and growth of the residual trees. This allows the stand to acquire mature forest attributes more quickly. Thinning will also open the stand and allow for more grass and forbs in the understory.

INITIAL SCOPING PROPOSAL - TABLE 1
UPPER ILLINOIS RIVER LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT - GRANTS PASS RESOURCE AREA

Location T-R-Sec-Unit#	Unit Acres	Plant community	Silvicultural Prescription [1]	Harvest Acres [2]	Logging System	Special Forest Products Harvest Acres	Young Forest/ Restoration Treatment Acres	No Treatment Acres	Remarks
40-8-9-001	27	Tanoak	CT/Mod GS	27	Tractor				Horse riding trail in unit
40-8-9-003	75	Tanoak, Douglas-fir, White oak	CT/Mod GS; Young Stand Management; White oak restoration	<75	Tractor				Three populations of *Erythronium howellii* and two populations of *Lomatium cookii* present Harvest would occur on less then the full 75 acres, but understory treatment would occur on whole area. Horse riding trail in unit
40-8-9-004	29	Tanoak	Young Stand Management		None		29		*Lomatium cookii* present
40-8-9-005	41	Tanoak	Young Stand Management		None		41		
40-8-9-007	36	Tanoak	Young Stand Management		None		36		
40-8-9-010	40	Tanoak	CT/Mod GS	40	Tractor				*Erythronium howellii* present
40-8-9-011A	9	Tanoak	CT/Mod GS	9	Tractor				
40-8-9-011B	16	Tanoak	None		None			16	*Erythronium howellii* present
40-8-20-001	40	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS	40	Tractor /Cable				
40-8-20-002	19	Jeffrey pine	None		None			19	*Limnanthes gracilis* present
40-8-21-001	34	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS	34	Tractor/ Cable				
40-8-21-002	53	Jeffrey Pine/White oak	Jeffrey pine/White oak restoration		None		53		
40-8-21-003A	5	Tanoak	Stand Conversion		None		5		
40-8-21-003B	78	Tanoak	CT/Mod GS	78	Tractor				
40-8-21-004	6	White oak	White oak Restoration		None		6		
40-8-23-008	13	Douglas-fir	None					13	Not in timber base. May be reclassified and become base land
40-8-23-009	13	Douglas-fir	None					13	Not in timber base. May be reclassified and become base land

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40-8-23-011	26	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS	26	Tractor/ Cable				Portion in Althouse drainage excluded
40-8-23-012	19	Tanoak	CT/Mod GS	19	Tractor/ Cable				Portion in Althouse drainage excluded
40-8-23-014	14	Tanoak	Young Stand Management		None		14		Portion in Althouse drainage excluded
40-8-24-001	6	Jeffrey pine	Jeffrey pine restoration		None		6		
40-8-24-002	111	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS	111	Tractor/ Cable	111			Portion in Althouse drainage excluded. Potential Special Forest Products Harvest Area
40-8-24-003	22	Jeffrey pine	Jeffrey pine restoration				22		
40-8-24-004	30	Jeffrey pine/White oak	Jeffrey pine/White oak Restoration		None		30		
40-8-24-005	12	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS	12	Tractor/ Cable	12			Potential Special Forest Products Harvest Area
40-8-24-006	36	Douglas-fir	None		None			36	Portion of unit in Althouse drainage
40-8-24-007	30	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS, Riparian Non-harvest treatment	20	Tractor/ Cable	20	10		Riparian reserve (10 acres) would have understory thinning with hand pile/burning, no harvest of any kind. Non-riparian reserve is potential special forest products harvest area.
40-8-24-008	5	Jeffrey Pine	Riparian Restoration		None		5		Riparian reserve would have understory thinning with handpiling and burning.
40-8-26-001	31	Tanoak	CT/Mod GS	31	Helicop.				3 *Cypripedium fasiculatum* populations present
40-8-26-002	9	Tanoak	CT/Mod GS	9	Helicop.				
40-8-27-001	5	Douglas-fir	None		None			5	Adjacent to Illinois river
40-8-27-002	44	Jeffrey Pine	Jeffrey pine restoration		None		44		
40-8-27-003	50	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS	50	Tractor/ Cable/				*Cypripedium montanum* present

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					Helicop.				
40-8-27-004	5	Douglas-fir	None		None			5	Adjacent to Illinois river
40-8-27-005	47	Douglas-fir	None		None			47	Not in timber base. May be reclassified and become base land
40-8-27-006	14	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS	14	Tractor/ Cable				
40-8-27-007	5	Jeffrey Pine	Jeffrey pine restoration		None		5		
40-8-28-001	190	Jeffrey Pine/White oak	Jeffrey pine/White oak restoration		None		190		Four populations of *Erythronium howellii*, one population each of *Limnanthes gracilis* and *Lomatium cookii*
40-8-28-002	6	Tanoak	CT/Mod GS	6	Tractor				*Erythronium howellii* present
40-8-28-003	21	Jeffrey Pine	None		None			21	Road drainage improvement may occur.
40-8-28-004	18	Tanoak	Cultural Resource Protection		None			18	Waldo Cemetery is within this stand.
40-8-28-005	31	Jeffrey pine	Jeffrey pine restoration		None		31		
40-8-28-006	46	Tanoak	CT/Mod GS	46	Tractor				Six populations of *Erythronium howellii* and one population of *Cypripedium fasiculatum* present
40-8-28-007	36	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS	36	Tractor/ Cable/ Helicop.				*Erythronium howellii* present. Unit straddles the divide between East and West Forks of the Illinois river
40-8-32-001	33	Tanoak	CT/Mod GS	33	Tractor/ Cable/ Helicop.				Three populations of *Allotropa virgata*
40-8-32-002	7	White Oak	White Oak Restoration		None		7		
40-8-33-001	27	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS	27	Tractor/ Cable/ Helicop.				Potential Special Forest Products Harvest Area
40-8-33-002	381	Jeffrey Pine			None			381	Three populations each of *Erythronium howellii* and *Limnanthes gracilis*;

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			None						one population each of *Cypripedium fasiculatum* and *Alotropa virgata*. A rare plant community (Jeffrey pine/Huckleberry Oak- Pinemat manzanita association) may occur here. This community is known to occur in only one other place in the Klamath Mountain Ecoregion.
40-8-33-003	15	Tanoak	CT/Mod GS	15	Tractor/ Cable	15			*Cypripedium fasiculatum* present. Potential Special Forest Products Harvest Area
40-8-33-004	8	Douglas-fir	None		None			8	One population each of *Allotropa virgata, Cypripedium fasiculatum,* and *Cypripedium montanum*
40-8-33-005	5	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS	5	Tractor/ Helicop.	5			Potential Special Forest Products Harvest Area
40-8-33-006	23	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS	23	Tractor/ Cable/ Helicop.	23			Two populations of *Erythronium howellii* and one population of *Limnanthes gracilis* present. Potential Special Forest Products Harvest Area.
40-8-33-007A	15	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS	15	Helicop.	15			*Limnanthes gracilis* present. Potential Special Forest Products Harvest Area.
40-8-33-007B	59	Douglas-fir	Young Stand Management				59		*Limnanthes gracilis* present. Potential Special Forest Products Harvest Area. (Fuelwood)
40-8-33-008	5	Douglas-fir	None		None			5	Not in timber base. May be reclassified and become base land
40-8-34-001A	109	Douglas-fir	None		None			109	Not in timber base. May be reclassified and become base land. Rural Interface Area
40-8-34-001B	5	Douglas-fir	Cultural Resource Protection		None			5	Allen Gulch Cemetery. Rural Interface Area
40-8-34-001C	8	Douglas-fir	None		None			8	Rural Interface Area. Not in timber base. May be reclassified and become base land.
40-8-34-002	22	Tanoak	CT/Mod GS	22	Tractor/ Helicop.	22			*Allotropa virgata* present. Rural Interface Area. Potential Special forest products harvest area.

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40-8-34-003	47	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS	47	Tractor/ Helicop.	47			*Allotropa virgata* present. Rural Interface Area. Special forest Products Harvest Area.
40-8-34-004	163	Tanoak	CT/Mod GS	163	Tractor/ Cable/ Helicop.	163			Approximately 50 to 100 acres of late successional tanoak forest occurs in this unit. Rare east of coastal crest. Potential for removing this type of habitat from the timber base. Eight populations of *Allotropa virgata* and one population of *Cypripedium fasiculatum* present. Rural Interface Area. Potential for Special Forest Products Harvest Area
40-8-34-005	19	Douglas-fir	Riparian Restoration		None		19		Riparian planting. Rural Interface Area.
40-8-34-006	38	Douglas-fir	Young Stand Management		None	38	38		Firewood potential (Special Forest Products). Rural Interface Area
40-8-34-007	17	Douglas-fir	Young Stand Management		None	17	17		Firewood potential (Special Forest Products)
40-8-34-008	6	Douglas-fir	None		None			6	Adjacent to Illinois river.
40-8-34-009	5	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS		Helicop.		5		*Erythronium howellii* present. Potential Special Forest Products Harvest Area
40-8-35-001	94	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS	94	Helicop.				
40-8-35-002	17	Jeffrey Pine	Jeffrey pine restoration		None		17		*Erythronium howellii* and present
40-8-35-003	30	Tanoak	None		None			30	*Erythronium howellii* and *Dedriscocaulon intricatulum* present.
40-8-35-004	77	Jeffrey Pine	Jeffrey pine restoration		None		77		*Erythronium howellii* present. Treatment (30 acres) would be the ceanothus (buckbrush) shrub areas.
40-8-35-005	21	Douglas-fir	None		None			21	Currently out of the timber base. Could be reclassified into base lands
41-8-3-001	72	Jeffrey Pine	Jeffrey pine restoration		None			72	
41-8-3-002	8	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS		Helicop.			8	
41-8-10-001	5	Jeffrey Pine	Jeffrey pine restoration		None			5	*Streptanthus glandulosa* present.
41-8-10-002	5	Douglas-fir	Riparian Restoration		None		5		Riparian planting
41-8-10-003	65	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS	65	Helicop.				

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41-9-2-001	12	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS	12	Helicop.				
41-9-2-002	22	Douglas-fir	Young Stand Management		None		22		
41-9-2-003	29	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS	29	Helicop.				
41-9-2-004	20	Douglas-fir	Young Stand management;White oak Restoration		None		20		Currently out of the timber base. Portions of the unit could be reclassified into base lands
41-9-3-001A	160	Jeffrey Pine	None		None		160		
41-9-3-001B	16	Jeffrey Pine	POC sanitation (roadside); Jeffrey pine restoration		None	16	16		Potential Special Forest Products Harvest Area. *Darlingtonia* fens scheduled for burning.
41-9-3-002	23	Douglas-fir	None		None			23	
41-9-9-001A	25	Jeffrey Pine	Jeffrey pine restoration				25		*Darlingtonia* fens scheduled for burning
41-9-9-001B	595	Jeffrey Pine	None		None			595	
41-9-10-001	33	Tanoak	CT/Mod GS	33	Cable/ Helicop.				
41-9-10-002	6	Jeffrey Pine	None		None			6	POC present in draw
41-9-10-003A	72	Tanoak	Young Stand Management		None		72		
41-9-10-003B	53	Tanoak	Regeneration harvest	53	Helicop.				
41-9-10-004A	10	Jeffrey Pine	Jeffrey pine restoration		None		10		
41-9-10-004B	138	Jeffrey Pine	None		None			138	
41-9-10-005	31	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS	31	Tractor/ Helicop.				
41-9-10-006	10	Douglas-fir	Young Stand		None		10		

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			Management						
41-9-12-001	40	Tanoak	CT/Mod GS	40	Tractor/ Cable				*Allotropa virgata* and Del Norte salamander present
41-9-13-001	40	Tanoak	CT/Mod GS	40	Tractor/ Cable				*Allotropa virgata* and Del Norte salamander present
41-9-14-001A	16	Tanoak	Young Stand Management		None		16		
41-9-14-001B	24	Tanoak	Regeneration harvest/CT	24	Tractor/ Cable				Five acres regeneration harvest
41-9-15-001A	8	Douglas-fir	Young Stand Management		None		8		
41-9-15-001B	19	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS	19					
41-9-15-002	42	Jeffrey Pine	None		None			42	Currently out of the timber base. Could be reclassified into base lands
41-9-15-003A	36	Douglas-fir	None		None			36	
41-9-15-003B	37	Douglas-fir	CT/Mod GS	37	Helicop.				
41-9-15-004	45	Douglas-fir	Young Stand Management		None		45		
41-9-15-005	21	Tanoak	CT/Mod GS	21	Cable/ Helicop.				Old timber trespass.
	4397			**1533**		**504**	**1175**	**1691**	

FOOTNOTES:

Treatment Descriptions - Harvest Treatments

1. Prescription - Commercial Thin (removal of commercial conifers from an even aged stand or patch to encourage growth of remaining trees), Modified Group Selection (harvest where a vigorous sugar or Ponderosa pine or non-tanoak hardwood is left and surrounding commercial and non-commercial conifers are removed) and Regeneration harvest (timber harvest

INITIAL SCOPING PROPOSAL - TABLE 1
UPPER ILLINOIS RIVER LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT - GRANTS PASS RESOURCE AREA

Location T-R-Sec-Unit#	Unit Acres	Plant community	Silvicultural Prescription [1]	Harvest Acres [2]	Logging System	Special Forest Products Harvest Acres	Young Forest/ Restoration Treatment Acres	No Treatment Acres	Remarks

conducted with the partial objective of opening a forest stand to the point where favored tree species will be reestablished)

2. Harvest Acres - These are gross acres and do not include buffers for plants, animals, or non-harvest riparian reserves, etc.

Treatment Descriptions - Non-Harvest Treatments

Jeffrey Pine Restoration - Prescribed burning, usually broadcast burning. Certain habitats may include understory thinning or slashing of certain species up to six inches dbh and hand pile and burn.

POC (Port Orford Cedar) treatment - Includes treatments to prevent the spread of the pathogen *Phytophthora lateralis (Pl)* Port Orford cedar would be removed from along roads and from infested sites to slow down the spread of the pathogen into uninfected POC areas.

Riparian Restoration - Includes understory thinning of shrubs, hardwoods, and conifers up to six inches dbh, hand pile and burn. Certain areas may include planting or seeding of riparian vegetation, placement of large logs or other woody debris into the stream channel, and/or stream stabilization measures.

Stand Conversion - A process in which vegetation that currently dominates a site is removed and is replaced with a species that better meets timber management objectives.

White Oak restoration - Includes understory thinning of small oaks and/or slashing of invading conifers up to six inches dbh, hand pile and burn and/or underburning.

Young Stand Management - Includes treatments such as brushing, precommercial thinning, understory thinning which thins shrubs, hardwoods and conifers up to six inches dbh (diameter breast height), hand piling and burning and/or underburning.

Rare Plants:

Cypripedium fasiculatum - also known as Clustered lady's slipper
Cypripedium montanum - also known as Mountain lady's slipper
Dedriscocaulon intricatulum - No common name
Erythronium Howelli - also known as Howell's fawn lilly
Limnanthes gracilis - also known as Slender meadow-foam
Lomatium cookii - also known as Cook's desert parsley

INITIAL SCOPING PROPOSAL - TABLE 1
UPPER ILLINOIS RIVER LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT - GRANTS PASS RESOURCE AREA

Location T-R-Sec-Unit#	Unit Acres	Plant community	Silvicultural Prescription [1]	Harvest Acres [2]	Logging System	Special Forest Products Harvest Acres	Young Forest/ Restoration Treatment Acres	No Treatment Acres	Remarks
Streptanthus glandulosus - also known as Jewelflower									

INITIAL SCOPING PROPOSAL - TABLE 2
UPPER ILLINOIS RIVER LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT - GRANTS PASS RESOURCE AREA

Roads Scoping Proposal: Construction, Renovation and Closures of Roads used for Haul

Road Number/ Road Segment	Road Control by	Total Length (miles)	Current Condition/ Surface type	Miles of Proposed Road Treatment: Construction [1]	Renovation [2]	Decommissioning [3]	COMMENTS	Proposed Closures and Decommissioning
40-8-28A	BLM	0.45	Natural	0.45				
40-8-28B	BLM	0.70	Natural	0.70				
40-8-33.1	BLM	0.80	Natural		0.80		Outslope, brush, install drainage dips and culverts, spot rock as needed	Install BLM gate. Close gate during wet weather
40-8-34.1	BLM	0.40	Natural	0.40			New road, 12' subgrade	
40-8-27.1	BLM	1.30	Natural		1.30		Outslope, brush, install drainage dips and culverts, spot rock as needed	Install BLM gate, close during wet season
40-8-27.2	BLM	0.50	Natural		0.50		Outslope, brush, install drainage dips and culverts, spot rock as needed	Install 2 BLM gates, close during wet season
40-8-27.3	BLM	0.30	Natural	0.30		0.30	New spur road construction	Decommission after forest treatment
41-9-9	BLM	1.90	Natural		1.90		Repair drainage	Private gate, need access
41-9-12	BLM	0.20	Natural	0.20			New road	Need access
41-9-13	BLM	0.40	Natural	0.40			New road accross BLM and Forest Service	Need access from Siskiyou National Forest
TOTALS				**2.45**	**4.50**	**0.30**		

Footnotes:

1. **Construction - construct new road where one does not currently exist.**
2. **Renovation - renovation consists of reconditioning or reconfiguring an existing road prism to improve drainage to prevent erosion and reduce sediment. Vegetation removal may be included in renovation work.**
3. **Decommissioning - road decommissioning consists of subsoil ripping of the roadbed to promote establishment of vegetation and promote drainage consistent with the surrounding undisturbed areas. Existing culverts will be removed during decommissioning**