



DECISION NOTICE
AND FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT AND
WINEMA NATIONAL FOREST PLAN AMENDMENT 21
FOR THE
WESTSIDE FUELS REDUCTION PROJECT
U.S. FOREST SERVICE
FREMONT-WINEMA NATIONAL FORESTS
KLAMATH RANGER DISTRICT
KLAMATH COUNTY, OREGON

BACKGROUND AND LOCATION

The Westside Fuels Reduction Project is located on the Klamath Ranger District of the Fremont-Winema National Forests, Klamath County, Oregon. The legal description of the project area is as follows:

Township 34 South, Range 6 East, Sections 32, 33, 34, 35

Township 35 South, Range 6 East, Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35

Township 36 South, Range 5 East, Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 24

Township 36 South, Range 6 East, Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19.

The purpose of this project is to protect private homes in three communities at risk identified in the Rocky Point Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) and to protect federally listed species and their habitat in the Westside planning area. The Westside planning area is entirely within the wildland-urban interface boundary defined by the Rocky Point CWPP. This planning area was listed as a high priority for fuels treatment in the Rocky Point CWPP because of the high density of historic fire ignition points in the area of North Rocky Point, the high fuel loads, and the area's proximity to three communities at risk. The Westside planning area is currently the Klamath Ranger District's highest priority for fuels treatments to protect public safety, natural resources, and private property. The Environmental Assessment documents the analysis of two action alternatives to meet this need.

DECISION

Based upon my review of the Westside Fuels Reduction Environmental Assessment (EA), I have decided to implement **Alternative 2**, which will achieve project goals by treating approximately 3,960 acres in the Rocky Point wildland urban interface (WUI). Mechanical treatment methods will consist of tree thinning from below (including the sale of vegetative material), machine

piling, hand piling, and slashbusting or mowing. A total of up to 3,960 acres will be treated by mechanical methods including commercial harvest. The largest and most fire resistant tree species will be retained. Conifer trees less than 4 inches dbh will be removed with post sale treatments.

Harvest-created fuels will be treated by yarding tops attached to the landings, and limbing, chipping and/or burning the piles at the landings. Up to 2,492 acres will be treated with whip falling, machine or hand piling, and pile burning. Post-treatment underburning will occur on 179 acres and post-treatment jackpot burning will occur on up to 1,695 of the acres. Approximately 15 percent of each harvest unit (except plantations) will be left untreated in patches of 2.5 acres or larger to break up the uniformity of the stands and provide diversity for wildlife habitat. There are 273 acres of plantations within the planning area that are proposed for treatment. Mechanical treatments proposed in these units will be thinning to a target of 40 square feet of basal area per acre with post-treatment slashbusting. Jackpot burning is proposed on approximately 154 acres of the plantations. Borax will be applied to fresh cut white fir and Douglas-fir stumps 18 inches in diameter and larger within 24 hours of severing the tree from the stump to prevent the spread of root disease.

Approximately eight miles of temporary haul routes will be necessary to access the proposed treatment areas. All temporary haul routes will be obliterated following harvest activities. One temporary road (0.04 mile) into the northeast corner of Unit 12 may be located in a riparian buffer area off Forest Road 3500-390, in order to provide for public safety by moving direct equipment access away from the Westside Road. General road maintenance will be needed on up to 42 miles of identified haul routes. Two segments of existing closed road will be opened to access Units 12 and 17.

I have also decided to amend the Forest Plan to reduce the protection zones for northern spotted owls and bald eagles consistent with new science and US Fish and Wildlife Service considerations for effects. The proposed Forest Plan amendment includes:

- Winema Forest Plan (Chapter 4, page 4-48, Table 4-12): would add lines specific to the Westside Fuel Reduction Project:
 - Northern spotted owl: the protection zone for northern spotted owls would be 440 yards (1/4 mile).
 - Bald eagle: the protection zone would be 220 yards (1/8 mile).

- Winema Forest Plan (Chapter 4, page 4-133 - Management Area 7): add standard #5 under the Standards and Guidelines for Wildlife and Fish:

“Specific to the Klamath Ranger District for the Westside Fuels Reduction Project area and for the duration of project activities only; disturbing human activities within 1/4 mile of an active northern spotted owl nest site shall be discourage or minimized from March 1 through August 10.”

- Winema Forest Plan (Chapter 4, page 4-147 - Management Area 9): add standard #7 under the Intensity-Specific Standards for Wildlife and Fish:

“Specific to the Klamath Ranger District, Westside Fuels Reduction Project area and for the duration of project activities only; discourage or minimize human

disturbing activities within 220 yards (1/8 mile) of an active bald eagle nest site from January 1 to August 31.”

- Winema Forest Plan (Chapter 4, page 4-149): add standard #5 under the Intensity-Specific Standards for Wildlife and Fish:

“Specific to the Klamath Ranger District, Westside Fuels Reduction Project area and for the duration of project activities only; discourage or minimize human disturbing activities within 220 yards (1/8 mile) of an active bald eagle winter roost from November 1 to March 31.”

Mitigation measures are included in order to ensure consistency with the Forest Plan. All of the mitigation measures listed in the EA on pages 2-20 to 2-27 and Appendix B are a part of this decision. These measures will protect soils, streams, and riparian areas, maintain desired habitat conditions, lower the incidence of noxious weeds, and protect cultural resources and scenic views.

Decision Rationale

I have reviewed the EA and determined that there is sufficient information to provide a reasoned decision. In making my decision, I considered information related to the purpose and need for action, the issues identified during the scoping process, and public comments. Based on the analysis documented in the Westside Fuels Reduction Environmental Assessment, I have decided to implement Alternative 2. Alternative 2 best addresses the mix of resource concerns identified in the area and meets the purpose and need. Alternative 2 meets the intent of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) to reduce fire hazards around communities at risk from wildfire, protect old growth stands, and protect federally listed species. I feel that implementing this project is also important for protecting the forests and resource values upslope of the planning area. The Pelican Butte Semi-primitive Recreation Area and Sky Lakes Wilderness Area, as well as twelve northern spotted owl 100 acre core areas are located west of the proposed action units. These resource values at higher elevations are currently susceptible to wildfire effects resulting from fire starts in the high use, lower elevation areas along Westside Road.

My decision includes a project-specific amendment to the Winema National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan to adhere to the most recent science concerning disturbance protection zones for bald eagles and local fledging dates and disturbance protection zones for northern spotted owls. The amendment would allow for more timely implementation of project activities which would more quickly meet the need to provide protection from uncharacteristic wildfire effects for the communities at risk, federally listed species, and old growth stands .

Alternative 2 will achieve project goals by treating approximately 3,960 acres of the planning area. The selected alternative reduces fire hazard in the wildland urban interface adjacent to three communities at risk by thinning from below, machine and hand piling, and slashbusting. These treatments will reduce canopy fuels, ladder fuels and surface fuels which will reduce the risk of a high-intensity fire event in the project area. The treatments will also

reduce the likelihood of crown fire activity in the treated stands, making wildfire, if it were to occur in the project area, easier and safer to control (EA pages 3-24 to 3-25). Stand densities, susceptibility to insect and disease mortality, and white fir encroachment will be reduced in the treated stands (EA pages 3-43 to 3-57).

Slashbusting will compact fuels and reduce flame lengths and rates of wildfire spread on up to 974 acres so that wildfires in the treated areas could be easily managed by hand crews. Conifer trees less than 4 inches dbh will be removed with post sale treatments. Post-thinning fuel reduction treatments include whipfalling, machine piling or hand piling, and pile burning on up to 2492 acres. Post-thinning jackpot burning will occur on up to 1,695 acres and underburning will occur on up to 179 acres. These treatments will result in reduced ladder fuels, reduced fuelbed depths and volumes, and reduced overall high-intensity fire risk to resources (EA pages 3-24 to 3-32). The project area conditions will move closer toward the desired future condition of open, park-like, fire resistant stands similar to those prevalent in the past.

Alternative 2 is responsive to the need to protect old growth stands from loss to uncharacteristic wildfire. All trees, regardless of species, over 30 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) will be retained in matrix designated areas except in the event of an overriding safety concern. In late successional reserve, all trees greater than 21 inches in diameter will be retained, except in the event of an overriding safety concern. This prescription will reduce the likelihood of loss of stand components to wildfire events while promoting more resilient stand characteristics. Species composition and stand density will be moved toward the sustainable conditions historically present in the project area. Approximately 15 percent of each harvest unit (except plantations) will be left untreated in leave islands of 2.5 acres or larger to break up the uniformity of the stands and provide diversity for wildlife habitat. Treatments will favor the retention of fire resistant species over encroaching white fir and will promote the development of desired old growth characteristics like large lower limbs and large diameter boles over time. The promotion of these stand characteristics will provide more sustainable, fire resistant habitat for northern spotted owls over the long term and for bald eagles in the short and long term (EA pages 3-116 and 3-125-126).

Other Alternatives Considered

Alternative 1, No Action, would leave the area in its existing condition. The No Action Alternative was not selected because it does nothing to meet the purpose and need for this project in regard to protecting communities at risk, old growth stands, and listed species and their habitat from the risk of severe wildfire effects.

Alternative 3 is similar to Alternative 2 except it does not include a project-specific amendment to the Forest Plan to adhere to the most recent science on disturbance protection zones for bald eagles and local fledging dates and disturbance protection zones for northern spotted owls. This alternative was developed in response to the issue of potential disturbance effects to northern spotted owls, bald eagles and their habitat. Alternative 3 was not selected because this alternative was not as responsive to the need to protect northern spotted owls, bald eagles, and their respective habitats from the potential of severe wildfire effects. Bald

eagle and northern spotted owl restrictions would reduce the operational period on approximately 1,349 acres in the proposed activity units. As a result, the minimum estimated time needed for the completion of the full suite of proposed fuels reduction treatments would be nine years, rather than the four years needed to complete Alternative 2. This would leave 90 percent of the nesting, roosting, foraging habitat in the planning area at high risk of loss to insects, disease and wildfire effects for almost a full decade.

Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Study

During project development, the interdisciplinary team considered three alternatives to the proposed action that were not developed for detailed analysis. An alternative that did not include building temporary roads and did not reduce canopy levels below 60% in spotted owl habitat, sucker critical habitat and goshawk nesting areas was considered. In addition, an alternative that restricted thinning in the entire project area to trees less than 21 inches dbh was considered. These alternatives were dropped from further study because they would not meet the purpose and need for the project.

Alternatives that use helicopter logging or cable logging on units requiring temporary road construction for ground based logging access were also considered. These alternatives were dropped from further study because the use of these systems would cause excessive amounts of damage to the residual stands and to the snag retention requirements for wildlife habitat. Cable logging in this area would require more new temporary road construction in the planning area than ground based logging would require and helicopter logging would be infeasible under current market conditions.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The Klamath Tribes are included in the scoping process concerning all projects within the Fremont-Winema National Forests. This project was initially presented to The Klamath Tribes during the February 6, 2008 pre-SOPA meeting. The Tribes were updated on the project at the November 5, 2008, and the February 4, 2009 pre-SOPA meetings. Concerns expressed by the Tribes were taken into account during the refinement of the Proposed Action.

Informal scoping for this project began with a field trip between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Forest Service on November 15, 2007. The project was presented to the Rocky Point Community Action Team at a meeting on February 13, 2008 in the Rocky Point Community Hall.

This action was originally listed as a proposal on the Fremont-Winema National Forests Schedule of Proposed Actions on March 21, 2008 and was updated periodically during the analysis. Interested individuals and organizations were invited to review and comment on the proposal throughout project development during field trips to the project area. The Klamath Ranger District hosted field trips to the Westside Project area and the Tomahawk Project area as a representative fuel reduction project on April 18, 2008, May 22, 2008, and July 16, 2008. On April 18, 2008 a meeting was held between Jen Sanborn (IDT Leader and Wildlife Biologist) Cam Richey (Fuels Specialist), Mike Coggin (Silviculturist), and members of the Klamath Forest

Alliance and Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center. In addition, a legal advertisement was printed in the Klamath Falls Herald and News on July 15, 2009 to inform the public of a public meeting for the Westside Fuels Reduction Project held in Klamath Falls on July 28, 2009. A scoping letter dated March 21, 2008 was sent to the Klamath Falls Ranger District mailing list as well as interested individuals and agencies. An Opportunity for Public Comment was published in the Herald and News, the newspaper of record, on March 27, 2008. The EA lists agencies and people consulted on pages 4-1 to 4-4.

The District received 14 written comments in response to a mailing to 171 individuals and organizations. Five comments in support of the project were received from individuals, two of which were from residents of the Rocky Point area. Four comments were in support of the project with modification. The rest of the comments received are summarized in the EA Issues and Concerns section on pages 1-22 to 1-24. To ensure consideration of every comment, during the analysis process all comments received during initial scoping were read by the interdisciplinary team and other staff.

Using the comments from the collaborative effort, the general public, and other agencies, the interdisciplinary team identified issues regarding the effects of the proposed action. One significant issue concerning the effects of the proposed Forest Plan amendment on northern spotted owls and bald eagles was identified that drove the development of Alternative 3. The other main concerns that were expressed were expected fire behavior after the removal of large trees, soil disturbance from heavy equipment use and ground based logging, impacts to roadless values, and impacts to wildlife from reducing canopy below 60 percent (see EA pages 1-22 to 1-24). Where possible, the proposed action was refined to address these concerns. Some of these comments led to additional analysis information being added to the EA. The comments received and the Forest Service responses may be found in the Project Record. All mailing lists, scoping documents, and responses are on file at the Klamath Ranger District office, Klamath Falls, OR.

An advertisement announcing the availability of the environmental assessment and the objection period was published in the Herald and News, a Klamath Falls newspaper, on July 16, 2010. The environmental assessment was mailed to all parties who provided input or expressed interest or concern about the project for the 30-day objection period on July 16, 2010.

Four objections were received. Objections were received from the Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center, Stuart Phillips, the American Forest Resource Council, and Oregon Wild.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

After considering the environmental effects described in the Westside Fuels Reduction Project EA and this Decision Notice, I have determined that these actions will not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment considering the context and intensity of impacts (40 CFR 1508.27). Thus, an environmental impact statement will not be prepared. This determination is based on the site-specific environmental analysis documented in the Environmental Assessment and supporting documents (e.g. biological assessments), which describe direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of this decision. I have found that the context

of the environmental impacts of this decision is limited to the local area and is not significant. I have also determined the severity of these impacts is not significant, based on the following:

1. My finding of no significant environmental effects is not biased by the beneficial effects of the action. The beneficial and adverse impacts are disclosed in the EA and no significant effects on the human environment have been identified (EA pages 3-5 to 3-245).
2. There have been no significant adverse effects on public health and safety identified. Prescribed burning will affect air quality for a short period in the immediate vicinity of the activity (EA page 3-35 to 3-37). Implementation of Alternative 2 will lead to a beneficial effect on public health and safety because it will reduce the chance of a wildfire on Forest Service administered land spreading to private property (EA page 3-24). The project would increase firefighter safety by lowering flame length, fire intensity, and rate of spread. It would allow more time for suppression response before wildfires reach the community of Rocky Point (EA pages 3-24 to 3-3-26 and 3-29 to 3-31). Being able to take more effective suppression efforts will help to protect life and property in the communities at risk.
3. There will be no significant effects on unique characteristics of the area, such as cultural resources or wetlands because of avoidance or other measures (see EA pages 3-135, 3-190).
4. Based on the input from forest resource specialists and from members of the public, I do not expect the effects on the quality of the human environment to be highly controversial in a scientific context (EA pages 1-22 to 1-24). Effects on the quality of the human environment are not considered highly controversial because these types of activities have taken place in this area and in similar areas and the resulting effects are well known and understood. The effects of implementation of this decision do not rise to the level of scientific controversy as defined by the Council of Environmental Quality (EA pages 3-9 to 3-245).
5. Based on previous similar action in the area and the experience of resource professionals that worked on this project, the probable effects of this decision on the human environment, as described in the EA, do not involve unique or unknown risks. The effects analysis shows the effects are not uncertain and do not involve unique or unknown risk. Fuels reduction and forest thinning projects are not unusual on the Forest.
6. The action is not likely to establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects, because any future management within the project area would be evaluated to determine significance; future projects would require site-specific analysis and decisions (EA pages 3-9 to 3-245).
7. The cumulative impacts are not significant. Discussions on the cumulative effects on resources such as wildlife, botany, and soils are included in the EA (see EA pages 3-9 to 3-245).

8. The action will have no significant adverse effect on districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, because the field surveys have been completed and all known sites will be mitigated through avoidance. A No Effect determination was made for the project. Any sites found during operations will be protected (see EA pages 3-145 and 3-242).
9. The degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or critical habitat is not significant. Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service occurred and a Biological Opinion from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was received on November 17, 2008 for impacts to northern spotted owl with the conclusion that project activities do not appreciably diminish the value of critical habitat for the conservation of the species and the recovery function of spotted owl critical habitat will be maintained at the unit, provincial and range-wide scales (USDI Fish and Wildlife Service Biological Opinion page 62). NRF habitat adjacent to the project area is generally in good condition. The project is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the northern spotted owl, and is not likely to result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat for the northern spotted owl (USDI Fish and Wildlife Service Biological Opinion page 60).

The Westside Fuels Reduction Project abides by current guidance for short term management of spotted owl habitat at the local level as noted in Recovery Action 7 and Appendix E of the *Recovery Plan* (USDI 2008b) (EA page 3-116). Project design features such as 15% leave islands will create habitat diversity over the short and long term (EA page 3-117). Connectivity between historic and active sites will be maintained (EA page 3-117). Two out of 11 spotted owl sites drop slightly below 40 percent nesting-roosting-foraging habitat at the home range level post-treatment, however the affected habitat for these two sites is outside both the 2008 and 1992 Critical Habitat Units (EA page 3-120). Prescription requirements will promote the development of improved nesting-roosting-foraging habitat and old-growth structure such as large boles and limbs and greater canopy cover from overstory Douglas-fir and other fire-resistant trees in the long term (EA page 3-117). Treated nesting-roosting-foraging habitat in the project area is expected to return to suitable habitat containing 60% canopy closure within 25 years. These areas are expected to provide more sustainable and higher quality habitat in the long term (EA page 3-122).

No adverse impacts to other endangered, threatened species will occur (EA pages 3-115). Though proposed critical habitat exists in the project area, it is not utilized by lost or shortnose suckers (EA pages 3-208 to 3-209). There are immeasurably small effects to turbidity, sedimentation, and water quality that will result from project activities (EA pages 3-206 to 3-209).

10. The action will not violate Federal, State, and local laws or requirements for the protection of the environment. Applicable laws and regulations were considered in the EA (EA pages 3-9 to 3-245).

FINDING OF NON-SIGNIFICANT AMENDMENT

This plan amendment is consistent with the requirements of the 2000 Forest Service planning regulations (36 CFR 219). Criteria in FSM 1926.52, Changes to the Land Management Plan that are Significant and 1926.51 for Changes to the Land Management Plan that are Not Significant provide direction for amending the forest plan. The proposed forest plan amendment does not alter the ability of the Forest to provide multiple use goods and services as originally projected by the Forest Plan, and occurs late in the forest planning cycle. The amendment applies to a small portion of the Forest, protecting nesting bald eagles and spotted owls with a smaller protection zone without impacting the protection goals established by the current standards and guidelines to protect nesting bald eagles and spotted owls from human disturbing activities. New science indicates that the amended zone widths and permitted activities provide the same protection as the zones in the original Forest Plan. This amendment is specific to the Westside Fuels Reduction Project (EA pages 19, 39, and 97 to 103).

This amendment is being made concurrent with the Westside Fuels Reduction Process in association with Forest Service policy found in the Forest Service Manual at FSM 1926.51. Changes to the land management plan are considered not significant when:

1. Actions do not significantly alter the multiple-use goals and objectives for long-term land and resource management.
2. Adjustments of management area boundaries or management prescriptions resulting from further on-site analysis when the adjustments do not cause significant changes in the multiple-use goals and objectives for long-term land and resource management.
3. Minor changes in standards and guidelines are proposed.
4. Resulting from opportunities for additional projects or activities that will contribute to achievement of the management prescription.

Actions do not significantly alter the multiple-use goals and objectives for long-term land and resource management. This amendment is specific to the Westside Fuels Reduction Project and does not impact any goals or objectives of the Forest Plan. It does not apply to other actions; it is specific to the fuel reduction actions proposed by this project. The amendment incorporates more recent science and local knowledge regarding the timing of nesting and the distance needed to protect nesting spotted owls and bald eagles from disturbance. The amendment is based on the USFWS's National *Bald Eagle Management Guidelines* (USDI 2007a) recommending a 1/8 mile protection zone around active bald eagle nests when heavy equipment is involved. The amendment also incorporates the 1/4 mile standard the USFWS uses during consultation for spotted owls. The amendment incorporates findings from monitoring that determined spotted owl fledging occurred earlier than the end of September. Local nesting chronology places

August 10 as the latest fledging date for over 90 percent of the area's spotted owls (Laye 2003), with a maximum mean fledging date of June 21st (Anthony and others 2006). During nesting, no human disturbing activities would occur within the 1/8 mile radius protection zone for nesting bald eagle or the ¼ mile zone for nesting spotted owls. The amendment allows more timely and efficient implementation of the project and reduces the amount of time the action would occur near active nesting sites. The species protection accomplished with the amendment is equal to the protection used to develop the protection measures described in the Forest Plan. The ability to accomplish Forest Plan goals and objectives is not changed by reducing the protection zones or shortening the timing of protection. The USFWS concludes in their Biological Opinion that no disturbance related effects are likely to occur by amending the Winema Forest Plan for spotted owl protection measures.

Adjustments of management area boundaries or management prescriptions resulting from further on-site analysis when the adjustments do not cause significant changes in the multiple-use goals and objectives for long-term land and resource management. This amendment does not change any management area boundaries or prescriptions.

Minor changes in standards and guidelines are proposed. This change is limited in scope as it applies to the Westside Fuels Reduction Project only. The amendment is to a single standard of protection that appears in three areas of the Winema Forest Plan. The change provides the same level of protection as the original standards and guidelines developed for the 1990 Forest Plan.

Resulting from opportunities for additional projects or activities that will contribute to achievement of the management prescription. The amendment is specific to the Westside Fuels Reduction Project; no other actions are approved to utilize this amendment.

FINDINGS REQUIRED BY OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS

This project was prepared consistent with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, its implementing regulations (40 CFR 1500), the Forest Service NEPA regulations (36 CFR 220) and the Healthy Forests Restoration Act. This decision is consistent with the National Forest Management Act and the intent of the Forest Plan's long-term Goals and Objectives listed in the LRMP and the Northwest Forest Plan. The project was designed in conformance with the LRMP Forest-wide and Management area standards and guidelines, management area specific direction, as amended by the Northwest Forest Plan.

Water quality would not be adversely affected with implementation of resource protection and mitigation measures incorporated into project design, including stream buffers and Best Management Practices. These practices are expected to be fully effective in maintaining identified beneficial uses.

The project conforms to the Clean Air Act. As stated in the EA, activities that produce emissions would be conducted under the State of Oregon Smoke Management System so that management objectives for total emissions are met. Practices that reduce the possibility of affecting Class 1 airsheds will be enforced (EA pages 3-34 to 3-37).

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW (APPEAL) OPPORTUNITIES

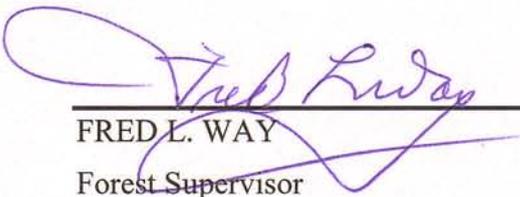
This decision is not subject to appeal pursuant to 36 CFR 215.12, Decisions and actions not subject to appeal. The objection process pursuant to 36 CFR 218 provided the sole means of administrative review for this HFRA project. This objection process has been completed.

IMPLEMENTATION DATE

Implementation of this project may begin immediately.

CONTACT

For additional information concerning this decision, contact: Tami Fikstad, Environmental Coordinator, Chiloquin Ranger District, 38500 HWY 97 N, Chiloquin OR, 97624. Phone number is (541)783-4001 and e-mail is tfikstad@fs.fed.us.


FRED L. WAY
Forest Supervisor

9/16/2010
Date

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