

**USDA Forest Service**  
**Gash Fire Salvage and Reforestation Project**

Stevensville Ranger District  
Bitterroot National Forest  
Ravalli County, Montana

**Background:** The Gash Creek Fire started west of Victor, Montana in July 2006 and burned approximately 8,500 acres. The fire started near the Forest boundary and burned up through the Gash Creek, Sweathouse Creek, and Smith Creek drainages into the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. Approximately a third of the fire, or about 2700 acres, burned at moderate to high severity.

Approximately 42 percent of the burned area is within management areas designated for timber management in the Bitterroot National Forest's Forest Plan (1987). In these areas, trees are managed to provide for wood products now and into the future. The proposed project is entirely within Management Area 3a, where the management goal is to maintain partial retention visual quality, manage for moderate levels of timber harvest, emphasize dispersed recreation activities, old growth, and big game cover. These areas were field reviewed in the fall of 2006 to determine the potential for salvage harvest and the need for reforestation. The resulting proposal was analyzed by a team of resource specialists and my decision is based upon the recommendations and analysis completed by this team and input received during the public scoping process.

**Decision:** It is my decision to approve the salvage harvesting of dead and dying trees on 250 acres or less, the construction of approximately ½ mile of temporary road, the construction of two one-acre helicopter landings, and tree planting on 462 acres. Salvage harvesting will help capture some of the economic value of trees killed by the fire and provide wood products to support the local timber industry. Limited temporary road and landing construction is required to facilitate salvage logging. Tree planting will help supplement natural conifer regeneration with desired species like ponderosa pine and western larch, which are species well-adapted to these sites. The interdisciplinary resource analysis indicates no extraordinary circumstances or unacceptable resource damage resulting from implementation of this proposal.

Proposed activities would occur approximately 4 miles west of Victor, MT adjacent to roads 1325 and 1321 in South Gash Creek and Smith Creek drainages, T. 7 N., R.21 W, Sections 5, 6 and T 8N., R.21W. Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 31, 32. The attached map shows where these activities are located.

My decision incorporates the design criteria and mitigation measures listed below. These features were designed to enhance resource values or reduce impacts on resources. This project will likely be implemented through multiple contracts as well as work completed by Forest Service personnel.



## Design Features and Mitigation Measures

1. Dead and dying trees that meet merchantability standards and are not designated as snags (see below) will be removed in proposed harvest units. Incidental removal of green, living trees may occur only if required for construction of temporary roads, landings, skyline corridors, and skid trails. [Project File #III: g7]
2. Areas designated for timber harvest will exclude INFISH Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (RHCAs) [Project File #III: c2,3; f3; i3]. RHCAs, measured in slope distance, will be established as follows:
  - 150 feet on either side of all permanently flowing, perennial streams (South Gash Creek and Smith Creek)
  - 100 feet on either side of all seasonally flowing or intermittent streams
  - 150 feet around all seeps, ponds, lakes or wetlands greater than one acres
  - 100 feet around all seeps, ponds, lakes or wetlands less than one acre (Unit 6, 8, 9)
3. Construction of temporary roads or skid trails will not occur within RHCAs. Logs may be yarded through RHCAs if they are fully suspended and will not result in ground disturbance. Logging operations should be conducted to avoid falling trees, or portions of trees, into RHCAs. If trees designated for removal land or roll into RHCAs, the boles may be removed, but the tops and limbs will be left behind. [Project File #III: f3, c6]
4. **Down Woody Material**, including snags, should be between 10 to 15 tons per acre upon the completion of the project. Down woody material should be dispersed fairly evenly throughout the units. [Project File #III: f3]
5. Snags will be retained, as per the silvicultural prescription, in all harvest units at the following levels: 4 snags per acre in units 1, 2, 3, 9 and 10; and 5 snags per acre in units 5, 6 and 8. In general, the largest trees available should be left for snags. Where snags pose a safety concern to logging operations they may be felled. [Project File #III: g7]
6. Logs will be limbed, and topped before removal in order to provide coarse woody material on site. [Project File #III: g5]
7. Logging slash that reaches the landing will be piled and later burned by the Forest Service. [Project File #III: d1]
8. **Helicopter Operations:** are prohibited between March 1 and August 31 to help minimize disturbance around a nearby peregrine falcon nesting site. [Project File #III: j3]
9. **Summer Ground-Based Yarding:** Units 1 and 8 will have approximately 5 acres and 30 acres of summer tractor yarding respectively. In order to minimize impacts in these units, existing skid trails will be utilized to the extent feasible and practical. [Project File #III: f3]
10. Summer ground based tractor yarding will be completed during dry soil conditions. Soil moisture should be near or below the permanent wilting point to minimize conditions ideal for



high compaction. These dry soil moisture conditions are common during dry summer months in July and August when there has been a lack of appreciable precipitation within the last two weeks. [Project File #III: f3]

11. Displacement of fire created ash and burned organic horizons are the primary concern in summer ground based units. In order to protect against erosion and maintain soil productivity, any areas where mineral soils are exposed by tractor yarding will be mulched following operations. Mulching will be completed using either fine wood fiber, straw mulch, or an equivalent material. The mulch will provide full ground cover that will protect against erosion and provide safe sites for seed germination and establishment. [Project File #III: f3]
12. After completion of harvest, disturbance on skid trails will be evaluated and the Timber Sale Administrator and/or resource specialists will determine erosion control and revegetation needs. Primary skid trails may require scarification 8 to 14 inches deep, mulching, and seeding depending on soil conditions. High rock content soils are not recommended for scarification. Primary skid trails with high rock content would still be mulched and seeded. Any other major skid trails will be designated by the Sale Administrator and may be scarified upon completion depending on site specific soil properties. . [Project File #III: f3]
13. Secondary skid trails, where only several passes have occurred, should not require ripping. However, mulching will be necessary on these secondary trails where bare soils are exposed. [Project File #III: f3, b2]
14. If sensitive plants are discovered within units planned for harvest, temporary roads or access trails may need to be relocated or removed from the project. [Project File #III: b2]
15. **Temporary Road Rehabilitation:** The 1400 feet of temporary road constructed in units 1 and 8 will be recontoured, have slash pulled over the old roadbed, and seeded following harvest operations. There may be a possibility that additional short spurs of temporary road will be needed by the operator to improve access to other units. This CE allows for construction of a total ½ mile of temporary road for the project. Based on the logging system analysis, it is unlikely additional temporary road will be required beyond the 1400 feet. However, if additional short spurs are constructed, rehabilitation involving recontouring, slashing, and seeding will be completed. [Project File #III: f3]
16. Historic temporary roads are present in some of the Gash Salvage units. These old temporary roads have naturally rehabilitated in some areas and can be difficult to identify on the ground. In areas where additional short spurs of temporary road may be needed, these historic temporary roads may be reconstructed to provide yarding access as an alternative to new temporary road construction. Any historic temporary roads that are reconstructed and reused for this project will be rehabilitated following yarding activities. Recontouring should be completed where feasible (where original side cast materials are available for recontour). If recontouring is not feasible without creating further resource disturbance, the temporary road should be scarified 8 to 14 inches, mulched, and seeded. [Project File #III: f3]
17. **Rehabilitation of Landings:** Following yarding operations, newly constructed landings or portions of landings enlarged for this project will be rehabilitated to accommodate drainage and prevent transport of sediments. These areas will be scarified to a depth of 8 to 14 inches,



seeded, and mulched to prevent weed infestation. Seeding should occur at the appropriate time of year to obtain moisture for successful germination (fall is usually best). [Project File #III: f3, b2]

18. Revegetation of landings, temporary roads, and skid trails may include planting of shrubs, mulch and/or scattering of slash on skid trails as funding permits. [Project File #III: b2]
19. **Cable Yarding:** Cable corridors will be evaluated post-harvest to determine the need for seeding, which should be accomplished if cable harvest creates large areas of bare soil. Other rehabilitation work, such as pulling soil and vegetation back over the trails, may be accomplished if funding is available. [Project File #III: f3, b2]
20. **Weed Control:** Follow requirements and recommendations for noxious weed management when conducting ground disturbing activities, as outlined in FSM 2000, Zero Code 2080 – Noxious Weed Management (R1 Supplement No. 2000-2001-1). Requirements include cleaning equipment prior to moving it into the project area, minimizing soil disturbance, and revegetating disturbed soil where native plant recovery may be delayed. [Project File #III: b2]
21. All seed mixes must be approved by the Forest Botanist and be certified weed seed. [Project File #III: b2]
22. **Conifer Planting:** shall occur and be monitored as specified in the silvicultural prescription for this project. [Project File #III: g5]
23. **Motorized Access:** Several non-system roads exist within proposed harvest units. Where these roads are utilized for logging operations, they shall be effectively closed to discourage motorized use. Closure methods can include gating, construction of an earthen barrier, ripping, and/or felling non-merchantable trees over the roadbed. [Project File #III: h3]
24. Log hauling should be restricted to Monday through Friday to avoid conflict with recreational use in the area.
25. Where feasible, unit boundaries, temporary roads, and skid trail locations will be designed to reduce the potential for illegal OHV activity.
26. Where funding is available, non-merchantable trees may be felled onto non-system roads not used for logging, and other areas within harvest units where potential motorized access may become established. [Project File #III: h3]
27. Cable corridors will be evaluated post-harvest to determine the need to use slash in units 1, 2 and 5 to visually break up vertical lines created by cable corridors (force account).
28. Layout of the unit boundaries will be undulated and feathered with green trees, where available, so that straight lines are minimized.



29. To ameliorate the visual impact of cable corridors running through the plantation between units 5 and 6, this young stand will be thinned (PCT with 40 to 60 percent tree removal) as soon as possible after logging in unit 5 is complete.

**Reasons for Categorically Excluding this Action:** The proposed action can be categorically excluded from documentation in an EA or EIS because it fits categories 31.2: 5 and 13 as described in Forest Service Handbook id\_1909.15-2004-3, July 6, 2004, and no extraordinary circumstances exist.

- Category 5 provides for regeneration of an area to native tree species, including site preparation which does not involve the use of herbicides or result in a vegetation type conversion.
- Category 13 provides for the salvage of dead and/or dying trees not to exceed 250 acres, and requiring no more than ½ mile of temporary road construction. Harvest may include incidental removal of live or dead trees for landings, skid trails, and road clearing.

As designed, and previously described, this project meets the requirements for use of these categories. The project includes less than 250 acres of salvage harvest of dead and dying trees, constructs less than ½ mile of temporary road, and proposes planting native tree species on sites where these species previously occurred.

After an on-the-ground review and discussions with Forest and District resource specialists, I have determined that this project meets each of these criteria and, as described in FSH 1909.15 Chapter 30.3(2), no resource conditions are present that lead to a finding of extraordinary circumstances that might cause the action to have significant effects. I have examined past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions and have considered the potential for cumulative effects [Project File #I:2: 2004 Forest Plan Monitoring Report; and #III: b2, c2,3; f3, h4, i3, j3,4: Resource Reports]. I have concluded that without notable individual effects from the proposed action, there would be no significant cumulative effects. Appendix A of this decision memo and the project file support this conclusion. Based on these findings, I believe that the effects on the quality of the human environment are not individually or cumulatively significant; therefore, the action is categorically excluded from documentation in an environmental impact statement or an environmental assessment.

Resource conditions considered in determining whether extraordinary circumstances related to the proposed action warrant further analysis and documentation in an EA or an EIS are listed in Appendix A. The mere presence of one or more of these resource conditions does not preclude use of a categorical exclusion. It is (1) the existence of a cause-effect relationship between a proposed action and the potential effect on these resource conditions and (2) if such a relationship exists, the degree of the potential effect of a proposed action on these resource conditions that determines whether extraordinary circumstances exist.

**Public Involvement:** This project was listed in the Bitterroot NF's Schedule of Proposed Actions (SOPA) beginning in October 2006. A scoping letter and map of the proposed treatment units, dated November 9, 2006, was sent to 126 individuals, organizations or agencies requesting comments including any personal knowledge of extraordinary circumstances. On November 15, 2006 a public meeting was held in Stevensville, MT. Thirteen individuals signed the attendance sheet. [Project File #II: a1, a6, a8, a9]. Consultation with the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Preservation Office was completed on November 20<sup>th</sup>, 2006. [Project File #II: e1].



Twelve individuals or organization representatives responded to the scoping letter. Six respondents supported the project, three opposed it, and one acknowledged receipt of the scoping letter, but had no comment. Several respondents provided information or suggestions, with some neither supporting nor opposing the project. The public comments and internal analysis and reports indicates that there are no extraordinary circumstances identified that would prevent this project from going forward under the designation of a categorical exclusion. The analysis team reviewed the comments and one change was made to the original proposal. A helicopter landing was moved from Road 62070 to closed Road 73886. [Project File #II: b1-13, III: a3].

**Findings required by Other Laws and Regulations:** My decision complies with all applicable laws and regulations. I have summarized the pertinent ones below.

Consistency with the Bitterroot Forest Plan (National Forest Management Act): The National Forest Management Act (NFMA) requires the development of long-range land and resource management plans (Plans). The Plan provides guidance for all natural resource management activities and NFMA requires that all projects and activities are consistent with the Plan. This decision is consistent with the standards and guidelines contained in the Forest Plan. [Project File #IV: 1].

Timber management requirements as set forth in 16 U.S.C. 1604 (g)(3)(E) will be met. Timber harvest will be carried out in a manner consistent with protection of soil, watershed, fish, wildlife, recreation, esthetic resources, cultural and historical resources, and the regeneration of timber resources. The cutting of live trees to create an even-aged forest stand is not proposed. The fire itself created even-aged conditions and the removal of dead and dying trees is proposed followed by either natural regeneration or planting. Proposed harvest systems were selected to best meet all resource concerns and not solely to provide the greatest dollar return. Harvest areas will be shaped and blended to the extent practicable with the natural terrain. Lands proposed for harvest can be adequately restocked within five years after final regeneration harvest.

Biological Evaluations (BE) have been prepared for all species listed on the Regional sensitive species list for the Bitterroot National Forest and other Management Indicator Species (MIS). The BEs concluded that the project will either have "No Impact" [Project File #III: j4] or, "May Impact Individuals or Habitat, but will not likely contribute to a trend towards Federal listing or loss of viability to the population or species" [Project File #III: c3, j4]. Refer to the extraordinary circumstances evaluation in Appendix A.

Soil, slope or other watershed conditions will not be irreversibly damaged. Streams, stream banks, shorelines, lakes, wetlands, and other bodies of water are protected from detrimental changes in water temperatures, blockages of water courses, and deposits of sediment by the proposals design, specific mitigations, and standard Best Management Practices. [Project File #III: i3 c2, 3]

Field review of the treatment units indicate that existing soil conditions are within Region 1 soil quality standards, and will meet these standards after project implementation. [Project File #III: f3].

This project meets Inland Native Fish Strategy objectives, standards, and guidelines requirements. [Project File #III: c2].

The analysis and decision process for this project are based on the consideration of the best available science. The project file includes relevant literature citations, references to science, biological



assessments, and monitoring results that were used in project analysis to support this decision [Project File #I: 1 & 2; #II: b1; #III: b2, c2,3,5, f3,5, g4,6,8, i2, j3,4,5].

The Endangered Species Act of 1976 (as amended): Biological Assessments (BA) have been prepared for potentially affected threatened or endangered species [Project File #III: c2, j3]. The Biological Assessments determined that there was "no effect" on all species listed except two. The project would have an effect on the gray wolf but "not likely to jeopardize the continued existence" of the species. For bull trout, the effects were determined as "may affect, not likely to adversely affect" the species. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service concurred with the findings and have determined that Endangered Species Act consultation (section 7) regarding effects to bull trout (a threatened species) is not necessary [Project File III: c5]. Refer to the extraordinary circumstances evaluation in Appendix A.

The Clean Water Act, and the Montana Streamside Management Act: Sweathouse Creek is listed as a MTDEQ 303(d) Impaired Waterbody, from the headwaters to the confluence with the Bitterroot River. The listing arises from land uses (streamside clearing, development), which occur on the 30% of the watershed that is private land. This project does not contribute to the effects responsible for MTDEQ 303(d) listing. Degradation of water quality is not expected as a result of this projects since: 1) no harvest activity or alteration of vegetation is proposed within RHCA stream or wetland buffers; 2) ground disturbance and erosion associated with the proposal would be extremely limited and widely dispersed; 3) water yield increases from harvesting dead and dying trees is insignificant, and 4) the project complies with all State Best Management practices (BMPs). The proposal would result in no alteration of flow or increased sediment into Sweathouse Creek or its tributaries. The project Hydrologist has determined that this project complies with the Clean Water Act and state water quality laws

Floodplains (Executive Order 11988) - See Section II. B., extraordinary circumstances evaluation, of this document.

Wetlands (Executive Order 11990) - See Section II. B., extraordinary circumstances evaluation, of this document.

Clean Air Act – Burning landing piles is the only prescribed burning proposed in this project and impacts to air quality have been considered for this decision. Prescribed burning will be coordinated with the State and follow the State Implementation Plan (SIP) to protect air resources, including obtaining and following air quality permits. [Project File #IV: 2]

The National Historic Preservation Act: The project is in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (amended 1976, 1980, and 1992) [Project Files#III:e2].

Archaeological Resources Protection Act - See Section II. B., extraordinary circumstances evaluation, of this document.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act - See Section II. B., extraordinary circumstances evaluation, of this document.



Wild and Scenic Rivers Act - See Section II. B., extraordinary circumstances evaluation, of this document.

Environmental Justice: I have assessed the action to determine whether it would disproportionately impact minority or low-income populations, in accordance with Executive Order 12898. No disproportionate adverse impacts to minority or low-income populations were identified during scoping or effects analysis, or are anticipated.

**Review and Appeal Opportunities:** This decision is subject to appeal pursuant to 36 CFR 215, as clarified in the court order dated October 19, 2005 by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California in Case No. CIV F-03-6386JKS. A written appeal must be submitted within 45 days following the publication date of the legal notice of this decision in the Ravalli Republic, Hamilton, Montana. It is the responsibility of the appellant to ensure their appeal is received in a timely manner. The publication date of the legal notice of the decision in the newspaper of record is the exclusive means for calculating the time to file an appeal. Appellants should not rely on date or timeframe information provided by any other source.

Paper appeals must be:

Mailed to:

or

Hand delivered to:

USDA Forest Service, Northern Region  
ATTN: Appeal Deciding Officer  
P.O. Box 7669  
Missoula, MT 59807

USDA Forest Service, Northern Region  
ATTN: Appeal Deciding Officer  
200 East Broadway  
Missoula, MT 59802

Office hours: 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Electronic appeals must be submitted to: [appeals-northern-regional-office@fs.fed.us](mailto:appeals-northern-regional-office@fs.fed.us)

In electronic appeals, the subject line should contain the name of the project being appealed. An automated response should confirm your electronic appeal has been received. Electronic appeals must be submitted in MS Word, Word Perfect, or Rich Text Format (RTF).

It is the appellant's responsibility to provide sufficient project- or activity-specific evidence and rationale, focusing on the decision, to show why my decision should be reversed. The appeal must be filed with the Appeal Deciding Officer in writing. At a minimum, the appeal must meet the content requirements of 36 CFR 215.14.

If an appeal is received on this project there may be informal resolution meetings and/or conference calls between the Responsible Official and the appellant. These discussions would take place within 15 days after the closing date for filing an appeal. All such meetings are open to the public. If you are interested in attending any informal resolution discussions, please contact the Responsible Official or monitor the following website for postings about current appeals in the Northern Region of the Forest Service: [http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/projects/appeal\\_index.shtml](http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/projects/appeal_index.shtml)

**Implementation Date:** If no appeal is filed within the 45-day time period, implementation of this decision may begin on, but not before, the 5<sup>th</sup> business day following the close of the appeal-filing





period. If an appeal is filed, implementation may occur on, but not before, the 15<sup>th</sup> business day following the date of appeal disposition.

**Contact Person:** Further information about this decision can be obtained from Sue Macmeeken during normal office hours (weekdays, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.) at the Bitterroot NF's Supervisor's Office at 1801 N 1<sup>st</sup> Street Hamilton, MT; or by Phone: (406) 363-7151; or e-mail: [smacmeeken@fs.fed.us](mailto:smacmeeken@fs.fed.us)



5/7/07

DANIEL G. RITTER  
District Ranger

Date

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## Appendix A - Evaluation of Extraordinary Circumstances

Resource conditions that should be considered in determining whether extraordinary circumstances related to the proposed action warrant further analysis and documentation in an EA or an EIS are listed in the following table. The mere presence of one or more of these resource conditions does not preclude use of a categorical exclusion. It is the degree of the potential effect of a proposed action on these resource conditions that determines whether extraordinary circumstances exist (FSH 1909.15, 30.3 (2)).

Resource Condition	Potential BNF Component	Component Present?	Degree of the potential effect
<b>Federally listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat,</b> <i>(check current list at <a href="http://montanafieldoffice.fws.gov/Endangered_Species/Listed_Species/Forests.html">http://montanafieldoffice.fws.gov/Endangered_Species/Listed_Species/Forests.html</a>)</i>	Lynx	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	Lynx are not known to occupy habitats in the project area. All or portions unit 5, 6, 8 & 10 were mapped as lynx habitat prior to the fire but are now burned by stand-replacing fire and do not qualify as suitable habitat. Lynx, a threatened species are no longer on the Threatened, Endangered and Proposed Species list for the Bitterroot NF. <b>No Effect</b>
	Gray wolf	Habitat: YES Individuals: YES	Wolf activity is likely to be transient through this area with no evidence of denning. This project is "not likely to jeopardize" wolves.
	Grizzly bear	Habitat: Potential Habitat Individuals: NO	The analysis area is within the Bitterroot Grizzly Bear Nonessential Experimental Population Area mapped for the proposed action in the Grizzly Bear Recovery in the Bitterroot Ecosystem FEIS (USFWS 2000), but lies outside the Bitterroot Grizzly Bear Recovery Area. No grizzly bears are known to use the area. <b>No Effect.</b>
	Bald eagle	Habitat: Potential winter foraging/scavenging habitat Individuals: NO	<b>No Effect</b>
	Steelhead	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	<b>No Effect</b>
	Bull trout	Habitat: YES Individuals: YES	Risk of effects would be low, but in the unlikely event that they do occur the effect would be negligible and short-term. Official determination: "May Affect, not likely to adversely affect" bull trout and "no effect" to critical



Resource Condition	Potential BNF Component	Component Present?	Degree of the potential effect
			habitat.
<b>Candidate species proposed for Federal listing or proposed critical habitat,</b>	NA	NA	
<b>or Forest Service sensitive species;</b>	Western toad	Habitat: YES Individuals: NO	The species is not known or suspected in the project area. Riparian buffers will preclude adverse impacts to potential habitat. No Impact.
	Northern goshawk	Habitat: YES Individuals: NOT DOCUMENTED	None of the units proposed for treatment provide potential nesting habitat for goshawk. No Impact.
	Black-backed woodpecker	Habitat: YES Individuals: YES	This habitat is well-distributed across the BNF as a result of the widespread fires in 2000 and 2003, plus smaller amounts of fire in 2005 and other years. The proposed salvage could have additional impacts to this species on the Forest level, but no effects to the viability of black-backed woodpeckers at larger scales. May Impact Individuals or Habitat, but Will Not Likely Result in a Trend Towards Federal Listing or Reduced Viability for the Population or Species
	Coeur d'Alene salamander	Habitat: YES Individuals: NOT DOCUMENTED	The requirement for riparian buffer zones means that any suitable habitat associated with stream edges and waterfall spray zones would not be affected by timber harvest. No Impact.
	Fisher	Habitat: Yes Individuals: Unknown	Fisher and marten habitat occurs in the analysis area but no habitat is proposed for treatment. No Impact.
	Flammulated owl	Habitat: YES Individuals: NO	No old-growth habitats are proposed for treatment. No Impact
	Northern bog lemming	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No effect
	Northern leopard frog	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	The species is not known or suspected in the project area. No Impact
	American peregrine falcon	Habitat: YES Individuals: YES	Nest sites are several miles from proposed units. A limited operating period prohibiting helicopter



Resource Condition	Potential BNF Component	Component Present?	Degree of the potential effect
			operations from between March 1 - August 31 will avoid any potential impact. No Impact
	Townsend's big-eared bat	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Effect
	North American Wolverine	Habitat: N Individuals: Unknown	The proposed action is not located in quality habitat for wolverine. Units 1, 2, 3, and 10 are located within elk winter range, which could provide a prey-base for wolverines, but the proposed action is not expected to reduce the suitability of winter range for elk. No Impact
	Westslope cutthroat trout	Habitat: YES Individuals: YES	Risk of effects would be low, but in the unlikely event that they do occur the effect would be negligible and short-term. Official determination: May Impact Individuals or Habitat, but will not likely contribute to a trend towards Federal listing or loss of viability to the population or species.
	Spring/summer chinook salmon	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No effect
	Pacific lamprey	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No effect
	<i>Allium acuminatum</i> (tapertip onion)	Habitat: YES Individuals: NO	May Impact Habitat, but Will Not Likely Result in a Trend Toward Federal Listing or Reduced Viability for the Population or Species.
	<i>Allium parvum</i> (dwarf onion)	Habitat: YES Individuals: NO	May Impact Habitat, but Will Not Likely Result in a Trend Toward Federal Listing or Reduced Viability for the Population or Species.
	<i>Arabis fecunda</i> (Sapphire rockcress)	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Impact
	<i>Athysanus pusillus</i> (sandweed)	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Impact
	<i>Carex paupercula</i> (poor sedge)	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Impact
	Castilleja covilleana (Rocky Mtn. paintbrush)	Habitat: YES Individuals: NO	May Impact Habitat, but Will Not Likely Result in a Trend Toward Federal Listing or Reduced Viability for the Population or Species.
	<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> (yellow lady's-slipper)	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Impact
	<i>Douglasia idahoensis</i> (Idaho douglasia)	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Impact
	<i>Drosera anglica</i> (English sundew)	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Impact



Resource Condition	Potential BNF Component	Component Present?	Degree of the potential effect
	<i>Dryopteris cristata</i> (crested shield fern)	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Impact
	<i>Epipactis gigantea</i> (giant helleborine)	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Impact
	<i>Erigeron asperugineus</i> (rough fleabane)	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Impact
	<i>Erigeron evermannii</i> (Evermann's fleabane)	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Impact
	<i>Ageratina occidentale</i> (western boneset)	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Impact
	<i>Glossopetalon nevadense</i> (green-bush)	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Impact
	<i>Halimolobos perplexa</i> (puzzling halimolobos)	Habitat: YES Individuals: NO	May Impact Habitat, but Will Not Likely Result in a Trend Toward Federal Listing or Reduced Viability for the Population or Species.
	<i>Haplopappus aberrans</i> (Idaho goldenweed)	Habitat: Individuals:	No Impact
	<i>Haplopappus macronema</i> (discoid goldenweed)	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Impact
	<i>Heterocodon rariflorum</i> (western pearl-flower)	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Impact
	<i>Idaho scapigera</i> (scalepod)	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Impact
	<i>Lesquerella humilis</i> (Bitterroot bladderpod)	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Impact
	<i>Meesia triquetra</i>	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Impact
	<i>Mimulus nanus</i>	Habitat: YES Individuals: NO	May Impact Habitat, but Will Not Likely Result in a Trend Toward Federal Listing or Reduced Viability for the Population or Species.
	<i>Mimulus primuloides</i> (primrose monkeyflower)	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Impact
	<i>Nodobryoria subdivergens</i>	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Impact
	<i>Orogenia fusiformis</i> (turkey-peas)	Habitat: YES Individuals: NO	May Impact Habitat, but Will Not Likely Result in a Trend Toward Federal Listing or Reduced Viability for the Population or Species.
	<i>Penstemon lemhiensis</i> (Lemhi penstemon)	Habitat: YES Individuals: NO	May Impact Habitat, but Will Not Likely Result in a Trend Toward Federal Listing or Reduced Viability for the Population or Species.
	<i>Penstemon payettensis</i> (Payette penstemon)	Habitat: YES Individuals: NO	May Impact Habitat, but Will Not Likely Result in a Trend Toward Federal Listing or Reduced Viability for the Population or Species.
	<i>Saxifraga tempestiva</i> (storm saxifrage)	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Impact
	<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Impact



Resource Condition	Potential BNF Component	Component Present?	Degree of the potential effect
	<i>Trifolium eriocephalum</i> (wooly-head clover)	Habitat: YES Individuals: NO	No Impact
	<i>Trifolium gymnocarpon</i> (hollyleaf clover)	Habitat: YES Individuals: NO	May Impact Habitat, but Will Not Likely Result in a Trend Toward Federal Listing or Reduced Viability for the Population or Species.
	<i>Veratrum californicum</i> (California false hellebore)	Habitat: NO Individuals: NO	No Impact
<b>Flood plains, wetlands, or municipal watersheds.</b>	Flood plains	YES, but small	Wetlands, springs and seeps would be protected according to INFISH standards. These areas will be protected with 100 foot buffers where no cutting or ground disturbance is allowed. Streams and their floodplains would be protected by minimum 100 feet RHCA buffers, and no floodplain alterations are proposed.
	Wetlands	YES, but small	Wetlands, springs and seeps would be protected according to INFISH standards. These areas will be protected with 100 foot buffers where no cutting or ground disturbance is allowed.
	Municipal watersheds	NO	



Resource Condition	Potential BNF Component	Component Present?	Degree of the potential effect
<b>Congressionally designated areas,</b>	Middle Fork Clearwater Wild and Recreation River corridor	NO	
	Salmon Wild River corridor	NO	
	Hell's Half Acre Rd. (FP pg III-73)	NO	
	Nez Perce Trail Road separating SB and FCRONR wildernesses (FP pg III-73)	NO	
	Selway River Rd, Magruder Crossing to Paradise (FP pg III-73)	NO	
	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (P.L.95-625 & MA 11c)	NO	
	Nez Perce National Historic Trail (P.L.99-445 & MA 11c)	NO	
<b>such as wilderness,</b>	Selway-Bitterroot	YES	Proposed units are 1 to 2 miles from the boundary of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. This project will create noise that can be heard in the Wilderness. However, because this project is of short duration and the effects short-lived, the effects will be minimal.
	FCRONR		
<b>wilderness study areas,</b>	Anaconda Pintler		
	Sapphire		
<b>or national recreation areas.</b>	Blue Joint		
	NA	NA	NA
<b>Inventoried roadless areas</b> <i>(see FP FEIS Appendix C)</i>	Allan Mtn. IRA	NO	
	Blue Joint IRA	NO	
	Lolo Cr. IRA	NO	
	Needle Cr. IRA	NO	
	North Big Hole IRA	NO	
	Sapphire IRA	NO	
	Selway-Bitterroot IRA	YES	Unit 9 borders the Selway-Bitterroot IRA and other units are 1 to 2 miles from the boundary of the Selway-Bitterroot IRA. This project will create noise that can be heard in the IRA. However, because this project is of short duration and the effects short-lived, the effects will be minimal.
	Sleeping Child IRA	NO	
	Stony Mtn. IRA	NO	
	Swift Cr. IRA	NO	
Tolan Cr. IRA	NO		

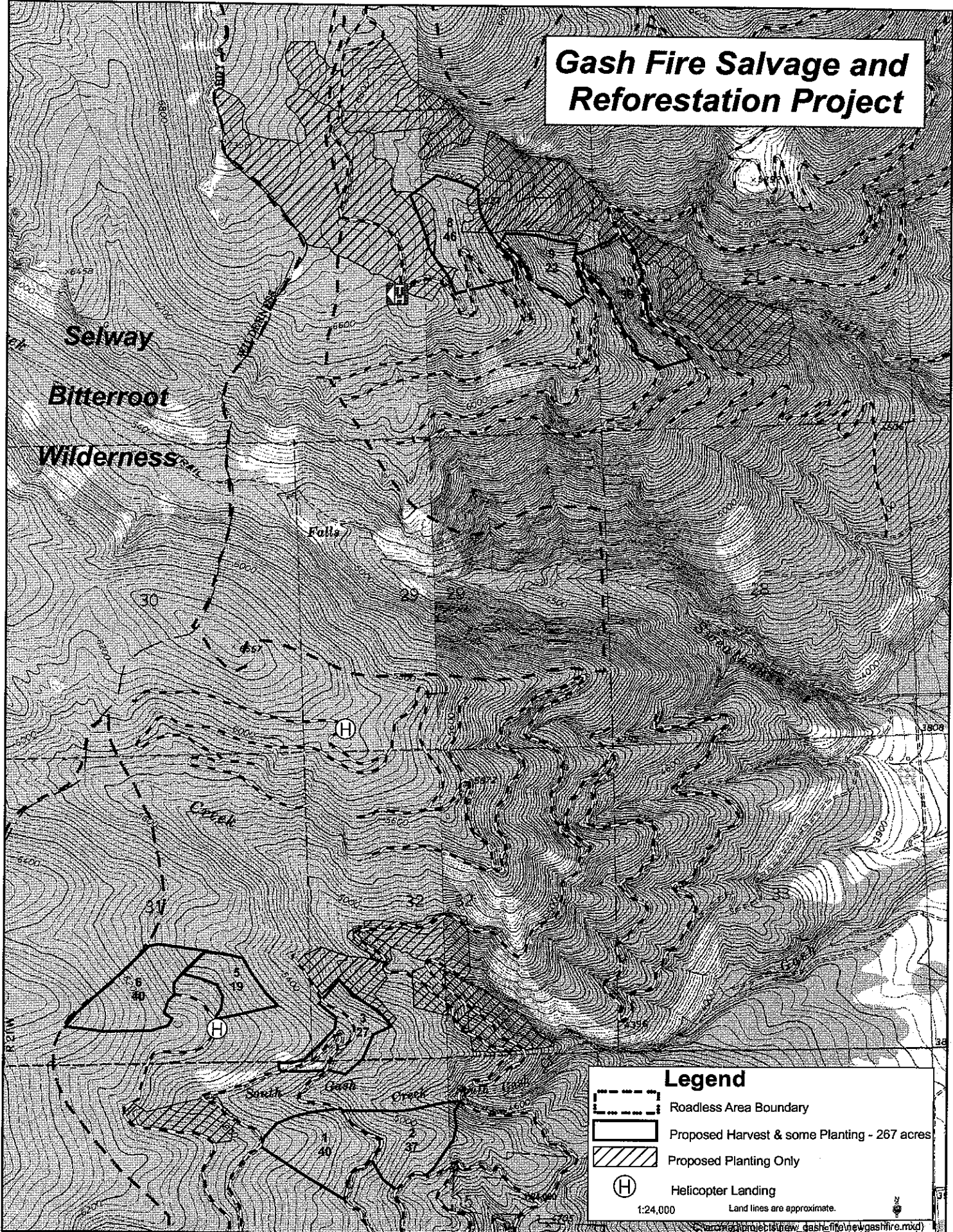


Resource Condition	Potential BNF Component	Component Present?	Degree of the potential effect
<b>Research natural areas (also see FP MA 9 discussions)</b>	Bass Creek RNA	NO	
	Bitterroot River RNA	NO	
	Sawmill Creek RNA	NO	
	Upper Lost Horse Canyon RNA	NO	
	Bitterroot Mtn. Snow Avalanche RNA	NO	
	Sapphire Divide RNA	NO	
	Lower Lost Horse Canyon RNA	NO	
	East Fork Bitterroot RNA	NO	
	Boulder Creek RNA	NO	
	Salmon Mountain RNA	NO	
<b>American Indians and Alaska Native religious or cultural sites</b>		NO	
<b>Archaeological sites, or historic properties or areas</b>		NO	





# Gash Fire Salvage and Reforestation Project



**Legend**

- Roadless Area Boundary
- Proposed Harvest & some Planting - 267 acres
- Proposed Planting Only
- Helicopter Landing

1:24,000 Land lines are approximate.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the data is as accurate and reliable as possible.

The third part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the results. It shows that there has been a significant increase in sales over the period covered by the report. This is attributed to several factors, including improved marketing strategies and better customer service.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future actions. These include continuing to invest in marketing, improving operational efficiency, and maintaining a strong focus on customer satisfaction.