

Methodology for Project Data Collection

And

Results of Review

Limited Timber Harvest Categorical Exclusions

For decades, the Forest Service has conducted small timber harvests to accomplish various silvicultural objectives. These objectives have included improving stand health and vigor, controlling insects and disease, and recovering the economic value of dead and dying trees. Over the course of time, the agency has found that the environmental effects of such projects have not been individually or cumulatively significant. This led the agency to propose adding categorical exclusions for limited timber harvests to the agency's National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) implementing procedures.

DATA COLLECTION

In examining the basis for proposing categorical exclusions for limited timber harvests, the Forest Service looked at two sets of data. In 2001, the Forest Service reviewed 154 timber harvest projects for which monitoring had validated the predicted environmental effects. The Forest Service also analyzed all categorically excluded timber harvest activities reported for 1998, the last year that the timber harvest categorical exclusion number 4 was available to the Forest Service.

The 2001 review evaluated individual and cumulative effects after project completion. The 1998 data was compiled as an indicator of the number and nature of categorically excluded timber harvests during the last year that these actions could be categorically excluded. The agency was enjoined from using its timber categorical exclusion after 1998. Timber harvest projects tallied in 1998 were not reviewed for their environmental effects, although some were included in the 2001 review. While both data sets support the categorical exclusions, each data set was collected for a different reason and the two should not be confused.

PROJECT SELECTION FOR THE 2001 REVIEW

To identify projects for review, the Forest Service requested field units to review selected timber harvests that would have qualified under former Categorical Exclusion (CE) number 4. Field units were asked to send the Washington Office any results from past monitoring efforts on the effects of: 1) projects that were performed under CE number 4, or 2) projects that were done with an environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement (EIS) but fit the requirements of CE number 4, or were small in scope. If past monitoring data did not exist, then each forest that has historically used timber harvest CE's, or projects that are similar in size and scope to CE number 4, were asked to monitor at least two randomly selected CE's or projects as defined above. All monitoring results were submitted using web-based forms designed specifically for this monitoring effort. In response, field units collected data on 154 timber harvests. Where forests had only one or two projects that met the criteria in the request, those projects were selected. Where forests had more than two projects that met the request criteria, projects were chosen at random.

ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION

Of the 154 projects reviewed, 122 were categorical exclusions documented with decision memos and 32 were documented with an environmental assessment, finding of no significant impact, and decision notice.

Based on the agencies' NEPA procedures, an interdisciplinary analysis was required for the 32 projects documented in an environmental assessment to objectively analyze and disclose the site-specific environmental effects of the proposed action and alternatives. The responsible official, informed by the environmental analysis, made a finding concerning the significance of environmental effects on the human environment. In each of these cases, the responsible official found that the project activities would not result in individually or cumulatively significant environmental effects. See Appendix A, Small Timber Harvest Review Line Officer Findings.

Records for the 122 categorically excluded timber harvest projects include a decision memo signed by the responsible official. The decision memo describes the responsible official's rationale for why the project was appropriate for categorical exclusion and a finding that there were no extraordinary circumstances that would preclude the use of a categorical exclusion. The responsible official's rational and finding document that no significant environmental effects were predicted.

REVIEW OF PROJECT DATA

None of the 154 projects reviewed predicted significant effects on the human environment before the project was implemented. After implementation, on-site reviews of environmental effects of these projects were conducted by interdisciplinary teams of resource specialists. The interdisciplinary review teams' measurements and observations were documented in a database. Data may be viewed at <http://www.fs.fed.us/emc/lth>. Based on the resource specialists' review, a finding of no significant impact was made by a line officer for each project reviewed. See Appendix A, Small Timber Harvest Review Line Officer Findings.

Post-implementation environmental effects were reported for:

- Soil;
- Water;
- Air;
- Federally listed threatened and endangered and Forest Service listed sensitive fish, wildlife, and plant species;
- Other fish, wildlife, and plant species;
- Cultural and historic resources; and
- Any other issue-related resources

Analysis of the post-implementation environmental effects revealed that 8 out of the 154 projects reviewed included indications that one or more forest plan standards were not met. Even though certain standards were not met, no significant effects on the human environment were identified. These projects, along with the specific standards in question are listed in Appendix B, Standards Not Met.

Three projects reviewed were identified as being beyond the limits set forth in Categorical Exclusion 4. These projects were documented with an environmental assessment instead of being categorically excluded. The three projects are identified in the table that follows:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Forest</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Reason Not Appropriate for CE</u>
4	Manti-LaSal	South Manti Salvage (two projects)	These sales were two of several in the area covered under one EA. The entire scope of the assessment clearly surpassed a reasonable level for a CE.
5	Shasta-Trinity	Race Buck Blowdown Salvage	Continued mortality caused volume removed to exceed the estimated 1000 mbf. The Heartwood injunction added an additional year to sale in which additional mortality occurred. Merchantable volume was underestimated due to cool weather and elevation causing less decay than anticipated.

The average size of green tree harvest projects in the review is 70 acres. There are 53 green tree harvests in the review, ranging from 5 to 492 acres. The median project size is 37 acres. Average green sale volume was approximately 3 thousand board feet (MBF) per acre.

The average size of sanitation and salvage harvest projects is 255 acres. There are 101 sanitation/salvage harvests in the review, ranging from ½ to 9000 acres. The median salvage project size in the 2001 review is 50 acres. Average salvage sale volume was approximately 1 MBF per acre (same as 1998 sales).

The average length of temporary road construction, where temporary roads were built, is ½ mile. A total of 35 of the 154 sales reviewed required temporary road construction. The average length of temporary road construction for these 35 sales is ½ mile. Only 10 of these 35 sales exceeded ½ mile of temporary road construction. The environmental effects of temporary road construction were included along with timber harvest activities in analysis of the proposed actions and the post-implementation reviews. See Appendix C.

1998 DATA ANALYSIS

The 1998 data analysis involved 306 categorically excluded timber harvest projects. The analysis was conducted to estimate to what extent the old timber harvest categorical exclusion number 4 was used and to determine average project size and harvest volume. (The last year that categorical exclusion number 4 could be used was 1998.) Each Forest Service Region provided acreage and volume information for each categorically excluded timber harvest conducted in 1998. Averages are as follows:

- Average green sale volume averaged approximately 3 MBF per acre (same as 2001 review).
- Average green sale acreage averaged approximately 79 acres (compared to 70 acres in the 2001 review.)
- Average salvage sale volume was approximately 1 MBF per acre (same as 2001 review.)
- Average salvage sale acreage was 203 acres compared to 255 acres in the 2001 review.)

QUALITY OF INFORMATION

To ensure and maximize the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of the information that the agency assembled, data were requested directly from field units implementing timber harvest projects. The data represented the on-the-ground knowledge, experience, and judgment of interdisciplinary specialists and decision makers who provided it. Data were entered into a web-based entry form linked to an SQL database and a Lotus Domino database, both of which were

accessible to field personnel via the agency's intranet. Data were compiled in a Microsoft Access database at the agency's headquarters in Washington, D.C. Where data were missing or unclear, follow-up contacts were made with certain field units to clarify or complete the fields. Field data, as originally reported, along with the agency interpretations drawn from it, are available to the public at <http://www.fs.fed.us/emc/lth>. These steps were taken in conformity with the Office of Management and Budget and Departmental guidelines for quality of information.

RATIONALE FOR ACREAGE LIMITATIONS

The 70-acre limit for green timber harvest and the 250-acre limit for sanitation and salvage harvest are based on the average acreages from the 2001 review. The 2001 review documents findings of no significant individual or cumulative impacts resulting from these actions. Since the agency did not evaluate the effects from all of the sales in the 1998 data, the statistical values from that data were not factored into the proposed acreage limits. The 2001 sample was limited to projects that were either categorically excluded, could have been categorically excluded had the category still been available, or that were otherwise small in scope. Based on this limitation, it follows that project sizes would be biased toward smaller acreages. Consequently, the median project size is 37 acres for green harvest and 50 acres for salvage harvest. Since direct, indirect, and cumulative effects arise from acres of activity and not the number of projects, average acreages were used rather than median project size.

ACTIVITY PROFILE OF PROJECTS REVIEWED

There are no foreseeable events that indicate that the profile of activities will substantially differ in the future. The agency has therefore concluded that the environmental impacts attendant to these activities will not differ significantly from that of the data. That is, based upon the data, the agency does not expect that activities undertaken under these three categorical exclusions will have either individually or cumulatively significant environmental effects (as defined under NEPA).

CONCLUSION

The USDA Forest Service finds that the categories of actions defined above do not individually or cumulatively have significant effects on the human environment. The agency's finding is first predicated on data representing the expert judgment of the responsible officials who made the original findings and determinations for the 154 projects reviewed in 2001; the resource specialists who validated the predicted effects of the 154 reviewed activities after the projects were completed; and a belief that the profile of past timber harvest activities drawn from the 1998 data represents the agency's past practices and is indicative of the agency's future activities.

Appendix A

Small Timber Harvest Review Line Officer Findings

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale for Categorical Exclusion</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
<i>Region 1</i>					
Beaverhead/Deerlodge	1996 Post and Pole Sale	didnot	Y	Objectives of the sales were met on the ground, no negative comments from interested publics for this type of projects, and there were no violations of any laws or regulations. All Forest Plan standards were met.	Von Helmuth, District Ranger
Beaverhead/Deerlodge	BPA / MT. Princeton	didnot	Y	Because there were no extraordinary circumstances that would drive this project to an EA level. This project was documented in a CE. Prep consultations with writers of the BEs aid in avoiding extraordinary circumstances in post and pole projects.	Bob Gilman, District Ranger
Clearwater	Laundry Salvage 10-08-96	didnot	Y	The sale required no new permanent road construction, Infish buffers were used and met and the project met all applicable Forest Plan Standards and Guides.	Larry Dawson Forest Supervisor
Clearwater	Mire Creek Thinning 11-21-97	didnot	Y	There was no new road construction, Infish buffers were utilized and the project met all Forest Plan Standards and Guides.	Larry Dawson Forest Supervisor
Custer	Three Mile Salvage Sale	didnot	Y	The project area does not involve any sensitive areas (no permanent lakes or streams in the project area, riparian, wetland, soils). Habitats for threatened, endangered, and sensitive spp. were not suitable and/or activities would have no effect on said spp. Standard management practices were used to mitigate the effects of the project (i.e. best management practices, snag retention, etc.). The project, as proposed and implemented, involved activities well understood and that have a history of effective and fully successful implementation.	Larry Timchak, Deputy Forest Supervisor
Flathead	Cedar Flats Vegetation Project	didnot	Y	The scoping, analysis, and monitoring determined no significant effects would occur by implementing the project. The soils are porous and not highly erosive. A biological assessment concluded "no effect" on grizzly bears, grey wolves, peregrine falcon and bald eagles; no impact of R-1 list of sensitive species, no effect on threatened plant species; not within a municipal watershed & contained no wetlands; not located in special congressionally designated area; not located in current or proposed roadless; not within research natural area; no identified cultural resource sites within area. The project was consistent with the Forest land and resource management plan.	Jimmy DeHerrera

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
Flathead	Swaney Fire Salvage and Fuels Reduction	didnot	Y	The District Ranger determined this project would not have significant effects, supported by the adjacent landowners and would have "no effect" on T & E species. A cultural resource inventory recommends mitigation measures that were included in the contract and implemented. A list of design features were incorporated in the "on-the-ground" design and contract requirements meeting the expectations for project implementation. The project was successfully implemented.	Jane Kollmeyer, District Ranger
Gallatin	Loose Goose Post and Pole Harvest	didnot	Y	Soil conditions and sensitivity to disturbance were known at the time of the decision; the prescribed mitigation measures and their effectiveness were well understood and they proved to be fully successful in preventing damage to the soil resource.	Tim Hancock, Supervisory Forester, Gallatin Forest Ecology Group
Gallatin	Squaw Creek Fules Reduction Timber Sale	didnot	Y	Project area does not involve any sensitive areas (riparian, wetland, soils) so no or very minor mitigation was needed to limit impacts to an acceptable level. Project, as proposed and implemeted, involved activities that are well understood and that have a history of effective and fully successful implementation.	Tim Hancock, Supervisory Forester, Leader - Forest Ecology Group
Idaho Panhandle	Along Haul Salvage Sale	didnot	Y	Because there were no extraordinary circumstances involved in removing the products for human consumption.	Steve Kozel, District Ranger, Bonners Ferry Ranger District
Idaho Panhandle	English Point Salvage Sale	didnot	Y	Projects of this magnitude, given the conditions, location, and lack of extraordinary circumstances, do not produce significant effects on the human environment provided that established standards and guidelines are met. Because of timber deterioration and risk of insect infestation, it is important that salvage projects of this type are implemented in a timely fashion. Categorical exclusion helps to provide a timely response to the project need.	Joseph P. Stringer, District Ranger, Coeur d'Alene River Ranger District
Idaho Panhandle	In Between Timber Sale	didnot	Y	There were no extraordinary circumstances invovled in removing the product for human consumption. There were highly erosive soils in the unit, however this was mitigated by winter logging on two feet of snow or six inches of frozen ground. This was monitored closely and it took approximately three years to accomplish this project due to meeting the conditions set forth for soils. This type of harvest should be categorically excluded because it affords us the opportunity to capture recent tree mortality while there is still merchantability and economic viability, and this puts acres back into productive condition with minimal impacts to other resources of concern and with minimal disruption to organizational program of work. It also affords us the opportunity to contribute to community stability by offering small timber sale packages to small operators in the area.	George Bain, District ranger, St. Joe Ranger District

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
Kootenai	Bull Liber SSTS Timber Sale	didnot	Y	The project meets all 10 requirements listed under 40 CFR 1508.27. There were no extraordinary circumstances.	Brian Avery, District Ranger, Cabinet Ranger District
Kootenai	Sinclair Salvage Timber Sale	didnot	Y	This project meets all 10 criteria listed under 40 CFR 1508.27 with no extraordinary circumstances.	Edward C. Monnig, District Ranger, Fortine District
Lewis and Clark	Dead Clyde Salvage	didnot	Y	Eventhough this project covered over 140 acres, the effects are no different than those predicted at the time of the decision. The ID Team performing the analysis has encountered similar issues on similar projects on many occasions. The context and intensity of effects were no different than those anticipated at the time of the decision.	William A. Fortune, District Ranger
Lewis and Clark	Foothills Salvage	didnot	Y	The setting for this project and the proposed treatment for addressing resource issues were similar to other projects the ID Team has experienced. The effects were therefore very predictable. The effects identified through monitoring were no different than those that were anticipated at the time of the decision or those from other similar projects.	William A. Fortune, District Ranger
Lolo	Weber Salvage	didnot	Y	The Affected Environment and Proposed Action for addressing resource issues were similar to many other projects that have been experienced by professional resource managers represented on the ID Team. The effects were therefore very predictable. The context and intensity of the effects ended up being no different than were anticipated (with a high degree of certainty) at the time of the decision.	Lisa Krueger, District Ranger
<i>Region 2</i>					
Arapaho-Roosevelt	Roadkill MPB Control	didnot	Y	This project had no extrordinary circumstances and met the category 4 criteria.	Michael W. Foley for James Bedwell, Forest Supervisor
Arapaho-Roosevelt	Table Mountain	didnot	Y	This sale certainly met the category 4 criteria. This was not a controversial project because it was proposed in response to a mountain pine beetle epidemic. There were no extraordinary circumstances that could not have been adequately analyzed and mitigated using a decision memo.	Michael W. Foley for James Bedwell, Forest Supervisor
Bighorn	Cone Mountain #4	didnot	Y	The level, intensity, and duration of the project was such that there was no significant effects.	Dave Myers, Medicine Wheel/Paintrock District Ranger

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
Bighorn	Twister Timber Sale	didnot	Y	The extent, intensity, duration we such that there were no significant effects on the human environment.	Dave Myers, Medicine Wheel/Paintrock District Ranger
Black Hills	Greenwood Salvage	didnot	Y	This project was clearly of limited scope and intensity, and routine in nature. The project was consistent with Forest Plan standards and guidelines, and resulted in very minor effects that are transient in nature. It is true that evidence of Section 106 compliance for heritage resources is not found in the project file. Since it is standard practice to conduct a pre-project review, and since monitoring revealed no heritage resources were present I believe it is possible a review may have been done and not documented in the haste to implement this project. However, the lack of a record does not meet procedural policy and the Forest has taken steps to cure this deficiency in more recent projects.	John C. Twiss, Forest Supervisor
Black Hills	Mountain Pine Beetle Salvage -- Steamboat Project Area	didnot	Y	This project was unquestionably of very limited scope and intensity, and met Forest Plan standards and guidelines. Effects were negligible, treatment was very selective and in fact treatment areas were difficult to locate now three years after implementation. It is true that evidence of Section 106 compliance for heritage resources is not found in the project file. Since it is standard practice to conduct a pre-project review it is possible a review may have been done and not documented, in the haste to implement this project. However, the lack of supporting evidence in the record does not meet policy requirements. Steps have been taken to assure compliance in more recent projects.	John C. Twiss, Forest Supervisor
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison	Environmental Assessment Ouray District Small Sales	didnot	Y	The criteria in 40 CFR 1508.27 were met, the policy in FSH 1909.15, Section 30.3 were met and the sale activity was non-impactive to all resources when considered incrementally or cumulatively.	James C. Free, District Ranger
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison	Environmental Assessment Ouray District Small Sales	didnot	Y	The criteria in 40 CFR 1508.27 were met, the policy in FSH 1909.15, Section 30.3 were met and the sale activity was non-impactive to all resources when considered incrementally or cumulatively.	James C. Free, District Ranger
Medicine Bow-Routt	Jay's Roost - Post and Pole Unit #17	didnot	Y	The very limited context and intensity of this project results in a low order of significance of environmental effects. This is a textbook candidate for categorical exclusion.	Mike Sanders, District Ranger, Laramie District
Medicine Bow-Routt	Squirrel - Post and Pole Unit "E"	didnot	Y	This project met the guidelines for a "category 4" categorical exclusion at the time it was analyzed and executed. The context and intensity of the environmental effects argues for a very low order of significance. This is a textbook candidate for categorical exclusion.	Mike Sanders, District Ranger, Laramie District

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
Pike, San Isabel NF & Comanche, Cimarron Grasslands	Squaw Creek	didnot	Y	This sale was held up from cutting because of the Heartwood case. A new EA was completed to cover the sale area. This was a mountain pine beetle treatment sale. Because of a two year delay in the NEPA process, major deterioration of the wood has resulted and major attacks of the beetles have occurred to the live timber in the sale and many acres of National Forest surrounding the sale. This has had much more effect on the environment than what is planned in the sale. Yes, this sale could have been completed on a CE, which was the original decision. Treatment would have been completed by this date. Only now is the harvest occurring. This is one of two sales of similar beetle treatment on the District that were held up by the Heartwood decision.	Sam Schroeder, Resource Staff/Forester
Rio Grande	Heart Mountain Salvage	didnot	Y	This project was of small intensity and complexity in that it harvested approximately 160 trees over 10 acres. Very few acres affected plus no new construction road, reconstruction or temporary roads were needed. The time frame of this sale was only 3 weeks long. This sale also met some of our small local operators needs. The use of a CE would have expedited this sale in a timely fashion.	Randall Burgess, District Ranger, Divide Ranger District
Rio Grande	Mountain Lion Lookout	didnot	Y	This sale could have been implemented using a CE under the old guidelines but likely would have been included in a larger scale analysis since the stand was not in need of urgent treatment. This sale would not qualify under the proposed limited tree removal CE since it exceeds the 100 acre limit.	Tom Goodwin, District Ranger
San Juan	Quien Sabe Blowdown Salvage Sale	didnot	Y	The scattered nature of the salvaged/included timber and resultant harvesting activities were of such light intensity within the sale area that the monitoring team, including several members with extensive timber sale experience, found it difficult to discern actual effects on the ground. Given the sale as a whole and the issues and effects arising from this sale, the use of a CE/Decision Memo was very appropriate.	Jo Bridges, District Ranger
Shoshone	Eagle Creek Campground	didnot	Y	No extraordinary circumstances were involved. Standard practices such as BMPs and timing constraints easily mitigated effects to other resources.	Brent Larson, District Ranger
Shoshone	Hazard Tree Removal -- Newton Creek Campground	didnot	Y	There were no extraordinary circumstances involved and resource effects were successfully and routinely mitigated by following standard practices (eg BMPs, timing constraints, etc.)	Brent Larson, District Ranger
White River	Bar Angle Environmental Analysis	didnot	Y	The project was small in scale and occurred in an area that had previous EA's completed within the last 10 years. The area was well roaded and accessible. A CE should be able to respond to small scale events like isolated patches of windthrow and small timber projects in a short time frame.	F.William Hahnenberg, District Ranger

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
White River	White Owl Salvage Timber Sale	didnot	Y	Based on the environmental analysis for the project and past experience, the effects of implementing the White Owl Salvage Timber Sale was of limited context and entensity an resulted in little or no environmental effects to the physical or biological components of the environment.	Anne E. Huebner, District Ranger
<i>Region 3</i>					
Apache-Sitgreaves	Greer Interface	didnot	Y	This project was an understory treatment for fuels abatement around one part of the community of Greer. The understory has responded very well with a lush cover of grass. Most people passing the site do not even realize now that it has been treated. The site is fairly flat with no extraordinary conditions or issues. Although it lies against private land, close coordination with adjacent owners took care of any concerns. There are no indications of any adverse effects from treatment.	John Bedell, Forest Supervisor
Apache-Sitgreaves	Southside	didnot	Y	This project was an understory treatment to abate fire risk around the Ranger Station and Heber community. The site has stabilized well with limited indications that treatment even took place. Effects were all within established guidelines and treatment was rather routine with no extraordinary issues or conditions.	John Bedell, Forest Supervisor
Carson	Jacques Tank Timber Sale	didnot	Y	Based on monitoring observation the project was successfull in attaining the goals and objectives set forth in the proposed action and decision. The project also implemented Forest Plan direction following standards and guidelines. Ecosystem diversity and sustainability was improved and tree age and size class distribution increased upon completion. Small timber sales were made available for small operators.	Kurt L. Winchester/District Ranger
Carson	Tio Timber Sale	didnot	Y	This harvest project was categorically excluded using category 4 DM and was successful in accomplishing the goals and objectives described in the proposed action and decision. This sale has improved ecosystem diversity and sustainability, while increasing tree size and age class distribution. This project has also implemented Forest Plan direction including standards and guidelines.	Kurt L. Winchester/District Ranger
Cibola	Lower Cerro Colorado Thinning	didnot	Y	This project is small in scope, limited treatment with no road construction, no resource issues existed, the project includes NO extraordinary circumstances which would warrant the level of analysis and documentation of an EA and DN. The project meets the intent and is consistent with the Forest Plan.	Chuck Hagerdon, District Ranger

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
Coconino	Pumpkin Fire Log Removal	didnot	Y	There were no significant effects to the human environment including all related resources. Effects were no different than expected. If expeditious removal of this wood had not occurred, it may have been taken as personal use fuel wood, but would not likely have been purchased by a commercial operator. The volume was within the general requirements of CE4. A salvage harvest of standing wood on the burned area could have also been prepared and most likely sold under a CE.	Gene Waldrip District Ranger
Coconino	Verde River Headwaters Riparian Restoration	didnot	Y	The timber harvest was part of a soil and water improvement project. The soil and water improvement project was the primary purpose of the project and could not have been categorically excluded (no categories for these projects). If the projects were split, the timber portion could easily have utilized a CE.	Larry G. Sears, District Ranger
Gila	General Salvage and Sanitation Activities	didnot	Y	Minor, scattered harvest of trees within specific limitations to protect wildlife and other resources that provides an opportunity to meet local small operator demand is consistent with the intent of CEs. Limitations contained in the DM provide a threshold of effect that triggers the need for EA for larger, more complex proposals.	Pat Morrison, Acting District Ranger
Gila	NAU/Sheep Corral Road - Demonstration Project	didnot	Y	Monitoring indicated very limited impacts on the environment. Threatened and endangered species and cultural resources were not negatively effected.	Gerald A. Engel, Silver City District Ranger
Lincoln	Board Timber Sale	didnot	Y	There were no significant issues scoped initially as well as any which emerged based upon post sale monitoring.	Frank R. Martinez District Ranger
Lincoln	Rock Tank Timber Sale	didnot	Y	There were no significant issues scoped initially as well as any which emerged based upon post sale monitoring.	Frank R. Martinez District Ranger
Tonto	SH87 Shading Timber Sale	didnot	Y	This project was catagorically exlcuded based upon FSH1909.15, Section 31.1b-4, repair and maintenance of roads, trails, and landline boundries. This sale occurred within the ROW limits of SH87 with the main purpose of reducing shading from the tree canopy on the highway which allowed for snow and ice buildup in the winter. There were no extraordinary circumstances involved.	Ed Armenta, District Ranger
Tonto	Shadow Timber Sale	didnot	Y	This project could have been catagorically excluded based upon the volume involved and the fact that there are no extraordinary circumstances as listed in FSH1901.15, section 30.3-2. However, this project was covered by an EA and DN, but was separated from the larger sale planned and sold as a smaller sale because no bids were received on the larger sale.	Ed Armenta, District Ranger

Region 4

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
Ashley	Hicks Roadside Salvage	didnot	Y	small scale project with nominal, predictable effects	Brad Exton, Vernal District Ranger
Ashley	Kaler Hollow Salvage	didnot	Y	small scale project with nominal, predictable effects	Brad Exton, Vernal District Ranger
Boise	Clear Commercial Thin	didnot	Y	<p>The monitoring did not identify any individually or cumulatively significant adverse short or long-term impacts.</p> <p>The monitoring did not identify any major effects on public health and safety.</p> <p>The monitoring did not identify any major effects on unique geographic characteristics of the area, cultural or historic resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, ecologically critical areas, or roadless resources.</p> <p>The monitoring did not identify any effects on the human environment that are highly controversial. A review of the concerns and comments received during internal and external scoping efforts did not result in identification of any significant issues or extraordinary circumstances.</p> <p>The monitoring did not identify any effects on the human environment that were highly uncertain or involved unique unknown risks.</p> <p>The decision implements direction found in the Forest Plan and did not establish precedent for future actions. Implementation of the decision did not trigger other actions, nor was it a part of a larger connected action.</p> <p>The monitoring did not identify any significant cumulative or secondary effects.</p> <p>The decision did not result in any known adverse effects on any endangered, threatened, sensitive, or proposed species or their habitat.</p>	Ronnie F. Julian, Cascade District Ranger, Boise National Forest

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Boise	Small Timber and Vegetation Management Projects (Clone)	didnot	Y	Both beneficial and adverse effects were minor. All laws related to public health and safety were followed. The geographic area does not contain unique characteristics. No controversial effects were observed. There is always a risk that aspen treatment may not be effective on all treated acres. The results of the project were within the range of risk expected by the Responsible Official. Cumulative effects analysis for a nearby project included the Clone project and no cumulative effects thresholds were reached. All effects seen during monitoring were within expected ranges. No cultural resources were seen during monitoring. No threatened or endangered species or signs of them were seen during monitoring. The project was implemented right after the 1997 decision so no biological assessment for bull trout, Canada lynx or <i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i> was required. During monitoring, no violation of any law was observed.	Larry Tripp, District Ranger
Caribou-Targhee	North Skinner Salvage Timber Sale	didnot	Y	The analysis identified no extraordinary circumstances that might cause the action to have significant effects. At the time, the project fell under Section 31.2 of FSH 1909.15, Environmental Policy and Procedures Handbook which required documentation of the decision in a Decision Memo if the project salvaged 1 MMBF or less of wood products and one mile or less of low standard road construction and assures regeneration of salvaged areas, where required.	Dennis Duehren, District Ranger
Caribou-Targhee	South Ant Salvage Timber Sale	didnot	Y	The analysis did not identify any extraordinary circumstances that might cause the action to have significant effects. At the time, the project fell under Section 31.2 of the Forest Service Handbook 1909.15, Environmental Policy and Procedures, which required documentation of the decision in a Decision Memo if the project salvaged less than 1 MMBF of wood products and required one mile or less of low standard road construction, and assures regeneration of salvaged areas, where required.	Dennis Duehren, District Ranger
Fishlake	Nagah Flat	didnot	Y	The impacts were clearly not significant. However, it is not clear if the harvest type of "sanitation" fits within the description of salvage of dead or dying trees from the CEQ regulations. The interpretation in 1993 was that the sale fit the CE category.	Mary Erickson, Forest Supervisor
Fishlake	Niotche Spruce Beetle Infestation	didnot	Y	The impacts were clearly not significant. However, it is not clear if the harvest type of "sanitation" fits within the description of salvage of dead or dying trees from the CEQ regulations. The interpretation in 1997 was that the sale fit the CE category. An additional concern was the use of "salmon-blade" soil ripping to loosen compacted soil. This technique was not documented in the DM. The Forest does not have extensive monitoring regarding the effectiveness of this treatment. I would recommend that future CE's be limited to projects and treatments that have been proven effective with documented monitoring.	Mary Erickson

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
Manti-LaSal	S. Manti Salvage	didnot	N	This sale was one of several in the area covered under one EA. The entire scope of the assessment clearly surpassed a reasonable level for a CE.	Elaine Zieroth, Forest Supervisor
Manti-LaSal	S. Manti Salvage	didnot	N	This sale was one of several in the area covered under one EA. The entire scope of the assessment clearly surpassed a reasonable level for a CE.	Elaine Zieroth, Forest Supervisor
Payette	Calamity Seed Production	didnot	Y	Calamity TS was designed as a seed production unit. Skid trails were developed and exist for access to individual trees for cone collection. Total Soil Resource Commitment and Site Productivity would need to be measured quantitatively to determine if Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines were met; visual observations were limiting on the review. However, the project did not constitute a significant action. The scope of the project was small in nature and in levels of effect.	Faye L. Krueger, District Ranger, Council Ranger District
Payette	Squirrel Pen Timber Sale	didnot	Y	This project was categorically excluded because it was designed in cooperation with US Fish & Wildlife to maintain or improve northern Idaho ground squirrel habitat, prior to the species listing. Design features incorporated into the project to protect resources were routine techniques which prior experience on the District had shown to be successful. The project file documents thorough IDT review. No extraordinary circumstances were identified. RHCA buffers were extended on implementation when one stream was found to be fish-bearing. The project as implemented appears to be successful. The local squirrel population increased from 14 to 54 individuals from 2000 to 2001.	John Baglien, District Ranger, Weiser Ranger District
Wasatch-Cache	Preventative Beetle Treatments - Phase II	didnot	Y	Limited effects and no significant issues	Ruth Monahan - Ogden District Ranger
Wasatch-Cache	Slideout Beetle Suppression	didnot	Y	Negligible effects, very limited, excellent scoping and response to few issues raised.	Deborah Johnson - Ranger - Logan Ranger District
Region	5				
Eldorado	Far Side Forest Health Salvage Project	didnot	Y	This project was similar in scope, duration, and magnitude to past projects where no significant impacts or extraordinary circumstances are known to have occurred through observations, measurements, and other monitoring.	Gary Bilyeu, District Ranger - Pacific Ranger District
Eldorado	Skydancer Forest Health Salvage Project	didnot	Y	This project was similar in scope, duration, and magnitude to past projects where no significant impacts or extraordinary circumstances are known to have occurred through observations, measurements, and other monitoring.	Gary Bilyeu, District Ranger - Pacific Ranger District

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
Klamath	Nest Blowdown	didnot	Y	Yes. The monitoring and nature of the project indicates this project fits the scope and intent of categorical exclusions. There were no extraordinary circumstances and/or no effects to extraordinary circumstances. Resource objectives were met or Forest Plan standards and guidelines were met on the ground. The effects to the ground were minimal.	District Ranger Thomas W. Farmer
Lassen	M&M Road Hazard/Windthrow Salvage Sale	didnot	Y	This project met the criteria found in FSH 1909.15, Section 31, Categories of Actions Excluded from Documentation, and FSH 1909.15, Section 31.24, Timber Harvest. There were no extraordinary circumstances.	Susan Jeheber-Matthew s District Ranger
Lassen	Turner Road Hazard Project	didnot	Y	This project met the criteria found in FSH 1909.15, Section 31, Categories of Actions Excluded from Documentation, and FSH 1909.15, Section 31.24, Timber Harvest.	Susan Jeheber-Matthew s District Ranger
Medocino	Coyote Blowdown Salvage	didnot	Y	This project salvaged blown-down and snap-top or otherwise wind damaged timber. The potential scale and intensity of effects of this type of project are limited when such projects are within the volume limitation set forth in the [withdrawn] 31.2(4) exclusion. Adherence to established environmental protection design standards further reduces the actual intensity of effects. Standard scoping and environmental review of the project by the ID team provides ample opportunity to surface any extraordinary circumstances that would trigger more rigorous analysis in an EA.	Blaine Baker, Upper Lake & Covelo District Ranger
Medocino	El Nino Blowdown Salvage	didnot	Y	This project salvaged blown-down and snap-top or otherwise severely wind-damaged timber. The potential scale and intensity of effects of this type of project are limited when they are within the volume limitations set forth in the [withdrawn] 31.2(4) exclusion. Adherence to established environmental protection design standards further reduces the actual intensity of effects. Standard scoping and environmental review of the project by the ID team provides ample opportunity to surface any extraordinary circumstances that would trigger more rigorous analysis and documentation in an EA.	Blaine Baker, Upper Lake & Covelo District Ranger
Modoc	Kepart Thinning	didnot	Y	A simple recurring activity with few resource issues	Bernie Weisgerber, District Ranger
Plumas	Nelson and Porter Special Salvage Timber Sale	didnot	Y	This project had little to no effect on the environment and removed hazardous trees that could affect members of the public and our employees.	Jerome Caston, District Ranger
Plumas	Standley Slate Multi-product Thin Service Contract	didnot	Y	This project had little to no effect on the environment, it removed fuel ladders and treated surface fuel thus reducing the potential for destructive wildfire.	Teri Simon-Jackson, District Ranger

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
Sequoia	1998 Hazard Reduction Project	didnot	Y	Small timber projects, such as roadside hazard trees, have minimal impact to the ground and related resources. Harvesting hazard trees while they are viable wood products is an efficient use of the available timber resource. Reducing the fire risk from hazard trees in a small area should have the tools to be handled quickly. Expediting the handling of small projects is more cost effective and efficient.	Del Pengilly, District Ranger, Tule River/Hot Springs Ranger Districts
Shasta-Trinity	Race Buck Blowdown Salvage Project	didnot	N	Continued mortality caused volume removed to exceed estimated 1000 mbf. Heartwood added an additional year to sale in which additional mortality occurred. Cull factor was less than cruise estimated due to cool weather and elevation causing red fir, white fire to scale with greater than estimated volume.	Donna F. Harmon, District Ranger
Shasta-Trinity	Summit Powerline Hazard Project	didnot	Y	Power company identified trees that were a potential hazard to transmission lines. Volume of trees was 60 CCF. Action was deemed to be necessary to protect public health and safety, and maintain powerline right of way to California Public Resource Code Standards. Hazard tree removal to protect improvements does not easily fit in any of the categories listed in 31.1b Categories Established by Chief.	Donna F. Harmon, District Ranger
Sierra	Calvin Hazard Tree Project	didnot	Y	This Project was similar in scope, duration, size, and magnitude, to many past projects where no significant impacts or extraordinary circumstances were known to have occurred through observations, measurements, or other monitoring.	David W. Martin, District Ranger
Stanislaus	Dorrington Thinning Timber Sale	didnot	Y	Any adverse effects were minor. Most resources were not affected. The beneficial effects, while not significant, outweighed the adverse effects. None of the significance factors were met. As stated above, there was no significant effect on the human environment either individually or cumulatively. The project therefore meets the first part of the definition of "categorical exclusion."	Ben L. del Villar, Forest Supervisor
Stanislaus	Upper Camp SSTS	didnot	Y	Any adverse effects were minor. Most resources were not affected. All standards and guidelines were met. The beneficial effects, while not significant, outweighed the adverse effects. None of the significance factors were met. As stated above, there was no significant effect on the human environment either individually or cumulatively. The project therefore meets the first part of the definition of "categorical exclusion."	Ben L. del Villar, Forest Supervisor
Tahoe	Hennes (7/7/98)	didnot	Y	Removal of dead and dying hazard trees within falling distance of forest roads did not have a significant cumulative effect on the environment. Monitoring by various resource specialists is documented from 6/13/99 through 11/29/99.	Jean M. Masquelier, District Ranger
Tahoe	Hennes (Gates)	didnot	Y	Removal of dead and dying hazard trees within falling distance of forest roads did not have a significant cumulative effect on the environment. Monitoring by various resource specialists occurred from 8/10/99 through 6/20/00.	Jean M. Masquelier, District Ranger

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
Region 6					
Colville	Trailhead Green and	didnot	Y	Project did not constitute a significant action. Environmental documentation and analysis commensurate with the use of a Decision Memo, with analysis file. Scope of the project small in nature and in level of effects.	Sherri K. Schwenke, District Ranger, Three Rivers Ranger District, Colville National Forest, R6
Colville	Wash Creek Salvage	didnot	Y	Limited size and complexity of project, and no effects on the human environment.	Carol Boyd, District Ranger
Deschutes	Slae Timber Sale	didnot	Y	All standards & guidelines were met on ground. Effects were limited in scope to the local area and only portions of the project area were disturbed. Riparian areas were maintained, no trees were removed near streams or in high water table areas. Trees were felled to protect powerlines, removal of trees was done in a low impact manner. Removal of downed trees reduced fuel loadings and fire hazard under the powerline.	Walter C. Schloer, Jr. Bend / Ft. Rock Ranger District, Deschutes NF
Fremont	Rim Salvage	didnot	Y	Minimum impact to all on-the-ground resources. Wildlife resource enhanced as well as protected. More than met down woody guidelines. Project reinforced our thinking that Acres treated or volume harvested are not necessarily a good measure of Significance.	Jack B. Sheehan Acting Deputy Forest Supervisor
Gifford Pinchot	Cispus HTR Thin	didnot	Y	There are no extraordinary circumstances associated with this project. The context of environmental impacts of hazard tree reduction in administrative sites is limited to the local area and is not significant. These impacts are not significant considering the 10 factors of intensity at 40 CFR 1508.27.	Harry Cody, District Ranger
Gifford Pinchot	Iron Creek Campground	didnot	Y	There are no extraordinary circumstances associated with this project. The context of environmental impacts of hazard tree removal from a campground is limited to the local area and the impacts are not significant considering the 10 factors of intensity at 40 CFR 1508.27.	Harry Cody, District Ranger
Malheur	Camp Hazard	didnot	Y	Low impact project removing scattered trees. Removal was not concentrated in one area. Designed to protect water quality and have no effect on listed species. Sensitive plants were avoided.	Louis Provencher Acting District Ranger

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
Malheur	Thunder	didnot	Y	<p>Low volume removal, scattered trees and clumps of blowdown along the roads made a low impact project. It was low in intensity and not concentrated in any one location.</p> <p>Important resources were protected (fish, lynx, sensitive plant species, water quality) by the project design. The expected "no effect" and "no impact" determination.</p> <p>The project design avoided areas of potential impacts to sensitive or listed species to allow for the preparation of a CE.</p>	Louis Provencher, Acting District Ranger
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	Kelly Green Salvage	didnot	Y	There were no extraordinary circumstances related to this project no public opposition and the project did not result in any significant resource impacts.	Rudolph V. Edwards, Jr. District Ranger, Snoqualmie Ranger District
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	Milky Way salvage	didnot	Y	Scope and scale are extremely small and disturbance was very limited. Salvage operations with limited size tend to be very low in effects and impacts to other resources and was supported by district specialists. Concurrence with REO on the action also supported this opinion.	Rudolph V. Edwards/Snoqualmie District Ranger
Mt. Hood	Forest Road 70 Hazard Tree Removal	didnot	Y	This project was designed to remove windthrown and hazardous trees along a major Forest highway corridor. The project involved minimal impacts on the ground. During this monitoring, the effects of the project, three years after completion, are not noticeable.	Jeff P. Walter, Clackamas River District
Mt. Hood	Noho Salvage Sale	didnot	Y	This project was appropriate for a CE because it was only 3 acres in size, was designed to meet Forest Plan standards and guidelines, all the acres were suitable for timber production and there were no extraordinary circumstances identified during planning or discovered during monitoring.	Jeff P. Walter, Clackamas River District
Ochoco	Pooh Bear Roadside Timber Sale	didnot	Y	<p>Because effects on the human environment were limited in scope and not significant. The project file for the analysis of the Decision Memo indicated that all resource issues were addressed, mitigation measures were implemented and effects were local in context and not significant considering the 10 factors of intensity. See hard copy file at R6 or Deschutes NF or Ochoco NF planning files for the Ranger Determination of significance using the criteria at 40 CFR 1508.27.</p>	Arthur J. Currier, District Ranger, Lookout Mt. Ranger District, Ochoco NF
Okanogan	Box Springs Fire Salvage	didnot	Y	Based on NEPA and monitoring review of this project there were no extraordinary circumstances and the project did not individually or cumulatively have any significant effect on the human environment. Monitoring indicated that we had under-estimated the number of trees that would be killed by fire and insect related stress. The project is small in nature and is a response to a catastrophic event, a lightning started fire. Most of the environmental effects were a result of a fire and not the result of the timber sale.	Mark S. Morris, Tonasket District Ranger

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
Olympic	Gas Salvage Sale	didnot	Y	The nature of the proposal (removal of blowdown from a previously thinned stand using existing skid trails) and the lack of extraordinary circumstances supported the original decision to categorically exclude the project. This monitoring exercise validates that decision resoundingly. There is no on-the-ground evidence that the salvage sale added to the effects already realized from the thinning which preceded it, and even the effects of the thinning were minimal.	Verne Farrell, Acting District Ranger, Pacific Ranger District
Olympic	North & South Hazard Salvage Sales	didnot	Y	The nature of the proposal (removal of scattered trees blown down across system roads) and the lack of extraordinary circumstances supported the original decision to categorically exclude the project. This monitoring exercise validates that decision resoundingly. There is no on-the-ground evidence of even minor effect, let alone significant effect.	Verne Farrell, Acting District Ranger, Pacific Ranger District
Rogue River	State Hazard Timber Sale	didnot	Y	This was a roadside hazard tree removal sale along several miles of highly traveled state and Forest roads. Logging systems was a rubber-tired skidder working on the shoulder of the road. The review team found the results of this timber sale to meet all forest and Northwest Forest Plan standards and guidelines. The volume was minimal (160CCF) and impacts of the actual timber sale were barely visible a few months following harvest.	Nancy Rose, Ecosystems Staff Officer
Siuslaw	Beaver Creek Nursery Rehab Project	didnot	Y	It was determined that this project occurred in an administrative site, had no effects on the environment. Subsequent review confirmed this.	Mary Zuschlag
Siuslaw	Plot spc research thinning project	didnot	Y	Because there was no impact to listed species and all resources could be satisfactorily protected. This project occurred in an administrative site.	Mary Zuschlag Natural Resources Staff officer Siuslaw NF

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
Umatilla	Miners A Post and Pole Area	didnot	Y	<p>In the initial analysis for the Miners A Post and Pole Area timber sale I determined there were no extraordinary circumstances related to the proposed action. Biological evaluations were completed and determined that no adverse impact would occur to any federally listed endangered, threatened, or sensitive species. Cultural resource surveys and consultation with State Historic Preservation Office have determined that this project has no effect on any listed or eligible cultural resources. In my decision memo for this project I documented that the project was not a Federal Action and would have no effects over those addressed in the Umatilla National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan.</p> <p>Past District experience has shown that projects of this type have limited context and intensity, individually or cumulatively, to the biological, physical, social, or economic components of the human environments.</p> <p>The field monitoring confirmed that all Forest Plan standards and guides were met. There were no environmental effects beyond those originally disclosed in the Decision Memo. There were no extraordinary circumstances present or effected by the project. Effects were minor and the actions did not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment (as defined in 40 CFR 1508.4). Based on the limited environmental effects of the project and the factors stated above, I believe that it was appropriate to categorically excluded this</p>	Craig Smith-Dixon, District Ranger
Umatilla	Spouter Salvage Timber	didnot	Y	<p>From the initial analysis for the Spouter Salvage Timber Sale I determined there were no extraordinary circumstances related to the proposed action. Biological evaluations were completed and determined that no adverse impact would occur to any federally listed endangered, threatened, or sensitive species. Cultural resource surveys and consultation with State Historic Preservation Office determined that this project has no effect on any listed or eligible cultural resources. In my decision memo for this project I documented that the project was not a major Federal Action and would have no effects over those addressed in the Umatilla National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. Past District experience has shown that projects of this type have limited context and intensity, individually or cumulatively, to the biological, physical, social, or economic components of the human environment.</p> <p>The field monitoring confirmed that all Forest Plan standards and guidelines were met. There were no environmental effects beyond those orginally disclosed in the Decision Memo. There were no extraordinary circumstances present or effected by the project. Effects were minor and actions did not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment (as defined in 40 CFR 1508.4). Based on the limited environmental effects of the project and the factors stated above, I believe that it was appropriate to categorically exclude this project.</p>	Mary Gibson, District Ranger

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
Umpqua	Catamount	didnot	Y	Environmental consequences of project on the ground were so minimal that it difficult to even find most of the units. There was no possibility that individually or cumulatively, there was a significant effect on the human environment in the context of 40 CFR 1508.27. This was harvest of scattered blowdown, most of which was adjacent to existing roads. Disturbed areas had been completely revegetated.	Mike Hupp, Acting for Richard Sowa
Umpqua	Taft Salvage	didnot	Y	In most of the units, it was difficult to even find where harvest activity had occurred. Where activity had occurred, contract requirements had been followed. Post harvest slash treatment (handpiling) had been completed, and any spur roads used were effectively waterbarred to control erosion. Stand structure had not been altered by this activity. The removal of scattered blowdown did not have a significant impact either individually, or cumulatively with other projects in this area.	Mike Hupp, Acting for Richard Sowa, Forest Supervisor
Wallowa-Whitman	Bear Scatter Blow Down Salvage	didnot	Y	This project was categorically excluded because it met the criteria listed in FSH1909.15, 32.2-4, no extraordinary circumstances were present and no significant issues were identified during scoping . The project met LRMP standards and guidelines. There was no effect on any listed species, no new permanent roads or other extensive improvements were required, implementation methods used were standard for the area and had been used in the past.	David C. Schmitt, District Ranger
Wallowa-Whitman	Unity Hazard Tree Timber Sale	didnot	Y	Minimal effects to resources; no T&E spp.,	Deborah G. schmidt District Ranger
Wenatchee	410 Salvage	didnot	Y	Yes, 410 Salvage is a prime example of a project that should be eligible for selection under a Decision Memo using the authority of a CE. It was a small amount of timber volume that was a priority for removal (safety concerns). Logging was conducted over snow cover with little ground disturbance. Equipment (self loading log truck) was also restricted to the road surface to reduce potential adverse effects. The logged areas are not noticeable to the casual observer.	Randall D. Shepard, District Ranger
Willamette	Blue River Ranger District 2000 Roadside Salvage	didnot	Y	This type of project has minimal environmental impacts since it occurs almost exclusively within previously disturbed areas, i.e. open and maintained roads, fill and cut banks. The District resource specialists are familiar with projects of this nature and are confident of the potential effects when given an opportunity to review the area and circumstances where the activity is proposed.	Monty Wilson acting for John P Allen, District Ranger, McKenzie River RD.

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
Willamette	Cayuse Salvage	didnot	Y	Removing down trees along roads open to public and/or administrative use has been a common practice on Forest Service lands for several decades. The effects of this action are well known by Forest Service line officers and resource specialists. When the activity is done in a manner consistent with the current Forest Plan and there are no unusual circumstances, years of experience and evidence have shown there are no significant environmental impacts from these type of logging activities.	Terri Jones, acting for Rick Scott, District Ranger, Middle Fork RD
Willamette	Koch Salvage EA	didnot	Y	The removal of down trees along roads open to public and/or administrative use, in a manner consistent with current Forest Plan standards and guidelines is an activity that the Forest Service has done for many years. Line officers and resource specialists are familiar with the effects of this type of activity and that in the absence of unusual circumstances, there are no significant environmental impacts.	Terri Jones acting for Rick Scott, District Ranger, Middle Fork RD
Winema	Dispersed Site Firewood Sales	didnot	Y	Low impact recreation hazard reduction project in dispersed camps.	Jack B. Sheehan Acting Deputy Forest Supervisor
<i>Region 8</i>					
Chattahoochee-Oconee	Hurricane Opal Roadside	did not	Y	Involved a very small area within 100 feet of existing roads and only scattered trees that were blown down or leaning were harvested. Rubber tired skidders were used. No new road construction or re-construction was required.	David W. Jensen, District Ranger Tallulah Ranger District
Chattahoochee-Oconee	Hurricane Opal Timber Salvage- Howard Gap	did not	Y	One of a number of small pockets (average of 2 to 5 acres in size) of blow down timber that was salvaged. No new roads were constructed or re-constructed. Only the blow down or leaning timber was treated.	David W. Jensen, District Ranger Tallulah Ranger District
Cherokee	Huckleberry Ridge	didnot	Y	This project is routine in nature and will not result in significant effects to either the physical or biological components of the environment. Timber removal in areas that would present an "extraordinary circumstance" as discussed in FSH 1909.15, Chapter 30,30.3 will be avoided by this decision. Monitoring found no extraordinary circumstances within this timber sale project.	Anne J. Zimmermann, Forest Supervisor
Cherokee	Little Mountain	didnot	Y	This project was routine in nature and did not result in significant effects to either the physical or biological components of the environment. Monitoring found no extraordinary circumstances within this timber sale project.	Anne J. Zimmermann, Forest Supervisor
Francis Marion and Sumter	Compartment 260	didnot	Y	Project effects are what were expected from this type of operation. This is based on monitoring, experience and comparison to other projects of a similar nature.	/s/ Beth LeMaster, District Ranger

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
Francis Marion and Sumter	Timber Sale in Compartment 292	didnot	Y	Based on past experience with this type of project the resultant effects were anticipated. Adequate Forest Plan and site specific mitigation measures were in place at the time of the decision. Various resource disciplines were involved in the project during design and implementation that minimized adverse effects.	/s/ Beth LeMaster, District Ranger
George Washington & Jefferson	Alba Salvage Timber Sale	didnot	Y	Because 1) I've looked at this project area's environmental conditions and have seen nothing different from the many areas and sales I've completed in the past; 2) this same type of vegetation exists across much of this district; 3) my staff have done many similar types of sales in the past; 4) Forest Plan standards and guide-lines, as well as this Country's environmental laws, safeguard the environment from being significantly harmed by my decisions; 5) my staff and I have done larger timber sales than this one and they have not had significant effects on the human environment; and 6) my staff and I are trained professionals in natural resources who care about the land and its wise use, so projects have and will continue to be designed so they don't have cumulatively significant effects.	Stephen A. Parsons/District Ranger
George Washington & Jefferson	Archer Run Fuelwood Timber Sale	didnot	Y	Because further analysis beyond a Decision Memo is not warranted to establish the fact that the project would not have significant effects on the human environment. Also, the Forest Plan standards and guidelines, as well as this country's environmental laws, safeguard the environment from being significantly harmed by my decision. Most importantly, my staff and I are trained professionals in natural resource management who care about the land and its wise use, so projects have and will continue to be designed so they don't have cumulatively significant effects.	Cynthia Holland/District Ranger
Kisatchie	Compartment 8	didnot	Y	This project meets the intent and letter of the original CE #4. This was a routine project, with no extraordinary existing circumstances. It was of short duration, small volume in small area and uncomplicated. These elements all lend themselves to the use of the CE #4.	Lynn Neff, Forest Supervisor
Kisatchie	Storm Salvage	didnot	Y	This project meets the intent and letter of original CE for item #4. This was a routine sale, with no extraordinary existing circumstances. It was of short duration, small volume, very small area and uncomplicated. These elements lend themselves to the use of the CE #4.	Lynn Neff, Forest Supervisor
National Forests & Grasslands in Texas	C-41 Project	didnot	Y	Impacts were local and minimal. There were no unusual circumstances and the project was non-controversial.	Ronnie Raum, Forest Supervisor

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
National Forests & Grasslands in Texas	Compartments 90 & 117 Project	didnot	Y	Impacts were local and minimal. There were no unusual circumstances. While even-aged regeneration harvests are often opposed by within-Texas environmental groups, this project was a longleaf restoration project. Slash pine, a non-native species, was being restored to the native longleaf pine. Restoration projects are more accepted. In any case, the project was not controversial from a technical standpoint.	Ronnie Raum, Forest Supervisor
National Forests & Grasslands in Texas	Compartments 98 & 106 Project	didnot	Y	Impacts were local and minimal. There were no unusual circumstances and the project was non-controversial.	Ronnie Raum, Forest Supervisor
National Forests in AL	SPB Spot 1052	didnot	Y	This project was 6 acres and considered to have a overall low complexity. Project involved removing infested trees including a buffer. The project site was inventoried prior to tree removal for PETS; SMZs; Archeological sites and soil concerns (location of skid trails, access). The decision for mitigating PETS plants; and Archeological sites was avoidance. The decision to avoid as mitigation for PETS plants; and Archeological sites results in a "no effect" for identified resources based on inventory. SMZs allowed for the removal of infested pine. Mitigation was equipment restriction from entering within 35 feet of stream channel. Implementation of Bat Guidelines, approved by USDI Fish & Wildlife Service, provided mitigation. Avoidance and mitigation provided for protection and results in little to no effect on the environment.	Glen Gaines - Bankhead Ranger District - Bankhead NF
[note: PETS is an acronym for proposed, endangered, or threatened species] [note: SMZ's are stream-side management zones]					
National Forests in AL	SPB Spot 1207	didnot	Y	This project was 2 acres and considered to have an overall low complexity. Project involved removing infested trees including a buffer. The project site was inventoried prior to tree removal for PETS; SMZs; Archeological sites; and soil concerns (location of skid trails, access). The decision for mitigating PETS; SMZs; and Archeological sites was avoidance. The decision to avoid as mitigation for PETS plants; SMZs; and Archeological sites results in a "no effect" for identified resources based on inventory. Implementation of Bat Guidelines, approved by USDI Fish & Wildlife Service, served as mitigation. Project sites containing areas having PETS; and/or SMZs; and/or archeological sites were flagged out on the ground by appropriate specialists. Marking crew would designate flagged areas with a painted boundary. Sale Administrator would oversee project operations to ensure known inventoried sites were protected. Post monitoring found known sites to be protected as designated.	Glen Gaines - District Ranger - Bankhead RD, Bankhead NF
National Forests in Florida	Hogback Fire Salvage	didnot	Y	Mitigation measures were successfully applied and through our scoping and analysis of resources we found no significant effects to the environment. Using resource specialists to inventory and analyze the actions was beneficial to this project to document results and conclude that it can be categorically excluded.	Jim Thorsen, District Ranger on Seminole Ranger District, Ocala National Forest

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
National Forests in Florida	Live Oak Timber Sale and Related Activities	didnot	Y	Very low volume per acre was harvested. Land was level and well-drained. The action produced long term positive effects to wildlife with little temporary negative effects which were easily mitigated. Harvest was done with existing access and no road work was needed except for minor maintenance.	Andy Colaninno, District Ranger
National Forests in MS	Scotts Branch Tornado Salvage	didnot	Y	Both land and water management indicator species were maintained and direct and indirect monitoring showed no significant direct or cumulative adverse impacts at the project or over-all program level. The primary impacts on vegetation, habitat and soil disturbance were caused by tornadic winds uprooting trees and blowing down or breaking off nearly all timber on approximately 250 acres. The use of existing roads and removal of the damaged timber was minor in comparison to the impacts associated with the tornado. In salvaging this damaged material, the area was rendered accessible to dispersed recreation and a portion of the public's assets were recovered. Fire, insect and disease hazards were reduced. Actions resulting in general public benefit where impacts are not initiated through planned action should be categorically excluded.	Gary W. Bennett, District Ranger, Homochitto Ranger District, National Forests in Mississippi
National Forests in MS	Suppression of Southern Pine Beetle	didnot	Y	Since we did not have a Category 4, an EA had to be prepared for suppression of SPB for cut and remove so we could have the ability to control SPB quickly, assuming appeal procedures are not part of this Category 4. This DN signed in March 2000 is good for three years for the entire District. We are not sure a document of this kind would survive the NEPA test of an appeal/lawsuit in the future, so we need to have the Category 4 at our disposal. A project such as this is still site specific in that the Botanist, Soil Scientist, Wildlife Biologist, and Archaeologist all have to sign off on an analysis form prior to implementation. This form documents the need for further evaluation though an EA if extraordinary circumstances could not be avoided. It also contains a location analysis addressing the information needed by the resource specialists. The area is also surveyed during timber marking for presence of any extraordinary circumstances. If extraordinary circumstances were found during marking, additional analysis would have been done prior to implementation. Both the gopher tortoise burrow and facultative wetland were found and mitigation addressed prior to implementation.	Ron Smith (Acting District Ranger)

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
National Forests in NC	Lettered Rock Ridge White Pine Removal	didnot	Y	Use of a CE and DM allowed us to complete the shelterwood prescription that was described in the timber sale EA for the same area 6 or 7 years earlier. In addition, the CE covered subsequent wildlife habitat work that was done with KV funds generated by the latest timber sale. The removal harvest used the same skid roads and landings that were used in the shelterwood harvest, so the effects were predictable. Based on past experience with this type of project (small timber sales on slopes less than 40%, minimal road construction, and no extraordinary circumstances), we expected no significant effects and none were observed. Forest Plan standards and guidelines adequately protected the resources in this project area.	John F. Ramey, Forest Supervisor
National Forests in NC	White Pine Salvage	didnot	Y	Use of a CE and DM allowed us to respond to a disease that was killing trees, and allowed vegetation management in a timely and economical manner. Based on past experience with this type of project (small timber sales on slopes less than 40%, minimal road construction, and no extraordinary circumstances), we expected no significant effects and none were observed. Forest Plan standards and guidelines, along with site-specific mitigation measures, adequately protected the resources in this project area.	Paul Bradley, District Ranger
Ouachita	Compart. 1630 Harvest Area Boundary Modification	didnot	Y	This activity had no significant effects on soil, water, T&E species, cultural resources or any other category that might constitute an "extraordinary circumstance."	Robert Raines, District Ranger, Womble Ranger District
Ouachita	Incidental Salvage due to Natural Disturbance	didnot	Y	This activity had no significant effects on soil, water, T&E species, cultural resources or any other category that might constitute an "extraordinary circumstance." The salvage of trees had no effect on the composition of the forest, and there was minimal impact from the use of old woods roads, temporary roads, and skid trails for removing timber. The few areas that were scarified were revegetated in a timely manner.	Doug Webb, District Ranger, Cold Springs Ranger District
Ozark-St. Francis	Commercial Thinning of Shortleaf Pine in Compartment 71	didnot	Y	This project met the intent and letter of the original Categorical Exclusion #4. This was a routine sale, with no extraordinary circumstances. It was of short duration, involved a small volume and very small area, and was uncomplicated. These elements lend themselves to the use of the CE #4.	Rob Kopack, Deputy District Ranger
Ozark-St. Francis	Little Bigger Salvage Project	didnot	Y	This project met the intent and letter of the original Categorical Exclusion #4. This was a routine sale, with no extraordinary circumstances. It was of short duration, involved a small volume and very small area, and was uncomplicated. These elements lend themselves to the use of the CE #4.	Rob Kopack, Deputy District Ranger

Region 9

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
Allegheny	95 Blowdown Salvage Project	didnot	Y	This categorically excluded project dealt with site specific application of treatments identified in the forest plan. The project was completed within forest plan standards and guidelines and effects were within the range of those anticipated in the forest	John R. Schultz - District Ranger
Allegheny	One Eighty Salvage Project	didnot	Y	This categorically excluded project dealt with site specific application of treatments identified in the forest plan. The project was completed within forest plan standards and guidelines and effects were within the range of those anticipated in the forest	Ernest Del Rio - District Ranger (former Ranger); Leon Blashock - current District Ranger
Chequamegon-Nicolet	Hoffman Salvage	didnot	Y	This type of action has occurred for many decades in this area and on similar habitats. The potential effects are well-known. This action was of small scale relative to other changes on the forest and there were no unusual circumstances associated with it. Monitoring showed no surprises, and effects were as anticipated. All effects were very minor.	Bob Hennes, District Ranger
Chippewa	Jack Pine Corner Salvage	didnot	Y	Categorical exclusion was very important for the quick salvage of this stand that blew down in a windstorm. It is very difficult under current conditions to complete an EA in a timely manner to salvage timber products before they deteriorate and become unmarketable.	Fredrick A. Pick, Blackduck District Ranger
Chippewa	White Pine Cut Across	didnot	Y	Sale was estimated at 100 MBF and 60 acres for scoping and DM. The sale area was reduced to 53 acres for goshawk management. The district did not realize that the volume cruised exceeded the amount that can be covered by a CE. Based on the minimal effects that resulted from this thinning operation, it seems practical to cover this type of activity with a CE. For thinning an area with all the needed roads in place, it would very useful to be able to use a CE to respond to requests for small sales.	Fredrick A. Pick, Blackduck District Ranger
Green Mt and Finger Lakes	Bryant Mountain Timber	didnot	Y	Project was small in scale, done with much mitigation and oversight. Results were as expected and the project was completed in the time planned.	Stephen J. Kimball, District Ranger
Green Mt and Finger Lakes	Peddler Bridge Timber Sale	didnot	Y	Yes, the DM was appropriate for the size and scope of the project. Very little impact to the environment.	Stephen J. Kimball, District Ranger

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
Hiawatha	Nahma Wind Salvage	didnot	Y	<p>It has been determined by the interdisciplinary team that there are no extraordinary circumstances related to the proposed action that might cause the actions to have significant effects. The project will not take place on steep slopes or highly erosive soils. Evaluations of the botanical and willife threatened and endangered species or their habitat have been completed. The project will not occur in flood plains, wetlands, or municipal watersheds. Any wetlands within the project area will be avoided during the layout of the project. The project is not within any Congressionally designated areas, roadless areas, or Research Natural Areas. An assessment of heritage resources has been completed and no heritage sources will be affected by the proposal.</p> <p>Yes, this project was appropriate for a Catgory 4 exclusion. It was less than 1,000,000 mbf (actual 663 mbf) and required one mile or less of low standard road construction (actual zero miles of permanent road construction.)</p>	Robert M. Walker, District Ranger
Hiawatha	SW Fishdam Salvage	didnot	Y	<p>It has been determined by the interdisciplinary team that there are no extraordinary circumstances related to the proposed action that might cause the actions to have significant effects. The project will not take place on steep slopes or highly eroseive soils. Evaluations of the botanical and wildlife threatened and endangered species or their habitat have been completed. The project will not occur in flood plains, wetlands, or municipal watersheds. Any wetlands within the project area will be avoided during the layout of the project. The project is not within any Congressionally designated areas, roadless areas, or Research Natural Areas. An assessment of heritage resources has been completed and no heritage sources will be affected by this proposal.</p> <p>Yes, this project should have been categorically excluded. It removed salvage timber of 1,000,000 board feet or less (actual 857 mbf) and required one mile or less of low standard road (actual zero miles).</p>	Robert M. Walker, District Ranger
Hoosier	Lick Creek Emergency Salvage	didnot	Y	<p>The size and scope of the project met category 4. The down and damaged pine needed to be logged to salvage merchantable material and to met safety and insect and disease concerns. There were no extrodinary circumstances or effects that affected the environment.</p>	james E. Denoncour - District Ranger
Hoosier	Red Pine Salvage - French Ridge	didnot	Y	<p>The size and scope of this project was very small and very localized and met category number 4. The red pine was dying and needed to be logged to salvage merchantable material. There were no extrodinary circumtances or effects that affected the</p>	James E. Denoncour - District Ranger

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
Huron Manistee	M-115 Salvage	didnot	Y	Public health and safety from fire and insect hazards and visual impacts to a major State Highway were the primary issues associated with this salvage of blown down jack pine and red pine timber. The project was very limited in scope however the EA process was not timely in removing an eyesore from the State Highway and reducing the high potential fire hazard to adjacent private property. No significant resource concerns were identified during planning of this project. Logging and sicultural practices to accomplish the salvage are common and accepted practices for the area.	James Schuler, Forest Supervisor
Huron Manistee	Research Pines	didnot	Y	This project is a continuation of an ongoing red pine basal area study conducted by North Central Forest Experimental Station that was started in the 1960's. The scope of the project was limited to 40 acres that had previously been treated three times (1960, 1965, 1985) in the same manner. Logging techniques are common and accepted techniques and no resource issues were identified in the planning of this project. Thinning regimes and trees selected for removal were dictated by ths study parameters. The project is not in an Experimental Forest. Volume removed was outside the 250,000 bd. ft. as stipulated in Category 4, however volume removed should have had little to do with being eligible for a CE. Volume removed is a by-product not a direct resource impact.	James Schuler, Forest Supervisor
White Mountain	Bickford Trail	didnot	Y	The project readily met the criteria for actions that could be excluded from documentation in an EA or EIS under 40 CFR	Terry Miller District Ranger
White Mountain	Mike's Pine Salvage	didnot	Y	The project readily met the criteria established to be excluded from documentation in an EA or EIS under 40 CFR 1508.4.	John Serfass District Ranger
<i>Region 10</i>					
Chugach	Alder Creek Salvage Timber Sale	didnot	Y	There were no impacts of any consequence.	Michael Kania, District Ranger
Chugach	East Fork Salvage Timber Sale	didnot	Y	There were no impacts of any consequence.	Michael Kania, District Ranger

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Significant Impacts?</i>	<i>Appropriately Excluded?</i>	<i>Rationale</i>	<i>Line Officer</i>
Tongass	Chasini Salvage Timber	didnot	Y	In 1999, the Thorne Bay Ranger District had 12.5 MMBF (out of 25 MMBF Nationally) cleared under then CE authorities and under advertisement for bids. The Chasini and Naukati Blowdown Sales had previously been advertised and awarded when CE authorities were injuncted in late 1999. The Priority Windthrow 2000 EA was produced to clear the 12.5 MMBF that were a result of severe windstorms on the District. A second EA, Windthrow 2000 cleared additional salvage volume opportunities that were secondary to the opportunities identified in the Priority Windthrow project. In early 2001, the Cedar Decline EA cleared additional salvage opportunities. The soon to be released Roadside Salvage EA will programmatically clear salvage opportunitites for the next 5 years. It is my observation and decision that the Chasini Salvage Sale has not had a significant effect on the human environment. Based on the above discussion, this sale and many others should have been Categorically Excluded.	David Schmid, Thorne Bay District Ranger
Tongass	Naukati Blowdown Salvage Sale	didnot	Y	See Chasini Timber Sale Comments. It is my observation and decision that the Naukati Blowdown Salvage Sale has not had a significant effect on the human environment. Based on the scenaro described under the Chasini Salvage Sale, this sale should have also been Categorically Excluded.	David Schmid, Thorne Bay District Ranger

Appendix B

2001 Review Projects With One or More Design Standards Not Met

<u>Region</u>	<u>Forest</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Reason Standard Not Met</u>
6	Mount Hood	Noho Salvage	The forest plan standard for soil disturbance has not yet been met because the effective ground cover percentage was below required amount. The disturbed areas were ripped and seeded following harvest but additional seeding is needed to meet standard.
4	Boise	Small Timber and Vegetation Mgt. Projects (Clone)	There are approx. 5 acres that are visible from FDR #113 that did not get expected aspen rejuvenation. This area does not meet the "foreground partial retention" standard. Had aspen regenerated as expected, the entire project area would have met visual quality standards shortly after harvest and burning.
4	Boise	Clear Commercial Thin	<p>The Forest Plan standard requires that no more than 5% of the project area be in a total soil resource commitment (TSRC) condition. The combination of previously existing roads (5.97 acres), previously existing landings (0.13 acres), and ocular estimates of the acreages of newly constructed landings (0.71 acres), resulted in a post-implementation TSRC for the project area of 5.3%. Based on ocular estimates the standard was exceeded by 0.3% which equates to 0.36 acres.</p> <hr/> <p>INFISH (FM-1) requires that fuels treatments be designed so as to not prevent attainment of RMO's, and to minimize disturbance of riparian ground cover and vegetation. The tops of a dozen or so trees within one slash pile located below an existing road protrude to within 10 feet of an intermittent stream channel in a non-priority watershed. It was assumed this disturbance of the riparian vegetation is inconsistent with INFISH standard FM-1.</p>
9	Chippewa	Jack Pine Corner Salvage	Partial Retention Area. The amount of treatment area is larger than guidelines. This treatment was proposed as a result of a windstorm that flattened a jack pine stand that had been thinned. Leaving the area untreated or treating a smaller area would have had a longer negative impact on the visual quality of the area.
9	Chippewa	White Pine Cut Across	Forest S&G's State "low water crossings may be used under frozen conditions when no damage will occur...trees will not be hauled or yarded across them". At one site a skid trail crossed a small stream (1 foot wide with a 1 foot bank) that was on the sale area map. Skidding occurred during the winter when the area should have been frozen, but the area

			<p>immediately adjacent to the drainage must not have been completely frozen. Operations resulted in breaking down the bank and the creation of a small rut. The area is totally revegetated and there is no sediment delivery to the drainage. Drainage could be retored to original condition with a small amount of shovel work. Several other drainages and wetlands were protected.</p>
9	Allegheny	One Eighty Salvage	<p>Stream crossing material was not removed from a 2-foot wide intermittent stream in Payment Unit 4. However, the stream is free flowing. Requirement to retain 2 to 4 logs/acre greater than 12 inches at large end was not consistently applied.</p>
2	Arapaho-Roosevelt	Table Mountain	<p>One unit clearly met soil quality standards; one unit partially (1/3-1/4) did not meet the standard for detrimental soil compaction, some of which appears to be the result of previous entries; and one unit did not meet the standard for detrimental soil compaction as a result of activities on this sale. All units had sufficient effective ground cover present to meet erosion and nutrient retention standards.</p>
2	Arapaho-Roosevelt	Roadkill MPB Control Project	<p>Five of nine units monitored met forest plan and regional soil quality standards. Four did not, but that was primarily due to dispersed recreation or harvest impacts prior to activities covered under this decision memo. Activities implemented under this decision memo did not appear to significantly increase impacts to soil health nor did they improve soil quality conditions.</p> <hr/> <p>No documentation in reference to noxious weed control</p> <hr/> <p>No indication that osprey nest sites were considered. Did not address mitigation in elk calving areas. Biological evaluation not completed.</p>

Appendix C
Temporary Road Length Rationale
For
Proposed Limited Tree Removal Categorical Exclusions

A total of 35 of the 154 sales reviewed required temporary road construction. The average length of temporary road construction for these 35 sales is ½ mile. Only 10 of these 35 sales exceeded ½ mile of temporary road construction.

Project	milesTemp
Chasini Salvage Timber Sale	0.02
Laundry Salvage 10-08-96	0.03
Race Buck Blowdown Salvage Project	0.05
Little Bigger Salvage Project	0.1
Naukati Blowdown Salvage Sale	0.1
Hicks Roadside Salvage	0.1
Bear Scatter Blow Down Salvage Timber Sale	0.1
English Point Salvage Sale	0.12
Sinclair Salvage Timber Sale	0.13
Kaler Hollow Salvage	0.2
Nahma Wind Salvage	0.2
Compartments 98 & 106 Project	0.22
Alba Salvage Timber Sale	0.25
Compartment 260	0.25
Board Timber Sale	0.25
North Skinner Salvage Timber Sale	0.25
Cispus HTR Thin	0.25
South Ant Salvage Timber Sale	0.25
Bar Angle Environmental Analysis	0.25
Lick Creek Emergency Salvage	0.3
Hoffman Salvage	0.4
Huckleberry Ridge	0.4
Little Mountian	0.4
Foothills Salvage	0.4
Compartments 90 & 117 Project	0.4
Harvest Area Boundary Modification, Single-Tree Selection, Compartment 1630	0.53
White Owl Salvage Timber Sale	0.75
Niotche Spruce Beetle Infestation	0.75
Mountaqin Lion Lookout	0.8
Scotts Branch Tornado Salvage	0.8
C-41 Project	0.81
Three Mile Salvage Sale	1
Dead Clyde Salvage	1.2
Rock Tank Timber Sale	2
Incidental Salvage due to Natural Disturbance	2