

APPENDIX F

Proposed Actions Triggering the Port-Orford-cedar Risk Key

The Port-Orford-cedar Risk Key is used to clarify the environmental conditions that require implementation of one or more of the disease controlling management practices listed in the Record of Decision (ROD) and Land and Resource Management Plan Amendment for Management of Port-Orford-cedar in Southwest Oregon Siskiyou National Forest. Project-specific NEPA analysis will appropriately document the application of the risk key and the consideration of the available management practices. Application of the risk key and application of resultant management practices (if any) will make the project consistent with the mid- and large-geographic and temporal-scale effects described by the SEIS analysis, and will permit the project analysis to tier to the discussion of those effects. (USDA FS 2004).

Port-Orford-Cedar Risk Key*

This is a site-specific analysis to help determine where risk reduction management practices would be applied.

1a. Are there uninfected POC within, near¹, or downstream of the activity area whose ecological, Tribal, or product use or function measurably contributes to meeting land and resource management plan objectives?

YES

1b. Are there uninfected POC within, near¹ or downstream of the activity area that, were they to become infected, would likely spread infections to trees whose ecological, Tribal, or product use or function measurably contributes to meeting land and resource management plan objectives?

YES

1c. Is the activity area within an uninfested 7th field watershed²?

YES

If the answer to all three questions, 1a, 1b, and 1c, is no, then risk is low and no POC management practices are required. If the answer to any of these three questions is yes, continue.

2. Will the proposed project introduce appreciable additional risk³ of infection to these uninfected POC?

YES (as identified below)

* 1 In questions 1a and 1b, "near" generally means within 25 to 50 feet downslope or 25 feet upslope from management activity areas, access roads, or haul routes; farther for drainage features; 100 to 200 feet in streams.

2 Uninfested 7th field watersheds are those with at least 100 acres of POC stands, are at least 50% federal ownership, and are free of PL except within the lowermost 2 acres of the drainage.

3 Appreciable additional risk does not mean "any risk." It means that a reasonable person would recognize risk, additional to existing uncontrollable risk, to believe mitigation is warranted and would make a cost-effective or important difference.

Alternative 1:

This alternative does not prohibit cross-country travel or propose to add new routes to the NFTS. Alternative 1 carries the highest risk of PL spread and new root disease sites as all POC populations on the forest outside of specially designated areas closed to motorized vehicle use would potentially be accessible to OHVs. All POC populations outside of specially designated areas would be considered high risk sites as they all would potentially be within 50 feet of an OHV route.

Because no new routes are proposed by Alternative 1, the POC Risk Key would not be triggered by this Alternative.

Alternative 2:

Alternative 2 would designate the current condition of motorized uses with Plan Amendments to allow consistency with the Travel Management Rule and resolve currently inconsistent Forest Plan direction. To the extent that motorized vehicle use is reduced in areas of POC and PL, the potential for importing PL onto sites with healthy POC and exporting PL off infested sites would be reduced. The effects of Alternative 2 would be essentially the same as those described in Alternative 1.

Because no new routes are proposed by Alternative 2, the POC Risk Key would not be triggered by this Alternative.

Alternative 3:

Alternative 3 would reduce risk to POC that measurably contributes to meeting management objectives on the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest by designating roads, trails, or areas for motorized vehicle use compared to the current situation. Designating specific areas for motorized use reduces the potential to export PL off infested sites and import PL onto uninfested sites as the area utilized for motor vehicle use declines.

There are three proposed changes in Alternative 3 that will introduce additional appreciable risk:

- 1) .05 mile of new motorized trail (Woodruff) in Township 36 South, Range 13 West, section 9. Access to the new trail from the west passes through a PL infested area;
- 2) 4.8 miles of Maintenance Level 1 roads in the Signal Butte area being proposed for conversion into motorized trails; and
- 3) 2.7 miles of a Maintenance Level 1 road to access Biscuit Hill are being proposed for conversion into a motorized trail.

These proposed road to trail conversions pass through both healthy and PL infested areas of POC. While this is a proposed change from the current condition, these areas currently receive

OHV use due to the accessibility of the area's Maintenance Level 1 roads and openness of the terrain.

Below are tables that summarize the areas triggered by the POC Risk Key.

1):

New Trail (Woodruff) Through POC			
Route Number	POC Type	Total Miles	Total Acres
Woodruff (None Assigned)	MC-POC	0.5	6
Woodruff (None Assigned)	PL-Infested	< 0.1	1.3

Woodruff Access Routes Through POC			
Route Number	POC Type	Total Miles	Total Acres
None Assigned	MC-POC	0.8	8.8
3313020	MC-POC	1.2	17.8
None Assigned	PL-Infested	< 0.1	0.1

2):

Signal Butte ML 1 Conversions to Motorized Trails			
Route Number	POC Type	Total Miles	Total Acres
3300116	MC-POC	< 0.1	1
3313103	MC-POC	0.2	1.1
3313110	MC-POC	0.8	20.4
3313117	MC-POC	0.3	7.4
3680195	MC-POC	0.6	16.7
3680220	MC-POC	0.5	6.2
3313	MC-POC	0.2	2.1
3313103	PL-Infested	<0.1	0.5
3313110	PL-Infested	1.1	24.3
3680190	PL-Infested	0.4	9.5
3680220	PL-Infested	1.1	24.7
3313	PL-Infested	0.6	12.2
Access Routes into Signal Butte Area			
Route Number	POC Type	Total Miles	Total Acres
3300	MC-POC	3.8	78.4
3300090	MC-POC	1.6	36.1
3313	MC-POC	14.2	117.3
3313102	MC-POC	<0.1	<0.1
33131000	MC-POC	1	5.7
3680220	MC-POC	0.5	11.7
3300	PL-Infested	0.8	17.8
3300090	PL-Infested	0.8	11
3313	PL-Infested	2.9	70.5
3313100	PL-Infested	1.1	22.1
3313102	PL-Infested	0.4	8.8
3680220	PL-Infested	<0.1	0.3

3):

Biscuit Hill ML 1 Conversion to a Motorized Trail			
Route Number	POC Type	Total Miles	Total Acres
4402494	MC-POC	0.2	0.5

Access Routes into Biscuit Hill Area			
Route Number	POC Type	Total Miles	Total Acres
4402112	MC-POC	0.4	1.5
4402019	MC-POC	0.1	0.7
4402	PL-Infested	0.7	2.5

By implementing a combination of management practices contained in the mitigation section of Chapter II of this document, no additional effects, direct or indirect are anticipated from the proposed changes. In addition, since these areas are currently receiving use by OHVs without the implementation of mitigation measures to abate the spread of PL, the proposed road and trail changes that will trigger the Risk Key and resultant management practices could decrease the likelihood of PL spread.

Alternative 4:

Alternative 4 would reduce risk to POC that measurably contributes to meeting management objectives on the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest by designating roads, trails, or areas for motorized vehicle use compared to the current situation. Designating specific areas for motorized use reduces the potential to export PL off infested sites and import PL onto uninfested sites as the area utilized for motor vehicle use declines.

This Alternative has the greatest potential to reduce the spread of PL. This is because Alternative 4 proposes the most restrictive use of motorized vehicles within MC-POC and PL areas. All of the items in Alternative 3 requiring implementation of one or more of the POC Management practices are not present in Alternative 4. Therefore, no appreciable additional risk to POC that measurably contribute to meeting management objectives is occurring within this alternative.

Because no new routes are proposed by Alternative 4, the POC Risk Key would not be triggered by this Alternative.

Alternative 5:

Alternative 5 would reduce risk to POC that measurably contributes to meeting management objectives on the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest by designating roads, trails, or areas for motorized vehicle use compared to the current situation. Designating specific areas for motorized use reduces the potential to export PL off infested sites and import PL onto uninfested sites as the area utilized for motor vehicle use declines.

Under Alternative 5, only one of the proposed changes in Alternative 3 requiring implementation of one or more of the POC Management practices is included:

- 1) 4.8 miles of Maintenance Level 1 roads in the Signal Butte area being proposed for conversion into motorized trails.

Below are tables that summarize the areas triggered by the POC Risk Key.

Signal Butte ML 1 Conversions to Motorized Trails			
Route Number	POC Type	Total Miles	Total Acres
3300116	MC-POC	< 0.1	1
3313103	MC-POC	0.2	1.1
3313110	MC-POC	0.8	20.4
3313117	MC-POC	0.3	7.4
3680195	MC-POC	0.6	16.7
3680220	MC-POC	0.5	6.2

Signal Butte ML 1 Conversions to Motorized Trails			
Route Number	POC Type	Total Miles	Total Acres
3313	MC-POC	0.2	2.1
3313103	PL-Infested	<0.1	0.5
3313110	PL-Infested	1.1	24.3
3680190	PL-Infested	0.4	9.5
3680220	PL-Infested	1.1	24.7
3313	PL-Infested	0.6	12.2

Access Routes into Signal Butte Area			
Route Number	POC Type	Total Miles	Total Acres
3300	MC-POC	3.8	78.4
3300090	MC-POC	1.6	36.1
3313	MC-POC	14.2	117.3
3313102	MC-POC	<0.1	<0.1
33131000	MC-POC	1	5.7
3680220	MC-POC	0.5	11.7
3300	PL-Infested	0.8	17.8
3300090	PL-Infested	0.8	11
3313	PL-Infested	2.9	70.5
3313100	PL-Infested	1.1	22.1
3313102	PL-Infested	0.4	8.8
3680220	PL-Infested	<0.1	0.3

By implementing a combination of management practices contained in the mitigation section of Chapter II of this document, no additional effects, direct or indirect are anticipated from the proposed changes. In addition, since these areas are currently receiving use by OHVs without the implementation of mitigation measures to abate the spread of PL, the proposed road and trail changes that will trigger the Risk Key and resultant management practices could decrease the likelihood of PL spread.

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