

File Code: 1950/2350

Date: September 7, 2016

Subject: Arterial Routes Hazard Tree Mitigation Project

To: Kevin B. Elliott, Forest Supervisor

From: Eric G. La Price, Western Divide District Ranger 

The purpose of the Arterial Routes Hazard Tree Mitigation Project is to mitigate the imminent safety hazard presented by dead and dying trees and reduce the additional fuel loading created by felled hazard trees along highly traveled routes on the Western Divide Ranger District, within the Giant Sequoia National Monument (Monument).

This project is needed because the ongoing tree mortality epidemic has affected trees along the roadways. The roadways covered by this decision are:

- County M56, Parker Pass Drive
- County M50, Parker Pass Road
- County M107, Western Divide Highway
- State Highway 190
- County M99, Kern River Highway
- Forest Road 20S03, Fox Farm Road
- County M220, Bear Creek Road
- County J37, Balch Park Road
- County M208, Wishon Drive
- County M216, Redwood Drive
- County M276, Blue Ridge Drive.

Refer to the attached map for locations of the above roadways.

This project is needed because these dead and dying trees have the potential to fall and injure visitors or damage vehicles and the road infrastructure.

Once on the ground, these hazard trees would also present excessive fuel loading, which would be a fire hazard. None of the hazard trees are giant sequoias.

We are working collaboratively with Tulare County and CAL FIRE on this project. Both the County and CAL FIRE will assist the Forest Service in mitigating the safety hazards presented by the dead and dying trees. The County and CAL FIRE will supply personnel and equipment. County and state crews will be felling trees only within the road right-of-way (ROW). The road ROW encompasses 15 feet from the road edge on either side of the road. The design criteria, described below, for mountain-yellow legged frog and cultural sites would not apply within the ROW.



I have determined this action is in compliance with land management plan direction.

| Land Management Plan Conformance | |
|---|---|
| Name of Plan | <i>Giant Sequoia National Monument Management Plan</i> |
| Date Published | 2012 |
| Applicable and Specific Language | <p><i>Develop and manage opportunities for public enjoyment (pg. 56.)</i></p> <p><i>Provide for wide and varied public use of monument resources and opportunities, while protecting sensitive resources and objects of interest (p. 56).</i></p> <p><i>Removal of trees, except for personal use fuelwood, from within the monument area may take place only if clearly needed for ecological restoration and maintenance or public safety (p. 80).</i></p> <p><i>Any projects which propose the felling of trees inside the Monument will be subject to the following five criteria... (p. 81). (See Table 1 in this document)</i></p> <p><i>Fell and/or remove snags as needed to address imminent safety hazards (p. 89).</i></p> |

Pages 81-82 of the Monument Plan presents five criteria to apply when evaluating the need for tree felling within the Monument. The following table shows the evaluation of the criteria.

| Table 1: Tree Felling Criteria | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Criteria | Language | Evaluation |
| F1 Resiliency | If maintaining one or more standing trees on a site would deplete moisture, light or nutritional resources critical to the health and survival of the plant community or forest | This criterion does not apply to this project. The trees are dead or dying. |
| F2 Regeneration | If maintaining one or more standing trees on a site would adversely affect the regeneration, longevity, or growth of giant sequoias and other desired species. | This criterion does not apply to this project. The trees are dead or dying. |
| F3 Heterogeneity | If maintaining one or more standing trees on a site would adversely affect the desired diversity or structure of a stand or forest. | This criterion does not apply to this project. The trees are dead or dying. |
| F4 Public Safety | If maintaining one or more standing trees on site would create a public safety hazard. Forest Service policy is to mitigate safety hazards from recreation sites, administrative sites and the public transportation system of roads and trails, including trees or tree limbs identified as hazardous (FSM 2330.6(a)) | <p>The consequences of leaving these trees to fall are threats to human health and safety.</p> <p>None of the trees to be felled are giant sequoias.</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| F-5 Recreation and Administrative Sites | Other projects that may be proposed in the Monument that could require tree felling include recreation or administrative site development and maintenance, scenic vistas and road access and parking for these sites. | This criterion does not apply. This decision pertains specifically to main travel routes. |
|--|---|---|

Page 83 of the Monument Plan describes a decision tree used to determine which methods of forest restoration and maintenance should apply at different locations. The following table evaluates the four considerations shown in the decision tree for this project.

| Table 2: Decision Tree for Site-Specific Projects in the Monument | |
|--|--|
| Decision Point | Evaluation Related to Project |
| 1 – Use of Managed Wildfire | Managed wildfire is not feasible for eliminating the dead trees because of the uncertainty of when a wildfire may occur in this specific area. The trees represent a clear and present danger that must be addressed in the short-term. |
| 2 – Use of Prescribed Burning | Prescribed burning would not be feasible due to the fuel loading along the roads. Additionally, burning the trees adds uncertainty regarding how they may fall. The trees need to be felled away from the roads. |
| 3 – Use of Mechanical Treatment without Tree Removal | Mechanical treatment is feasible. Mechanical treatment without tree removal would partially meet the purpose and need (immediate safety hazard) as long as the trees are moved off the roads. Although it would not fully meet the purpose and need because leaving all the felled trees would create unacceptable levels of fuels, which would threaten public safety as a fire hazard. |
| 4 – Use of Mechanical Treatments with Tree Removal | It is not necessary to remove all the trees to meet the purpose and need. However, some of the trees remaining on site would need to be moved away from the roads to reduce the fuel loading once the hazard trees are felled. The material may be removed as personal use fuelwood. |

Resource specialists have evaluated the potential impacts of this proposed action. No outstanding resource concerns have been identified. Although no impacts are expected, emergency consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service will occur to determine if any follow-up actions are needed.

Any hazard trees felled within 82 feet of perennial or intermitted streams within historic mountain yellow-legged frog habitat are to be recorded on the form in Appendix A. This information will be used for emergency consultation.

For cultural resources, the Emergency Heritage Resource Guidelines will be followed. Refer to pages 9-11 of the archaeology report for these guidelines.

In addition, page 89 of the Monument Plan states the following design criteria:

Retain felled trees on the ground where needed to achieve down woody material standards of 10 to 20 tons per acre in logs greater than 12 inches in diameter.

To ensure this design criteria is met, personnel would do a visual estimate of the amount of downed woody material in logs greater than 12 inches in diameter using tables that estimate tonnage based on log size.

Based on there being no resource concerns and my familiarity with projects similar in nature, I have determined that no extraordinary circumstances exist, and a higher level of analysis is not necessary.

As the Responsible Official, I decided to fall the hazard trees using chainsaws and other hand tools to remediate the safety hazard. Hazard trees are to be felled if they are within 300 feet of the roads.

Once the trees are felled, a variety of actions will be performed:

- Some sections of the larger trees will be left on site as downed woody debris.
- Some trees and limbs will be chipped on site.
- Some material will be cut-up and moved to the side of the road where it can be picked up by the public (those with a valid permit) and used as firewood, and
- Some material will be piled and burned.
 - No material will be piled and burned within mountain yellow-legged frog habitat. A map showing this habitat is in the project file.
 - No material will be piled and burned within streamside management zones. Refer to map on file prepared by the hydrologist.
- Excess material may be relocated to clearings for firewood gatherers.

This decision also approves additional entries into these areas to fell additional hazard trees as long as the tree mortality epidemic continues.

No giant sequoia trees will be cut and none of the downed material will be sold commercially.

I determined this project falls within a category of actions listed at 36 CFR 220.6 that may be excluded from documentation in an Environmental Impact Statement or Environmental Assessment. This particular category is found at 36 CFR 220.6(d) (4), *Repair and maintenance of roads, trails and landline boundaries.*

This is not a project or activity implementing a land and resource management plan that is documented in a decision memo, decision notice, or record of decision. There are no extraordinary circumstances that would necessitate an environmental impact statement or an environmental assessment. This project may be implemented immediately.

118°52'30"W

118°45'0"W

118°37'30"W

118°30'0"W

Arterial Routes Hazard Tree Mitigation

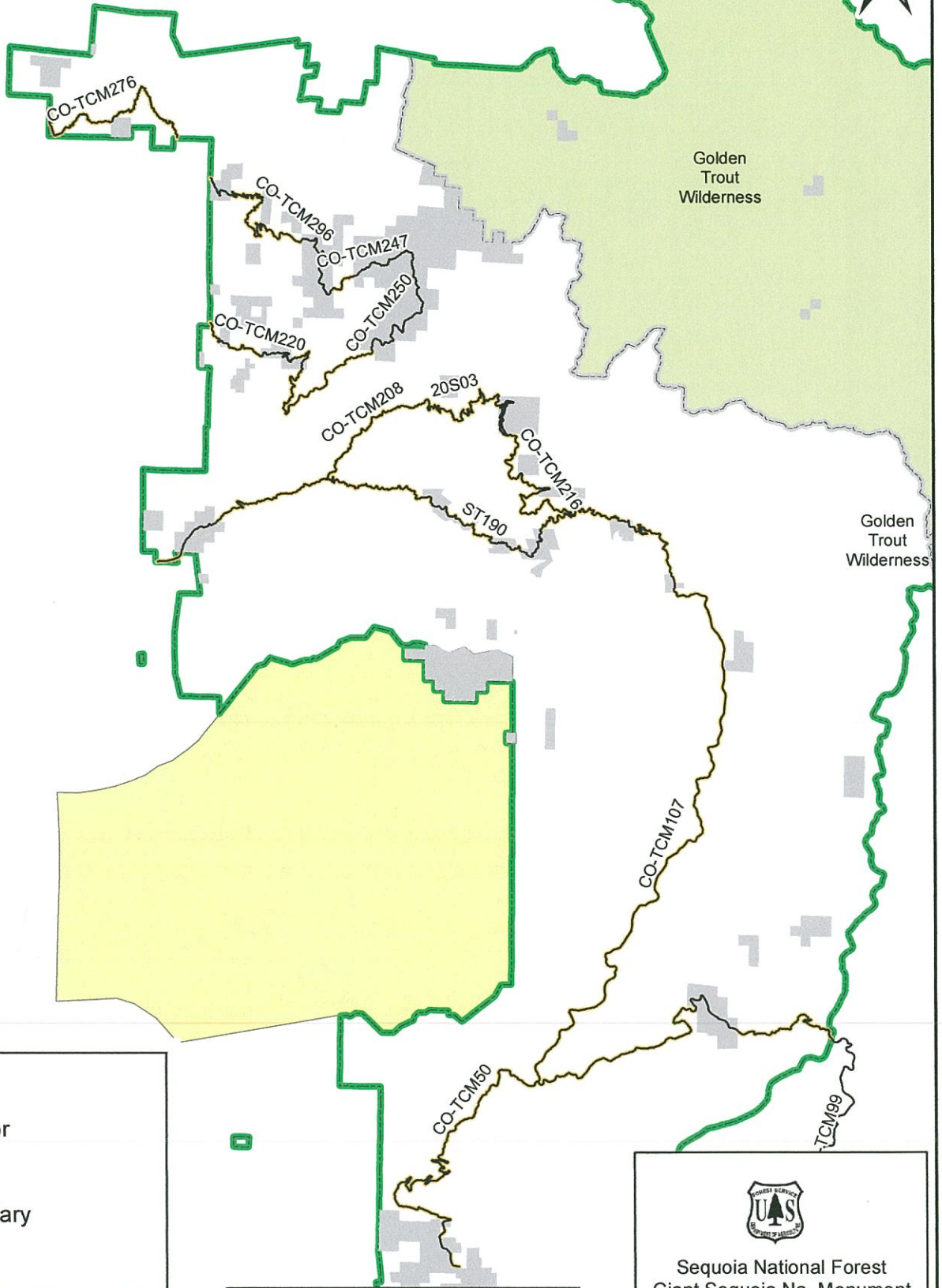


36°15'0"N

36°7'30"N

36°0'0"N

35°52'30"N

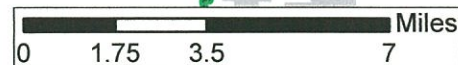



Golden Trout Wilderness

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Legend

-  300 ft. Corridor
-  Non-FS Land
-  District Boundary
-  Wilderness
-  Tule River Indian Reservation

Sequoia National Forest
Giant Sequoia Na. Monument
Western Divide Ranger District