

Project Evaluations for Former S&M Species in which Surveys are Not Feasible

Species listed as Category B under S&M were determined to be impractical to conduct field level surveys for prior to habitat disturbing activities. These species were placed in that category because they were either difficult to identify and/or their occurrence was sporadic or unpredictable. Most of the species in this Category were fungi, but the following table displays all of the former S&M Category B species that moved to BLM Oregon/Washington Sensitive or Assessment.

| TABLE 3 FORMER S&M CATEGORY B SPECIES NOW IN BLM OR/WA SSSP AS SENSITIVE OR ASSESSMENT* | |
|---|---|
| TAXA, <i>species</i> | TAXA, <i>species</i> |
| Bryophytes | Fungi, cont. |
| <i>Diplophyllum plicatum</i> | <i>Destuntzia rubra</i> |
| <i>Iwatsukiella leuotricha</i> | <i>Gastroboletus imbellus</i> |
| <i>Kurzia makinoana</i> | <i>Gastroboletus vividus</i> |
| <i>Marsupella emarginata</i> var. <i>aquatica</i> | <i>Gymnomycetes nondistincta</i> |
| <i>Rhizomnium nudum</i> | <i>Macowanites mollis</i> |
| <i>Tritomaria exsectiformis</i> | <i>Martellia fragrans</i> |
| <i>Tritomaria quinquedentata</i> | <i>Martellia idahoensis</i> |
| Lichens | <i>Octavianina macrospora</i> |
| <i>Bryoria subcana</i> | <i>Phaeocollybia californica</i> |
| <i>Microcalicium arenarium</i> | <i>Phaeocollybia gregaria</i> |
| <i>Thorluna dissililis</i> | <i>Phaeocollybia oregonensis</i> |
| Fungi | <i>Ramaria spinulosa</i> var. <i>diminutive</i> |
| <i>Albatrellus avellaneus</i> | <i>Rhizopogon chamaleontinus</i> |
| <i>Arcangeliella camphorata</i> | <i>Rhizopogon ellipsosporus</i> |
| <i>Boletus pulcherrimus</i> | <i>Rhizopogon exiguous</i> |
| <i>Chroogomphus loculatus</i> | <i>Thaxterogaster pavelekii</i> |
| <i>Dermocybe huboldtensis</i> | |

*Not all of these species are documented or suspected on each of the Districts. It is expected that field units will not conduct field surveys for these species, due to survey impracticality. This was an assumption made in the FSEIS, reflected in the effects analysis for these species. However, it is also recognized that for many of these species,

habitat definitions are very broad or unknown. It is unlikely that other avenues for conducting pre-project evaluations, such as habitat examinations, habitat evaluation, evaluation of species-habitat associations and presence of suitable or potential habitat, and the review of existing survey records, inventories, and spatial data would yield sufficient information to make an adequate evaluation at the field level.

The following State Office direction will ensure that BLM OR/WA actions for these species are consistent with SSS policy:

- All known sites (current and future found) for all species identified in Table 3 shall be protected for all projects. Field units will not be expected to conduct pre-project evaluations for these species. Instead, known site protection coupled with ongoing large-scale inventory work to continue through FY04, will provide the measures and means to meet agency policy. This direction will be in place until new information indicates the need for a different strategy.

The majority of these species have very few sites in Oregon and Washington.

In Environmental Assessments or project files, field units should document the protection of all known sites of these species, and the ongoing, larger scale, interagency surveys that will help provide the information needed on how to adequately manage for these rare, but little known species.