

First publication of the notice of this timber sale will be October 25, 2012 in the Eugene Register-Guard. This notice in the newspaper constitutes the decision document for purposes of protest under 43 CFR 5003 - Administrative Remedies. Protests of this sale must be filed within 15 days after the first publication of this notice. As interpreted by BLM, the regulations do not authorize the acceptance of protests in any form other than a signed, written hard copy that is delivered to the physical address of the Eugene District Office as defined below.

Site Address (Note: DO NOT send mail to this address):
3106 Pierce Parkway, Suite E
Springfield Oregon

Mailing address:
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 10226
Eugene, Oregon 97440

If you have any questions, please call Sharmila Premdas at (541) 683-6794.

**Documentation of Land Use Plan Conformance and
Determination of NEPA Adequacy (DNA)**

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
Eugene District, Oregon

**Fairview Thinning Project
DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2012-0016-DNA**

A. Description of the Proposed Action: The proposed action is to implement the Fairview Thinning Project by thinning approximately 130 acres of Matrix (General Forest Management Area lands) and conducting density management thinning on approximately 60 acres of Riparian Reserve lands totaling approximately 190 acres within the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA planning area. The proposed action (including silvicultural prescriptions; logging systems; Riparian Reserve treatments; road construction and renovation; road decommissioning prescription; wildlife, botany, and fuels mitigation measures) is described in the attached "Implementation Prescription."
Location T.18S, R. 6W, Sections 3. Willamette Meridian, Matrix and Riparian Reserve land use allocations.

B. Conformance with the Land Use Plan (LUP) and Consistency with Related Subordinate Implementation Plans

The Eugene District initiated planning and design for this project to conform and be consistent with the Eugene District's 1995 Resource Management Plan (RMP).

- Eugene District Resource Management Plan, June 1995, as amended.
- Long Tom Landscape Plan Environmental Assessment, July 2011.

The proposed action is in conformance with the applicable LUPs, because it is specifically provided for in the following LUP decisions:

"Design silvicultural systems on General Forest Management Areas to meet a high level of timber production within a framework of mitigating measures and project design features which protect environmental quality and habitat for wildlife, fish and botanical species (1995 RMP p. 86)."

C. Identify the applicable NEPA document(s) and other related documents that cover the proposed action.

The proposed action is covered by the Long Tom Landscape Plan Environmental Assessment – July 2011.

Other NEPA documents and related documents that are relevant to the proposed action include:

- Eugene District RMP/Environmental Impact Statement -November 1994 and Record of Decision –June 1995.
- Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines, January 2001.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Biological Opinion for the Long Tom Landscape Plan FY 2011.
- Late-Successional Reserve Assessment for the Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion – RO267, RO268, 1997.
- Long Tom Watershed Analysis, 2000.
- Fairview project analysis file.

D. NEPA Adequacy Criteria

1. Is the current proposed action substantially the same action (or is a part of that action) as previously analyzed?

The current thinning is part of the proposed action analyzed in the Long Tom Landscape Plan Environmental Assessment and is contained within the EA analysis area. The current proposed action implements the following specific actions in the selected alternative:

Forest stands between 30 and 79 years of age would be thinned using the traditional silvicultural technique of thin from below to relative densities in the mid-thirties, generally ranging from 32 to 38 Spotted owl dispersal habitat would be maintained to USFWS standards (EA, p. 11).

Fairview consists of approximately 190 acres that range from about 40 to 70 years of age. The Fairview thinning project will thin trees to a relative density of 37. Thinning will retain 135 square feet basal area reserved, averaging about 40 trees per acre (conifers), maintaining an average canopy closure of 40 percent canopy closure. This will maintain northern spotted owl dispersal habitat. Streams will receive no harvest buffers:

Maintain **60-foot** riparian buffers on Streams 3-3, 3-11, 3-12, 3-18

Maintain **75-foot** riparian buffers on Stream 3-1, 3-2, 3-4, 3-5, 3-6, 3-7, 3-8, 3-9, 3-10, 3-13 (upper reach), 3-16A, 3-17, 3-19, 3-20, 3-99

Maintain **100-foot** riparian buffers on Stream 3-13 (lower reach)

Roads would be constructed or renovated/improved as needed. Approximately 30 to 35 miles of construction and approximately 195 to 200 miles of renovation/improvement would occur (EA, p. 13).

Approximately 1,785 feet of new road will be constructed and approximately 9,715 feet of road will be renovated/improved.

Decommissioning strategy for Matrix lands: Newly constructed and renovated/improved natural surface roads; Newly constructed and renovated/improved roads within late successional stands that are natural surface or have been rocked to facilitate harvest activities but are not needed for future management (will be decommissioned using the design features listed in the EA) (p. 8).

Approximately 11,500 feet of road (including newly constructed roads) would be decommissioned (see the implementation prescription for design features).

2. Is the range of alternatives analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s) appropriate with respect to the current proposed action, given current environmental concerns, interests, resource values, and circumstances?

The Long Tom Landscape Plan Environmental Assessment analyzed four alternatives in addition to the no action alternative. The alternatives analyzed a variety of thinning prescriptions and include a range of alternatives that considered limited road construction in LSR lands, creating complexity and structural diversity in LSR lands, thinning within spotted owl nest patches, and variable density thinning LSR lands to open conditions. The types of roads to be decommissioned varied between alternatives and a variety of decommissioning measures were proposed. Effects on carbon release and storage for all action alternatives and the no action alternative were analyzed at an appropriate temporal scale encompassing the duration of the effect of the action on carbon release and storage. Comments received were taken into consideration both before and after the alternatives were analyzed. No new environmental concerns, interests, resource values, or circumstances have been revealed since the EA was published that would indicate a need for additional alternatives.

3. Is the existing analysis adequate and are the conclusions adequate in light of any new information or circumstances? Can you reasonably conclude that all new information and all new circumstances are insignificant with regard to analysis of the proposed action?

There is no significant new information or circumstance relative to the analyses in the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA and the current proposed action. The affected environment and environmental effects were considered in the EA; there is no new information or circumstances relative to these analyses. The project is not located in either the 1992 or 2008 northern spotted owl critical habitat designations, nor is it located in marbled murrelet critical habitat. The existing analysis is consistent with the Revised Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (USDI-FWS 2011) and the Survey and Manage Settlement Agreement. The Fairview timber sale is not located within the 2012 proposed Northern Spotted Owl critical habitat unit. The thinning will

maintain 40% canopy cover, hardwoods, pacific yew trees, western red cedars and Port Orford cedars that are present in the thinning area. Existing snags and coarse woody debris will also be maintained. The moderate thinning prescription would maintain 40% canopy cover therefore maintaining the functionality of the stand as dispersal habitat.

A Biological Opinion was issued by the USFWS which is consistent with the 2008 northern spotted owl recovery plan and the draft 2010 northern spotted owl recovery plan. Additional details are provided in the Fairview Project Analysis File.

4. Do the methodology and analytical approach used in the existing NEPA document(s) continue to be appropriate for the current proposed action?

The Long Tom Landscape Plan EA analyzed the effects of thinning on suitable and potentially-suitable habitat for spotted owls (pp. 29-32) and marbled murrelet habitat (p. 31), and the effects of thinning on spotted owl nest patches (pp. 32-33). The effects of road use and improvements on ACS objectives were analyzed (pp. 24-29). The effects of management activities on the release or storage of carbon were analyzed (pp. 39-41). The methodology and analytical approach used in the EA are appropriate for the current proposed action.

5. Are the direct and indirect impacts of the current proposed action substantially unchanged from those identified in the existing NEPA document(s)? Does the existing NEPA document sufficiently analyze site-specific impacts related to the current proposed action?

There is no new information or circumstance that would alter the effects analysis in the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA.

The Long Tom Landscape Plan EA analyzed direct and indirect impacts of the proposed action; the current project consists of treatments that were described in the proposed action for the EA. The EA concluded that thinning the stands would improve growing conditions and improve the quality of habitat for spotted owls. The EA analysis concluded that dispersal habitat within known owl current owl home ranges would be thinned but would not be downgraded and will maintain the ability of the stand to function as dispersal habitat or not limit the ability of an owl to disperse through the landscape. Thinning and associated activities would result in slash creation in the short-term, increasing fire risk, followed by a long-term reduction in the risk of severe fire, relative to leaving stands unthinned (EA, p. 38). Road renovation, new road construction, and log haul would produce negligible, if any, sediment delivery to streams, while road improvements such as replacement of culverts and upgrading surfacing would reduce long-term sediment delivery (EA, p. 26). Stream buffers will protect streams from sediment that may be generated from logging operations (EA, p. 26). Reduction in canopy closure from thinning, road renovation and new road construction could result in some further establishment and spread of noxious weeds; however, weed levels will decrease as the canopy recovers and shade is restored to these sites. Weed introductions will be minimized by cleaning of vehicles prior to entry into the stand (EA, p. 36). The EA analyzed both the short term and long term effects of carbon emissions and carbon storage. The analysis indicated that long term cumulative carbon emissions levels were less than the long term carbon sequestration levels 30 years after thinning.

The site specific effects of the current proposed action are consistent with the effects analysis in the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA. The stand conditions in the project area for the current proposed action are consistent with those anticipated in the Long Tom Landscape Plan (EA, pp. 14-16). Dispersal habitat thinned would continue to function as owl dispersal habitat since the silvicultural prescriptions for these units maintain at least a 40% canopy cover. Critical Habitat for spotted owls and marbled murrelets is not being thinned. Marbled murrelet protocol surveys were not conducted because there is no marbled murrelet habitat within the project area or in the area adjacent to the project area. An active bald eagle nest was located approximately 500 feet south of proposed unit. A seasonal disturbance buffer was delineated and most activities within this buffer were suspended until fledging (one juvenile) was documented in mid-July, 2011. A map of this buffer can be found in the analysis file.

A seasonal restriction shall be implemented for bald eagles. Beginning January 1 of each year

and continuing until August 31, both days inclusive, or until non-nesting or fledging of young is documented, whichever comes first, there shall be no operations within the eagle disturbance buffer shown on the planning map. The disturbance buffer extends 0.25 mile from the nest, or line-of-sight from the nest not exceeding 0.5 mile, whichever is greater.

Site visits and surveys did not identify any unique conditions (such as special habitats or special status species), and there are no specially designated areas (such as ACECs or RNAs) in the project area. Approximately 1,785 feet of new road will be constructed (9.4 feet per acre), which is below the feet per acre (21 feet per acre) of new road construction for the entire planning area. Approximately 9,715 feet of road will be renovated or improved (51 feet per acre), which is below the feet per acre (121 feet per acre) of road renovation or improvement for the entire planning area analyzed in the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA: "approximately 30 to 35 miles of construction and approximately 195 to 200 miles of renovation/improvement would occur" (EA, p. 13). These feet of road work per acre are within the estimated road miles for the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA, many sales implemented under the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA are expected to have less road work and the cumulative totals analyzed in the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA are not expected to be exceeded. Additional details are provided in the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA project analysis file.

6. Can you conclude without additional analysis or information that the cumulative impacts that would result from implementation of the current proposed action are substantially unchanged from those analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)?

The Long Tom Landscape Plan EA analyzed the cumulative impacts of the proposed action within the watershed. The EA concluded that thinning would benefit wildlife species on LSR lands and would maintain spotted owl dispersal habitat on Matrix lands. Road improvements will be implemented to accommodate haul during the wet season. Thinning and associated road construction (such as the current proposed action) would not contribute to any cumulative impacts to fish and aquatic resources (EA, pp. 24-29).

7. Are the public involvement and interagency review associated with existing NEPA document(s) adequate for the current proposed action?

Public involvement for the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA has been adequate. Scoping was completed before the analysis for the EA began. An information sheet describing the proposed project and project area was included in the Long Tom Watershed Council newsletter in March of 2009. A letter was mailed to interested parties on March 15, 2009. Representatives of the BLM attended a Long Tom Watershed Council meeting on March 29, 2011. The EA and preliminary FONSI were made available for a 30 day public review on March 15, 2011; twelve comments were received. One comment suggested a wider range of alternatives and mentioned that thinning to 60% canopy cover be analyzed as a separate alternative. One comment requested a more open, inclusive and collaborative process of review and analysis. The EA process included an adequate scoping and public comment period which began approximately three years ago. One comment suggested that county commissioners should be allowed to make recommendations for road decommissioning but not allowed decision making authority. The EA incorrectly stated that county commissioner "approval" will be obtained before road decommissioning measures are implemented. That statement in the EA has been changed to state county commissioners will "review" decommissioning measures before implementation. Two comments questioned if surveys for survey and manage species will be performed in stands greater than 80 years of age. All survey and manage requirements will be met at the time of implementation.

BLM received one protest following the publication of the Decision Record, filed August 8, 2011. The protest was denied on January 10, 2012. The appeal period ended on February 21, 2012.

BLM notified the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians; the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz; and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde of the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA during the scoping process, requesting information regarding tribal issues or concerns relative to the project. BLM also sent the tribes copies of the EA and no responses were received.

BLM has consulted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). BLM completed formal consultation under the Endangered Species Act with the USFWS on effects of the Fairview project on the northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet. The current proposed action is consistent with the description of the action in the Long Tom Landscape Plan Biological Opinion issued by the USFWS in 2011. The proposed action is not likely to adversely affect northern spotted owls and marbled murrelets or their critical habitat. Because the current proposed action would have no effect on coho salmon and its designated critical habitat, as well as no adverse effect on Essential Fish Habitat, consultation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - Fisheries is not required.

E. Interdisciplinary Analysis: Identify those team members conducting or participating in the preparation of this worksheet.

NAME	SPECIALTY
Steve Steiner	Hydrologist
Karin Baitis	Soil Scientist/ Road Decommissioning
Jeff Spring	Engineer/ Road Decommissioning
Randy Miller	Wildlife Biologist
Sharmila Premdas	Landscape Planner/NEPA
Leo Poole	Fish Biologist
Peter O'Toole	Silviculturist
Eric Johnson	Fuels Specialist
Doug Goldenberg	Botanist
Janet Zentner	Logging Systems/Team Lead
Tom Jackson	GIS

PREPARED BY

<u>/s/ Sharmila Premdas</u>	<u>9/14/2012</u>
NEPA Coordinator	Date

CONCLUSION

Based on the review documented above, I conclude that this proposal conforms to the applicable land use plan and that the existing NEPA documentation fully covers the proposed action and constitutes BLM's compliance with the requirements of NEPA.

<u>/s/ Alan D. Corbin</u>	<u>9/14/2012</u>
Alan Corbin	Date
Field Manager	
Siuslaw Resource Area	

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
EUGENE DISTRICT OFFICE

DECISION RECORD
Determination of NEPA Adequacy
Fairview Thinning Project
DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2012-0016-DNA

Decision:

It is my decision to implement the Fairview Thinning Project as described in the Determination of NEPA Adequacy **DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2012-0016-DNA** and in the attached implementation prescription.

The proposed action has been reviewed by Resource Area staff, and appropriate project Design Features specified in the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA, which analyzed these actions, will be incorporated into the proposal. As documented in the Determination of NEPA Adequacy, the proposed action is a feature of the selected alternative analyzed in the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA. As documented in the Finding of No Significant Impact for the Long Tom Landscape Plan, the proposed action involves no significant impact to the human environment and no further analysis is required.

The Eugene District initiated planning and design for this project to conform and be consistent with the Eugene District's 1995 Resource Management Plan (RMP).

BLM issued a record of decision in July, 2007 to amend the plans within the Northwest Forest Plan area to remove the survey and manage mitigation measure.

In January, 2008 a lawsuit was filed, and in December, 2009 the presiding judge issued an Order granting Plaintiffs motion for partial summary judgment.

A settlement agreement between the parties was approved by the court on July 6, 2011. The agreement stipulates that projects within the range of the northern spotted owl are subject to the survey and manage standards and guidelines in the 2001 ROD without subsequent 2001-2003 Annual Species Reviews as modified by the 2011 Settlement Agreement. The Settlement Agreement modifies the 2001 Survey and Manage species list; establishes a transition period for application of the species lists; acknowledges existing exemption categories (2006 Pechman Exemptions); and establishes exemptions from surveys for certain activities. The settlement agreement is in effect until the BLM conducts further analysis and decision making pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and issues a Record of Decision to supersede the Survey and Manage mitigation measure.

On December 17, 2009, the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington issued an order in *Conservation Northwest, et al. v. Rey, et al.*, No. 08-1067 (W.D. Wash.) (Coughenour, J.), granting Plaintiffs' motion for partial summary judgment and finding a variety of NEPA violations in the BLM and USFS 2007 Record of Decision eliminating the Survey and Manage mitigation measure. Previously, in 2006, the District Court (Judge Pechman) had invalidated the agencies' 2004 RODs eliminating Survey and Manage due to NEPA violations. Following the District Court's 2006 ruling, parties to the litigation had entered into a stipulation exempting certain categories of activities from the Survey and Manage standard (hereinafter "Pechman exemptions").

Judge Pechman's Order from October 11, 2006, directs: "Defendants shall not authorize, allow, or permit to continue any logging or other ground-disturbing activities on projects to which the 2004 ROD applied unless such activities are in compliance with the 2001 ROD (as the 2001 ROD was amended or modified as of March 21, 2004), except that this order will not apply to:

- A. *Thinning projects in stands younger than 80 years old (emphasis added);*
- B. *Replacing culverts on roads that are in use and part of the road system, and removing culverts if the road is temporary or to be decommissioned;*

C. Riparian and stream improvement projects where the riparian work is riparian planting, obtaining material for placing in-stream, and road or trail decommissioning; and where the stream improvement work is the placement of large wood, channel and floodplain reconstruction, or removal of channel diversions; and

D. The portions of the project involving hazardous fuel treatments where prescribed fire is applied. Any portion of a hazardous fuel treatment project involving commercial logging will remain subject to the survey and management requirements except for thinning of stands younger than 80 years old under subparagraph a. of this paragraph.”

Following the Court’s December 17, 2009 ruling, the Pechman exemptions are still in place. Judge Coughenour deferred issuing a remedy in his December 17, 2009 order until further proceedings, and did not enjoin the BLM from proceeding with projects. Nevertheless, I have reviewed the Fairview Thinning Project in consideration of both the December 17, 2009 and October 11, 2006 order. Because the Fairview Thinning Project entails no regeneration harvest and entails thinning only in stands less than 80 years old, I have made the determination that this project meets Exemption A of the Pechman Exemptions (October 11, 2006 Order), and therefore may still proceed to be offered for sale even if the District Court sets aside or otherwise enjoins use of the 2007 Survey and Manage Record of Decision since the Pechman exemptions would remain valid in such case. The first notice for sale will appear in the newspaper on September 26, 2012.

Administrative Remedies:

The forest management decision to be made on the action described in the Determination of NEPA Adequacy is subject to protest under 43 CFR subpart 5003. Under 43 CFR 5003.2 subsection (b), the decision will be published in local newspaper(s) and this notice shall constitute the decision document. Under 43 CFR 5003.3 subsection (a), protests may be filed with the authorized officer within 15 days of the publication date of this decision. Under 43 CFR 5003.3 (b), protest(s) filed with the authorized officer shall contain a written statement of reasons for protesting the decision. A decision on this protest would be subject to appeal to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, although, under 43 CFR 5003.1 subsection (a), filing a notice of appeal under 43 CFR part 4 does not automatically suspend the effect of a decision governing or relating to forest management under 43 CFR 5003.2 or 5003.3.

Authorizing Official:

/s/ Alan D. Corbin

Alan D. Corbin
Field Manager
Siuslaw Resource Area

9/20/2012

Date

**Long Tom Landscape Plan
Project Implementation Prescription
Fairview - Tract No. 12-597
T18S, R6W, Section 3**

Summary

The project has been analyzed under the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA:
Total sale area: approximately 160 acres
Estimated yield: approximately 2.6 million board feet (mmbf)

Silviculture

Matrix (General Forest Management Area) Upland Treatment (approximately 85 acres)

Riparian Reserve Treatment (approximately 75 acres)

Silviculture Prescription for both Land Use Allocations:

The project is a commercial thinning and density management project. The marking guide for upland and riparian stands is as follow:

- Vary the leave tree spacing as needed to generally reserve the larger diameter, more vigorous trees using basal area (BA) marking/thinning from below.
- Reserve Pacific yew and hardwoods. Retain on site any of these trees felled for safety or operational reasons.
- Reserve existing snags and coarse woody debris of decay classes 3, 4, and 5. Retain in the stand any snags felled for safety or operational reasons.
- Retain non-merchantable tree tops and limbs where the source tree is felled, except in the whole tree yarding area.
- Reserve one tree marked with yellow paint as a marbled murrelet habitat tree.
- Reserve approximately 40 conifer trees per acre.
- Retain a conifer basal area of approximately 135 square feet per acre.
- Thin to a stand Relative Density (RD-Curtis) of approximately 37.
- Maintain 40% post harvest canopy closure in existing dispersal habitat (stands greater than 40 years old).

Post treatment stand condition

		Retention				
BA/Acre (conifer)	BA/Acre (All Species)	TPA (conifer)	TPA (All Species)	RD	QMD	Type Thinning
135	166	40	72	37	20.5	From Below

Soils

Cable Yarding Design Features (approximately 85 acres)

- Cable yard to designated or approved landings.
- Space cable corridors 150 feet apart, where possible, and limit cable corridors to 12 feet in width (a cable system capable of 75 foot lateral yarding would be used).
- Require a minimum of one-end suspension. Intermediate supports may be necessary to achieve the required suspension.
- Require full suspension when yarding over streams.
- Lay out cable yarding system to eliminate gouging (log dragging) to reduce concentration of drainage delivering to streams.
- Make cable yarding corridors erosion resistant if needed where severe gouging has occurred.

- Locate cable corridors used for yarding in concave slopes above stream channel initiation points (headwall areas) within 45 degrees of perpendicular to the centerline. This is to provide a sharp channel junction to dissipate the energy of any potential debris flows or torrents.
- Minimize sidehill yarding across headwall areas to reduce soil disturbance and slope failures.

Ground Based Yarding Design Features (approximately 75 acres)

- Allow operations to occur when soil moisture content provides the most resistance to compaction (during the dry season, as approved by the Authorized Officer in consultation with the Soil Scientist).
- Monitor soil moisture contents on soils identified for ground based logging.
- Limit skid trails to slopes less than 35% with approval from the Authorized Officer.
- Pre designate and approve skid trails.
- Use existing skid trails wherever possible.
- Preplan (map) and designate (flag) skid trails to occupy less than 10% of the unit. This can be accomplished by a minimum 150 foot spacing between skid trails, and maintaining width of the skid trail to 12 feet (felling of trees to lead to the skid trails optimizes winching distances that can be as much as 100 feet so that distances between trails could reach 200 feet).
- Limit use of low ground pressure (recommend <6 psi) ground-based yarding equipment to one round trip when operating outside designated primary skid trails, walking the equipment over downed slash to minimize soil disturbance.
- Skid logs to designated or approved landings.
- Decompact all skid trails and landings and place slash and brush on trails. Use of an excavator with a bucket with teeth that can be used to shatter but not mix the soil is optimum for density thins. Care should be taken not to mix or displace the soil profile. Decompaction should immediately follow logging operations. If decompaction cannot be accomplished the same operating season, all trails should be left in an erosion resistant condition and blocked.
- Within 210 feet of any stream, do not allow ground-based yarding equipment within 75 feet of the posted harvest boundary.

Engineering

Roads with wet weather haul allowed:

New construction:

Name/Number	Length (feet)	Rock	Buy-out?	Comments
Spur A	510	Required	Y	Option not to rock if hauled in summer
Spur B	675	Required	Y	Option not to rock if hauled in summer
Spur C	600	Required	Y	Option not to rock if hauled in summer

- Approx. 17.85 stations new construction
- Subgrade to a 14' width, outsloped where possible
- Surfacing gradation 3" minus; compacted depth 8"

Renovation:

Name/Number	Length (feet)	Rock	Buy-out?	Comments
18-6-4.71	5,175	Purchasers option to rock	N/A	24" CMP at 14+00, pulled post harvest. Purchaser would be required to rock at his expense prior to hauling during periods of wet weather.

- Approx. 51.75 stations renovation
- Brush, scarify or grade and/or widen existing subgrade to a 14' width

Drainage Renovation:

Name/Number	Length (feet)	Rock	Buy-out?	Comments
18-6-5	19,325	Required	Y	Option not to rock if hauled in summer

- Average length of culverts is approximately 30 feet with a fill depth of 2-4 feet
- Surfacing gradation 1 1/2" minus; depth 12"
- Approximately 20' of road length to be replaced per culvert

Improvement:

Name/Number	Length (feet)	Rock	Buy-out?	Comments
18-6-3.71	4,540	Required	Y	Option not to rock if hauled in summer

- Approx. 45.40 stations improvement;
- Surfacing gradation 3" minus and 1-1/2" minus; depth 8" and 9"
- If Road No. 18-6-3.71 is rocked, an 18" CMP shall be placed at Stations 2+60, 6+12, 8+60, and 14+20 and shall be removed during decommissioning

Summary:

17.85 stations new construction, 51.75 stations renovation, 45.40 stations improvement, and drainage renovation

Logger's choice landings/spurs requested by Purchaser are subject to approval by the Authorized Officer.

Green trees are available for guylines at all roads.

Road decommissioning

All decommissioning shall be completed during the dry season.

- (aa) Purchaser shall decompact all natural surfaced roads AND LANDINGS with decompaction equipment, such as a track mounted excavator with a thumb that is capable of moving logging slash, during the dry season.
- (bb) Purchaser shall construct drainage dips, waterbars and/or lead-off ditches, as directed by the Authorized Officer.
- (cc) Purchaser shall place logging slash on surfaces where available.
- (dd) Purchaser shall block at entry points using stumps, slash, and/or cull logs, or earthen barricades, as directed by the Authorized Officer.

			If Not Rocked				If Rocked		
			(aa)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)
Road Number	Wet Weather Haul	Road Rocking	Decompact	Drainage	Logging Slash	Blocking	Drainage	Logging Slash	Blocking
18-6-4.71	Yes	Purch. Option	X	X	X^	X	X*		X
18-6-3.71A Imp	Yes	Appraised	X	X**	X^^	X	X**		
18-6-3.71B Imp	Yes	Appraised	X	X			X		
Spur A	Yes	Appraised	X	X	X		X		
Spur B	Yes	Appraised	X	X	X		X		
Spur C	Yes	Appraised	X	X	X		X		

^On Road No. 18-6-4.71, place logging slash north of the crossing at Stream 3-1.

*On Road No. 18-6-4.71, remove stream crossing culvert at Stream 3-1 (stream crossing will be temporary for the period of contract). Remove any additional cross drains.

**On Road No. 18-6-3.71 Imp., pull all cross drains and storm proof as directed by the AO.

^^On Road No. 18-6-3.71 Imp., place logging slash on the road surface visible from Road No. 18-6-5.

Hydrology

Riparian Buffers

Maintain **60-foot** riparian buffers on Streams 3-3, 3-11, 3-12, 3-18

Maintain **75-foot** riparian buffers on Stream 3-1, 3-2, 3-4, 3-5, 3-6, 3-7, 3-8, 3-9, 3-10, 3-13 (upper reach), 3-16A, 3-17, 3-19, 3-20, 3-99

Maintain **100-foot** riparian buffers on Stream 3-13 (lower reach)

Fisheries

Threatened and Endangered Species

There are no ESA listed fish species associated with this sale. There is no critical or essential fish habitat designated within tributaries of the Long Tom River associated with this thinning.

Wildlife

Threatened and Endangered Species

Spotted Owls NSO:

No known (historic) or predicted northern spotted owl home ranges, 0.5 mile cores, or 300-meter nest patches overlap the proposed harvest area. The proposed harvest area is not within Critical Habitat for the northern spotted owl.

Marbled Murrelets (MAMU):

There is no suitable habitat located within the harvest area, and none exists within 0.75 mile. The proposed harvest area is not designated Critical Habitat for the murrelet.

One tree with potential nesting structure within the harvest area has been painted yellow and will be protected from damage during harvest operations. No other mitigation measures would be required for this species.

Special Status Species

No special status species were located during surveys; however, an active bald eagle nest has been located south of the proposed harvest unit.

Bald Eagles:

A seasonal restriction shall be implemented for bald eagles. Beginning January 1 of each year and continuing until August 31, both days inclusive, or until non-nesting or fledging of young is documented, whichever comes first, there shall be no operations within the eagle disturbance buffer shown on the planning map. The disturbance buffer extends 0.25 mile from the nest, or line-of-sight from the nest not exceeding 0.5 mile, whichever is greater.

Special or Unique Habitats

An elk wallow was identified as a wetland by the team hydrologist. The hydrologist delineated a buffer which will maintain the integrity of the site.

Botany

Threatened and Endangered Species

No federally listed Threatened or Endangered plant species were located during surveys, and no effects to these species are anticipated. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Sensitive Species

One *Ramalina thrausta* site was located on a branch of an oceanspray shrub. The status of *Ramalina thrausta* is Survey and Manage. This action is under a Pechman exemption from Survey and Manage requirements, therefore there are no mitigations necessary for *Ramalina thrausta*.

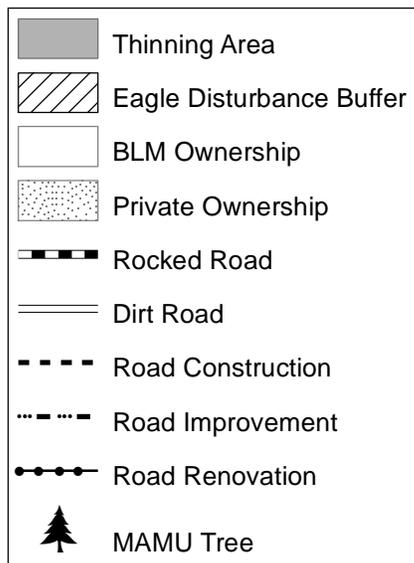
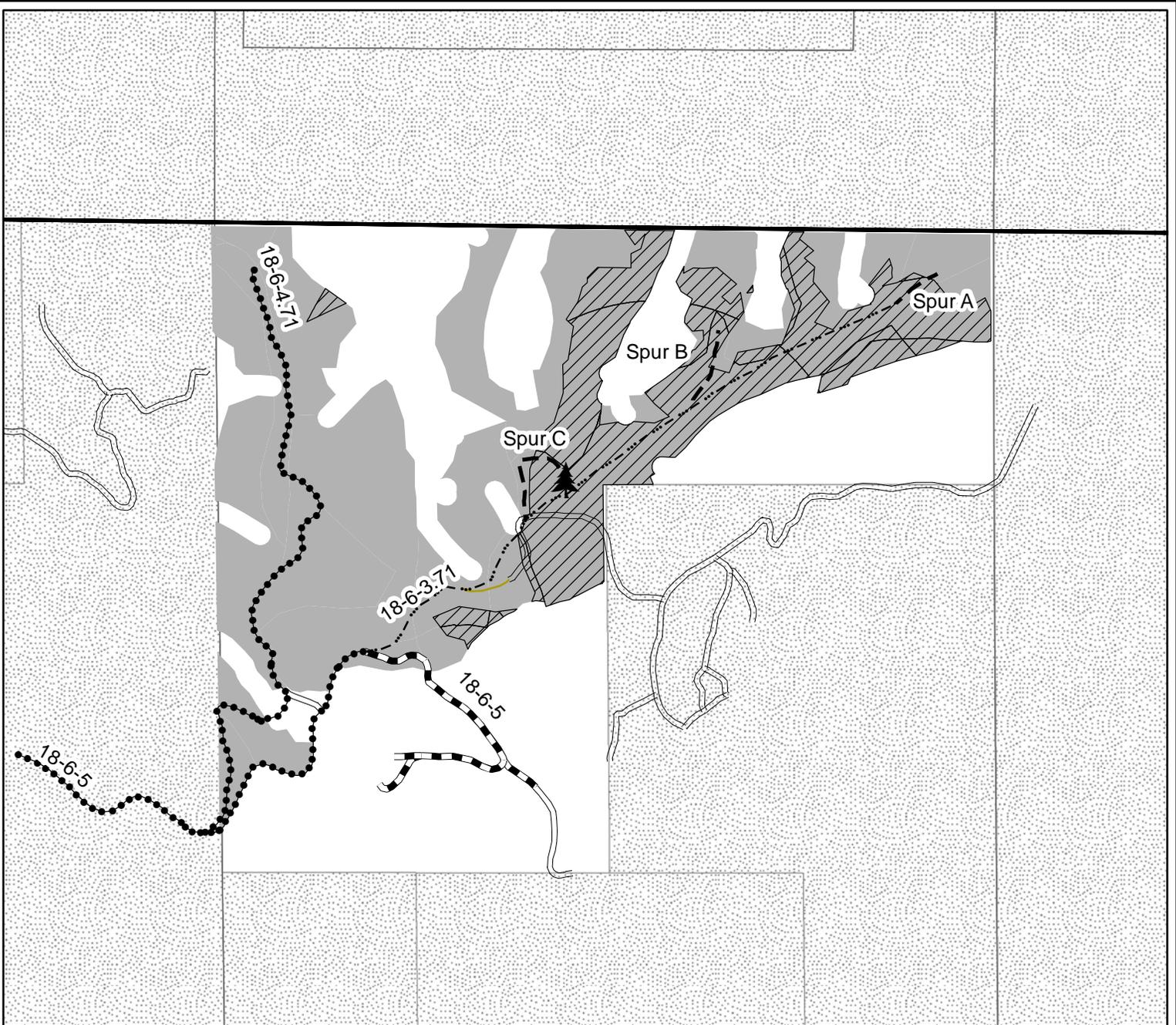
Noxious Weeds and Invasive Non-native Species

Infestations of *Brachypodium sylvaticum* (false brome) and *Geranium lucidum* (shining geranium) occur along Road No. 18-6-5. The infestations have been communicated to the Siuslaw Resource Area noxious weed coordinator for treatment prior to operations.

- Clean all yarding and road construction equipment prior to arrival on BLM-managed lands to lessen the spread of noxious weed seed.
- Pioneer road construction on Spurs A, B and C, and improve Road No. 18-6-3.71 prior to beginning road construction in infested areas, or after if equipment has been washed.
- Renovation of Road No. 18-6-4.71 should be accomplished by “walking” equipment past the known site in Section 3 and then pushing out toward the main road to keep seed-banked soils from being pushed into the clean unit.
- Sow native grass seed on decommissioned, tilled roads after operations have been completed.
- Monitor for at least 3 consecutive years after timber sale implementation, and control infestations discovered through monitoring as appropriate.
- Do not scatter slash on Road No. 18-6-4.71 from the junction with Road No. 18-6-5 to the first stream crossing in order to allow continued treatment of false brome in the area.

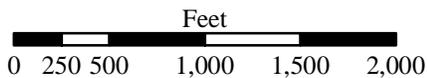
Fuels

- Conduct whole tree yarding on approximately 40 acres in the northeast corner of the partial harvest area. This will reduce fuel loading near residences in the southeast corner of the adjacent section to the north.
- Grapple pile, cover, and burn logging debris less than 9” diameter within 25 feet of Road No. 18-6-5 within the Partial Harvest Area and Road No. 18-6-3.71 south of its junction with Spur B. Debris may be utilized as biomass instead of covered and burned.
- Scatter roadside and landing piles across Road No. 18-6-4.71, if decompacted after harvest, and the portion of Road No. 18-6-3.71 (if not rocked) that is visible from Road No. 18-6-5. Scatter slash in a manner that does not create a deep continuous fuel bed.
- Cover and burn remaining roadside piles and landing piles
- Burn piles in the late fall when favorable smoke dispersion conditions are common.



Fairview DNA

T.18 S., R.6 W. Sec. 3



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Universal Transverse Mercator
 Zone 10, North American Datum 1983

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