

First publication of the notice of this timber sale will be May 28, 2014 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 and Mailing Address:

Bureau of Land Management
3106 Pierce Parkway, Suite E
Springfield Oregon 97477-7910

If you have any questions, please call Cindi Phillips at (541) 683-6776.

May 28, 2014

Dear Reader

The Siuslaw Resource Area of the Eugene District Bureau of Land Management will be offering two sales for auction. The Beaver Camp timber sale, located in Sections 15, 16, & 21, T. 19 S., R. 5 W., Will. Mer. is the sixteenth sale to be implemented as part of the thinning program described in the Long Tom Landscape Plan Environmental Assessment (DOI BLM-OR-E050-2014-0006-EA) and Decision Record.

The Ferguson Creek timber sale, located in Sections 15 & 17, T. 15 S., R. 6 W., Will. Mer. is the seventeenth sale to be implemented as part of the thinning program described in the Long Tom Landscape Plan Environmental Assessment (DOI BLM-OR-E050-2014-0007-EA) and Decision Record;

Notice of the timber sales will be published in the Eugene Register-Guard on May 28, 2013. This notice in the newspaper constitutes the decision document for purposes of protest under 43 CFR 5003.

I have attached the following three documents for each sale: (1) the implementation prescription; (2) the decision notice as it will appear in the Eugene Register-Guard; and (3) the DNA and Decision Record. We use a DNA to determine if a proposed action has been analyzed sufficiently in an existing NEPA document. We assemble an interdisciplinary implementation team to design the project and prepare the prescription. The team then compares its prescription to the applicable NEPA document (the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA and Decision Record) to ensure that (1) relevant design features are incorporated into the prescription; and (2) the effects of the proposed action fall within those described in the EA. The team documents its findings in the DNA. As Field Manager, I have reviewed both the prescription and the DNA to ensure nothing about the current projects fall outside of the scope of the original NEPA documents.

If you have questions about the prescriptions, please contact Christopher Finn at (541) 683-6421. If you have questions about the DNAs for either sale, please contact Sharmila Premdas at (541) 683-6794.

Thank you for your interest in your public lands.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Korn
Field Manager
Siuslaw Resource Area

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

DETERMINATION OF NEPA ADEQUACY (DNA)

OFFICE: Siuslaw Resource Area, BLM Eugene District

TRACKING NUMBER: DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2014-0006-DNA

PROJECT NAME: Beaver Tribute Timber Sale

LOCATION/LEGAL DESCRIPTION: T. 19 S., R. 5 W., Sections 15, 16 and 21, Will. Mer.

A. Description of Proposed Action

The proposed action is to implement the Beaver Tribute Timber Sale by thinning approximately 41 acres. Approximately 29 acres General Forest Management Area (GFMA) land use allocation (LUA), 8 acres of connectivity LUA and 4 acres of Riparian Reserves (RR) will be thinned. The project site is located within the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA planning area. The proposed action (including silvicultural prescriptions; logging systems; RR treatments; road construction and renovation; road decommissioning prescription; wildlife, botany, and fuels mitigation measures) is described in the attached "Implementation Prescription."

B. Land Use Plan (LUP) Conformance

The Eugene District initiated planning and design for this project to conform and be consistent with the following:

- Eugene District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (RMP), as amended. Date approved: June 1995
- Long Tom Landscape Plan Environmental Assessment (EA). Date approved: 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" (RMP 1995, p. 86).

In Connectivity "perform density management thinnings to accelerate growth of trees for future snags and coarse wood, increase understory vegetation, improve complex canopy structure and improve stand value" (RMP 1995, p. 87).

In Riparian Reserves "Design and implement wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement activities in a manner that contributes to attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives... Manage riparian areas for a late seral stage unless watershed analysis identifies reasons for alternate objectives... Maintain the riparian/wetland conditions within the historic range of conditions as much as can be determined..." (RMP 1995, p. 42).

C. Identify applicable National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents and other related documents that cover the proposed action.

The proposed action is covered by the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA (July 2011).

United States Fish and Wildlife Service Biological Opinion for the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA.

D. NEPA Adequacy Criteria

1. **Is the new proposed action a feature of, or essentially similar to, an alternative analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)? Is the project within the same analysis area, or if the project location is different, are the geographic and resource conditions sufficiently similar to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)? If there are differences, can you explain why they are not substantial?**

The proposed thinning is part of Alternative 4 (preferred alternative) analyzed in the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA and is contained within the EA analysis area. The current proposed action implements the following specific actions in the selected alternative:

In matrix lands "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)."

Beaver Tribute consists of approximately 41 acres of matrix thinning that are approximately 79 years of age. In matrix the Beaver Tribute Timber Sale will thin trees to a Curtis relative density of 37. Thinning will retain 155 square feet basal area per acre, averaging about 70 trees per acre, maintaining more than an average canopy closure of 60 percent. This prescription will maintain northern spotted owl dispersal and foraging habitat.

"All streams would receive a minimum buffer of approximately 60 feet within which no thinning would occur." (EA, p. 12).

All streams within the thinning unit will receive an approximately 75 foot buffer within which no thinning would occur.

"Roads would be constructed or renovated/improved as needed. Approximately 20 to 30 miles of construction and approximately 170 to 190 miles of renovation/improvement would occur." (p. 16).

Approximately 864 feet of new road will be constructed; approximately 11,880 feet of road will be renovated or 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." (decommissioning will be done using the design features listed in the EA) (EA 2011, p. 8).

Approximately 864 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 new proposed action, given current environmental concerns, interests, and resource values?**

The Long Tom Landscape Plan EA analyzed four alternatives in addition to a no action alternative. The alternatives analyzed a variety of thinning prescriptions. The EA analyzed the effects of thinning on suitable and potentially suitable habitat for northern spotted owls (pp. 29-32) and marbled murrelet habitat (p. 31). The effects of thinning on spotted owl nest patches (pp. 32-33) were analyzed as well. 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). 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 valid in light of any new information or circumstances (such as, rangeland health standard assessment, recent endangered species listings, updated list of BLM-sensitive species)? Can you reasonably conclude that new information and new circumstances would not substantially change the analysis of the new 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 project is not located in the 2012 northern spotted owl critical habitat designation. Trees with potential marbled murrelet nesting structure located within the harvest area have been painted yellow and will be reserved. The Revised Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (USDI-FWS, Revised Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl 2011), (USDI-FWS, Revised Critical Habitat for the Northern Spotted Owl; Final Rule) provides new information; however, the existing analysis is adequate because the actions do not change the adequacy of the existing analysis. Consistency is a result of project design features for protecting northern spotted owl habitat.

4. Are the direct, indirect and cumulative effects that would result from implementation of the new proposed action similar (both quantitatively and qualitatively) to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document?

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 northern spotted owls. The EA analysis concluded that habitat within known current owl home ranges would maintain the ability of the stand to function as dispersal and foraging habitat and that the actions outlined in this timber sale will not exceed the anticipated effects on wildlife. The project is located in the South Willamette North Umpqua Area of Concern, canopy cover is being maintained to protect foraging habitat.

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 un-thinned (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. In order to minimize weed infestations within the thinning units there will be no ¼ acre openings made around oak trees. Weed introductions will be minimized by cleaning of vehicles prior to entry into the stand (EA, p. 36). Slash accumulations will be burnt after timber sale completion to help control blackberries in areas of high blackberry infestations along roads. 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 and foraging habitat thinned would continue to function as owl dispersal and foraging habitat since the silvicultural prescriptions for these units maintain at least 60% canopy cover. Marbled murrelet protocol surveys were completed and no detections were made. This timber sale is not located within marbled murrelet critical habitat.

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. Additional details are provided in the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA project analysis file.

5. 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 enquired if surveys for survey and manage species will be performed in stands greater than 80 years of age.

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 (ESA) with the USFWS on effects of the Beaver Tribute Timber Sale 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. Northern spotted owl critical habitat was re-designated in 2012 and conferencing with USFWS has been completed for this project. The proposed action is likely to adversely affect northern spotted owls because road construction would occur in spotted owl foraging habitat. The project will not likely adversely affect marbled murrelet 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. BLM Staff Consulted

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Resource</u>
Karin Baitis	Soil Scientist	Soils/Road Decom.
Peter O'Toole	Silviculturist	Silviculture
Doug Goldenberg	Botanist	Botany
Jeff Spring	Civil Engineering Technician	Engineering
Tom Jackson	IT Specialist	GIS
Eric Johnson	Fuels Specialist	Fuels/Team Lead
Dan Crannell	Wildlife Biologist	Wildlife
Janet Zentner	Forester	Logging Systems
Leo Poole	Fisheries Biologist	Fisheries
Sharmila Premdas	Landscape Planner	NEPA
Steve Steiner	Hydrologist	Hydrology

Prepared By

/s/ Sharmila Premdas

Sharmila Premdas, NEPA Planner

Date: 5/27/2014

Conclusion

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

/s/ Michael J. Korn

Michael J. Korn
Field Manager,
Siuslaw Resource Area

Date: 5/27/2014

Note: The signed Conclusion on this Worksheet is part of an interim step in the BLM's internal decision process and does not constitute an appealable decision.

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

DECISION RECORD
DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2014-0006-EA
Beaver Tribute Timber Sale

DECISION

It is my decision to implement this action as described in the Determination of NEPA Adequacy Documentation DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2014-0006-DNA.

PLAN CONFORMANCE

The proposed action has been reviewed by BLM staff. The Proposed Action is in conformance with the 1995 Eugene District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (as amended). Based on the Determination of NEPA Adequacy, I have determined that the existing NEPA documentation fully covers the proposed action and constitutes BLM's compliance with the requirements of the NEPA.

SURVEY AND MANAGE

The Beaver Tribute project is consistent with court orders relating to the Survey and Manage mitigation measure of the Northwest Forest Plan, as incorporated into the Eugene District Resource Management Plan.

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. 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. Plaintiffs and Defendants entered into settlement negotiations that resulted in the 2011 Survey and Manage Settlement Agreement, adopted by the District Court on July 6, 2011.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals issued an opinion on April 25, 2013, that reversed the District Court for the Western District of Washington's approval of the 2011 Survey and Manage Settlement Agreement. The case is now remanded back to the District Court for further proceedings. This means that the December 17, 2009, District Court order, which found National Environmental Policy (NEPA) inadequacies in the 2007 analysis and records of decision removing Survey and Manage, is still valid.

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 large wood, channel and floodplain reconstruction, or removal of channel diversions; and
- D. The portions of 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 District Court’s December 17, 2009 ruling, the Pechman exemptions still remained in place. I have reviewed the Beaver Tribute Project in consideration of both the December 17, 2009 partial summary judgment and Judge Pechman’s October 11, 2006 order. Because the Beaver Tribute project includes no regeneration harvest and includes 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.

ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

The decision to implement this project may be protested under 43 CFR 5003 - Administrative Remedies. In accordance with 43 CFR 5003.2, the decision for this project will not be subject to protest until the notice of sale is first published in the Eugene Register-Guard. This published notice of sale will constitute the decision document for the purpose of protests of this project (43 CFR 5003.2b). Protests of this decision must be filed with this office within fifteen (15) days after first publication of the notice of sale. 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 BLM Eugene District Office.

Signature of the Responsible Official:

/s/ Michael J. Korn
Michael J. Korn
Field Manager, Siuslaw Resource Area
Eugene District Office

5/27/2014
Date



United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Eugene District Office
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Universal Transverse Mercator
Zone 10, North American Datum 1983

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources and may be updated without notification.

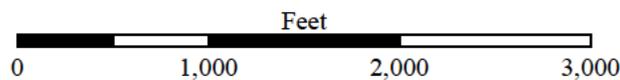
Eugene District



Beaver Tribute DNA

T.19 S., R.5 W. Sec. 15, 16, & 21

-  Treatment Area
-  BLM Ownership
-  Private Ownership
-  Stream
-  Road - Paved Surface
-  Road - Rock Surface
-  Road - Other Surface
-  Road - To Be Renovated
-  Road - To Be Constructed



**Long Tom Landscape EA
Project Implementation Prescription
Beaver Tribute Tract No. E-13-504
T. 19 S., R. 5 W., Sections 15, 16, & 21, W.M.**

SUMMARY

Approximately 4 acres of Riparian Reserve would receive a density management treatment, and approximately 29 acres of upland General Forest Management Area and 8 acres of Connectivity would be commercially thinned. Estimated harvest volume is approximately 740 Mbf. The proposed thinning area is 70 year age class second growth timber stands which regenerated from natural seeding, with a birth date of 1935. The common stand condition is a well-stocked overstory of Douglas-fir. Much of the proposed harvest area was previously thinned in the mid 1980's. The stand is currently composed of approximately 100 trees per acre and a Relative Density (RD-Curtis) of 52. Several oak trees are located in the project area but no ¼ acre release is proposed due to concern for blackberry invasion.

SILVICULTURE

- Vary the leave tree spacing as needed to generally reserve the larger diameter, more vigorous trees.
- Select leave trees shall be of good form and relatively free of defect.
- Reserve Pacific yew and hardwoods. Reserve existing snags and coarse woody debris of decay classes 3, 4, and 5. Retain in the stand any Pacific yew, hardwoods, or snags felled for safety or operational reasons.
- Target conifer retention is approximately 155 square feet basal area per acre.
- Total trees per acre should average 70 trees and have an average Relative Density (RD-Curtis) of 37.
- Thin Riparian Reserves to the same prescription as the adjacent upland.

LOGGING DESIGN FEATURES TO MINIMIZE EFFECTS TO SOIL PRODUCTIVITY

Ground-based yarding is planned, but cable-yarding of entire sale would be acceptable.

Ground Based Yarding Design Features – approximately 43 acres

- Operations would occur when soil moisture content provides the most resistance to compaction (generally less than 25%--during the dry season, typically, July 1 to October 15, as approved by the Authorized Officer in consultation with the Soil Scientist).
- Monitor soil moisture contents on soils identified for ground based logging.
- Skid trails would be limited to slopes less than 35% with approval from the Authorized Officer.
- All skid trails would be pre-designated and approved by an Authorized Officer.
- Within riparian reserves, skid trails shall be located at least 75 feet from the posted no-cut boundary. Ground-based equipment should not travel off of skid trails within 200 feet of streams.
- 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 of 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).
- Use of low ground pressure (recommended <6 psi) ground-based yarding equipment would be limited to one round trip when operating outside designated primary skid trails, walking the equipment over downed slash to minimize soil disturbance.
- Logs would be skidded 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. In density thins, roots can be avoided with use of a modified bucket. Decompaction should immediately follow logging operations and take place no later than October 15. If decompaction cannot be accomplished the same operating season, all trails should be left in an erosion resistant condition and blocked.

Cable Yarding Design Features – no acres planned

- Cable yard to designated or approved landings.
- Space cable corridors a minimum of 150 feet apart and limit width to 12 feet (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 on all yarding across 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) 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 side hill yarding across headwall areas to reduce soil disturbance and slope failures.

ENGINEERING

Roads with dry season haul required:

New construction:

Name/Number	Length (feet)	Comments
Spur A	864	

- 8+64 stations new construction
- Subgrade to a 14' width, outslope where possible.

Renovation:

Name/Number	Length (feet)	Length (miles)	Comments
19-5-16.4	3062	0.58	
19-5-16.5 por.	528	0.10	
19-5-21.9A por.	2482	0.47	
19-5-21.3	3168	0.60	Two 30" inch culverts will be replaced.
19-5-22.1	2640	0.50	Replacement of failing major culvert required for haul. One 42" inch culvert will be replaced.

- 118+80 stations renovation
- Grade the ditch line
- Brush, scarify or grade and/or widen existing subgrade to a 14' width

Special provisions:

Summary:

8+64 stations new construction; 118+80 stations renovation.

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

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, while maintaining sufficient bare ground to allow decommissioned road to function as a fire-break.
- (dd) Purchaser shall block at entry points using stumps, slash, and/or cull logs, as directed by the Authorized Officer.

	If Not Rocked				If Rocked		
	(aa)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)
Road	Decompact	Drainage	Slash	Block	Drainage	Slash	Block
Spur A	X	X	X	X			

HYDROLOGY

Maintain minimum no-harvest buffers of 75 feet for all streams within the unit boundary. Failing and poorly functioning culverts are being replaced and cross drains are being added and replaced as needed.

FISHERIES

Threatened and Endangered Species

No Endangered Species Act listed fish species are associated with this project.

WILDLIFE

Threatened or Endangered Species

Northern Spotted Owls (NSO):

- Improve the quality of dispersal and potentially suitable (pNRF) habitats in this unit by improving the quality of forest habitats.
- Maintain pNRF habitat (>60% canopy cover).
- Timing restrictions are not needed for the spotted owl because no known active sites are near treatment areas.

Marbled Murrelets (MAMU):

- Timing restrictions are not needed for the marbled murrelet because protocol surveys have not detected occupancy near harvest areas.
- Maintain potential nesting habitat (trees with nesting platforms and adjacent trees (buddy trees) that contribute to potential nesting habitat.
 - There is potential nesting structure within the harvest area. Do not harvest or damage trees with potential murrelet nesting structure. Within or adjacent to the harvest area, trees with potential nesting structure have been marked with yellow paint and are shown as Marbled Murrelet Trees on the project map. Additionally, buddy trees adjacent to these potential nest trees are marked with yellow paint.

Other Wildlife Species

- No activities would occur within ¼ mile of the active red-tailed hawk nest from March 1 through July 15 each year. This includes the use of power machinery and traversing the unit on foot. If non-nesting or nest failure is documented, this restriction would be lifted for that year.

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

Cimicifuga elata, tall bugbane, was located during surveys. The site has been buffered out of the timber sale by at least 100 feet. The site occurs within a larger area dropped from the sale due to low conifer stocking.

Noxious Weeds and Invasive Non-native Species

- Clean all yarding and road construction equipment prior to arrival on BLM-managed lands to lessen the spread of noxious weed seed.
- Minimize slash on decommissioned roads to allow continued weed treatments.
- Utilize slash accumulations to be burnt after timber sale completion to help control blackberries in areas of high blackberry infestations along roads.
- Sow native grass seed on decommissioned, tilled roads, and other areas as appropriate, after operations have been completed.
- Monitor weeds for at least 5 consecutive years after timber sale implementation, and control infestations discovered through monitoring as appropriate.

FUELS

- Slash accumulations at landings shall be spread out along the roadside so that the depth is less than 2 feet and accumulations of slash are not placed against residual trees.
- Burn when smoke dispersal conditions will minimize impact to the Willamette Valley Smoke Sensitive Receptor Area. These conditions most commonly occur in the early fall.
- Minimize slash accumulation on decommissioned road (Spur A) to allow it to remain functional as a contingency fire line.

LEGAL AD

TIMBER FOR SALE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT. ORAL AUCTION OR SEALED BIDS as hereinafter designated will be received by the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management, 3106 Pierce Parkway, Suite E, Springfield, Oregon at 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, June 26, 2014 for all timber marked or designated for cutting. Before bids are submitted, full information concerning the timber, the conditions of sale and submission of bids should be obtained from the above District Manager. The right is hereby reserved to waive technical defects in this advertisement and to reject any or all bids. The United States reserves the right to waive any informality in bids received whenever such waiver is in the interest of the United States.

This project is consistent with court orders relating to the Survey and Manage mitigation measure of the Northwest Forest Plan, as incorporated into the Eugene District Resource Management Plan, including Judge Pechman's Order from October 11, 2006, stipulating four exemptions. This project meets one of the specified exemptions. Specific project details can be found in the related NEPA documents.

This sale notice, first published on May 28, 2014, constitutes the decision document for purposes of protests under 43 CFR Subpart 5003 - Administrative Remedies. Protests of any sale listed below 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 advertising BLM office.

IN LANE COUNTY, OREGON: O&C: ORAL AUCTION: Beaver Tribute Timber Sale: All timber designated for cutting on certain Federal land in Secs. 15, 16, & 21, T. 19 S., R. 5 W., W.M., estimated for the purpose of this sale to be 495 MBF. No written bid for less than \$59,954.00 will be considered. Minimum deposit with bid \$6,000.00.

IN LANE COUNTY, OREGON: O&C: ORAL AUCTION: Ferguson Creek Timber Sale: All timber designated for cutting on certain Federal land in Secs. 15 & 17, T. 15 S., R. 6 W., W.M., estimated for the purpose of this sale to be 2,639 MBF. No written bid for less than \$651,833.00 will be considered. Minimum deposit with bid \$65,200.00.