

September 30, 2015

Dear Reader:

The Siuslaw Resource Area of the Eugene District Bureau of Land Management will be offering for auction the Noodle Restoration Project located in Sections 27, and 35, T. 16 S., R. 7 W., Will. Mer. Noodle is the twenty-first project to be implemented as part of the restoration treatments described in the Long Tom Landscape Plan Environmental Assessment (DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2009-0006-EA) and Decision Record.

I have attached three documents: (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 review both the prescription and the DNA to ensure nothing about the current project falls outside of the scope of the original NEPA document.

First publication of the notice of this timber sale will be September 30, 2015 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.

BLM-Eugene District Office
3106 Pierce Parkway, Suite E
Springfield, OR, 97477-7910

If you have questions about the prescription, please contact Christopher Finn at (541) 683-6421. If you have questions about the DNA, please contact Sharmila Premdas at (541) 683-6794.

Thank you for your interest in your public lands.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Korn
Field Manager
Siuslaw Field Office

3 Attachments:

- 1 – Implementation Prescription
- 2 – Decision Notice
- 3 – DNA

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-E050-2015-0014-DNA

PROJECT NAME: Noodle Timber Sale

LOCATION/LEGAL DESCRIPTION: T. 16 S., R. 7 W., Sections 27 and 35, Will. Mer.

A. Description of Proposed Action

The proposed action is to implement the Noodle Timber Sale by thinning approximately 102 acres. Approximately 7 acres General Forest Management Area (GFMA) Land Use Allocation (LUA) and approximately 43 acres of Late Successional Reserve (LSR) is being proposed for thinning. Approximately 52 acres associated with Riparian Reserves (RR) LUA 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).

"If needed to create and maintain late-successional forest conditions, conduct thinning operations in forest stands up to 80 years of age. This will be accomplished by pre-commercial or commercial thinning of stands regardless of origin (planted after logging or naturally regenerated after fire or blowdown)." (RMP 1995, p. 30)

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)."

For Noodle timber sale matrix thinning and associated riparian reserves are approximately 35-44 years of age thinning will maintain a Curtis relative density for conifers of 30 to 31. The conifer prescription is at the lower end of the range due to the large quantity of hardwoods which adds a Curtis relative density of 12. Thinning will retain 140 square feet basal area per acre, averaging about 65 conifer trees per acre, maintaining more than an average canopy closure of 64 percent. This prescription will maintain northern spotted owl dispersal and foraging habitat.

In late successional reserves "Forest stands between 30 and 79 years of age would be thinned using two silvicultural techniques to introduce variation in forest structure and complexity. 75% percent of forest stands would be thinned using a proportional thinning technique to relative densities generally ranging from 26 to 35." (EA, p. 11)

LSR and associated riparian reserves thinning for Noodle timber sale are approximately 50-60 years of age. In LSR the Noodle Timber Sale will thin conifer trees to a Curtis relative density of 25 and for all species a Curtis relative density of 29 will be maintained. Thinning will retain 90 square feet basal area, averaging about 106 conifer trees per acre, maintaining an average conifer canopy closure of 43 percent. This prescription will maintain northern spotted owl dispersal 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 either an approximately 60, 75, 100 or 120 foot buffer within which no thinning would occur, see the attached prescription for details.

"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 1,619 feet of new road will be constructed; approximately 3,009 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).

“For LSR lands, all newly constructed and non-inventoried roads used for harvest activities; renovated/improved roads within late successional stands that are natural surface or have been rocked to facilitate harvest activities; other existing roads that are not needed for future management will be decommissioned using the design features listed in the EA.”

Approximately 3,889 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 not 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. Four oak trees located in stratum one would receive ¼ acre openings. 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 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 Noodle 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 not likely to adversely affect northern spotted owls because road construction would occur in spotted owl dispersal habitat. The project will likely adversely affect marbled murrelet habitat due to thinning near trees that have potential nesting platforms and from road construction in non-habitat. The Long Tom Watershed does not contain critical habitat for coho salmon. 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>
Peter O'Toole	Sale Planner	Team Lead
Karin Baitis	Soil Scientist	Soils/Road Decom.
Crystal Perez-Gonzalez	Silviculturist	Silviculture
Molly Widmer	Botanist	Botany
Pete Huppi	Civil Engineering Technician	Engineering
Tom Jackson	IT Specialist	GIS
Kristen Allison	Fuels Specialist	Fuels
Randy Miller	Wildlife Biologist	Wildlife
Dan Stephens	Forester	Logging Systems
Leo Poole	Fisheries Biologist	Fisheries
Sharmila Premdas	Landscape Planner	NEPA
Steve Steiner	Hydrologist	Hydrology

Reviewed by

/S/ Sharmila Premdas
Sharmila Premdas, NEPA Planner

Date: 09/28/2015

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: 09/28/2015

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-E050-2015-0014-EA
Noodle Timber Sale

DECISION

It is my decision to implement this action as described in the Determination of NEPA Adequacy Documentation DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2015-0014-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

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."

Noodle project has been reviewed in consideration of Judge Pechman's October 11, 2006, order. Because the Noodle 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.

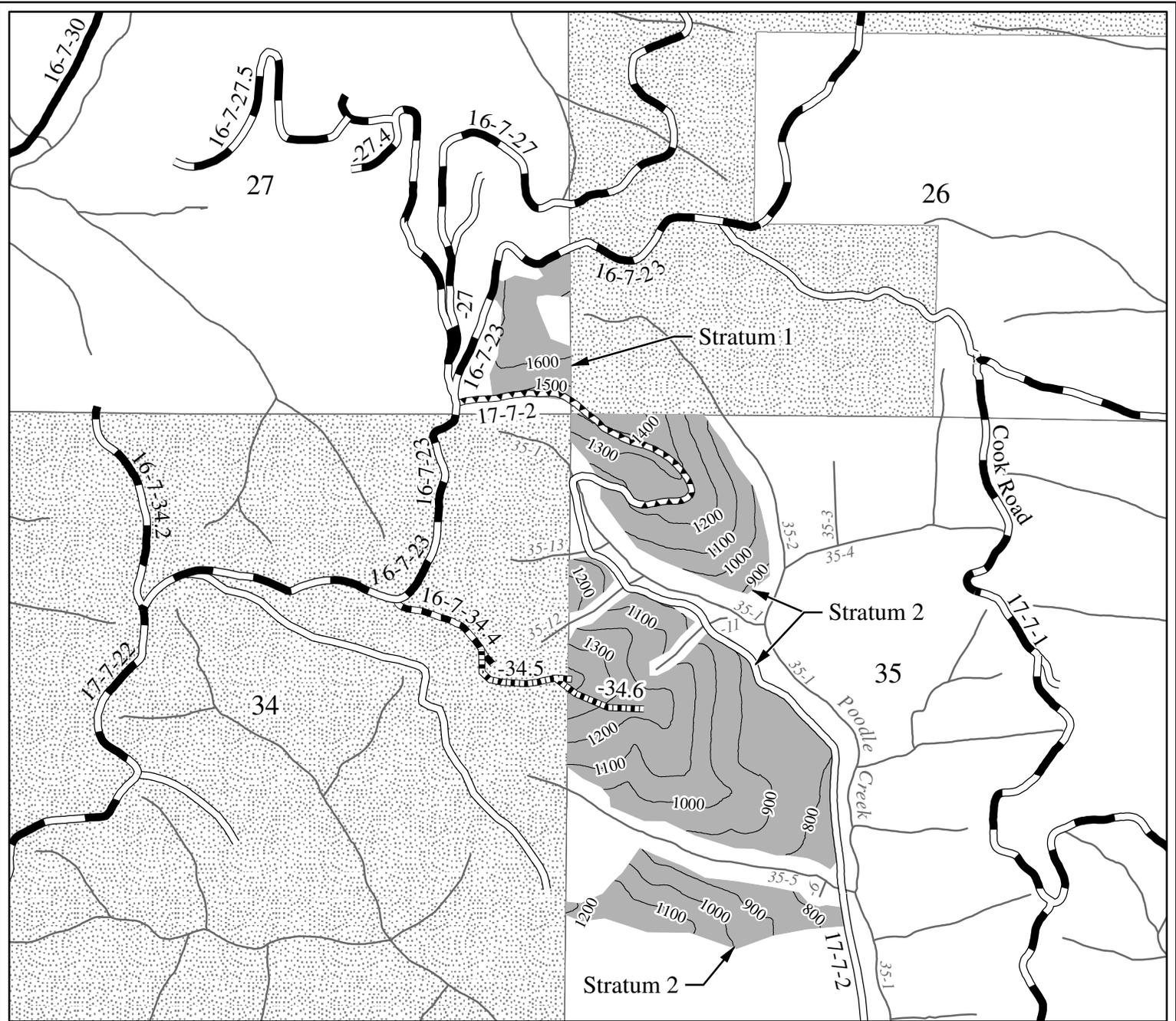
ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

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

09/28/2015
Date



**United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management**

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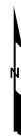
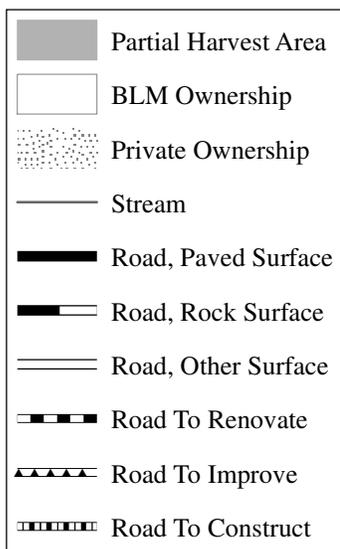
Universal Transverse Mercator
Zone 10, North American Datum 1983

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



Noodle 2015 DNA
T.16 S., R.7 W. Sec. 27 & 35



**Long Tom Landscape Plan
Project Implementation Prescription
Noodle - Tract No. 16-538
T. 16 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 27 & 35**

Summary

The project is a commercial thinning in the Long Tom Watershed of approximately 102 acres, 50 acres upland (Matrix & LSR) and 52 acres of Riparian Reserve. These 40-60 year age class stands are well stocked second growth timber, generally dominated by Douglas fir but with scattered areas of western hemlock or red alder. These stands currently have approximately 325 trees/acre, with an average diameter of 12", and 270 sq. ft. basal area/acre. Curtis Relative Density is in the mid 70's. The estimated harvest volume is 2.7 MMbf. During pre-project surveys, occupancy for Marbled Murrelets was determined in an adjacent, older stand located south of the project in section 35. The Land Use Allocation for this area has been reclassified as Unmapped Late Successional Reserve (ULSR) under the NWFP.

Silviculture

- Maintain existing species diversity; Pacific yew and native hardwoods would be retained to the extent possible, and left in the stand if felled for safety or operational reasons.
- Reserve all of the large remnant seed trees.
- Retain existing snags and coarse woody debris, except for safety or operational reasons.
- Retain in the stand any snags felled for safety or operational reasons.
- Non-merchantable tree tops and limbs would not be yarded to the landing and should be left on site to contribute to soil productivity, except where the Fuels Specialist has recommended roadside slash be piled to reduce hazardous fuels loading.

- Stratum 1- Sec 27 (7 acres)(Matrix LUA)
- Thin from below to 140 sq. ft. conifer basal area/acre, selecting vigorous, larger diameter conifers as leave trees.

- Stratum 2 – Sec 35 (95 acres)(ULSR)
- Proportional thin to 90 sq. ft. conifer basal area/acre, spacing leave trees to retain approximately 100 trees/acre.
- Select leave trees without regard to species, form, or vigor.

Logging systems

Cable Yarding Design Features (95 acres)

- Cable yard to designated or approved landings.
- Space cable corridors 150 feet apart and limit to 12 feet in width (a cable system capable of 75 foot lateral yarding).
- Require a minimum 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.
- Layout cable corridors used for yarding in concave slopes above stream channel initiation points (headwall areas) at 45 degrees to perpendicular of 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.
- A tractor swing may be necessary on Road No. 16-7-34.6.
- Allow yarding in the windthrown area identified as a Special Yarding Area.

Ground-Based Yarding Design Features (7 acres)

- Limit operations to 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.
- Limit skid trails to slopes less than 35% with approval from the Authorized Officer.
- Pre-designate and approve all 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 minimum 150 foot spacing between skid trails, and maintaining width of the skid trail to 12 feet.
- Limit use of low ground pressure (recommended <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.
- De-compact 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. De-compaction should immediately follow logging operations. If de-compaction cannot be accomplished the same operating season, all trails should be left in an erosion resistant condition and blocked.
- When logging with ground-based equipment within 210 feet of any stream, skid trails shall be located at least 75 feet from the posted boundary. Within 210 feet of any stream, ground-based yarding equipment shall not leave the designated trail.
- Excavation on skid trails shall not exceed one foot depth.
- Drainage and erosion control methods, including water bars, shall occur prior to the onset of fall rains.
- All limbs and tops 5 inch in diameter and smaller, should be retained on-site where the tree is felled.

Engineering

Access

Name/Number	Action	Road control	RWA/Easement
16-7-23 G-H	Use	BLM	
16-7-34.4	Renovate	Weyco	RWA E-340
16-7-34.5	Construct	BLM	RWA E-340
17-7-2 C por.	Improve	BLM	
17-7-2 E	Improve	BLM	
17-7-2 D	Improve	ODF	Cooperative Agreement
17-7-22 A1-K	Use	BLM	
16-7-34.6	Construct	BLM	RWA E-340

Weyco = Weyerhaeuser Company ODF = Oregon Department of Forestry
 BLM = Bureau of Land Management

Roads with wet weather haul allowed:

New construction:

Name/Number	Length (feet)	Rock	Buy-out?	Comments
16-7-34.5	791	Required	Yes	Surfaced with 10" depth of Rock
16-7-34.6	828	Purchaser's Option	N/A	Natural Surface, Equipment Road

- Approximately 16.19 stations new construction
- Subgrade to a 14' width, -34.5 will be crowned, 16-7-34.6 will be in-sloped for log skidding

Improvement:

Name/Number	Length (miles)	Rock	Buy-out?	Comments
17-7-2 C por. - E	0.43 mi	Required	Yes	Surfaced with 8" depth of Rock

- Approximately 0.43 miles of improvement.

Renovation:

Name/Number	Length (feet)	Rock	Buy-out?	Comments
16-7-34.4	739	Required	Yes	Spot Rock

- Approximately 7.39 stations of renovation

Summary:

- Approx. 16.19 stations of new construction.
- Approx. 0.43 miles of improvement.
- Approx. 7.39 stations of renovation.
- Logger's choice landings/spurs requested by Purchaser are subject to approval by the Authorized Officer.
- Green trees are available for guy-lines at all roads with possible exception of 16-7-34.5. Artificial guy line anchors may be needed.
- Short distances of 20% grades may be needed to access necessary landing at end of Road No. 16-7-34.5.
- Road No. 16-7-34.6 will be a designated equipment road that will have grades between 30%-35%.

Soils

Winter haul is allowed. Best Management Practices (BLM, 2011) for forest roads will be applied as needed as site specific actions for winter haul, including additional cross-drains to filter sediment onto the forest floor, additional lifts of gravel, and ceasing haul during heavy rains when ditchlines are flowing and turbidity is observed.

Limit road and landing construction, improvement, or renovation activities to the dry season.

Road decommissioning

All decommissioning measures shall be completed during the dry season.

- (aa) De-compact all natural surfaced roads and landings with de-compaction equipment, such as a track mounted excavator with a thumb that is capable of moving logging slash.
- (bb) Construct drainage dips, waterbars and/or lead-off ditches, and remove all culverts and cross drains as directed by the Authorized Officer.
- (cc) Place logging slash larger than 6 inches diameter, where available, in a discontinuous pattern, on road surfaces, as directed by the Authorized Officer.
- (dd) 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	Decompact	Drainage	Logging Slash	Blocking	Drainage	Logging Slash	Blocking
17-7-2		X		X	X		X
16-7-34.5	X	X	X	X	X		X
16-7-34.6	X	X	X		X		

Storm proofing roads and placing them in a self-maintaining condition consists of site-specific measures to stabilize roadside slopes, prevent erosion of soil and/or sediment delivery to streams by reducing the concentration of water on the road prism and ditchlines, before blocking. If culverts are left in place, deep drainage ditches (water bars) should be angled in the roadbed in to positions above and below where necessary to prevent the culvert from plugging from any debris.

Road No. 17-7-2 will need drainage relief structures beyond the final landing area to prevent sedimentation into the 35-1 stream.

Hydrology

- Two haul routes are suitable for all season haul.
- The IP Deeded route is the Engineering preferred haul route. Utilizing Fisk Road is an alternative all season route. Add two cross drains on Road No. 16-6-31 to reduce sediment delivery if the alternative haul route is utilized.
- On Road No. 17-7-2, construct drainage dip beyond end landing to divert flow from sediment delivery to stream 35-1.
- Stream buffers of 60' are recommended on both sides of streams 35-2 (above initiation point in Sec. 26), 35-6, 35-11, 35-12, and 35-13. These streams/reaches have intermittent flow.
- Stream buffers of 75' are recommended east/north of the upper reach of stream 35-1 (Sec 34). These streams have intermittent/perennial flow with moderately steep slopes and generally favorable shading orientations.
- Stream buffers of 100' are recommended east/north of streams 35-1 (Sec 35) and 35-5, and to the west of stream 35-2. These are perennial streams with moderate shading orientations and/or moderately steep to steep side slopes.
- Stream buffers of 120' are recommended west of stream 35-1 (sec 35) and south of stream 35-5. These streams are perennial and have less favorable shading orientations and/or have numerous yarding corridors proposed and/or have moderately steep to steep side slopes.
- Stream 35-7 was flagged out of the unit by the area silviculturist. The variable width stream buffer is 100' to greater than 120'.

Stream buffer width recommendations by the Siuslaw Area Hydrologist were based on on-site conditions and the proposed actions. The minimum buffer width allowed in the Long Tom Landscape Plan Environmental Assessment is 60'. The primary factors for determining stream buffer widths for each stream in the project area were: flow (perennial/intermittent), tree height, vegetation density, topographic slope, harvest prescription, extent of yarding corridors, and aspect (stream orientation).

Fisheries

Threatened and Endangered Species

No ESA listed fish species are associated with this project.

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

Northern Spotted Owls (NSO):

- Improve the quality of foraging habitat.
- Maintain >40% canopy cover in stands older than 50 years of age.
- Seasonal timing restrictions are not needed.
- This proposed unit is not within Critical Habitat (CH) for the spotted owl.

Marbled Murrelets (MAMU):

- The following restrictions apply for actions within 110 yards of occupied MAMU habitat south of the project area and un-surveyed suitable MAMU habitat to the east of the project area in Section 35.
 - A) All power tools and heavy equipment are prohibited from April 1 through August 5.
 - B) Time of day restrictions apply from August 6 to September 15. Power tools and heavy equipment may operate from two hours after sunrise until two hours before sunset.
- Potential MAMU nest trees within occupied habitat and unsurveyed suitable habitat may be used for tailholds if other options are not available and such use will not kill the tree.
- To minimize the risk of attracting predators to the site, all garbage (especially food products) will be contained or removed daily from the work site.

Bureau Sensitive Species

No mitigation measures.

Snags and Down Wood

In section 35, following harvest, install fourteen dead wood clumps of approximately ¼ ac, as shown on project area map. Each clump shall contain 7 trees felled for CWD and 19 trees girdled for snags. Retain one live conifer near the center of each clump and retain live hardwoods. In all cases, locate clumps at least 200 feet from streams and 100 feet from open roads.

Minimize risk to MAMU by restricting the size of the four clumps located within 330 feet of MAMU Occupied habitat to ¼ ac.

Botany

Threatened and Endangered Species

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

Bureau Sensitive Species

No Sensitive plant species were located during surveys. No mitigation measures are necessary.

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.
- Sow native seed on decommissioned, decompacted 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.

Fuels

- Machine or hand pile all logging slash greater than 2 feet long and between 1 and 6 inches in diameter, within the harvest area, that is within 25 feet of Road Nos. 16-7-23 and 17-7-2, as directed by the Authorized Officer.
- Cover and burn roadside piles and landing piles, or otherwise remove biomass from site.
- Burn piles in the late fall when favorable smoke dispersion conditions are most common and risk of fire spread away from piles is low.

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, Springfield, Oregon at 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, October 29, 2015 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.

These projects are 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. These projects meet one of the specified exemptions. Specific project details can be found in the related NEPA documents.

This sale notice, first published on September 30, 2015, 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 LINN COUNTY, OREGON: O&C: ORAL AUCTION: Middle Ridge Timber Sale: All timber designated for cutting on certain Federal land in Sec. 13, T. 15 S., R. 2 W., W.M., estimated for the purpose of this sale to be 2,830 MBF. No written bid for less than \$536,888.00 will be considered. Minimum deposit with bid \$53,700.00.

IN LANE COUNTY, OREGON: O&C: ORAL AUCTION: Noodle Timber Sale: All timber designated for cutting on certain Federal land in Sec. 27 and Sec. 35, T. 16 S., R. 7 W., W.M., estimated for the purpose of this sale to be 2,058 MBF. No written bid for less than \$461,856.00 will be considered. Minimum deposit with bid \$46,200.00.

IN LANE COUNTY, OREGON: O&C: ORAL AUCTION: Eames Swing Timber Sale: All timber designated for cutting on certain Federal land in Sec. 31, T. 18 S., R. 6 W., and Sec. 13, T. 19 S., R. 6 W., W.M., estimated for the purpose of this sale to be 2,340 MBF. No written bid for less than \$778,969.00 will be considered. Minimum deposit with bid \$77,900.00.