

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

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

Big Canyon Density Management Project DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2012-0005-DNA

A. Description of the Proposed Action: The proposed action is to implement the Big Canyon Density Management Project by thinning approximately 65 acres within the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan EA planning area. 45 acres are in Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) and 20 acres are in Riparian Reserve land use allocations. The proposed action (including silvicultural prescriptions, logging systems, Riparian Reserve treatments, road construction, road renovation, and road decommissioning prescriptions, botany, and fuels mitigation measures) is described in the attached "Implementation Prescription."

Location T. 18 S., R. 8 W., Sections 23 and 27 Will. Meridian; Late-Successional Reserve 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 RMP. Following the March 31, 2011 decision by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in Douglas Timber Operators et al. v. Salazar, which vacated and remanded the administrative withdrawal of the Eugene District's 2008 ROD and RMP, we evaluated this project for consistency with both the 1995 RMP and the 2008 ROD and RMP. Based upon this review, the proposed action is clearly consistent with the goals and objectives in the 2008 ROD and RMP. Accordingly, this project is consistent with the Eugene District's 1995 RMP and the 2008 ROD/RMP.

- Eugene District Resource Management Plan (RMP), December 2008.
- Eugene District Resource Management Plan, June 1995, as amended.
- Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan Environmental Assessment, July 2009.

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

"Plan and implement silvicultural treatments inside Late-Successional Reserves that are beneficial to the creation of late-successional habitat.

"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 p30). "Apply silvicultural practices in Riparian Reserves to acquire desired vegetation characteristics needed to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives" (p24).

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

The proposed action is covered by the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan Environmental Assessment – July 2009.

Other NEPA documents and other 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 Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan FY 2010.

- Late-Successional Reserve Assessment for the Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion – RO267, RO268. 1997
- Siuslaw Watershed Analysis. 1996.
- Big Canyon 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? Is the project within the same analysis area?

The proposed action for thinning approximately 65 acres is part of the proposed action analyzed in the Upper Siuslaw 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:

“Trees identified for harvest would generally be from the smaller diameter classes, varying spacing to reserve the larger, more vigorous trees to a specified basal area. Thinning would be to a Relative Density (RD) in the mid-30s which is expected to result in a residual canopy closure of 45 to 60 percent.”

Big Canyon consists of approximately 65 acres that are about 60 years of age. The Big Canyon thinning project will thin trees to a relative density of 33 to 39 with 140 ft² basal area retained, averaging 70 trees per acre maintaining an average canopy closure of 40 percent or more canopy closure. This will maintain northern spotted owl dispersal habitat. Streams will receive a no-treatment buffer of 75 feet.

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 (page 16). 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 1,060 feet of new road will be constructed and 25,620 feet of road will be renovated. Approximately 13,900 feet of road would be decommissioned which includes the new construction portion (see the implementation prescription for design features).

Coarse woody debris and snags in LSR and associated Riparian Reserves (page 15 USLP EA): *Snags and coarse woody debris would be retained during thinning harvest of stands except for safety or operational reasons. New snags and coarse woody debris would be created when existing levels of snags and coarse wood debris do not meet the levels defined below:*

Stand QMD ^{**} (pretreatment)	CWD Retention or Creation			Snag Retention or Creation	
	Total	Component Diameters ^{**}	Component Lengths	Total	Component Diameters
>14 in	240 ft/ac	>14 in	>20 ft	6 tpa	>14 in dbh
≤14 in	120 ft/ac	>12 in	>20 ft	3 tpa	>12 in dbh

* Quadratic Mean Diameter

** large end

- Upon completion of yarding operations approximately 2.3 trees per acre of coarse woody debris between approximately 14 and 25 inches dbh will be felled and left on site.
- Upon completion of yarding operations, six trees per acre between approximately 14 and 25 inches dbh shall be girdled to hasten the development of snags.

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 Upper Siuslaw 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 from considering limited road construction in LSR lands and spotted owl critical habitat units to building new roads as needed. The types of roads to be decommissioned varied between alternatives and a variety of decommissioning measures were considered. 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 would not substantially change the analysis of the proposed action?

There is no significant new information or circumstance relative to the analyses in the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan EA (USLP 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 does not lie within the 2008 northern spotted owl critical habitat designations. Thinning of dispersal habitat may affect but is not likely to adversely affect the northern spotted owl. Thinning will occur within 0.25 miles, but beyond 65 feet, of occupied spotted owl habitat. Operations during the breeding period may affect but are not likely to adversely affect the owl due to disturbance. Thinning will occur in non-habitat stands within marbled murrelet critical habitat designations; however no thinning of suitable habitat or potential nesting structure would occur and there would be no effect to marbled murrelets due to habitat modification.

We received one comment about the consideration of carbon sequestration during the public comment period for the USLP EA. The appropriate scale at which carbon storage estimates should occur are at the Resource Management Plan or larger. Since the USLP EA tiered to the 1995 RMP, the analysis has been completed in the EIS that accompanied the 1995 RMP. The 1995 RMP did consider increases in carbon dioxide release from forest management activities. The two forest management activities that were considered as having a measureable impact (based on research available at that time) included large scale clear cutting of old growth (age class 200+) and prescribed burning after harvest of those acres. The total increase in atmospheric carbon would not exceed 0.01 percent due to those actions under the 1995 Proposed Resource Management Plan (pages 4-9; 4-10 1995 FEIS). All other forest management actions were considered to have much less of an impact and therefore were not considered. In comparison, the current proposed action under the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan Environmental Assessment is a thinning project and does not include clear cut harvest of old growth and associated prescribed burning. The proposed action includes piling of slash which would be scattered over decommissioned roads or covered and burned to increase safety in the event of wildfire occurrences. The carbon released from these slash piles is not expected to have measurable impacts to increases in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere due to the small quantity and short duration when burning is to occur. The conclusions in the 1995 RMP/EIS analysis of carbon release support that thinning as described in this proposed action would have a negligible effect on the global carbon pool, in addition, carbon sequestration due to thinning would provide beneficial consequences due to carbon uptake by increased growth of conifers after thinning. New information or circumstances about carbon release with regards to the proposed action is considered to be insignificant. The 2008 RMP included a complete analysis for carbon.

The USLP EA has been issued a Biological Opinion by the USFWS that is consistent with the 2008 northern spotted owl recovery plan. Additional details are provided in the Big Canyon Project Analysis File.

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

The Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan EA analyzed direct, indirect and cumulative 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 and marbled murrelets. 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. Current levels of dispersal habitat within known owl home ranges in the Area of Concern (AOC) will be maintained and non-dispersal habitat within those owl home ranges will be thinned (EA pp. 34). The current proposed action is not located in the AOC. 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 pp. 42). The analysis of the ACS objectives considered the effects of road use and road improvements from the proposed action. Road renovation, new road construction, and log haul would produce negligible, if any, sediment delivery to streams,

because of road improvements such as replacement of stream crossing culverts and cross drains (EA pp. 29). Implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) from the 1995 RMP and un-thinned stream buffers will protect streams from sediment that may be generated from logging operations (EA pp. 30). 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 pp. 38).

The site specific effects of the current proposed action are consistent with the effects analysis in the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan EA. The stand conditions in the project area for the current proposed action are consistent with those anticipated in the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan (EA p. 33-37). The project does not thin northern spotted owl nest patches. 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 and no suitable habitat will be thinned. There will be no thinning within the disruption distance of a known occupied owl site. As analyzed in the EA, approximately 240 linear feet per acre of coarse woody debris greater than 14 inches in diameter and 20 feet in length will be felled and left on site; 6 trees (12 to 16 inch dbh or greater) per acre (approximately 6.5 square feet per acre) would be left on site as snags after girdling. There are trees with potential marbled murrelet nesting structure within the thinning units that have been reserved and will be protected from harvest operations. The Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan EA analyzed the effects of thinning on Critical Habitat for Spotted Owls and Marbled Murrelet habitat (pages 35-36). Site visits and surveys did not identify any unique special habitats. There are no specially designated areas (such as ACECs or RNAs) in the project area. Approximately 1,060 feet of new road will be constructed which is below the average feet per acre (17 feet per acre) of new road construction for the entire planning area. Approximately 25,620 feet of road will be renovated or improved which is above the average feet per acre (111 feet per acre) of road renovation or improvement for the entire planning area analyzed in the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan EA; "approximately 20 to 30 miles of construction and approximately 170 to 190 miles of renovation/improvement would occur (page 16)". Additional details are provided in the Big Canyon project analysis file.

The Upper Siuslaw 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 dispersal habitat on Matrix lands. Heavy thinning on approximately 200 acres in the LSR would improve the quality of habitat for spotted owls and murrelets in the long term, however there is no heavy thinning included in the current proposed action (EA pp. 36). 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. 29-30). Coarse wood and snags would be created to improve habitat for wildlife. Road decommissioning would occur where wildlife and fish habitat may benefit from it. The methodology and analytical approach used in the EA are appropriate for the current proposed action.

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

Public involvement for the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan EA has been adequate. Scoping completed before the analysis for the EA began with a letter, describing the proposed project and project area and was mailed to interested parties on March 20, 2007. The EA and preliminary FONSI were made available for a 30 day public review on December 10, 2008; three comments were received. One comment suggested a "hybrid" alternative combining Matrix thinning as described in Alternative B and LSR heavy thinning as described for Alternative D. The EA analyzed thinning in the Matrix and heavy thinning on LSR lands; the proposed action includes both treatments. One other comment indicated the inadequate analysis of hardwood conversions included in the proposed action. Hardwood conversions will be analyzed in a separate NEPA document and are not part of the proposed action in the EA. The third comment requested the consideration of the consequences of thinning on carbon sequestration; this has been addressed in the third category of the NEPA adequacy criteria. BLM did not receive any protests following the publication of the Decision Record.

BLM notified the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, of the Upper Siuslaw 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.

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

DECISION RECORD

Documentation of NEPA Adequacy

Big Canyon Density Management Project

DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2012-0005-DNA

Decision:

It is my decision to implement the Big Canyon Density Management Project as described in the Documentation of NEPA Adequacy **DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2012-0005-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 Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan EA, which analyzed these actions, will be incorporated into the proposal. Based on the Documentation of NEPA Adequacy, I have determined that 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 RMP. Following the March 31, 2011 decision by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in Douglas Timber Operators et al. v. Salazar, which vacated and remanded the administrative withdrawal of the Eugene District's 2008 ROD and RMP, we evaluated this project for consistency with both the 1995 RMP and the 2008 ROD and RMP. Based upon this review, the proposed action is clearly consistent with the goals and objectives in the 2008 ROD and RMP. Accordingly, this project is consistent with the Eugene District's 1995 RMP and the 2008 ROD/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 Big Canyon Thinning Project in consideration of both the December 17, 2009 and October 11, 2006 order. Because the Big Canyon 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 February 29, 2012.

Administrative Remedies:

The forest management decision to be made on the action described in the Documentation 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

2/28/2012

Date

**Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan
Project Implementation Prescription
Big Canyon - Tract No. 12-599
T.18 S, R.8 W, Sections 23 & 27**

Summary

The Big Canyon Timber sale is an approximately 65 acre thinning project in the Late-Successional Reserve and Riparian Reserve Land Use Allocations. The estimated harvest volume is 1.1MMbf. The planned sale date is March 29, 2012. Low conifer stocking resulted in 9 acres being dropped in Unit 1, and 24 acres in Unit 2.

Silviculture

- Vary the leave tree spacing as needed to generally reserve the larger, more vigorous trees.
- Selected leave trees should generally be of good form and relatively free of defect.
- Reserve Pacific yew, snags, hardwoods, and coarse woody debris of decay class 3, 4, & 5. Retain on site any yew, snags, and hardwoods felled for safety or operational reasons.
- Do not yard non-merchantable tree tops and limbs to the landings, and leave them on site to contribute to soil productivity, except in the Whole Tree Yarding Area.
- The silvicultural prescription is designed to maintain 40% post-harvest canopy closure in existing NSO dispersal habitat.

Late-Successional Reserve Treatment: approximately 45 acres

Riparian Reserve Treatment: approximately 20 acres

Silviculture Prescription for both Land Use Allocations:

Select conifer leave trees to reserve 140 Sq Ft basal area/ac.

Retention of target basal area will average 70 trees/ac, Curtis RD = 33-39

Logging systems

Cable Yarding Design Features (Unit 1: 13 acres, Unit 2: 25 acres)

- Cable yard to designated or approved landings.
- Space cable corridors 150 feet apart and limit width to 12 feet; use 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 the 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) at 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.

Ground-Based Yarding Design Features (Unit 1: 24 acres, Unit 2: 3 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%.
- Predesignate and approve all skid trails.
- Within Riparian Reserves, locate skid trails at least 75 feet from the posted boundary.
- 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 (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.
- Do not allow ground-based equipment to travel off of skid trails within 200 feet of streams.
- 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. In density thins, roots can be avoided with use of a modified bucket. 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.

Engineering

Roads with wet weather haul allowed:

New construction:

Name/Number	Length (feet)	Rock	Buy-out?	Comments
Spur D	840	Rock 1 st 50 feet	No	Reduce dirt tracked onto pavement with required rocking of 1 st 50 feet; Purchaser option to rock for wet weather haul
Spur E	120		N/A	Purchaser option to rock for wet weather haul
Spur F	100		N/A	Purchaser option to rock for wet weather haul

- 10+60 stations new construction
- Grade the ditch line and re-establish lead off ditches where necessary

Renovation:

Name/Number	Length (feet)	Rock	Buy-out?	Comments
18-8-27.1	490	Required for wet weather haul Surfacing gradation: 1-1/2" minus; Depth 4"	No	Purchaser option to Rock for Wet Weather Haul
Spur B	1,020	Required for wet weather haul Surfacing gradation: 1-1/2" minus; Depth 4"	No	Purchaser option to Rock for Wet Weather Haul
Spur C	290	Required for wet weather haul Surfacing gradation: 1-1/2" minus; Depth 4"	No	Purchaser option to Rock for Wet Weather Haul

- Approx. 18+00 stations renovation required
- Grade the ditch line
- Brush, scarify or grade and/or widen existing subgrade to a 14' width

Special provisions:

None of the roads listed as **Purchaser option to rock** above need to be rocked if hauling is to occur during summer only.

Roads with dry season haul required:

Renovation:

Name/Number	Length (feet)	Comments
18-8-16.1	12,780	Place rock on the 1 st 500 feet
18-8-23.1	8,710	
18-8-23.2	1,060	
18-8-23.3	1,270	

- 238+20 stations renovation
- Grade the ditch line and re-establish lead off ditches where necessary

- Brush, scarify or grade and/or widen existing subgrade to a 14' width
- Grade road prior to hauling

Summary:

Approximately 10.60 stations new construction.

Approximately 256.20 stations renovation.

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

Soils

Road decommissioning:

All decommissioning shall be completed during the dry season.

- (aa) Decompact all natural surfaced roads and landings with decompaction equipment, such as a track mounted excavator with a bucket.
- (bb) Construct drainage dips, waterbars and/or lead-off ditches.
- (cc) Place logging slash on surfaces where available.
- (dd) Block at entry points using stumps, slash, and/or cull logs, or earthen barricades.

		If Not Rocked				If Rocked		
		(aa)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)
Road Number	Road Rocking	Decompact	Drainage	Logging Slash	Blocking	Drainage	Logging Slash	Blocking
UNIT 1								
18-8-27.1	optional	yes	yes	yes*	yes [†]	yes [‡]	yes*	yes [†]
Spur B	optional	yes	yes	yes*	yes [†]	yes [‡]	yes*	no
Spur C	optional	yes	yes	yes	no	yes [‡]	yes*	no
Spur D	First 50'	yes	yes	yes*	yes [†]			
Spur E	no	yes	yes	yes	no			
Spur F	no	yes	yes	yes	no			
UNIT 2								
18-8-23.1	no	no	yes	no	yes [†]			
18-8-23.2	N/A	yes	yes	yes	no			
18-8-23.3	N/A	no	no	no	no			

*Slash roads beyond 350 feet from Siuslaw Access Road and adjacent stockpile site for hazardous fuels.

[†]Block all OHV access points to prevent unauthorized vehicle use before reinstating ditchline and blocking; block Road No. 18-8-23.1 at junction with stream crossing on the east and block at topographic opportunity or BLM property boundary on the west.

[‡] Additional decommissioning of Road No. 18-8-27.1 and Spurs B and C should include drainage dips and recontouring of slopes along length of the road before slashing.

Hydrology

- Streamside protection buffers are 75 feet on each side of all streams.

Fisheries

Threatened and Endangered Species

Coho are present in Siuslaw River and Big Canyon Creek. The 75 feet buffers recommended in the hydrology report will provide adequate protection.

- Both units are designed for dry season haul. If winter haul is requested by the Purchaser, logs from Unit 1 may be hauled during wet weather on the Siuslaw Access Road.

Wildlife

Threatened and Endangered Species

Northern Spotted Owls (NSO):

- Maintain 40% post-harvest canopy closure, which consists of NSO dispersal habitat.

Marbled Murrelets (MAMU):

- Do not harvest or damage trees with potential MAMU nesting structure. Approximately 9 trees located within or adjacent to the harvest area have been marked with yellow paint and are shown as MAMU Potential Nest Trees on the project map.

Bureau Sensitive Species

No Bureau sensitive species were located during field surveys.

Snags and Down Wood

- Reserve approximately 8 trees per acre for a future dead-wood treatment. At the time of treatment, group the trees in clumps of approximately 35. Within each group, create approximately 25 snags and fell 10. Select trees between 14 and 25 inches diameter at breast height for snag and down wood treatment. This work will be performed under a contract separate from the timber sale contract.

Botany

Threatened and Endangered Species

No federally-listed Threatened or Endangered plant species were located during surveys.

Bureau Sensitive Species

No Bureau Sensitive plant species were located during surveys.

Noxious Weeds and Invasive Non-native species

- Clean all yarding and road construction equipment cleaned prior to arrival on BLM-managed lands to lessen the spread of noxious weed seed.
- Complete road construction and renovation in areas not infested with false-brome prior to working or parking in the infested areas near the Siuslaw Access Road and stockpile.
- Seed decommissioned roads with native plants after completion of operations.
- Do not scatter slash on the first 350 feet of Spur D, to allow continued treatment of false brome.
- Do not remove rock from Spur D, due to possible false brome contamination.
- Control existing false brome infestations prior to project activity. Monitor infestations for at least 3 consecutive years after timber sale implementation or plants stop appearing, whichever is longer. Control additional infestations as discovered. (BLM Weed Team)

Fuels

- Scatter slash across roads to be closed after harvest as identified in the decommissioning table. Scatter slash in a manner that does not create a deep continuous fuel bed. Slash will not be scattered within 350 feet of the Siuslaw Access Road or stockpile site.
- Pile slash at all landings, and cover with plastic.
- Burn piles in the late fall or early winter when favorable smoke dispersion conditions are common and risk of fire spread is low.
- In Unit 1, within 350 feet of the Siuslaw Access Road (Road No. 18-8-34) or the stockpile site, yard tops and limbs along with the boles to landings. Cover and burn tops and limbs as described above, or otherwise remove from the site. This whole tree yarding would occur on approximately 8 acres to create an area of reduced fuel loading adjacent to areas of high risk of ignition.



Big Canyon DNA Unit 1

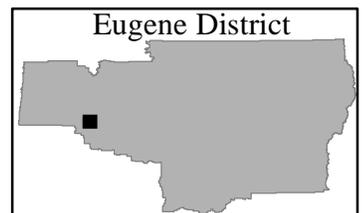
T.18 S., R.8 W.

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
 Eugene District Office
 3106 Pierce Parkway Suite E
 Springfield, OR 97477-7910

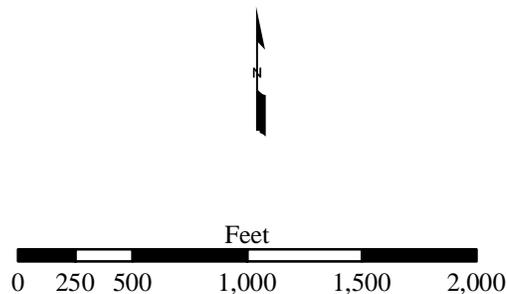
Phone: 541-683-6600
 FAX: 541-683-6981
 Email: Or_Eugene_Mail@blm.gov
 Website: <http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/eugene>

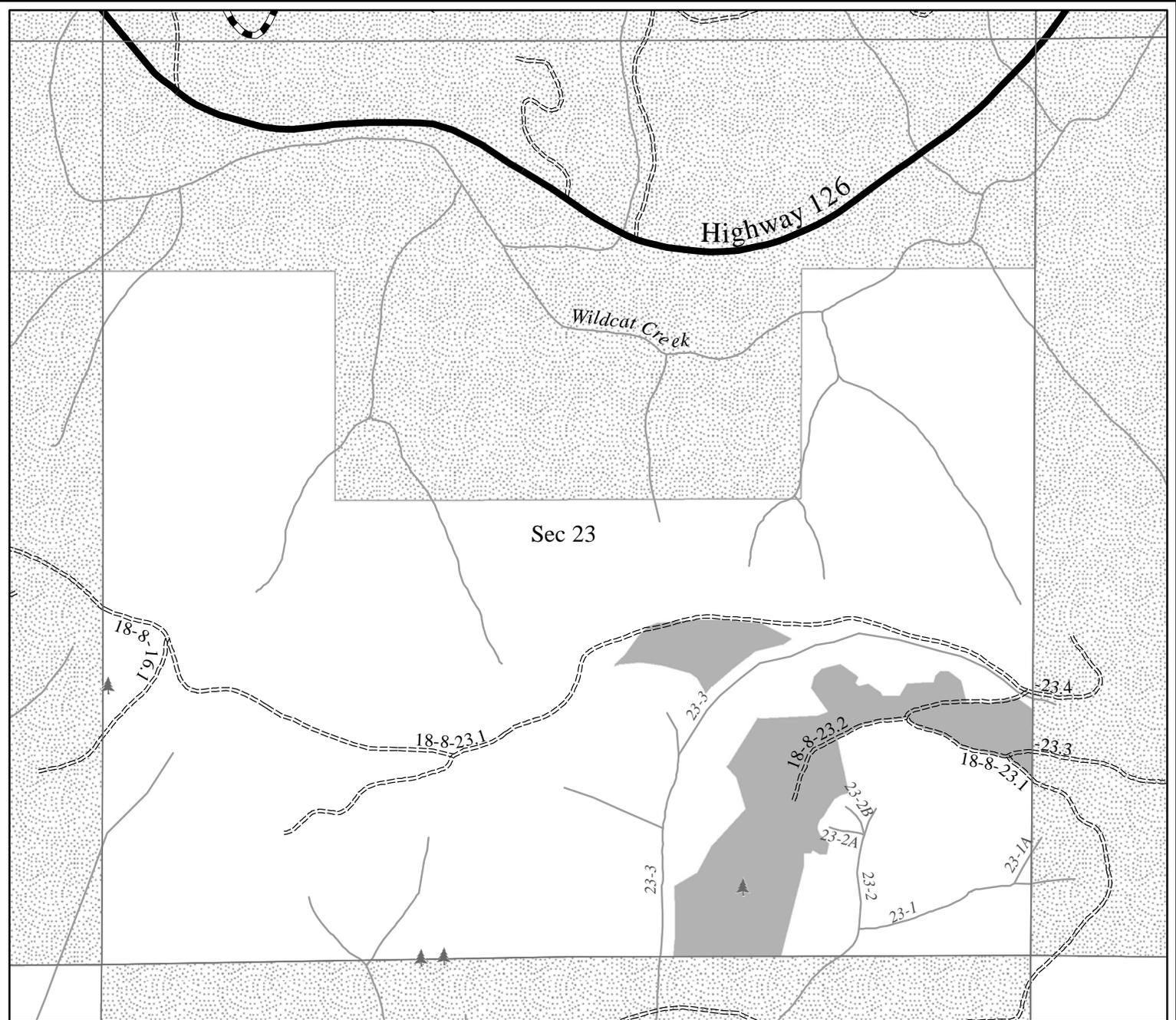
Universal Transverse Mercator
 Zone 10, North American Datum 1983

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.



-  Thinning Area
-  Whole Tree Yarding
-  Road Paved
-  Road, Rock
-  Road, Other
-  Road Construction
-  Road Renovation
-  Streams
-  MAMU Potential Nest Trees
-  StockPile
-  BLM Ownership
-  Private Ownership





Big Canyon DNA Unit 2

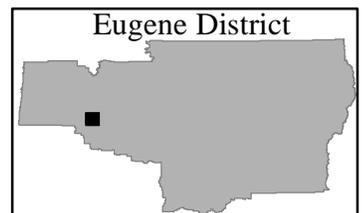
T.18 S., R.8 W.

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-  Thinning Area
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-  Private Ownership

