

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

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

**Cedar Shake Thinning Project  
DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2012-0007-DNA**

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**A. Description of the Proposed Action:** The proposed action is to implement the Cedar Shake Thinning Project by thinning approximately 160 acres of Matrix (General Forest Management Area lands) and conducting density management thinning on approximately 117 acres of Riparian Reserve lands totaling approximately 277 acres within the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA planning area. The proposed action (including silvicultural prescriptions; logging systems; Riparian Reserve treatments; road construction and renovation; road decommissioning prescription; wildlife, botany, and fuels mitigation measures) is described in the attached "Implementation Prescription."  
**Location** T. 17S, R. 7W, Section 21 and 27. Willamette Meridian, Matrix and Riparian Reserve land use allocations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**D. NEPA Adequacy Criteria**

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

The proposed action for thinning approximately 277 acres is part of the proposed action analyzed in the Long Tom Landscape Plan Environmental Assessment and is contained within the EA

analysis area. The current proposed action implements the following specific actions in the selected alternative:

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

Cedar Shake consists of approximately 277 acres that range from about 43 to 67 years of age. The Cedar Shake thinning project will thin trees to a relative density of 32 within two units. Unit 1 will have 120 square feet basal area reserved, averaging 70 trees per acre (conifers), maintaining an average canopy closure of 40 percent canopy closure. Unit 2 will have 140 square feet basal area reserved, averaging 54 trees per acre (conifers), maintaining an average canopy closure of 40 percent canopy closure. This will maintain northern spotted owl dispersal habitat. Streams 21-32, 21-2 (above road no. 17-7-27) and 27-10 will receive a no-treatment buffer of 60 feet; stream 21-12 below the confluence with stream 21-26 to the south property line of Section 21 and stream 21-12 on Federal land in Section 27 receive a no-treatment buffer of 100 feet; all other streams will receive 75-foot buffers.

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

Approximately 2,670 feet of new road will be constructed and approximately 10,520 feet of road will be renovated/improved.

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

Approximately 3,797 feet of road (including newly constructed roads) would be decommissioned (see the implementation prescription for design features).

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

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

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

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

2011) and the Survey and Manage Settlement Agreement. The Cedar Shake timber sale is located within the 2012 proposed Northern Spotted Owl critical habitat unit. The thinning will maintain 40% canopy cover and improve stand conditions by maintaining large Douglas fir trees, hardwoods, pacific yew trees, western red cedars and Port Orford cedars that are present in the thinning area. Existing snags and coarse woody debris will also be maintained. The moderate thinning prescription would reduce canopy cover below 60% therefore reducing the functionality of the stand as foraging habitat in the short term until canopy cover recovers.

A Biological Opinion was issued by the USFWS which is consistent with the 2008 northern spotted owl recovery plan and the draft 2010 northern spotted owl recovery plan. Consultation has been initiated to amend the Long Tom Biological Opinion to address the 2012 proposed Northern Spotted Owl critical habitat units. Additional details are provided in the Cedar Shake Project Analysis File.

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

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

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

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

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

The site specific effects of the current proposed action are consistent with the effects analysis in the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA. The stand conditions in the project area for the current proposed action are consistent with those anticipated in the Long Tom Landscape Plan (EA, pp. 14-16). Dispersal habitat thinned would continue to function as owl dispersal habitat since the silvicultural prescriptions for these units maintain at least a 40% canopy cover. Critical Habitat for spotted owls and marbled murrelets is not being thinned. Marbled murrelet protocol surveys were completed in 2011; occupancy was determined. Design features will protect marbled murrelet nesting habitat and prevent disruption of nesting individuals during the critical breeding season.

Site visits and surveys did not identify any unique conditions (such as special habitats or special status species), and there are no specially designated areas (such as ACECs or RNAs) in the project area. Approximately 2,670 feet of new road will be constructed (9.6 feet per acre), which is below the feet per acre (21 feet per acre) of new road construction for the entire planning area. Approximately 10,520 feet of road will be renovated or improved (38 feet per acre), which is below the feet per acre (121 feet per acre) of road renovation or improvement for the entire planning area analyzed in the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA: “approximately 30 to 35 miles of construction and approximately 195 to 200 miles of renovation/improvement would occur” (EA, p. 13). These average feet of road work per acre are within the estimated road miles for the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA, many sales implemented under the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA are expected to have less road work and the cumulative totals analyzed in the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA are not expected to be exceeded. Additional details are provided in the Long Tom Landscape Plan EA project analysis file.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BLM has consulted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). BLM completed formal consultation under the Endangered Species Act with the USFWS on effects of the Cedar Shake project on the northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet. The current proposed action is



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

DECISION RECORD  
Determination of NEPA Adequacy  
Cedar Shake Thinning Project  
**DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2012-0007-DNA**

Decision:

It is my decision to implement the Cedar Shake Thinning Project as described in the Determination of NEPA Adequacy **DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2012-0007-DNA** and in the attached implementation prescription.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Following the Court’s December 17, 2009 ruling, the Pechman exemptions are still in place. Judge Coughenour deferred issuing a remedy in his December 17, 2009 order until further proceedings, and did not enjoin the BLM from proceeding with projects. Nevertheless, I have reviewed the Cedar Shake Thinning Project in consideration of both the December 17, 2009 and October 11, 2006 order. Because the Cedar Shake 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 May 30, 2012.

Administrative Remedies:

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

Authorizing Official:

/s/ Alan D. Corbin

Alan Corbin  
Field Manager  
Siuslaw Resource Area

5/25/2012

Date

**Long Tom Landscape Plan  
Project Implementation Prescription  
Cedar Shake - Tract No. 12-500  
T.17 S, R.7 W, Secs. 21 & 27**

**Summary**

The Cedar Shake timber sale is an approximately 277 acre thinning project in the Matrix and Riparian Reserve Land Use Allocations. The estimated harvest volume is 5.3MMbf. The planned sale date is June 28, 2012. During project design, approximately 25 acres were dropped from the project due to blind leads, road access, narrow slivers, and poor stocking.

**Silviculture**

1. Vary the leave tree spacing as needed to generally reserve the larger, more vigorous trees.
2. Reserve trees generally of good form and relatively free of defect; however, trees with unique structure such as wolf trees, broken tops, and/or with cavities shall be reserved in sufficient numbers to maintain presence in the stands.
3. Reserve trees using the following hierarchy: Port Orford cedar, western redcedar, Douglas-fir, and western hemlock.
4. Retain pacific yew, snags, hardwoods. Retain on site any of these trees felled for safety or operational reasons.
5. Retain all trees marked with yellow paint (MAMU habitat trees).

**Area 1 – 46 acres**

Select conifer leave trees to reserve 120 Sq Ft basal area/ac.  
Retention of target basal area will average 85 trees/ac, Curtis RD = 32

**Area 2 - 231 acres**

Select conifer leave trees to reserve 140 Sq Ft basal area/ac.  
Retention of target basal area will average 59 trees/ac, Curtis RD = 32

Matrix – thin 160 acres

Riparian Reserve – thin 117 acres using the same prescription as the adjacent upland area.

**Logging systems**

**Cable Yarding Design Features (207 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.
- Where downhill yarding occurs in Section 27, locate corridors as parallel as possible, perpendicular (right angle to horizontal) to Spur A. Make deep gouges erosion resistant.

**Ground-Based Yarding Design Features (70 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.

- Predesignate 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 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.
- Skid logs to designated or approved landings.
- Do not allow ground-based equipment to travel off skid trails within 200 feet of streams.
- 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.
- Designate a whole-tree yarding area in Section 27 to limit the amount of slash in order to prevent the buildup of a fuel bed.

**Engineering**

**Access:**

<b>Name/Number</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Road control</b>	<b>RWA/Easement</b>
17-7-20.7 A	Renovation	RRC	E-310 Supp. #164 / free-use
17-7-20.7 B	Renovation	BLM	
17-7-20.7 C	Renovation/Improvement	RRC	E-310 Supp. #164 / free-use
17-7-20.7 D	Renovation	BLM	
17-7-21.1 A	Renovation	BLM	
17-7-21.1 B	Renovation	RRC	E-310 BLM Supp. #42 / first-use
17-7-21.2 A	Renovation	RRC	E-310 BLM Supp. #37 / free-use
17-7-21.2 B	Renovation	BLM	
17-7-21.2 C	Renovation	RRC	E-310 BLM Supp. #37 / free-use
17-7-21.2 D (portion)	Renovation	BLM	
17-7-21.4 A	Renovation	RRC	E-310 BLM Supp. #41 / first-use
17-7-21.7	Improvement	BLM	
17-7-21.7 Extension	Construction	BLM	
17-7-27 AD	Use	BLM	
17-7-27 E	Renovation	RRC	E-310 BLM Supp. #37 / free-use
Spur A	Construction	BLM	
Spur D	Construction	BLM	
Spur E	Construction	BLM	
Spur C	Construction	BLM	
Spur B	Renovation	BLM	
Spur G Extension	Construction	BLM	

**Special access needs:**

Use of 17-7-21.4 Segment A will require first use calculations with Roseburg Resources Company.  
 Use of 17-7-21.1 Segments B will require first use calculations with Roseburg Resources Company.  
 Road No.17-7-27 AD will be renovated to wet weather haul standards via deferred maintenance dollars.  
 RRC = Roseburg Resources Company.  
 BLM = Bureau of Land Management

**Roads with wet weather haul allowed:**

**New construction:**

Name/Number	Length (feet)	Rock	Buy-out?	Comments
17-7-21.7 extension	298	Required	YES	Extension of road constructed during Bishop Hat Timber Sale.
Spur D	288	Purchaser Option	N/A	
Spur E	708	Purchaser Option	N/A	
Spur C	230	Purchaser Option	N/A	
Spur B extension	625	Purchaser Option	N/A	

- Approximately 21.5 stations new construction
- Subgrade to a 14' width, out-sloped where possible
- Surfacing; 3" minus gradation; 10" compacted depth

**Renovation:**

Name/Number	Length (feet)	Rock	Buy-out?	Comments
17-7-20.7 A	690	Purchaser Option	N/A	Renovation includes; light grading and pulling ditch.
17-7-20.7 B	50	Purchaser Option	N/A	Renovation includes; light grading and pulling ditch.
17-7-20.7 C (portion 1)	610	Purchaser Option	N/A	Renovation includes; light grading and pulling ditch.
17-7-21.1 A (portion 1)	1,530	Required	YES	17-7-21.1 A (portion 1) ends at junction with the 17-7-21.7. Renovation includes; brushing, grading, addition of cross-drains, pulling ditches and surfacing.
17-7-27 A	100	Required	YES	Replace existing 24" CMP with 36" poly pipe. Fill is too deep for M.O. to replace.
17-7-27 E	410	Purchaser Option	N/A	Renovation includes; light grading and pulling ditch.
17-7-21.1 A (portion 2)	200	Purchaser Option	N/A	Renovation includes; brushing, light grading and pulling ditch.
17-7-21.1 B	325	Purchaser Option	N/A	
17-7-21.2 A	530	Purchaser Option	N/A	Renovation includes; brushing light grading and pulling ditch.
17-7-21.2 B	1,060	Purchaser Option	N/A	Renovation includes; brushing, light grading and pulling ditch.
17-7-21.2 C	2,320	Purchaser Option	N/A	Renovation includes; brushing light grading and pulling ditch.
17-7-21.2 D (portion 1)	300	Purchaser Option	N/A	Renovation includes; brushing light grading and pulling ditch.
17-7-21.4 A	461	Purchaser Option	N/A	Renovation includes; brushing, grading and pulling ditch
Spur B	1930	Purchaser Option	N/A	Renovation of road constructed during the Bishop Hat Timber Sale. Renovation includes: slash removal and reestablishment of road prism.

- Approximately 105.2 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
- Surfacing; 1½" minus gradation; compacted depth varies

**Improvement:**

<b>Name/Number</b>	<b>Length (feet)</b>	<b>Rock</b>	<b>Buy-out?</b>	<b>Comments</b>
17-7-20.7 C (portion 2)	1,873	Required	YES	Renovation includes: reestablishment of road prism through regen on RRC land and surfacing.
17-7-20.7 D	1,127	Required	YES	Renovation includes: reestablishment of road prism and surfacing.
17-7-21.7	1,962	Required	YES	Renovation of road constructed during the Bishop Hat Timber Sale. Renovation includes: slash removal and reestablishment of road prism and surfacing.

- Approximately 49.6 stations improvement.
- Surfacing; 1½" minus/3" minus gradation; compacted depth varies

**Special provisions (Wet Weather Haul):**

- Spur B will require favorable truck assist for about 200 feet from PSTA 23+00 to PSTA 25+00

**Roads with dry season haul required:**

**New construction:**

<b>Name/Number</b>	<b>Length (feet)</b>	<b>Rock</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Spur A	523	No	Environmental Effects

- Approximately 5.2 stations new construction
- Subgrade to a 14' width, out-sloped where possible

**Summary:**

Approx. 26.7 stations new construction

Approx 105.2 stations renovation.

Approx 49.6 stations improvement.

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

Green trees are available for guylines at all roads.

Short distances of +/-22% grades may be needed to access necessary landing sites.

## 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 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.
- (cc) Place logging slash on surfaces where available.
- (dd) Block at entry points using stumps, slash, and/or cull logs.

Road Number	Surfacing	OHV issue	Weed issue	Fuels	Wet Weather Haul	Road Rocking	If Not Rocked				If Rocked		
							(aa)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)
							Decompact	Drainage	Logging Slash	Blocking	Drainage	Logging Slash	Blocking
Spur A	Dirt	X	X	WholeTreeYard	No	No	yes	yes	no***	Yes***	NA	NA	NA
Spur D	Dirt				Yes	optional	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Spur E	Dirt				Yes	optional	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Spur C	Dirt				Yes	optional	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Spur B	Dirt				Yes	optional	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
17-7-21.7	Dirt				Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	yes	yes *	yes
17-7-20.7	Dirt				Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	yes	no	yes **
17-7-21.1	Rock			Roadside Pile	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17-7-21.2	Rock			Roadside Pile	Yes	optional	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17-7-27	Rock		X	Roadside Pile	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

\* slash to out-of-line of sight

\*\*block either on private at beginning of road or at BLM property boundary.

\*\*\*Do not slash due to false brome presence, block to prevent OHV access.

## Soils

- To maintain soil productivity, utilize BMP's as described in Logging Systems.
- Road decommissioning recommendations are described in the Road Decommissioning table.

## Hydrology

- Streamside protection buffers are 60 ft on each side of streams 21-32, 21-2 (above Road No. 17-7-27.), and 27-10
- Streamside protection buffers are 100' on each side of stream 21-12 below the confluence with stream 21-26 to the south property line of Section 21 and stream 21-12 on Federal land in Section 27
- Streamside protection buffers are 75 ft on each side of all other streams.

The stream buffer recommendations were made based on on-site conditions. The streams recommended for 60' buffers are intermittent (21-32 and 21-2) and/or discontinuous (27-10). The 60' buffers are the minimum buffer allowed in the Long Tom Landscape Plan Environmental Assessment. The main stem of Cedar Creek (21-12 below stream 21-26) is recommended for 100' buffers because of a relatively wide flood plain, perennial flow, significant hardwood component, and areas of stream adjacent wetlands. The rest of the streams are recommended for 75' buffers because these streams have perennial flow and the primary shade zone is moderately wide.

## 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.

- Suspension logging will likely be a necessity over stream reach 9-1 (Cedar Creek between tributaries 21-17 and 21-23), and stream 21-21. Full suspension over stream channels is required.

## **Wildlife**

### **Threatened and Endangered Species**

#### **Northern Spotted Owls (NSO):**

- Maintain dispersal habitat (>40% canopy cover).
  - Maintain large remnant conifer and hardwood trees.
  - Maintain greater than 40% canopy cover in this thin-from-below prescription.

#### **Marbled Murrelets (MAMU):**

- 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. Twelve trees in five groups located within the harvest area have been marked with yellow paint and are shown as wildlife trees on the project map.

### **Bureau Sensitive Species**

To improve the quality of habitat, create grass or forb habitat patches where possible by seeding native grasses or forbs along spur roads and other openings.

## **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.

### **Bureau Sensitive Species**

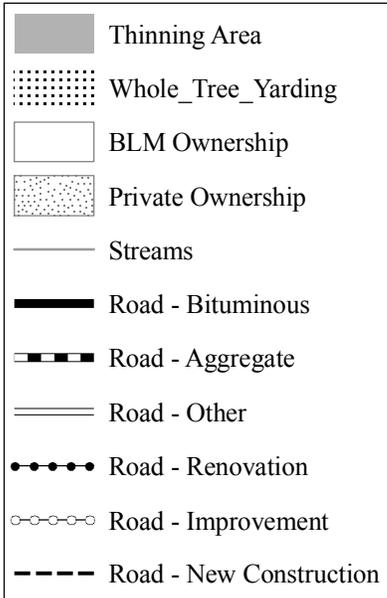
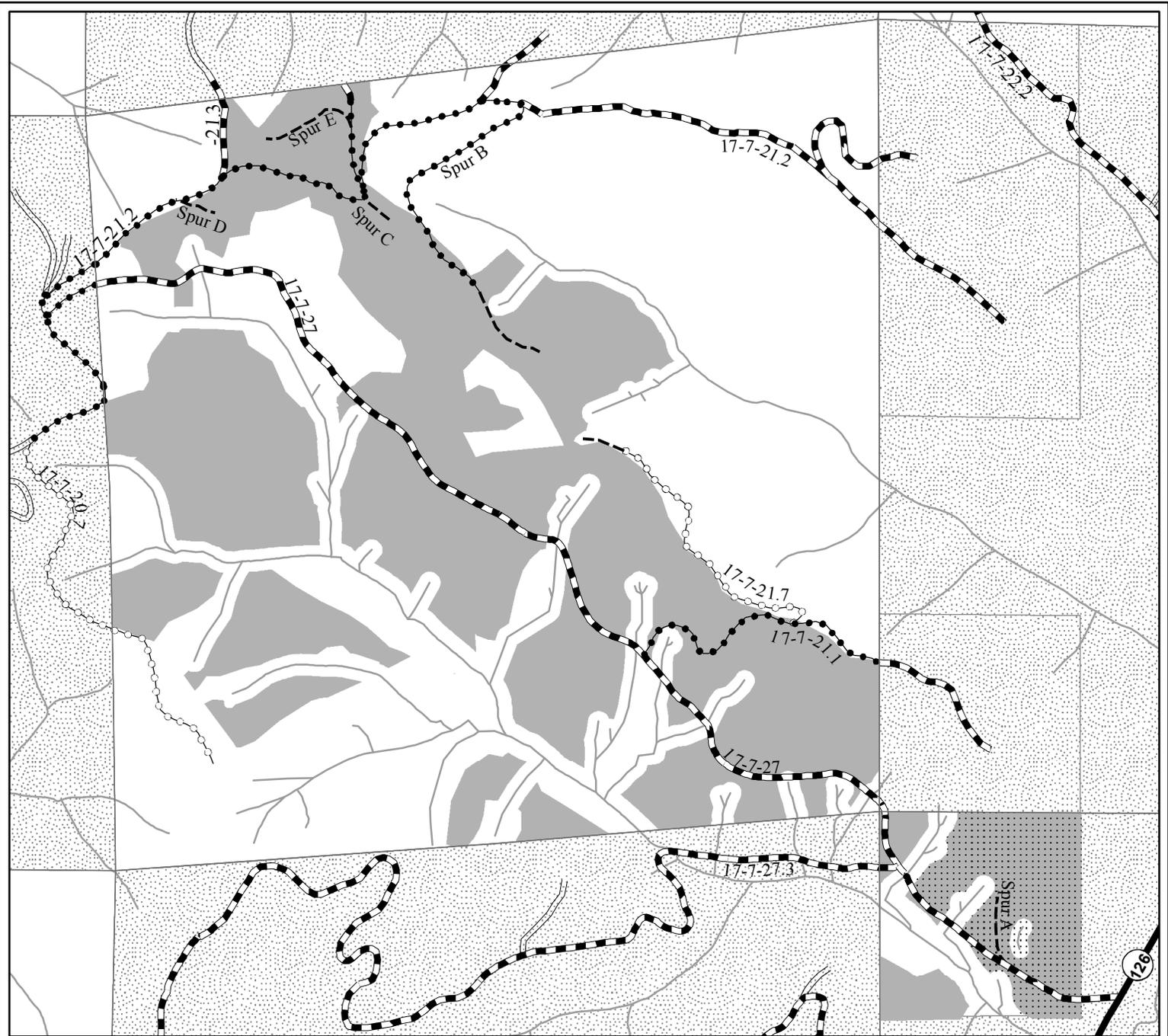
No Sensitive plant species were located during surveys. No mitigation measures are necessary.

### **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.
- Do not scatter slash on decommissioned Spur A, so as to allow continued treatment of false brome in the area.
- Sow native grass seed on decommissioned, decompacted roads after operations have been completed.
- Control existing false brome and knotweed infestations prior to project activity, monitor for at least 5 consecutive years after timber sale implementation, and control infestations discovered through monitoring as appropriate.

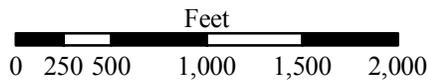
## **Fuels**

- Grapple pile along Road Nos. 17-7-27, 17-7-21.1 and 17-7-21.2 within the harvest area not designated for whole tree yarding. Pile within 25 feet of the roads and leave all material greater than 9" in diameter out of the piles: treatment area would be approximately 9 acres. Cover and burn or utilize all piles.
- Burn piles in the late fall when favorable smoke dispersion conditions are common and risk of fire spread is low.
- Whole tree yarding is recommended on 25 acres in Section 27 in the harvest area east of stream 27-1 and north of Cedar Creek.



# Cedar Shake DNA

T.17 S., R.7 W. Sec. 21, 27



5/5/2011 8:45:50 AM

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Universal Transverse Mercator  
Zone 10, North American Datum 1983

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