

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

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

Nutmeg Thin Resale DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2011-0002-DNA

A. Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to implement the Nutmeg Thin by commercially thinning approximately 168 acres within the North Lake Creek planning area, 116 acres in Matrix and 52 acres in Riparian Reserve land use allocations. The proposed action, including silvicultural prescriptions, logging systems, Riparian Reserve treatments, road decommissioning prescriptions, and wildlife and botany mitigation measures is described in the attached "Project Implementation Prescription."

Location: T15S, R7W, Sections 8, 15, 16, 17

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

LUP Name: Eugene District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (RMP), as amended. Date Approved: June 1995

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

The Eugene District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan calls for providing a sustainable supply of timber from the Matrix Land Use Allocation (LUA) (p. 84). The Proposed Action is within the Matrix LUA. The RMP also calls for applying silvicultural practices in Riparian Reserves to control stocking, reestablish and manage stands, and acquire desired vegetation characteristics needed to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives (p. 24).

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

List by name and date all applicable NEPA documents that cover the proposed action.

1. EA OR090-04-07, North Lake Creek Thinning Project; June, 2005.
2. Biological Assessment of the North Lake Creek Thinning Project, January 25, 2005, Eugene District, Siuslaw Resource Area.
3. Biological Opinion – US Fish and Wildlife Service, March 17, 2005 (amended September 2008).
4. 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.

D. NEPA Adequacy Criteria

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

Yes. The North Lake Creek EA considered commercial thinning on 5,500 acres of Matrix and Riparian Reserve LUAs. The Proposed Action is included in that analysis area (see Map 5 in the EA). The age of the stands being thinned is approximately 31 to 52 years.

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?

Yes. The EA analyzed an appropriate range of alternatives given the purpose and need for the project. Five alternatives were analyzed: (1) Alternative A, No Action; (2) Alternative B, designed to contribute to the Eugene District's Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) as well as provide for forest health and productivity; (3) Alternative C, designed to contribute to ASQ, but included additional objectives to protect and enhance northern spotted owl habitat and mushroom productivity; (4) Alternative D, designed to contribute to ASQ, but included objectives to emphasize stand structure development in a portion of the Riparian Reserves and minimize short-term impacts to aquatic habitat; and (5) Alternative E, which would contribute to ASQ, but also enhance aquatic habitat complexity. See EA, pp. 5-11. The selected alternative is Alternative E as described in the North Lake Creek Thinning Project EA, modified to include the heavy thinning in 20% of the Riparian Reserves as described under Alternative D. Nutmeg Thin includes 168 acres of moderate thinning as described in Alternative E. No new environmental concerns, interests, resource values, or circumstances have been revealed since the EA was published in 2004 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.

Yes. No new information or circumstances have arisen since the EA was published in 2004 that could affect the adequacy of the analysis. The North Lake Creek area has been designated as Critical Habitat for the Northern Spotted Owl in the 2008 recovery plan. The USFWS issued an amendment to the 2005 Biological Opinion taking this change into consideration. The effects analysis for the proposed action in the EA was adequate under the critical habitat designations. The effects analysis regarding road-related sediment was extensive and appropriate for the type of landscape comprising the Nutmeg thinning timber sale, in that the type and amount of road construction and renovation needed to implement the Nutmeg thinning project is consistent with what was anticipated in the EA (pp. 5, 8, 9-11). Effects analysis in the EA regarding dispersal habitat for spotted owls and mushroom production remains adequate. The Nutmeg thinning project overlaps with a portion of the Upper Lake Creek owl pair home range, this owl site is currently known to be occupied by a single resident female owl. The thinning also occurs within the outer portions of the home range for the Upper Congdon Creek owl pair. More recent non-protocol surveys have yielded no responses for this owl pair. The thinning project is located within designated Critical Habitat under the 2008 designation. The EA specified that thinning dispersal habitat would degrade but not remove dispersal habitat (pp. 31-32), the current proposed action will maintain 40% canopy closure after treatment. The effects determination due to light to moderate thinning and road renovation associated with this action is likely to adversely affect the Upper Lake Creek spotted owl pair because the thinning will occur within foraging habitat within their home range. This conclusion is consistent with the findings of the original Biological Opinion and amendment from the USFWS. The terms and conditions in the Biological Opinion specified that harvest in this area would occur only after October 1, 2007. Analysis of mushroom productivity assumed that productivity would be reduced on a nearly 1:1 ratio between the number of trees removed and loss of mushrooms, when averaged over a large area and multiple years (EA, p. 34). The EA estimated that productivity would be reduced overall to 38% within thinned areas (EA, p.36) for the Proposed Action under a moderate thinning regime (EA, p. 8) with a relative density in the mid-30's. The silvicultural prescription for Nutmeg thinning would result in a relative density of approximately 34 which is within the range anticipated in the EA.

The effects of thinning on climate change have come into question recently. The appropriate scale at which carbon estimates should occur are at the Resource Management Plan or larger. Since the North Lake Creek 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, Nutmeg 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 within 25 feet of roads. Slash from these piles would be used to scatter over decommissioned roads, and the remaining material would be 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 of burning that is to occur. The conclusions in the 1995 RMP/EIS analysis of carbon release support the thinning as described in this proposed action would have a negligible effect on the global carbon pool. New information or circumstances about carbon release with regards to the proposed action is considered to be insignificant.

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

Yes. A new recovery plan for the northern spotted owl was released in August of 2008, resulting in portions of the North Lake Creek area being designated as critical habitat. The Nutmeg thinning timber sale is located within the newly designated critical habitat. Formal consultation was reinitiated for the North Lake Creek EA resulting in an amendment to the original Biological Opinion since other portions of the North Lake planning area do fall within the newly designated critical habitat. The Nutmeg thinning project is consistent with the US Fish and Wildlife Service's biological opinion and its amendment for the North Lake Creek EA. There are no changes in resource conditions from when the EA was published in 2004. There are no changes in resource-related plans, policies or programs of other government agencies, Indian tribes. There are no changes in statute, case law, or regulation that would affect the implementation of the Nutmeg thinning project.

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?

Yes. The EA describes impacts to the aquatic ecosystem, northern spotted owl foraging habitat and dispersal habitat, mushroom productivity, noxious weeds, and implementation costs. Impacts from implementing the Nutmeg Thin timber sale would fall within those analyzed in the EA, and were anticipated in the EA. The models used in the EA to predict road-related sediment remain current and appropriate at the landscape scale. The analysis of effects to northern spotted owls is consistent with that contained in the Biological Opinion from the US Fish and Wildlife Service. No new research has come to light regarding effects of commercial thinning on mushroom productivity. The EA analysis included typical effects that would be expected at the site-specific level, and identified BMPs that would be implemented as needed depending on site-specific conditions. Two bureau sensitive special status botanical species were found in the harvest area during surveys. A 25 to 50 foot buffer will be placed around the species *Tetraplodon mnioides* site to provide protection to the species. The species *Tayloria serrata* will be moved from Spur B to another location outside the timber sale area. There are no known wildlife special status species in the project area. There is no indication that implementing the Nutmeg Thin would result in different environmental effects than those anticipated in the EA.

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)?

Yes. Cumulative effects considered in the EA included those from past and future timber sales on public and private land, recreation management activities through implementation of the Upper Lake Creek Recreation Area Management Plan (RAMP), and road paving (EA, p. 19). No unanticipated actions or events have occurred in the North Lake Creek planning area that would have additional cumulative effects with the Nutmeg Thin project.

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

Yes. The Nutmeg Thin project area is within the North Lake Creek planning area, which went through extensive public scoping prior to development of the EA. In August, 2003, a scoping letter was mailed to over 300 groups, businesses, local government agencies, and individuals, announcing that BLM was seeking help identifying issues and concerns regarding timber harvest in the North Lake Creek area. An open house was held at the Triangle Grange on September 4, 2003, and BLM staff was available during the Blachly Fair, September 7-8, 2003. In May, 2004, the North Lake Creek EA was released for a 30-day public review and was sent to 12 groups or businesses, 9 state or local government agencies, and 15 individuals. In addition, a notice announcing the availability of the EA was sent to approximately 90 individuals who had received commercial mushroom harvesting permits for this area since October 2003. Formal consultation as required by Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act was initiated with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). The FWS issued its biological opinion on March 17, 2005. After a new spotted owl recovery plan was released by the USFW in August of 2008 formal consultation was reinitiated with the services and an amendment to the original Biological Opinion was issued on September 15, 2008. 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 NOAA Fisheries is not required.

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

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Jeff Apel	Engineer
Karin Baitis	Soils Scientist
Rick Colvin	Landscape Planner
Dan Crannell	Wildlife Biologist
Doug Goldenberg	Botanist
Larry Johnston	Planning Forester
Leo Poole	Fisheries Biologist
Dave Reed	Fuels Specialist
Steve Steiner	Hydrologist
Janet Zentner	Logging Systems Forester

F. Mitigation Measures: List any applicable mitigation measures that were identified, analyzed, and approved in relevant LUPs and existing NEPA document(s). List the specific mitigation measures or identify an attachment that includes those specific mitigation measures. See the attached implementation prescription

REVIEWED BY

NEPA Coordinator

Date

CONCLUSION

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

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

DECISION RECORD

Documentation of NEPA Adequacy
Nutmeg Commercial Thinning Project
DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2011-0002-DNA

Decision:

It is my decision to implement the Nutmeg Commercial Thinning Project as described in the Documentation of NEPA Adequacy **DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2011-0002-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 Proposed Action is in conformance with the standards and guidelines of the 1995 Eugene District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan.

On December 17, 2009, the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington issued an order in *Conservation Northwest, et al. v. Rey, et al.*, No. 08-1067 (W.D. Wash.) (Coughenour, J.), granting Plaintiffs' motion for partial summary judgment and finding a variety of NEPA violations in the BLM and USFS 2007 Record of Decision eliminating the Survey and Manage mitigation measure. 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 Nutmeg Commercial Thinning Project in consideration of both the December 17, 2009 and October 11, 2006 order. Because the Nutmeg Commercial 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 March 30, 2011.

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:

William E. Hatton
Field Manager
Siuslaw Resource Area

Date

**North Lake Creek
Project Implementation Prescription
Nutmeg Resale Timber Sale- Tract #E-08-538
T.15 S., R.7 W., Sections 8, 15, 16 & 17**

Background

This thinning was originally sold in Fiscal Year 2008 as "Nutmeg." In 2010, the purchaser elected to cancel the Nutmeg sale due to poor market conditions, invoking the "mutual cancellation" process offered by Congress. Prior to mutual cancellation, road construction, renovation, and re-conditioning specified in the Project Implementation Prescription for Nutmeg had been completed, but no thinning had occurred.

Estimated Harvested Volume and Acres

Total Acres = 168 Acres

Total Volume = 3.379 MMBF

Total Matrix: 116 Acres = 2.334 MMBF

Total Riparian Reserves: 52 Acres = 1.045 MMBF

Age Range of Timber: 31- 52 years old

Silviculture – Matrix Treatment

- Thin about 116 acres in the Matrix.
- Select conifer leave trees to reserve 130 ft² basal area/acre.
- Retain a target basal area averaging 110 trees/acre with a relative density (RD) of 34.
- Vary leave tree spacing as needed to generally reserve larger diameter, more vigorous trees.
- Select leave trees of good form and relatively free of defect.
- Reserve hardwoods, Pacific yew trees, western red cedars and snags to the extent possible consistent with Oregon State safety practices. Retain snags felled as danger trees as downed wood on site.

Silviculture - Riparian Treatment

- Thin about 52 acres in Riparian Reserves using the same prescription as adjacent Matrix.
- Buffer Stream 17 (see hydrologic map) with 50-foot (slope distance) stream protection buffers on each side of the stream.
- Buffer all other streams with 75-foot stream protection buffers (slope distance).

Logging Systems

General Design Features

- Retain non-merchantable tree tops and limbs on site; do not yard to the landing.
- Restrict log lengths to 40 feet plus trim.
- Retain on site all down coarse woody debris of advanced decay (Decay Class 3, 4, or 5).
- Do not allow harvest activities during sap flow season (April 15-June 15), unless waived by the Authorized Officer.

Cable Yarding Design Features – about 146 acres (87% of sale area)

- Cable yard to designated or approved landings.
- Space cable corridors 150 feet apart at one end and limit to 12 feet in width. Use a cable system capable of 75-foot lateral yarding.
- Require one-end suspension of logs. Use intermediate supports as necessary to achieve the required suspension.
- Require full suspension of logs when yarding over streams. Leave on site any cut corridor trees in the untreated stream buffers.
- Make cable-yarding corridors erosion resistant if needed where severe gouging has occurred.
- Require directional felling and yard away from streams to provide for stream bank stability and water quality protection.

Ground-Based Yarding Design Features – about 22 acres (13% of sale area)

- Tractor yard portions of timber sale as shown on project area map.
- Allow operations when soil moisture content provides the most resistance to compaction (generally less than 25%--during the dry season, typically, July 1st to October 15th), as approved by the Authorized Officer in consultation with the Soil Scientist. Soil moisture contents would be monitored by the soil scientist on soils identified for ground-based logging.
- Limit skid trails to slopes less than 35% with approval from the Authorized Officer.
- Require all skid trails to be pre-designated and approved by the Authorized Officer.
- Use existing skid trails wherever possible.
- Preplan (map) and designate (flag) skid trails to occupy less than 10% of the unit. To accomplish this goal, use a minimum of 150-foot spacing between skid trails, and limit width of skid trails to 12 feet.
- Require low ground pressure (<6 psi) ground-based yarding equipment when operating outside designated primary skid trails. Limit to a single pass and utilize downed slash on the skid trail.
- Require felling of trees to lead to the skid trails and maximize winching distances.
- Skid logs to designated or approved landings.
- Limit gouging on skid trails not to exceed a maximum of one foot in depth.
- Till and water bar skid trails and landings and place slash and brush on trails. Shatter but do not mix the soil or displace the soil profile (done best with an excavator with a bucket with teeth). Till immediately after logging operations. If tillage cannot be accomplished the same operating season, leave all trails in an erosion resistant condition and blocked.
- Keep skid trails in the Special Skidding Areas (within Riparian Reserves for Streams 2, 3, 4 and 12) at least 75 feet from the harvest unit boundary.

Road Use

Spurs A and E and Road No. 15-7-16.71 are dirt surfaced. The purchaser has the option to rock these roads at his expense if he chooses to haul during periods of wet weather.

Note: Road No. 15-7-16.3 and Spur 5 are shown as a possible haul route that the Purchaser may elect to use to avoid downhill yarding the SE portion of the unit to the -35 road. This road and spur will not show on the Exhibit A in the timber sale contract but may be allowed as logger's choices.

The use of Roads No. 15-7-35 and 15-7-15.3 will be restricted to dry season use for timber. The rocked portion of Road No. 14-6-34 (N ½ NE ¼ of Section 16) could be used for winter haul.

During the implementation team process, new construction was identified and labeled as Spurs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 in the field. These have been changed to Spurs A, B, C, D and E respectively as shown on the cover page of the engineering report.

Road Decommissioning

Road Number	Decommissioning Measures
15-7-16.2, 14-6-34V, Spurs 2 (B), 3 (C), and 4 (D), Equipment Road, 15-7-16.3/Spur 5 (Logger's choice), Landings	Full decommissioning: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6
15-7-16.71, Spur 1 (A)	Partial decommissioning: 3, 4
Spur 6 (E)	Partial decommissioning: 4

Road Decommissioning Measures:

1. Till the road prism and landing.
2. Where available, scatter slash/brush/trees along the tilled road prism surface.
3. At road entrance, block road with earthen barriers (berms) and trenches. Place logs, root wads, slash/brush/trees and/or boulders as feasible on the barrier.
4. Use drain dips, lead-off ditches, water bars or other measures to prevent accumulation of surface run-off on the road prism using adequate spacing based on road gradient.
5. Purchaser option rock roads shall require removal of rock prior to tilling.

6. Road decommissioning will generally take place when soil moisture conditions are optimal, generally between July 1 and October 15, prior to fall rains, as approved by the Authorized Officer.

Wildlife

Threatened and Endangered Species:

- Because harvest activities would take place beyond the disruption distance from the Upper Lake spotted owl site center, no seasonal restrictions apply to timber harvest activities.
- A seasonal restriction and a daily timing restriction on timber harvest activities for Marbled Murrelets (MAMU) are needed.
Harvest operations, excluding haul, within the disruption distance (100 yards for chainsaw and heavy equipment operation) of known occupied or un-surveyed murrelet suitable habitat or potential nesting structure would not occur during the critical portion of the murrelet breeding period (April 1 through August 5).
Harvest activities within the marbled murrelet disruption distance of un-surveyed suitable habitat or potential nesting structure and implemented between August 6 and September 15 would not begin until 2 hours after sunrise and would cease 2 hours prior to sunset with the following exception: When the Industrial Fire Precaution Level is 2 or above, the time-of-day restriction may be waived during the late breeding period (August 6 to September 15). However, consultation would need to be re-initiated.
- There would be no disturbance mitigations required for log haul or other trucking.
- Reserve from harvest or damage from falling/yarding activity those trees providing nesting structure for MAMU and adjacent trees, marked with yellow paint and posted outside the timber sale boundary.
- No seasonal restrictions on timber harvesting activities for bald eagles are needed.

Special Status Species:

- No restrictions on timber harvesting activities are needed. No Special Status Species or unique habitats were encountered during field reviews of the proposed timber sale.

Botany

Threatened and Endangered Species:

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

BLM Special Status Species:

- Vascular Plants - None were found during surveys.
- Lichens and Bryophytes

Tetropodon mnioides, Bureau sensitive

A 25 foot buffer is being placed around this site to protect the species during harvest activities making the site unlikely to be affected by timber harvest.

Chaenotheca furfuracea, Bureau tracking

This site falls outside of the final sale boundaries and is unlikely to be affected by timber harvest activities. No mitigation measures are planned for Bureau Tracking species

Platyhypnidium riparioides, Bureau tracking

These aquatic sites fall within the riparian stream buffers and are unlikely to be affected by timber harvest activities. No mitigation measures are planned for Bureau Tracking species.

Noxious Weeds and Invasive Non-native species

- All yarding and road construction equipment would be cleaned prior to arrival on BLM-managed lands to lessen the spread of noxious weed seed.
- Decommissioned roads would be seeded with native grasses if seed is available. This would be accomplished separately from the timber sale contract.

Fuels

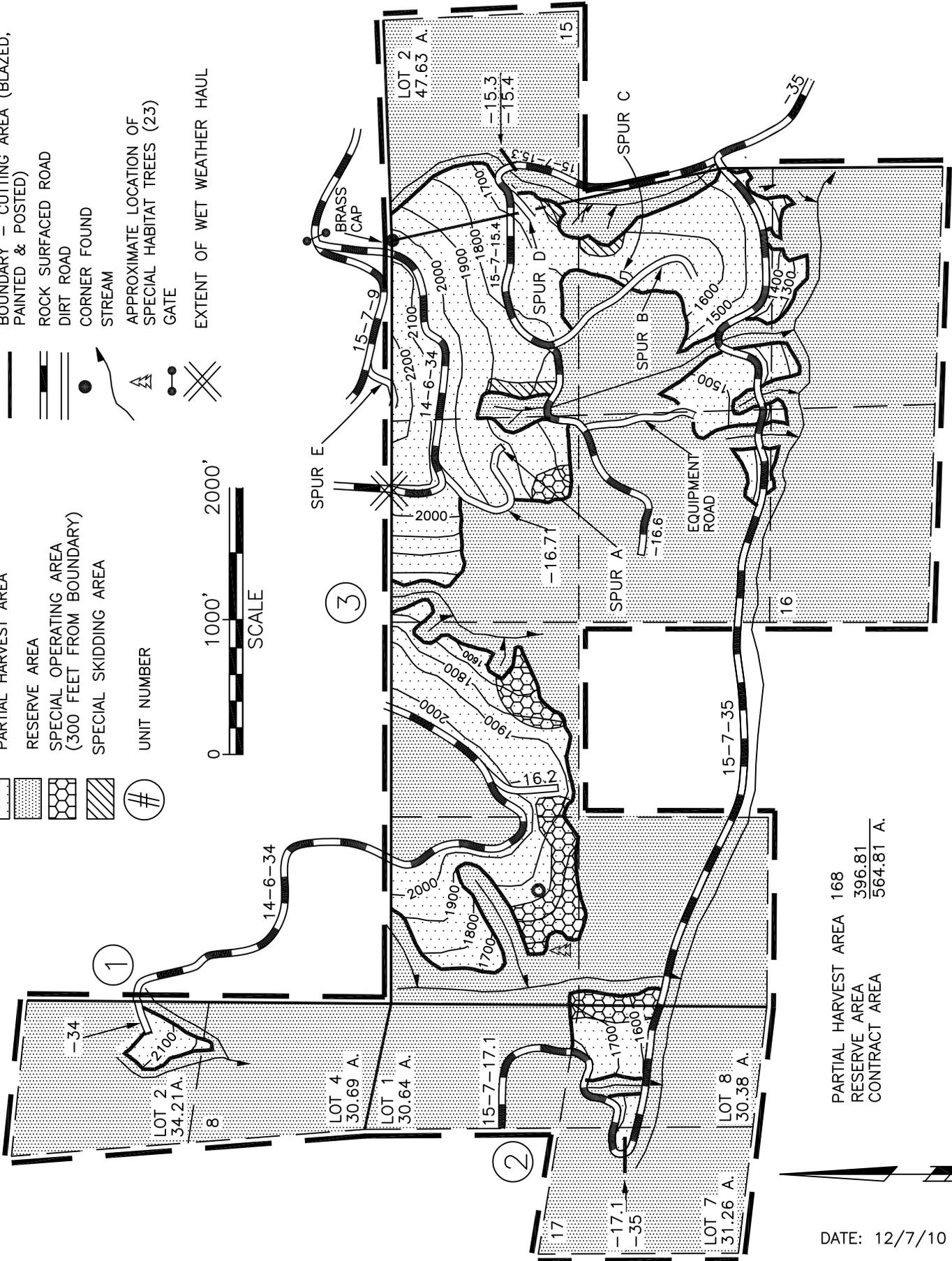
- Eliminate at least 90% of all roadside and landing piles to reduce point sources for intense fire behavior and long range spotting.
- Scatter roadside and landing piles across roads to be closed after harvest. Scatter slash in a manner that does not create a deep continuous fuel bed. Leave any piles not scattered on decommissioned roads or landings as wildlife habitat if the number does not exceed 10% of the piles within the unit. Cover and burn roadside and landing piles that exceed 10% of the total on decommissioned roads.
- Burn piles in late fall/winter when favorable smoke dispersion conditions are common and the forest floor is wet to reduce escapement risk.
- Machine pile (preferred method), cover, and burn logging debris less than 6" diameter within 25 feet of Roads No. 15-7-35, 15-7-15.4 and 15-7-17.1. Restrict excavator to existing road surface.

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PROJECT AREA MAP: NUTMEG RESALE
 T. 15S, R. 7W, SECS. 8, 15, 16 AND 17, WILL. MER., EUGENE DISTRICT

LEGEND

-  PARTIAL HARVEST AREA
-  RESERVE AREA
-  SPECIAL OPERATING AREA (300 FEET FROM BOUNDARY)
-  SPECIAL SKIDDING AREA
-  UNIT NUMBER
-  BOUNDARY - CONTRACT AREA
-  BOUNDARY - CUTTING AREA (BLAZED, PAINTED & POSTED)
-  ROCK SURFACED ROAD
-  DIRT ROAD
-  CORNER FOUND
-  STREAM
-  APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF SPECIAL HABITAT TREES (23)
-  GATE
-  EXTENT OF WET WEATHER HAUL



PARTIAL HARVEST AREA	168
RESERVE AREA	396.81
CONTRACT AREA	564.81 A.

DATE: 12/7/10