

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

DECISION RECORD  
Documentation of NEPA Adequacy  
Barlow Creek Commercial Thinning Project  
**DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2010-0010-DNA**

Decision:

It is my decision to implement the Barlow Creek Commercial Thinning Project as described in the Documentation of NEPA Adequacy **DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2010-0010-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 Barlow Creek Commercial Thinning Project in consideration of both the December 17, 2009 and October 11, 2006 order. Because the Barlow Creek 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 October 20, 2010.

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/ William E. Hatton**

William E. Hatton  
Field Manager  
Siuslaw Resource Area

**10/15/2010**

Date

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

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

### Barlow Creek Thinning Project DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2010-0010-DNA

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**A. Description of the Proposed Action:** The proposed action is to implement the Barlow Creek Thinning Project by commercially thinning approximately 218 acres of matrix lands and conducting density management thinning on approximately 140 acres of riparian reserve lands totaling approximately 358 acres within the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan EA planning area. The proposed action (including silvicultural prescriptions, logging systems, Riparian Reserve treatments, and road construction, renovation, and decommissioning prescriptions, botany and fuels mitigation measures) is described in the attached "Implementation Prescription."  
**Location** T. 20S, R. 4W, Section 3 Will. Meridian, Matrix and Riparian Reserve land use allocation.

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

- Eugene District Resource Management Plan (RMP), 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:

*"Design silvicultural systems on General Forest Management Areas to meet a high level of timber production within a framework of mitigating measures and project design features which protect environmental quality and habitat for wildlife, fish and botanical species (RMP p86)."*

**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.
- Barlow Creek 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 218 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.”*

*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 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.*

Barlow Creek consists of approximately 218 acres that are about 45 to 68 years of age (at the time of the EA analysis baseline, p. 8). The proposed action would thin the stands to an RD of 33 and a basal area of approximately 140. Approximately 40 percent canopy closure will be maintained post treatment. Approximately 8,696 feet of new road will be constructed and 15,893 feet of road will be renovated or improved.

Approximately 15,718 feet of road would be decommissioned (see the implementation prescription for design features). All newly constructed roads are being decommissioned.

**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 that considered limited road construction in LSR lands and spotted owl critical habitat units to botanical treatments in reserves. The types of roads to be decommissioned varied between alternatives and a variety of decommissioning measures were proposed. 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 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. 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 within 25 feet of certain 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 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 USLP EA has been issued a Biological Opinion by the USFWS which is consistent with the 2008 northern spotted owl recovery plan. Additional details are provided in the Barlow Creek 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 Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan EA analyzed the effects of thinning on Critical Habitat for Spotted Owls and Marbled Murrelet habitat (pages 35-36). The ACS objectives analyzed the effects of road use and improvements by the proposed action. 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 Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan EA.

The Upper Siuslaw 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 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 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). 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). 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). 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. Critical Habitat for spotted owls and marbled murrelets is not being thinned. There are no timing restrictions for this project. Because this project is located approximately 50 miles from the coast the USFWS concurred with the BLM that marbled murrelet surveys were not required.

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 8,696 feet of new road will be constructed which is above the average feet per acre (17 feet per acre) of new road construction for the entire planning area.

Approximately 15,893 feet of road will be renovated or improved well within 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 Barlow Creek 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 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 325 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.

**7. 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 was 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.

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 Barlow Creek project on the northern spotted owl, and marbled murrelet. The current proposed action is consistent with the description of the action in the Upper Siuslaw Landscape Plan Biological Opinion issued by the USFWS in 2010. The proposed action is not-likely to adversely affect Northern Spotted Owls and Marbled Murrelets and their Critical Habitat. Because the current proposed action would have no effect on coho salmon and its designated critical habitat, as well as no adverse effect on Essential Fish Habitat, consultation with NOAA Fisheries is not required.

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

<b>NAME</b>	<b>SPECIALTY</b>
Teague Mercer	Hydrologist
Karin Baitis	Soil Scientist/ Road Decommissioning
Melissa Rutkowski	Engineer/ Road Decommissioning
John Moore	Wildlife Biologist
Sharmila Premdas	Landscape Planner/NEPA
Leo Poole	Fish Biologist
Clint Foster	Silviculturist
Dave Reed	Fuels Specialist
Molly Widmer	Botanist
Janet Zentner	Logging Systems
Crystal Perez-Gonzales	Logging Systems
Rodrigo Arellano	Logging Systems
Peter O'Toole	Planning Forester/Team Lead
Tom Jackson	GIS

**PREPARED AND REVIEWED BY**

/s/ **Sharmila Premdas**

NEPA Coordinator

**10/15/2010**

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.

/s/ **William E. Hatton**

William E. Hatton

Field Manager

Siuslaw Resource Area

**10/15/2010**

Date

October 13, 2010

**Upper Siuslaw  
Project Implementation Prescription  
Barlow Crk Timber Sale- Tract # 10-569  
T.20 S. R.4 W. Sec. 3**

**Silviculture**

- Thin approx. 218 acres in the Matrix LUA.
- Vary the leave tree spacing as needed to generally reserve the larger diameter, more vigorous trees.
- Selected leave trees shall be of good form and relatively free of defect.
- Hardwoods, yew trees, red cedar, and snags shall generally be retained.
- No whole tree yarding.

*Unit 1*

- Select conifer leave trees to reserve 140 ft<sup>2</sup> basal area/acre
- Retention of target basal area will average 70 conifer trees/acre, RD = 33

*Unit 2*

- Select conifer leave trees to reserve 125 ft<sup>2</sup> basal area/acre
- Retention of target basal area will average 105 conifer trees/acre, RD = 33

**Riparian Treatment**

- Thin approx 140 acres in Riparian Reserves LUA using the same prescription as adjacent upland.
- 100 foot stream protection buffers on streams
  - 23, 24, and stream 4 up to the south beaver pond
- 100 foot protection buffers on two beaver ponds
- 75 foot stream protection buffers, all other streams, and stream 4 upstream of beaver pond
- Wetland protection buffers as flagged on the ground.

**Logging Systems and Soil Mitigation Measures**

**Cable Yarding Design Features – approx 250 acres**

- All cable yarding would be to designated or approved landings.
- To minimize impacts, spacing of cable corridors should be kept to 150 feet apart at one end and limited to 12 feet in width (a cable system capable of 75 foot lateral yarding would be used).
- Minimum one-end suspension is required. Intermediate supports may be necessary to achieve the required suspension.
- Full suspension is required when yarding over streams. Corridor trees cut from reserve area will be left on site.
- Cable yarding corridors would be made erosion resistant if needed where severe gouging has occurred.

- Cable Corridors used for yarding in concave slopes above stream channel initiation points (headwall areas) should be as perpendicular to the centerline as possible.

Ground Based Yarding Design Features – approx 108 acres

- Operations would occur when soil moisture content provides the most resistance to compaction (generally less than 25%--during the dry season, typically, July 1 to October 15, as approved by the Authorized Officer in consultation with the Soil Scientist).
- Skid trails would be limited to slopes less than 35% with approval from the Authorized Officer.
- All skid trails would be predesignated and approved by an Authorized Officer.
- 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 limiting width of skid trails to 12 feet.
- Use of low ground pressure (<6 psi) ground-based yarding equipment would be limited to a single pass when operating outside designated primary skid trails, utilizing downed slash to minimize soil disturbance.
- Require felling of trees to lead to the skid trails and maximize winching distances.
- Logs would be skidded to designated or approved landings.
- Till skid trails and landings and place slash and brush on trails. Care should be taken to shatter but not mix or displace the soil profile. Tilling would immediately follow logging operations and take place prior to the onset of the fall rainy season. If tillage cannot be accomplished the same operating season, all trails would be left in an erosion resistant condition and blocked.
- When logging with ground-based equipment within 210 feet of any stream, skid trails shall be located at least 75 feet from the posted boundary. Within 210 feet of any stream, ground-based yarding equipment shall not leave the designated trail.

**Road Construction and Renovation**

1. Construct New Roads as follows:

a) Roads to be surfaced with rock:

Spur B = 2.10 sta.s	Spur C = 3.00 sta.s
19-4-34.22B = 21.36 sta.s	20-4-2.1 = 14.10 sta.s
20-4-3.3 = 5.25 sta.s	20-4-3.4 = 17.40 sta.s

b) Natural surface spurs

Spur A = 5.75 sta.s	Spur D = 9.00 sta.s
Spur E = 9.00 sta.s	

New construction standard to 14' width, outsloped where possible, surface as indicated.

2. Renovate BLM roads as follows

20-4-4.1 = 23.76 sta.s

20-4-3.1 = 20.06 sta.s

20-4-3.2 = 6.34 sta.s

Renovation work will consist of brushing, scarifying or grading and/or widening the existing subgrade to a 14' width. In addition, Road No. 20-4-3.2 will be re-surfaced with crushed rock.

3. Improve roads as follows:

19-4-34.22A = 5.28 sta.s

20-4-4.1 = 43.82 sta.s

20-4-3 = 59.66 sta.s

Improvement work will consist of replacing and/or installing new culverts. In addition, Roads No. 19-4-34.22 will be surfaced with crushed rock.

4. Logger's choice landings/spurs to be constructed generally less than one hundred feet subject to approval by the Authorized Officer.
5. The curve at the junction of 19-4-35.1 and 19-4-35.2 will be realigned in order to allow passage of log truck when hauling.
6. Summary: 86.96 sta.'s new construction; 50.16 sta.'s renovation; 108.77 sta.'s improvement;

**Road Decommissioning**

All decommissioning shall be completed during the dry season.

- (aa) Purchaser shall till all natural surfaced roads and skid trails with decompaction equipment, such as a track mounted excavator, during the dry season.
- (bb) Purchaser shall construct drainage dips, waterbars and/or lead-off ditches, as directed by the Authorized Officer. Waterbars and drainage dips shall be constructed in accordance with the specifications shown on Exhibit H.
- (cc) Purchaser shall place logging slash on surfaces where available.
- (dd) Purchaser shall block at entry points using stumps, slash, and/or cull logs, or earthen barricades, as directed by the Authorized Officer.

Road Number	Road Rocking	If Not Rocked				If Rocked		
		(aa)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)
		Decompact	Drainage	Logging Slash	Blocking	Drainage	Logging Slash	Blocking
All skid trails	Not Allowed	X	X	X	X			
Spur A	Not Allowed	X	X	X	X			X
Spur B	Required	X	X	X		X		
Spur C	Required	X	X	X	X	X		
Spur D	Not Allowed	X	X	X	X			X
Spur E	Optional	X	X	X	X			
19-4-34.22B	Required	X	X	X	X	X		X
20-4-2.1	Required	X	X	X	X	X		X
20-4-3.1	Not Allowed	X	X	X	X			
20-4-3.3	Required	X	X	X	X	X		X
20-4-3.4	Required	X	X	X	X	X		X
20-4-4.1C Renov.	Not Allowed	X	X	X	X			

**Wildlife**

**Threatened and Endangered Species**

- Seasonal restrictions for northern spotted owls as follows: None needed.
- Seasonal restrictions for marbled murrelets as follows: None needed.

**Special Status Species**

No Special Status Species or unique habitats were encountered during field reviews of the proposed unit.

**Fish**

**Threatened and Endangered Species**

Oregon Coastal Coho Salmon, a Threatened species, are located in Barlow Creek, adjacent to the Barlow Crk Timber Sale. Barlow Creek and tributary 4 to the stream jct. between the beaver ponds have been designated Critical Habitat and Essential Fish Habitat.

There will be No Effect to OC Coho Salmon from timber harvest, log haul, or road construction activities.

### **Botany**

#### **Threatened and Endangered Species**

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

#### **Special Status Species**

*Aster vialis* and *Cimicifuga elata* were located during botanical surveys . No mitigations needed as harvest activities at these sites will be neutral or beneficial.

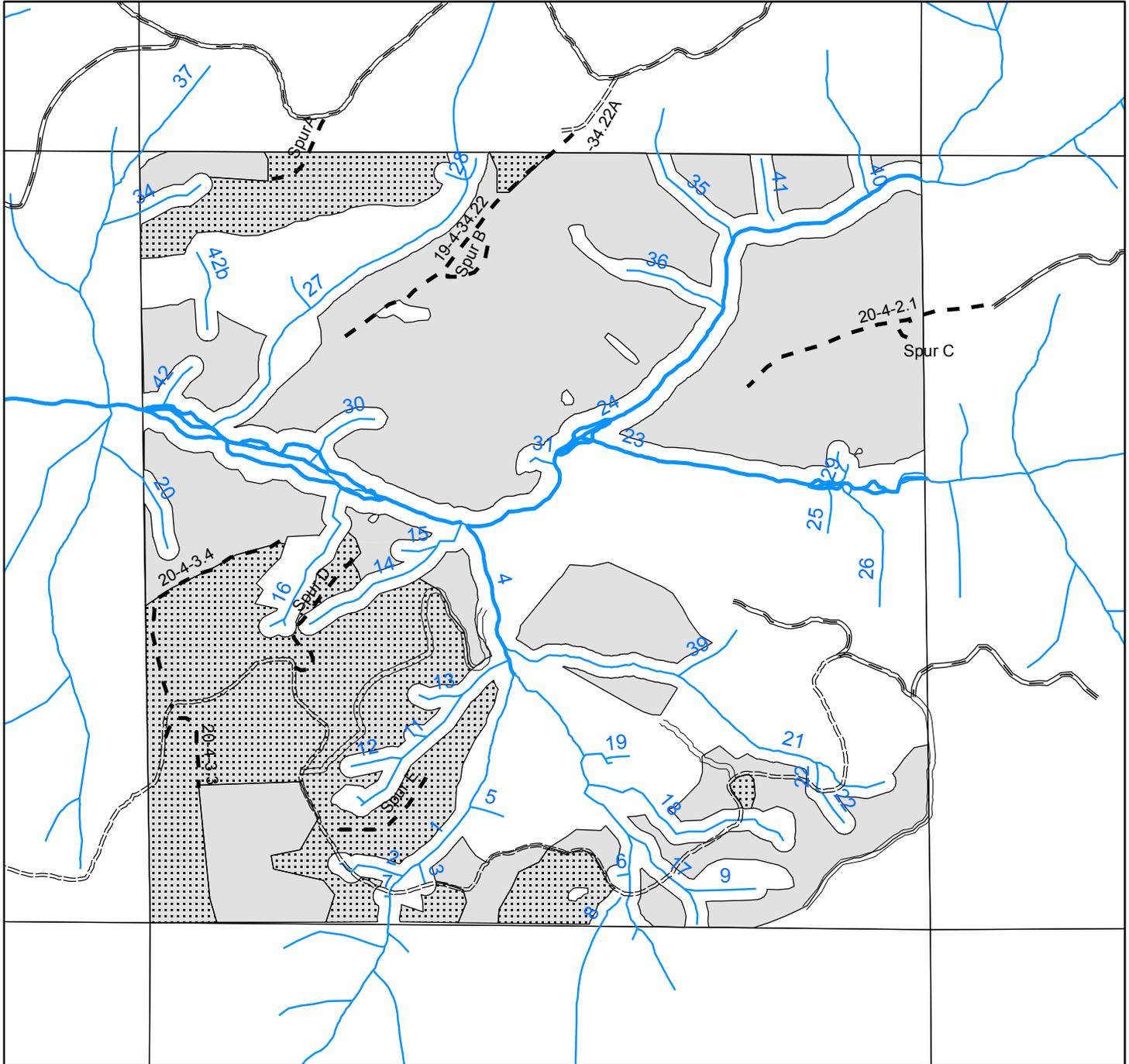
#### **Noxious Weeds and Invasive Non-native species**

- 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.

### **Fuels**

- Within the harvest unit boundaries, roadside piling of slash would occur as needed within 25 feet of Road nos. 19-4-34.22B, 20-4-2.1, 20-4-4.1, 20-4-3 and 20-4-3.1, Material greater than 9” in diameter would be left out of piles.
- Scatter roadside and landing piles across roads to be closed after harvest as shown in decommissioning table. Scatter slash in a manner that does not create a deep(>1ft), continuous fuel bed.
- Any piles not scattered across closed roads will be covered and burned. Up to 20% of piles unburned is acceptable.
- Burn piles in the late fall when favorable smoke dispersion conditions are common.

T20S-R4W-S.3  
Barlow Creek Planning Map



1 inch = 1,000 feet

- |      |                  |   |                     |
|------|------------------|---|---------------------|
| ---  | New_construction | — | Non-fish stream     |
| ==== | Improvement      | — | Fish bearing stream |
| ==   | Renovation       | □ | cable yard          |
| —    | Bituminous       | ▨ | ground based yard   |
| ≡    | Aggregate        | ■ | Plan_Unit           |

