

**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

**Power Up Thinning Project  
DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2012-0014-DNA**

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**A. Description of the Proposed Action:** The proposed action is to implement the Power Up Thinning Project by thinning approximately 100 acres of Matrix (General Forest Management Area lands) and conducting density management thinning on approximately 35 acres of Riparian Reserve lands totaling approximately 135 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.18S, R. 6W, Sections 7 and 17. 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.
- Power Up 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 current thinning 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).*

Power Up consists of approximately 135 acres that range from about 48 to 71 years of age. The Power Up thinning project will thin trees to a relative density of 35. Thinning will retain 160 square feet basal area reserved, averaging 55 trees per acre (conifers), maintaining an average canopy closure of 40 percent canopy closure. This will maintain northern spotted owl dispersal habitat. Streams will receive no harvest buffers:

60 feet from Streams 17-2 and 7-21;  
75 feet from Streams 7-1, 7-2, 7-4, 7-4a (west side only), 7-5, 7-6 (south side, west of confluence with Stream 7-6b), 7-8 (north side only), 7-10, 7-12, 7-13 (south side only), 7-14, 7-20, 7-23, 7-30, 7-98, 7-99, 17-5, 17-5a, and 17-3;  
and 100 feet on Streams 7-6 (south side, east of the confluence with Stream 7-6b), 7-8 (below the confluence with Stream 7-9 on the south side of the stream), 7-9 (below the confluence with Stream 7-11 on the east side of the stream only), 17-1 (south side of the stream below the confluence with Stream 17-2 and on the north side below the confluence with Stream 17-3), and 17-4 (west side of the stream).

No cutting would occur within the primary shade zone, except for limited cutting for yarding corridors.

*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 3,665 feet of new road will be constructed and approximately 22,895 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 4,140 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 Power Up timber sale is located within the 2012 proposed Northern Spotted Owl critical habitat unit. The thinning will maintain 60% 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 maintain 60% canopy cover therefore maintaining the functionality of the stand as foraging and dispersal habitat.

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 Power Up 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 2012; No occupancy was determined.

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 3,665 feet of new road will be constructed (27 feet per acre), which is above the feet per acre (21 feet per acre) of new road construction for the entire planning area. Approximately 22,895 feet of road will be renovated or improved (169 feet per acre), which is above 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 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 Power Up project on the northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet. The current proposed action is consistent with the description of the action in the Long Tom Landscape Plan Biological Opinion issued by the USFWS in 2011. The proposed action is not likely to adversely affect northern spotted owls and marbled murrelets or 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 the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - 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>
Steve Steiner	Hydrologist
Karin Baitis	Soil Scientist/ Road Decommissioning
Jeff Spring	Engineer/ Road Decommissioning
Randy Miller	Wildlife Biologist
Sharmila Premdas	Landscape Planner/NEPA
Leo Poole	Fish Biologist
Peter O'Toole	Silviculturist
Eric Johnson	Fuels Specialist
Doug Goldenberg	Botanist
Janet Zentner	Logging Systems/Team Lead
Tom Jackson	GIS

**PREPARED BY**

/s/ Sharmila Premdas  
NEPA Coordinator

8/7/2012  
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/ Alan D. Corbin  
Alan Corbin  
Field Manager  
Siuslaw Resource Area

8/8/2012  
Date

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

DECISION RECORD  
Determination of NEPA Adequacy  
Power Up Thinning Project  
**DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2012-0013-DNA**

Decision:

It is my decision to implement the Power Up Thinning Project as described in the Determination of NEPA Adequacy **DOI-BLM-OR-E050-2012-0013-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 Power Up Thinning Project in consideration of both the December 17, 2009 and October 11, 2006 order. Because the Power Up 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 August 15, 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 D. Corbin  
Field Manager  
Siuslaw Resource Area

8/8/2012

Date

**Long Tom Landscape EA  
Project Implementation Prescription  
Power Up Tract #13-503  
T. 18 S., R. 6 W., Sections 7, 17**

**SUMMARY**

Approximately 35 acres of Riparian Reserve would receive a density management treatment, and approximately 100 acres of upland Matrix (General Forest Management Area) would be commercially thinned. Estimated harvest volume is approximately 3.1 MMBF. The common stand condition is made up of well-stocked overstory of Douglas-fir with bigleaf maple and western hemlock components. Stands range in age from 48-71 years. Power Up is located in the Long Tom Landscape EA planning area. Approximately 30 acres were dropped due to poor stocking and/or logging issues.

**SILVICULTURE**

- Vary the leave tree spacing as needed to generally reserve the larger diameter, more vigorous trees.
- Select leave trees shall be of good form and relatively free of defect.
- Reserve Pacific yew and hardwoods. Reserve existing snags and coarse woody debris of decay classes 3, 4, and 5. Retain in the stand any Pacific yew, hardwoods, or snags felled for safety or operational reasons.
- Target conifer retention is approximately **160 square feet basal area** per acre.
- Target basal area should average 55 conifer trees per acre and conifer Relative Density (RD-Curtis) of **35**.
- Thin Riparian Reserves to the same prescription as the adjacent upland.

**LOGGING DESIGN FEATURES TO MINIMIZE EFFECTS TO SOIL PRODUCTIVITY**

Cable Yarding Design Features – approximately 65 acres

- Cable yard to designated or approved landings.
- Space cable corridors a minimum of 150 feet apart and limit width to 12 feet (a cable system capable of 75 foot lateral yarding would be used).
- Require a minimum of 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.
- Locate cable corridors used for yarding in concave slopes above stream channel initiation points (headwall areas) 45 degrees of perpendicular to the centerline. This is to provide a sharp channel junction to dissipate the energy of any potential debris flows or torrents.
- Minimize sidehill yarding across headwall areas to reduce soil disturbance and slope failures.

Ground Based Yarding Design Features – approximately 60 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.
- All skid trails would be predesignated and approved by an Authorized Officer.
- Within Riparian Reserves, locate skid trails at least 75 feet from the posted no-cut boundary.
- Use existing skid trails wherever possible.
- Preplan (map) and designate (flag) skid trails to occupy less than 10% of the unit.
- Limit use of low ground pressure (recommended <6 psi) ground-based yarding equipment to one round trip when operating outside designated primary skid trails, walking the equipment over downed slash to minimize soil disturbance.
- Do not allow operation of ground-based equipment off of skid trails within 200 feet of streams.
- Skid logs to designated or approved landings.
- Decompact skid trails and landings as needed and place slash and brush on trails.

## ENGINEERING

### Roads with wet weather haul allowed:

#### New construction:

Name/Number	Length (feet)	Rock	Buy-out?
Spur A	290	Required for wet weather haul	Y
Spur B	345	Required for wet weather haul	Y
Spur C	160	Purchaser's option to rock	N/A
Spur D	720	Purchaser's option to rock	N/A
Spur E	135	Purchaser's option to rock	N/A
Spur F	840	Required for wet weather haul	Y
Spur G	135	Required for wet weather haul	Y
18-6-7.5 Ext	755	Required for wet weather haul	Y
18-6-18.7 Ext	285	Required for wet weather haul	Y

- Approximately 36.65 stations new construction
- Subgrade to a 14' width, outsloped where possible
- Surfacing requirements (i.e., gradation & depth) shall be determined later

#### Renovation:

Name/Number	Length (feet)	Rock	Buy-out?
18-6-7 Seg A1-A2	6,370	Maintenance only	N
18-6-7.2 Seg A	4,060	Maintenance only	N
18-6-7.2 Seg B Por	265	Maintenance only	N
18-6-7.5	475	Maintenance only	N
18-6-8.1 Seg A2	5,860	Maintenance only	N
18-6-8.1 Seg B1	2,105	Maintenance only	N
18-6-18.6 Seg A,B,C	580	Maintenance only	N
18-6-18.7 Seg A	790	Maintenance only	N
18-6-18.8 Seg A	1,005	Maintenance only	N
18-6-18.12 Seg A,B	635	Maintenance only	N

- Approximately 221.45 stations renovation
- Do not grade the ditch line
- Brush, scarify or grade and/or widen existing subgrade to a 14' width

#### Improvement:

Name/Number	Length (feet)	Surfacing	Buy-out?
18-6-8.1 Seg A1	750	4" asphalt (or chip seal) required for wet weather haul	Y

- Approximately 7.50 stations improvement
- Do not grade the ditch line
- Brush, scarify or grade existing subgrade
- 4" hot mix asphalt

#### Special Provisions (wet weather haul)

There are three possible haul routes for this sale. Haul route A (east to north) via main line Road Nos. 18-6-7, 18-6-7.2, 18-6-8.1, and 18-6-8 is the proposed haul route; it is currently recommended for dry season haul. All season haul is suitable for this route if the following hydrology/soils/fisheries recommendations are made to the privately controlled portion of Road No. 18-6-8.1: 1) add 4 new cross drains between mile post 0.14 and mile post 0.95, and 2) chip seal approximately 700 feet of road. This also assumes the maintenance of adequate, high quality surface rock during and after haul--particularly on road segments prone to sediment delivery.

Haul route B (west to north to southeast) via main line Road Nos. 18-6-7.2, 18-6-8.1, and County Road 4366 (Penn Road) is currently recommended for dry season haul. All season haul is suitable for this route if recommended improvements to the county road are made. This includes adding 6 to 7 new cross drains to Penn Road. This also assumes the maintenance of adequate, high quality surface rock during and after haul- particularly on road segments prone to sediment delivery.

Haul route C (south to east to north) via main line Road Nos. 18-6-7, 18-6-7.2, 18-6-21.1, 18-6-8.0, and 18-6-9.3 is currently suitable for all season haul but is the longest haul route. This assumes the maintenance of adequate, high quality surface rock during and after haul- particularly on road segments prone to sediment delivery.

**Summary:**

- Approximately 36.65 stations new construction
- Approximately 221.45 stations renovation
- Approximately 7.50 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, except Road Nos. 18-6-18.8 and 18-6-18.12.
- Short distances of +/-18% grades may be needed to access necessary landing sites.
- Natural surfaced roads requiring operation during more than one dry season would be placed in an erosion resistant condition and temporarily blocked prior to the onset of wet weather. This could include construction of drainage dips, water bars, lead off ditches or barricades.

**ROAD DECOMMISSIONING**

All decommissioning shall be completed during the dry season.

- (aa) Decompact natural surfaced roads and landings with decompaction equipment, such as a track mounted excavator with a thumb that is capable of moving logging slash, during the dry season.
- (bb) Construct drainage dips, waterbars and/or lead-off ditches.
- (cc) Place logging slash, where available, on the entire road prism of decompacted natural-surfaced roads.
- (dd) Block roads at entry points, using stumps, slash, and/or cull logs.

	If Not Rocked				If Rocked		
	(aa)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)
Road Number	Decompact	Drainage	Logging Slash	Blocking	Drainage	Logging Slash	Blocking
Spur A	X	X	X	X	X		X
Spur B	X	X		X	X		X
Spur C	X	X	X	X	X		X
Spur D	X	X	X	X	X		X
Spur E	X	X	X		X		
Spur F	X	X	X	X	X		X
Spur G	X	X	X		X		
18-6-7.5 ext.	X	X	X	X	X		
18-6-7.5					X		X
18-6-18.7 ext.	X	X	X	X	X		X

## **HYDROLOGY**

Maintain minimum no-harvest buffers of:

- 60 feet from Streams 17-2 and 7-21;
- 75 feet from Streams 7-1, 7-2, 7-4, 7-4a (west side only), 7-5, 7-6 (south side, west of confluence with Stream 7-6b), 7-8 (north side only), 7-10, 7-12, 7-13 (south side only), 7-14, 7-20, 7-23, 7-30, 7-98, 7-99, 17-5, 17-5a, and 17-3; and
- 100 feet on Streams 7-6 (south side, east of the confluence with Stream 7-6b), 7-8 (below the confluence with Stream 7-9 on the south side of the stream), 7-9 (below the confluence with Stream 7-11 on the east side of the stream only), 17-1 (south side of the stream below the confluence with Stream 17-2 and on the north side below the confluence with Stream 17-3), and 17-4 (west side of the stream).

No cutting would occur within the primary shade zone, except for limited cutting for yarding corridors.

## **FISHERIES**

### **Threatened and Endangered Species**

No Endangered Species Act listed fish species are associated with this project.

Yarding over streams with full suspension over the stream channel is expected.

## **WILDLIFE**

### **Threatened or Endangered Species**

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

- Improve the quality of dispersal and potentially suitable (pNRF) habitats in this unit by improving the quality of forest habitats.
- Maintain dispersal habitat (>40% canopy cover).
- Timing restrictions are not needed for the spotted owl because no known active sites are near treatment areas.

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

- Timing restrictions are not needed for the marbled murrelet because protocol surveys have not detected occupancy near harvest areas, surveys were completed in July of 2012.
- 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. Within or adjacent to the harvest area, 17 trees with potential nesting structure have been marked with yellow paint and are shown as Marbled Murrelet Trees on the project map. Additionally, 2 buddy trees adjacent to these potential nest trees are marked with yellow paint.
  - Minimize potential for losing reserve trees greater than 30" to harvest operations.
  - Do not harvest or damage trees with murrelet nesting structure in the reserve area (Special Tailhold Area).

### **Special Status Species**

- Improve the quality of forest habitats for Special Status Species, Birds of Conservation Concern, or other species:
  - Maintain large remnant conifer and hardwood trees.
  - Maintain trees with broken tops, large limbs, and cavities.
  - Maintain greater than 40% canopy cover.
  - Apply native grasses or forbs along decommissioned spur roads. Coordinate this with botanist.

## **BOTANY**

### **Threatened and Endangered Species**

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

### **Sensitive Species**

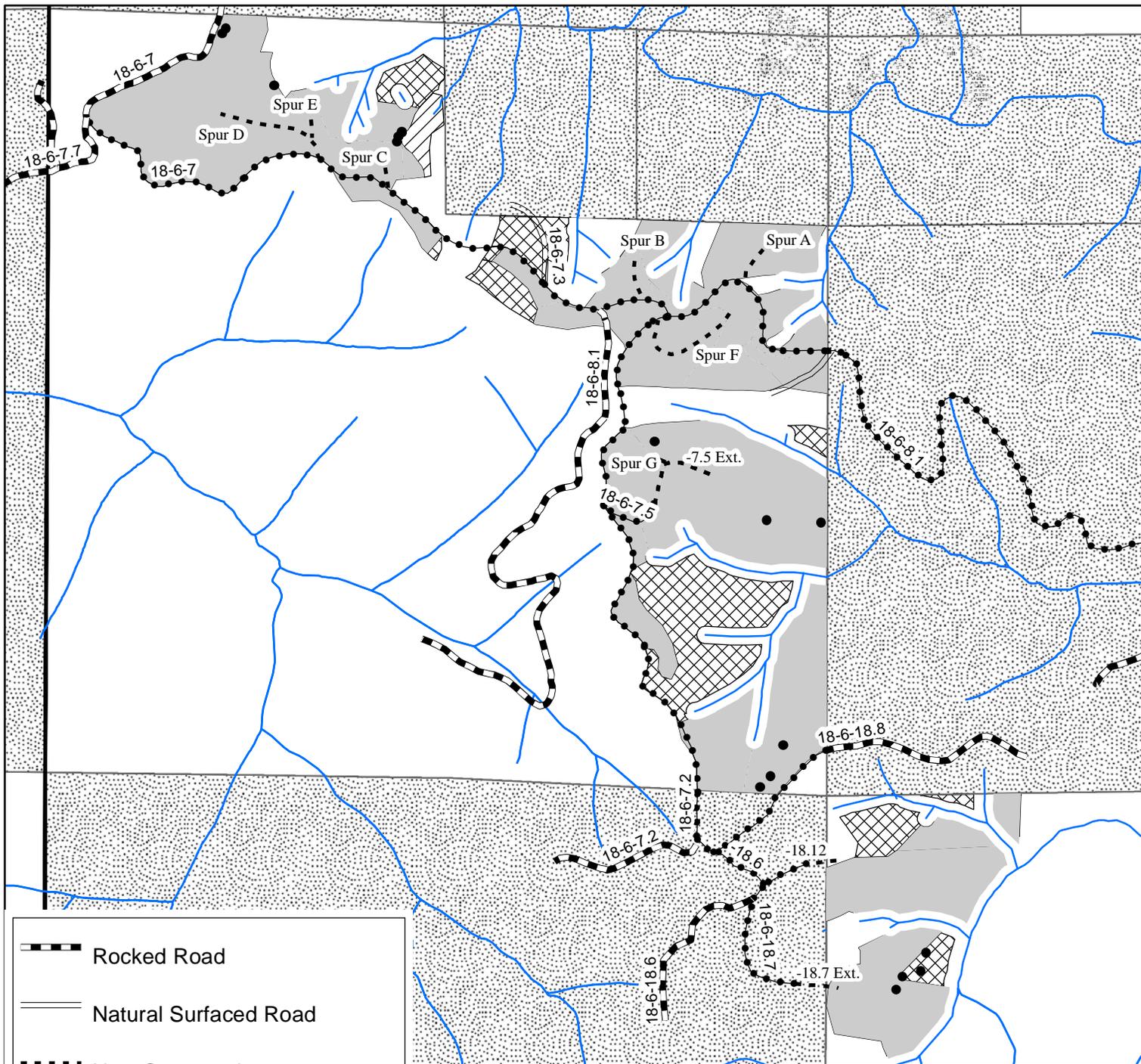
No sensitive plant species were located during surveys.

**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.
- Seed decommissioned roads with native species after operations are completed.
- Control existing false brome populations prior to project activity, monitor for at least 5 years after timber sale implementation, and control infestations discovered through monitoring, as appropriate.
- Do not place slash on Spur B in order to allow monitoring and treatment of false brome in the area.

**FUELS**

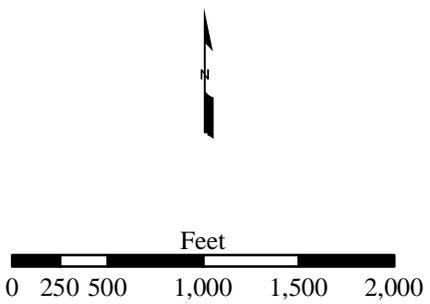
- Grapple pile slash within 25 feet of Road Nos. 18-6-7, 18-6-7.2, and 18-6-8.1
- Cover and burn or otherwise remove piles from the site. Burn piles in the late fall when favorable smoke dispersion conditions are most common and risk of fire spread away from piles is low.



-  Rocked Road
-  Natural Surfaced Road
-  New Construction
-  Renovation
-  Marbled Murrelet Habitat Trees
-  Acres Dropped
-  BLM Ownership
-  Private Ownership
-  Special Tailhold Area
-  Treatment Area

# Power Up DNA

## T.18 S., R.6 W., Sec. 7, 17



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 Zone 10, North American Datum 1983

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