

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Roseburg BLM District, Oregon**

**Big Thunder Timber Sale
Decision Document**

SECTION 1 – THE DECISION

Decision

The Thunderbolt Thinning and Hazardous Fuels Treatment Environmental Assessment (EA) (NEPA #: DOI-BLM-OR-R040-2010-011-EA), of which Big Thunder (668 acres) and Rolling Thunder (485 acres) are a part, proposed, in Action Alternative 3, to commercially thin 1583 acres and to create a shaded fuel break on 193 acres. It is my decision to authorize the Big Thunder Timber Sale which will include Big Thunder and Units 19C, 19D and 20A (161 acres) of Rolling Thunder. The three units of Rolling Thunder are included to facilitate harvest operations because they will require use of some of the same roads and haul route as the Big Thunder units. The remaining Rolling Thunder units will be addressed in a separate decision. Updated information for this project is described below (q.v. pgs. 2-5)

The Big Thunder Timber Sale (Big Thunder) will apply uniform and variable density thinning on approximately 652 acres of second-growth forest stands that are 50-95 years old located in the Little River and Middle North Umpqua River Fifth-field Watersheds in Sections 19, 20, 29, 30 and 31 of T. 26 S., R. 2 W., Willamette Meridian (Figures 1-3). In addition, approximately 6 acres will be removed for the development of spur roads and rights-of-ways. A shaded fuel break will be established on approximately 42 acres within the timber sale units through implementation of a moderate thinning prescription, shrub and understory treatment, and hand piling of fuels. Big Thunder will provide approximately 11.9 million board feet of timber available for auction.

The Roseburg District initiated planning and design for this project to conform with the Roseburg District's 1995 Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP). Big Thunder includes lands within the Adaptive Management Area (AMA), General Forest Management Area (GFMA), Connectivity/Diversity Blocks (C/D) and Riparian Reserve (RR) land use allocations.

The Project Design Features that will be implemented as part of Big Thunder are described in the EA (pgs. 5-6; 11-13; and 16-33). These project design features have been developed into contract stipulations and will be implemented as part of the timber sale contract.

Updated Information

The updated information described below has been considered and determined to not alter the conclusions of the analysis in the EA.

1) Unit Configuration:

Of the 829 acres described in the EA (pg. 15) as the Big Thunder project and three units (19C, 19D and 20A) of the Rolling Thunder project, commercial thinning will occur on approximately 149 acres within the AMA, 295 acres within GFMA, 19 acres within C/D and 189 acres within the Riparian Reserve land use allocations (Table 1; Figures 1-3). In addition, approximately 5.3 acres within AMA (1.3 acres), GFMA (3.3 acres) and Riparian Reserve (0.7 acres) on BLM administered lands and approximately one-half acre on private lands (under a reciprocal rights-of-way agreement) will be removed for the development of spur roads and rights-of-ways (Table 1). Approximately 172 acres will be excluded from this decision for the following reasons:

- Approximately 106 acres will be excluded from thinning because it is within no-harvest stream buffers (i.e. 35 or 60 feet [EA, pg. 6]) or in wet, ponded areas with associated wet soils and hardwoods.
- Approximately 2 acres will be excluded from thinning to protect special status botanical and wildlife species.
- Approximately 23 acres will be excluded from thinning because of low stocking levels.
- Approximately 16 acres will be excluded from thinning because of issues related to logging access.
- Approximately 4 acres will be excluded from harvest to protect cultural sites.
- Approximately 21 acres will be excluded from thinning because it was determined through field review to be an older stand type and suitable spotted owl habitat.

Within Big Thunder, there will be approximately 276 acres of ground-based yarding and approximately 376 acres of cable yarding (Figures 1-3). In addition, the 5.6 acres removed for the development of spur roads and rights-of-ways will be ground-based yarded. The EA (pg. 15) proposed approximately 829 acres of thinning in a combination of ground-based and cable yarding. Helicopter logging was considered as an alternative logging method but was determined to not be economically viable at this time (EA, pg. 34).

Table 1. Big Thunder Units and Land Use Allocations.

Sale Unit No.	EA Unit	Township-Range-Section	Sale Unit Acres	Land Use Allocation (acres)				Roads/Rights-of-Way (acres)			
				AMA	GFMA	C/D	RR	AMA	GFMA	RR	Private Lands
1	31A, 31B, 30J	T26S-R02W-Secs. 30, 31	271	149	45	0	77	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.0
2	29A, 29B	T26S-R02W -Sec. 29	264	0	200	0	64	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.2
3	19C	T26S-R02W -Sec. 19	62	0	29	0	33	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
4	19D	T26S-R02W -Sec. 19, 30	31	0	21	0	10	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.1
5	20A	T26S-R02W -Sec. 20	24	0	0	19	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total			652	149	295	19	189	1.3	3.3	0.7	0.3

2) Roads & Spurs:

The spurs and roads in Big Thunder have been re-numbered as shown in Table 2.

There will be approximately 8,165 feet (1.5 miles) of new spur road construction (Table 2; Figures 1-3) as part of Big Thunder with approximately 979 feet within Riparian Reserves. New road construction will not occur within no-harvest buffers and will not cross streams. Approximately 2.8 miles of new construction was proposed in the EA (pg. 23-25) with 2450 feet (0.5 miles) falling within Riparian Reserves.

Spur 8 (805 feet) will be constructed within Unit 2 instead of Spur BT5 (2,112 feet) which included 700 feet within Riparian Reserves and a stream crossing. Spur 8 is not within Riparian Reserves and the location does not require a stream crossing.

Spurs 3 (EA spur RT2) and Spur 2 (EA spur RT3) will be constructed in Unit 4 and include approximately 726 feet within Riparian Reserves outside of the no-harvest buffer. Spurs RT2 and RT3 were proposed for construction in Unit 4 in the EA, totaling 2640 feet with approximately 1600 feet within Riparian Reserves.

Spur 4 (EA spur RT7) in Unit 3 will include 130 feet in Riparian Reserves outside no-harvest buffers. Spurs 16 and 17 (EA spur BT22 and BT2, respectively) in Unit 1 will include 123 feet within Riparian Reserves outside no-harvest buffers. These spurs, as proposed in the EA, included 150 feet of new construction in Riparian Reserves.

Spur 24 may be constructed to facilitate ground-based yarding in Unit 1. However, if that portion of the stand is cable yarded by the purchaser, Spur 24 will not be constructed. Spur 22 may be constructed to facilitate yarding in Unit 1 off the 26-2-31.5 road. Renovation of Spur 25 will facilitate logging operations in Unit 3 and reduce the amount of cable yarding across streams.

To increase the economic viability of the timber sale, spurs may be rocked as described in Table 2 to allow for winter cable yarding. Approximately 51 percent of the Big Thunder timber sale will be available for winter operations due to the rocking of spurs that will allow harvest operations to take place outside of seasonal restrictions.

Approximately 13.4 miles of existing roads will be renovated for harvest operations (Table 2). The EA (Tables 4d, 4c; pgs. 23-25) proposed renovation of approximately 24 miles of existing roads in Big Thunder and approximately 2 miles in Rolling Thunder that will be included in this sale. Proposed renovation will not occur on roads that will not be needed for the final sale area. Renovation of roads that are within Riparian Reserve will not remove riparian habitat.

Approximately 20,625 feet (3.9 miles) of roads will be decommissioned as part of Big Thunder. The EA proposed decommissioning of approximately 5.3 miles of roads and spurs (EA pg. 23-25). There will be less decommissioning than proposed in the EA because fewer miles of road will be constructed and therefore will not be decommissioned. Decommissioning will include water-barring, mulching the road surface with logging slash,

seeding and mulching where logging slash is unavailable or where access is needed to treat noxious weeds, and blocking with a trench barrier or gate (Table 2; EA, pg. 13). Mulching of spur roads within harvest units will be done with logging slash, and not with straw, since logging slash serves to discourage unauthorized off-highway vehicle use of the decommissioned spur roads as well as providing erosion control.

Table 2. Big Thunder Roads and Spurs

Roads & Spurs		New Construction	Renovation	Surfacing		Decommissioning	
<i>(in Decision)</i>	<i>(in the EA)</i>	(feet)	(feet)	Existing	Proposed	(feet)	How Decommissioned
26-2-19.0	26-2-19.0		750	Native	Native	750	Blade, water bar, slash, block
26-2-20.0	26-2-20.0		385	Rock	Rock		
26-2-20.1	26-2-20.1		5000	Native	Native	5000	Blade, water bar, seed, mulch
26-2-20.1	26-2-20.1		900	Rock	Rock	900	Blade, water bar, seed, mulch
26-2-21.0	26-2-21.0		10365	Rock	Rock		
26-2-28.0	Spur BT 10	1105	720	Rock	Rock	1825	Blade, water bar, block
26-2-29.1	26-2-29.1		330	Rock	Rock		
26-2-29.3	26-2-29.3		560	Rock	Rock		
26-2-30.2	26-2-30.2		1290	Rock	Rock		
26-2-31.0	26-2-31.0		3470	Rock	Rock		
26-2-31.1	26-2-31.1		3165	Rock	Rock		
26-2-31.2	26-2-31.2		3705	Rock	Rock		
26-2-31.5	26-2-31.5		760	Rock	Rock		
26-2-31.6	26-2-31.6		3955	Rock	Rock		
26-2-32.2	26-2-32.2		730	Rock	Rock		
26-3-13.0	26-3-13.0		22380	Rock	Rock		
26-3-25.3	26-3-25.3		6275	Rock	Rock		
Spur 1	RT1	90			Rock	90	Blade, water bar
Spur 2	RT3	1085			Native	1085	Blade, water bar, slash, block
Spur 3	RT2	735			Native	735	Blade, water bar, slash, block
Spur 4	RT7	130			Rock	130	Blade, water bar, block
Spur 5	RT4		765	Native	Rock	765	Blade, water bar
Spur 6	BT7	1135			Native	420	Blade, water bar, seed, mulch
						715	Blade, water bar, slash, block
Spur 7	BT17		290		Native	290	Blade, water bar, slash
Spur 8	BT5	805			Native	805	Blade, water bar, slash, block
Spur 9	BT16	375			Rock	375	Blade, water bar, block
Spur 10	BT4		240	Native	Rock	240	Blade, water bar, block
Spur 11	BT12	200			Rock	200	Blade, water bar, block
Spur 12	BT25		270	Rock	Rock	270	Blade, water bar, block
Spur 13	BT23	625	660	Native	Rock	1285	Blade, water bar, block

Roads & Spurs		New Construction	Renovation	Surfacing		Decommissioning	
(in Decision)	(in the EA)	(feet)	(feet)	Existing	Proposed	(feet)	How Decommissioned
Spur 14	BT24		100	Native	Rock	100	Blade, water bar
Spur 15	BT22		950	Native	Rock	950	Blade, water bar, block
Spur 16	BT22	490			Rock	490	Blade, water bar
Spur 17	BT2	550			Native	550	Blade, water bar, slash, block
Spur 18	BT21		640	Rock	Rock	640	Blade, water bar, block
Spur 19	BT20		355	Rock	Rock	355	Blade, water bar, block
Spur 20	BT19		195		Native	195	Blade, water bar, slash, block
Spur 21			155	Rock	Rock	155	Blade, water bar, block
Spur 22		200			Rock	200	Blade, water bar, block
Spur 23	BT18	440	470		Native	910	Blade, water bar, slash, block
Spur 24		200			Native	200	Blade, water bar, slash, block
Spur 25			735	Rock	Rock		Blade, water bar
Totals		8165 (1.5 miles)	70,565 (13.4 miles)			20,625 (3.9 miles)	

Compliance

Compliance with this decision and the project design features described in the EA will be ensured by frequent on-the-ground inspections by the Contract Administrator.

SECTION 2 – THE DECISION RATIONALE

Chapter 2 of the EA describes four alternatives: a "No Action" alternative and three "Proposed Action" alternatives. The No Action alternative was not selected because it did not meet the stated *need* “to provide substantial timber volume in support of the local economy and provide a potential location to safely fight a wildfire, while protecting northern spotted owl habitat components.” and the stated *purpose* “to reduce stand stocking in a cost-efficient manner that produces commercial timber and reduces the threat of wildfire while enhancing habitat for the northern spotted owl and improving the vigor of the residual stand” (EA, pg. 7).

Proposed Action Alternative 3 was selected because it meets both the *purpose* and *need* as stated in the EA (pg. 7) and, with the addition of the heavy thinning treatment in Unit 31B, this alternative will result in greater stand structural complexity than would occur in Proposed Action Alternatives 1 and 2 (EA, pg. 39). The thinning prescription for Big Thunder was designed and trees were marked using management direction for Matrix, AMA and Riparian Reserves land use allocations under the 1995 ROD/RMP. In the Little River and Middle North Umpqua River Fifth-field Watersheds, the total Riparian Reserve width for perennial, fish-bearing streams is 360 feet (two site potential tree heights on both sides of the stream). The total Riparian Reserve width is 180 feet (one site potential tree height on both sides of the stream) for perennial, non-fish-bearing streams and intermittent streams. The prescription retains no-harvest buffers of 35

feet along intermittent streams and 60 feet along perennial or fish-bearing stream channels. The outer portions of the Riparian Reserve and upland areas will be thinned to variable densities to improve riparian vegetative and structural diversity (EA, pgs. 40, 87).

The Project Design Features described in the Thunderbolt EA (pgs. 5-6; 11-13; 16-33) will minimize soil compaction, limit erosion, and protect slope stability, wildlife habitat, fish habitat, air and water quality, as well as other identified resource values. I have reviewed the resource information contained in the EA and the updated information presented in this decision.

Based on the analysis of potential impacts contained in the Environmental Assessment, a Finding of No Significant Impacts (FONSI) has been prepared for the Thunderbolt Thinning and Hazardous Fuels Treatment Project with a determination that the project, which includes Big Thunder, would not have a significant impact on the human environment; therefore, an environmental impact statement will not be prepared.

Survey & Manage

On December 17, 2009, the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington (District Court) 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. 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. Plaintiffs and Defendants entered into settlement negotiations that resulted in the 2011 Survey and Manage Settlement Agreement, adopted by the District Court on July 6, 2011.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals issued an opinion on April 25, 2013, that reversed the District Court's approval of the 2011 Survey and Manage Settlement Agreement. The case is now remanded back to the District Court for further proceedings. This means that the December 17, 2009, District Court order which found National Environmental Policy (NEPA) inadequacies in the 2007 analysis and records of decision removing Survey and Manage is still valid.

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 large wood, channel and floodplain reconstruction, or removal of channel diversions; and

D. The portions of 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.”

The Thunderbolt project is in conformance with the 2001 ROD (as amended or modified as of March 21, 2004) and applies the Pechman exemptions.

1. The proposed thinning in the Thunderbolt project includes no regeneration harvest and includes thinning only in stands less than 80 years old, thus the part of this project that would occur in stands less than 80 years old meets exemption A of the Pechman exemptions (October 11, 2006 Order).
2. The hazardous fuels treatment in the Thunderbolt project does not involve commercial logging outside of the proposed thinning units, thus this part of the project meets exemption D of the Pechman exemptions (October 11, 2006 Order).
3. The six-acre stand, included in Big Thunder Unit 1, that is approximately 95 years old has been surveyed applying the 2001 species list, thus this part of the Thunderbolt project is consistent with the 2001 *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines*, as incorporated into the Roseburg District Resource Management Plan.

The Thunderbolt project may still proceed even if the District Court sets aside or otherwise enjoins use of the 2007 Survey and Manage Record of Decision because the Pechman exemptions remain valid in such case.

I have made the determination that Big Thunder meets Exemption A of the Pechman Exemptions (October 11, 2006 Order) and the 2001 Record of Decision for Survey and Manage Species and therefore may proceed to be offered for sale. The first notice for sale will appear in *The News-Review*, Roseburg, Oregon on May 27, 2014.

SECTION 3 – PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The BLM solicited comments from affected tribal governments, adjacent landowners, affected State and local government agencies, and the general public on the Thunderbolt Thinning and Hazardous Fuels Treatment EA, which included the Big Thunder project, during a 30-day public comment period from November 12, 2013 to December 12, 2013. Three sets of comments were received as a result of the public comment period.

Upon reviewing the comments, the following topics warrant additional clarification that is pertinent to the Big Thunder project: 1) Roads; 2) Heavy thinning; 3) Root rot gaps; 4) Older forest; 5) Sugar Pines; 6) Shaded fuel break maintenance

1. Roads

Comments were received that questioned BLM's road maintenance and whether roads are 'bleeding sediment' into streams because they are "not fully repaired with road maintenance alone". Also, comments were received concerning the definition of road decommissioning: "The description of "decommission" on page 13 appears to say "decommission" only means the road is "gated" or otherwise closed. Elsewhere on the Roseburg District, this also means the gated road is open to any OHV who can maneuver around the closure. And because it is closed, virtually no monitoring of OHV damage is done by the BLM. We object to this definition of "decommission". The BLM should be more responsible in protecting riparian resources along closed roads."

The road maintenance performed by BLM each year is prioritized by road conditions and use and is frequently constrained by budgets. The statement on pg. 6 of the EA is recognition of the fact that there may be sources of sediment from roads that annual road maintenance may not be able to correct due to workload and budgets unless that work can be included in a timber sale contract.

The Thunderbolt EA (pg. 13) states a complete definition of "Road Decommissioning" as it pertains to the project:

"Roads and spurs that are not needed for long-term resource management or require resource protection would be closed to vehicle traffic. Prior to closure, roads would be left in an erosion-resistant condition by applying one or more of the following:

- removal of temporary culverts and/or existing culverts where barriers would prevent culvert maintenance;
- installation of waterbars to effectively drain a rock or native road surface;
- mulching the road surface with logging slash to control erosion and deter use by off-highway vehicles;
- mulching the road surface with seed and straw mulch to control erosion where logging slash is unavailable or where future access would be necessary for noxious weed control or power line maintenance;
- blocking the road with a barrier, such as logs, a gate or a trench to prevent access."

The removal of culverts, installation of waterbars, mulching with logging slash, and blocking temporary roads with barriers, including gates, logs and trenches, all serve to deter off-highway vehicle use and protect **all** resources, not just riparian resources.

2. Heavy Thinning

Comments were received expressing concern about the amount of heavy thinning that will leave ‘*only 20 trees per acre*’ and gaps in Riparian Reserves in Unit 31B.

Comments were also received stating that the “*heavy thinning acres and 1.5 acre gaps not only make the current timber sale more economically viable, but also provide some possibility for advanced regeneration under the residual stand post-harvest.*”

Immediate post-treatment stand conditions for Big Thunder Unit 31B are shown in Table 11 (EA, pg. 39). Under Alternative 3, there will be 60 trees per acre with 54 percent canopy cover across the unit after harvest. The addition of heavy thinning treatment to Unit 31B will increase the development of stand structural complexity more than the other alternatives by providing an overstory canopy that will remain open long enough to allow development of understory vegetation that will lead to a layered stand (EA, pg. 39). Heavy thinning and gaps are integral parts of variable density thinning and will result in the development of multi-layered stands in the Riparian Reserves as well as the uplands.

3. Root Rot Gaps

Comments were received questioning if “*gaps for laminated root rot pockets would occur in Riparian Reserves*”.

There are naturally occurring laminated root rot pockets that have created openings within Riparian Reserves in Unit 31B. These may be treated as described in the EA (pg. 29) where they occur in the outer portions of the Riparian Reserve (EA, pg. 133). In final layout of Unit 31B, gaps for both root rot and sugar pines account for eight percent of the treated area with two percent of the treatment within Riparian Reserves. The EA proposed approximately 9 percent of the unit, with 2 percent within Riparian Reserves, to be treated with gaps for root rot and sugar pines.

The largest gap occurring within the Riparian Reserve will be approximately 0.52 acres with the average size of all gaps being 0.22 acres. Gaps will have snags, hardwoods and species not susceptible to laminated root rot retained, maintaining structural and vegetative diversity within the Riparian Reserve.

4. Older Forest

Comments were received concerning treatment of the 95 year old stand within Unit 31B. “*The BLM should have considered if thinning this unit now will actually improve it or only homogenize it, leaving it in a grid-like state.*”

The BLM did consider how treatment of this older six acre stand would improve it. The EA (pg. 53) states that three acres of the 95-year old stand are considered dispersal-only habitat because this portion lacks habitat components associated with nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat for the spotted owl. The remaining three acres contain some habitat components that will be retained within a “skip”. A moderate thinning prescription will be applied to the treated three acres in the older stand.

5. Sugar Pines

Comments were received expressing concern about the prescription proposed for treatment of sugar pine trees in the Thunderbolt EA.

The EA proposed the creation of gaps around sugar pines in Unit 31B to reduce mortality from beetles and stem breakage (EA, pg. 40). The prescription will remove all trees less than 25 inches DBH within a 25 foot radius of the sugar pine’s drip line. This prescription is based on the Wolfpine Thinning Evaluation conducted by Donald Goheen in the Little River Adaptive Management Area from 1997 to 2010, as referenced in the EA (pgs. 40, 103). This study provides the best current science for the preservation of sugar pine and the BLM has applied the treatment that is recommended for retaining large old sugar pines in mixed stands.

6. Shaded Fuel Break

Comments were received expressing concern about the long-term maintenance of the fuel break in the Thunderbolt units.

The BLM recognizes the need to maintain the function of the shaded fuel break. The fuel break will be monitored post-harvest and re-treatment of understory vegetation will be completed as needed and as budgets allow. Similar projects that have been implemented recently on the Roseburg District are showing that control of vegetation is still effective at reducing fuels four years post-treatment. Similar results are expected for the Thunderbolt project.

The remaining comments did not raise substantive issues that would influence my selection of Proposed Action Alternative 3 for implementation of the Big Thunder Timber Sale as included in the Thunderbolt Thinning and Hazardous Fuels EA and updated above.

SECTION 4 – PROTEST PROCEDURES

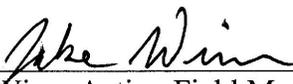
The decision described in this document is a forest management decision and is subject to protest by the public. In accordance with Forest Management Regulations at 43 CFR Subpart 5003 Administrative Remedies, protests of this decision may be filed with the authorized officer (Max Yager) within 15 days of the first publication date of the notice of decision /timber sale advertisement in *The News-Review*, Roseburg, Oregon on May 27, 2014.

43 CFR § 5003.3 subsection (b) states: “Protests shall be filed with the authorized officer and shall contain a written statement of reasons for protesting the decision.” This precludes the acceptance of electronic mail (email) or facsimile (fax) protests. Only written and signed hard copies of protests that are delivered to the Roseburg District office will be accepted. The protest must clearly and concisely state which portion or element of the decision is being protested and the reasons why the decision is believed to be in error.

43 CFR § 5003.3 subsection (c) states: “Protests received more than 15 days after the publication of the notice of decision or the notice of sale are not timely filed and shall not be considered.” Upon timely filing of a protest, the authorized officer shall reconsider the project decision to be implemented in light of the statement of reasons for the protest and other pertinent information available to him. The authorized officer shall, at the conclusion of the review, serve the protest decision in writing to the protesting party(ies). Upon denial of a protest, the authorized officer may proceed with the implementation of the decision as permitted by regulations at 5003.3(f).

If no protest is received by the close of business (4:30 P.M.; Pacific Time Zone) within 15 days after first publication of the decision notice on May 27, 2014, this decision will become final. If a timely protest is received, the project decision will be reconsidered in light of the statement of reasons for the protest and other pertinent information available, and the Swiftwater Field Office will issue a protest decision.

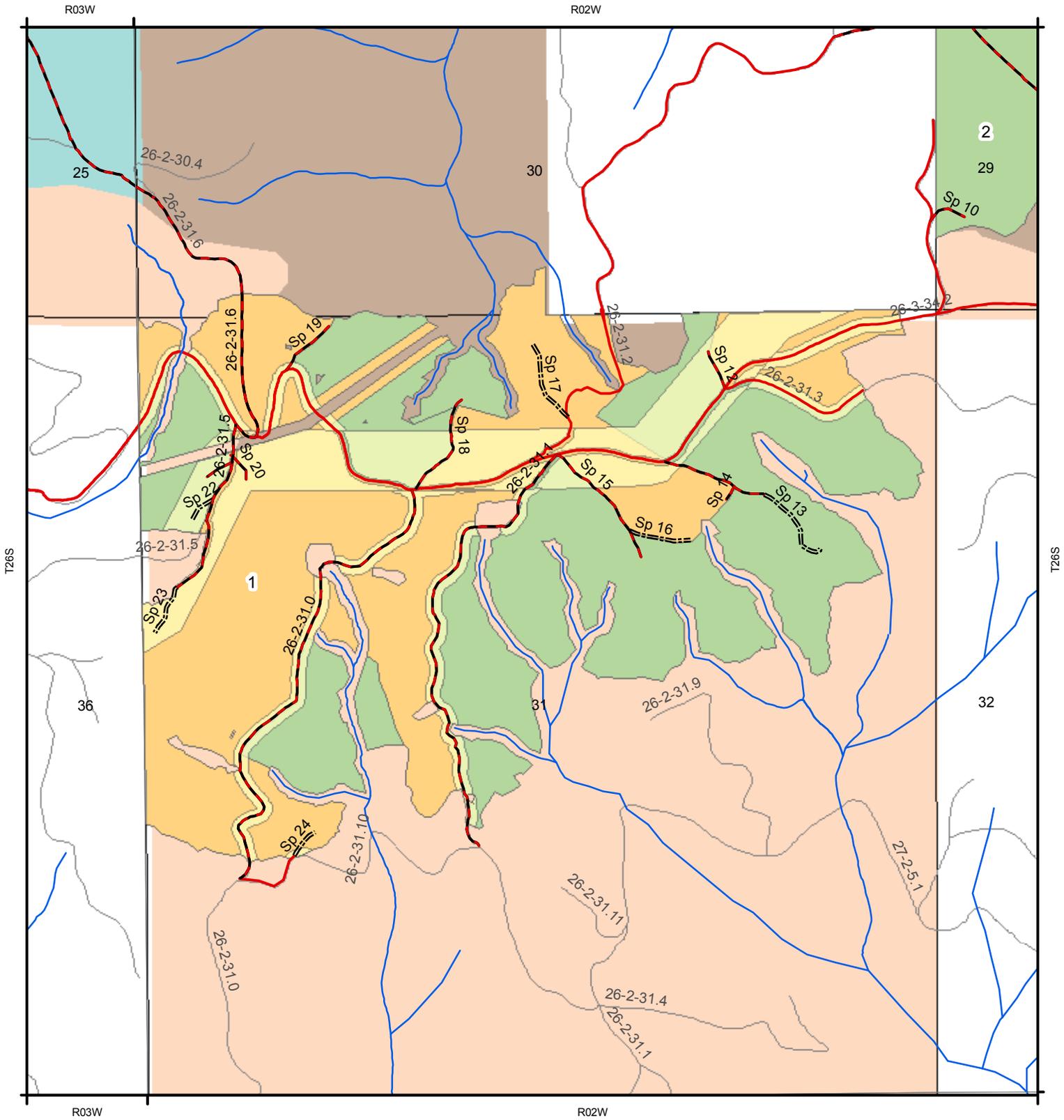
For further information, contact Max Yager, Field Manager, Swiftwater Field Office, Roseburg District, Bureau of Land Management, 777 NW Garden Valley Blvd; Roseburg, OR 97471, (541) 440-4930.



Jake Winn, Acting Field Manager
Swiftwater Field Office

5/20/14
Date

Figure 1 - Big Thunder Unit 1



Legend

Big Thunder Harvest Units

- Cable Yarding
- Ground-based Yarding
- Fuel Break and Handpile Areas
- BLM Administered Lands - AMA
- BLM Administered Lands - C/D
- BLM Administered Lands - GFMA

- Existing Roads
- New Road Construction
- Road Renovation
- Haul Route
- Streams



Creation Date: 5/20/2014



No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources and may be updated without notification.

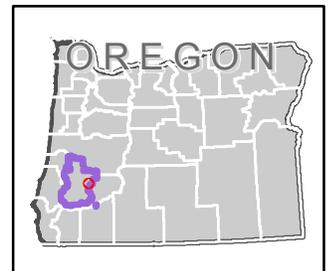
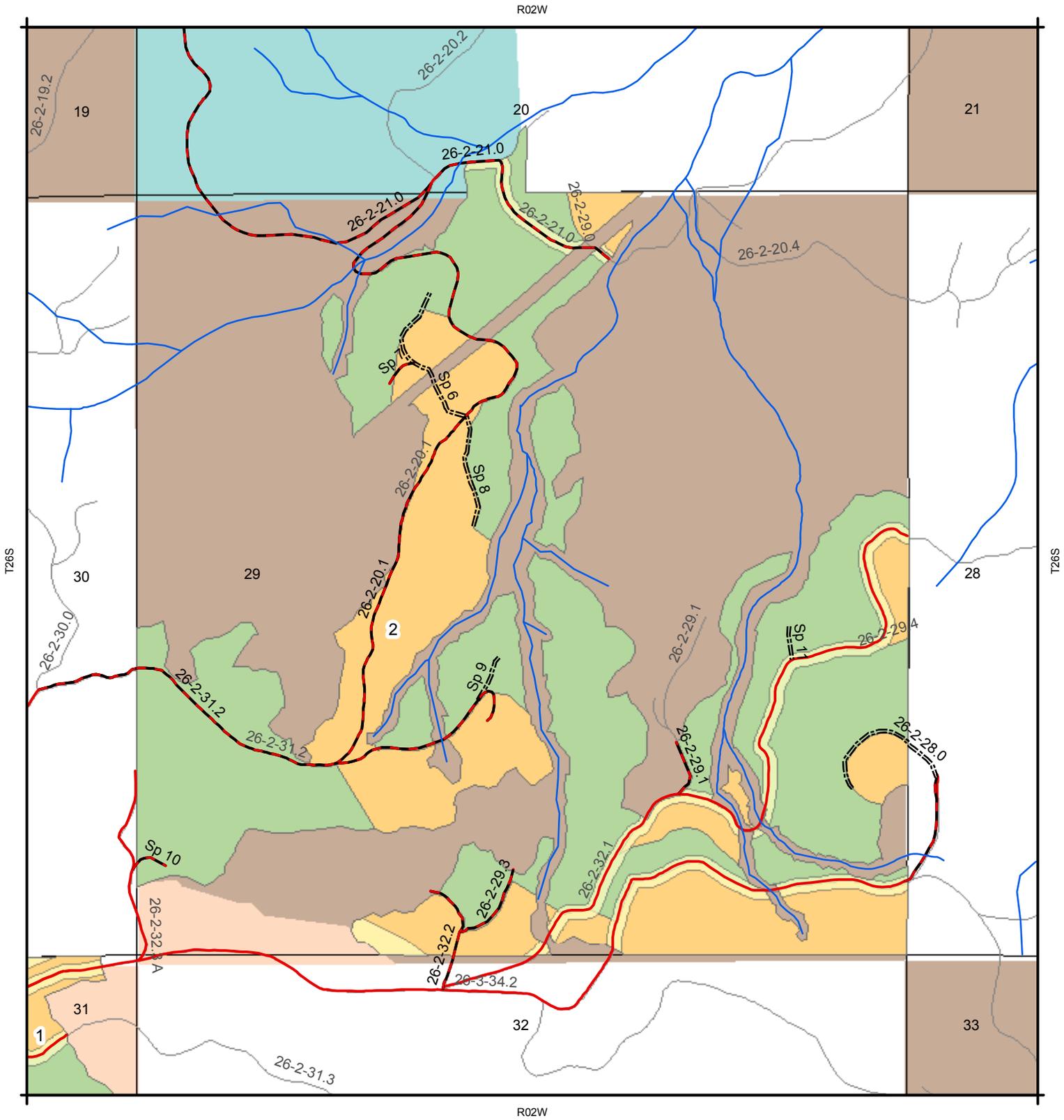


Figure 2 - Big Thunder Unit 2



Legend

Big Thunder Harvest Units

- Cable Yarding
- Ground-based Yarding
- Fuel Break and Handpile Areas
- BLM Administered Lands - AMA
- BLM Administered Lands - C/D
- BLM Administered Lands - GFMA

- Existing Roads
- New Road Construction
- Road Renovation
- Haul Route
- Streams



Creation Date: 5/20/2014



No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources and may be updated without notification.

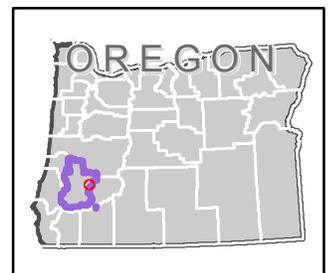
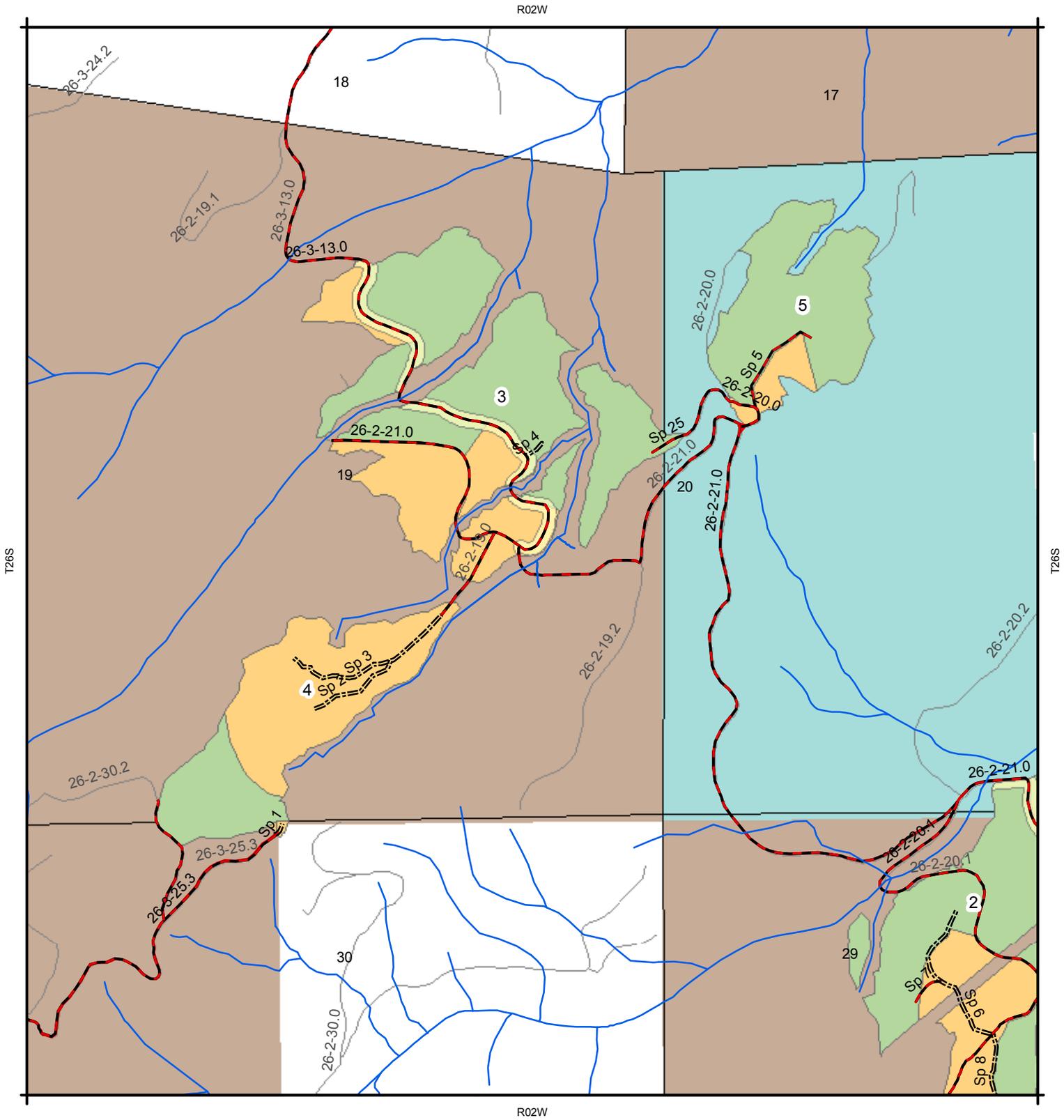


Figure 3 - Big Thunder Units 3, 4 and 5



Legend

- Big Thunder Harvest Units**
- Cable Yarding
 - Ground-based Yarding
 - Fuel Break and Handpile Areas
 - BLM Administered Lands - AMA
 - BLM Administered Lands - C/D
 - BLM Administered Lands - GFMA

- Existing Roads
- New Road Construction
- Road Renovation
- Haul Route
- Streams



Creation Date: 5/20/2014

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources and may be updated without notification.

