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EA-02-22
I Spy I-5

May 27, 2003

Concerned Citizen,

The Upper Willamette Resource Area of the Eugene District Bureau of Land Management has completed the Environmental Assessment (EA) and Finding of No Significant (FONSI) for the I Spy I-5 Timber Sale located in Section 25, T. 21 S., R. 4 W., Will. Mer.

You have expressed an interest in receiving copies of Environmental Assessments for district projects. Enclosed is a copy of the Environmental Assessment for your review and any comments. Public notice of this proposed action will be published in the Eugene Register Guard on May 28, 2003. The EA will also be available on the internet at <http://www.edo.or.blm.gov/nepa>. The public comment period will end on June 27, 2003. Please submit comments to me at the district office, by mail or by e-mail at OR090mb@or.blm.gov by close of business (4:15 p.m.) on or prior to June 27, 2003. If you have any questions concerning this proposal, please feel free to call Rick Colvin at 683-6659.

Comments, including names and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at the district office, 2890 Chad Drive, Eugene, Oregon during regular business hours (7:45 a.m. to 4:15 p.m.), Monday through Friday, except holidays, and may be published as part of the EA or other related documents. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or street address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your written comment. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

Sincerely,

Emily Rice, Field Manager
Upper Willamette Resource Area

Enclosure

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT NO. OR090-02-22

I Spy I-5 Hill Timber Sale
Timber Sale Tract No. E-00-300

Prepared by
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Forester

May 2003

United States
Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Eugene District Office
Siuslaw Resource Area

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

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT NO. OR090-02-22

I Spy I-5 Timber Sale

I. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

This action proposes timber harvest and other forest management activities within a project area located in Section 25, Township 21 South, Range 4 West, Willamette Meridian, Lane County, Oregon in the Upper Willamette Resource Area of the Eugene District of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

B. PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE ACTION

The project area is within the Matrix Land Use Allocation and has management objectives for Connectivity and Riparian Reserves. The purpose of the proposed action is to provide forest products while maintaining the health of the forest ecosystem. The need for the action is established in the *Eugene District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* (June 1995) (RMP), which directs that timber be harvested from Matrix lands in a sustained yield manner.

C. CONFORMANCE WITH LAND USE PLAN

All alternatives are in conformance with the *Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl*, April 1994 (NSO ROD), and the RMP, as amended by the *Record of Decision for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines*, USDA Forest Service and USDI Bureau of Land Management, January 2001.

Additional site-specific information is available in the I Spy I-5 Timber Sale project analysis file. This file and the above referenced documents are available for review at the Eugene District Office.

II. ISSUES

A. ISSUES SELECTED FOR ANALYSIS

1. ***What are the impacts to interior forest habitat and late-successional forest habitat within the project area, and how would this project contribute to forest fragmentation within the fifth-field watershed?***

The project area consists of a 280 acre block of forest land managed by BLM. The block contains approximately 100 acres of interior forest habitat, and two small patches (4 acres and 8 acres, respectively) of late-successional forest.

Timber harvest could lead to the loss of interior forest habitat. The late-successional patches could become isolated, leading to isolation of species and loss of genetic interchange within species.

Measurements:

Interior forest habitat: acres of second growth interior habitat in the project area and in the watershed.

Late-successional habitat: (1) acres of late-successional habitat; (2) connectivity of late-successional patches to mid-seral forest; (3) potential for genetic isolation.

2. ***How would timber harvest and roading affect attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) objectives at the watershed scale?***

In order for a proposal to comply with the NWFP, it must be shown that the project, at a minimum, does not prevent or retard attainment of the nine ACS objectives on a watershed or landscape scale. Activities described in the Proposed Action and alternatives may have some effect on the BLM's ability to meet these objectives.

Measurements:

Maintain, restore, or degrade determination for each ACS objective.

3. ***How would Northern Spotted Owl (NSO) Critical Habitat Unit OR-23 and individual owl sites be affected?***

The project area lies within Critical Habitat Unit (CHU) OR-23, which is a primary supporting "stepping stone" of owl habitat between the Coast Range and the Cascade Range. The project area also lies along the edge of the home range (1.2 miles) of an active owl site. Timber harvests in the project area may affect the CHU's ability to function as a stepping stone of habitat between the two mountain ranges, and could affect suitable habitat used by the owls.

Measurements:

Acres of dispersal habitat within the CHU.
Acres of suitable habitat within the CHU.

4. What would be the impacts of road construction on vegetation within the project area?

Road construction creates soil disturbance that invites quick colonizing by non-native plant species. Roads can often be vectors for the spread of noxious weeds, such as scotchbroom. This could retard the re-establishment of native species within the project area.

Measurements:

Length of new road construction

III. PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

This Proposed Action and Alternatives A, B and C consider timber harvest and other forest management activities within a block that contains approximately **280** acres (see maps).

	Alternative A Regeneration Harvest - Conventional		Proposed Action Regeneration Harvest less NW corner		Alternative B Density Management w/ Riparian DM		Alternative C Regeneration Harvest - Helicopter	
	acres	volume	acres	volume	acres	volume	acres	volume
Matrix acres and volume	60	1,920 mbf	45	1,600 mbf	60	711 mbf	60	1,920 mbf
Riparian acres and volume	0	0	0	0	20	233 mbf	0	0
Totals	60	1,920 mbf	45	1,600 mbf	80	944 mbf	60	1,920 mbf
Construction and decommissioning of new roads and landings	feet	acres	feet	acres	feet	acres	feet	acres
	3,700 Spurs A-C	1.3	1,500 Spurs B, C	0.5	3,900 Spurs A-D	1.5	1300 Spurs B, C; 3 log ldgs @ 0.2 ac ea; 1 new svc ldg @125' diam.	1.4

Road construction in Riparian Reserves	feet	acres	feet	acres	feet	acres	feet	acres
	200	0.06	0	0	200	0.06	0	0
Road renovation	3,100 feet		3,100 feet		3,100 feet		3,900 feet	
Estimated Yarding Costs	\$123,000		\$102,000		\$111,000-145,000		\$353,000-712,000	

A. ALTERNATIVE A - Regeneration Harvest

This is a regeneration harvest alternative designed to provide forest products and regenerate the stand. Approximately 1.9 million board feet (MMBF) of timber would be offered for sale. Yarding costs under Alternative A are estimated to be approximately \$123,000. Approximately **60** acres would be harvested, and approximately **220** would remain uncut.

Silviculture

Within the harvest area, all trees not specifically identified for retention would be cut. Site preparation would include excavator and hand piling and burning slash where needed after harvest.

Harvested areas would be planted at a density of approximately 400 trees per acre (TPA) to produce full stocking of the future stand. Planted seedlings would be Douglas-fir, using improved stock from the Tree Improvement program if available.

Retention

Green trees would be retained at an average density of 12-18 (TPA). At least 12 of these trees would be conifers, and up to three would be hardwoods where possible. Spacing of retention trees would vary, with approximately 25% of them well-dispersed individuals and the remainder in large groups of up to 45 trees. Retention would favor minor conifer species and remnant seed trees and would reflect the range of diameters across the stand.

Two patches of late-successional aged trees (4 and 8 acres, respectively) would be retained.

A three-acre area and a one-acre area with the Timber Production Capability Classification of Fragile Nonsuitable Woodland - Soil Moisture (TPCC - FSNW) would be retained. Soils on these sites are excessively well drained. Trees immediately adjacent to these areas would not be included in harvest units.

Downed logs of decay classes 3, 4 and 5 would be retained where possible. Upon

completion of the project, twelve logs per acre at least 20 inches in diameter and 20 feet in length would be left on site for coarse woody debris.

All existing snags that do not pose a safety hazard would be retained. Snags that do pose a safety hazard would be felled and retained as coarse woody debris. An additional 2 green conifer TPA greater than 20 inches in diameter would be retained for snags.

Reserves

The height of one site-potential tree has been determined to be 200 feet slope distance in the Upper Coast Fork Willamette Watershed. Riparian Reserves 200 feet wide on either side of non-fishbearing streams and 400 feet around the pond would be managed in accordance with the standards and guidelines in the NSO ROD (Appendix C, pp. 31-38). No tree harvest would occur within Riparian Reserves except that needed for road construction. Approximately 200 feet of road construction (Spur A) would be necessary to provide access to Riparian Reserves; 200 feet of road decommissioning would occur as well.

Numerous areas with the Timber Production Capability Classification of Fragile Nonsuitable Woodland - Groundwater (TPCC-FWNW) coincide with wetlands in the south portion of the project area and would be included in Riparian Reserves. These areas are very poorly drained and add up to about six acres.

Megomphix hemphilli (Oregon Megomphix snail) sites would be protected by quarter-acre reserves. There are 11 sites in or adjacent to the harvest units (2 sites in unit 1, one site adjacent to unit 2, and 8 sites in or adjacent to unit 3).

A Habitat Area was delineated adjacent to unit 1 to protect 3 red tree vole nests.

Roads and Yarding

Approximately 3700 feet of road would be constructed (Spurs A-C), with approximately 2900 feet on BLM land and approximately 800 feet on private land. Approximately 3100 feet would be renovated (Roads 21-4-25.1 and 21-4-25.2), with approximately 200 feet on BLM land and 2900 feet on private land. Roads would have a 14-foot subgrade and a natural surface with no ditch and outsloped, where possible. Approximately 175 feet of Spur A would be full bench construction. Newly constructed and renovated roads would be blocked and waterbarred between logging seasons. Completion of the project would take no more than 3 years. Upon completion of the project, newly constructed roads would be blocked and subsoiled (i.e. mechanically breaking up the compacted area of the road). Renovated roads would be blocked and waterbarred.

Approximately 200 feet of Spur A would be within the outer 100 feet of the Riparian Reserves for Streams 6 and 8.

The area would be logged with both a cable yarding system and a ground-based yarding system while adhering to the relevant Best Management Practices (BMPs) listed in Appendix C of the RMP. Skid roads would be subsoiled as needed.

B. PROPOSED ACTION - Regeneration Harvest less Spur A

This is a regeneration harvest alternative similar to Alternative A, except that Spur A would not be constructed, leaving approximately 10 matrix acres inaccessible. Approximately **45** acres would be harvested, and approximately **230** acres would remain uncut. Approximately 1.6 MMBF of timber would be offered for sale. Yarding costs under Alternative A are estimated to be approximately \$102,000.

Roads and Yarding

Approximately 1500 feet of road would be constructed (Spurs B, C), with approximately 700 feet on BLM land and approximately 800 feet on private land. All other design features related to **Roads and Yarding** would remain the same as described under Alternative A.

All other activities, including **Silviculture, Retention, and Reserves** would be the same as Alternative A.

C. ALTERNATIVE B - Density Management

This is a density management alternative using variable prescriptions. Treatment would include the outer half of Riparian Reserves. Approximately **80** acres would be treated (**20** Riparian Reserve, **60** Connectivity), and approximately **200** acres would remain uncut. Approximately 0.9 MMBF of timber would be offered for sale. Yarding costs under Alternative B are estimated to range between \$111,000-\$145,000.

Silviculture

Within the harvest area, all trees not specifically identified for retention would be cut. No site preparation would be needed. Harvested areas would not be planted.

Retention

Douglas-fir and grand fir would be thinned from below, retaining the largest, most vigorous trees. Remnant seed trees, snags, hardwoods, and other conifers would be retained where possible. Spacing would vary as needed but would generally follow the guidelines established for the two treatments below; see map for illustration of different treatment areas.

Moderate thin: Reserve 130 square feet of basal area (BA) by retaining 70-100 TPA. Approximately **50** acres would be moderately thinned.

Heavy thin: Reserve 90 square feet BA by retaining 40 TPA. Reserve all trees 20 inches in diameter and larger, regardless of spacing. Approximately **30** acres would be heavily thinned.

Existing snags would be reserved where possible. Snags felled for safety

reasons would be left on site as downed woody debris. Existing downed woody debris of decay classes 3, 4 and 5 would be retained where possible.

Reserves

Harvest would occur within the outer half of the Riparian Reserves for Streams 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, and Pond 11. Trees immediately adjacent to the TPCC-FSNW areas would not be in reserve areas but may be marked for retention as described above. All other activities would be the same as the Proposed Action.

Roads and Yarding

All activities would be the same as Alternative A, except for an additional 200 feet of new construction (Spur D). Total new road construction would be 3900 feet.

D. ALTERNATIVE C - Helicopter Yarding

This alternative would be similar to Alternative A, except that helicopter yarding would be used rather than conventional yarding methods. There would be less new road construction. Approximately 1.9 MMBF of timber would be offered for sale. Yarding costs under Alternative C are estimated to range between \$353,000-\$712,000. Approximately **60** acres would be harvested, leaving approximately **220** acres of the Project Area unharvested.

Roads and Yarding

Road No. 21-4-25.2 would be renovated and decommissioned as described in Alternative A, except that approximately 800 additional feet would be renovated to access an existing landing to be used as a service landing. Approximately 500 feet of Spur B and 800 feet of Spur C would be constructed. Spur A would not be constructed. No road construction would take place within Riparian Reserves.

This analysis assumes the use of helicopters ranging in size from a Bell 204 to a K-MAX. Larger helicopters may increase the size of log landings and would increase the size of service landings required. Three log landings would be constructed on BLM land. Two landings of adequate size for service landings exist on private land. Should the landowner grant permission for use of two landings, then only one service landing would be constructed on BLM land. Should the landowner not grant permission, then three service landings would be constructed on BLM land.

The log landings would be constructed to dimensions of approximately 75 feet by 120 feet, or approximately 0.6 acres of landing area total for the three landings, with paths cleared for ingress and egress. The service landing(s) would be constructed to approximately 125 foot diameter or approximately 0.3 acre each. The service landings would be rocked for dust abatement.

Cable and ground-based yarding operations would not be expected to take place

except as needed for road construction.

All other **Roads and Yarding** features would be as described in Alternative A, as would **Silviculture, Retention,** and **Reserve** features

E. ALTERNATIVE D - No action

All timber harvest activities would be deferred; no management activities described under the Proposed Action or Alternatives would occur, and no timber would be offered for sale at this time.

IV. EXISTING CONDITIONS

A. GENERAL SETTING

The project area is in the Willamette Province and in the Upper Coast Fork Willamette Watershed, formerly known as the Cottage Grove Lake/Big River Watershed. The Cottage Grove Lake/Big River Watershed Analysis analyzed the condition of the Riparian Reserves in the watershed and established guidelines under which they may be treated. (Cottage Grove Lake/Big River Watershed Analysis, Chapter 4, pages 4-6.)

The land in the sixth field watershed (Martin Creek) has been heavily harvested according to the *Cottage Grove/Big River Watershed Analysis, 1997*, and consists mostly of clear cuts and young plantations (34%) and grass/agricultural areas (27%). Approximately 25% of the Martin Creek watershed is forest habitat between 46 and 80 years old. Approximately 1% is old growth (greater than 186 years old). The remaining land comprises 7% urban areas and 6% hardwoods.

Roseburg BLM sections to the west are Connectivity. Eugene BLM sections to the north, south and east are Connectivity. The closest Late-Successional Reserve in the watershed is approximately 10 miles to the southeast.

The plants and animals in this project area do not differ significantly from those discussed in the Eugene District Proposed Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP EIS) (Chapter 3). The following resources are also discussed in greater detail in the project file.

B. SPECIFIC RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

Vegetation

The project area is in Connectivity Block C244-20. This connectivity block contains approximately 524 acres. The connectivity block and forest age classes are shown on Map 1. The NSO ROD specifies that 25-30% of a connectivity block be maintained in late-successional condition. Within Block

C244-20, approximately 82 acres are over 80 years old, including the 4-acre and 8-acre patches of large residual Douglas-fir seed trees within the project area. However, within the 524-acre block, approximately 42% (220 acres) are in Riparian Reserves, ranging in age from 50 to 80 years. Eventually, all of these acres, combined with the existing older forest, will provide more than sufficient acreage to meet that standard.

The project area contains a naturally seeded stand which originated following logging in the 1920's. Conifer regeneration was judged adequately stocked for establishment in 1940. The extended regeneration period has resulted in a wide range of tree size and stocking density; generally, the stand has a well-stocked Douglas-fir overstory with scattered grand fir and incense cedar. Bigleaf maple, madrone, and chinkapin are scattered in the uplands, while red alder is associated with streams and wetlands. Grand fir reproduction is found scattered throughout. The woody understory consists of salal, swordfern, Oregon-grape, and oceanspray. Canopy closure is generally greater than 80% throughout, with some scattered small canopy gaps. Suppression mortality is occurring; smaller diameter trees in the stand are dead or of poor vigor and dying. Down woody debris is low density and small diameter. Large snags are mostly absent. Small areas of root rot are widely scattered.

A stand exam was performed in 1997. Average stand age is approximately 60 years old; average diameter at breast height is 16 inches. There are approximately 163 TPA and approximately 215 square feet of basal area per acre.

A meadow, approximately three acres in size, lies in the north-central part of the project area. No sensitive species were found in the meadow, but it does constitute a "special habitat" as described in the Eugene RMP. Species of interest found in other parts of the project area include *Orobanche pinorum*, which is on the Lane County Threatened and Endangered yellow list; *Montia diffusa*, a BLM tracking species, found in 1993 but not in 1998; and a fungus in the genus *Helvella*. These species are all located in parts of the project area that would not be harvested, and would be well protected as a result.

Wildlife (including Special Status and Special Attention Species)

Interior Forest Habitat. The Cottage Grove Lake/Big River Watershed Analysis (1996) states that very little interior forest habitat, defined as mature (>80 years) forest habitat more than 125 meters from a younger seral edge other than roads, exists within this watershed. According to the watershed analysis, approximately 760 acres met the above definition. Interior habitat in second-growth forest between 40 and 80 years old was roughly estimated to occur in 3,500 acres in the watershed.

The project area contains approximately 100 acres of second-growth interior forest habitat. The stand is home to a wide range of species and appears to be more

diverse than similar stands in the resource area. Birds that require a closed canopy interior forest are residing within the stand. Interior forest birds observed include winter wren and varied thrush, and it is likely that Swainson's thrush inhabits the stand.

Late-Successional Forest Habitat. The watershed is limited in late-successional forest; 4% of the fifth field watershed is late-successional forest, including all ownerships. Of BLM land in the watershed, 15% is late-successional forest. The two late-successional forest patches in the project area that would remain uncut act as refugia and have the habitat characteristics needed by some late-successional forest species that are then able to use the entire stand. For example, a pileated woodpecker was observed nesting in the second growth portion near the northern patch. The stand has the habitat to support small mammals, such as flying squirrels, woodrats, red-backed voles, and red tree voles (a Survey and Manage species).

Spotted Owl Habitat. The project area is located within spotted owl critical habitat unit (CHU) OR-23. According to the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service (internal working document, Region I, U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service, unpublished), OR-23 consists of essential nesting, foraging, roosting, and dispersal habitat. OR-23 is a primary supporting "stepping stone" of owl habitat within the South Willamette-North Umpqua area of concern (an area providing inter-provincial linkage between the Coast Range and Western Cascades). The Service identified the area of concern as a place where, due to past harvest practices, current habitat conditions, and land ownership patterns, the importance of maintaining habitat for owls to nest in and move between provinces has escalated.

OR-23 contains 8,769 acres of BLM land straddling both the Eugene and Roseburg districts within two watersheds. Approximately 48% of the CHU is in young plantations; 38% of the CHU is dispersal age; and 14% is late-successional forest. Dispersal habitat (dispersal aged plus late-successional forest) for spotted owls is at 52.3% (4,583 acres) within the CHU. The threshold for an adequate amount of dispersal habitat is 50% (Conservation Strategy for the Northern Spotted Owl, 1990). Three historic owl sites exist within the CHU; however, one appears to be no longer active. This CHU is not within a Late Successional Reserve.

The project area is located along the edge of the home range of one of the owl sites. The pair has nested several times over the past decade. The amount of suitable habitat within the site's home range is presently below 40%, the incidental take threshold. When an action reduces the amount of suitable habitat within the home range of a spotted owl pair below 40% or further reduces the amount of suitable habitat in a site that already has less than 40% habitat, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service considers the action an "incidental take" of the owl pair. Because the owl site is limited in suitable habitat, the owls may have expanded their home range and use the section 25 stand for foraging.

The project area meets the definition of suitable habitat (the stand contains the components necessary for spotted owls to nest, roost and forage) and functions as owl dispersal habitat. The stand has the habitat to support prey species including flying squirrels, wood rats, and voles.

Survey and Manage Species. The proposed harvest units, as defined in 1998, were surveyed for red tree voles in February 2001; the Riparian Reserves and the late-successional forest patches were not surveyed because they were not part of the proposed harvest units, except where Spur A enters the Riparian Reserve. The location proposed for construction of Spur A was surveyed. Three red tree vole nests were found, two active and one inactive, in and adjacent to unit 1. A Habitat Area was delineated and Unit 1 was modified. If red tree voles are residing within the late-successional stands or Riparian Reserves, they would have sufficient habitat to meet the Management Recommendations.

A total of 21 *Megomphix hemphilli* sites were found within the project area. There are 2 sites in unit 1, one site adjacent to unit 2, and 8 sites in or adjacent to unit 3. The 11 sites within or adjacent to the units would be protected by a quarter acre reserve.

Aquatic and Riparian Resources and Fisheries

The elevations in the project area range from approximately 1100 to 1800 feet. Much of the project area is at elevations less than 1500 feet, which rarely experience rain-on-snow events.

The project area is located within the Martin Creek subwatershed. Martin Creek is a sixth-order stream that flows into the Coast Fork of the Willamette River south of Cottage Grove.

Eight perennial streams (1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 12, 13, and 16) and 12 intermittent streams (3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 23, 24 and 26) were identified within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Numerous wetlands, seeps and springs are located within or adjacent to the Project Area. Some are associated with streams. These include features 1, 4, 5-14, 21, 22, 25, 27 and 28. Hydrological feature number 11 is a natural pond. All streams drain to Martin Creek.

The closest filed water rights are for irrigation use from Martin Creek in Section 24, Township 21 South, Range 4 West. This is approximately one-half mile downstream from the project area.

The project area is located in the Martin Creek drainage, which is a tributary of the Coast Fork Willamette. The system is accessible to anadromous species such as winter-run steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and spring-run chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) under moderate to high flow conditions. Historical records indicated that a small run of spring chinook and steelhead once occurred in

the Coast Fork Willamette. But, because of unsuitable downstream habitat conditions precipitated by the dams, no sustained populations of either species have been found in the subbasin in many decades, and none are likely to be found in the subbasin today, except for occasional strays from the Middle Fork Willamette Subbasin. There is no documented evidence that spring-run chinook have ever used the Martin Creek system, but there is information that winter-run steelhead may have used this system in the past. Local residents remember sighting steelhead in the system in the mid- to late 1980's as far up as the Martin Creek Quarry area (River Mile 3.2) (Neil Armantrout, Eugene District Fisheries Biologist, personal communication). It would be extremely unlikely to find steelhead upstream of River Mile (RM) 3.2 due to the lack of flow and suitable habitat. There has been no documentation of either species living in the drainage in the past decade. According to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), there are currently no known sustaining populations of anadromous species found in the Martin Creek Drainage (personal conversation Dick Irish, ODFW, 1998).

The Coast Fork Willamette and Martin Creek system have been highly impacted by past and present human activities. Unsuitable habitat conditions have been precipitated by dams, along with logging, agricultural, road construction, mining, and quarry activities. Today, the physical and biological concerns in the Martin Creek system include: fish passage, loss of riparian vegetation, sedimentation, and possible chemical contamination and stream temperature extremes. The system is considered moderately degraded and possessing marginal habitat for trout type species.

Fish distribution surveys (BLM, November 1998) downstream of the project area documented a small population of cutthroat trout and sculpin species. Upper limits of fish use is approximately 0.95 RM downstream of the project area (East boundary line, Section 23, T.21 S., R. 4 W.).

All streams within the project area are non-fish bearing due to insufficient flow; a lack of habitat; natural barriers (falls); or gradients too steep for fish migration. The two primary non-fish-bearing streams (No. 8 and 13) have a substrate dominated by silt/sand and a small amount of gravel and cobble. Large woody debris is low to moderate in abundance. Some of the channels have been incised down to bedrock, with severe stream bank erosion occurring near old road/stream crossings which were built in the 1950's. An old dirt road passes from the northwest corner of the project area to the southwest portion of the project area and cuts across hydrology features 8, 12, and 21.

V. DIRECT AND INDIRECT EFFECTS

A. UNAFFECTED RESOURCES

The following resources are either not present or would not be affected by any of the alternatives: Areas of Critical Environmental Concern; prime or unique farm lands; Native American religious concerns; solid or hazardous wastes; Wild and Scenic Rivers; Wilderness; minority populations; and low income populations.

B. ISSUE 1: IMPACTS TO INTERIOR FOREST HABITAT

Alternative A

Interior Forest Habitat. Under Alternative A, a regeneration harvest would remove approximately two-thirds of the interior forest habitat. Thirty acres would remain. Those species requiring interior habitat would be displaced; individuals might be injured or killed. The interior habitat that exists is most likely already occupied, leaving displaced animals nowhere to go. Those that remain in the stand would be more vulnerable to predation, especially avian nests.

Late-Successional Habitat. Regeneration harvest would partially isolate the northern late-successional forest patch. The patch would become a peninsula surrounded on three sides by recent harvests. The southern late-successional forest patch would have a harvest unit to the southeast but would remain connected to the Riparian Reserve complex to the north and northeast.

Presently, the project area may function as late-successional forest habitat because younger (mid-seral) portions are associated with late-successional forest patches. When younger portions are no longer attached to late-successional forest patches, they may not function in that capacity. Any small animals residing within the late-successional forest patches would be partially isolated by the harvest, but would be able to disperse through corridors to the north of both late-successional forest patches to reach Riparian Reserves. Any red tree vole nests within 200 feet of the edge of the harvest units could be subject to higher predation rates. Within the stand, genetic isolation is not expected to occur because no part of the stand would be entirely cut off from another. A large block of undisturbed ground (approximately 200 acres) would continue to provide habitat for existing voles and provide areas in which the population could expand.

Proposed Action

Interior Forest Habitat. The effects of the Proposed Action would be similar to but not as great as Alternative A. Approximately half of the interior forest would remain (estimated as 48 acres). The other half would either be cut or become forest edge habitat.

Late-Successional Habitat. The northern late-successional forest patch would not

be partially isolated and it, along with the surrounding stand and Riparian Reserves, would continue to function as suitable habitat for spotted owls and habitat for other late-successional forest species. The effects to the functionality of the southern late-successional forest patch would be the same as Alternative A. Genetic isolation within the project area would not be expected.

Alternative B

Interior Forest Habitat. Alternative B would result in retention of 50 acres of interior forest habitat. Heavy thinning would result in an open woodland condition and loss of interior forest habitat on 30 acres. Species that require more closed canopy conditions would be displaced or might be killed until conditions returned to acceptable levels.

The moderate thinning would retain interior forest habitat on 50 acres. Some interior forest related species would continue to use this part of the stand following harvest. For example, recent research indicates that thinning was positive, neutral, or of minor negative impact to interior forest songbirds when done in conjunction with the retention of legacy structures and dead wood (Hayes et. al, 2002).

Late-Successional Habitat. Under Alternative B, the two late-successional forest patches would be retained. The functionality of the southern late-successional forest patch would be retained. Genetic isolation within the project area would not be expected.

The heavy thin area would abut the northern late-successional patch on the west side. It is likely that this part of the project area would no longer function as late-successional habitat. As the canopy closes, species (including spotted owls, red tree voles and mollusks) could again use the whole area. Accelerating the development of late-successional stand characteristics as a result of Alternative B would ultimately benefit late-successional forest species.

Alternative C

The effects would be the same as Alternative A.

Alternative D

Interior forest would remain intact and wildlife species that need interior forest habitat of late-successional forests based on their life history needs would continue to thrive.

C. ISSUE 2: AQUATIC CONSERVATION STRATEGY OBJECTIVES

Alternative A

Alternative A includes no management within Riparian Reserves except that

associated with construction and decommissioning of approximately 200 feet of road. The following is a site-specific analysis of the effect of Alternative A on attainment of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) objectives:

ACS Objective 1

Alternative A would maintain the distribution, diversity, and complexity of watershed and landscape-scale features to ensure protection of the aquatic systems to which species, populations, and communities are uniquely adapted, except for approximately 0.06 acres affected by road construction. The Riparian Reserves would remain largely intact.

ACS Objective 2

Alternative A would maintain the spatial and temporal connectivity between watersheds. There are no new stream crossings proposed or new physical barriers to the movement of aquatic-dependent species within the aquatic system.

ACS Objective 3

Alternative A would maintain the physical integrity of the aquatic system. The only trees within the Riparian Reserves that would be harvested are those associated with road construction, leaving root strength intact. No yarding is proposed across any of the hydrologic features.

ACS Objective 4

Alternative A would maintain water quality necessary to support healthy riparian, aquatic, and wetland ecosystems. Impacts to stream temperature are very unlikely. No-cut buffers of 200' (both sides of streams) would be in place on all streams (except where construction of Spur A would take place). There would be no to negligible impacts on other water quality parameters such as pH, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, and nutrients.

ACS Objective 5

Alternative A would maintain the sediment regime under which the aquatic ecosystems evolved. Negligible changes in sedimentation are expected with the proposed design features and mitigation measures in place. A minor increase in sedimentation is possible while existing roads are in use.

ACS Objective 6

Alternative A would maintain in-stream flows sufficient to create and sustain riparian, aquatic, and wetland habitats and to retain patterns of sediment, nutrient, and wood routing. The timing, magnitude, duration, and spatial distribution of peak, high, and low flows would be protected.

ACS Objective 7

The timing, variability, and duration of flood plain inundation and water

table elevation in meadows and wetlands would be maintained. The factors usually associated with changes to flow would be affected minimally or not at all. The stream network would not be extended by the road network because of the mitigation measures (temporary use, out-sloped drainage, sub-soiling) in place. Minimal new compaction is likely to occur. Minor increases in total annual water yield and summer low flow are possible.

ACS Objective 8

Alternative A would maintain the species composition and structural diversity of plant communities in riparian zones and wetlands to provide adequate summer and winter thermal regulation, nutrient filtering, appropriate rates of surface erosion, bank erosion, and channel migration, and to supply amounts and distributions of coarse woody debris sufficient to sustain physical complexity and stability.

ACS Objective 9

Alternative A would maintain habitat to support well-distributed populations of native plant, invertebrate, and vertebrate riparian-dependent species. Native riparian-dependent species would likely be protected by the Riparian Reserves.

Based on the above analysis of the effect on attainment of the ACS objectives, Alternative A is consistent with the ACS and the objectives for the Riparian Reserves, and would not prevent or retard the natural rate of attainment of any of the ACS objectives.

Proposed Action

The Proposed Action includes no management within Riparian Reserves. The Proposed Action's impacts on attainment of ACS objectives 1-9 would be the same as Alternative A. Therefore, The Proposed Action is also consistent with the ACS and the objectives for the Riparian Reserves, and would not prevent or retard the natural rate of attainment of any of the ACS objectives.

Alternative B

Alternative B's impacts on ACS objectives 2 and 4-9 would be similar to Alternative A. Alternative B includes density management within Riparian Reserves along with construction and decommissioning of approximately 200 feet of road. The following is a site-specific analysis of the effect of Alternative B on attainment of ACS objectives 1 and 3:

ACS Objective 1

Alternative B would have the same effects as Alternative A except that treatment of the outer 100 feet of the Riparian Reserves would hasten the development of late-successional characteristics of the residual stand.

ACS Objective 3

Alternative B's impacts would be the same as Alternative A except that thinning in Riparian Reserves would speed the development of a future supply of larger woody debris, which in turn would maintain and contribute to the restoration of the physical complexity of the stream.

Based on the above analysis of the effect on attainment of the ACS objectives, Alternative B is consistent with the ACS and the objectives for the Riparian Reserves, and would accelerate attainment of ACS objectives 1 and 3.

Alternative C

Alternative C includes no management within Riparian Reserves. Alternative C's impacts on attainment of ACS objectives 1-9 would be the same as Alternative A. Therefore, Alternative C is also consistent with the ACS and the objectives for the Riparian Reserves, and would not prevent or retard the natural rate of attainment of any of the ACS objectives.

Alternative D

Alternative D is the no-action alternative. Alternative D would have no effect on ACS objectives 2 and 4-9. The following is a site-specific analysis of Alternative D on objectives 1 and 3.

ACS Objective 1

Alternative D would have no impact on the distribution, diversity, or complexity of current watershed landscape-scale features. However, Alternative D would not hasten the development of late-successional forest characteristics of the Riparian Reserve, as Alternative B would.

ACS Objective 3

Alternative D would have no impact on existing species composition and structural diversity of plant communities in riparian zones and wetlands. However, Alternative D would not have the added benefit of accelerating the development of larger trees within the Riparian Reserves that would happen with Alternative B.

Based on the above analysis of the effect on attainment of the ACS objectives, Alternative D is consistent with the ACS and the objectives for the Riparian Reserves, and would not prevent or retard the natural rate of attainment of any of the ACS objectives.

D. ISSUE 3: IMPACTS ON NSO CRITICAL HABITAT UNIT OR-23

Alternative A

The action may affect and is likely to adversely affect spotted owls and may affect critical habitat. The harvest of 60 acres would drop the amount of dispersal

habitat in the CHU from 52.3 % to 51.6%, (4,583 acres to 4,523 acres), a reduction of less than 1 percent. Alternative A would remove 60 acres of suitable habitat or 5% of the suitable habitat within the CHU.

Suitable habitat within the owl site's home range would not be reduced. However, owls may be using the stand for foraging. Alternative A would reduce foraging habitat by 60 acres just outside of the owls' home range.

Proposed Action

The effects would be similar to but not as great as those of Alternative A. The Proposed Action would adversely affect northern spotted owls and spotted owl critical habitat. The removal of 45 acres would drop the amount of dispersal habitat to 51.7% within the CHU. The Proposed Action would remove 50 acres of suitable habitat or 5% of the suitable habitat within the CHU. Impacts to the local spotted owls would be the same as Alternative A, except only 45 acres would be affected.

Alternative B

The action may affect and is likely to adversely affect spotted owls and may affect critical habitat. The moderate thinning prescription would keep canopy closure above 40%, maintaining dispersal habitat. However, it would be degraded because the canopy would be opened. The heavy thinning prescription would remove dispersal habitat until the canopy again reached 40%. Alternative B would downgrade habitat by opening up the canopy, possibly felling snags that are considered to be dangerous, and possibly disturbing the existing downed wood. As the stand grows and the canopy closes, foraging habitat would improve. Accelerating the development of late-successional stand characteristics as a result of the density management thin would ultimately benefit this species and improve critical habitat.

Alternative C

The effects would be similar to Alternative A.

Alternative D

Critical habitat for spotted owls would not be affected. Spotted owl suitable habitat would remain intact, benefitting the associated owl site.

F. ISSUE 4: IMPACTS ON VEGETATION

Alternative A

Alternative A would include construction of approximately 3,700 feet of new dirt-surfaced road. About 175 feet of Spur A would require "full-bench" construction, which involves removing soil down to the "C" horizon. This type of road would not

likely support a vigorous native vegetative regrowth in the near term, even after subsoiling. The slower rate of native colonization would create a niche for fast-growing weedy exotic species (such as scotch broom) which specialize in soils that are disturbed and poor in nutrients, organic materials, and mycorrhizal associates.

Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, approximately 1,500 feet of new dirt-surfaced road would be constructed. Spur A would not be constructed, so there would be 2,200 feet less road construction and no full-bench construction. Scotch broom would be less likely to enter this part of the stand.

Alternative B

There would be approximately 200 feet more road construction under Alternative B than with Alternative A. Full bench construction of a portion of Spur A would occur under this alternative. However, because of the high number of retention trees associated with a density management thinning, the likelihood that noxious weeds could enter the stand would be reduced. The residual stand would not allow sufficient sunlight to reach the forest floor to promote vigorous growth by scotch broom.

Alternative C

Under this alternative, only spurs B and C would be constructed, totalling 1,300 feet of new road. There would be no full bench construction. The roads would be vectors for noxious weeds, but would provide access into only two small harvest units of seven acres each.

Alternative D

Alternative D would have no effect on the spread of noxious weeds.

VI. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

This analysis incorporates by reference the analysis of cumulative effects in the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on Management of Habitat for Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl (NSO FSEIS) (Chapter 3 & 4, pp. 4-10) and the RMP EIS (Chapter 4). Those documents analyze most cumulative effects of timber harvest and other related management activities. None of the alternatives analyzed here would have cumulative effects on soils or air quality beyond those effects analyzed in the above documents. The following section supplements those analyses, providing site-specific information and analysis particular to the alternatives considered here.

It is likely that some stands on BLM-administered lands in the Cottage Grove Lake/Big River Watershed will be treated with density management or regeneration harvests given that the surrounding sections are Connectivity. Recent timber sales in the watershed include: Black Butte Thinning (23-3-9, completed in 1998), Alton Hill DM (23-3-17, completed 2002). Twin Prairie DM (22-3-3, sold in 2002, not yet harvested), Laurel Curves DM (22-3-23, sold in 2002, not yet harvested), Hobart Butte DM (22-3-31, sold in 2003, not yet harvested) and Jasper Creek DM (22-3-35, sold in 2003, not yet harvested). The Roseburg District of the BLM has recently completed two timber sales in the watershed. Only one other density management thinning (Brush Mountain) is currently being considered by BLM in this watershed at this time. Other than the Proposed Action, no regeneration harvests on public land are currently being considered in this watershed.

In conjunction with past timber harvests on public land, temporary roads have been constructed. These roads were dirt-surfaced and were subsoiled upon completion of harvest activities. It is reasonable to assume that future roads associated with timber harvests would also be temporary, dirt surface, and subsoiled after harvest.

On private lands in the watershed, more intensive timber management actions, including clearcutting, broadcast burning, and permanent road construction are occurring and are likely to continue. Also, it is possible that some forest stands on private land will be converted to non-forest land, for either agricultural or residential use. Private lands provide habitat for deer, elk, and neotropical birds but will primarily alternate between early- to mid-seral stages.

A. ISSUE 1: IMPACTS TO INTERIOR FOREST HABITAT AND LATE-SUCCESSIONAL FOREST HABITAT

Interior forest over 40 years old is limited in the surrounding area; within the sixth field watershed, only section 35 to the southwest and section 23 to the northwest contain interior forest. However, section 35 was thinned in 1999 and section 23 is bisected by a power line. Most of the surrounding private land has been harvested. Section 25 currently contains the only large stand of undisturbed interior forest habitat in the sixth field watershed.

Existing second growth interior forest between the ages of 40-80 years on federal land in the 5th field watershed is estimated to be approximately 3,500 acres. The Cottage Grove Lake/Big River Watershed Analysis (1996) projected that there would be approximately 6,900 acres of federal forests between 46-79 years of age by the year 2006, and approximately 8,000 acres by the year 2041. It is reasonable to assume that as the number of acres in this age class increases, there would be a proportional increase in the amount of second growth interior habitat. There are no other reasonably foreseeable regeneration harvests in this

watershed. The Proposed Action and other regeneration harvest alternatives in this project area would have little cumulative effect on the amount of second growth interior habitat within the 5th field watershed beyond those already revealed in the analysis of direct and indirect effects.

The watershed analysis also projected that there would be approximately 3,800 acres of late-successional forest within the watershed by the year 2006, and approximately 15,400 acres by the year 2041. Given that regeneration harvests in late-successional forests in this watershed are not reasonably foreseeable actions, the Proposed Action and other alternatives described in this EA would have no cumulative effect on late-successional habitat in the watershed.

B. ISSUE 2: AQUATIC CONSERVATION STRATEGY OBJECTIVES

Analysis of ACS objectives (see above) shows that none of the regeneration alternatives would prevent or retard the natural rate of attainment of any of the objectives. Because there are no other regeneration harvests being considered in this watershed, the Proposed Action and other regeneration harvest alternatives would have no cumulative effect on attainment of ACS objectives in the 5th field watershed.

Alternative B, along with other past and future density management thinnings in Riparian Reserves, would contribute toward acceleration of the development of late-successional characteristics and large woody debris in the reserves (ACS objectives 1 and 3). The Cottage Grove Lake/Big River Watershed Analysis indicates that approximately 4,800 acres of Riparian Reserve are in this 5th field watershed. Past density management thinnings have occurred on less than 100 acres of Riparian Reserve, representing approximately 2% of all Riparian Reserve acres. While there would be a positive contribution toward attainment of ACS objectives 1 and 3 from Alternative B, the overall improvement of stand conditions across the watershed would be minor.

C. ISSUE 3: IMPACTS ON NSO CRITICAL HABITAT UNIT OR-23

In the short term (approximately 10-40 years), the Proposed Action and other past and future harvest activities would contribute to the degradation or elimination of spotted owl habitat within Critical Habitat Unit OR-23. In the long-term (40 or more years), existing and future thinnings in the watershed would be expected to promote the characteristics of mature and late-successional forest habitats, thereby improving critical habitat. In the long term under all action alternatives, the project area would develop a complex canopy structure with a mosaic of old growth patches, mature forest, and young forest with a mature overstory. The Proposed Action as well as two timber sales on the Roseburg District that are within the local owl site's home range would combine to reduce suitable habitat as well as foraging habitat available to the owl site. In the short term, the amount of

disturbance could cause the owls to abandon the site.

D. ISSUE 4: IMPACTS ON VEGETATION

All action alternatives, along with past and reasonably foreseeable future timber harvests, would cumulatively contribute toward the amount of surface disturbance from road construction and decommissioning. This type of activity would increase vectors for scotch broom invasion across the watershed. The Proposed Action and Alternative D would contribute less than either Alternative A or Alternative B because there is less new road construction, as compared to other action alternatives. Alternative B's cumulative effect would be somewhat moderated because the residual stand would reduce the risk of scotch broom gaining a foothold in the project area.

VII. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

A. LIST OF PREPARERS

The Proposed Action and alternatives were developed and analyzed by the following interdisciplinary team of BLM specialists.

Jeff Apel	Engineering
Alison Center	Threatened and Endangered Wildlife Species
Alan Corbin	Timber Management
Richard Hardt	Ecology
Pete O'Toole	Silviculture
Mike Southard	Cultural Resources
Steve Steiner	Hydrology
Chuck Vostal	Fisheries
Molly Widmer	Botany
Barry Williams	Soils

B. CONSULTATION

Northern Spotted Owl – Pursuant to the Endangered Species Act, formal consultation for spotted owls and spotted owl critical habitat has been completed with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on this Proposed Action, along with other actions proposed in the Eugene District for Fiscal Year 2004. The USFWS issued its Biological Opinion on February 27, 2003, completing consultation.

Spring-run Chinook Salmon (Threatened) – The determination for spring-run chinook species and Essential Fish Habitat is “No Effect”. The determination is based on the absence of suitable habitat, no documented presence of spring chinook in Martin Creek, and a distance of at least six miles to the closest potential spring chinook habitat. Further analysis is found in the project file.

Cultural Resources – The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has been notified of this proposal and has determined, in accordance with 36 CFR

800.5(b), that the proposed undertaking would have no effect on cultural resources.

The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde and the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz were notified of this project during the scoping process, requesting information regarding tribal issues or concerns relative to the project. No response was received.

C. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A public notice advertising the availability of this EA and preliminary FONSI will be published in the Eugene Register-Guard on **May 28, 2003**. Additionally, the environmental assessment will be sent to eight groups or businesses, six state or local government agencies, and 11 individuals. A 30-day public comment period for the EA closes on **June 27, 2003**.

VIII. REFERENCES

Hayes, John, Jennifer Weikel and Manuela Huso, 2002, CFER News, Volume 2, Number 2, pp. 1-3.

USDA Forest Service and USDI Bureau of Land Management. February 1994. Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on Management of Habitat for Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl. Portland, Oregon.

USDA Forest Service and USDI Bureau of Land Management. April 1994. Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl.

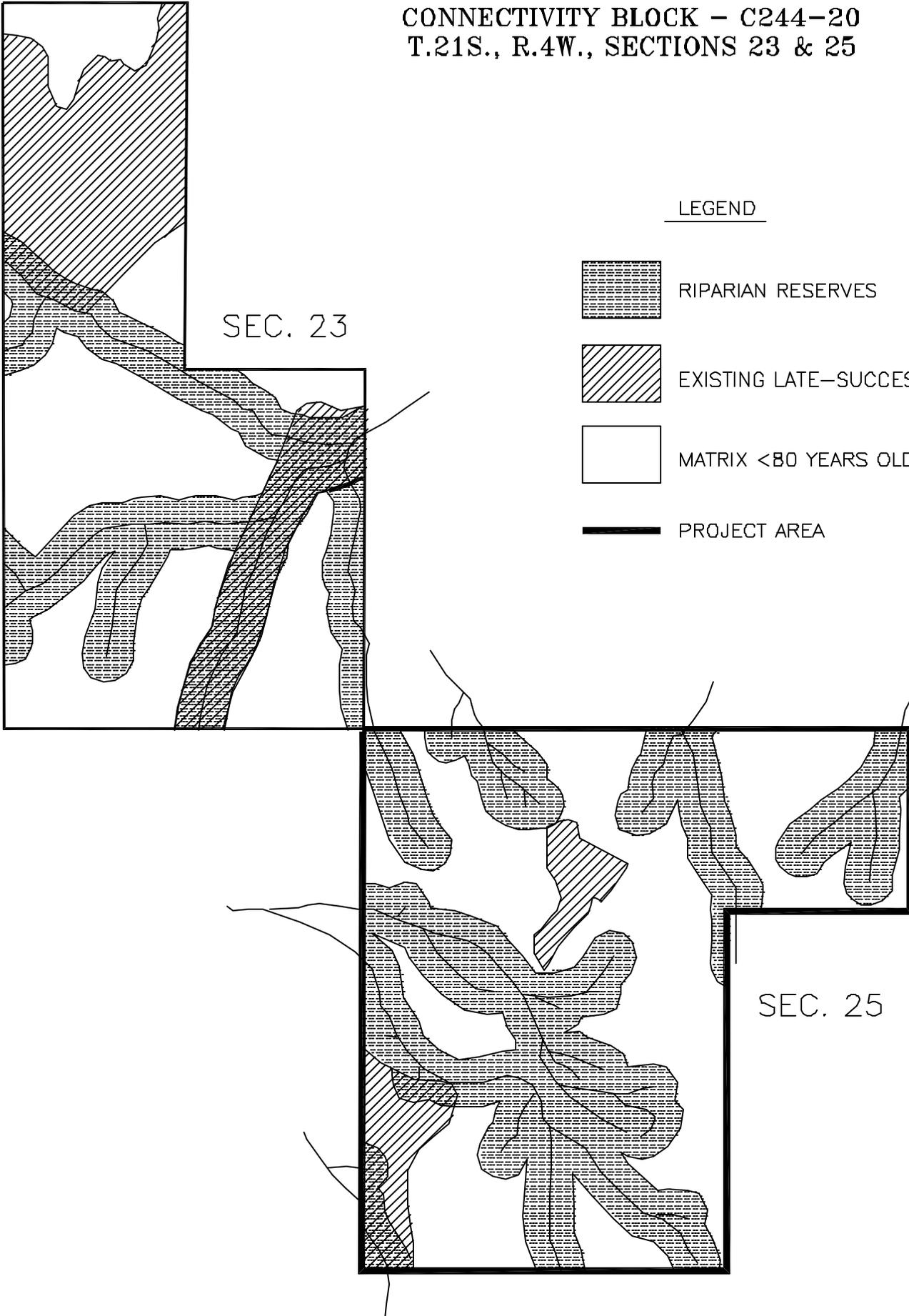
USDI Bureau of Land Management. November 1994. Eugene District Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement. Eugene, Oregon: Eugene District Office.

USDI Bureau of Land Management. June 1994. Eugene District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan. Eugene, Oregon: Eugene District Office.

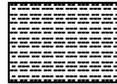
USDI Bureau of Land Management. May 1997. Cottage Grove Lake/Big River Watershed Analysis. Eugene, Oregon: Eugene District Office.

USDA Forest Service and USDI Bureau of Land Management. January 2001. Record of Decision for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines.

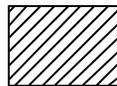
MAP 1
CONNECTIVITY BLOCK - C244-20
T.21S., R.4W., SECTIONS 23 & 25



LEGEND



RIPARIAN RESERVES



EXISTING LATE-SUCCESSIONAL STANDS



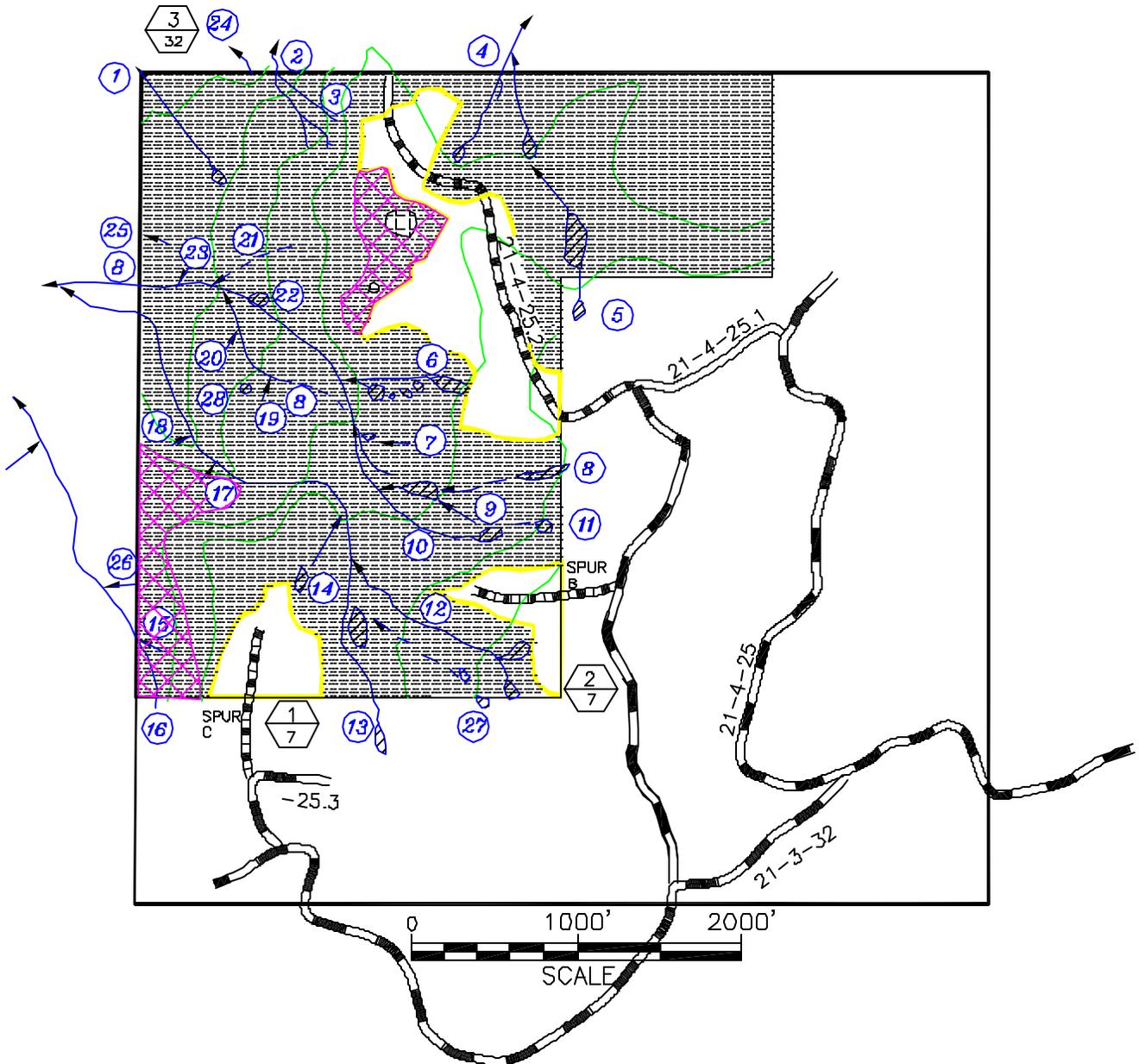
MATRIX <80 YEARS OLD



PROJECT AREA

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 I.D. TEAM PLANNING MAP

I SPY 1-5 - PROPOSED ACTION
 T. 21S., R. 4W., SEC. 25, WILL. MER., EUGENE DISTRICT



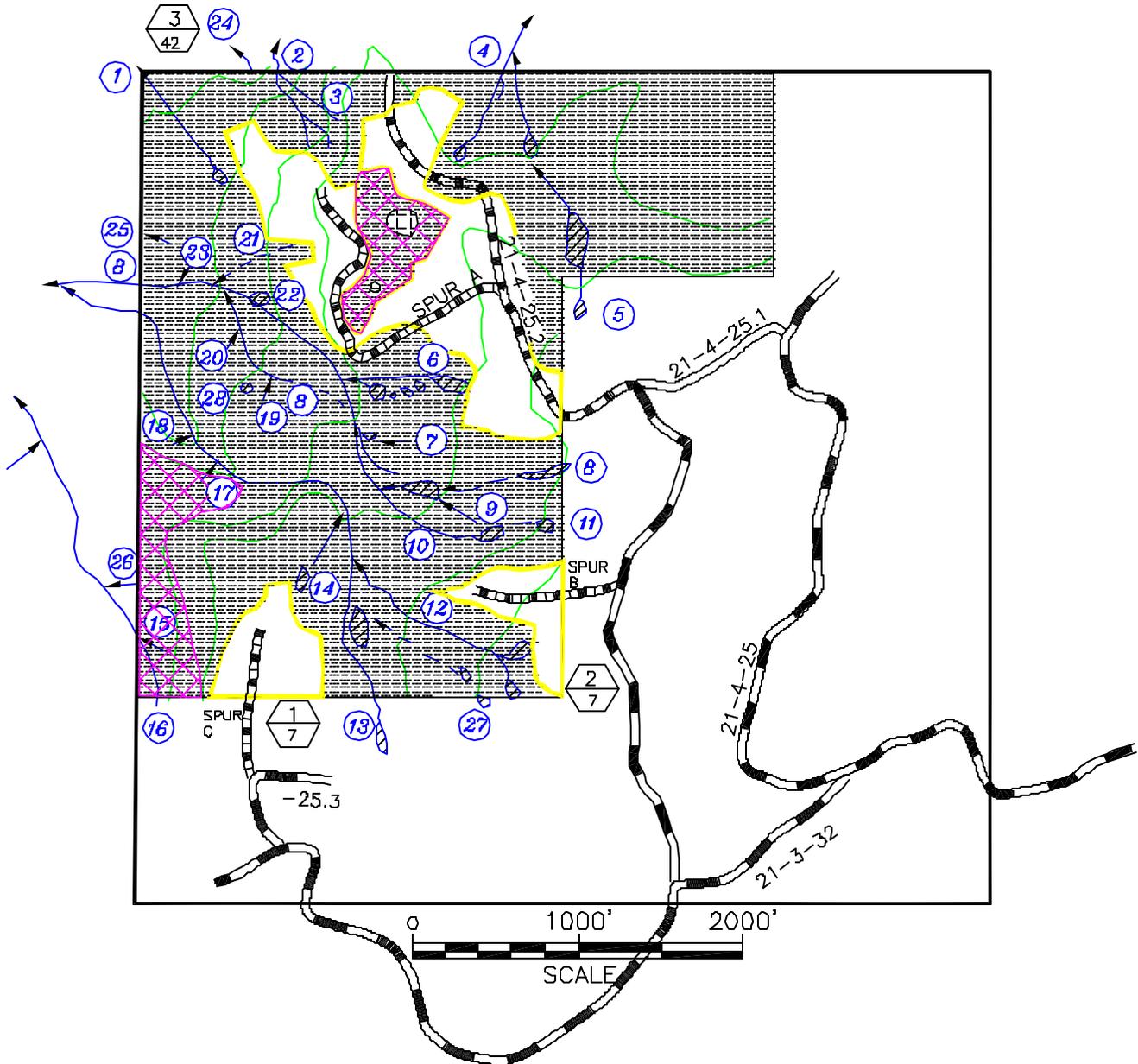
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|---|----------------------------------|---|--|
|  | REGENERATION HARVEST AREA |  | ROAD TO BE CONSTRUCTED |
|  | TPCC-FSNW AREA |  | ROAD TO BE RENOVATED |
|  | RESERVE AREA |  | ROCK SURFACED ROAD |
|  | WETLAND |  | DIRT ROAD |
|  | EXISTING LATE SUCCESSIONAL STAND |  | STREAM |
| | |  | REGEN. HARVEST NUMBER
ACREAGE WITHIN AREA |

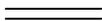
DATE: 5/7/03

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 I.D. TEAM PLANNING MAP
 I SPY I-5 - ALTERNATIVE A

T. 21S., R. 4W., SEC. 25, WILL. MER., EUGENE DISTRICT



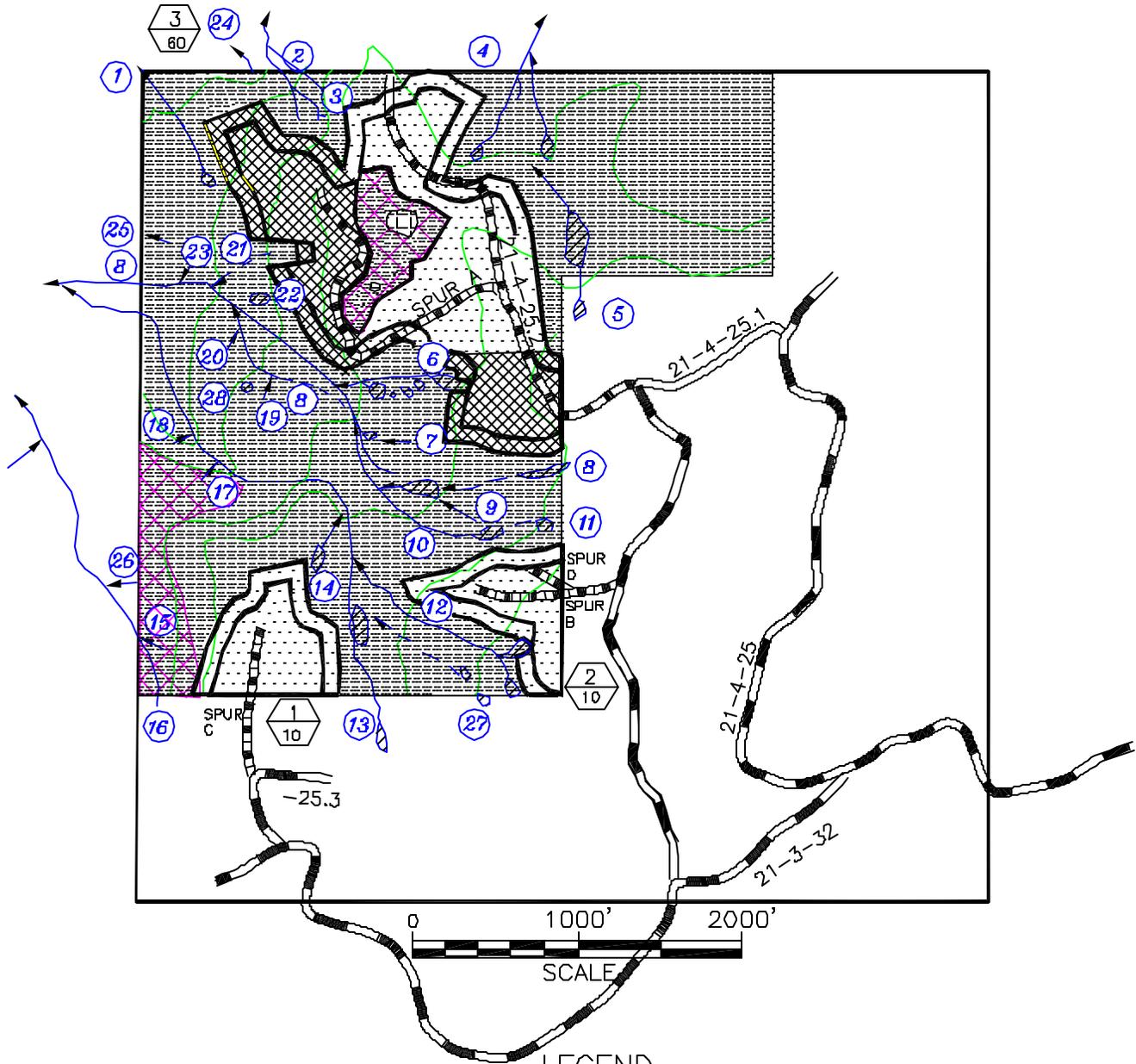
LEGEND

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|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">  REGENERATION HARVEST AREA  TPCC-FSNW AREA  RESERVE AREA  WETLAND  EXISTING LATE SUCCESSIONAL STAND | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  ROAD TO BE CONSTRUCTED  ROAD TO BE RENOVATED  ROCK SURFACED ROAD  DIRT ROAD  STREAM  REGEN. HARVEST NUMBER
ACREAGE WITHIN AREA |
|--|--|

DATE: 5/7/03

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

I SPY 1-5 - ALTERNATIVE B
 T. 21S., R. 4W., SEC. 25, WILL. MER., EUGENE DISTRICT



LEGEND

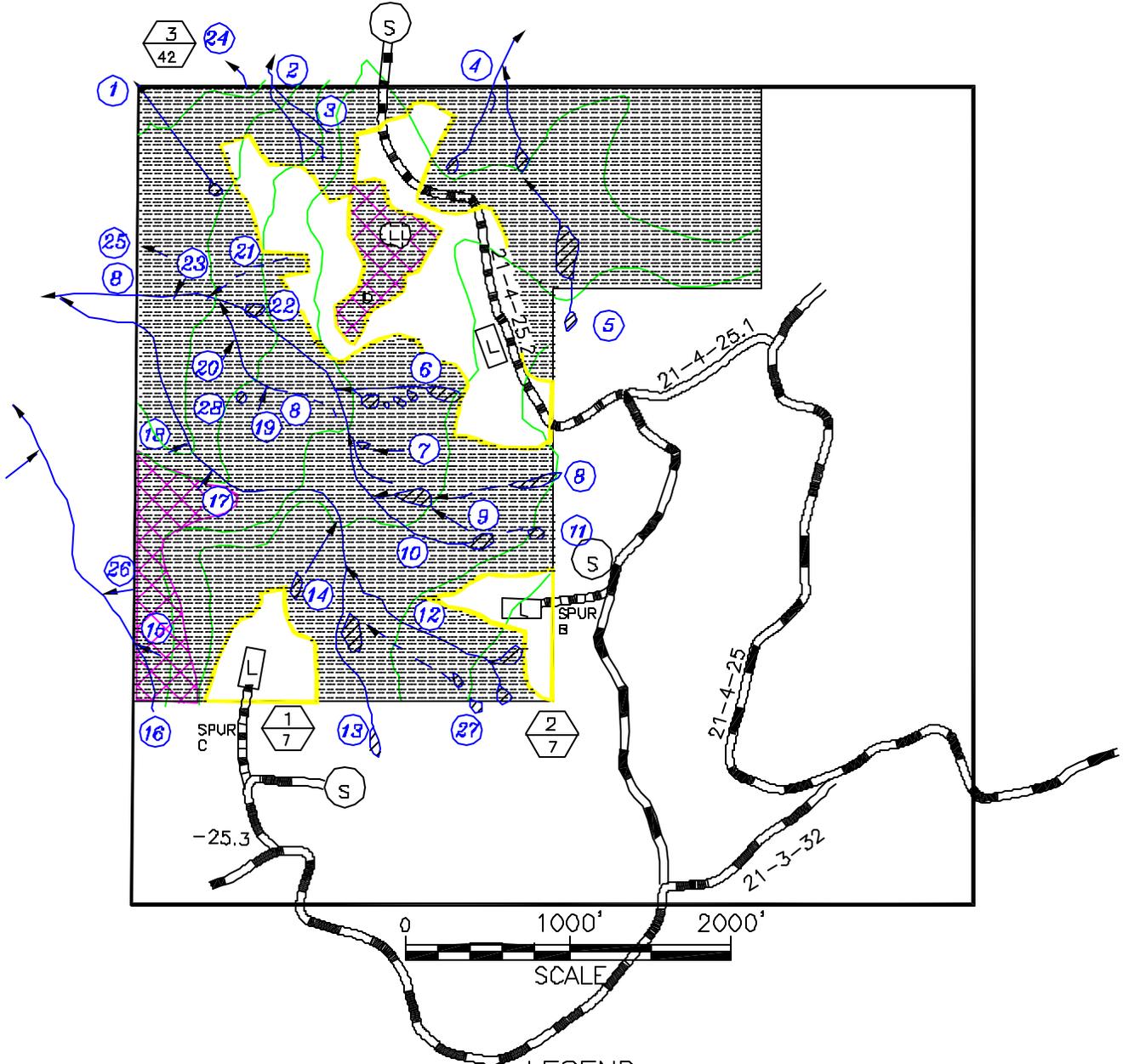
- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|
|  | MODERATE THIN AREA |  | ROAD TO BE CONSTRUCTED |
|  | HEAVY THIN AREA |  | ROAD TO BE RENOVATED |
|  | RESERVE AREA |  | ROCK SURFACED ROAD |
|  | TPCC-FSNW AREA |  | DIRT ROAD |
|  | WETLAND |  | STREAM |
|  | EXISTING LATE
SUCCESSIONAL STAND |  | PARTIAL HARVEST NUMBER
ACREAGE WITHIN AREA |

DATE: 5/7/03

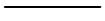
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

I.D. TEAM PLANNING MAP
I SPY 1-5 - ALTERNATIVE C

T. 21S., R. 4W., SEC. 25, WILL. MER., EUGENE DISTRICT



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|--|
|  | REGENERATION HARVEST AREA |  | ROAD TO BE CONSTRUCTED |
|  | TPCC-FSNW AREA |  | ROAD TO BE RENOVATED |
|  | RESERVE AREA |  | ROCK SURFACED ROAD |
|  | WETLAND |  | DIRT ROAD |
|  | EXISTING LATE SUCCESSIONAL STAND |  | STREAM |
| | |  | REGEN. HARVEST NUMBER
ACREAGE WITHIN AREA |
| | |  | LOG LANDING |
| | |  | SERVICE LANDING |

DATE: 5/7/03

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

Finding of No Significant Impact
for
I Spy I-5 Timber Sale

Determination:

On the basis of the information contained in the Environmental Assessment, and all other information available to me, it is my determination that implementation of the proposed action or alternatives will not have significant environmental impacts not already addressed in the *Record of Decision (ROD) for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl* (April 1994) and the *Eugene District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* (June 1995), with which this EA is in conformance, and does not, in and of itself, constitute a major federal action having a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement or a supplement to the existing environmental impact statement is not necessary and will not be prepared.

Field Manager, Siuslaw Resource Area

Date: _____