

**Olalla Creek In-Stream Restoration
Decision Document**

**Roseburg District Aquatic Restoration
Environmental Assessment
(DOI-BLM-ORWA-R0000-2008-0009-EA; OR 103-08-09)**

South River Field Office, Roseburg District

Decision

It is my decision to implement the Olalla Creek In-Stream Restoration project, which would help improve aquatic habitat conditions in the Olalla Creek-Lookingglass Creek watershed. The project was planned in conformance with management objectives and direction, and Best Management Practices prescribed in the 1995 Roseburg District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan.

The project would be implemented in 2016 outside of seasonal wildlife restrictions (DNA-Appendix A), between the dates of February 19 and October 15th, both dates inclusive. The project would install up to twenty log and boulder structures in a one-mile reach of Olalla Creek in Section 5, T. 30 S., R. 7 W., and Section 32, T. 29.5 S., R. 7 W., Willamette Meridian. The project is intended to restore habitat for Oregon Coast coho salmon and steelhead trout, and other aquatic species, by creating cover and complex pool habitat.

A truck mounted cable system and in some cases, an excavator would be used to install large wood and boulder structures. Access through riparian areas would be limited to existing roads, or designated access trails. In-channel operations would only occur when absolutely necessary or on bedrock channels to minimize damage. Project Design Features (PDFs) would be implemented to reduce or eliminate impacts to resources (DNA-Appendix A).

Rationale for the Decision

Projects of this nature were described under Alternative Two, the Proposed Action, described in the Roseburg District Aquatic Restoration EA (p. 10). Effects would be consistent with those described in the EA (pp. 27-28). Implementation would aid in meeting the objectives of creating deep pools with ample hiding cover and holding gravels for spawning (EA, p. 5). Alternative One, the “No Action” alternative, would not meet these objectives.

Oregon Coast Coho Salmon

Olalla Creek is designated as critical habitat and Essential Fish Habitat for Oregon Coast coho salmon. Potential effects from placement of logs for in-stream habitat are primarily associated with sediment generated by stream bank and stream channel disturbance.

Actions of this nature were programmatically consulted with the National Marine Fisheries Service and are addressed and authorized in Reinitiation of the Endangered Species Act Section

7 Formal Programmatic Conference and Biological Opinion and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Essential Fish Habitat Consultation for Aquatic Restoration Activities in the States of Oregon and Washington (ARBO II), dated April 25, 2013.

Placement of the in-stream structures would not result in any undue environmental degradation. The project is consistent with Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives contained in the 1995 ROD/RMP (pp. 20-21), in that it would help: maintain and restore in-stream flows, maintain and restore the natural sediment regime, and maintain and restore aquatic habitat. The project also implements management direction to restore stream channel complexity (ROD/RMP, p. 20).

Wildlife

Northern Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*): The project area is within the distribution range of the northern spotted owl. The selected 37 trees are located in areas of suitable and dispersal habitat within the home range of two historic spotted owl sites (3907O and 3907A). Eight of the trees are located in the core area of these sites. None of the selected trees are within the nest patch of these sites. Both of these spotted owl sites have been unoccupied since 1994 (3907O) and 2000 (3907A). The entire project is outside critical habitat for the northern spotted owl. The project is located within 65 yards (the disruption threshold for chainsaws) of unsurveyed suitable habitat.

No trees providing suitable habitat components (nest trees with cavities, snags) for northern spotted owls would be removed. Suitable and dispersal habitat would continue to function after the implementation of the project by implementing guidelines in the ARBO II (USDI-USFWS 2013). The project is scheduled outside the critical breeding period for the spotted owl (DNA Appendix A PDF 4). Effects on the spotted owl from tree removal and associated noise, human intrusion, or mechanical tree falling would keep effects at a “discountable” level (ARBO II 2013) as a result of using PDF 4.

Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*): The project area is located in marbled murrelet Management Zone 2. A review of the stand showed that selected trees are in part within marbled murrelet suitable habitat or within 100 yards of suitable habitat. Marbled murrelet habitat would not be removed. The entire project is outside critical habitat for the marbled murrelet. Trees with suitable habitat components (nest trees with platforms) for the marbled murrelet would not be removed and the forest stand would continue to function as suitable habitat after the implementation of the project as the result of implementing guidelines in the ARBO II (USDI-USFWS 2013).

Effects on the marbled murrelets from tree removal and associated noise, human intrusion, or mechanical tree falling would keep effects at a “discountable” level (ARBO II 2013) as a result of using DNA Appendix A PDF 5.

Fisher (*Pekania pennant*): Fisher is a proposed threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (USDI-FWS 2014)¹. The geographic distribution of the fisher (USDI-FWS 2014) does not

¹ USDI-FWS. 2014. Endangered and threatened wildlife and plants; threatened species status for west coast distinct population segment of fisher. Federal Register Vol. 79, No. 194. Pp. 60419-60443.

at this time include the project area. The restoration project would not remove fisher habitat and the species is considered unlikely to be in the areas at this time so there is a low potential for adverse effects to the species or its habitat as a result of the proposed restoration action.

Survey and Manage

On February 18, 2014, the District Court issued a remedy order in the case of *Conservation Northwest et al. v. Bonnie et al.* that directs the use of the 2001 species list as modified by the 2001, 2002, and 2003 Annual Species Reviews, except for the changes made for the red tree vole, and application of the "Pechman exemptions".

The Pechman exemptions include both pre-disturbance surveys and known site management. The Pechman Order dated 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 would not apply to:

- a. Thinning projects in stands younger than 80 years old;
- b. Replacing culverts on roads that are in use and part of the road system, and removing culverts if the road is temporary or to be decommissioned;
- c. Riparian and stream improvement projects where the riparian work is riparian planting, obtaining material for placing in-stream, and road or trail decommissioning; and where the stream improvement work is the placement of large wood, channel and floodplain reconstruction, or removal of channel diversions; and
- d. The portions of project involving hazardous fuel treatments where prescribed fire is applied. Any portion of a hazardous fuel treatment project involving commercial logging would remain subject to the survey and management requirements except for thinning of stands younger than 80 years old under subparagraph (a) of this paragraph."

This project is exempt from Survey and Manage survey requirements because it complies with Pechman exemptions "C".

Botany

The project area is located within the distribution range of **Kincaid's lupine (*Lupinus sulphureus* var. *kincaidii*)**. There are no known extant sites and no sites were identified in May 2015 surveys of the project area. Consequently, the project would have no effect on the species.

Cultural/Historical Resources

Bureau of Land Management personnel conducted surveys for cultural and historical resources on March 14 and 26, 2015 (CRS# SR1508). The BLM has completed its Section 106 responsibilities for this project under the 2012 National Programmatic Agreement and in accordance with the 2015 Oregon BLM-SHPO protocol. Project activities have been designed to avoid impacts to identified cultural sites and the project would have no effect on cultural resources. A Project Tracking Form (CRS No. SR1508) has been prepared and is on file.

Public Involvement & Response to Comment

An interdisciplinary team began analysis for the Roseburg District Aquatic Restoration EA in the autumn of 2008, and the public was notified of initiation of the environmental assessment in the Winter 2008 Roseburg District Quarterly Planning Update.

A thirty-day period for public review and comment was provided upon completion of the Roseburg District Aquatic Restoration EA (August 4, 2009 through September 3, 2009), consistent with BLM practice to provide the public a review opportunity prior to issuance of any decision(s). Notification was made to state and Federal resource management and regulatory agencies. Local tribal and county government, trade groups and other interested parties were also notified. No comments on the EA were received.

Monitoring

Monitoring would be done in accordance with the 1995 ROD/RMP, Appendix I (pp. 84, & 195-198), with emphasis on assessing the effects of the restoration activities on the following resources: Water and Soils; and Fish Habitat.

Administrative Remedies

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, Steve Lydick, within 15 days of the publication of the legal notice of availability of the decision on February 24, 2016, in *The News-Review*, Roseburg, Oregon.

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 would 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.

The authorized officer shall, at the conclusion of the review, serve the protest decision in writing to the party or parties. Upon denial of protest, the authorized officer may proceed with the implementation of the decision as permitted by regulations at 43 CFR § 5003.3 subsection (f).

If no protest is received by close of business (4:30 P.M., PDT) within 15 days after publication of the decision notice, this decision would become final. If a timely protest is received, the project decision would be reconsidered in light of the statement of reasons for the protest and other pertinent information available, and the South River Field Office would issue a protest decision.



Steve Lydick
Field Manager
South River Field Office

2/2/2016

Date

Determination of NEPA Adequacy (DNA) Worksheet

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

OFFICE: South River Field Office

CASEFILE/PROJECT NUMBER: DOI-BLM-ORWA-R000-2008-0009-EA; DOI-BLM-OR-R050-2015-0007-DNA

PROPOSED ACTION TITLE/TYPE: Olalla Creek In-Stream Restoration

LOCATION/LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Section 5, T. 30 S., R. 7 W., and Section 32, T. 29.5 S., R. 7 W., Willamette Meridian (W.M.)

DETERMINATION OF NEPA ADEQUACY (DNA): Not all decisions require the use of a DNA. When used, a DNA confirms that an action is adequately analyzed in existing NEPA document(s) and is in conformance with the land use plan. A DNA is not itself a NEPA document. The signed conclusion of the DNA worksheet is an interim step in the BLM's internal review process and does not constitute a decision. However, the decision on the action being implemented may be subject to protest or appeal under 43 CFR Part 4 and the program-specific regulations.

A. Description of the Proposed Action and any applicable mitigation measures

Stream surveys in Olalla Creek have revealed simple aquatic habitat conditions indicative of past habitat alteration, specifically physical removal of large wood and boulders. The BLM proposes to implement stream restoration in Olalla Creek (Section 5, T. 30 S., R. 7 W., and Section 32, T. 29.5 S., R. 7 W., Willamette Meridian; see the attached map) which would help restore the natural structure and function of approximately 1.0 mile of the stream.

The Olalla Creek In-Stream Restoration project is a cooperative effort between the Roseburg BLM and the Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers. A truck mounted cable system and/or excavator would be used to install up to twenty, large wood and boulder structures designed to restore habitat for fish and other aquatic species. Whole trees (with or without root wad) would be pulled through riparian areas to the stream using block and cable tackle. Instream habitat structures would typically span 50-100 percent of the stream channel. Large wood for instream placement would preferably be in the form of pulled or felled whole trees from adjacent Riparian Reserves, but may be hauled in from off-site sources, the effects of each having been described in the EA. The BLM would use 37 whole or cut trees (18-35" diameter at breast height (dbh)) taken from adjacent stands and logs obtained from off-site sources which would generally be greater than 24 inches in diameter and greater than 35 feet in length. Boulders would typically range from 4 to 6 cubic yards in size. Sites requiring excavator assisted material placement would primarily be accessed by existing access trails, however up to 6 temporary access trails would be constructed. Project work would be implemented during approved water work periods, but outside of seasonal wildlife restrictions (Appendix A-Project Design Features (PDFs)).

B. Land Use Plan (LUP) Conformance

Roseburg District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP)
Approved June 1995

The proposed action complies with the 1995 ROD/RMP because it is specifically addressed by the following objective and provided for in the following management direction:

- “The most important components of a watershed restoration program are control and prevention of road related runoff and sediment production, restoration of the condition of riparian vegetation, and restoration of in-stream habitat complexity.” (p. 21)
- “Restore stream channel complexity. In-stream structures would only be used in the short term and not as a mitigation measure.” (p. 21) “Coordinate with other agencies and groups in the management of species across the landscape. Coordination would be accomplished through conservation plans or similar agreements which identify actions to conserve single or multiple species and/or habitats.” (p. 42)

C. Identify applicable National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents and other related documents that cover the proposed action.

Roseburg District Aquatic Restoration Environmental Assessment (DOI-BLM-ORWA-R0000-2008-0009-EA; DOI- BLM-OR-103-08-09)

Endangered Species Act – Section 7 Consultation:

Reinitiation of the Endangered Species Act Section 7 Formal Programmatic Conference and Biological Opinion and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Essential Fish Habitat Consultation for Aquatic Restoration Activities in the States of Oregon and Washington (ARBO II) (NWP-2013-9664)

Programmatic Biological Opinion for Aquatic Restoration Activities in the States of Oregon, Washington, and portions of California, Idaho, and Nevada (ARBO II) dated July 1, 2013 (01EOFW00-2013-F-0090)

Endangered Species Act Programmatic Biological Opinion and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Recommendations for the Programmatic Activities of USDA Forest Service USDI dated April 21, 2011 (2010/02700 Bureau of Land Management, and Coquille Indian Tribe in Western Oregon)

D. NEPA Adequacy Criteria

1. Is the new proposed action a feature of, or essentially similar to, an alternative analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)? Is the project within the same analysis area, or if the project location is different, are the geographic and resource conditions sufficiently similar to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)? If there are differences, can you explain why they are not substantial?

Placement of large wood and boulders in Olalla Creek is consistent with the stated purpose and objectives for in-stream habitat restoration described and analyzed in the Roseburg District Aquatic Restoration

Environmental Assessment (EA, pp. 3-4, and 27-29), which is to correct a deficiency of large woody debris that has resulted in: reduced pool complexity and volume, a lack of retention of gravel substrate, and reduced availability of spawning and rearing habitat for anadromous and resident salmonids.

2. Is the range of alternatives analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s) appropriate with respect to the new proposed action, given current environmental concerns, interests, and resource values?

The range of alternatives considered and described in the Roseburg District Aquatic Restoration Environmental Assessment South River Programmatic Restoration EA (pp. 8-19) is appropriate given the actions proposed, and the resource commitments and decisions made by the 1995 ROD/RMP. The alternatives consisted of no action and the proposed action which consists of a suite of actions designed to improve water quality and improve access to fish habitat. These categories include: acquisition of wood for instream placement; instream structure placement; eradication of noxious weeds in riparian areas; replacement or modification of stream crossings; stream crossing removal; and livestock control in riparian areas.

3. Is the existing analysis valid in light of any new information or circumstances (such as, rangeland health standard assessment, recent endangered species listings, updated lists of BLM-sensitive species)? Can you reasonably conclude that new information and new circumstances would not substantially change the analysis of the new proposed action?

The existing analysis contained in the Roseburg District Aquatic Restoration Environmental Assessment is adequate. The analysis, completed in August of 2009, reflects the most currently available information on water quality and watershed condition. The effects of similar restoration projects on Oregon Coast coho salmon and habitat were considered and addressed in the environmental assessment.

The project area is located within the distribution range of Kincaid's lupine (*Lupinus sulphureus* var. *kincaidii*). There are no known extant sites and no sites were identified in May 2015 surveys of the project area. Consequently, the project would have no effect on the species.

Northern Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*):

The project area is within the distribution range of the northern spotted owl. The selected 37 trees are spread across areas composed of dispersal habitat and suitable habitat for the northern spotted owl. Two historic spotted owl sites (3907O and 3907A) are approximately 0.25 miles from 8 trees. Both of these spotted owl sites have been unoccupied since 1994 (3907O) and 2000 (3907A). None of the selected trees are within the nest patch of these sites. The entire project is outside critical habitat for the northern spotted owl and is located within 65 yards (the disruption threshold for chainsaws) of suitable unsurveyed (2016) suitable habitat.

The removal of the 37 trees would not remove trees with suitable habitat components (nest trees with cavities, snags) for northern spotted owls and would not alter the function of the suitable or dispersal habitat in the project area. The suitable habitat and dispersal habitat would continue to function after the implementation of the project as a result of following guidelines in the ARBO II (USDI-USFWS 2013 pp. 28-30). The project is scheduled outside the critical breeding period for the spotted owl (Appendix A- PDF 4). As planned, effects on the spotted owl from tree removal and associated noise, human intrusion, or mechanical tree falling would keep effects at a "discountable" or "insignificant" level (ARBO II 2013) as a result of using (Appendix A- PDF 4).

Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*): The project area is located in marbled murrelet Management Zone 2. A review of the stand showed that selected trees are within marbled murrelet suitable habitat or within 100 yards of unsurveyed habitat. The closest known occupied murrelet site is three miles from the project area. Habitat (trees with platforms) for the marbled murrelet would not be removed, and the presence or absence of marbled murrelets in proximity to the project site is unknown. The entire project is outside critical habitat for the marbled murrelet. The removal of the 37 trees would not remove trees with suitable habitat components (nest trees with platforms) for the marbled murrelet and the forest stand would continue to function as suitable habitat after the implementation of the project as the result of following guidelines in the ARBO II (USDI-USFWS 2013 pp. 29-30).

As planned, effects on the marbled murrelets from tree removal and associated noise, human intrusion, or mechanical tree falling would keep effects to a “discountable” level (ARBO II 2013) as a result of using PDF 5 (Appendix A).

Fisher (*Pekania pennant*): Fisher is a proposed threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (USDI-FWS 2014)¹. The geographic distribution of the fisher (USDI-FWS 2014) does not at this time include the project area. The restoration project would not remove fisher habitat and the species is considered unlikely to be in the areas at this time so there is a low potential for adverse effects to the species or its habitat as a result of the proposed restoration action.

Survey and Manage Wildlife and Botanical Species: On February 18, 2014, the District Court issued a remedy order in the case of *Conservation Northwest et al. v. Bonnie et al.* that directs the use of the 2001 species list as modified by the 2001, 2002, and 2003 Annual Species Reviews, except for the changes made for the red tree vole, and application of the "Pechman exemptions".

The Pechman exemptions include both pre-disturbance surveys and known site management. The Pechman Order dated 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 would not apply to:

- a. Thinning projects in stands younger than 80 years old;
- b. Replacing culverts on roads that are in use and part of the road system, and removing culverts if the road is temporary or to be decommissioned;
- c. Riparian and stream improvement projects where the riparian work is riparian planting, obtaining material for placing in-stream, and road or trail decommissioning; and where the stream improvement work is the placement of large wood, channel and floodplain reconstruction, or removal of channel diversions; and
- d. The portions of project involving hazardous fuel treatments where prescribed fire is applied. Any portion of a hazardous fuel treatment project involving commercial logging would remain subject to the survey and management requirements except for thinning of stands younger than 80 years old under subparagraph (a) of this paragraph.”

This project is exempt from Survey and Manage survey requirements because it complies with Pechman exemptions “C”.

¹ USDI-FWS. 2014. Endangered and threatened wildlife and plants; threatened species status for west coast distinct population segment of fisher. Federal Register Vol. 79, No. 194. Pp. 60419-60443.

Cultural Resources: Bureau of Land Management personnel conducted surveys for cultural and historical resources on March 14 and 26, 2015 (CRS# SR1508). The BLM has completed its Section 106 responsibilities for this project under the 2012 National Programmatic Agreement and in accordance with the 2015 Oregon BLM-SHPO protocol. Project activities have been designed to avoid impacts to identified cultural sites and the project would have no effect on cultural resources.

4. Are the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects that would result from implementation of the new proposed action similar (both quantitatively and qualitatively) to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document?

The direct and indirect effects to water quality, aquatic habitat, wildlife, fish, and Essential Fish Habitat would be identical to those identified and discussed in the Roseburg District Aquatic Restoration EA (pp. 27-28, and 31-34).

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

An interdisciplinary team began analysis for the Roseburg District Aquatic Restoration EA in fall 2008 and the public was notified of initiation of the Environmental Assessment in the Winter 2008 Roseburg District Quarterly Planning Update.

A thirty-day period for public review and comment was provided upon completion of the environmental assessment (August 4, 2009 through September 3, 2009), consistent with BLM policy/practice to provide the public a review opportunity prior to issuance of any decision(s).

Notification was made to state and Federal resource management and regulatory agencies. Local tribal and county government, trade groups and other interested parties were also notified. No comments on the environmental assessment were received.

Projects of this nature have been previously reviewed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service through the process of conferencing and consultation on individual projects and those of a programmatic nature. There are no aspects of this project that are beyond the scope of those previously reviewed by these two agencies.

Appendix A – Project Design Features

Project design features (PDFs) are an important component of the proposed restoration actions and are intended to guide project planners and decision makers in reducing impacts to resources. This list (Aquatic Restoration EA pages 14-19) includes standard PDFs that would be used in the design of all restoration projects as needed.

The PDFs listed come from several sources. Some were developed by BLM resource specialists and are based on their professional experience. Others come from two Aquatic Restoration Biological Opinions (ARBO II) provided to us by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) (2013) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (2013) or the ROD/RMP. This list does not include every PDF from these two biological opinions, however. The use of ARBO II PDFs would allow use of existing consultation when implementing projects. When it would not be feasible to implement the project using the ARBO II PDFs, consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service and/or US Fish and Wildlife Service would be completed as appropriate.

A. The following seven PDFs were specifically addressed within this document or are otherwise particularly applicable to the proposed project and would be implemented:

1. All equipment would be pressure washed or steam cleaned prior to mobilization in and out of the project area to minimize the risk of introducing soil from outside the project area that may be contaminated with noxious weed seed or other propagative materials. Any equipment removed during the life of the contract must be re-cleaned before being returned to the project area.
2. Installation of absorbent booms downstream of work areas and development of a containment plan to address any potential spillage of petroleum products would be required prior to commencement or placement of instream structures.
3. Upon completion of the project, excavator trails would be scarified, seeded and mulched.
4. Timing restrictions would be used to protect northern spotted owls from potential disruption/disturbance during critical breeding season. Seasonal equipment operating, tree pulling, tree cutting restrictions would be March 1st to July 15th for northern spotted owl.
5. Timing restriction would be used to protect the marbled murrelet from potential disruption/disturbance during the critical breeding season. Seasonal equipment operating, tree pulling, tree cutting restrictions would be April 1st to August 5th for the marbled murrelet. In addition, daily operating restrictions (no work in the period of two hours after sunrise and two hours before sunset) would be required August 6th-September 15th. To reduce the potential of avian predators known to attack murrelets, the work area would be kept clean of human related items (candy wrappers, bags, garbage, etc.).
6. Other associated PDFs and conservation measures as outlined in the Fish Habitat Restoration Activities Affecting ESA-Listed Animal and Plant Species and their Designated or Proposed Critical Habitat and Designated Essential Fish Habitat under MSA found in Oregon, Washington and parts of California, Idaho and Nevada (2013) and its associated Biological Opinion (01EOFW00-2013-F-0090).
7. Limit the season of operation for ground disturbing activities by heavy equipment to the dry season to reduce the degree and area extent of soil impacts in riparian and upland areas. The dry season is normally May 15th to October 15th, or until the onset of regular autumn rains.

The following PDFs were generated from the 1995 ROD/RMP. Applicable PDFs would be implemented on a site by site basis.

B. To prevent the introduction or spread of noxious weeds:

8. Before ground-disturbing activities begin, inventory weed infestations. If weeds are present, focus treatments along access routes.
9. Locate and use weed-free project staging areas.
10. Clean all equipment before entering public lands
11. Use native seed that is free of noxious and invasive weeds, as determined and documented by a seed inspection test by a certified seed laboratory.

C. To minimize impacts to soils:

12. Limit the season of operation for ground disturbing activities by heavy equipment to the dry season to reduce the degree and area extent of soil impacts in riparian and upland areas. The dry season is normally May 15th to October 15th, or until the onset of regular autumn rains.
13. Designate equipment access routes and yarding corridors prior to implementation in order to minimize soil displacement and compaction and to minimize weed germination and establishment. Minimize equipment entry points between staging area and stream. Utilize existing entry points where possible. Identify sensitive areas (such as unstable slopes) to be avoided whenever possible.

14. Minimize use of heavy equipment on slopes exceeding 35%.
15. Scarify (loosen) the top 10-12 inches of compacted soil in the access routes to help ameliorate soil compaction from equipment treads.
16. Where soil is disturbed or compacted, take appropriate measures to revegetate the area, control erosion and improve bank stability. This may include topsoil replacement, planting or seeding with native species, fertilization, and weed-free mulching, as necessary.

D. To reduce impacts to aquatic resources:

17. Adhere to the in-water work window as defined by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) (July 1-September 15). Projects outside of this work window would require waivers from ODFW and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).
18. Limit the number and length of equipment access points through riparian areas.
19. Design access routes for individual work sites to reduce exposure of bare soil and extensive streambank shaping.
20. Use waterbars, barricades, seeding, and mulching to stabilize bare soil areas along project access routes prior to the wet season.
21. In well armored channels that are resistant to damage (e.g. bedrock, small boulder, or cobble dominated), consider conducting the majority of the heavy equipment work from within the channel, during low streamflow, to minimize damage to sensitive riparian areas.
22. Rehabilitate and stabilize disturbed areas where soil would support seed growth by seeding and planting with native seeds mixes or plants, or using erosion control matting.
23. When using heavy equipment in or adjacent to stream channels during restoration activities, develop and implement an approved spill containment plan that includes having a spill containment kit on-site and at previously identified containment locations.
24. Inspect all mechanized equipment daily for leaks and clean as necessary to help ensure toxic materials, such as fuel and hydraulic fluid, do not enter the stream.
25. Refuel equipment, including chainsaws and other hand power tools, at least 100 feet from water bodies to prevent direct delivery of contaminants into a water body or refueling within 100 feet would occur within a set up containment area including absorbent mats with a perimeter boom.

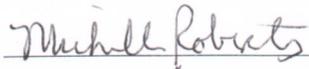
E. To protect objects of cultural value:

26. If any objects of cultural value (e.g. historic or prehistoric ruins, graves, fossils, or artifacts) are found during the implementation of the proposed action, operations would be suspended until the site has been evaluated to determine the appropriate mitigation action. Mitigation might include avoidance or systematic excavation of a portion of the site.

Conclusion

Based on the review documented above, I conclude that this proposal conforms to the applicable land use plan, and that the NEPA documentation fully covers the proposed action and constitutes BLM compliance with the requirements of the NEPA.

Signature of Project Lead:  Date 2/2/16

Signature of NEPA Coordinator:  Date 2/2/16

Signature of the Responsible Official:  Date 2/2/2016

E. Persons/Agencies /BLM Staff Consulted

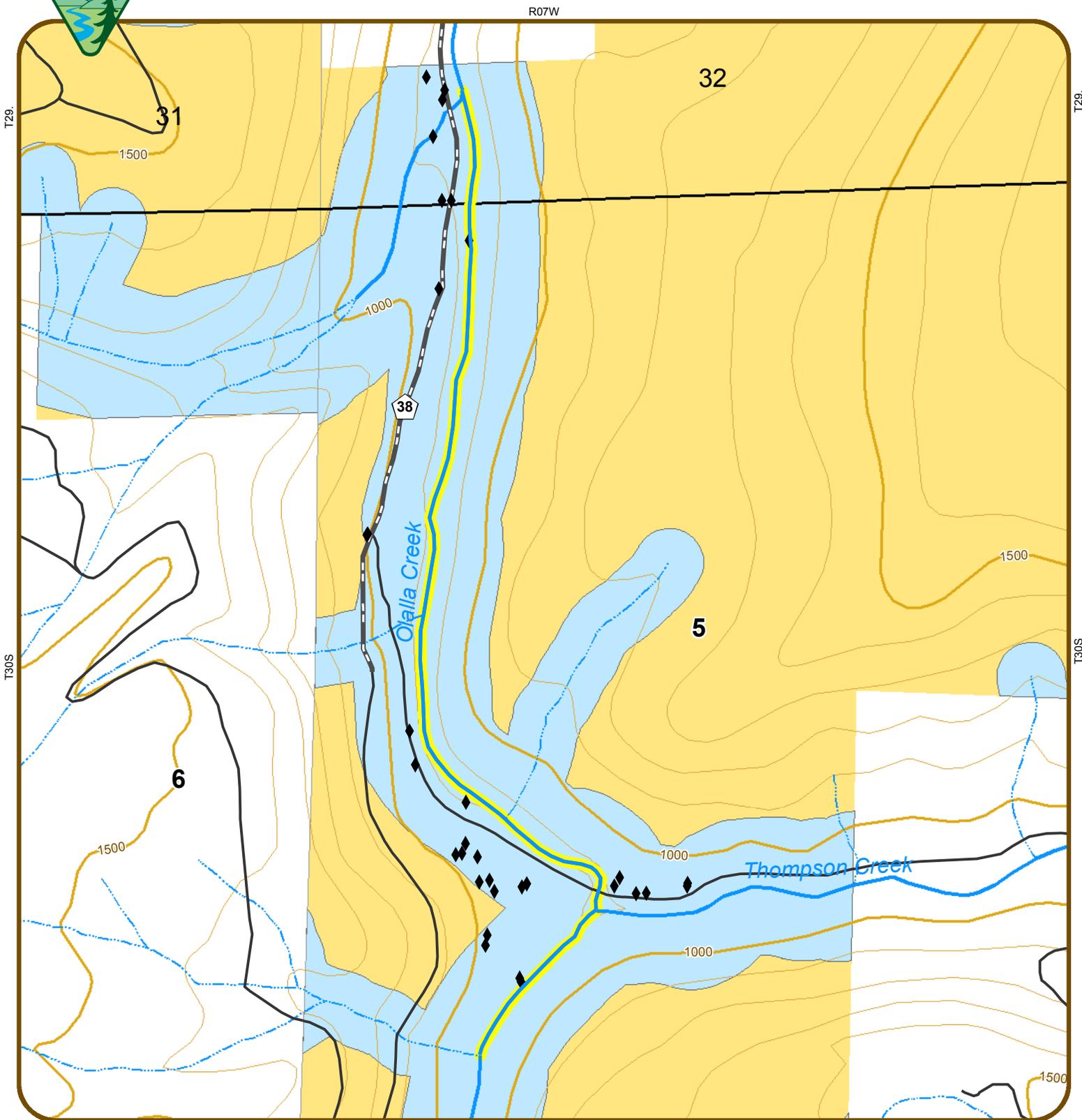
Agencies

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Marine Fisheries Service

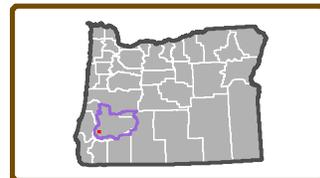
BLM Staff

Name	Title	Resource	Initials	Date
Steve Clark	Fisheries Biologist/ Project Leader	Fisheries		2/2/16
Sidney Post	Hydrologist	Water Quality		02/02/2016
Aaron Roe	Botanist	Special Status Plants		02/01/16
Carley Smith	Archaeologist	Cultural Resources		2/2/16
Roli Espinosa	Wildlife Biologist	Special Status Wildlife		2/01/16

Olalla Creek 2016-Proposed Restoration



- County Roads
- Existing Road
- Intermittent Stream
- Perennial Stream
- NWFP Riparian Reserve
- BLM
- Trees To Be Pulled/Cut
- Restoration Reach



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.