



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest  
Service

2004



# Final Supplemental Environmental Assessment

## Pryor

**Middle Fork Ranger District, Willamette National Forest  
Lane County, Oregon**

The project is located in T.21 S., R.3 and 4 E.; Willamette Meridian.

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## Introduction

The Forest Service has prepared 5 Supplemental Environmental Assessments (SEAs) pursuant to an opinion and order signed November 21, 2003, in a lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the District of Oregon, *Oregon Natural Resources Council Action, Oregon Natural Resources Council Fund, and American Lands Alliance v. U.S. Forest Service*, Civil No. 03-613-KI. These 5 supplemental EAs are for the Borg and Solo Timber Sales on the Mt. Hood National Forest, and the Clark, Pryor, and Straw Devil Timber Sales on the Willamette National Forest.

Pursuant to the Court's opinion and order, the Forest Service submitted these supplemental EAs for public comment from February 17, 2004, to March 18, 2004. After reviewing comments submitted, the Forest Service prepared final supplemental EAs by April 16, 2004. Plaintiffs in this lawsuit must submit any objections to the final supplemental EAs with the court by May 17, 2004. If any such objections are filed, the court will establish a briefing schedule and hold a hearing on the objections.

The Pryor Timber Sale is located in the Salt and Salmon Creek drainages, which are tributaries to the Middle Fork of the Willamette River on the Willamette National Forest, approximately 7 miles east of Oakridge, Oregon north of Highway 58. The environmental effects are disclosed in the Pryor Environmental Assessment (EA). The purpose of this analysis is to disclose and analyze the agency's survey and manage duties for this sale including the application of management recommendation to those survey and manage species found in the Pryor area.

## Changes Made Between Draft and Final

Discussion was added in the next section concerning the Record of Decision for the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement to Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines. A separate document was developed containing comments on the draft Supplemental EAs and agency responses to the comments.

## Time Line

The District Ranger signed the Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact (DN/FONSI) for the project on May 1, 1998.

In 1998 litigation was initiated in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington in Seattle that challenged in part the USDA Forest Service's interpretation of the Northwest Forest Plan's (NWFP) requirement to phase-in certain pre-disturbance survey requirements (ONRC Action et al v. USFS et al., CV 98-942 (WD Wash.)).

On August 2, 1999, the Seattle court ruled the Agency's application of the Survey and Manage requirements was deficient in two ways. The court invalidated a November 1, 1996, interagency memorandum, which interpreted the Northwest Forest Plan as requiring the completion of surveys for the survey and manage species with completed protocols available at the time of the NEPA decision. In addition the court invalidated another interagency memorandum, dated

November 6, 1996, that modified the survey requirements for red tree vole. As a result, projects that relied on the NEPA decision date as the determinant of what species to survey for, or relied on the modified red tree vole survey requirements, did not comply with the Northwest Forest.

On December 17, 1999, the Seattle court approved a stipulation dismissing the lawsuit. The stipulation provided procedures for conducting certain pre-disturbance surveys and documenting the results in a Supplemental Information Report. The Pryor Timber Sale was subject to the terms of this stipulation and surveys were initiated in 2000. Table 1 shows the survey protocols and the management recommendation reference for these surveys. The stipulation provided that it would expire when the agency adopted a set of amendments for survey and manage species through a Supplemental EIS.

On January 12, 2001, Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman, and on January 11, 2001, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt, signed the Record of Decision for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines (S&M ROD). The S&M ROD amended the Northwest Forest Plan and changed categories for some species and removed some from Survey and Manage. It also clarified the agency's intent as to the timing of surveys and surveys for the red tree vole.

In June of 2002, the 2001 Survey and Manage Annual Species Review was released. It made changes to categories for some species and removed some from the Survey and Manage standards and guidelines. The timber sale was not changed as a result of the 2001 Survey and Manage Annual Species Review.

In 2003 litigation was initiated in the U.S. District Court for the District of Oregon in Portland challenging this and other timber sales alleging in part that the Supplemental Information Reports that were completed for these sales violated NEPA (*Oregon Natural Resources Council Action, Oregon Natural Resources Council Fund, and American Lands Alliance v. U.S. Forest Service*, Civil No. 03-613-HU). On October 9, 2003 the court ruled the Forest Service violated NEPA by authorizing the sales without preparing NEPA analyses regarding the agencies survey and manage duties under the Northwest Forest Plan.

On November 21, 2003 the Portland Court signed an Opinion and Order that directed the Forest Service to prepare additional NEPA analyses before proceeding with logging of any of these sales. The purpose of this analysis is to disclose and analyze the agency's survey and manage duties for these sales. The court stated the analysis should discuss the methodologies used for the surveys, the results of the surveys, a range of alternatives and the management decisions being made.

In December 2003, the 2003 Survey and Manage Annual Species Review was released. It made changes to categories for some species including the red tree vole in part of its range. The timber sale was not changed as a result of the 2003 Survey and Manage Annual Species Review.

In January 2004, the Forest Service and BLM published a Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement to Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines. This fSEA is tiered to the supplemental EIS that supports the March 2004 ROD

and the other NEPA documents to which it is a supplement. The Record of Decision (USDA USDI 2004) following that Supplemental EIS was signed on March 22, 2004, but is not in effect until April 21, 2004. In this March 2004 ROD the agencies eliminated the Survey and Manage Standards and Guidelines. Because this Supplemental EA was prepared following current direction, pursuant to the Court's order, the March 2004 ROD does not apply to this Supplemental EA.

## **Sale History**

On May 1, 1998, the District Ranger signed the Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact. On November 16, 1998, Pryor Timber Sale was sold to Scott Timber Company. The timber sale contract was not awarded due to the litigation in the Seattle court.

In February 2000, initial protocol surveys for the Pryor Timber Sale were started. A total of about 329 acres (291 acres within sale units) were surveyed for red tree voles using the modified line transect method as described in the RTV protocol (Version 2.0, February 2000). All trees with potential nests identified from the transect surveys were climbed and nests verified. In addition, after field verification and consultation with the project planners, it was determined that Pryor Units 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 13, 15, 17, 19, and 23 met the criteria in the protocol (p. 13- Additional Survey Guidelines for Old-Growth Conifer Stands) triggering selective tree climbing. 102 trees were climbed in these units to meet this protocol specification.

The discovery of 13 active red tree vole nest trees and 16 inactive nests (Table 2) required additional mitigation for protection. This additional mitigation reduced the Pryor Timber Sale harvest area by about 50 acres.

In January 2001, pre-disturbance surveys were completed for red tree voles, mollusk, and plants including lichens and bryophytes.

In December 2001, a letter to the Pryor Timber Sale File based on a Supplemental Information Report documented the analysis of the effects on the significant issues and described new information and changed circumstances after red tree voles were found in units of the timber sale. Based on survey results and RTV Management Recommendations (Version 2.0, October 2000), sale modifications for Pryor were initiated and completed.

On January 22, 2002, Pryor Timber Sale was awarded to Scott Timber Company. Harvest has been completed in Units 9 and 17 (October 2003).

In summer 2002, individuals from citizen interest groups brought in four nest samples they said were found in trees in units 2 and 5. No additional surveys were done as a result of this information. Red tree voles are not classified as a rare species in the 2001 S&M ROD and the level of concern for species persistence was low based on the number of nest sites already identified and habitat areas protected. (S&M ROD, Standards and Guidelines page 24)

## Survey and manage duties based on current direction

The survey and manage direction that was current when this analysis was prepared is found in the Record of Decision for the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines (S&M ROD). Current direction is also provided by the Survey and Manage Annual Species Reviews of 2001, 2002, and 2003.

The S&M ROD page 18 of the Standards and Guidelines states “If activities are not under an awarded contract or signed permit, or actual habitat disturbance by agency crews has not begun, no Survey and Manage requirements in this Decision are applicable to these activities except:

- 1) If the NEPA decision or decision document was signed after September 30, 1996, and red tree vole pre-disturbance surveys were not conducted, conduct red tree vole surveys in accordance with the protocol in effect at the time the surveys are initiated, and manage resultant sites according to the Management Recommendation in effect at the time surveys are concluded; and,
- 2) previously managed known sites of species removed from Survey and Manage or assigned to Category F by this Decision are released for other resource activities as described in the attached standards and guidelines; and,
- 3) sites of species requiring management of known sites under the standards and guidelines will be managed as described under *Application of Manage Known Sites Direction* under the Timing Requirements for Surveys Section” in the standards and guidelines.”

The Pryor Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact was signed after September 30, 1996.

## Methodology of surveys

Some categories of species require that site-specific, pre-disturbance surveys be conducted prior to signing decision documents for habitat-disturbing activities. These are “pre-disturbance clearance” surveys that focus on the project unit with the objective of reducing the inadvertent loss of undiscovered sites by searching specified potential habitats prior to making decisions about habitat-disturbing activities. The surveys are not designed to find all individuals. Sometimes surveys are conducted outside the actual project area if the project might affect adjacent habitat. Surveys are done according to the Survey Protocols (Table 1) that are designed by taxa experts. Survey protocols can be found at the following web site: <http://www.or.blm.gov/surveyandmanage/sp.htm>. Species in Categories A and C require pre-disturbance surveys where the species ranges overlap a project (USDA USDI 2001, p 21-25).

Data is entered into the Interagency Species Management System (ISMS) database.

- Red tree vole (RTV) surveys were completed according to the survey protocols. A line transect was used to achieve approximately 300 lineal feet per acre. Surveyors searched for nest sites along these transects every 50 feet.

The following surveys were conducted in 2000 before current management direction determined that they were not necessary:

- Terrestrial mollusk surveys were conducted during the Spring and Fall of 2000 as the result of a court injunction. Surveys were conducted for a group of terrestrial mollusks with particular emphasis in searching for the species with home ranges overlapping the project area. All mollusk species encountered were identified including some that no longer require surveys. The following species were surveyed for in the project area: *Megomphix hemphilli*, *Prophysaon coeruleum*, *Prophysaon dubium*, and *Pristoloma articum crateri*. The following description is a general overview of the survey technique; refer to the protocol for details. The survey for terrestrial mollusks involves two visits to the project during the spring or fall when species are likely to be visible. Sample plots are intensively examined for 20 minutes and mollusks are identified and recorded on field forms.
- Aquatic mollusk surveys were not required since non of the S&M aquatic mollusks were expected to occur in the project area.
- Surveys for botanical species were completed and three species were found that do not require management of known sites. Surveys were conducted by botanists for vascular plants, lichens, bryophytes, and fungi. The surveys for botanical species involved walking through likely habitat areas during the time of year suited for species identification.
- Surveys were not conducted for S&M salamanders. The Pryor planning area is not within the range of any of the S&M salamanders.

The following Survey protocols and Management Recommendations were used: Table 1 Protocols

Taxon Group	Survey Protocols	Management Recommendations Based On
Lichens	Version 2.0 March 12, 1998 Transmitted same date	Version 2.0 Transmitted March 2, 2000 Includes all but <i>Nephroma occultum</i>
Vascular Plants	FSM 2672.4, Version 2 December 1998 Transmitted 1/20/99	Version 2.0 December 1998 Transmitted 1/20/99
Fungi	<i>Bridgeoporus</i> : Version 2.0 May 13, 1998  Protection Buffer Fungi: Version 1.3 Transmitted December 1999	Version 2.0 September 1997

Taxon Group	Survey Protocols	Management Recommendations Based On
Bryophytes	Survey and Manage: Version 2.0 December 11, 1997 Transmitted same date Protection Buffer Bryophytes: Version 2.0 Transmitted December 3, 1999	Version 2.0 December 1998 Transmitted 9/21/99
Red Tree Vole	Version 2.0 February 18, 2000	Version 2.0 September 27, 2000
Mollusks	Draft Version 2.0 October 29, 1997	ROD January 2001

## Results of surveys/Management of known sites

The following **Botanical Species** were found in three units. No protection is warranted for these species: Table 2 Botanical Species

Unit	Species	Status*	Recommendations
<b>Bryophytes</b>			
Common	<i>Ulota megalospora</i>	OFF	None
<b>Lichens</b>			
19, 191	<i>Lobaria hallii</i>	OFF	None
<b>Vascular Plants</b>			
4	<i>Allotropa virgata</i>	OFF	None

- 2001 and current status from *S&M ROD*, Standards and Guidelines. None of the botanical species found during surveys are listed as Survey and Manage species in the 2001 S&M ROD and therefore do not require additional protection under the S&M standards and guidelines.
- Surveys were not conducted for other species such as salamanders and great gray owls because habitat does not exist in the Pryor project area.

### **Red Tree Vole Nests (Refer to Table 3)**

Active red tree vole nests were found in seven of the seventeen units of Pryor. Inactive nests were found in eight units. In all, eleven of the seventeen units had red tree vole nests in them. Thirteen active nests and 16 inactive nests were found.

Unit	Active RTV Nests	Inactive RTV Nests
1	0	1
2	1	1
3	1	0
4	7	3
5	0	0
7	1	0
8	0	2
9	0	0
10	0	0
11	0	0
13	1	4
15	0	1
16	0	0
17	1	2
19	1	0
191	0	0
23	0	2
Totals	13	16

### **Alternatives**

Two alternatives (A and B) have been developed to apply management recommendations (Table 1) for protection of Survey and Manage Species. Red tree vole was the only species found during surveys (Table 3) in need of protection.

Alternative A: This is the awarded timber sale. After surveys were completed, red tree vole habitat areas were designed according to protocol and incorporated protection buffers for active red tree vole nest sites and in most cases protect inactive nests associated with active nests sites found during protocol surveys. The design also considered preserving as much of the original timber sale unit while protecting the habitat. There would be no change to the awarded timber sale units.



Alternative B: Red tree vole habitat areas were designed according to protocol minimum (10 Acres) and incorporated protection buffers for active red tree vole nest sites and in most cases protect inactive nests associated with active nests sites found during protocol surveys. The inactive nests are protected using the protocol standard for inactive nests. Under this alternative, active nest sites would be located near the center of habitats if reasonable. The design did not consider preserving the original timber sale unit.

**Table 4 Change in acres by alternative in units modified by S & M presence**

Pryor EA	Acres		
	Original Sale Traversed	Alt A Awarded	Alt B
2	7	4	Deleted
3	22	16	16
7	13	11	9
13	21	7	7
19	53	42	42
Totals	139	90	84

Table 4 shows the changes in the acreage of units modified by red tree vole nests sites in Pryor EA. Unit 4 was dropped due to the number of nests to be protected. Units 17 and 9 have been logged. Units 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 23, and 191 had no modifications. Unit 17 was modified to protect active RTV nest before logging was initiated. It provides 3 acres of

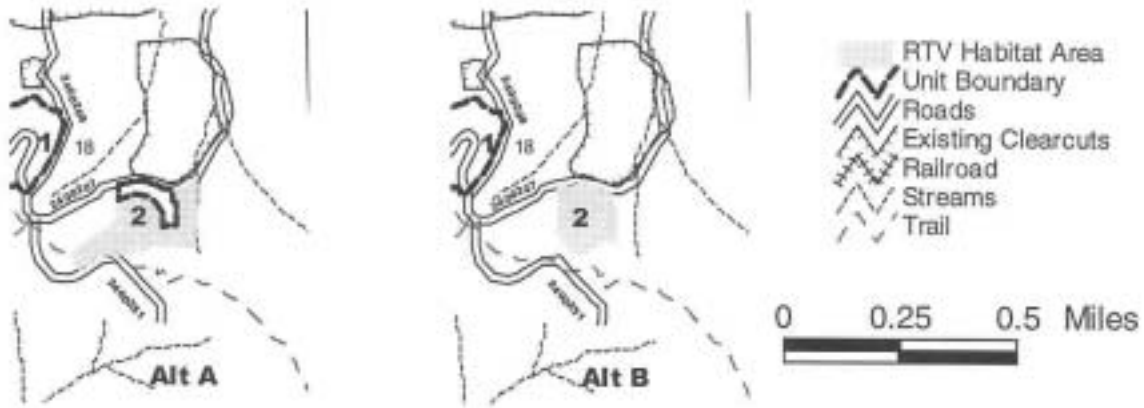
habitat area inside original Unit 17 with the remaining acres of better habitat to the east and south of unit. Total delineated habitat area is 10.1 acres.

The following maps show the differences in the units where protocol for protection buffers and habitat were applied. The maps are for comparative display purposes only. The Forest Service makes no expressed or implied warranty of the map data nor of the appropriateness for any user's purposes.

**Pryor Unit 2**

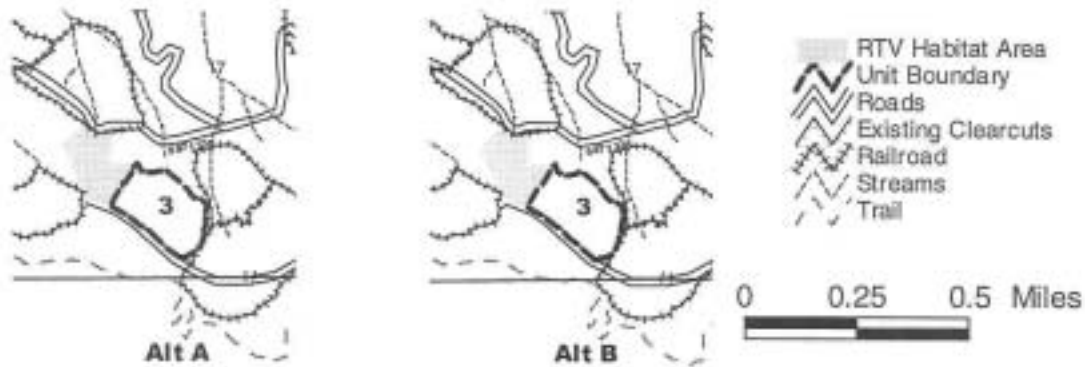
**Alternative A:** The unit was redesigned to provide an active RTV nest protection buffer in the center of the southern boundary. The buffer around the nest is about 170 feet. Unit 2 will have to be helicopter logged. The habitat will be to the south of the unit. The habitat area is about 12.25 acres.

**Alternative B:** The unit would be deleted to provide a protection buffer with active nest being near the center of the survey and manage habitat. The habitat area is about 10 acres



**Pryor Unit 3:**

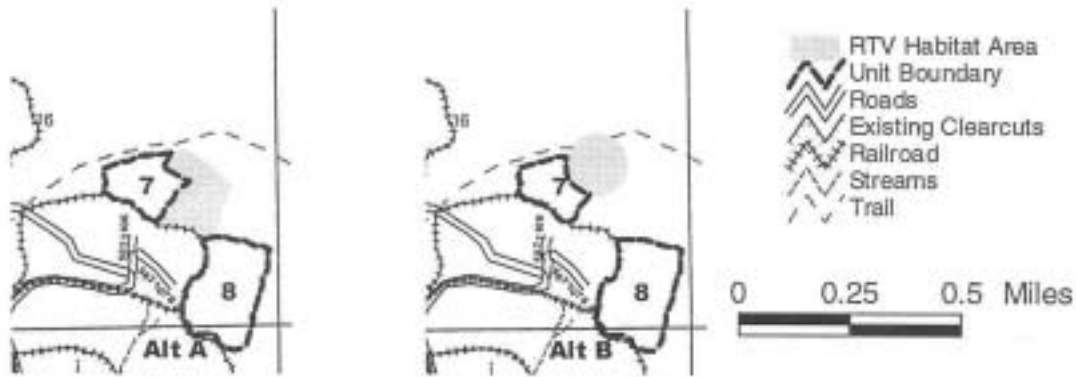
**Alternative A and B:** The western quarter was redesigned to provide a red tree vole protection buffer of about 170 feet and habitat for the vole. The habitat area is about 10.3 acres.



**Pryor Unit 7:**

**Alternative A:** A nest tree protection buffer of about 170 feet was redesigned into 2 acres of the northeast corner of the original unit. The habitat area is about 12.5 acres.

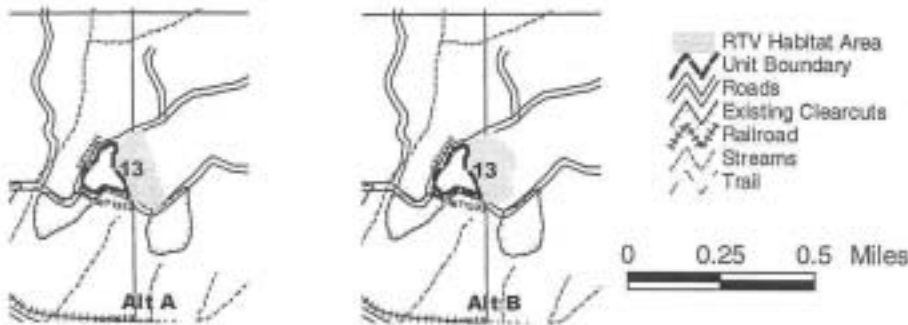
**Alternative B:** A nest tree protection buffer was redesigned into the northeast corner of the unit using the active red tree vole nest as the center of the 10 acre habitat.



**Pryor Unit 13:**

**Alternative A:** The unit was redesigned to provide an active RTV nests protection buffer. 14 acres were dropped from the original unit. The buffer around the nest is about 170 feet on the side toward the unit. The habitat area is about 11.6 acres.

**Alternative B:** The unit was redesigned to provide an active RTV nests protection buffer. The buffer around the nest is about 170 feet all around the active nest. The habitat area is about 10 acres.



**Pryor Unit 19:**

**Alternative A:** Thinning Unit 19 had several redesign elements. In the southwest corner, a nest protection buffer of about 170 feet was designed for red tree voles. Habitat is 10 acres plus it includes additional riparian habitat for a total of 14 acres. The northern boundary near Salmon Creek was moved to provide a wider no harvest buffer for the Riparian Reserve. The reserve is about 340 feet wide slope distance.

**Alternative B:** Thinning Unit 19 had several redesign elements. In the southwest corner, a nest protection buffer of about 170 feet was designed for red tree voles. Habitat is 10 acres. The northern boundary near Salmon Creek was moved to provide a wider no harvest buffer for the Riparian Reserve. The reserve is about 340 feet wide slope distance.

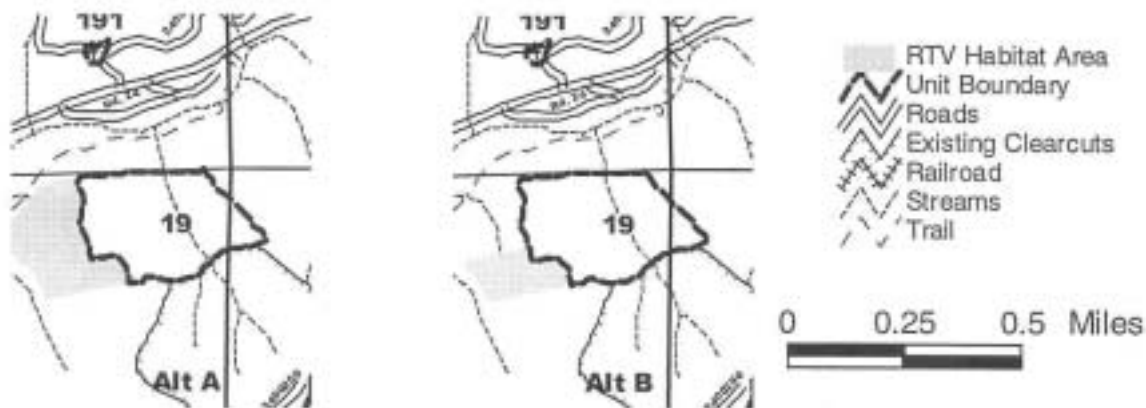


Table 5 is a comparison of the two alternatives of the S&M management recommendations.

**Table 5 Pryor Red Tree Vole S&M Management Alternatives:**

Unit	Active Nests	Inactive Nests	Recommendations Alternative A	Recommendations Alternative B
1		1	None	None
2	1	1	Provide about a 3 acre habitat area inside original Unit 2 with the remaining acres of better habitat to the south and east of unit. Total delineated habitat area is 12.25 acres	Drop unit from sale. Total designed habitat area is 10 acres
3	1		Provide about 6 acres of habitat inside original Unit 3 with the remaining acres of habitat to the west of unit. Total delineated habitat area is 10.3 acres	Provide about 6 acres of habitat inside original Unit 3 with the remaining acres of habitat to the west of unit. Total delineated habitat area is 10.3 acres
4	7	3	Drop unit from sale. Total designed habitat area is 25 acres	Drop unit from sale. Total designed habitat area is 25 acres
5			None	None
7	1		Provide about 2 acres of habitat area inside original Unit 7 with the remaining acres of better habitat outside of unit. Total delineated habitat area is 12.5 acres	Provide about 4 acres of habitat area inside original Unit 7 with the remaining acres of better habitat outside of unit. Total delineated habitat area is 10 acres
8		2	None	None
9			Logged	Logged
10			None	None
11			None	None

13	1	4	Delineate habitat area within 14 acres of original Unit 13. Total delineated habitat area is 11.6 acres	Delineate habitat area within 14 acres of original Unit 13. Total delineated habitat area is 10 acres
15		1	None	None
16			None	None
17	1	2	Logged It was redesigned to provide 3 acres of habitat area inside original Unit 17 with the remaining acres of better habitat to the east and south of unit. Total delineated habitat area is 10.1 acres.	Logged
19	1		Provide 2 acres of habitat area inside original Unit 19 with the remaining acres of better habitat to the west and south of unit. Total delineated habitat area is 24 acres which includes riparian area.	Provide 2 acres of habitat area inside original Unit 19 with the remaining acres of better habitat to the west of unit. Total delineated habitat area is 10 acres
191			None	None
23		2	Retain and protect inactive nest trees as “Wildlife Trees” where feasible.	Retain and protect inactive nest trees as “Wildlife Trees” where feasible.

## Environmental consequences

Table 6 contains a summary of the Environmental Consequences that are relevant to the changes made in units for Survey and Manage species.

**Table 6**

Resource Topic	Original Sale Layout (No rtv protection)	Alternative A –	Alternative B –
Lynx	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect
Red tree vole	29 Nests affected	No Effect	No Effect-some unit burning boundaries are not as effective in keeping smoke out of habitat areas.
Water Quality	86 acres total regeneration harvest.	Less impact - 49 acres less regen harvest than original sale layout. Less potential for sediment.	Less impact - 55 acres less regen harvest than original sale layout. Less potential for sediment.

Resource Topic	Original Sale Layout (No rtv protection)	Alternative A –	Alternative B –
Soils	86 acres of skyline and cable logging system in regen units..	Less impact - 42 acres less skyline and cable logging. Less potential compaction and displacement.	Less impact - 44 acres less skyline and cable logging. Less potential compaction and displacement..
Fisheries	No listed fish at the time of decision notice.	This project was reviewed by the Level I Willamette Province Aquatic Team. Consultation with NMFS for spring chinook and USF&WS bull trout concurred this project “may affect is not likely to adversely affect”. (June 14 2001 bull trout) (June 8, 2001 chinook salmon)	Consultation call would remain the same, “may affect is not likely to adversely affect”.
Wildlife	139 acres affected.	Less impact - 49 acres less owl habitat removed than original sale. Peregrine Falcon - Restriction to Falling and Yarding Jan 15 to July 31 for Peregrine. Due to continual monitoring, this restriction could be waived 2 weeks after fledging the nest.	Less impact - 55 acres less owl habitat removed than original sale. Peregrine Falcon - Restriction to Falling and Yarding Jan 15 to July 31 for Peregrine. Due to continual monitoring, this restriction could be waived 2 weeks after fledging the nest.
Economics		Awarded Sale–less revenue returned compared to original sale.	Awarded. Revenue would have been slightly less then Alt. B. Added cost for rework of sale design.
Harvest Acres	139 acres	90 acres	84 acres

## **Explanation of decisions being made**

Alternative A is the recommended management action. It deletes 49 acres from units modified from the original signed Pryor EA, deletes Unit 4 (9 acres), and does not require any changes to the current awarded Pryor Timber Sale Contract. This is the recommended action because it applies management recommendations for the survey and manage species found consistent with direction in the 2001 ROD and would not result in any additional administrative costs.

Alternative B is not the recommended management action because additional administrative costs would be encountered in preparing and offering the acreage.

## **Finding of no significant change in actions, circumstances, or information**

No new environmental assessment or environmental impact statement will be prepared.

No significant new information was learned as a result of the S&M surveys conducted for the Pryor Timber Sale. Surveys by protocol for S&M species were conducted in 2000, as described in this document. Following S&M protocols, the Forest eliminated Unit 4 (9 acres) and reduced harvest area in five modified units by 49 acres to manage for red tree vole. This is not significant new information because it is no different from what was established in the Northwest Forest Plan, as modified by the 2001 S&M ROD — both of which were adopted pursuant to an Environmental Impact Statement.

The changes made to the Pryor Timber Sale in order to manage known sites of the red tree vole are not significant because they result in no adverse environmental effects. Dropping Unit 4 and parts of Unit 2, 3, 7, 13 and 19 diminished the size of Pryor Timber Sale but dropping these acres result in less impact to the environment. Therefore the original Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is not undermined or changed as a result of the surveys conducted for the Pryor Timber Sale because the changes resulted in a reduction of environmental impacts.

Because there is no significant change to the actions, circumstances, or information that was presented in the Pryor EA, as a result of the surveys, no new Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement is required.

There is an additional reason why the Forest need not prepare an Environmental Impact Statement or a new Environmental Assessment for the Pryor Timber Sale. The changes that were made to Pryor Timber Sale as a consequence of discovery of the red tree vole were operational in nature, i.e. they are part of the normal administrative actions taken in implementing a decision. Actions taken to implement a decision made pursuant to NEPA are not subject to NEPA, as long as those actions are within the scope of the original decision. These actions were within the scope of the original decision to proceed with Pryor project and are consistent with the management direction that was in place at the time.

## No new decision

The Forest is not making a new decision about the Pryor project at this time. The information learned by the Forest in the S&M surveys, as recorded in this supplemental EA, provides no compelling reason to make a new decision about Pryor. The information we learned has been acted upon in the operational changes that were made to the Pryor Timber Sale, which was to drop Unit 4 and parts of five other units.

Because no new decision is being made at this time, no new Decision Notice will be prepared.

## References

USDA Forest Service and USDI Bureau of Land Management. 1994a. 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 (Northwest Forest Plan). Portland, Oregon.

USDA Forest Service and USDI Bureau of Land Management. 1994b. Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl; Standards and Guidelines for Management of Habitat for Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forest related Species within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl (Northwest Forest Plan). Portland, Oregon.

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

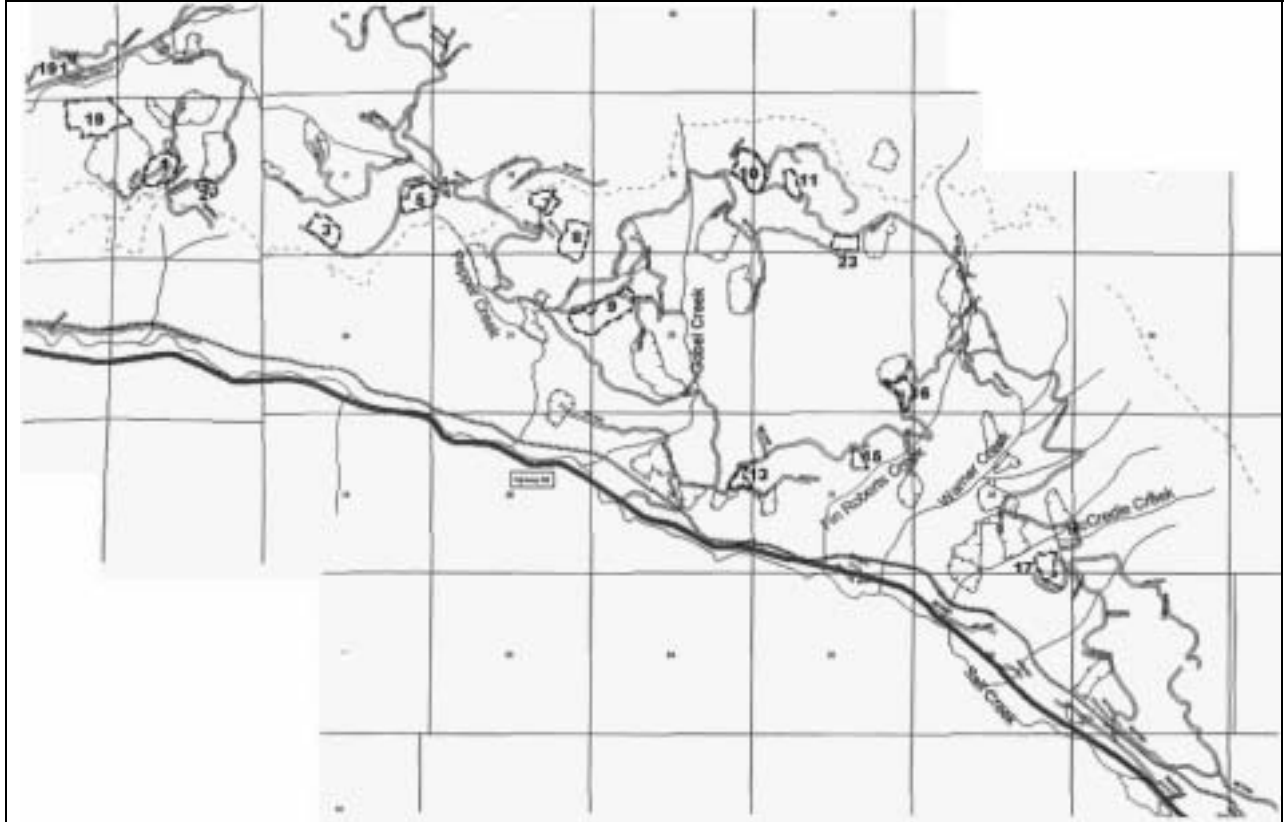
USDA Forest Service and USDI Bureau of Land Management. 2002. Memorandum on implementation of 2001 Survey and Manage Annual Species Review, Dated June 14, 2002.

USDA Forest Service and USDI Bureau of Land Management. 2003. Memorandum on implementation of 2002 Survey and Manage Annual Species Review, Dated March 14, 2003.

USDA Forest Service and USDI Bureau of Land Management. 2003. Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2004-034. "Implementation of 2003 Survey and Manage Annual Species Review", Dated December 19, 2003.

USDA Forest Service and USDI Bureau of Land Management 2004. The Record of Decision to Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines March 2004.





Pryor Timber Sale  
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Middle Fork Ranger District  
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