

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN MAINTENANCE - 1998

The Salem District Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision(ROD/RMP) was approved in May 1995. Since then, the district has been implementing the plan across the entire spectrum of resources and land use allocations. As the plan is implemented, it has become necessary to make minor changes, refinements, or clarifications of the plan. These actions are called "plan maintenance". They do not result in expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions or changes in the terms, conditions, and decisions of the approved ROD/RMP. Plan maintenance does not require environmental analysis, formal public involvement or interagency coordination. Certain Plan Maintenance was published in the FY96 and FY97 Annual Program Summaries. The following FY98 minor changes, refinements and clarifications have been implemented as part of plan maintenance for the Salem District RMP.

Clarification from OSO/REO

Guidance on Implementation of the 15 percent retention Standard & Guideline

Joint BLM / FS final guidance, which incorporated the federal executives' agreement, was issued on September 14, 1998, as BLM - Instruction Memorandum No. OR-98-100. It emphasizes terminology and intent related to the S&G, provides methods for completing the assessment for each fifth field watershed, dictates certain minimum documentation requirements and establishes effective dates for implementation. This Instruction Memorandum is adopted in its entirety as RMP clarification.

Interim Guidance and Survey Protocols for Survey & Manage Species

Final protocols were issued during FY98 for Component 2 lichens, the fungus *Bridgeoporus nobillissimus*, terrestrial mollusks, aquatic mollusks. These protocols are adopted in their entirety as RMP clarification. Draft protocols on numerous S&M species, and interim guidance (IM OR-97-009 dated 4 Nov. 1996) on red tree voles are being applied pending receipt of final protocols.

Clarification developed within Salem District

Monitoring

A district monitoring plan has been developed over the past several years. It consists of revision and reorganization of the questions in Appendix J for clarity, as well as development of a process for accomplishing the implementation monitoring in an efficient and credible manner. The revisions to the questions are not substantially changed from Appendix J. The process defines the technical aspects of the monitoring program. Both the revised questions and the process can be reviewed in the district office.

RMP Pg 7, under Watershed Restoration Management Actions / Direction.

2nd bullet:

Change to read: "Focus on upgrading roads to meet ACS objectives and, where possible (considering Right-of-way agreements), remove some roads.

Update to Salem RMP, Appendix C : Best Management Practices

The iterative process by which nonpoint controls including best management practices are to be selected and implemented to achieve water quality standards include: (1) design of best management practices based upon site specific conditions, technical, economic and institutional feasibility, and the water quality of those waters potentially impacted; (2) monitoring to ensure that practices are properly designed and applied; (3) monitoring to determine: a) the effectiveness of practices in meeting water quality standards, and b) the appropriateness of water quality criteria in reasonably assuring protection of beneficial uses; and (4) adjustment of best management practices when it is found that water quality standards are not being protected to a desired level and/or possible adjustment of water quality standards based upon considerations in 40 Code of Federal Regulations 131. The following revisions for Appendix C BMP's, based on monitoring, are adopted as RMP clarification. **(BOLD ARE ADDED ITEMS)**

II. Roads

C. Design of Cross Drains

1. Design placement of all cross drains to avoid discharge onto erodible (unprotected) slopes or directly into stream channels. Provide a buffer or sediment basin between the cross drain outlet and the stream channel.
Provide a half culvert or downspout on erosive fills. This would include most fills of sufficient height and built from material other than rock.
2. Locate culverts or drainage dips to avoid outflows onto unstable terrain such as headwalls, landslide features or block failure zones. **Provide adequate culvert spacing to avoid accumulation of water in ditches and accelerated water erosion in ditches. At a minimum apply standard District specifications for relief culvert replacement. These include orientation of culvert; skew should equal approx 30 degrees while grade should be at least 2% greater than the grade of ditch. Consider developing watershed specific spacing based on precipitation, soils, ditch grade and length.**
9. Use slotted riser inlets in areas with highly erosive soils and fine debris to prevent culvert plugging.

D. Design of Stream Crossings

1. Pipe arch culverts are appropriate on most fishery streams. Bottomless arch culverts and bridges will be necessary in some instances where gradients greater than five percent, stream discharge, and value of the fishery resource dictate that special engineering considerations are

necessary to ensure uninterrupted fish passage. **Consider utilize pipe arches and concrete box culverts in design when excessive debris and bedload is expected. Design width to include all of active channel.**

2. Use the theoretical 100-year flood as design criteria for pipe arches or culverts. **Design width to include active channel. On crossings with historical debris and bedload movement consider design for a hardened inlet, outlet and road surface to allow material to pass and protect road.**
8. **Low ford stream crossings are appropriate when crossings are historically subject to landslide, debris and bedload impacts** or when conditions make it impractical or uneconomical to use a permanent or temporary crossing structure.

F. Road Renovation/Improvement

4. Identify ditch line and outlet erosion caused by excessive flows and add necessary drainage facilities and armoring. **Add additional relief culverts to meet a minimum standard distance per ditch grade as a storm proofing upgrade.**
5. Replace undersized culverts and repair damaged culverts and down spouts. **Dented and damaged inlets should be repaired to allow free flow of original diameter. Use channel width as a determinate of pipe size on stream culverts. Keep inlet channels as narrow as possible.**
13. Inventory cut and fill slopes for revegetation needs and plan and implement the necessary seeding, fertilizing, hydro mulching, netting, mulching, and/or planting native trees or shrubs in order to avoid erosion, ditch and culvert plugging.

G. Maintenance

5. **Retention of vegetation on cut and fill slopes is a priority for soil stabilization.** Retain vegetation on cut slopes unless it poses a safety hazard or restricts maintenance activities. Accomplish roadside brushing by cutting vegetation rather than pulling it out and disturbing the soil. Clean cutslope landslides using methods designed to minimize vegetation loss.

Updated Information

The following updated GIS databases are adopted as new baselines for management decisions: 1) Land Use Allocations; 2) Land Lines(ownership); 3) Forest Operations Inventory, 4) Vegetation, and 5) Timber Productivity Capability Classification. Other GIS databases brought into conformance with these base themes will automatically be adopted upon completion.

There were no other updated Information or correction of errors and omissions for FY98.