

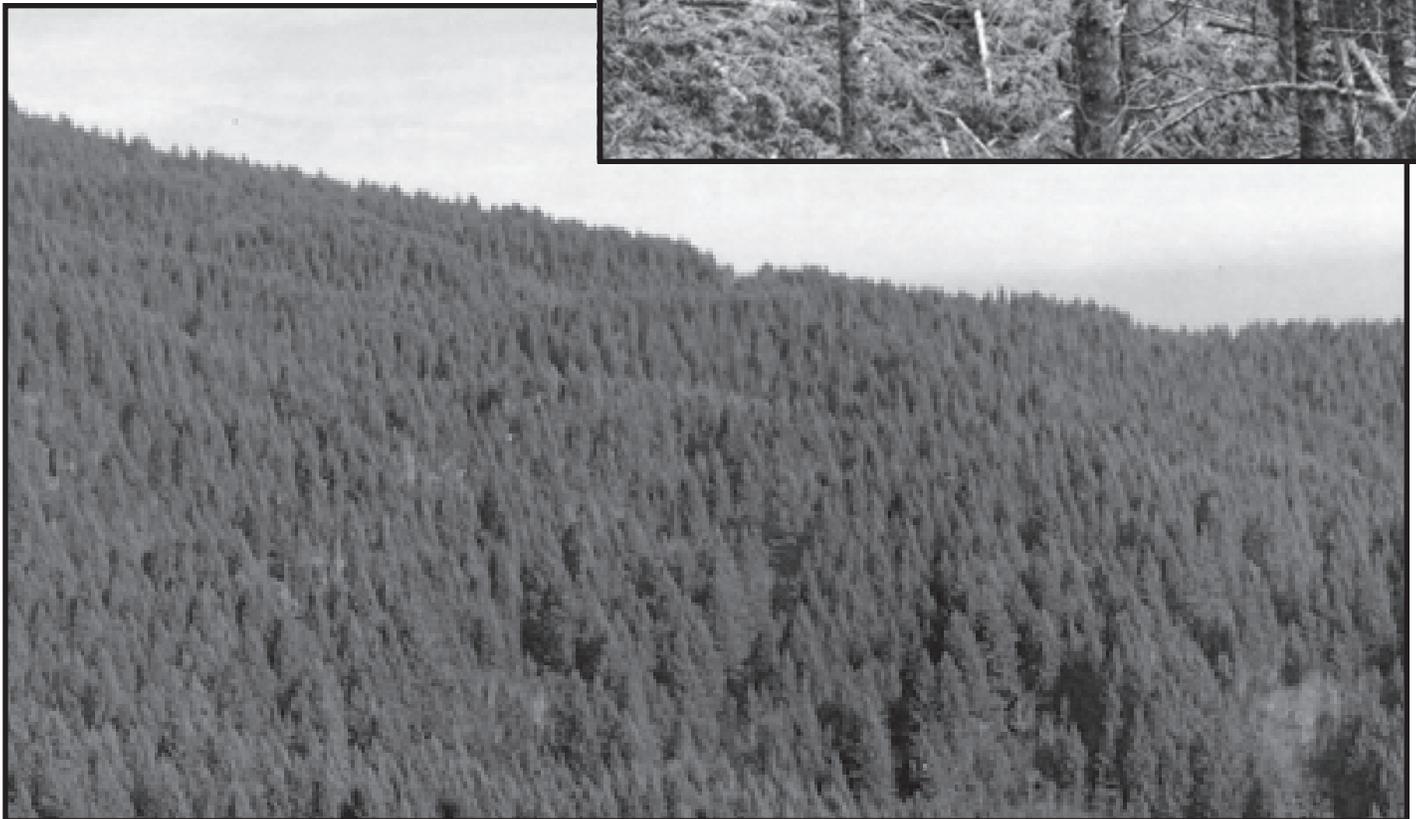


U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Salem District  
1717 Fabry Rd. SE  
Salem, Oregon 97306

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# 2002 Salem District Annual Program Summary Plan Maintenance and Monitoring Report



As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interest of all people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

***About the cover:***

Thinning relatively young, densely stocked forest stands is a major forest management activity in Salem District. These pictures show some representative views of a recently completed timber sale, Crooked Alder. The upper left picture shows how the area looked with approximately 169 trees per acre before thinning. The picture in the upper right shows the area after thinning with approximately 45 trees per acre. The picture at the bottom shows an aerial view of the area after the thinning. Can you pick out the area thinned from the rest of the forest?

**ANNUAL PROGRAM SUMMARY  
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN MAINTENANCE AND  
MONITORING REPORT**

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Annual Program Summary (APS) is the District's report on how it has implemented the Salem District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP) during the past fiscal year. In addition to reporting RMP progress, the APS documents the RMP maintenance accomplished in the past year and summarizes the results of the district implementation monitoring. The Annual Program Summary (APS) addresses the accomplishments of the Salem District in such areas as watershed analysis, Jobs-in-the-Woods, silviculture, wildlife, forestry, recreation, and land tenure adjustments. It also provides information concerning the Salem District budget, timber receipt collections, and payments to the counties in the District.

During fiscal year 2002, the Salem District implemented a variety of programs called for under the Resource Management Plan (RMP). While the District's ability to fully implement the timber sale component of the RMP has been limited by ongoing litigation, the broad scope, complexity and diversity of land and resource management programs summarized in the APS should be noted. These include forest harvest and management treatments, watershed analysis, habitat restoration, recreation, fire prevention, and road maintenance and improvements.

The Salem District offered 28.1 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale during fiscal year 2002. This was below the Salem District Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) of 34.8 MMBF. Since the beginning of RMP implementation, the District has offered 82% of the total ASQ (including all land use allocations). Unresolved litigation has limited the ability to offer timber sales at the levels anticipated by the RMP. It is not possible at this time to accurately predict the duration or effect of these short term uncertainties on the long term ability to implement the Allowable Sale Quantity. These circumstances will be more closely examined during the next RMP evaluation.

The Salem District recreation, wildlife habitat and endangered species programs focused on building partnerships to increase effectiveness and efficiency of programs. The District's volunteer program continued to be very successful. Over 600 volunteers contributed 55,000 hours valued at \$851,000. Key partners involved in these programs include Molalla RiverWatch, American Wildlife Foundation, WolfTree Inc., Applegate Roughriders, boy and girl scout troops, Molalla and Corbett school districts and Clackamas and Linn county youth crews. The Sheridan Prison also provides a crew that does invaluable work on recreation projects, park maintenance and other facilities on the District. The District participates in fifteen watershed councils.

The Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area received 326,000 visitors and collected \$287,015 in fees. Some 161,400 people visited other developed recreation sites in the Salem District and \$172,400 was collected. All fees collected were used to maintain and enhance the sites as part of the Fee Demonstration Program.

The Salem District continued to work with landowners and community water systems to provide high quality water. The District also signed four Memorandums of Agreement to enhance the municipal water supplies for the cities of Sandy, Clackamas, Estacada, Lake Oswego, Oregon City, Molalla, Canby and Salem.

Thirty-four Jobs-in-the Woods projects valued at \$999,000 were awarded. These were located across 10 counties. To restore watershed conditions, 28 miles of road were decommissioned or obliterated. Three miles of road were closed and 25 miles were storm proofed.

The Salem District implemented 510 acres of density management treatments in 50 to 70 year old stands to stimulate the development of old growth characteristics. The district also completed 1,490 acres of pre-commercial thinning in very young stands in Late-Successional Reserves to accelerate the development of older forest structures.

Roughly 4,100 acres of pre-project surveys for Special Status plant species were conducted, bringing the total from 1996 through 2002 up to 40,300 acres.

A variety of restoration projects were completed. The Upper Nestucca Fish Habitat Restoration project placed large wood and boulder structures in the Nestucca River. Stream structures for fish habitat were also placed in Fall Creek and Tobe Creek. Three culverts were replaced on tributaries of Willamina Creek to facilitate fish passage and restore the streambed to a more natural condition. Roads were closed in the Bear Creek drainage to improve water quality and wildlife habitat. The District cleaned three hazardous material sites resulting from unauthorized trash dumping on public lands.

Five known bald eagle nesting sites were surveyed for activity and reproductive success; eight adults and seven nestlings were observed. The Salem District has 32 known occupied murrelet sites in reserved land-use allocations of the Coast Range. In cooperation with timber companies, consultants, state, and federal agencies, 81 spotted owl sites were monitored on BLM and adjacent landowners within the Salem District.

Plan Maintenance identifies the revisions to the Salem District Resource Management Plan which have occurred since publication of the previous APS.

The Monitoring Report compiles the results and findings of Salem District Resource Management Plan (RMP) implementation monitoring for fiscal year 2002. The District completed implementation monitoring on timber sales, silvicultural projects road improvements, riparian projects, a noxious weed project and a project in a recreation site. Many projects surveyed fully met all applicable monitoring questions. Overall, Salem District fully met RMP standards for 98 percent of the applicable monitoring questions.

Discrepancies applicable to survey and manage species, visual resource management and design of structures to accommodate the 100 year flood were identified. In all cases with discrepancies, very limited or no adverse environmental impacts were noted. Corrective actions have been implemented to preclude future occurrences.

This *Annual Program Summary* gives a basic and brief description of the programs, resources, and activities that the Salem District is involved with. This report gives the reader a sense of the enormous scope, complexity, and diversity involved in management of the Salem District public lands and resources. Although there are and will continue to be challenges that require BLM to adapt and give our best, the managers and employees of Salem District take pride in the accomplishments described in this report.

**Table 1 Summary of Renewable Resource Management Accomplishments**

<b>RMP Management Activity</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2002 Accomplishments</b>	<b>Cumulative Accomplishments 1995-2002</b>	<b>Projected Decadal Practices</b>
Regeneration Harvest (acres offered)	62	1979	5558
Commercial Thinning / Density Management / Uneven-age Harvests (acres offered)	1605	3751	9113
Prescribed Burning - hazard reduction (acres)	0	0	None
Prescribed Burning - wildlife habitat (acres)	0	0	None
Prescribed Burning - ecosystem management (acres)	0	0	None
Hazard Reduction - hand pruning & pullback (acres) [1]	61	61	None
Site Preparation - Prescribed Burning (acres)	116	1,738	4,800
Site Preparation - Other (acres)	295	3,248	5,900
Plantation Maintenance - Vegetation Control (acres) [2]	1,806	16,835	18,500
Plantation Protection - Animal Damage Control (acres) [3]	818	4,172	12,800
Pre-commercial Thinning (acres)	2,563	13,016	29,700
Brush Field / Hardwood Conversion (acres)	0	55	900
Planting / Regular Stock (acres)	511	3,301	4,800
Planting / Genetically Selected (acres)	167	1,366	4,500
Fertilization (acres)	0	4,645	6,000
Pruning (acres) [4]	388	1,631	None
New Permanent Road Constructed (miles)	1.5	15.4	5
Roads Fully Decommissioned / Obliterated (miles)	26	85.9	NA
Roads Closed / Gated (miles)	16.1	169	NA
Timber Sale Quantity Offered (million board feet) (allowable sale quantity)	28.1	164.5	348.1
Timber Sale Quantity Offered (million cubic feet)	5.2	27.1	57
Noxious Weed Control, Chemical (sites/acres)	0/0	1-Jan	As Needed
Noxious Weed Control, Other (sites/acres)	11/1027	38/1002	As Needed

[1] Category added to report hazard reduction accomplishment with no burning.

[2] Plantation Vegetation Control (Maintenance) & Animal Damage Control (Protection) split into two categories for 2002.

[3] Includes Douglas-fir trimming for maintenance of inter-planted cedar, spruce & hemlock.

[4] Pruning for disease control moved from Vegetation/Animal Control to Pruning & added to Pruning for wood quality.

**Table 2 Summary of Non-Renewable Resource Management Accomplishments**

<b>RMP Management Activity</b>	<b>Activity Units</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2002 Accomplishments</b>	<b>Cumulative Accomplishments 1995-2002</b>
Realty, Land Sales	actions / acres	0 / 0	16 / 15.82
Realty, Land Exchanges	actions / acres acquired / acres disposed	2/ 513/ 0	9/ 5,037/ 2,241
Realty, R&PP Leases/Patents	actions	0	2
Realty, Road Easements Acquired for Public / Agency Use	actions	2	22
Realty, Road Rights-of-Way, Permits or Leases Granted	actions	12	60
Realty, Utility Rights-of-Way Granted (linear / areal)	actions	4	25
Realty, Withdrawals Completed	actions / acres	0	0
Realty, Withdrawals Revoked	actions / acres	0	1/ 16
Mineral / Energy, Total Oil and Gas Leases	actions / acres	0	0
Mineral/Energy, Total Other Leases	actions / acres	0	0
Mining Plans Approved	actions / acres	0	0
Mining Claims Patented	actions / acres	0	0
Mineral Material Sites Opened	actions / acres	0	0
Mineral Material Sites, Closed	actions / acres	0	0
Recreation, Maintained Off-Highway Vehicle Trails	units / miles	1/ 25	5 / 150
Recreation, Maintained Hiking Trails	units / miles	12 / 108	42 / 300
Recreation, Maintained Sites	units / acres	18 / 1,500	N/A
Cultural Resource Inventories	sites / acres	0 / 810	17 /11,681
Cultural / Historic Sites Nominated	sites / acres	0 / 0	0 / 0
Hazardous Material Sites	identified / cleaned	3/ 3	35/ 27

Same sites maintained annually - no cumulative number

# INTRODUCTION

This Annual Program Summary (APS) is a review of the programs and accomplishments on the Salem District Bureau of Land Management from October 2001 through September 2002, (fiscal year 2002.) Programs are implemented under the authority and guidance of the Salem District Resource Management Plan (RMP) which was approved in May 1995. Fiscal year 2002 represents the sixth fiscal year of RMP implementation.

The Resource Management Plan directs that the Annual Program Summary (APS) will track the progress of plan implementation, state the findings made through monitoring, specifically address the implementation monitoring questions posed in each section of the Monitoring Plan and serve as a report to the public. The different sections of the APS reflect the different purposes of the document. The information in the APS and Monitoring Report are different. Both documents should be reviewed to get a complete picture of District programs and their progress. The APS provides information about the progress of plan implementation. The Monitoring Report contains monitoring information resulting from an in-depth examination of a representative sample of projects within the District.

The manner of reporting activities differs between various programs. Some resource programs are described in short narratives while others lend themselves to statistical summaries. Where possible, cumulative information covering the period since the beginning of the RMP (fiscal years 1995 through 2002) is provided.

Further details concerning these programs may be obtained by viewing the Salem District website at <http://www.or.blm.gov/salem/> or contacting the District Office.

## BUDGET

### **Budget Categories and Trends**

The Salem District had an appropriation of approximately \$25.5 million. This included \$14.9 million for Oregon and California Railroad lands (O&C, including timber pipeline funds); \$940,000 for the Jobs-in-the Woods program; \$.9 million in Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) accounts; \$130,000 for recreation pipeline and \$230,000 for fire fighting.

During fiscal years 1995 through 2002, the Salem-BLM budget has had wide variations, ranging from \$16 million in 1999 to \$28 million in 1997. Overall, funding in O & C accounts has been relatively stable over the years, while funds in all other accounts have had wide fluctuations and generally declined sharply in recent years. One example is a large reduction in collections for road maintenance. Some accounts fund major projects, such as repairs to roads following floods.

The District has worked hard to reduce our labor costs, reassign employees and accomplish the highest priority work. Even though the number of employees has decreased, the portion of the budget to fund labor is still high. At the end of fiscal year 2002, there were 179 permanent full-time employees and 30 part-time, term or seasonal employees. This is a reduction of 15 employees from the previous fiscal year. In addition, several student trainees were employed during the year. The overall number of permanent full-time employees has ranged from 179 to 185 since approval of the Salem District RMP. Personnel costs have increased, generally due to cost of living adjustments. As a result, there are less funds available for project work, overhead, and miscellaneous costs. A significant amount of internal cost savings are generally realized from the large number of personnel fighting wildfires across the nation.

### **Jobs-in-the Woods Funds**

Thirty-four Jobs-in-the Woods (JITW) projects valued at \$999,000 were awarded in fiscal year 2002. These were located across 10 counties, within three congressional districts. In fiscal year 2002, some of the District's Cascade Resource Area Field Offices projects were included in the Willamette Province Workforce Project (WPWP) under which Salem BLM worked with the Willamette and Siuslaw National

Forests to package contracts to provide long term contract work. Mary's Peak and Tillamook Resource Areas Field Offices also worked with partners when possible to extend the watershed restoration and job creation benefits of Jobs-in-the-Woods project dollars.

### Timber Sale Pipeline Funds - Forest Development and Sales

Since May 1998, funds have been available to work on "pipeline" timber sales. These are future or out-year sales; sales that would not be sold until the year 2000 or later. The purpose of these funds is to develop one year's timber sales that are completely prepared to be offered. Having these sales available, and in the "pipeline", will give more lead time to react to late developing issues that might delay sales in the current year.

During fiscal year 2002, the Cascades Resource Area Field Office continued conducting resource surveys, preparation of environmental assessments and interdisciplinary team (IDT) work on sales to be offered in 2002 and later. All planned 2002 sales were surveyed for red tree voles. This included climbing the trees to verify occupancy of identified sites. Survey and manage mollusk surveys were completed on all but seven planned out-year sales. Botanical surveys for S&M species were completed for sales scheduled through 2004.

The Tillamook Resource Area completed planning, survey and inventory work, environmental analysis, and lay out for twelve million board feet of future timber sales during fiscal year 2002. These proposed sales occur in Adaptive Management Area (AMA) and General Forest Management Area (GFMA) lands.

## LAND USE ALLOCATIONS (LUAS)

Most of the changes to LUA boundaries and acreages reflect acquisitions in the Sandy River Basin. Table 3 shows LUA acreage revisions since RMP implementation began. Revisions are based on land tenure adjustments.

**Table 3 Revised Acreage Within Land Use Allocations**

Major Land Use Allocation	Acreage in RMP Record of Decision	Acreage After Update BEFORE Removing "Unmapped" LSRs (Owl MM)	Acreage After Update AFTER Removing "Unmapped" LSRs (Owl MM)
Late-Successional Reserves Outside of the Adaptive Management Area	132,100	133,633	135,548
Late-Successional Reserves Inside of the Adaptive Management Area	79,700	80,427	80,811
Adaptive Management Area	43,700	41,912	41,528
General Forest Management Area (Matrix)	107,300	105,042	104,184
Connectivity / Diversity Blocks (Matrix)	27,400	27,147	26,204
Other	7,900	13,634	13,520
<b>TOTAL ACRES</b>	<b>398,100</b>	<b>401,795</b>	<b>401,795</b>

See Salem RMP Record of Decision page 5 for original footnotes.

LSRs=Late-Successional Reserves

MM=Marbled Murrelet

Riparian Reserves are included in all land use allocations listed above.

The amount of acres within Riparian Reserves is estimated at approximately 55 percent of the land base or 222,000 acres (based on mapping and analysis factors).

# AQUATIC CONSERVATION STRATEGY (ACS)

## Riparian Reserves

Twelve projects were implemented in Riparian Reserves. The monitoring of projects showed good compliance with stream marking and identification throughout the units monitored. A complete record of the results of monitoring activities within riparian reserves is included in the Monitoring Report.

## Key Watersheds

Tier 1 key watersheds were identified in the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) to serve as refugia for at-risk stocks of anadromous salmonids and resident fish species. Tier 2 key watersheds were identified as important sources of high quality water. The NFP calls for application of specific management actions involving watershed analysis, roads, restoration, and timber harvest in key watersheds.

Seven management actions occurred in key watersheds and all had watershed analysis completed before the project implementation. None of these projects included commercial timber harvest activities. The majority of the activities were related to silvicultural practices such as tree planting, manual maintenance and brush cutting. One project involved replacement of culverts in the Upper Nestucca Key Watershed.

## Watershed Analyses

Watershed analysis is required by the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) Record of Decision (ROD) before specific actions are taken. The primary purpose is to provide decision makers with information about the natural resources and human uses in an area. This information is used in National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation for specific projects and to facilitate compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Clean Water Act (CWA) by providing additional information for consultation with other agencies.

Watershed analyses include:

- \* Analysis of at-risk fish species and stocks, their presence, habitat conditions, and restoration needs;
- \* Descriptions of the landscape over time, including the impacts of humans, their role in shaping the landscape, and the effects of fire;
- \* The distribution and abundance of species and populations throughout the watershed;
- \* Characterization of the geologic and hydrologic conditions.

This information was obtained from a variety of sources, including field inventory and observation, history books, agency records and old maps and survey records.

Three watershed analyses were completed during fiscal year 2002. The remaining watersheds have small, isolated BLM parcels, with little BLM acreage. Most are low priority and may be accomplished by the watershed councils and Soil & Water Conservation Districts. The status of watershed analyses is shown in Table 4 and the accompanying list.

**Table 4 Watershed Analysis Status**

	Watershed Analysis Areas	Number of Key Watersheds	BLM Acres	Percent of Total Acres
Completed through FY01	51	17	346,410	87%
Ongoing FY02	4	0	40,884	10%
Remaining FY03+	15	0	13,947	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>401,241</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Watershed Analysis Ongoing or Proposed in Fiscal Year 2003**

COAST PROVINCE

Wilson

WILLAMETTE PROVINCE

Quartzville Creek  
North Santiam River  
Lower Clear Creek

**Completed Through Fiscal Year 2002**

FISCAL YEAR

COAST PROVINCE

WILLAMETTE PROVINCE

1994

Abiqua Butte  
Upper Fish Creek

1995

Nestucca River  
Big Elk / Yaquina

Eagle Creek  
Hamilton Creek  
Upper Clear Creek  
Collawash  
Shot Pouch (S.Santiam)  
Salmon River

1996

North Fork Alsea  
South Fork Alsea  
Drift Creek (Siletz)  
Upper Siletz

Upper Sandy  
Lower Clackamas  
North Fork Clackamas

1997

Five Rivers / Lobster  
Drift Creek (Alsea)  
East Fork Nehalem River  
Netarts /Sand Lk.Fr. Kilchis  
Middle Fork, North Fork Trask

Benton Foothills  
Bull Run / Little Sandy  
Scappoose Creek  
North Yamhill  
Thomas Creek  
South Fork Clackamas

1998

Yachats  
Little Nestucca

Little North Fork Santiam  
Two combined analyses

Combined 1 - Rowell Creek, Mill Creek, Rickreall Creek, Luckiamute River

Combined 2 - Deer Creek, Panther Creek, Willamina Creek, & South Yamhill River(part)

1999

Salmon / Neskowin  
Lower Alsea River  
Rock Siletz  
Kilchis  
Trask / Elkhorn

Molalla  
Dairy / McKay  
Marys River  
Calapooia

2000

Wilson/North Fork Wilson  
Lower Nehalem River  
Cook Creek / Lower Nehalem River  
\*Includes Milton Creek and Multnomah Channel)

Scoggins/Upper Tualatin  
Scappoose Bay\*

2001

Clatskanie River  
Mid Tualatin  
Crabtree

## **Watershed Analysis Ongoing or Proposed in Fiscal Year 2003**

### **COAST PROVINCE**

Trask (version 2 with ODF)  
Milk Creek  
Deep Creek

### **WILLAMETTE PROVINCE**

North Yamhill

## **Watershed Restoration Projects**

Watershed restoration is a long-term program to restore watershed health and aquatic ecosystems, including the habitats supporting fish, other aquatic and riparian organisms, and water quality. The most important components are control of management related runoff and sediment, restoration of desired riparian vegetation and enhancing instream habitat complexity. Instream restoration is covered later in the report.

As funding becomes available and/or restoration projects are identified, roads in the transportation system are being taken out of service by either closing or decommissioning (See Table 1). The transportation management plan and transportation management objectives (TMOs) play key roles in this identification. Other projects included road restoration to control and prevent resource damage. This includes replacing culverts where they do not meet the requirements of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS), and/or blading/shaping the road surface for proper road drainage.

## **Late-Successional Reserve Assessments**

Late-Successional Reserve Assessments have been completed and reviewed by the Regional Ecosystem Office for all Late-Successional Reserves within the Salem District. Many of the LSR assessments were joint efforts involving the U.S. Forest Service and other BLM districts. From 1996 through 2002, 443 acres of habitat in Late-Successional Reserves were treated to accelerate the development of late-successional characteristics. Other activities that occurred in LSRs include planting and thinning of younger stands. All of these activities were accomplished under either initial LSR assessments completed prior to fiscal year 1997 or subsequent LSR assessments which met applicable standards and guidelines.

Twenty three projects were completed in LSRs in fiscal year 2002. Monitoring on six projects showed a good compliance with LSR requirements. A complete record of the results of monitoring activities within LSRs is included the Monitoring Report.

## **AIR QUALITY**

Air quality continues to be a major emphasis item for Salem BLM. During fiscal year 2002, special care was taken to ensure that all prescribed fire projects were done in compliance with the Oregon Smoke Management Plan. There were no intrusions of smoke into any designated area or into any Class 1 air sheds. Experienced prescribed fire managers write the burn plans, and then implement those plans when good smoke mixing and dispersal exist. The low number of acres burned as well as prompt mop-up of burned units has also helped to reduce residual smoke.

## **WATER AND SOIL QUALITY**

Water and soils are important and high profile issues in terms of federal regulation and BLM's commitment to the Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives found in the Northwest Forest Plan. Water quality, both for domestic drinking and for fish habitat, is one of Salem BLM's highest priority programs. Protection of soils to

reduce sedimentation into waterways, reduce chances of landslides, and otherwise enhance the productivity of land is closely associated with water quality.

The Salem District continues to implement non-point source management through:

**Environmental Analysis:** Specialists on interdisciplinary teams identify all potentially impacted downstream beneficial uses. This identification allows the team to design appropriate design features to protect these uses. Information can include on-site investigations for fish and stream habitat, review of all available water use data including the Water Resource Department's water rights database, and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and Oregon Department of Forestry stream surveys. This process also recognizes downstream waters on the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's 303d list and assesses potential contributions to water quality limited reaches. Impact assessment is conducted using Oregon's water quality criteria.

**Implementation, Effectiveness and Temperature Monitoring:** Projects are monitored to assess the identification of beneficial uses, Best Management Practices (BMP) design and implementation and the effectiveness of a BMP. In fiscal year 2002, water temperature monitoring was emphasized in the South Fork Alsea and Clackamas sub-basins. Salem BLM funded five USGS continuous recording stream gauge stations which occur in 303d listed sub-basins. This data and hydrologist expertise has been shared with watershed councils in an effort to cooperate with the Governor's Plan and develop watershed-based plans. The BLM in partnership with ODEQ collected aerial temperature information in the Eagle Creek Watershed in preparation for the 2003 TMDL and Water Quality Restoration Planning.

**Water Body and Watershed Identification:** The Salem District has protected flood plains and wetlands through on-the-ground implementation of the National Forest Plan (NFP) Riparian Reserves for wetlands and flood plains. As in the past, field Riparian Reserve mapping was incorporated into the update of water bodies within the Geographic Information System (GIS) hydrology theme to help with future on-the-ground management. Salem District hydrologists cooperated with the Regional Ecosystem Office to integrate the BLM digital stream network with other existing networks in shared watersheds in order to provide a consistent coverage. This involved extensive coordination with the US Forest Service and surrounding BLM districts. This data will be integral to NFP aquatic effectiveness monitoring, cumulative watershed assessments and project level planning.

### **303d Listed Streams**

The Salem District manages lands in 12 sub-basins that currently contain 303d listed streams identified by the Oregon DEQ for 2002. The development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL's) and Water Quality Management Plans are required on these sub-basins. Oregon DEQ has set target priority dates for development of TMDL's and Water Quality Management Plans in the listed sub-basins. Table 5 provides the sub-basin, stream segment name, and current plan development status for the sub-basins containing a significant occurrence (greater than 640 acres) of Salem-BLM administered lands. The Nestucca TMDL and Water Quality Management Plan was EPA approved for finalization.

### **Municipal Watersheds**

The Salem District has an ongoing management agreement with private landowners in the Rickreall Watershed, which provides the water supply for the City of Dallas. The current agreement consists of seasonal vehicle closures on the road system.

The Salem District has signed four Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs) concerning management of the Sandy (Alder Creek), Clackamas, Molalla and Little North Santiam watersheds. These watersheds contain the municipal water supplies for Sandy, Clackamas, Estacada, Lake Oswego, Oregon City, Molalla, Canby and Salem. These agreements focus work on cooperative water quality monitoring and coordination concerning management actions taking place.

## Updated Stream Information

The Salem District completed building the stream and lake (Hydrography) Geographic Information System theme on 66 watersheds with significant BLM land. With the spatial update work completed it was possible to concentrate efforts on the attribute review component of the update process. In FY 02, 46 fifth field watersheds were populated and reviewed for attribute accuracy and full Aquatic Resource Information System (ARIMS) readiness. Additionally, the district coordinated its update efforts in six sub-basins with the Mount Hood and Willamette National Forests to provide integrated interagency coverages.

**Table 5 Planning For Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)**

Sub-basin	Stream Segment (parameter)	DEQ Priority Date for TMDL
Tualatin	East Fork Dairy Creek (temperature) McKay Creek (temperature)	No current information available
Nestucca, Tillamook Sub-basin	Trask River (temperature) Wilson River (temperature) Nestucca River (temperature, sediment) East Fork Beaver Creek (sediment)	2000 (Tillamook portion of sub-basin)
North Santiam	Little North Santiam (temperature) Elkhorn Creek (temperature) North Santiam River (temperature)	2003
South Santiam	Thomas Creek (temperature) Hamilton Creek (temperature) Crabtree Creek (temperature) Quartzville Creek (temperature)	2003
Clackamas	Clackamas River (temperature)	2003
Middle Willamette	Rickreall Creek (temperature)	2003
Upper Willamette	Mary's River (temperature)	2003
Alsea	Alsea River (temperature) Fall Creek (temperature) Lobster Creek (temperature) Little Lobster Creek (temperature)	2006
Siletz	Siletz River (temperature) Drift Creek (temperature)	2006
Yamhill	Mill Creek (temperature) North Yamhill River (temperature) Turner Creek (temperature)	2007
Molalla	Molalla River (temperature) North Fork Molalla (temperature) Table Rock Fork (temperature) South Fork Molalla (temperature) Pine Creek (temperature)	2007
Sandy	Salmon River (temperature) Sandy River (temperature)	2007

## Site Treatments

Management actions around fragile sites have primarily been implemented through identification of these sites on the ground and avoidance in terms of designing riparian reserves as applicable (e.g. wetlands,

unstable and potentially unstable slopes). Project planning around these sites requires an accurate map that has often not been available until site-specific environmental analysis has occurred. As with stream identification, this has expanded the workload and time for planning and implementing projects.

### **Best Management Practices and Clean Water Act Compliance**

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are project features that are designed to avoid or minimize degradation of water quality, flow regimes, and soil productivity. Implementation of BMPs is “management in action” to meet the objectives outlined in the Aquatic Conservation Strategy. Monitoring feedback on BMP performance is integral to adjusting management actions to improve our ability to maintain and restore the ecological health of watersheds. Monitoring of BMP implementation and effectiveness followed by adjustment of BMPs where appropriate is necessary for compliance with the Clean Water Act. A complete discussion of the BMP monitoring results is in the Monitoring Report.

## **TERRESTRIAL HABITAT AND SPECIES MANAGEMENT**

The type of work affecting wildlife and wildlife habitat depends on the land use allocation. Projects follow the recommendations identified in watershed analyses and Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) assessments. Forest management actions within matrix allocations (GFMA, AMA, Connectivity) are designed to meet timber management objectives in conformance with RMP Standards and Guidelines. Only six acres of regeneration harvest were offered on matrix lands during fiscal year 2002. Mitigating measures to reduce impacts to wildlife in regeneration harvests includes green tree retention, snag retention and recruitment and management to increase coarse woody debris (CWD). The Salem District treated 506 acres to create CWD. A discussion of monitoring results pertinent to green tree retention, snags, and coarse woody debris is included in the Monitoring Report.

All forest management activities in LSRs were designed to enhance late-successional forest characteristics for wildlife habitat. This habitat enhancement was for various species, from raptors to invertebrates, and also benefited fungi, bryophytes, and vascular plants.

### **Connectivity/Diversity Blocks**

The Neal Creek Salvage and Scott Creek Salvage timber sales occurred within connectivity land use allocation areas. As salvage timber sales they did not have an impact on the remaining late successional forest conditions in the area.

### **Special Habitats**

Two potentially valuable riparian and wetland habitat areas adjacent to the Sandy River were acquired (Messinger Bench 250 acres and PGE Block 80 acres). Ongoing project work in these areas included two noxious weed control projects and site preparation for future cedar and other tree planting to enhance the riparian zone.

### **Nest Sites, Activity Centers, and Rookeries**

No new spotted owl activity centers, no new rookeries, and no new raptor nest trees were discovered in this fiscal year. Known nesting trees have been protected. For active nests, particularly for raptors and special status species (like the spotted owl), seasonal restrictions have been placed on nearby projects to discourage nest abandonment. Since the inception of the 1995 RMP, Salem District has established 78 spotted owl core areas (nest sites approximating 100 acres) totaling 8,312 acres. Most of these core areas lie within reserved land use categories. However, all or parts of 21 core areas occur on matrix lands totaling 1,913 acres, which have been reserved as “un-mapped LSRs”.

The Salem District has also established “un-mapped LSRs” to protect marbled murrelet nesting sites. There are 32 occupied marbled murrelet nest sites within the Coast Range of the Salem District. About 5,993 acres of older forest habitat has been reserved to protect this occupied habitat, most of it occurring on reserved land-use allocations. However, all or parts of six occupied murrelet sites occur on matrix lands totaling 383 acres that has been reserved as “un-mapped LSRs”

No nest boxes or platforms have been installed since implementation of the RMP. Some tree topping has occurred to provide nesting or perching structures for forest raptors.

### **Elk Habitat**

To restore watershed conditions, unstable or no longer required roads are decommissioned or obliterated. In FY02, 28 miles of road were decommissioned or obliterated. Three miles of road were closed and 25 miles were storm proofed. While elk are not the primary reason for decommissioning, obliterating, or closing roads, they benefit from less human induced disturbance when these kinds of actions are implemented.

### **Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) Habitat Improvement**

The Salem District implemented 510 acres of density management treatments in 50 to 70 year old stands to stimulate the development of old growth characteristics. The district also completed about 1,490 acres of pre-commercial thinning in very young stands in LSRs to accelerate the development of older forest structures.

### **Special Status Species**

#### **Wildlife**

Surveys for Special Status (SS) and Special Attention (SA) wildlife species (see glossary) were completed prior to all ground disturbing activities. Some 12,680 acres of pre-project surveys were conducted during fiscal year 2002, bringing the total from 1996 through 2002 to 54,630 acres.

#### **Plants**

Surveys, monitoring and restoration activities were conducted for Special Status (SS) plant species. Species management was consistent with RMP direction for SS plant species. Surveys for SS and Special Attention (SA) species (see glossary) were completed prior to all ground disturbing activities. Some 4,100 acres of pre-project surveys for Special Status plant species were conducted, bringing the total from 1996 through 2002 up to 40,300 acres.

TALL BUGBANE (*Cimicifuga elata*): Implementation of “The Conservation Strategy for *Cimicifuga elata* (Tall bugbane)”, developed by Western Oregon BLM Districts, National Forests and the Army Corps of Engineers was continued. Two populations were monitored for general population and habitat health and were found to be in good condition.

Additional plant information is presented in tables 6 through 8.

### **Survey and Manage Animals (S&M)**

The Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture signed the Record of Decision (ROD) on January 12, 2001, that finalized changes to the “Survey and Manage” mitigation measures in the Northwest Forest Plan. These mitigation measures, in conjunction with other elements of the NWP, provide direction for managing the approximately 400 rare species that are thought to be closely associated with late-successional forests. The following activities for S&M animal species on Salem District were conducted:

OREGON RED TREE VOLE: Approximately 880 acres were surveyed to protocol standards for this species. About 15 potential nest structures were identified, but only one was confirmed as an active red tree vole nest.

MOLLUSKS: Approximately 6,600 acres were surveyed to protocol for eight mollusk species identified as potential inhabitants of the Salem District.

**Survey and Manage Species Plants**

Survey and Manage (S&M) species include lichens, fungi, bryophytes, mollusks, amphibians, and mammals. Protocols have been, or are being completed for each of the categories and are used by field personnel during project level survey efforts. Approximately 4,100 acres of pre-project botanical surveys were conducted for S&M plants and fungi. Purposive surveys for botanical species were conducted on approximately 1,300 acres in the fungi, bryophyte and vascular plant taxa groups.

NOBLE POLYPORE FUNGUS (*Bridgeoporus nobilissimus*): In the Salem District there are two populations of *Bridgeoporus nobilissimus* which have an RMP requirement to manage up to 600 acres of potential habitat around them until a thorough surveys can be completed and site-specific measures prescribed. Surveys were conducted for *Bridgeoporus nobilissimus* on 430 acres of potential habitat around these known sites. No new *Bridgeoporus nobilissimus* conks were found through this inventory effort. A Challenge Cost Share ecological study directed at learning more about the role of disturbance and coarse woody debris class on *Bridgeoporus* fruiting was completed

COLD WATER CORYDALIS (*Corydalis aquae-gelidae*): Two populations of *Corydalis aquae-gelidae*, a Bureau Sensitive and a Survey and Manage species, were monitored. Monitoring was conducted to determine the population size and will be used as baseline data. No new sites of *Corydalis aquae-gelidae* were found and surveys were conducted on approximately 200 acres.

SPECIAL ATTENTION FUNGI: Two mycological Challenge Cost Share studies initiated in 1999 in a partnership with the Pacific Northwest Mycological Service were continued and one of them was completed. The focus of these five-year studies are fungal community response (particularly SA species) to different management treatments and the mycological composition within different successional stages of western hemlock forests.

**Table 6 Total Number of Sites By Taxa Group For Special Status Plants As of 9/30/02**

Taxa Group (#species)	Federal Listed	Federal Candidate	Bureau Sensitive	Assessment Species	Tracking Species
Fungi (14)			9		186
Lichens (7)				6	9
Bryophytes (2)				4	0
Vascular Plants (20)	3		30	4	33

**Table 7 Total Number of Sites By Taxa Group For Special Attention Plants As of 9/30/02**

Taxa Group	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D	Category E	Category F
Fungi	26	239	0	116	1	88
Lichens	6	13	12	0	21	80
Bryophyte	4	0	0	0	6	3
Vascular Plants	0	0	6	0	0	0
Totals	36	252	18	116	28	171

**Table 8 Total Number of Species By Taxa Group For Special Attention Plants As of 9/30/02**

Taxa Group	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D	Category E	Category F
Fungi (67)	1	37	0	7	1	1
Lichens (19)	3	7	1	0	2	5
Bryophytes (4)	2	0	0	0	1	1
Vascular Plants (1)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	6	42	2	7	4	7

## **Threatened or Endangered (T/E) Wildlife**

Interagency teams continued using the Section 7 streamlined consultation process. Level one teams, consisting of local employees from BLM, FS, and FWS, regularly met to accomplish consultations. Three wildlife programmatic consultation packages were completed for T/E wildlife. A consultation package for disturbance and one for habitat modification was completed for the Willamette Province. A consultation package for disturbance was completed for the North Coast Province. Another programmatic consultation package covering both Eugene and Salem BLM was completed for right of way actions. These programmatic packages helped avoid numerous redundant consultation efforts for normal, repetitive actions. In addition, three other consultations for T/E wildlife were conducted for activities outside the scope of the programmatic activities. The biological opinions received from FWS were then used in project planning for fiscal year 2002 and beyond.

**BALD EAGLE:** Five known bald eagle nesting sites were surveyed for activity and reproductive success; eight adults and seven nestlings were observed. In coordination with other federal and state agencies, winter bald eagle counts were completed on three designated routes. The largest known winter roost site on Salem District had a high count of 15 eagles along one of these survey routes.

**MARBLED MURRELET:** The Salem District has 32 known occupied murrelet sites in reserved land-use allocations of the Coast Range.

Two years of surveys are required for marbled murrelets on all projects that will modify suitable murrelet habitat in the Coast Range. From 1995 through fiscal year 2002, surveys have been completed where required for specific projects, in accordance with established protocol. In fiscal year 2002, the Salem District conducted 87 surveys for marbled murrelets over ten project areas covering about 1,100 acres.

Murrelet monitoring in known murrelet habitat was conducted at eleven sites including Valley of the Giants (the habitat area on Salem District administered lands with the known highest level murrelet use). Thirty-five monitoring surveys were completed covering about 370 acres. Results indicate murrelet activity was variable to low.

**NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL:** In cooperation with timber companies, consultants, state, and federal agencies, 81 spotted owl sites were monitored on BLM and adjacent landowners within the Salem District. The Pacific Northwest Research Station (PNW) monitored 38 of these sites, as part of a larger Coast Range demographic study area.

Sixty-one of the spotted owl sites were on BLM lands, of which 22 sites (36%) were occupied by pairs of spotted owls, and 9 sites (15%) were occupied by resident single spotted owls. Across all ownerships, 13 spotted owl sites were determined to be nesting, of which 9 sites produced 13 fledgling owls (9 were banded). Five adult owls were banded this year (4 males and 1 female) and 47 previously banded owls (23 males and 24 females) were confirmed by identification of their color bands. Our cooperators captured all of the newly banded owls this year; none were banded under BLM permit 22070.

Incidental observations of barred owls in or adjacent to spotted owl sites were also tallied during 2002 surveys. A total of 24 sites had detections of barred owls, single or paired (11 in Cascades, 13 in Coast Range). No confirmed hybrid owls were detected this year.

Eleven pre-project surveys for northern spotted owls on 4,100 acres were completed.

## **Threatened \ Endangered Plants**

None listed.

# **AQUATIC/MARINE HABITAT AND SPECIES MANAGEMENT**

## **Fisheries**

A significant amount of fisheries program time was spent on project level NEPA documents, watershed analysis, inventory, monitoring and T&E program requirements. Local cooperative efforts have continued to be focused on support and technical assistance to various watershed councils.

BLM participated on the Sandy River Basin Agreement Technical Team and on the Policy Group in the Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment process. This was done to assess historic and current fish production potential in the Sandy River Basin as part of the process to determine the Water Bureau's mitigation commitment under ESA for lost fish production in the Bull Run Watershed. Currently the Tech. Team is involved in formulating the biological basis for a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for the Water Bureau, while the Policy Group is primarily involved in negotiating the terms of the HCP.

## **Monitoring**

Salem District personnel continued to conduct limited spawning and adult rearing surveys in coastal and Columbia basin streams within the District. Spawning surveys targeted coho and chinook salmon and steelhead, primarily in the upper Nestucca River, Sandy River, Clackamas River, and North and South Santiam River basins. Snorkel surveys of adult spring chinook, in cooperation with ODFW, were conducted in the Molalla River and Thomas Creek. Snorkel surveys to assess juvenile salmonid rearing in the upper Nestucca Basin were conducted in the summer, 2002.

The Salem District, in cooperation with Portland General Electric, Mount Hood National Forest, and the Pacific Northwest Research Station completed smolt monitoring for Lower Columbia River steelhead and coho in the Clackamas River Basin. Trapping results continue to indicate that the lower tributaries with BLM lands appear to have the highest fish production in the Clackamas Basin.

For the 15<sup>th</sup> consecutive year, smolt trapping to monitor coastal coho in Lobster Creek was also completed in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. The Lobster Creek smolt monitoring project is the longest continuous fish production study in Oregon. This trapping site monitors BLM in-stream and riparian habitat and road decommissioning projects in the watershed.

## **Habitat Restoration**

The Cascades Resource Area completed a project involving helicopter placement of 36 whole trees and 20 logs to build 15 instream structures on Longview Fibre Co. land in North Fork Eagle Creek, Clackamas River Basin. Implementation of the project actually took place early in FY 03 (October 16, 2002). Partners in the project included BLM, ODFW, USFS, Clackamas River Basin Council, Friends of Eagle Creek and Longview Fibre Co.

The Tillamook Resource Area completed phase II of the Upper Nestucca Fish Habitat Restoration project with the placement of log and boulder structures in three miles of the mainstem Nestucca River near the Fan Creek Recreation Site. Large wood and boulder structures provide spawning and rearing habitat for federally listed coho salmon and other salmonids. A contract to stockpile 240 2-3 yd<sup>3</sup> boulders for instream structures over the next two years in the Upper Nestucca Watershed was also completed. Environmental Assessments for FY03 instream restoration projects have been completed for East Fork Dairy Creek in the Tualatin River Basin, and planning continues with a start date as early as July 2003. Three culverts were replaced on tributaries of Willamina Creek this summer to facilitate fish passage and restore the streambed to a more natural condition.

The Upper Nestucca Culvert Inventory began in 2002 and 71percent of the Nestucca/Neskowin watershed has been completed (in total with USFS, ODFW, and ODOT past surveys). This work was funded through a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant to the Tillamook Resource Area. A total of 105 culverts have been surveyed, although 500 were assessed but turned out not to be fish passage culverts (i.e. bridges, too

steep, removed). After analysis of the 105 culverts is completed, barriers to fish passage will be identified and funding for replacement sought.

Several instream habitat projects were completed by the Marys Peak Resource Area Field Office in the Alsea River Basin. Access through a culvert on Tobe Creek was enhanced with the placement of 35 logs downstream of the culvert. It is anticipated that the channel will aggrade above the logs and reduce a short step into the culvert. An anadromous fish barrier culvert was removed and 1.5 miles of road was decommissioned on Bear Creek. In nearby Fall Creek, 10 trees were felled into the channel to trap gravel that will be released when a barrier culvert is replaced in 2003. The area provided 75 whole trees to the Mid Coast watershed council for placement on private lands on the South Fork Alsea in Alsea Valley. Habitat work also occurred in resident trout streams. Horse logging techniques were used to pull 75 trees into the South Fork Alsea River above Alsea Falls to improve channel complexity in a 1.5-mile reach. This reach lacked wood and had poor pool habitat. Instream and riparian conditions along Peak Creek were improved with the restoration of an unofficial 4WD vehicle play site.

BLM participated in an annual carcass placement project in the Clackamas Basin in partnership with the Mt. Hood National Forest and ODFW. Approximately 300 coho carcasses were placed in about 1.5 miles of North Fork Eagle Creek and Bear Creek. Carcass placement also occurred in the upper Nestucca River Basin.

### **Endangered Species Act**

Interagency teams continued using the Section 7 consultation streamlining process. Level 1 teams, consisting of members from BLM, USFS, National Marine Fisheries Service and USFWS, regularly met to assure consultation was accomplished efficiently. There are eight federally listed fish species or Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESU) within the Salem District boundaries: Upper Willamette River spring chinook ESU, Upper Willamette River winter steelhead ESU, Lower Columbia River steelhead trout ESU, Columbia River chum salmon ESU, Lower Columbia River chinook salmon ESU, Oregon Coast coho salmon ESU, Columbia River bull trout and Oregon chub. Lower Columbia/SW Washington coho salmon and Oregon Coastal steelhead are candidate species for ESA consideration. Other on-going litigation against the NMFS continues to hinder our ability to complete consultation on many Northwest Forest Plan projects, which may affect listed anadromous fish species. The District worked to develop a programmatic Biological Assessment for routine support activities and received (February 2003) a Biological Opinion (BO) that should cover district routine support programs for five years. Many normal, repetitive actions are allowed to be implemented without further consultations provided they are implemented according to design criteria within the programmatic consultations.

Coastal coho salmon: Consultation was completed on four BLM timber sales. BLM, in cooperation with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, continued to monitor coho salmon smolt production in Lobster Creek, a tributary to the Alsea River. The Marys Peak and Tillamook Resource Areas implemented riparian restoration and large wood placement projects in three miles stream reaches in the Alsea, South Fork Alsea, and Nestucca River basins, which were targeted to improve habitat for coastal coho salmon. The Alsea River project was completed on private land, under the Wyden Amendment authority.

Lower Columbia River and Upper Willamette steelhead trout and chinook: Consultation was completed for one timber sale and the Horning Seed Orchard insecticide spray project. BLM, in cooperation with the Pacific Northwest Research Station, Mt. Hood National Forest, and Portland General Electric, continued to monitor smolt production of federally listed steelhead and coho salmon (candidate) in streams in the Clackamas River Basin. BLM's participation in this project has provided valuable insight into fish utilization of the lower tributaries of the Clackamas River. The Cascades Resource Area completed 15 instream structures for steelhead and coho in North Fork Eagle Creek, Clackamas River Basin. This stream area enhanced is owned by Longview Fibre Co. land and the project was completed under the Wyden Amendment authority.

# WEED MANAGEMENT

The Salem District's noxious weed program objectives are to contain and/or reduce noxious weed infestations on BLM-administered lands using an integrated pest management approach. The Salem District continues to survey BLM-administered land for noxious management approach and to avoid introducing or spreading noxious weed infestations through systematic surveys and in the course of project planning (see Table 9). Infestations are reported to the Oregon Department of Agriculture, and the district cooperates with the department to control infestations. Integrated pest management includes chemical, mechanical, manual and biological methods which are used in accordance with BLM's 1985 Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program Environmental Impact Statement, and 1987 Supplement, and respective Records of Decision.

Infestations of invasive exotic plant species threaten riparian habitats in the Sandy River Gorge ACEC and adjacent ownerships. Challenge Cost Share funding has allowed the BLM to participate in a large partnership led by The Nature Conservancy to conduct inventories and treat infestations of Japanese knotweed and other invasive exotics along the Sandy River.

In the Tillamook Resource Area, Scotch broom was manually controlled at a site near Pacific City to restore rare plant habitat. A variety of invasive exotic species were also manually controlled at the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area.

Noxious weed risk assessments have been integrated into all project clearance surveys which have averaged 4,900 acres over the last seven years. The majority of new invader noxious weed sites have been found through systematic roadside inventories. Marys Peak Resource Area is conducting systematic surveys at the rate of 25,000 acres per year which approximates a fifth of their land base. Sites that have been identified through project planning and inventories have been managed in accordance with the Resource Management Plan.

**Table 9 Management Actions To Control Noxious Weeds**

Treatment	Species	FY96 thru 00 Acres	FY01 Acres	FY02 Acres
Manual	Scotch Broom	310	85	901
	Meadow Knapweed	7	1	2
	Spotted Knapweed	10	2	3
	Diffuse Knapweed	1	0	0
	Japanese Knotweed	14	14	14
	Gorse	10	0	0
	Canadian Thistle	0	0	100
	Bull Thistle	0	0	100
	Tansy Ragwort	0	0	100
Biological	Scotch Broom	100s	100s	100s
	Canada Thistle	1500	500	500
	St. John's Wort	600	200	200
	Bull Thistle	750	250	250
	Tansy Ragwort	1000s	1000s	1000s

# SPECIAL AREAS MANAGEMENT

## Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Twenty-two ACECs were monitored and most were found to be intact. For FY02 Nature Conservancy has continued to control and eradicate infestations of Japanese knotweed at the Sandy River Gorge ACEC and adjacent lands with Challenge Cost Share funds. Wilhoit Springs ACEC was evaluated by an interdisciplinary team for a possible prescribed burn.

Because of damage caused by off-road vehicles, gates, earth berms, water bars and road decommissioning were implemented to reduce the impacts to ecological resources in the Grass Mountain ACEC. Jobs-in-The-Woods funding paid for the work.

Management plans for Areas of Environmental Concern (ACEC) are in various stages of completion and revision. The general status of plans through fiscal year 2002 is shown in the following table:

Valley of the Giants ACEC



Number of ACECs (Table 2-RMP)	Number of ACECs Which Had Plans in 1995	Number of 1995 Plans Which are Still Valid	Number of 1995 Plans That Have Been Updated or Developed Since 1995	Number of 1995 Plans Needing Revision	2002 Plans and Number of ACECs That Need New Plans
26	21	9	9	4	0/4

## National Landscape Conservation System Units

In 1996, the BLM established the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) to protect some of the nation’s most remarkable and rugged landscapes. These include BLM’s National Monuments, Congressionally-designated National Conservation Areas and Outstanding Natural Areas, Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Scenic and Historic Trails.

These lands have been designated for important scientific and ecological characteristics and to ensure that future generations will enjoy some of the United States’ last great open spaces. NLCS lands enable the public to experience the solitude and splendor of undeveloped landscapes by providing numerous opportunities for exploration and discovery. Through actions that emphasize outreach, visitor services, resource protection, and management planning, the BLM hopes to raise the profile of NLCS areas in the rapidly growing and changing West. The Salem District manages several NLCS units.

**Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area:** The Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area was one of two areas added to the Bureau’s National Landscape Conservation System in FY02. The area continues to be managed to protect and conserve its unique scenic, scientific, cultural, historic, educational, natural, and recreational values.

**Wild and Scenic Rivers:** The Salem District continues to manage BLM-administered lands within the designated corridor boundaries of the Sandy, Clackamas, Salmon, Elkhorn Creek, and Quartzville Creek National Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSRs). The BLM continues to protect each river's "Outstandingly Remarkable Values." The visitor contact and volunteer corridor host program was continued along Quartzville Creek WSR to help encourage appropriate use ethics among visitors to the river. The Jobs-In-The-Woods program provided \$20,000 in funding to install 60 metal fire rings along Quartzville Creek. The fire rings will help visitors clearly identify designated campsites and provide better fire protection than rock fire rings. A youth crew, funded by Clackamas County (Title II of the Secure Rural Schools & Community Self Determination Act of 2000) helped remove all the old rock fire rings. The crew also assisted in a variety of other projects including river clean up, weed eradication, and recreation site maintenance. A new visitor and mining information display was developed for the river information kiosk at Dogwood Recreation Site. The BLM continued to provide input to the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department's Scenic Waterways Program, on private development proposals within the Sandy and Salmon River's WSR boundary. The BLM continues to work with several partners including Portland Metro and the River Conservancy on a comprehensive Sandy River conservation and land acquisition strategy.

**Wilderness:** Through Jobs- In-The-Woods funding, \$20,000 was spent to improve the Bull Creek and Rooster Rock trailheads accessing the Table Rock Wilderness. A trail counter was installed to help monitor use. BLM staff cleared trails of winter blow down. Several groups such as the Mazamas, Back Country Horsemen and Molalla RiverWatch along with several other volunteers, continued to help in maintaining 18 miles of trails. More than 600 acres of adjacent BLM-administered lands were inventoried as a potential addition to the wilderness. Additional inventory work should be completed in FY 03.

Located just outside the Table Rock Wilderness, Pechuck Historic Lookout is a popular attraction to those hiking in and near the wilderness. BLM staff with the help of a volunteer group, the "Pechuck Lookouts," completed annual maintenance on the lookout. They also conducted trail maintenance to the lookout, and installed a self-composting toilet near the lookout.

## **CULTURAL RESOURCES**

Salem District BLM continued to actively promote appreciation of cultural resources through public education and interpretive programs. Thirty-seven presentations reached 787 people. In addition, five "Exploring Oregon's Past" teacher workshops were held with 111 elementary and middle school teachers trained in the use of BLM's teacher's activity guide. Salem District distributed 50 activity guides statewide by teacher request. Salem District represented OR/WA BLM on the Oregon Archeology Celebration Steering Committee, again co-chairing the committee with the archeologist from the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office. BLM is a sponsoring partner for this annual event. Salem District materials were distributed to over 1,100 locations including all Salem-Keizer schools, all public schools in Marion, Polk, Umatilla, Morrow, Union and Morrow counties, all branches of the Washington County library, nine units of the National Park Service in or adjacent to Oregon, and to 820 schools and museums statewide. The District also facilitated the distribution of materials to all schools in Washington, Douglas, Deschutes, Crook and Clackamas counties. The committee initiated a 4<sup>th</sup> grade poster contest during fiscal year '02 to be judged in fiscal year '03. Salem District organized the contest and notified 869 schools statewide including all schools in the above listed counties.

## **Cumulative totals beginning with FY96**

Public Education and Interpretative Programs:	177
Number of people directly reached by these programs:	7502 people
Number of Teacher Workshops Held:	21 workshops
Number of Teachers Attending Workshops:	377 teachers
Number of Teacher's Guides Distributed:	3000 guides
Number of years co-chaired OAC:	5 years
Number of locations OAC materials distributed to:	4891 locations
Traveling Displays Developed:	4 displays
Permanent Displays Developed:	4 displays

## **VISUAL RESOURCES**

Visual Resource Management (VRM) guidelines continued to be implemented as part of all reviewed projects and actions. A completed record of VRM monitoring is included in the monitoring report.

## **RURAL INTERFACE AREAS**

Field offices review projects to determine if they are within a designated rural interface area. If appropriate, project designs may be revised or mitigating measures incorporated in order to reduce the effects to neighboring land owners. A complete report of rural interface monitoring is included in the Monitoring Report.

## **SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS**

Payments in Lieu of Taxes, O&C Payments, and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Payments were made in FY 02 as directed in current legislation. The specific amounts paid to the counties under each revenue sharing program in FY 02 are displayed in Table 11.

Fiscal Year 02 was the second year that payments were made to counties under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393). Counties made elections to receive the standard O&C and CBWR payment as calculated under the Act of August 28, 1937 or the Act of May 24, 1939, or the calculated full payment amount as determined under P.L. 106-393. All counties in the Salem District elected to receive payments under the new legislation. Beginning last Fiscal Year 2001 and continuing through 2006, payments are to be made based on historic O&C and CBWR payments to the counties. Table 12 displays the county payments made under each Title of P.L. 106-393.

Table 11 FY Summary of PILT Payments by County

PILT Payments OREGON		
County	Payment	Total Acres
BENTON COUNTY	\$3,276.00	20,327
CLACKAMAS COUNTY	\$83,996.00	521,085
CLATSOP COUNTY	\$426.00	359
COLUMBIA COUNTY	\$0.00	1
LANE COUNTY	\$220,670.00	1,368,964
LINCOLN COUNTY	\$29,517.00	183,116
LINN COUNTY	\$76,732.00	476,022
MARION COUNTY	\$32,934.00	204,312
MULTNOMAH COUNTY	\$12,216.00	75,783
POLK COUNTY	\$0.00	435
TILLAMOOK COUNTY	\$14,985.00	92,962
WASHINGTON COUNTY	\$3,099.00	2,608
YAMHILL COUNTY	\$4,157.00	25,790
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$7,597,285.00</b>	<b>28,705,781</b>

Table 12 FY2002 O&C Payments to Counties  
Payments Were Made November 1, 2002

County	Title I Paid to County	Title III Paid to County	Total Paid to County	Title II Retained by BLM	Grand Total
Benton	\$2,617,839.01	\$230,985.80	\$2,848,824.81	\$230,985.80	\$3,079,810.61
Clackamas	\$5,170,464.96	\$793,818.44	\$5,964,283.40	\$118,616.55	\$6,082,899.95
Columbia	\$1,919,127.53	\$226,908.61	\$2,146,036.14	\$111,760.96	\$2,257,797.10
Coos	\$5,496,530.32	\$126,096.87	\$5,622,627.19	\$843,879.07	\$6,466,506.26
Coos (CBWR)	\$688,125.83	\$15,786.42	\$703,912.25	\$105,647.56	\$809,559.81
Curry	\$3,400,395.87	\$432,050.30	\$3,832,446.17	\$168,019.56	\$4,000,465.73
Douglas	\$23,336,963.46	\$1,029,571.92	\$24,366,535.38	\$3,088,715.75	\$27,455,251.13
Douglas (CBWR)	\$124,397.28	\$5,488.12	\$129,885.40	\$16,464.35	\$146,349.75
Jackson	\$14,598,411.87	\$1,288,095.17	\$15,886,507.04	\$1,288,095.17	\$17,174,602.21
Josephine	\$11,253,912.92	\$1,469,628.63	\$12,723,541.55	\$516,356.00	\$13,239,897.55
Klamath	\$2,179,979.82	\$192,351.16	\$2,372,330.98	\$192,351.16	\$2,564,682.14
Lane	\$14,225,765.75	\$1,280,318.92	\$15,506,084.67	\$1,230,110.33	\$16,736,195.00
Lincoln	\$335,381.51	\$19,531.04	\$354,912.55	\$39,653.93	\$394,566.48
Linn	\$2,459,464.40	\$217,011.57	\$2,676,475.97	\$217,011.57	\$2,893,487.54
Marion	\$1,360,158.35	\$204,023.75	\$1,564,182.10	\$36,004.19	\$1,600,186.29
Multnomah	\$1,015,460.69	\$179,198.94	\$1,194,659.63	\$0.00	\$1,194,659.63
Polk	\$2,012,289.06	\$355,109.84	\$2,367,398.90	\$0.00	\$2,367,398.90
Tillamook	\$521,704.58	\$30,381.62	\$552,086.20	\$61,683.89	\$613,770.09
Washington	\$586,917.64	\$77,680.28	\$664,597.92	\$25,893.43	\$690,491.35
Yamhill	\$670,763.02	\$118,369.95	\$789,132.97	\$0.00	\$789,132.97
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$93,974,053.87</b>	<b>\$8,292,407.35</b>	<b>\$102,266,461.22</b>	<b>\$8,291,249.27</b>	<b>\$110,557,710.49</b>
				CBWR	\$955,909.56
				O&C	\$109,601,800.93
					\$110,557,710.49

Title I payments are made to the eligible counties based on the three highest payments to each county between the years 1986 and 1999. These payments may be used by the counties as previous 50 percent and “safety net” payments were used.

Title II payments are reserved by the counties in a special account in the Treasury of the United States for funding projects providing protection, restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other natural resource objectives as outlined in P.L. 106-393. BLM is directed to obligate these funds for projects selected by local Resource Advisory Committees and approved by the Secretary of Interior or her designee.

Title III payments are made to the counties for uses authorized in P.L. 106-393. These include: 1) search, rescue, and emergency services on federal land, 2) community service work camps, 3) easement purchases, 4) forest-related educational opportunities, 5) fire prevention and county planning, and 6) community forestry.

### **Jobs in the Woods Program**

The Jobs-in-the-Woods (JITW) program normally contributes to the completion of numerous ecosystem improvement projects categorized as follows:

- 1) Eighteen road erosion and sediment stabilization projects, such as closing/blocking roads, water barring and surfacing roads, replacing culverts and improving road ditches.
- 2) Nine riparian silviculture projects such as timber stand density treatments (thinning young stands), converting stands to mixed conifer, creating down woody debris and snags, and reseeded with native seed.
- 3) Eleven stream channel restoration projects, such as installation of fish passage culverts and placement of instream structures (logs).
- 4) Ten upland silviculture projects such as noxious weed eradication, seeding with native plants, snag creation and down and woody debris creation.
- 5) No inventory/data collection or planning projects were conducted with JITW funds in fiscal year 2002.
- 6) Three recreation facilities development projects such as improvements of dispersed campsites, trailheads and trails.

Some projects have been counted in more than one category (i.e. some silviculture projects include upland and riparian tracts, some recreation trail work included stabilization of erosion). In fiscal year 2002, JITW dollars funded 34 projects district-wide totaling \$999,000.

### **Cumulative totals beginning FY96**

Type 1 projects:	74
Type 2 projects:	32
Type 3 projects:	20
Type 4 projects:	61
Type 5 projects:	45
Type 6 projects:	22
Total projects:	239

Numbers by type do not match the total as some projects contained multiple activities, which fit more than one type definition.

Total awarded dollars 1996 - 2002: \$ 7,687,000

# ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Executive Order 12898 of February 11, 1994, “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations” directs all federal agencies to “...make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing ...disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies and activities.”

New projects with possible effects on minority populations and/or low-income populations will incorporate an analysis of Environmental Justice impacts to ensure any disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects are identified, and reduced to acceptable levels if possible.

## RECREATION

### Developed Recreation Areas

Approximately 326,000 people visited Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area. \$287,015 in fees were collected in fiscal year 2002. Approximately 161,400 people visited other developed recreation sites in the Salem District and \$172,400 in fees were collected from these sites. Numerous projects were also completed with recreation pipeline funding (see table 13). All fees collected in the Salem District were retained for use to maintain or enhance the sites where they were collected as part of the Fee Demonstration Program (see table 14). All of the developed recreation sites continued to provide a high quality recreation experience. Visitation on all BLM-administered lands in the Salem District was estimated to be 1.5 million visitors.

### Special Events/Recreation Partnerships

The recreation program greatly depends on special events and partnerships to maintain high quality recreation facilities, trails, services, and programs. Some of the events include National Trails Day, National Public Lands Day, annual river clean-ups and several other less formal work party events. These special events and work parties would not be successful without the assistance of partners. Some of these partners include Molalla RiverWatch, American Wildlife Foundation, Wolfree Inc., Pechuck Lookout, Boy Scout Troops, Applegate Roughriders Motorcycle Club, Clackamas and Linn County Youth Crews, campsite hosts and several other groups and individuals who lend their enthusiastic help throughout the year. The Sheridan Prison is also an important partner in providing a crew that does a variety of work on recreation projects, park maintenance and other facilities maintenance on the district. BLM staff also continued to participate in the Oregon State Fair and several county fairs in an effort to provide the public with more information about the BLM’s mission and opportunities for enjoying public lands or getting involved.

Other partnerships include the involvement and cooperation with other federal land management agencies such as the U.S. Forest Service. The Salem District’s Mary’s Peak Resource Area Field Office continued its partnership agreement with the Siuslaw National Forest to perform operations and maintenance on Mary’s Peak from mid-May through September. The Tillamook Field Office also continued its agreement with the Forest Service to maintain Rocky Bend Campground.

### Other Recreation Management Areas

**Molalla River Recreation Corridor:** A visitor use survey was implemented along the river to gather basic use information to be used in future planning efforts. A designated campsite inventory was also completed. Large boulders were placed at several designated campsites to help reduce resource damage. The visitor contact program also continued helping to encourage appropriate use ethics among visitors to the river.

Molalla RiverWatch helped organize fall and spring volunteer river clean-ups. Thirty-five people participated in each cleanup and a ton of trash was collected. Todos Juntos, a local non-profit organization that serves the Hispanic youth of the area, performed multiple service projects including campsite cleaning, noxious weed removal and replanting of native plants in the corridor. Molalla RiverWatch hosted a Molalla River geology tour and a “Meet the River” tour in an effort to educate the public about the natural resources and management challenges along the river.

**Larch Mountain Environmental Education Site:** Approximately 1,500 students participated in natural resource education programs. In partnership with the Corbett School District and Wolfree Inc., the 5<sup>th</sup> annual National Public Lands Day event was held at Larch Mountain with support from our partners Toyota Corp. and Wolfree Inc. Thirty five participants completed three miles of trail maintenance.

**Aquila Vista Environmental Education Site:** Located in the Molalla River Recreation Corridor, Aquila Vista hosted 270 students participating in natural resource education programs provided in partnership with Molalla RiverWatch, the Molalla School District and the American Wildlife Foundation. The American Wildlife Foundation also released three birds of prey from Aquila Vista. Several groups helped with improvements and maintenance of the site. Molalla RiverWatch purchased a welcome sign for the site and helped to install trail signs and a self-composting toilet. A youth crew, funded by Clackamas County (Title II of the Secure Rural Schools & Community Self Determination Act of 2000), helped improve trails to make them more accessible for visitors and participants in educational activities. For Earth Day, Boy Scout Troop 50 of Stayton, performed a trail service project. Troop 18, also returned for a fourth year to perform a similar trail service project. These service projects gave members from both troops the opportunity to earn hiking, biking and community service badges.

### **Non-motorized Trails**

Fifty-five miles of trails in the Molalla Shared-Use Trail System were maintained. A trailhead counter was installed to help monitor use. The Loop and North Trail brochures were updated. Monthly trail work parties hosted by our partner Molalla RiverWatch continue to be successful and volunteer numbers are increasing. Other volunteer trail maintenance groups included the Molalla Youth Conservation Corps and the Oregon State Hospital’s Youth Outdoor Group. On the 5<sup>th</sup> annual National Trails Day event, 45 participants worked hard together to give back to the trails they enjoy. The Horse, Hiker and Mountain Biker Annual Ride a partnership event between the BLM, the Molalla Saddle Club and Molalla RiverWatch had a great turn out with 187 participants. These two special events bring together mountain bikers, hikers and horseback riders so they can get to know one another and encourage shared-use ethics. Becky Wolfe, of Molalla RiverWatch, received the American Hiking Association’s “Oregon’s Volunteer of the Year” award for her tireless efforts as a steward of nature and advocate for trails.

**Baty Butte/Silver King Trail:** Staff and several volunteers helped complete ten miles of trail maintenance on this historic trail system.

### **Back Country Byways**

The Salem District continued to maintain signs and facilities along the Quartzville, South Fork Alsea, and the Nestucca National Back Country Byways.

### **Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Areas**

The Salem District continues to manage OHVs in compliance with the BLM Resource Management Plan. Approximately 245 people participated in OHV events this last year with over 52,000 people visiting the Upper Nestucca OHV trail system. The Salem District worked in partnership with the Applegate Roughriders, to maintain the Nestucca Trail System. They helped to maintain approximately 10 miles of trail. An additional nine miles of trail maintenance and rehabilitation work such as trail hardening, installing water diversions, and replacing trail tread and culverts in several locations was also completed through a

grant obtained from the Oregon State Park's "All Terrain Vehicle Grant Program." The grant also enabled the closure and refurbishment of approximately two miles of unauthorized OHV trails.

**Table 13 Use of Recreation Pipeline Funds**

<b>Project Area</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Dollars Expended</b>
Fisherman's Bend Recreation Site	Completed repairs and remodeling of 30-year old restroom/ shower building to comply with the requirements of the American's With Disabilities Act.	\$58,000
Wildwood Recreation Site	Completed the interior framing, shelving, electrical and other finish work on the maintenance building.	\$60,000
Nestucca OHV Area	Completed phase II of the trail tread stabilization on the Nestucca OHV trail system.	\$15,000
Alsea Falls Recreation Site	Replaced trailer to house summer volunteers and replaced maintenance tractor.	\$25,000
<b>Total, Salem District</b>		<b>\$158,000</b>

\* Costs include administrative overhead/labor costs

**Recreation Pipeline Funds**

Additional appropriations were provided by Congress to accomplish needed recreation maintenance, repairs, and improvements, which had been postponed due to reduced funding over several years. These were referred to as "Recreation Pipeline" funds. Table 13 shows how Salem utilized these funds.

**Recreation Fee Demonstration Project**

In 1996, Congress authorized the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program until September 30, 2002. The program has since been extended to continue through September 30, 2004. The program expanded the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) authority to charge and retain fees to provide additional funding for maintaining or enhancing the sites where the fees are collected. Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area has been a fee demonstration site since October 1, 1996 and collected \$287,015 in fiscal year 2002. On October 1, 1997, the remaining developed recreation sites in the Salem District that charge fees were added to the program and \$172,400 in fees were collected in fiscal year 2002. With the support of the Association of O & C Counties, these fees are being retained by the Salem District to be used locally for visitor facility maintenance and repairs, accessibility improvements, visitor services, replacement of signs, environmental interpretation and new construction. Table 14 shows how the Salem District used fee demonstration funds.

**Table 14 Fee Demonstration Site Expenditures FY 2002**

Site Name	Description	Dollars
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Operation and maintenance of facilities and interpretative programs.	\$156,500
Nestucca River Recreation Sites	Paving around water stations, trails to toilets, parking areas, and picnic areas at Sheridan Peak to ensure wheelchair accessibility.	\$13,500
Old Miner's Meadow Recreation Site	Installed new ADA picnic tables.	\$4,000
Fishermen's Bend Recreation Site	Remodeled restroom, replaced playground, repaired group shelter, replaced barrier posts, and completed trail improvements.	\$131,700
Wildwood Recreation Site	Completed work on restroom remodel, replaced picnic tables, interpretive sign repair, trail improvements, and volunteer support.	\$9,400
Alsea Falls Recreation Site	Park and trail maintenance improvements, volunteer housing improvements, and additional seasonal labor.	\$9,300
General – All Sites	Miscellaneous supplies, repairs, and services. Recreation Site volunteer and host programs.	\$31,300
General – All Sites	Recreation site brochures and interpretive materials.	\$3,500
<b>Total Expenditures for Salem District Fee Demonstration Sites:</b>		<b>\$359,200</b>

## FOREST MANAGEMENT AND TIMBER RESOURCES

### Timber Harvest Activities

The Salem District offered 28.1 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale. This represents 80 percent of its 35 MMBF yearly allowable sale quantity. Through the end of fiscal year 2002, over the seven-year life of the RMP, the Salem District is at 82% of the RMP anticipated total offered timber sale volume from all land use allocations, 33% of matrix harvest, 128% of RMP anticipated density management harvest, and 31% of RMP anticipated harvest in the North Coast Adaptive Management Area. The acreage of commercial thinning during this period is 40% of that anticipated for the decade in the RMP.

Cumulative information on timber harvest acres, volumes, and harvest types since the beginning of the RMP are provided in Tables 15 through 23.

Except for the District declared Allowable Sale Quantity, projections made in the RMP are not intended as management action/direction, but rather are underlying RMP assumptions. Projected levels of activities are the approximate level expected to support the Allowable Sale Quantity.

Unresolved litigation and uncompleted strategic surveys under Survey and Manage have limited the ability to offer timber sales at the levels anticipated by during fiscal year 2002 and prior years. It is not possible at this time to accurately predict the duration or effect of these short term uncertainties on the long-term ability to implement the underlying assumptions that form the basis of the Allowable Sale Quantity. Therefore, changes to the RMP based on the inability to implement timber resources decisions and assumptions in fiscal year 2002 would be premature at this time. These circumstances will be more closely examined during the next RMP evaluation.

**Table 15 Summary of Timber Volume Sold**

Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume	FY95-98	FY99-02	FY95-02 Total	FY95-02 Declared ASQ
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	117.0 <sup>1</sup>	47.1	164.1	278.4 <sup>2</sup>
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves	12.0 <sup>1</sup>	16.4	28.4	n/a
Total	129.0 <sup>1</sup>	63.5	192.5	n/a

Sold Unawarded ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (as of 9/30/01)	FY95-98	FY99-02	FY95-02 Total
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	10.1 <sup>1</sup>	0	10.1
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves	0.7 <sup>1</sup>	0	0.7
Total	10.8 <sup>1</sup>	0	10.8

<sup>1</sup> Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-1 plus volume sold in FY95 prior to signing of the RMP

<sup>2</sup> Declared annual ASQ times 8.

**Table 16 Summary of Timber Volume and Acres Sold by Allocation**

ASQ Volume - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-02	FY95-02 Total	Decadal Projection
Matrix	106.7 <sup>3</sup>	38.6	145.3	328.6 <sup>3</sup>
AMA	6.8 <sup>3</sup>	8.5	15.3	19.5 <sup>3</sup>
ASQ Acres - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-02	FY95-02 Total	Decadal Projection
Matrix	3,255 <sup>3</sup>	1,517	4,772	9,214 <sup>3</sup>
AMA	411 <sup>3</sup>	640	1,051	2,141 <sup>3</sup>

Key Watershed ASQ Volume - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-02	FY95-02 Total	Decadal Projection
Key Watersheds	5.8 <sup>4</sup>	4.5	10.3	32.0 <sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Third Year Evaluation - Figure 12-7 plus volume sold in FY95 prior to signing of the RMP.

<sup>4</sup> Third Year Evaluation - Figure 12-8 plus

**Table 17 Summary of Timber Sales Sold by Harvest Types**

ASQ Volume - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-02	FY95-02 Total	Decadal Projection
Regeneration Harvest	79.3 <sup>5</sup>	15.6	94.9	298.6 <sup>5</sup>
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	28.7 <sup>5</sup>	29.1	57.8	49.5 <sup>5</sup>
Other	5.5 <sup>5</sup>	2.4	7.9	0.0 <sup>5</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>113.5<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>160.6</b>	<b>348.1<sup>5</sup></b>
ASQ Acres - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-02	FY95-02 Total	Decadal Projection
Regeneration Harvest	1,620 <sup>5</sup>	268	1,888	5,558 <sup>5</sup>
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	1,884 <sup>5</sup>	1,853	3,737	5,797 <sup>5</sup>
Other	162 <sup>5</sup>	59	221	0 <sup>5</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,666<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>7,838</b>	<b>11,355<sup>5</sup></b>

Reserve Acres	FY95-98	FY99-02	FY95-02 Total
Late-Successional Reserves	154 <sup>6</sup>	710	864
Riparian Reserves	381 <sup>6</sup>	165	546
Other Reserves (Admin. Withdrawn, etc.)	0 <sup>6</sup>	50	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>535<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>925</b>	<b>1,460</b>

5 Third Year Evaluation Figure 12-4 plus volume sold in FY95 prior to signing of the RMP

6 Third Year Evaluation Section 12-F - Harvest from Reserves plus

**Table 18 Timber Sale Volumes - Annual Projections**

Land Use Allocation	Project Annual @ Full ASQ**	FY 95-98	FY 99-02	Total FY 95-02
AMA	1.95	9.962	7.737	17.699
Matrix (GFMA)	29.75	108.369	30.769	139.138
Connectivity	3.11	0.632	8.457	9.089
Misc. From Above LUAs	0	4.351	7.745	12.096
<b>Total Volume Off ASQ Lands</b>	<b>34.81</b>	<b>1103.31</b>	<b>54.708</b>	<b>172.822</b>
LSR Volume (Density Mgt.)	N/A	2.606	11.014	13.62
RR Volume (Density Mgt.)	N/A	7.414	3.197	10.611
Misc. Volume (LSR, RR)	N/A	1.594	1.929	3.523
<b>Total Volume Off Non-ASQ Lands</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>11.614</b>	<b>16.14</b>	<b>27.754</b>
<b>Total Volume Offered</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>1114.92</b>	<b>65.648</b>	<b>200.576</b>
<b>District Budget Target Volume</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>217</b>

\* MMBF = million board feet

\*\* Projected figures are 1/10th of the decadal projection

\*\*\* FY95 volumes from date of RMP signing in May, 1995.

Volumes in Appendix 1 are cumulation of volumes in Appendices 3 & 4 plus miscellaneous volume.

**Table 19 Summary of Timber Sale Acres Sold by Age Class\*\*\***

Regeneration Harvest (Harvest Land Base)*	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	Decadal Projection
0-70	353 <sup>5</sup>	140	493	880 <sup>5</sup>
80-140	1168 <sup>5</sup>	68	1236	4035 <sup>5</sup>
150-190	43 <sup>5</sup>	30	73	175 <sup>5</sup>
200+	46 <sup>5</sup>	0	46	468 <sup>5</sup>
Total	1610 <sup>5</sup>	238	1848	5558 <sup>5</sup>

Density Management, Commercial Thinning & Other (Harvest Land Base)**	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	Decadal Projection
0-70	1871 <sup>5</sup>	710	2581	5647 <sup>5</sup>
80-140	184 <sup>5</sup>	77	261	150 <sup>5</sup>
150-190	1 <sup>5</sup>	0	1	0 <sup>5</sup>
200+	0 <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0 <sup>5</sup>
Total	2056 <sup>5</sup>	787	2843	5797 <sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Third Year Evaluation Figure 12-4 plus volume sold in FY95 prior to signing of the RMP.

\*Clearcut right-of-way acres were included in Regeneration Harvest.

\*\*Modifications and negotiated acres were included in Density Management.

\*\*\*Based on the harvest age class in the FOI 1992, which represents the stands age class at the time of the RMP decadal projection.

**Table 20 Summary of Regeneration Timber Sale Volume Offered**

Land Use Allocation	Total District Cumulative MMBF* Offered FY 95-01**	District MMBF Offered FY02	Total District Projected MMBF For Decade 1995-2005
Matrix (GFMA)	98.026	2.252	274.5
Connectivity	0.276	0	24.1
LSR***	0.408	0.012	N/A
AMA***	0	0.161	N/A
Other	0.092	0.022	N/A
Totals	98.802	2.447	298.6

\* MMBF = million board feet \*\* FY95 only includes sales after May RMP decision date.

\*\*\* No regeneration harvest projected in LSR or AMA. PSQ= Probable Sale Quantity

**Table 21 Summary of Thinning and Density Management Timber Sale Volume Offered Comparison of Projected vs. Offered Volume by Land Use Allocation (LUA)**

Land Use Allocation	Total District Cumulative MMBF* Offered FY 95-01**	District MMBF Offered FY02	Total District Projected MMBF For Decade 1995-2005
Matrix*** (GFMA)	34.597	11.198	23.044
Connectivity***	4.269	0	6.952
AMA****	8.661	5.691	19.477
Total ASQ	47.527	16.889	49.473
Riparian Reserve	8.174	1.241	N/A*****
LSR / AMR	7.594	6.266	N/A*****
Total Non-ASQ	15.768	7.507	N/A*****
Grand Total	63.295	24.396	63.295

\* MMBF = million board feet

\*\* FY95 only includes sales after May RMP decision date

\*\*\*Commercial thinning projected in these LUAs.

\*\*\*\* Density Management projected in AMAs

\*\*\*\*\* No projections made for LSR / RR.

**Table 22 Summary of Regeneration Timber Sale Acres Offered**

Land Use Allocation	Total District Cumulative Acres Offered FY 95-01	District Acres Offered FY02	Total District Projected Acres For Decade 1995-2005
Matrix (GFMA)	1907.5	52.3	4971
Connectivity	12	0	587
LSR*	42.5	1	N/A
AMA*	0	5	N/A
Other	17	4	N/A
Totals	1979	62.3	5558

\* No regeneration harvest projected in LSR or AMA

**Table 23 Summary of Thinning and Density Management Timber Sale Acres\***

Comparison of projected vs. offered acres by Land Use Allocation (LUA) FY 95-01

Land Use Allocation	Total District Cumulative Acres Offered FY 95-01	District Acres Offered FY 02	Total District Projected Acres For Decade 1995-2005
Matrix** (GFMA)	2154	631	2920
Connectivity**	83	0	736
AMA***	573	467	2141
Total ASQ Lands	2810	1098	5797
LSR***	443	404	3316
RR	498	103	None
Total Non-ASQ Lands	941	507	3316
Grand Total	3751	1605	9113

\* Information from TSIS \*\* Commercial thinning projected in these LUAs.

\*\*\* Density Management projected in AMAs.

## Silvicultural Practices

Silvicultural accomplishments were diverse and addressed a range of forest management challenges. Silvicultural activities for the year are summarized in Table 24.

The reforestation process includes site preparation, tree planting, seedling production practices to produce desired plants, genetic tree trait conservation and young stand maintenance (methods of vegetation control and/or protection from animals, insects and disease). Site preparation practices were below amounts projected in the RMP, but in the same range as previous years. Tree planting levels nearly exactly matched RMP projected levels. An increasing variety of tree species are used in reforestation. The Salem District collected a good supply of western hemlock, Noble fir, and western red cedar seeds for future plantings. Under planting in forest thinnings associated with research and activities in riparian areas have increased.

Fewer genetically selected tree seedlings were used in plantings due to alternative species used in Swiss needle cast infected areas along the coast and a lack of supply of seedlings. The availability of genetically selected seedlings is expected to increase in the near future. Genetic stock is managed for maintenance of genetic diversity as well as faster growth and disease resistance.

BLM is a participant in cost-share partnerships with other public and private agencies in a second generation tree improvement program. Progeny test site measurements and maintenance are done on a regular schedule.

Stand maintenance accomplished nearly matched RMP projected amounts for the year. Young stand maintenance/protection reflects a sequence of multi-year treatments that are needed to assure successful young stand establishment by providing "free-growing" conditions. Maintenance is necessary to address the ongoing brush competition in Swiss needle cast infected areas where the Douglas fir trees have been weakened from the disease allowing intense brush competition. Protection includes trapping, tubing, and pruning (white pine blister rust control) to ensure conifer survival.

The amount of precommercial thinning accomplished was the second highest for one year since 1995. Thinning is the most common forest growth enhancement treatment. Thinning can be used to concentrate growth on the more desirable trees, attain a desired species composition, develop individual tree attributes (large boles or limbs), or promoting understory vegetation. Thinning and fertilization of young coastal

stands within 15 miles of the ocean were deferred due to the acceleration of the Swiss needle cast disease and the deleterious effects it has on the trees.

No fertilization or pruning was planned or done in the district. A timber sale was used to convert the species mix in one forest stand.

Forest surveys (stand exams) were implemented in the Matrix and Late-Successional Reserve areas for data collection and analysis of potential future treatments.

**Table 24 Silviculture Practices - Model Projections Vs. Actual**

Silvicultural Practice	Annual Projected Amount (acres)	Actual Amount (Acres) FY 95 (part)	Actual Amount (Acres) FY 96	Actual Amount (Acres) FY 97	Actual Amount (Acres) FY 98	Actual Amount (Acres) FY 99	Actual Amount (Acres) FY 00	Actual Amount (Acres) FY 01	Actual Amount (Acres) FY 02	Total Acres Treated FY 95-FY 02
Site Preparation - Prescribed Fire*	480	88	183	263	330	245	284	229	116	1,738
Site Preparation - Other*	590	157	224	646	220	642	730	334	295	3,248
Maintenance / Protection** 1,2	3,130	3,907	2,632	2,399	2,244	2,102	2,906	3,086	2,861	22,137
Release / Pre-commercial Thinning (PCT)**	2,970	1,419	2,609	1,250	1,172	1,330	711	1,962	2,563	13,016
Stand Conversion**	90	5	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	55
Plant Regular Stock*	480	0	478	520	343	382	577	490	511	3,301
Plant Genetic Stock*	450	0	156	131	186	345	169	212	167	1,366
Fertilization**	600	0	0	0	1,671	2,974	0	0	0	4,645
Pruning <sup>3</sup>	None	14	113	0	158	65	0	0	151	501

\* These particular items are directly related to acres harvested. Funding was sufficient to complete all available acres.

\*\* These items are related to need and budget levels, so actual amounts will vary from year to year.

NOTE: This table displays treatment acres differently than the 1995 - 1999 editions of the APS.

This difference is the result of using a more consistent methodology for sorting treatment acres into various practices and fiscal years.

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes Douglas-fir trimming for maintenance of inter-planted cedar, spruce & hemlock.

<sup>2</sup> Includes pruning for disease control (237 acres)

<sup>3</sup> Includes pruning for wood quality (151 acres)

**Table 25 Fuel Treatments by Land Use Allocation**

Land Use Allocation	Matrix (GFMA)	Connectivity	LSR	AMA	Other	Total
FY 2002 Fire Treatment Acres	116	0	0	0	0	116
FY 2002 Other Treatment Acres	15	0	190	90	0	295
Total FY2002 Treatment Acres	131	0	190	90	0	411

## **SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS (SFP)**

Nearly 550 contracts for special forest products were issued during fiscal year 2002. The permits resulted in \$33,345 in receipts. The greatest number of permits was issued for mushrooms. However, the greatest amount of product (140,000 pounds) and receipts (\$15,964) were for bough products. Appendix 1 summarizes all the SFP sales for fiscal years 96-02. It provides an opportunity to observe fluctuations from year to year, and to identify which products were of most interest.

The Salem District follows the standards and guidelines in the Oregon/Washington Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook. Each resource area established specific guidelines for the management of individual special forest products using an interdisciplinary approach. These guidelines can be found in each resource area's NEPA document for SFP.

## **ENERGY AND MINERALS**

The Salem District issued two permits for disposal of approximately six cubic yards of mineral material (rock) in fiscal year 2002.

## **LAND TENURE ADJUSTMENTS**

The District completed no land exchanges in fiscal year 2002. Since implementation of the RMP (1995-2002), 4,524 acres have been acquired by the BLM in seven land exchanges, while 2,240 acres have been conveyed out of federal ownership by exchange. BLM acquired two parcels totaling 513 acres by purchase. Refer to Appendix 2 for a summary of completed land exchanges and purchases.

There were two new easement acquired. Since 1995, 22 easements have been acquired. These easements provide legal access across parcels of non-federal land over roads and trails to BLM-administered land and facilities. Easements and fee acquisitions for recreation, timber management, conservation or scenic protection, and/or other administrative purposes will continue to be acquired where and when needed to support BLM program objectives.

The District completed no land sales in fiscal year 2002. Since 1995, 16 sales have resulted in conveyance of 15.82 acres. These lands were mostly isolated parcels of BLM-administered land targeted for disposal under the RMP. Refer to Appendix 3 for summary of completed land sales.

Two statutes will affect future sales, exchanges and purchases. The first, P.L. 105-321, the "Oregon Public Lands Transfer and Protection Act of 1998." Among the requirements of the act is a policy of "no net loss of O&C land, CBWR land, or public domain land" in carrying out sales, purchases, and exchanges in the geographic area, which includes the Salem District. The second, P.L. 106-248, the "Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act" states that the gross proceeds of the sale or any equalization payment received in exchange of public land under this Act shall be deposited into a separate account in the Treasury of the

United States to be known as the “Federal Land Disposal Account.” Receipts generated from this act may be available for future land acquisitions within the Salem District.

No new leases were issued. Since 1995, one Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) lease and one patent have been issued.

No withdrawals were initiated. Since 1995, two withdrawals have been processed.

## **ACCESS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY**

Access, whether acquired by the BLM to cross non-BLM lands or by private landowners to cross BLM lands, is accomplished through several methods. BLM and numerous private industrial landowners have reciprocal right-of-way agreements, which have existed for many years. These agreements facilitate access through the complex checkerboard ownership pattern of Salem BLM lands. Other individual rights-of-way are occasionally issued by the BLM for such things as driveways, power lines, and communication sites. Easements are also commonly used to attain BLM access over private property.

Three amendments were completed updating three reciprocal right-of-way agreements. That brings the total updates since implementation of the RMP (1995-2002) to 50. In addition, twelve individual rights-of-ways were issued, for a total of 60 since 1995. BLM administered lands will continue to be available for rights-of-way when consistent with land use planning, local comprehensive plans and Oregon State laws.

Refer to “Land Tenure Adjustments” for information on easement acquisitions.

## **TRANSPORTATION AND ROADS**

The Salem District Road System encompasses 2,400 miles of road. Funding for road maintenance continues to lag behind what is actually needed to maintain this system. The Salem District, once again deferred maintenance on 1,700 miles of road. It is becoming apparent that a right sized road system must match the amount of total road maintenance available over a three year time period.

BLM road maintenance personnel performed maintenance on 700 miles of road last year. This maintenance consisted predominately of blading gravel roads, cutting brush back to increase visibility, cleaning ditches to allow water to freely flow and removing slide or slough material. Many other types of maintenance were also performed such as bridge deck cleaning, culvert cleaning, road shoulder maintenance, and removing vegetation blown down on roads by winter storms.

All ERFO (Emergency Relief Federally Owned) damaged sites, which resulted from the winter storms of 1996 – 2000, that were to be repaired by the BLM, have been completed. Several sites still remain to be repaired by the Federal Highway Administration this upcoming summer.

Timber sale contracts, County Payments Title II, Jobs-in-the Woods contracts, and deferred maintenance contributed to maintaining the road system in addition to the BLM maintenance crews. These contracts from the three Field Offices were responsible for: the decommissioning of 6.7 miles of road, barricading off 3.2 miles of road to motor driven vehicle traffic, storm proofing 25 miles of road, improving or reconstructing 35 miles of backbone type road, construction of one concrete bridge, installation of 4 fish passage type culverts or crossings, replacement or installation of 193 culverts, 2.5 miles of temporary spur construction which was decommissioned after use in the timber sale, the construction of 1.6 new miles of system road, and the paving, and reconstruction of several trails and trailhead parking areas. Several of the Field Offices have road miles maintained by the users when commercial haul is taking place.

The three resource areas have prepared and in many cases, awarded 10 contracts to maintain or improve the road system and stream crossings for FY 03. Work to be done under these contracts includes: One contract for the massive replacement of almost all old culverts in a watershed, replacement of 4 older crossings with state of the art fish passage type structures, decommissioning of 9 miles of system road, the reconstruction of 9 miles of system road, the new construction of 3 miles of system road and one contract for the disposal of 35 dump truck loads of old discarded culverts.

## HAZARDOUS MATERIALS



Three abandoned hazardous sites were discovered and cleaned up. Since 1995, BLM has identified 35 potentially hazardous abandoned waste sites on agency-administered lands. Of the 35 sites, 27 were determined to be hazardous and cleaned up. Abandoned hazardous wastes removed from federal lands have included; drug lab waste, abandoned barrels of corrosives and heavy metals, dynamite and explosives, oil based paints, pesticides, used paint thinners, lead contaminated soils, and solvents.

**Drug lab dump cleanup**

The site of two decommissioned underground storage tanks at the Molalla Road Maintenance Shop was evaluated and tested for contamination, and achieved no further action status from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ). A site suspected of containing an underground storage tank was discovered this year and is currently under review in conjunction with ODEQ. The land was acquired by BLM in 1989. Another abandoned underground storage tank was discovered at a site known as High Heaven in the Tillamook Resource Area. BLM is working with the Oregon Department of Forestry to determine the responsible party. All other known tank sites on Salem District BLM lands have achieved no further action status.



Salem District BLM participated in a voluntary assessment known as a *Compliance Assessment - Safety, Health, and the Environment (CASHE)* in March of 1997. The CASHE assessment process was developed to assist BLM managers identify environmental compliance issues that may exist at their facilities, and determine how to correct them. At the end of the 2002 fiscal year, 99 percent of the CASHE findings have been resolved, and all the remaining findings are progressing toward resolution.

**Sampling at Molalla Road Maintenance Shop.**

A diesel spill from a private logging truck accident occurred on a BLM road in 2000. The spill was adjacent to a creek, and some diesel reached the waterway. Cleanup and rehabilitation of the site has been ongoing since the accident, funded by the owner of the logging truck. The site was successfully rehabilitated, and project closure achieved with ODEQ on January 10, 2002.

An unused drinking water well was decommissioned at the Quartzville Road Maintenance shop in accordance with Oregon Department of Water Resources regulations. Radon levels were monitored at 15 Salem District office sites. Radon is an odorless, colorless, naturally occurring radioactive gas. The Surgeon General has warned that radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the country. Monitored levels of radon ranged from none detected to 1.8 picocuries per liter (pCi/L). EPA recommends reducing exposure to radon when the level reaches 4.0 pCi/L. Since radon levels are below the EPA level of concern, no further action is required.

## **WILDFIRE**

Fiscal year 2002 was a mild year for wild fires on the Salem District, even though we were experiencing some degree of drought. The Salem District had 11 fires, 8 of which were human-caused and 3 were caused by lightning. 2.5 acres were burned. Fire prevention, detection, and suppression continue to be handled through the Western Oregon Protection Contract with the Oregon Department of Forestry.

There were no escaped fires during fiscal year 2002 which required a Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA).

Four prescribed burns totaling 136.5 acres were accomplished. All areas were successfully treated within the parameters set forth in the approved burn plans. Several of our prescribed fire managers also assisted other agencies in accomplishing their prescribed fire objectives.

## **LAW ENFORCEMENT**

The Salem District's law enforcement program addresses the public safety and resource protection issues involved with the management of public lands in northwest Oregon. The Salem District has the Oregon's greatest population concentration and the largest urban use of public lands. The program has three rangers (the District Ranger, the Cascades Field Office Ranger and the Tillamook Field Office Ranger). The ranger assigned to the Cascades Field Office has been reactivated by the US Army and is not available. The Salem District has Law Enforcement Agreements (LEA) with three of the 13 counties within the district. These LEAs provide additional law enforcement within problem or high use areas. In addition, several counties have Assistance Agreements with the BLM through the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act that assist their Forest Deputy Programs.

Law Enforcement incidents responded to include: assault, special forest product thefts, resource damage, trash and automobile dumping, controlled substance crimes (drug lab dumps and marijuana growing), and recreation related problems (overtime camping, recreation area rule violations).

## **CADASTRAL SURVEY**

Cadastral survey is an essential function in accomplishment of resource management plan objectives. Salem District cadastral survey crews completed 22 projects ranging from ½ mile projects to 11 miles projects. In total, 65 miles were surveyed and 60 monuments set. Ten projects were administrative surveys (cadastral surveys that were done in the 1940s to 1970s and lines were not marked very well because of the small timber). Many were done on a share-cost basis with adjacent landowners. Timber companies contributed approximately \$74,000 for surveys as a part of the share-cost program. Also there is a bartering program that allows the adjacent landowner to have a percentage of the work done by private surveyors (3 projects consisting of 5 miles) and is subtracted from the total share-cost. This was approximately \$10,000.

In addition to normal survey work, technical expertise in geographic positioning system (GPS) technology was preformed on all the cadastral surveys or a tie to some high precision station, which will help the geographic information system (GIS) land line inventory applications. Cadastral also assisted Realty in the acquiring of land along the Sandy River.

## EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

The Salem District has implemented several key outdoor programs. Programs are operated cooperatively with non-profit educational organizations, schools, colleges, and other organized groups. One of the most successful cooperative partnerships is the science-based and award winning Cascade StreamWatch program operated in coordination with Wolfree, Inc. and the Forest Service. It has been in operation since 1994 at the Wildwood Recreation Site along the Salmon Wild and Scenic River. Wolfree Inc.served 3,000 students at Wildwood and 1,000 students at Salem District’s two other environmental education sites, Aquila Vista on the Molalla River and Larch Mountain (Buck Creek. Approximately 18,000 students have been served since the partnership was established.



Education program at Yaquina Head tidepools.

Other partners in cooperation with BLM utilize the Molalla River, Sandy River, Wilhoit Springs, Yaquina Head and the Nestucca Watershed. Yaquina Head hosted more than 9,000 elementary, middle and high school students for school-based tide pool and marine natural history field activities. Since FY99, YHONA has had more than 37,000 students participate in these education programs. A partnership with the Tillamook County Education Consortium has resulted in a very successful outdoor education program in the Nestucca Watershed including performance of service learning projects by students and site monitoring.

Salem District presented 206 school-based environmental education programs to 3,144 students ranging from kindergarten through college and adult education in classrooms, outdoor school and other education organization based settings.

The Salem District presented information at a number of other large public events including Benton, Polk, Clackamas and Tillamook county fairs. Visitors to the BLM exhibit at the counties totaled 6,000 for Benton, 4,000 for Polk, 9,000 for Clackamas and 10,000 for Tillamook. The 2002 fair display focused on two themes: noxious weed identification and eradication (free packets of native seeds were given away) and recreation. The District also developed the primary displays and provided the majority of the staffing at the Oregon State Fair where visitation to the BLM State Fair cabin was estimated at 52,000. Displays highlighted BLM management programs, public recreation opportunities, and included a special exhibit on paleontological resources. Salem District employees participated in the Salmon Festival (Sandy River) with 7,000 visitor contacts made and at the Song Bird Celebration (Salmon River) with 1,500 visitors contacted.

### Cumulative totals starting FY96

Number of School-based Environmental Presentations	1,027
Number of students participating in these programs	21,929
Salmon Fest Participants	77,400
Songbird Celebration	10,500
State Fair CabinVisitors (starting FY98)	211,000

# RESEARCH

The Salem District has a long-term relationship with the research community centered at Oregon State University (OSU) in Corvallis. Cooperative research is conducted by various departments of OSU, the Pacific Northwest Research Station, the Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center (FRESC) of the U. S. Geological Survey, Biological Resources Division (BRD); and other federal agencies. The BRD was formed when USDI consolidated its research personnel into one agency. Together with the BLM and other USDI agencies, the BRD conducts an annual evaluation of ongoing and proposed research projects, choosing the ones to fund in the context of current and future research needs; each westside BLM District has a representative at these periodic meetings. Projects relating to the ongoing implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) have consistently done well in securing funds through this process.

The Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research (CFER) program was initiated in June 1995. Cooperators include the BLM, FRESC, OSU - Colleges of Forestry and Agricultural Sciences, and the State of Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF). The intent of the program is to facilitate ecosystem management in the Pacific Northwest, with emphasis on meeting priority research information needs of the BLM and ODF. The research problem analysis in support of the CFER program was produced in June 1997, and identified three areas where research is needed to support implementation of the NFP: 1), the ecology and management of biodiversity of young forests; 2), the ecology and management of riparian zones; and 3), the ecology and management of special interest species. By 2000, these areas of interest led to the development of three integrated projects: 1), biotic responses to changes in stand structure; 2), production and function of large wood in the riparian zone; and 3), effects of landscape pattern and composition on species.

Two good sources of current information on the CFER program are the CFER Annual Report for 2002, and the CFER web site at: [www.fsl.orst.edu/cfer](http://www.fsl.orst.edu/cfer). The annual report lists 21 ongoing research projects in western Oregon, and the Salem District has study sites for eight of them: 1) old-growth stand development; 2) bird response to thinning; 3) monitoring avian response to density management; 4) large woody debris production and input; 5) environmental controls on woody plant diversity in western Oregon riparian forests; 6) effects of beaver on plant diversity; 7) effects of landscape patterns on fish distribution; and 8) influence of forest management on headwater stream amphibians at multiple spatial scales. Taken together, these CFER projects will significantly aid the BLM in meeting the requirements for both effectiveness and validation monitoring identified in the NFP.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

### Federal Agencies

The Provincial Interagency Advisory Committees (PIECs) are a primary method for cooperation and coordination between federal agencies. PIECs, organized in accordance with the Northwest Forest Plan, include the following federal agencies: Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish & Wildlife Service, Environmental Protection Agency, National Marine Fishery Service, and Natural Resource Conservation Service. In addition, personnel from several of these agencies have been involved in project level planning, conflict resolution, Endangered Species Act consultation, and implementation monitoring.

### State of Oregon

The Salem District continued its long term working relationships with Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Oregon Department Environmental Quality. These relationships cover a diverse assortment of activities, including timber sale planning, fish habitat inventory, water quality monitoring, hazardous material cleanup, air quality maintenance and wildfire suppression.

## **Counties**

The Salem District administers land in 13 counties. While involvement levels vary between counties based on amount of BLM lands, there is frequent mail and telephone contact with various county commissioners and other staff. These involve BLM proposed projects, county projects that may affect BLM lands, water quality, and other issues. County commissioners and agencies receive copies of all major publications, project updates, and project proposals.

## **Cities**

The Salem District has had increasing involvement with several city governments. BLM works with the cities to ensure that timber harvest and road building are done in a manner to maintain water source conditions in the watershed used by the cities for their drinking water.

## **Tribes**

Coordination with Native American groups has broadened as a result of the NFP. Several tribes are represented on the Oregon Coast and Willamette Provincial Advisory Committees and the Resource Advisory Committee, where they participate with other interests in providing advice on activities within the province. Tribal notification was made for projects as appropriate.

## **Watershed Councils**

The Salem District continued to participate and support local watershed councils (WC). The watershed councils provide a forum for exchanges of information and ideas among all interested stakeholders about the activities proposed or occurring with a watershed. Table 26 shows the current status of Salem District involvement in local watershed councils. (Table 26 following page.)

**Table 26 Salem District Involvement with Local Watershed Councils**

<b>Watershed Council</b>	<b>Resource Area</b>	<b>Status of Involvement 2001</b>
Alsea	Marys Peak	Attend monthly meetings
Clackamas River Basin	Cascades	Share a seat on the Council with the Forest Service. Attends monthly meetings. Participating in prioritizing restoration actions for the Clear/Foster Creeks Watershed Analysis.
Lower Columbia River WS Council	Cascades	Not involved at this time
Lower Nehalem WS Council	Tillamook	Not actively involved at this time. Occasional meetings with members.
Luckiamute	Marys Peak	Attend monthly meetings, provide technical assistance. Now includes Pedee Ritner Creek.
Marys River WS Council	Marys Peak	Attend monthly council meetings. Member of the council.
Mid-Coast WS Council	Marys Peak	BLM not a member of the council. Attends council meetings and technical committee meetings. Helped fund a watershed analysis for Rock Creek sub-watershed in 2000.
Nestucca/Neskowin WS Council	Tillamook	Attend monthly council meetings and technical committee meetings. BLM not a member of the Board. W.C. reviews BLM projects. Participates in water quality monitoring partnership.
North Santiam	Cascades	Attend monthly meetings. Participating in developing an Action Plan for the recently completed Lower & Middle North Santiam River Watershed Analysis.
Pudding River Watershed Council	Cascades	Attend monthly meetings. Technical advisory role only. Coordinate BLM specialists input to any watershed analysis done by the Council.
Rickreall Watershed Council	Marys Peak	Attends monthly council meetings. Is a member of the council.
S.Santiam WS Council	Cascades	Attend most monthly council meetings. Member of the council. Participates in water quality monitoring partnership.
Sandy Basin WS Council	Cascades	Attend some monthly council meetings. Involved with Council in projects in the basin.
Scappoose Bay WS Council	Tillamook	Attend meetings. W.C. involved in BLM project review. Working on joint restoration projects.
Siletz	Marys Peak	Sometimes attend monthly meetings.
Tillamook Bay WS Council	Tillamook	Member of Board. Attending startup organizational meetings.
Tualatin Watershed Council	Tillamook	Attend monthly council meetings and technical committee meetings. Not a member of the council. Working on joint watershed analysis/assessment.
Upper Nehalem Watershed Council	Tillamook	Attend meetings and provide technical support. Working on joint project planning.
Yamhill Basin Council	Tillamook & Marys Peak	Attend meetings. W.C. participates in BLM Adaptive Management Area (AMA) planning. W.C. reviews BLM projects. BLM member of council. Participates in water quality monitoring partnership.

## Resource Advisory Committees

The District Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) reviewed proposals for projects intended to improve infrastructure, restore forest ecosystems and provide for improved land health and water quality. Forty nine projects with a total estimated value of \$3.5 million were submitted. From those initial project requests, the RAC recommended funding 19 projects with the \$800,612 that was available. The recommended projects were all adopted for implementation by the District Manager. The value of individual projects varied greatly; however, the average amount of funding for each project was approximately \$42,000.

Projects were distributed around nine counties within the Salem District (see attached list).

### Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000

Bureau of Land Management

Salem District Resource Advisory Committee (RAC)

Fiscal Year 2003 Project Funding Recommendations

<u>County</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>2003 Funding Level</u>
Benton	Honeygrove Tributary Creek Passage	\$81,088
Benton	Willamette Basin Invasive Weed Partnership	\$3,976
Benton	Green Creek Culvert & Stream Restoration	\$102,000
Benton	Fish Passage and Habitat Assessment Program	\$45,068
Clackamas	Illegal Dumping Prevention & Cleanup	\$115,229
Clackamas	Willamette Basin Invasive Weed Partnership	\$3,976
Columbia	Willamette Basin Invasive Weed Partnership	\$3,976
Columbia	Pisgah Home Road	\$95,000
Columbia	Nehalem Riparian Restoration	\$5,488
Lincoln	Lincoln County Knotweed	\$45,166
Linn	Willamette Basin Invasive Weed Partnership	\$3,976
Linn	South Santiam Gauging Stations	\$20,160
Linn	Law Enforcement Agreement	\$28,000
Linn	Yellowbottom Access Road Repair/Culverts	\$93,862
Linn	Thomas Creek Variable Density LSR Thinning	\$4,872
Linn	Thomas Creek LSR Young Stand Management	\$1,792
Marion	Willamette Basin Invasive Weed Partnership	\$3,976
Marion	Butte Creek Fish Habitat Restoration	\$22,400
Marion	North Fork Noxious Weed Removal	\$10,752
Marion	8-3E-25.4 Road Culvert Removals	\$17,867
Polk	Willamette Basin Invasive Weed Partnership	\$3,976
Tillamook	Riparian Restoration Plant Stock	\$18,816
Tillamook	Southern Flame Density Management	\$43,174
Washington	Dairy Creek Riparian and Fish Habitat Restoration	\$22,046
Washington	Willamette Basin Invasive Weed Partnership	\$3,976
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$800,612</b>

BLM provided information on proposed projects to county governments to ensure their support for the projects. County governments and local groups (such as Watershed Councils) proposed many of the projects. Sixty nine percent of the projects proposed by these groups were funded while 27% of the BLM proposed projects were funded. Most of the projects, approximately 70%, were road related and had a restoration emphasis.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 establishes the RAC and a six-year payment schedule to local counties in lieu of funds derived from the harvest of timber on federally managed lands. These receipts have dropped dramatically over the past 10 years. The Act creates a new mechanism for local community collaboration with federal land management activities in the selection of projects to be conducted on federally managed lands or that will benefit resources on federally managed lands using O&C/County funds under Title II of the Act.

A copy of the Act and additional information can be found on the Salem District web site ([www.or.blm.gov/salem](http://www.or.blm.gov/salem)).

## **Partnerships and Volunteer Activities and Accomplishments**

**Partnerships:** The Salem District participates in many partnerships that are essential in managing resources on public lands. Many of these partnerships provide a means to accomplish work that otherwise may not be done with normal staffing and funding. Several partnerships are emphasized below. Other partnerships are identified in the following table; more detail on these can be found in the appropriate sections of this document.

### **Volunteer Program**

The volunteer program continued to be very successful. Six hundred volunteers contributed 55,000 hours to the Salem District BLM. Their contributions are valued at \$851,000 (based on minimum wage estimates). Overall BLM costs to support the volunteer program were \$185,000. This calculates to a net value of \$666,000 to BLM (equivalent to 1 percent of the Salem District's total budget).

Volunteers contributed work in a wide variety of programs, none of which could have been accomplished with BLM funds alone. Without help from volunteers, the work would not have been done. In some cases, the volunteers wanted to gain experience for future jobs. In other cases, the volunteers wanted to merely contribute toward a worthwhile project. Recreation programs garnered 76 percent of the volunteer hours. Biological programs, environmental education, support services, and surveying were the beneficiaries of the remaining 24 percent.

### **Tillamook Bay National Estuary Project**

BLM is a member of the Tillamook County Performance Partnership (a local, state, and federal partnership). The Performance Partnership oversees the implementation of the Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan developed by the Tillamook Bay National Estuary Project Management Committee over a five-year period.

### **Western Oregon Density Management Study**

This study, consisting of 13 study sites on four BLM Districts, continued with vegetation measurements and work on collaborative studies in 2002. The study was established to measure the effects of alternative thinning treatments on forest structure. Work has progressed through partnership with the BLM State Office, the Salem, Eugene, Roseburg and Medford BLM Districts and researchers at Oregon State University and the USDA Forest Service Pacific Northwest Experiment Station (PNW). Alternative initial thinning treatments were completed on 7 sites in 4 districts from 1997 to 2001. Alternative rethinning treatments were completed on 5 sites in 4 districts

from 1997 to 2002. Significant investment totaling approximately \$3.7 million has already occurred, including approximately \$2.15 million from PNW, \$1.2 million from BLM, and \$.3 million from FRESC/CFER. This does not include BLM costs for establishment and implementation of the study treatments.

Numerous collaborative studies are underway or completed:

- Riparian buffer study of aquatic vertebrates (PNW)
- Microclimate and microsite study (PNW)
- Arthropod diversity and biomass study (OSU)
- Leave islands as refugia study (PNW)
- Avian response to thinning (OSU)
- Understory response to thinning (OSU)
- Lichen and bryophyte response to canopy removal (OSU)
- Fungal community study (NMS)
- Lichen biodiversity (OSU)
- Forest floor bryophytes (OSU)

**Table 27 - Salem Partnerships**

<b>Other Partnerships</b>		
<b>Partnership</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Accomplishments</b>
Nestucca culvert inventory	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF), Nestucca/Neskowin Watershed Council	Over 500 culverts were assessed to determine if they were barriers to fish passage. This was supported by a NFWF grant of \$40,000.
Scappoose culvert replacements	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF), ODFW, City of St. Helens, Columbia County, Olympic Resources	Funding to replace 3 culverts that are fish passage barriers, provide logs for instream habitat and support smolt trap operation in Scappoose Creek. This was supported by a NFWF grant of \$200,000.
Tillamook Native Plants	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF), Tillamook Native Plant Cooperative	Funding to develop a dependable source and supply of native riparian plant species for watershed restoration. This was supported by a NFWF grant of \$60,000.
National Trails Day, National Public Lands Day, annual river clean-ups, Wilderness, etc	Molalla RiverWatch, American Wildlife Foundation, Wolfree Inc., Pechuck Lookouts, Boy Scout Troops, Applegate Roughriders Motorcycle Club, Clackamas and Linn County Youth Crews, campsite hosts, Mazamas, Back Country Horsemen	Maintain high quality recreation facilities, trails (approximately 20 miles), services, and programs, and installation of a self-composting toilet
Recreation site maintenance	Siuslaw National Forest	The Mary's Peak and Tillamook Resource Areas continued their partnership agreements with the Forest Service to perform operations and maintenance on Mary's Peak and to maintain Rocky Bend Campground.

<b>Partnership</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Accomplishments</b>
Nestucca Valley Education Partnership, Nestucca Connections	Hebo Ranger District, the Nestucca Valley School District, the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Simpson Timber Company, the Nestucca-Neskowin Watershed Council, the Nestucca Valley Anglers, and other local landowners	The partnership provides a structure under which students from the elementary, middle, and high schools are working with staff from the federal agencies and other partners to accomplish useful ecosystem management projects
Nestucca Motorcycle Trail System	Applegate Roughriders	The Applegate Roughriders helped to maintain approximately 10 miles of trail in fiscal year 2002.
Larch Mountain Environmental Education Site	Corbett School District and Wolftree Inc., Toyota Corp	Approximately 1500 students participated in natural resource education programs
Aquila Vista Environmental Education Site	Aquila Vista, Molalla RiverWatch, the Molalla School District, American Wildlife Foundation, Boy Scouts	Approximately 300 students participated in natural resource education programs and helped improve trails
Molalla Shared-Use Trail System	Molalla RiverWatch, Molalla Youth Conservation Corps and the Oregon State Hospital's Youth Outdoor Group, Molalla Saddle Club, Todos Juntos	Over 300 people helped with trail maintenance, campsite cleaning, noxious weed removal and replanting of native plants
Misc. Maintenance	Sheridan Prison crews	Work on recreation projects, park maintenance and other facilities maintenance around the District
Stream gauges	USGS	Collection of stream flow data at 4 sites
Instream habitat for fish	Mid-Coast Watershed Council, ODFW, Forest Service, Clackamas River Basin Council, Friends of Eagle Creek and Longview Fibre Co.	Several cooperative projects to place instream structures in streams on private lands using the Wyden Amendment authority, and placement of fish carcasses in streams for nutrient enrichment.
Interagency Native Plant Materials Working Group	Eugene BLM District, Willamette National Forest	Accomplishments include collaboration through the development and implementation of native seed collection and increase contracts and the installment and data collection of the California brome common garden study.

**Challenge Cost Share:** Challenge cost sharing (CCS) is a matching fund concept in which BLM funds are supplemented with funding from public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals. CCS arrangements are used when the BLM cooperates with other parties to develop, plan, and implement projects that are mutually beneficial to the parties and all parties share the costs. CCS funding was available for projects benefiting fish, wildlife, botany, and riparian resources. In FY 2002 the Salem District cooperated in ten (10) Challenge Cost Share projects that involved approximately 50 different partners. Partners included federal, state and local government agencies, private corporations, conservation organizations, individuals and local watershed councils. Salem District grants totaling \$110,000 were leveraged with nearly \$617,000 worth of funding and value-in-kind contributions from partners.

**Table 28 - Challenge Cost Share Partners**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Partner</b>	<b>Funding (000's) BLM/Partners</b>	<b>Accomplishments</b>
Lobster Creek smolt trapping	ODFW	\$20/32	Fifteenth year of monitoring coho (ESA-listed) and steelhead production in this coastal watershed. This project monitors BLM in-stream and riparian habitat projects and is a long-term ODFW monitoring site.
Clackamas River smolt trapping	Forest Service, USFS-Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Exp. Station, Portland General Electric, ODFW	\$20/\$150	Sixth year of monitoring coho and steelhead (ESA-listed) production in this Cascades Range watershed. These trapping sites have provided important information on production from lower elevation tributaries in the Clackamas system.
Songbird Festival	Wolfree, Forest Service, USFWS, Northwest Natural, Mt. Hood RV Village, Backyard Bird Shop, Portland Roasting Comp., Audubon Society of Portland, Digimarc, Mt. Quail's Birds of a Feather, Margaret Linn and David Evans & Associates	\$5/\$28	The event attracted over 1,500 people and featured over 20 exhibitors, educational displays and presentations, guided bird walks, bird banding demonstrations, live bird presentations, children's activities, field ecology exercises, music and other live performances.
Non-native species control in Sandy watershed	The Nature Conservancy, For the Sake of the Salmon, USFWS, Metro, Northwest Service Academy, Oregon Depart. of Ag., Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, US Bank Corporation, Clackamas & Multnomah Counties, Friends of Trees, youth organizations, Oregon State Parks, The Sandy River Basin Watershed Council, US Forest Service	\$10/\$152	In FY02 the field crews coordinated by The Nature Conservancy focused on monitoring and treating areas infested with Japanese knotweed and other invasive species, conducting inventories on Sandy River tributaries for additional Japanese knotweed infestations, and conducting door to door outreach and education within the watershed.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Partner</b>	<b>Funding (000's) BLM/Partners</b>	<b>Accomplishments</b>
Green Peak Density Management Project Fungal Study	Pacific Northwest Mycology Service	\$10/\$12.5	A one of a kind fungi study to record fungi response to three thinning density treatments, clear-cut and control plots. Field data was collected in fall, 2001 and spring 2002. This was the 4 <sup>th</sup> year of data collection.
Macrofungal Community Chronosequence	Pacific Northwest Mycology Service	\$8/\$10.5	A fungi study to record fungi presence in adjacent 25, 50 and 150 year-old Douglas-fir stands. Field data was collected in fall, 2001. This was the 4 <sup>th</sup> year of data collection.
MAPS Bird Banding	Weyerhaeuser Company	\$3/\$4	In 2002, 366 birds were banded at Mike's Meadow, and a total of 1854 individuals of 52 species (including 1 hybrid and several recognized subspecies) have been captured over 6 years of banding operations. A new North American longevity record (in the wild) was established for 1 species (MacGillivray's Warbler).
Carolyn's Crown/Shafer Cr. ACEC/RNA	Reid Schuller	\$10/\$7	Five permanent vegetation monitoring plots were installed in the Carolyn's Crown/Shafer Creek RNA/ACEC to feature the old-growth characteristics of the site. Data was collected on woody debris, shrub and herb composition. The plots were permanently marked and demented with GPS technology.
Cascade Streamwatch	Wolfree, Inc., Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, Spirit Mountain Community Fund, Portland General Electric, Friends of the Children, METRO Greenspaces, Portland State University, Willamette Industries, Oregon State University Foundation, Jackson Foundation, Herbert A. Templeton Foundation, Land O'Lakes Foundation, Merrill Lynch & Company Foundation, US Bank, Wells Fargo Bank and many more	\$10/\$120	Provided science-based Aquatic and Highland Ecology programs to over 2,000 school children at Cascade Streamwatch and Larch Mtn. Environmental Education Site. Wolfree also continued to assist with a new national interagency program called "Hands on the Land (HOL)" in which high school children completed resource related projects and reported their results on an HOL website that can be shared by other schools doing HOL projects.
Salmon Festival	Portland Metro, Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon Trout, Portland Water Bureau, Portland General Electric, Columbia Sportswear, and Portland Family Magazine	\$4/\$90	This two-day event provided over 7,000 visitors with the opportunity to see wild salmon spawning in the Sandy Wild and Scenic River and to learn more about the importance of watersheds and fisheries from 50 exhibitors and family activities, and musical entertainment.

## **Willamette Restoration Initiative (WRI)**

Many issues the District deals with result from actions occurring across the entire watershed or region. In order to make noteworthy gains on these issues a broader, watershed wide strategy is needed. WRI has completed a basin wide strategy and is working on related tasks that should benefit the entire area, including public lands managed by BLM. In recognition of the multiple benefits from the work done by WRI, Salem District provides support such as office space and meeting rooms.

WRI is currently working on a Willamette River Opportunities Synthesis that will design a fish and wildlife conservation investment portfolio for the Willamette River Basin. The Synthesis is being developed as the Willamette Subbasin Plan by the Willamette Restoration Initiative, under contract with the Northwest Power Conservation Council.

WRI is also supporting the Mid-Willamette River Connections workgroup. This group sponsored open houses in communities along the Willamette River. The workgroup completed its first round of Willamette River Open Houses. Evening sessions were held in Salem, Corvallis, and Dundee in October and November. About 180 people attended the open houses, where they shared their connections interests and concerns, recorded their input on questionnaires and large-format maps, and had a chance to talk with local experts.

# NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

A log book of all NEPA documents prepared by the Salem District is maintained at the public service desk. In addition, the quarterly project update publishes the availability of specific environmental documents and their stage of preparation. This is a vital part of scoping and public comment policy for all projects. Individual project NEPA documents are also advertised in local newspapers when public review periods are opened and are posted on the Salem District's Internet site.

## Internet

Salem-BLM has an internet web site (<http://www.or.blm.gov/salem>). Documents and information were made available to the public through this mechanism. Planning and environmental documents, recreation information, maps, directories and numerous other informative items maintain communication between Salem-BLM and the public.

## NORTHERN COAST RANGE ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AREA (AMA)

The Tillamook Resource Area staff continues to work toward accomplishing the various goals and objectives of the AMA. Although current staffing limitations hamper our ability to pursue the majority of opportunities to investigate new ways of doing business, progress has been made in a few areas:

- Outsourcing surveys for most NWFP survey and manage species has become the primary method of accomplishing this workload for the resource area. The objective is to find the most cost effective method of accomplishing this work and provide job opportunities in the private sector.
- Methods of marketing forest density management thinings through variations in timber sale contracts are being tested. The objective is to successfully complete forest habitat development projects with less cost in preparing the projects for sale. Two variations of designation by description contracts are in progress.
- Preliminary efforts are underway to test accomplishing marbled murrelet surveys in a more efficient manner. The Grand Ronde Tribe, in cooperation with the Siuslaw National Forest and the BLM, is providing the primary leadership in this effort.
- The Siuslaw's Hebo Ranger District and BLM's Tillamook Resource Area actively share staffs to accomplish workloads for both units.
- Collaboration with the Natural Resource Department of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde is continuing within the upper portion of the South Yamhill River Watershed. BLM (4200 acres) and the Siuslaw National Forest (6600 acres) are working with the Natural Resource Department to develop a coordinated natural resource management approach for the watershed. Preliminary planning is underway to develop a series of fish habitat restoration projects in the Willamina Creek Watershed.
- The Hebo Ranger District and Tillamook Resource Area are working on a Nestucca Watershed Comprehensive Restoration Strategy.
- The Tillamook Resource Area and the Oregon Department of Forestry are collaborating on the completion of a watershed analysis for the Trask River Watershed via contract.
- The Tillamook Resource Area and Hebo Ranger District are active players in the Nestucca Valley Education Partnership. Students from the Nestucca Connections program with Nestucca High School work on aquatic, riparian and terrestrial habitat restoration projects. This work is done on BLM-administered lands. Students blend their field experience with educational objectives in the classroom, including science, math, language arts and history.

# RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP) MAINTENANCE - 2002

The Salem District Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (ROD/RMP) was approved in May 1995. Since then, Salem-BLM 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. Plan maintenance from previous years were published in the previous Annual Program Summaries.

## Plan Maintenance for fiscal year 2002

1. This plan maintenance revises the formal evaluation cycle for the RMP from a three year cycle to a five year cycle.

The RMP, in the Use of the Completed Plan section, established a three year interval for conducting plan evaluations. The purpose of a plan evaluation is to determine if there is significant new information and/or changed circumstances to warrant amendment or revision of the plan. The ecosystem approach of the RMP is based on long term management actions to achieve multiple resource objectives including habitat development, species protection and commodity outputs. The relatively short three year cycle has been found to be inappropriate for determining if long term goals and objectives will be met. A five year interval is more appropriate given the resource management actions and decisions identified in the RMP. The Annual Program Summaries and Monitoring Reports continue to provide the cumulative RMP accomplishments. Changes to the RMP will continue through appropriate plan amendments and plan maintenance actions. A five year interval for conducting evaluations is consistent with the BLM Land Use Planning Handbook.

The State Directors decision to change the evaluation interval from three years to five years was made on March 8, 2002. The next evaluation for the Salem District RMP will address implementation through September 2003.

2. For Survey and Manage standards and guidelines, Survey Protocols, Management Recommendations, changes in species categories or removal of species from Survey and Manage are issued and conducted in accordance with the *Amendment to Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines Record of Decision of January 2002*. These changes are transmitted through Instruction Memoranda from the Oregon State Office. These Instruction Memoranda are numerous and complex and would be unwieldy to list individually. All such Instruction Memoranda regarding the Survey and Manage Survey Protocols, Management Recommendations or changes in species are incorporated as ongoing plan maintenance.

The ROD identifies species management direction for each of the above categories. Uncommon species categories C and D require the management of “high priority” sites only, while category F requires no known site management. The new Standards and Guidelines also establish an in-depth process for reviewing and evaluating the placement of species into the different management categories. This process allows for adding, removing, or moving species around into various categories, based on the new information acquired through our surveys.

**Table 29 Categories of Survey and Manage Species**

Redefine Categories Based on Species Characteristics			
Relative Rarity	Pre-Disturbance Surveys Practical	Pre-Disturbance Surveys Not Practical	Status Undetermined Pre-disturbance Surveys Not Practical
Rare	Category A - 57 species • Manage All Known Sites • Pre-Disturbance Surveys • Strategic Surveys	Category B - 222 species • Manage All Known Sites • N/A • Strategic Surveys	Category E - 22 species • Manage All Known Sites • N/A • Strategic Surveys
Uncommon	Category C - 10 species • Manage High-Priority Sites • Pre-Disturbance Surveys • Strategic Surveys	Category D - 14 species 1 • Manage High-Priority Sites • N/A • Strategic Surveys	Category F - 21 species • N/A • N/A • Strategic Surveys

# IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING REPORT

## SALEM DISTRICT

### 2002

## Introduction

Monitoring is an essential component of natural resource management because it provides information on the relative success of management strategies. This report compiles the results and findings of implementation monitoring of projects completed during 2002 as part of the Salem District Resource Management Plan. It meets the requirements for monitoring and evaluation of resource management plans at appropriate intervals within BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.4-9). This report does not include the monitoring conducted by the Salem District that is identified in activity or project plans. The Regional Interagency Executive Committee (RIEC) conducts additional monitoring at watershed and province levels scales.

The Resource Management Plan directs that the Annual Program Summary (APS) will track the progress of plan implementation, state the findings made through monitoring, specifically address the implementation monitoring questions posed in each section of the Monitoring Plan and serve as a report to the public. The different sections of the APS reflect the different purpose of the document. Information in the APS and Monitoring Report is different and both documents should be reviewed to get a complete picture of District programs and progress. Information in the APS provides information about the progress of plan implementation. Information within the Monitoring report contains monitoring information resulting from an in depth examination of a representative sample of projects within the District.

This report is limited to implementation monitoring of projects on Salem-BLM that were completed during the period from June 30, 2001 to June 30, 2002. Several years ago, a change from a fiscal year was done to facilitate the timing of monitoring and having a sufficient pool of completed projects.

The goal of management is to have very high compliance with all management action/direction or all standards and guidelines. Monitoring results help us to identify and make changes in district processes and procedures to increase our success in achieving implementation objectives.

The monitoring process collects information on a sample basis. Without the use of a sampling design, monitoring could be so costly as to be prohibitive. It is not necessary or desirable to monitor every management action or direction. Unnecessary detail and unacceptable costs are avoided by focusing on key monitoring questions and sampling procedures. The level and intensity of monitoring varies, depending on the sensitivity of the resource or area and the scope of the management activity. Monitoring requirements describe appropriate sampling levels and how the key questions will be answered. Changes in the monitoring process may be made to increase clarity, efficiency, and usefulness of monitoring.

Effectiveness and validation monitoring questions are not addressed in this report. The nature of the questions concerning effectiveness and validation monitoring generally require some maturation of implemented projects and research in order to discern results. Effectiveness and validation monitoring will be conducted as appropriate in subsequent years.

## Monitoring Process and Approach

Interdisciplinary teams are formed to complete implementation monitoring. The teams normally include a mixture of Resource Area, District, other agency and public interest group representatives. Resource Area employees are generally assigned to review projects in other Areas.

Several steps are involved in selecting which projects to monitor. Information about each project completed during the year is collected. This determines the total number of projects applicable to a specific land use allocation (for example, late successional reserves) or program (for example, fisheries). From this list projects can be selected to meet the twenty percent monitoring threshold for most monitoring categories. Projects usually apply to more than one category. For example, a timber sale along a stream in a late successional reserve would apply to the twenty percent requirement for timber sales, riparian reserves and late successional reserves. Projects were selected in order to conduct monitoring in all geographic regions, to meet the minimum monitoring requirements, to provide useful program information and to efficiently organize the work.

For most projects being reviewed, the monitoring team reviews project files and examines the project in the field. There are up to 69 implementation monitoring questions to be reviewed for each project. Some questions are specific to a land allocation or a type of project, so they do only apply to some projects. As a result, the number of monitoring questions applicable to a project varies. The monitoring team reviews the monitoring questions to determine which ones are applicable to the specific project. The team completes the monitoring questionnaire and submits their report to the local line manager and the District Manager.

A few projects require a less intensive program review to meet monitoring requirements. Environmental assessments and other official records are reviewed to ensure compliance with specific program requirements. Visual resource management and rural interface projects are normally monitored in this manner. A listing of the projects monitored in each Resource Area is shown in Table 30.

**Table 30 Summary of FY 2002 Salem District Implementation Monitoring Results  
(June 30, 2001 - June 30, 2002)**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Number of Applicable Monitoring Questions</b>	<b>Met Requirements</b>	<b>Did Not Meet Requirements</b>
Neal Creek Salvage	29	29	0
Scott Creek Salvage	25	25	0
Roaring Crabs prescribed burn	18	18	0
Fishermens Bend Salvage	23	23	0
Mollala Restroom Installation	15	15	0
Glen Hammer #1	29	28	1
Glen Hammer #4	29	28	1
J Line Road Restoration	25	25	0
Big Elk Riparian	15	15	0
Alesa Falls Trail & Bridge	33	31	2
Nestucca River Fish habitat	27	27	0
Riparian Planting	18	18	0
Road Decommissioning	22	21	1
Pacific City Noxious Weed Treatment	23	23	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>5</b>

This monitoring process stimulates an exchange of information, ideas and perspectives relating to RMP implementation. We have found that the monitoring process has a significant educational value to District employees and others who participate in the process.

The original implementation monitoring questions were taken directly from Appendix J of the RMP. Over the course of several years, monitoring questions based on the provincial level monitoring were also incorporated and some questions were revised to improve clarity or understanding.

## **Monitoring Results and Findings**

On an overall basis, there was high compliance with RMP management action/direction noted in fiscal year 2002 monitoring. There were no discrepancies or a few inconsequential discrepancies noted in most land use allocations and programs. This generalization, in order to be fully understood, requires a more in depth examination of the implementation monitoring questions and monitoring results.

There were 331 applicable monitoring questions for the 14 monitored projects. Responses to 326 of the monitoring questions (98%) indicated that RMP standards and guides were met. Five responses indicated that RMP standards were not met. Two 'does not meet' responses were on the Alsea Falls trail and bridge project, one on Glen Hammer Unit 1, one on Glen Hammer Unit 4 and one on the Tillamook Road Decommissioning project. (The discrepancies are discussed in greater detail in the next section.) 100% of the monitoring questions applicable to timber sales showed that RMP standards and guides were met (52 of 52 questions). A summary of the monitoring results is shown in Table 30.

Monitoring results found full compliance with management action/direction in 16 of 20 land use allocations and resource programs identified for monitoring in the plan. (The discrepancies are discussed in greater detail in the next section.)

## **Discussion of Noted Monitoring Discrepancies**

### **Timber Management**

The RMP Management Action/Direction for Timber Harvest states:

“The allowable sale quantity for the resource management plan is an estimate of annual average timber sale volume likely to be achieved from lands allocated to planned, sustainable harvest. This estimate, however, is surrounded by uncertainties.”

“The allowable sale quantity represents neither a minimum level that must be met nor a maximum level that cannot be exceeded. It is an approximation because of the difficulty associated with predicting actual timber sale levels over the next decade, given the complex nature of many of the management actions/direction. It represents BLM’s best assessment of the average amount of timber likely to be awarded annually in the planning are over the life of the plan, following a startup period.”

In FY2002, 28.1 million board feet (MMBF) was sold. This represents 80% of the 35 MMBF allowable sale quantity. Cumulative information on timber harvest acres, volumes, and harvest types since the adoption of the RMP are provided in the forest Management and Timber Resources section of the Annual Program Summary.

Short term legal, administrative, and Northwest Forest Plan implementation challenges have limited the ability to offer timber sales at the levels anticipated by the RMPs. These include:

**Survey and Manage standard and guideline:** The current constraints on the lands available for harvest with the current list of species and management recommendations covered by the Survey and Manage has been greater than anticipated by the RMP. Strategic surveys conducted over the next several years will help address fundamental questions of Survey and Manage (S&M) species, including: is there a concern for persistence; is the species rare or uncommon; what is the appropriate management for the species; and do the reserve land allocations and Standard & Guidelines (S&Gs) of the NFP provide a reasonable assurance of species persistence? Criteria for management of high priority sites have yet to be developed for some of the uncommon species. Two lawsuits are currently underway regarding the Survey and Manage S&G. An amendment to the Northwest Forest Plan is being considered that would modify Survey and Manage standards and guidelines or replace them with the Special Status Species Program.

**Resolution of Endangered Species Act Consultation Issues Associated with Anadromous Fish.** National Marine Fisheries Service is currently re-evaluating salmon and steelhead listings for the West Coast in order to address circumstances where both hatchery and wild fish are present in an Evolutionarily Significant Unit. There is also a current appeal before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals regarding the U.S. District Court, District of Oregon decision which had the effect of de-listing the Oregon coast coho. In the interim timber sales have placed emphasis on sales for which either a “No Effect” (NE) or “Not Likely to Adversely Affect” (NLAA) biological determination can be made for listed anadromous fish. This strategy will allow effective use of appropriated funds, implementation of the Allowable Sale Quantity and contributions to the socio-economic objectives of the RMP and NFP to the maximum extent possible.

It is not possible at this time to accurately predict the effect of the uncertainties on the ability to implement the underlying assumptions that form the basis of the Allowable Sale Quantity. Amendments to the Northwest Forest Plan are being considered that would potentially affect the Survey and Manage standards and guidelines, and clarify the Aquatic Conservation Strategy. An evaluation is scheduled for fiscal year 2004 which will include an assessment of these and other circumstances regarding the implementation and objectives of the Resource Management Plan.

## **Silvicultural Activities**

Variation in silvicultural activities from assumed levels in the RMP include the following:

**Site Preparation (FIRE)** – During 2002, 116 acres were treated with prescribed fire (24% of projected amount). Since implementation of the NFP, the number of acres prepared with prescribed fire, both broadcast treatment and pile treatment is about 51% of planned. A continued decline in trend is likely to continue due to less than expected levels of regeneration harvest and other resource concerns.

**Site Preparation (OTHER)** - During 2002, 295 acres were treated with other site preparation techniques (24% of projected amount). Since implementation of the NFP, the number of acres prepared with alternative site preparation techniques is about 78% of planned. Factors affecting this activity are the same as for prescribed fire.

**Planting (regular stock)** – During 2002, 511 acres were planted with regular planting stock (106% of projected). Total planted acres since 1995 without regard to genetic quality is at 80% of RMP assumed levels due to lack of planned RMP levels of timber harvest.

It is likely that in 2003 and 2004, planting will be approximately 20 – 40% of the projected annual level because of the lack of the regeneration harvests which were anticipated in the RMP.

Planting (improved stock) - In fiscal year 2002, 43% of the acres reforested were planted with genetically improved Douglas-fir. Planning for production of genetically improved stock has proved difficult due to the uncertainty of timber harvest timing. Seed must be sown one to three years prior to actual need. Due to decline in timber harvest overall and uncertainty in harvest timing, it is likely that this target will be approximately 20-40% of RMP levels by the end of the decade.

Maintenance/Protection – In 2002 the District accomplished 2,861 acres of maintenance treatments (91% of projected levels). Total maintenance acres since 1995 is 101% of projected levels. It is expected that at a minimum RMP goals will be met, or slightly exceeded over the decade.

Precommercial Thinning (PCT) – In 2002 the District completed 2,563 acres of PCT (86% of projected levels). Since implementation of the RMP, 62% of projected PCT levels have been completed.

Detailed, cumulative information on all silviculture treatments since the adoption of the RMP are provided in the Timber Resources section of the Annual Program Summary.

### **Survey and Manage Species**

The single discrepancy associated with the Glen Hammer Unit 1 timber sale resulted from a smaller than required buffer around a red tree vole nest. The buffer was measured as 180 feet while 210 feet (one site potential tree) was required. No adverse impacts were noted to the red tree vole nest from the shorter buffer width.

The Tillamook Road Decommissioning project did not have a record of the red tree vole survey. Local specialists state that a survey was completed and no nests were found. No adverse impacts to red tree voles were associated with the lack of a record of the survey in the file.

### **Visual Resource Management**

The single discrepancy associated with the Glen Hammer Unit 4 timber sale resulted from the lack of discussion of the visual resource (VRM) designation in the environmental assessment. The monitoring team felt that the VRM designation should have been addressed in the assessment.

The environmental assessment for the Alsea Falls project did not specify the visual resource designation for the area. The monitoring team felt that the VRM class should have been documented in the assessment. The project was completed consistent with the VRM 2 designation for the area.

### **Design of Structures to accommodate a 100 year flood**

Discrepancies associated with Alsea Falls trail and bridge project were associated with the lack of adequate consideration to one hundred year flood events. Field observation and assessment indicated that the bridge would likely not survive a 100 year flood or pass the flood debris. If this unlikely event occurred, it was felt that the bridge would not adversely affect the stream channel of other resources.

## **Recommendations Relating to Project Implementation and Monitoring**

Over the past several years many recommendations have been identified and implemented. The recommendations identified by team members involved in this year's process included primarily focused on the need to improve the organization of monitoring questions (for improved efficiency of review) and the wording of monitoring questions (to make it easier to understand the intent). The monitoring teams also

suggested making sure that blown down logs and root wads were made available for stream restoration projects. The monitoring process continues to be an excellent means to share information and ideas between work groups and to improve understanding of RMP requirements.

## **Conclusions**

Analysis of the fiscal year 2002 monitoring results concludes that overall the Salem District had high compliance with management action/direction. Of the many discrete actions that were reviewed through the implementation monitoring questions, few discrepancies were found. The Resource Management Plan will be evaluated in fiscal year 2004. The evaluation will help to identify if future major changes to the management direction or implementation of the Resource Management Plan is warranted.

# All Land Use Allocations

## Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Protection of SEIS special attention species so as not to elevate their status to any higher level of concern.

## Implementation Monitoring

### Monitoring Question 1

Are management actions for the *Record of Decision and Standards and guidelines to the Survey & Manage, Protection Buffer and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines* being implemented as required?

### Monitoring Requirement

At least twenty percent of all management actions will be examined following project completion.

### Monitoring Performed

Due to the types of habitat or the types of projects Survey and manage requirements applied to Fishermens Bend Salvage, Glen Hammer Units #1 and #4, J Line Road Restoration, Alsea Falls Trail & Bridge, Nestucca Fish habitat Enhancement, Tillamook Road Decommissioning and Pacific City Noxious Weeds.

### Findings

Surveys were completed, recorded and mitigating measures were implemented in the monitored projects listed above. In Glen Hammer Unit #1, the no harvest buffer around a red tree vole nest was 180 feet from the nest rather than the required 210 feet (the equivalent distance of one site potential tree). The Tillamook Road Stabilization project had documentation that no botanical or mollusk habitat would be affected. However, there was no documentation of completed red tree vole evaluations in the project files.

A total of approximately 4,100 acres of pre-project botanical surveys were conducted during fiscal year 2002:

### Conclusion

In nearly all instances, the required surveys and management actions for Survey and Manage species were implemented. The Tillamook Road Stabilization projects deficiency was in documentation only and had no adverse habitat impacts. At the Glen Hammer site, no adverse impacts to the red tree vole nest were noted.

### Comment/Discussion

None.

# Riparian Reserves

## Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

See Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives.

Provision of habitat for special status and SEIS special attention species.

## Implementation Monitoring

### Monitoring Question 1

Is the width and integrity of the Riparian Reserves established according to RMP management direction?

### Monitoring Requirement

At least twenty percent of management activities within each resource area will be examined prior to project initiation and re-examined following project completion, to determine whether the width and integrity of the Riparian Reserves were maintained.

### Monitoring Performed

Projects affected by this requirement included the Roaring Crabs burn and Glen Hammer Units #1 and #4. Monitoring of riparian reserves involves checking that streams have been identified in the management area and that the riparian reserves as identified in the environmental assessment have been implemented in these locations.

### Findings

Monitoring recorded a good compliance with stream marking and identification throughout all units monitored.

### Conclusion

Generally, RMP riparian reserves have been established according to RMP management direction. .

### Comment/Discussion

Twelve projects were implemented in riparian reserves in fiscal year 2002. However, in most of these projects, designation of the edge of the riparian reserve was not a factor in project design. For example, the Big Elk riparian restoration project did not operate outside of the riparian area and so did not need to have the edge of the riparian reserve identified on the ground.

### Monitoring Question 2

Are management activities in Riparian Reserves consistent with the SEIS Record of Decision Standards and Guidelines and RMP management direction?

### Monitoring Requirement

At least twenty percent of the activities that are conducted or authorized within Riparian Reserves will be reviewed in order to identify whether the actions were consistent with the SEIS record of decision Standards and Guidelines, resource management plan management direction and Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

### **Monitoring Performed**

Projects monitored included; Neal Creek Salvage, Scott Creek Salvage, Fishermens Bend Salvage, Mollala Restroom installation, Glen Hammer Units #1 and #4, J Line Road Restoration, Big Elk riparian, Alsea Falls Trail & Bridge, Nestucca Fish habitat Enhancement, Tillamook Riparian Planting, Tillamook Road Decommissioning and Pacific City Noxious Weeds.

### **Findings**

Projects generally met the RMP requirements. The projects with the greatest potential for disturbing conditions in riparian reserves involved road restoration and road construction. The Tillamook road decommissioning, the Nestucca fish habitat enhancement and Pacific City Noxious Weed projects were monitored and were found to meet all requirements applicable to ACS objectives.

### **Conclusion**

Management activities in riparian reserves were consistent with SEIS Record of Decision Standards and Guidelines and RMP management direction. The Tillamook road decommissioning and the Nestucca fish habitat enhancement project met ACS objectives. It provided habitat complexity, dissipated flood flows and retained gravels.

### **Comment/Discussion**

None.

### **Monitoring Question 3**

Are new structures and improvements in Riparian Reserves constructed to minimize the diversion of natural hydrologic flow paths, reduce the amount of sediment delivery into the stream, protect fish and wildlife populations and accommodate the 100-year flood?

### **Monitoring Requirement**

All new structures and improvements within a Riparian Reserve will be monitored during and after construction to ensure that it was constructed to: minimize the diversion of natural hydrologic flow paths, reduce the amount of sediment delivery into the stream, protect fish and wildlife populations and accommodate the 100-year flood.

### **Monitoring Performed**

Projects monitored included; Neal Creek Salvage, Scott Creek Salvage, Fishermens Bend Salvage, Mollala Restroom installation, Glen Hammer Units #1 and #4, J Line Road Restoration, Big Elk riparian, Alsea Falls Trail & Bridge, Nestucca Fish Habitat Enhancement, Tillamook Riparian Planting and Tillamook Road Decommissioning.

### **Findings**

Most projects met the RMP requirements. The Alsea Falls Trail and Bridge project did not meet the requirement for new structures and improvements at stream crossings to accommodate a 100 year flood, including bed load and debris. Although the EA discusses and states that bridge decks would be constructed high enough to pass floodwaters it doesn't stipulate what that flood level is. Field observation and assessment of footbridge on trail #7 indicates that it would be unable to pass debris and probably would not pass floodwaters either due to its location in the active channel. In a 100 year event the bridge will most likely be swept away without adversely affecting the stream channel or other resources.

**Conclusion**

In the Alsea Falls Bridge project, the bridge was found to likely not withstand a 100 year flood event. Other management activities in riparian reserves were consistent with SEIS Record of Decision Standards and Guidelines and RMP management direction.

**Comment/Discussion**

None.

**Monitoring Question 4**

(A) Are all mining structures, support facilities and roads located outside the Riparian Reserves? (B) Are those located within the Riparian Reserves meeting the objectives of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy? (C) Are all solid and sanitary waste facilities excluded from Riparian Reserves or located, monitored and reclaimed in accordance with SEIS record of decision Standards and Guidelines and resource management plan management direction?

**Monitoring Requirement**

All approved mining Plans of Operations will be reviewed to determine if regulatory and RMP requirements were met.

**Monitoring Performed**

Program review.

**Findings**

No Plans of Operations for projects were filed or monitored during fiscal year 2001.

**Conclusion**

RMP objectives were met.

**Comment/Discussion**

None.

# Late-Successional Reserves

## Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Development and maintenance of a functional, interacting, late-successional and old-growth forest ecosystem in Late-Successional Reserves.

Protection and enhancement of habitat for late-successional and old-growth forest-related species including the northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet.

## Implementation Monitoring

### Monitoring Question 1

Where activities conducted or authorized within Late Successional Reserves consistent with SEIS Record of Decision Standards and Guidelines, resource management plan management direction, Regional Ecosystem Office review requirements and the Late-Successional Reserve assessment?

### Monitoring Requirement

At least 20 percent of the activities that are authorized or conducted within Late-Successional Reserves will be reviewed in order to determine whether the actions were consistent with SEIS Record of Decision Standards and Guidelines, RMP management direction and Regional Ecosystem Office review guidelines.

### Monitoring Performed

Projects within LSRs included; Neal Creek Salvage, Scott Creek Salvage and the Alsea Falls Trail & Bridge.

### Findings

The Neal Creek and Scott Creek Salvage sales both met all applicable standards and guidelines. The projects harvested blow down timber that was across or immediately adjacent to existing roads. These trees were removed to maintain roads and provide for public safety. Large amounts of coarse woody debris are still in the area.

### Conclusion

During fiscal year 2002, the monitored projects were completed in accordance with SEIS Record of Decision Standards and Guidelines, resource management plan management direction, Regional Ecosystem Office review requirements and the Late-Successional Reserve assessment.

### Comment/Discussion

None.

# Matrix

## Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Production of a stable supply of timber and other forest commodities.

Maintenance of important ecological functions such as dispersal of organisms, carryover of some species from one stand to the next, and maintenance of ecologically valuable structural components such as down logs, snags, and large trees.

Assurance that forests in the Matrix provide for connectivity between Late-Successional Reserves.

Provision of habitat for a variety of organisms associated with early and late-successional forests.

## Implementation Monitoring

### Monitoring Question 1

Are late-successional stands being retained in fifth-field watersheds in which federal forest lands have 15 percent or less late-successional forest?

### Monitoring Requirement

At least twenty percent of the files on each year's timber sales will be reviewed annually to determine if ecosystem goals were addressed in the silvicultural prescriptions.

### Monitoring Performed

All monitored timber sales were reviewed to determine if they reduced the level of mature forest within the watershed. The monitored projects were Neal Creek Salvage, Scott Creek Salvage, Fishermens Bend Salvage, and Glen Hammer Units #1 and #4.

### Findings

None of the monitored projects were timber sales that would have the effect of reducing the amount of late successional forest within a watershed.

### Conclusion

RMP objectives have been met.

### Comment/Discussion

None.

### Monitoring Question 2

Is 25-30 percent of each Connectivity/Diversity block maintained in late-successional forest conditions as directed RMP management action and direction?

### Monitoring Requirement

At least 20 percent of the files involving each year's timber sales in Connectivity/Diversity blocks will be reviewed to determine that they meet this requirement.

**Monitoring Performed**

The Neal Creek and Scott Creek Salvage timber sales were partially within designated Connectivity/Diversity blocks.

**Findings**

The Neal Creek and Scott Creek Salvage timber sales did not remove standing trees and would not have the effect of reducing the amount of late successional forest within the designated area.

**Conclusion**

RMP objectives are being met.

**Comment/Discussion**

None.

# Air Quality

## Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Attainment of National Ambient Air Quality Standards, Prevention of Significant Deterioration goals, and Oregon visibility protection plan and smoke management plan goals.

Maintenance and enhancement of air quality and visibility in a manner consistent with the Clean Air Act and the state implementation plan.

## Implementation Monitoring

### Monitoring Question 1

Were efforts made to minimize the amount of particulate emissions from prescribed burns?

#### Monitoring Requirement

Each year at least twenty percent of prescribed burn projects will be randomly selected for monitoring to assess what efforts were made to minimize particulate emissions, and whether the environmental analysis that preceded the decision to burn addressed the questions set forth in the SEIS discussion of Emission Monitoring.

#### Monitoring Performed

The Roaring Crabs prescribed burn was monitored.

#### Findings

The project met all applicable standards and guidelines. Air quality was addressed in the EA with project design features incorporated to achieve air quality and other objectives (water quality, retention of coarse woody debris and snags, etc.). The machine piled areas looked good. On steeper areas the slash was hand piled. The disturbance was kept to a minimum, the level of retained duff was acceptable and soils generally stayed in place.

#### Conclusion

RMP requirements were met.

#### Comment/Discussion

None.

### Monitoring Question 2

Are dust abatement measures used during construction activities and on roads during BLM timber harvest operations and other BLM commodity hauling activities?

#### Monitoring Requirement

Each year at least twenty percent of the construction activities and commodity hauling activities will be monitored to determine if dust abatement measures were implemented.

**Monitoring Performed**

The Neal Creek Salvage and Fishermens Bend Salvage were in or near rural interface areas and could have included dust abatement. However, the local offices determined that these projects not did need dust abatement as a mitigation measure.

**Findings**

No projects were completed during the monitoring period that included dust abatement requirements. Other design features and mitigation measures were developed and implemented to minimize the possibility of conflict.

**Conclusion**

RMP objectives were met.

**Comment/Discussion**

None.

# Water and Soils

## Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Restoration and maintenance of the ecological health of watersheds. See Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives.

Compliance with state water quality requirements to restore and maintain water quality to protect recognized beneficial uses.

Improvement and/or maintenance of soil productivity.

Reduction of existing road mileage within Key Watersheds.

## Implementation Monitoring

### Monitoring Question 1

Are site-specific best management practices, identified as applicable during interdisciplinary review, carried forward into project design and execution?

### Monitoring Requirement

Each year at least twenty percent of the timber sales and other relevant actions stratified by management category will be randomly selected for monitoring to determine whether or not best management practices were implemented as prescribed.

### Monitoring Performed

All projects monitored included 'best management practice' provisions to meet soil and water objectives. The projects included; Neal Creek Salvage, Scott Creek Salvage, Roaring Crabs burn, Fishermens Bend Salvage, Mollala Restroom installation, Glen Hammer Units #1 and #4, J Line Road Restoration, Big Elk riparian, Alsea Falls Trail & Bridge, Nestucca Fish habitat Enhancement, Tillamook Riparian Planting, Tillamook Road Decommissioning and Pacific City Noxious Weeds.

### Findings

The appropriate BMP's were designed to avoid or mitigate potential impacts to beneficial uses identified. The assessments had documented complete disclosure of downstream beneficial uses. All BMP's identified in project documentation were found to be implemented on the ground.

### Conclusion

RMP objectives were met.

### **Comment/Discussion**

Clean Water Act Monitoring was accomplished through partnership with ODEQ and local Watershed Councils. The BLM monitoring targeted collection of information on Salem District administered lands in the North Santiam and Clackamas sub-basins as per the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management protocol for addressing Clean Water Act Section 303d Listed Waters (May 1999, version 2). Continuous water temperature, low flow measurements, riparian and channel data were collected on 16 sites in these focus areas to prepare for starting the Water Quality Management Planning process. Identification of total maximum daily loads (TMDLS) and completion of a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) are due for these sub-basins by 2003. During FY2001 Salem BLM funded four USGS continuous recording stream gauge stations which occur in 303d listed sub-basins. This data and hydrologist expertise has been shared with watershed councils in an effort to cooperate with the Governor's Plan and develop watershed-based plans.

### **Monitoring Question 2**

What watershed analyses have been or are being performed? Are watershed analyses being performed prior to management activities in riparian reserves in Key Watersheds?

### **Monitoring Requirement**

At least twenty percent of all management actions will be examined to ensure that watershed analyses were completed prior to project initiation.

Compliance checks will be completed for all agreements entered into with providers of municipal water.

### **Monitoring Performed**

The Neal Creek and Scott Creek Salvage timber sales were within key watersheds and were completed during fiscal year 2002. Other projects completed within key watersheds included Fishermens Bend Salvage, J Line Road restoration, the Nestucca Fish Habitat Enhancement, Riparian Planting, Road Decommissioning and Pacific City Noxious Weeds. A review of program files indicated that watershed analyses had been completed in these areas.

Projects within community watersheds included Neal Creek and Scott Creek salvage sales, Roaring Crab burn, Fishermens Bend Salvage and the Nestucca Riparian Planting.

### **Findings**

The Neal Creek and Scott Creek Salvage timber sales were completed consistent with the recommendations of the watershed analysis. The projects within community watersheds were implemented according to the standards and guides of the NFP and therefore met the Memorandum of Agreement with the water providers.

### **Conclusion**

RMP objectives and requirements were met.

### **Comment/Discussion**

A summary of Watershed Analysis completed and in progress is included in the main section of the Annual Program Summary.

# Wildlife Habitat

## Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Maintenance of biological diversity and ecosystem health to contribute to healthy wildlife populations.

## Implementation Monitoring

### Monitoring Question 1

Are suitable (diameter, length, and numbers) of snags, coarse woody debris and green trees being left, in a manner that meets the needs of species and provides for ecological functions in harvested areas as called for in the SEIS record of decision Standards and Guidelines and resource management plan management direction?

### Monitoring Requirement

Each year at least twenty percent of regeneration harvest timber sales in each resource area will be selected for examination by pre- and post-harvest (and after site preparation) inventories to determine snag and green tree numbers, heights, diameters and distribution within harvest units. The measure of distribution of snags and green trees will be the percent in the upper, middle and lower thirds of the sale units monitored. Snags and green trees left following timber harvest activities (including site preparation for reforestation) will be compared to those that were marked prior to harvest.

### Monitoring Performed

No regeneration timber sales were monitored during 2002. The Glen Hammer Units # 1 and #4 are density management projects and there are no RMP standards for retaining snags and Coarse woody debris for density management projects.

### Findings

The Glen Hammer density management project retained snags, retained green trees and coarse woody debris, even though no RMP standard existed.

### Conclusion

RMP objectives were being met.

### Comment/Discussion

The monitoring team suggested that snag and coarse wood objectives within Riparian Reserves should be consistent with Late Successional Reserve (LSR) objectives. The specific LSR objectives and standards should be referenced in the analysis for similar projects in the future.

The monitoring team recommended that contract stipulations to reserve all existing down material and snags be incorporated into future actions of this type.

### Monitoring Question 2

Are special habitats being identified and protected?

**Monitoring Requirement**

Each year at least twenty percent of BLM actions, within each resource area, on lands including or near special habitats will be examined to determine whether special habitats were protected.

**Monitoring Performed**

All projects monitored were reviewed to determine if they included or were near special habitats. Projects meeting this criteria included the Alsea Falls Trail & Bridge, the Nestucca Fish Habitat Enhancement and Pacific City Noxious Weeds.

**Findings**

The projects included measures to ensure there was no adverse affect to the special habitats. The Pacific City project was specifically designed to remove noxious weeds and help maintain the area's special habitat characteristics.

**Conclusion**

RMP objectives were met.

**Comment/Discussion**

None.

# Fish Habitat

## Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

See Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives.

Maintenance or enhancement of the fisheries potential of streams and other waters, consistent with BLM's Anadromous Fish Habitat Management on Public Lands guidance, BLM's Fish and Wildlife 2000 Plan, the Bring Back the Natives initiative, and other nationwide initiatives.

Rehabilitation and protection of at-risk fish stocks and their habitat.

## Implementation Monitoring

### Monitoring Question 1

Are fish habitat restoration and enhancement activities being designed and implemented which contribute to attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

### Monitoring Requirement

The Annual Program Summary will report on the status of the design and implementation of fish habitat restoration and habitat activities.

### Monitoring Performed

The Nestucca Fish Habitat Enhancement and the Big Elk Riparian Project were the projects meeting this criteria during the past monitoring period.

### Findings

ACS objectives were considered, documented in analysis and incorporated into project design and implementation.

### Conclusion

RMP objectives for meeting ACS objectives were met.

### Comment/Discussion

None.

### Monitoring Question 2

Are potential adverse impacts to fish habitat and fish stocks being identified?

### Monitoring Requirement

At least twenty percent of the files on each year's timber sales, and other relevant actions, will be reviewed annually to evaluate documentation regarding fish species and habitat and related recommendations and decisions in light of policy and SEIS record of decision Standards and Guidelines and resource management plan management direction. If mitigation was required, review will ascertain whether such mitigation was incorporated in the authorization document and the actions will be reviewed on the ground after completion to ascertain whether the mitigation was carried out as planned.

**Monitoring Performed**

All projects monitored identified the potential for adverse impacts to fish. The projects were; Projects monitored included; Neal Creek Salvage, Scott Creek Salvage, Roaring Crabs burn, Fishermens Bend Salvage, Mollala Restroom installation, Glen Hammer Units #1 and #4, J Line Road Restoration, Big Elk riparian, Alsea Falls Trail & Bridge, Nestucca Fish Habitat Enhancement, Tillamook Riparian Planting and Tillamook Road Decommissioning.

**Findings**

Actions were completed consistent with Letters of Concurrence and Biologic Opinions. Special design features were incorporated to eliminate or reduce impacts to fish.

The Nestucca Fish Habitat Enhancement project was implemented consistent with the Programmatic Biologic Opinion. The BA contained measures restricting instream activities to particular seasons and criteria for selecting trees.

**Conclusion**

RMP objectives were met.

**Comment/Discussion**

None.

# Special Status and SEIS Special Attention Species and Habitat

## Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Protection, management and conservation of federally listed and proposed species and their habitats, to achieve their recovery in compliance with the Endangered Species Act and bureau special status species policies.

Conservation of federal candidate and bureau sensitive species and their habitats so as not to contribute to the need to list and recover the species.

Conservation of state-listed species and their habitats to assist the state in achieving management objectives.

Maintenance or restoration of community structure, species composition, and ecological processes of special status plant and animal habitat.

Protection of bureau assessment species and SEIS special attention species so as not to elevate their status to any higher level of concern.

## Implementation Monitoring

### Monitoring Question 1

Are special status species being addressed in deciding whether or not to go forward with forest management and other actions? During forest management and other actions that may disturb special status species, are steps taken to adequately mitigate disturbances?

### Monitoring Requirement

Each year at least twenty percent of all management actions will be selected for examination to evaluate documentation regarding special status species and related recommendations and decisions in light of Endangered Species Act requirements, policy and SEIS record of decision Standards and Guidelines and resource management plan management direction. If mitigation was required, review will ascertain whether such mitigation was incorporated in the authorization document and the actions will be reviewed on the ground after completion to ascertain whether the mitigation was carried out as planned.

### Monitoring Performed

Projects affected by Special Status species included; Neal Creek Salvage, Scott Creek Salvage, Fishermens Bend Salvage, Glen Hammer Units #1 and #4, J Line Road Restoration, Big Elk riparian, Alsea Falls Trail & Bridge, Nestucca Fish habitat Enhancement, Tillamook Riparian Planting and Tillamook Road Decommissioning.

### Findings

Surveys were completed, recorded and mitigating measures were implemented in the monitored projects listed above. Generally, the species were not found in the project area or

did not affect the project. The most common mitigating measure implemented for special status species was seasonal restrictions.

Specific concerns were identified during monitoring. In Glen Hammer Unit #1, the no harvest buffer around a red tree vole nest was 180 feet from the nest rather than the required 210 feet (the equivalent distance of one site potential tree). The Tillamook Road Stabilization project had documentation that no botanical or mollusk habitat would be affected. However, there was no documentation of completed red tree vole evaluations in the project files.

Surveys for Special Status (SS) and Special Attention (SA) plant species (see glossary) were completed prior to all ground disturbing activities. Roughly 4,100 acres of pre-project surveys for Special Status plant species were conducted during fiscal year 2002, bringing the total from 1996 through 2002 to 40,300 acres.

### **Conclusion**

RMP objectives were met.

### **Comment/Discussion**

None.

### **Monitoring Question 2**

Do management actions comply with plans to recover threatened and endangered species?

### **Monitoring Requirement**

Review recovery plans for threatened and endangered species to ascertain if management actions were consistent with plans to recover species.

### **Monitoring Performed**

Programs and activities were assessed for compliance with recovery plans. Projects monitored included; Neal Creek Salvage, Scott Creek Salvage, Roaring Crabs burn, Fishermens Bend Salvage, Mollala Restroom installation, Glen Hammer Units #1 and #4, J Line Road Restoration, Big Elk riparian, Alsea Falls Trail & Bridge, Nestucca Fish habitat Enhancement, Tillamook Riparian Planting, Tillamook Road Decommissioning and Pacific City Noxious Weeds.

### **Findings**

In fiscal year 2002, interagency teams continued using the Section 7 consultation streamlining process. Level one teams, consisting of local employees from BLM, FS, and FWS, regularly met to accomplish consultations. Three wildlife programmatic consultation packages, prepared for fiscal year 2002, were implemented for wildlife. One consultation package for disturbance was completed for the Willamette Province. A consultation package for disturbance and one for habitat modification were completed for the North Coast Province. This helped avoid numerous redundant consultation efforts for normal, repetitive actions. In addition, 5 other consultations for terrestrial wildlife were conducted for activities outside the scope of the programmatic activities. The biological opinions received from FWS were then used in project planning for fiscal year 2002 and beyond.

Endangered Species Act consultation for anadromous fish was completed for five timber sales and the Horning Seed Orchard spray project in fiscal year 2002.

Design features for timber sales were found to be consistent with criteria included in the BA/BO. Design criteria normally included seasonal restrictions, reserve trees suitable for nesting, timing of in water work, stabilizing potential erosion areas, minimizing the number of access points, and spill containment plans. Some projects, such as the Good Gawley timber sale, took place prior to the ESA listings of fish.

**Conclusion**

RMP objectives were met.

**Comment/Discussion**

None.

# Special Areas

## Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Maintenance, protection and/or restoration of the relevant and important values of the special areas which include: Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), Outstanding Natural Areas, Research Natural Areas, and Environmental Education Areas.

Provision of recreation uses and environmental education in outstanding natural areas. Management of uses to prevent damage to those values that make the area outstanding.

Preservation, protection or restoration of native species composition and ecological processes of biological communities in research natural areas.

Provision and maintenance of environmental education opportunities in environmental education areas. Management of uses to minimize disturbances of educational values.

Retention of existing research natural areas and existing areas of critical environmental concern that meet the test for continued designation. Retention of other special areas. Provision of new special areas where needed to maintain or protect important values.

## Implementation Monitoring

### Monitoring Question 1

Are BLM actions and BLM-authorized actions/uses near or within special areas consistent with resource management plan objectives and management direction for special areas?

### Monitoring Requirement

Annually, the files on all actions and research proposals within and adjacent to special areas will be reviewed to determine whether the possibility of impacts on area of critical environmental concern values was considered, and whether any mitigation identified as important for maintenance of area of critical environmental concern values was required. If mitigation was required, the relevant actions will be reviewed on the ground, after completion, to ascertain whether it was actually implemented.

### Monitoring Performed

Monitoring was completed on sixteen existing ACECs.

### Findings

Current management was determined to be effective in protecting the values for most of these special areas. Management issues needing to be addressed include road maintenance or closure, special forest products theft, off road vehicle use causing excessive resource damage and infestations of invasive exotic plant species threatening riparian habitats.

### Conclusion

BLM actions and BLM-authorized actions/uses near or within special areas are consistent with RMP objectives and management direction for special areas. However, management objectives and resource values on some special areas are at risk of being lost.

### Comment/Discussion

Additional maintenance, protection and/or restoration of the relevant and important values is needed for some special areas.

# Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values

## Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Identification of cultural resource localities for public, scientific, and cultural heritage purposes.

Conservation and protection of cultural resource values for future generations.

Provision of information on long-term environmental change and past interactions between humans and the environment.

Fulfillment of responsibilities to appropriate American Indian groups regarding heritage and religious concerns.

## Implementation Monitoring

### Monitoring Question 1

Are cultural resources being addressed in deciding whether or not to go forward with forest management and other actions? During forest management and other actions that may disturb cultural resources, are steps taken to adequately mitigate disturbances? Are surveys for the species listed in appendix B-1 conducted before ground-disturbing activities occur?

### Monitoring Requirement

At least twenty percent of the files on each year's timber sales and other relevant actions (e.g., rights-of-way, instream structures) will be reviewed annually to evaluate documentation regarding cultural resources and American Indian values and decisions in light of requirements, policy and SEIS record of decision Standards and Guidelines and resource management plan management direction. If mitigation was required, review will ascertain whether such mitigation was incorporated in the authorization document and the actions will be reviewed on the ground after completion to ascertain whether the mitigation was carried out as planned.

### Monitoring Performed

Projects monitored included; Neal Creek Salvage, Scott Creek Salvage, Roaring Crabs burn, Fishermens Bend Salvage, Mollala Restroom installation, Glen Hammer Units #1 and #4, J Line Road Restoration, Alsea Falls Trail & Bridge, Nestucca Fish habitat Enhancement, Tillamook Riparian Planting, Tillamook Road Decommissioning and Pacific City Noxious Weeds.

### Findings

All timber sales had the required cultural reviews prior to implementation.

The Molalla fish restoration project did not have documentation of the required cultural resource reviews. One portion of the project area had the potential to contain cultural resource sites and should have been surveyed.

### Conclusion

RMP objectives were met. Cultural resources have been addressed in deciding whether or not to go forward with actions.

### Comment/Discussion

None.

# Visual Resources

## Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Preservation or retention of the existing character of landscapes on BLM-administered lands allocated for visual resource management class I and II management; partial retention of the existing character on lands allocated for visual resource management class III management and major modification of the existing character of some lands allocated for visual resource management class IV management.

Continuation of emphasis on management of scenic resources in selected high-use areas to retain or preserve scenic quality.

## Implementation Monitoring

### Monitoring Question 1

Are visual resource design features and mitigation methods being followed during timber sales and other substantial actions in class II and III areas?

### Monitoring Requirement

Twenty percent of the files for timber sales and other substantial projects in visual resource management class II or III areas will be reviewed to ascertain whether relevant design features or mitigating measures were included.

### Monitoring Performed

Projects with VRM class II or III lands in or near the project included; Neal Creek Salvage, Scott Creek Salvage, Fishermens Bend Salvage, Mollala Restroom installation, Glen Hammer Units #1 and #4, Alsea Falls Trail & Bridge, Nestucca Fish Habitat Enhancement, Tillamook Road Decommissioning and Pacific City Noxious Weeds.

### Findings

The general management direction for VRM Class II is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The monitored projects did not alter the overall character of the landscape.

The monitoring team felt that VRM standards were exceeded on the Molalla Toilet installation. The color of the building camouflaged the bullet holes that were already in the walls. The boulders installed in front of the structure looked large enough to discourage vehicle damage to the structure.

VRM was not mentioned in the environmental assessment (EA) or contract for Glen Hammer Unit #4. Since the boundary of the VRM class II area is in such close proximity to Unit #4, it was the consensus of the team that WRM should have been addressed in the EA.

The Alsea Falls Trail & Bridge project was within VRM class II and III, however, VRM was not mentioned in the EA. It was the consensus of the team that VRM should have been addressed in the EA.

### Conclusion

The intent of the RMP objectives were met. Processes will be changed to ensure that consideration of VRM is properly addressed and documented in environmental analyses and project files.

### Comment/Discussion

None.

# Wild and Scenic Rivers

## Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Protection of the outstandingly remarkable values of designated components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System through the maintenance and enhancement of the natural integrity of river-related values.

Protection of the outstandingly remarkable values of eligible/suitable wild and scenic rivers and the maintenance or enhancement of the highest tentative classification pending resolution of suitability and/or designation.

Protection of the natural integrity of river-related values for the maintenance or enhancement of the highest tentative classification determination for rivers found eligible or studied for suitability.

Designation of important and manageable river segments suitable for designation where such designation contributes to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

## Implementation Monitoring

### Monitoring Question 1

Are BLM actions and BLM-authorized actions consistent with protection of the outstandingly remarkable values of designated, suitable, and eligible but not studied, rivers?

### Monitoring Requirement

Annually, the files on all actions and research proposals within and adjacent to wild and scenic river corridors will be reviewed to determine whether the possibility of impacts on the outstandingly remarkable values was considered, and whether any mitigation identified as important for maintenance of the values was required. If mitigation was required, the relevant actions will be reviewed on the ground, after completion, to ascertain whether it was actually implemented.

### Monitoring Performed

Projects were reviewed to determine their potential impacts to designated and potential wild and scenic rivers. Those that had potential impacts included the Mollala Restroom Installation, the Nestucca Fish Habitat Enhancement and the Pacific City Noxious Weed projects.

### Findings

The Nestucca River and the Molalla River has been identified as suitable for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system. Consideration of outstandingly remarkable values and potential mitigation was documented for the projects.

### Conclusion

RMP objectives requirements were met.

### Comment/Discussion

None.

# Rural Interface Areas

## Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Consideration of the interests of adjacent and nearby rural land owners, including residents, during analysis, planning and monitoring related to managed rural interface areas. (These interests include personal health and safety, improvements to property, and quality of life.)

Determination of how land owners might be or are affected by activities on BLM-administered lands.

## Implementation Monitoring

### Monitoring Question 1

Are design features and mitigation measures developed and implemented to avoid/minimize impacts to health, life and property and quality of life and to minimize the possibility of conflicts between private and federal land management?

### Monitoring Requirement

Each year at least twenty percent of all actions within the identified rural interface areas will be selected for examination to determine if special project design features and mitigation measures were included and implemented as planned.

### Monitoring Performed

The Neal Creek Salvage, Fishermens Bend Salvage and Pacific City Noxious Weed projects occurred within rural interface areas. Files for these projects were reviewed to ensure that rural interface issues were considered, documented and implemented.

### Findings

The monitoring teams examined project files for the projects. Given the nature of the proposed projects, no additional, specific mitigating measures were identified or implemented. The projects had minimal to no effect to surrounding properties and residents and no significant conflicts occurred.

### Conclusion

RMP objectives were met.

### Comment/Discussion

None.

# Noxious Weeds

## Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Containment and/or reduction of noxious weed infestations on BLM-administered lands using an integrated pest management approach.

Avoidance of the introduction or spread of noxious weed infestations in all areas.

## Implementation Monitoring

### Monitoring Question 1

Are noxious weed control methods compatible with Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

### Monitoring Requirement

Review the files of at least twenty percent of each year's noxious weed control applications to determine if noxious weed control methods were compatible with Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

### Monitoring Performed

Program and record review.

### Findings

Noxious weed actions were implemented near Pacific City. Reed canary grass and Scotch broom was removed from approximately 70 acres. The area was replanted to native trees and shrubs. Records for the project document consideration of ACS objectives.

### Conclusion

RMP objectives were met.

### Comment/Discussion

None.

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## Glossary

**AMA - Adaptive Management Area** - The Salem District's Northern Coast AMA is managed to restore and maintain late-successional forest habitat while developing and testing new management approaches to achieve the desired economic and other social objectives.

**Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ)** - An estimate of annual average timber sale volume likely to be achieved from lands allocated to planned, sustainable harvest.

**Anadromous Fish** - Fish that are hatched and reared in freshwater, move to the ocean to grow and mature, and return to freshwater to reproduce. Salmon, steelhead, and shad are examples.

**Archaeological Site** - A geographic locale that contains the material remains of prehistoric and/or historic human activity.

**Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)** - An area of BLM administered lands where special management attention is needed to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes; or to protect life and provide safety from natural hazards.

**Best Management Practices (BMP)** - Methods, measures, or practices designed to prevent or reduce water pollution. Not limited to structural and nonstructural controls and procedures for operations and maintenance. Usually, BMPs are applied as a system of practices rather than a single practice.

**Biological Diversity** - The variety of life and its processes, including a complexity of species, communities, gene pools, and ecological function.

**Candidate Species** - Plant and animal taxa considered for possible addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Species. These are taxa for which the Fish and Wildlife Service has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threat(s) to support issuance of a proposal to list, but issuance of a proposed rule is currently precluded by higher priority listing actions.

**Cavity Nesters** - Wildlife species, most frequently birds, that require cavities (holes) in trees for nesting and reproduction.

**Commercial Thinning** - The removal of merchantable trees from a stand to encourage growth of the remaining trees.

**Connectivity** - The Connectivity / Diversity lands are specific blocks spaced throughout the matrix lands, which have similar goals as matrix but have specific Standards & Guidelines which affect their timber production. They are managed on longer rotations (150 years), retain more green trees following regeneration harvest (12-18) and must maintain 25-30 percent of the block in late successional forest.

**Cubic Foot** - A unit of solid wood, one foot square and one foot thick.

**Cumulative Effect** - The impact that results from identified actions when they are added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of who undertakes such other actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

**Density Management** - Cutting of trees for the primary purpose of widening their spacing so that growth of remaining trees can be accelerated. Density management harvest can also be used to improve forest health, to open the forest canopy, or to accelerate the attainment of old growth characteristics, if maintenance or restoration of biological diversity is the objective.

**District Designated Reserves (DDR)** - Areas designated for the protection of specific resources, flora and fauna, and other values. These areas are not included in other land use allocations nor in the calculation of the ASQ.

**Eligible River** - A river or river segment, through an interdisciplinary team process and in some cases interagency review, found to meet Wild and Scenic River Act criteria of being free flowing and possessing one or more Outstandingly Remarkable Values.

**Endangered Species** - Any species defined through the Endangered Species Act as being in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and published in the Federal Register.

**Environmental Assessment (EA)** - A systematic analysis of site-specific BLM activities used to determine whether such activities have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment; and whether a formal Environmental Impact Statement is required; and to aid an agency's compliance with NEPA when no EIS is necessary.

**General Forest Management Area (GFMA) (See Matrix)** - This is the federal land not encumbered by any other land use designation, on which most timber harvest and silvicultural activities will be conducted.

**Harvested Volume or Harvested Acres** - Refers to timber sales where trees are cut and taken to a mill during the fiscal year. Typically, this volume was sold over several years. This is more indicative of actual support of local economies during a given year.

**Hazardous Materials** - Anything that poses a substantive present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of or otherwise managed.

**Land Use Allocation (LUA)** - Allocations which define allowable uses / activities, restricted uses / activities and prohibited uses / activities. Each allocation is associated with a specific management objective. Those discussed below include Matrix (or GFMA), Connectivity, LSR, and AMA.

**Late-Successional Forests** - Forest seral stages that include mature and old growth age classes.

**LSR - Late Successional Reserve** - Lands which are managed to protect and enhance old-growth forest conditions.

**Matrix Lands** - Federal land outside of reserves and special management areas that will be available for timber harvest at varying levels.

**MMBF** - Abbreviation for million board feet of timber.

**Noxious Plant/Weed** - A plant specified by law as being especially undesirable, troublesome, and difficult to control.

**O&C Lands** - Public lands granted to the Oregon and California Railroad Company, and subsequently revested to the United States, that are managed by the Bureau of Land Management under the authority of the O&C Lands Act.

**Offered (sold) Volume or Offered (sold) Acres** - Any timber sold during the year by auction or negotiated sales, including modifications to contracts. This is more of a “pulse” check on the district’s success in meeting ASQ goals than it is a socioeconomic indicator, since the volume can get to market over a period of several years. It should be noted that for this Annual Program Summary we are considering “offered” the same as “sold”. Occasionally sales do not sell. They may be reworked and sold later or dropped from the timber sale program. Those sold later will be picked up in the APS tracking process for the year sold. Those dropped will not be tracked in the APS.

**Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV)** - Any motorized track or wheeled vehicle designed for cross-country travel over natural terrain. The term, “Off Highway Vehicle” will be used in place of the term “Off Road Vehicle” to comply with the purposes of Executive Orders 11644 and 11989. The definition for both terms is the same.

**Open:** Designated areas and trails where Off Highway Vehicles may be operated subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in BLM Manuals 8341 and 8343.

**Limited:** Designated areas and trails where Off Highway Vehicles are subject to restrictions limiting the number or types of vehicles, date, and time of use; limited to existing or designated roads and trails.

**Closed:** Areas and trails where the use of Off Highway Vehicles is permanently or temporarily prohibited. Emergency use is allowed.

**Outstanding Natural Area (ONA)** - An area that contains unusual natural characteristics and is managed primarily for educational and recreational purposes.

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORV)** - Values among those listed in Section 1 (b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act: “scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values . . .” Other similar values that may be considered include ecological, biological or botanical, paleontological, hydrological, scientific, or research.

**Precommercial Thinning** - The practice of removing some of the trees less than merchantable size from a stand so that remaining trees will grow faster.

**Prescribed Fire** - A fire burning under specified conditions that will accomplish certain planned objectives.

**Probable Sale Quantity (PSQ)** - An estimated volume that can be harvested from matrix and AMA lands based on certain computer modeling assumptions.

“**Projected Acres**” are displayed by modeled age class for the decade. These “modeled” age class acres are estimates derived from modeling various silvicultural prescriptions for regeneration, commercial thinning, and density management harvest. Modeled age class acre projections may or may not correspond to “Offered” or “Harvested” age class acres at this point in the decade. Additional age classes are scheduled for regeneration, commercial thinning, and density management harvest at other points in the decade.

**Regeneration Harvest** - Timber harvest conducted with the partial objective of opening a forest stand to the point where favored tree species will be reestablished.

**Regional Ecosystem Office (REO)** - The main function of this office is to provide staff work and support to the Regional Interagency Executive Committee (RIEC) so the standards and guidelines in the forest management plan can be successfully implemented.

**Regional Interagency Executive Committee (RIEC)** - This group serves as the senior regional entity to assure the prompt, coordinated, and successful implementation of the forest management plan standards and guidelines at the regional level.

**Research Natural Area (RNA)** - An area that contains natural resource values of scientific interest and is managed primarily for research and educational purposes.

**Resource Management Plan (RMP)** - A general land use plan prepared by BLM under current regulations in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

**Right-of-Way** - A permit or an easement that authorizes the use of public lands for specified purposes, such as pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, reservoirs, and the lands covered by such an easement or permit.

**Rural Interface Areas** - Areas where BLM administered lands are adjacent to or intermingled with privately owned lands zoned for 1 to 20-acre lots or that already have residential development.

**Seral Stages** - The series of relatively transitory plant communities that develop during ecological succession from bare ground to the climax stage. There are five stages:

**Early Seral Stage:** The period from disturbance to crown closure of conifer stands usually occurring from 0-15 years. Shrubs, grasses, and forbs, are plentiful.

**Mid Seral Stage:** The period in the life of a forest stand from crown closure to ages 15-40. Due to stand density, shrubs, grasses, or forbs rapidly decrease in the stand. Hiding cover may be present.

**Late Seral Stage:** The period in the life of a forest stand from first merchantability to culmination of Mean Annual Increment. This is under a regime including commercial thinning, or to 100 years of age, depending on wildlife habitat needs. During this period, stand diversity is minimal, except that conifer mortality rates will be fairly rapid. Hiding and thermal cover may be present. Forage is minimal.

**Mature Seral Stage:** The period in the life of a forest stand from Culmination of Mean Annual Increment to an old growth stage or to 200 years. This is a time of gradually increasing stand diversity. Hiding cover, thermal cover, and some forage may be present.

**Old Growth:** This stage constitutes the potential plant community capable of existing on a site given the frequency of natural disturbance events. For forest communities, this stage exists from approximately age 200 until when stand replacement occurs and secondary succession begins again. Depending on fire frequency and intensity, old growth forests may have different structures, species composition, and age distributions. In forests with longer periods between natural disturbance, the forest structure will be more even-aged at late mature or early old growth stages.

**Silvicultural Prescription** - A detailed plan, usually written by a forest silviculturist, for controlling the establishment, composition, constitution, and growth of forest stands.

**Site Preparation** - Any action taken in conjunction with a reforestation effort (natural or artificial) to create an environment that is favorable for survival of suitable trees during the first growing season. This environment can be created by altering ground cover, soil or microsite conditions, using biological, mechanical, or manual clearing, prescribed burns, herbicides, or a combination of methods.

**SEIS Special Attention Species** - A term which incorporates the “Survey and Manage” and “Protection Buffer” species from the Northwest Forest Plan. (RMP30)

**Special Status Species** - Plant or animal species in any of the following categories

- \* Threatened or Endangered Species
- \* Proposed Threatened or Endangered Species
- \* Candidate Species
- \* State-listed Species
- \* Bureau Sensitive Species
- \* Bureau Assessment Species

**Target Volume** - As used in this document, target volume refers to the volume to be offered for sale as directed by the annual budgeting documents for the district.

**Visual Resource Management (VRM)** - The inventory and planning actions to identify visual values and establish objectives for managing those values and the management actions to achieve visual management objectives.

**Wild and Scenic River System** - A National system of rivers or river segments that have been designated by Congress and the President as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (Public Law 90-542, 1968). Each designated river is classified as one of the following:

**Wild River:** A river or section of a river free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. Designated wild as part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

**Scenic River:** A river or section of a river free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and undeveloped but accessible in places by roads. Designated scenic as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

**Recreational River:** A river or section of a river readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along its shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past. Designated recreational as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

## Acronyms/Abbreviations

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ACS	Aquatic Conservation Strategy
APS	Annual Program Summary
BA(s)	Biological Assessments
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP(s)	Best Management Practices
BRD	Biological Resources Division of USGS
CBWR	Coos Bay Wagon Road
CON	Connectivity/Diversity Blocks
CERTs	Community Economic Revitalization Teams
CFER	Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research
COPE	Coastal Oregon Productivity Enhancement Project
CT	Commercial Thinning
CX	Categorical Exclusions
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWD	Coarse Woody Debris
DEQ(ODEQ)	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
DM	Density Management
DPS	Distinct Population Segment
EA	Environmental Analysis
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERFO	Emergency Relief Federally Owned
ERMA	Extensive Recreation Management Area
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impacts
FRESC	Forest & Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center
FS	Forest Service (USFS)
FY	Fiscal Year
GFMA	General Forest Management Area
GIS	Geographic Information System
GTR	Green Tree Retention
IDT	Interdisciplinary Teams
LSR	Late-Successional Reserve
LUA	Land Use Allocation
LWD	Large Woody Debris
MMBF	Million Board Feet
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFP (NWFP)	Northwest Forest Plan
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
O&C	Oregon and California Revested Lands
ODF	Oregon Department of Forestry

ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OSU	Oregon State University
PACs	Province Advisory Councils
PD	Public Domain
PGE	Portland General Electric
PILT	Payment in Lieu of Taxes
PL	Public Law
PSQ	Probable Sale Quantity
RA	Resource Area
REO	Regional Ecosystem Office
RIEC	Regional Interagency Executive Committee
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RMP/ROD	<i>The Salem District RMP and Record of Decision</i>
RO	Forest Service Regional Office
ROD	Record of Decision
RPA	Reserve Pair Area
RR	Riparian Reserve
R/W	Right-of-Way
SEIS	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
S&G	Standard and Guideline
S&M	Survey and Manage
SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area
TMO	Timber Management Objective(s)
TMP	Transportation Management Plan
TPCC	Timber Productivity Capability Classification
UO	University of Oregon
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDI	U.S. Department of Interior
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WC	Watershed Council
WFSA	Wildfire Situation Analysis
WQMP	Water Quality Management Plan

**Appendix 1 - SUMMARY OF SPECIAL FOREST / NATURAL PRODUCT ACTIONS**

<b>RMP Authorized Product Sales</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>FY 1996 - 2000 Units/Contracts/Value</b>	<b>FY 2001 Units/Contracts/Value</b>	<b>Six Year TOTAL Units/Contracts/Value</b>
Boughs	Pounds	467,410 pounds, 90 contracts, \$32,901.50	92,810 pounds, 21 contracts, \$11,178.10	560,220 pounds, 111 contracts, \$44,079.60
Burls and Miscellaneous	Pounds	1,535.7 pounds, 2 contracts, \$220.00	0 pounds, 0 contracts, \$0.00	1,535.7 pounds, 2 contracts, \$220.00
Christmas Trees	Number	10 trees, 7 contracts, \$60.98	8 trees, 6 contracts, \$79.92	18 trees, 13 contracts, \$140.90
Edibles and Medicinals	Pounds	28,079.3 pounds, 41 contracts, \$1,243.95	0 pounds, 0 contracts, \$0.00	28,079.3 pounds, 41 contracts, \$1,243.95
Feed and Forage	Tons	365.1 tons, 37 contracts, \$2,979.27	0 tons, 0 contracts, \$0.00	365.1 tons, 37 contracts, \$2,979.27
Floral and Greenery	Pounds	575,963.5 pounds, 439 contracts, \$46,348.73	266,250.0 pounds, 121 contracts, \$18,873.50	842,213.5 pounds, 560 contracts, \$65,222.23
Moss and Bryophytes	Pounds	705,622.5 pounds, 527 contracts, \$35,591.14	115,329 pounds, 87 contracts, \$4,614.70	820,951.5 pounds, 614 contracts, \$40,205.84
Mushrooms and Fungi	Pounds	86,998.6 pounds, 698 contracts, \$11,744.44	26,573.3 pounds, 206 contracts, \$3,588.31	113,571.9 pounds, 904 contracts, \$15,332.75
Ornamentals	Number	500 plants, 1 contract, \$10.00	0 plants, 0 contracts, \$0.00	500 plants, 1 contract, \$10.00
Seed and Seed Cones	Bushels	684.5 bushels, 13 contracts, \$903.45	990 bushels, 6 contracts, \$1,037.00	1,674.5 bushels, 19 contracts, \$1,940.45
Transplants	Number	42,484 plants, 94 contracts, \$6,952.71	6,523 plants, 12 contracts, \$235.00	49,007 plants, 106 contracts, \$7,187.71
Wood Products and Firewood	Cubic Feet	267,099.1 cu. ft., 786 contracts, \$38,876.63	45,487.9 cu. ft., 128 contracts, \$4,112.20	312,587.0 cu. ft., 914 contracts, \$42,988.83
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>2,735 contracts, \$177,832.52</b>	<b>593 contracts, \$51,277.58</b>	<b>3,328 contracts, \$229,110.10</b>

\* - Contract numbers represent individual sale (or free use) actions. **Value** is in dollars per year received.

\*\* To avoid double counting, this line does not include sawtimber which is reported elsewhere.

**Appendix 2 - LAND ACQUISITIONS BY EXCHANGES OR PURCHASE FY 95-02**

Name	Case File Number	Date	Acres Acquired	Acres Conveyed	Remarks
Aims Exchange	OR50799	2/24/1995	0	27.09	BLM acquired 48.80 acres is Perpetual Scenic Easement to facilitate implementation of the Sandy Wild & Scenic River Mgt. Plan.
Sandy Exchange	OR50419	3/7/1995	80.85	0	5 acres of timber only conveyed in return for the acquired acreage. Acreage acquired to facilitate implementation of the Sandy River Mt. Plan.
Rocky Top Exchange	OR50847	8/3/1995	142.82	110	Exchange to consolidate ownership and acquire a Bald Eagle Nest Site.
River Trail Exchange	OR51155	5/7/1996	154.41	80	Exchange to obtain access for proposed Molalla River Trail.
Little N.Fk. Wilson River Exchange	OR51231	6/26/1996	525.01	489.93	Exchange to obtain high quality Marbled Murrelet, Spotted Owl and Salmon Habitat.
Wildwood Exchange	OR52446	3/11/1998	89.07	80	Also acquired 8.12 acre Perpetual Trail Easement
Mt. Hood Corridor Exchange	OR53235	1/12/1998	3531.65	1453.52	Exchange completed per Title IV of the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 1997. Lands are in view shed of Mt. Hood Corridor.
Fishermens Bend (Frank Trucking)	OR55115	9/24/2001	17.74	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds
Sandy River (Prochnau)	OR56328	9/24/2001	152.27	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds
Sandy River (PGE)	OR56330	9/21/2001	60	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds
<b>Totals</b>			<b>4523.81</b>	<b>2240.54</b>	<b>Net Acreage increase to BLM of 2,513.28 Acres</b>

Source: Serial Register of Realty Cases - Salem District

**Appendix 3 - LAND SALES FY 95-02**

These land sales were isolated parcels of BLM ownership that were targeted for disposal (land tenure zone 3), or minor sales completed to resolve occupancy trespasses.

Purchaser	Serial Number	Date	Acres Sold
Peter Boden	OR51166	9/25/1995	0.43
Robert Dersham	OR51291	2/23/1995	0.8
Caffall Brothers	OR51890	1/9/1996	2.44
Ray Johnson	OR51998	10/17/1995	0.15
Clem Lulay	OR52096	5/26/1996	0.19
Clara Taylor	OR52165	10/17/1995	0.46
Ervin Simmons	OR52166	10/17/1995	0.38
Robert Mommson	OR52644	1/24/1997	0.2
Stimson Lmbr. Co.	OR53113	8/28/1997	0.15
Stimson Lmbr. Co.	OR53114	8/28/1997	0.6
Morrow For.Pds.	OR53115	11/19/1997	1
Morrow For.Pds.	OR53116	11/19/1997	2.1
Morrow For.Pds.	OR53117	11/19/1997	2.6
City of McMinnville	OR54442	6/16/1998	3.79
Susi K. Trattner	OR53611	11/6/1998	0.19
Konstantin Verbin	OR53985	4/29/1999	0.34
Total Acres Sold			15.82