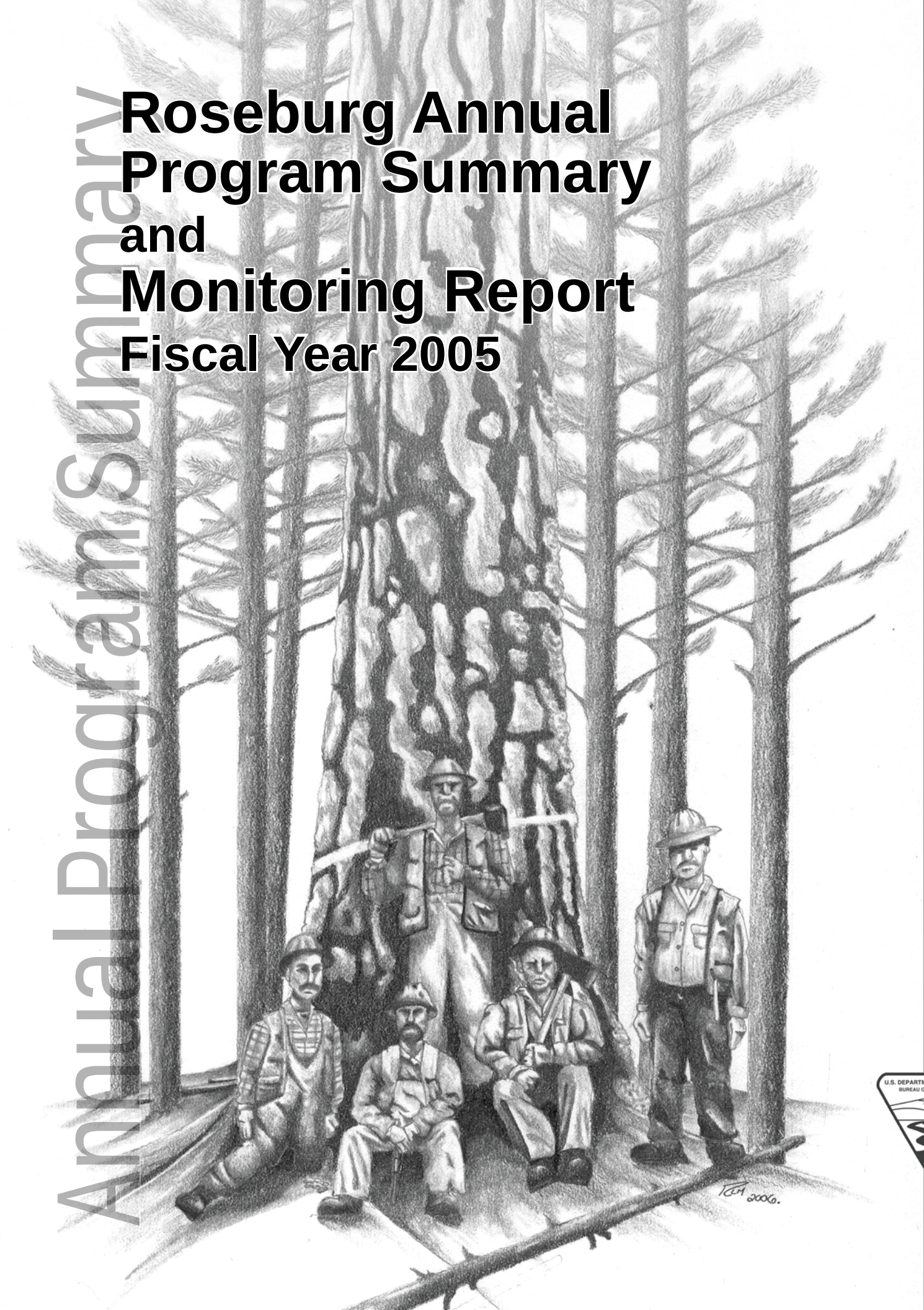
Roseburg Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report Fiscal Year 2005

Annual Program Summary



BLM

Roseburg District Office

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the 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 our 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.

Artwork by Rex McGraw, Wildlife Biologist, Roseburg District Office, Roseburg, Oregon

U.S. Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management

ROSEBURG DISTRICT

ANNUAL PROGRAM SUMMARY

AND

MONITORING REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2005

July 2006

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ROSEBURG DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRAM SUMMARY FISCAL YEAR 2005

Executive Summary

This document combines the Roseburg District Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report for fiscal year 2005. These reports are a requirement of the Roseburg District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan. The Annual Program Summary addresses the accomplishments of the Roseburg District in such areas as watershed analysis, Jobs-in-the-Woods, forestry, recreation, fire, and other programs. It also provides information concerning the Roseburg District budget, timber receipt collections, and payments to Douglas County. The results of the fiscal year 2005 Annual Program Summary show that the Roseburg District is implementing the Northwest Forest Plan, however, the ability to fully implement some programs or program elements such as restoration, recreation and particularly timber over the past 10 years has been affected by factors such as the challenge of implementing the Survey and Manage standard and guidelines and ongoing litigation.

The Monitoring Report compiles the results and findings of implementation monitoring for fiscal year 2005. The Monitoring Report, which is basically a "stand alone" document with a separate Executive Summary follows the Annual Program Summary in this document.

Although the Annual Program Summary gives only a very basic and very brief description of the programs, resources and activities in which the Roseburg District is involved, the report does give the reader a sense of the enormous scope, complexity and diversity involved in management of the Roseburg District public lands and resources. The managers and employees of Roseburg District take pride in the accomplishments described in this report.

Table 1. Roseburg RMP, Summary of Renewable Resource Management Actions, Directions and Accomplishments

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice or Activity	Fiscal Year 2005 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1995-2005 Timber 1996-2005 Others	Projected Decadal Practices
Regeneration harvest (acres sold)	0	3,130	11,900
Commercial thinning/density management (acres sold)	914-522	4,850-2,549	2,500-0
Site preparation (acres)	0	2,591	8,400
Vegetation control, fire (acres)	0	0	-
Prescribed burning (hazard reduction acres)	0	0	-
Prescribed burning (wildlife habitat and forage reduction acres)	609	2,772	-
Natural or artificial ignition prescribed fire for ecosystem enhancement (acres)	0	0	-
Plantation Maintenance/Animal damage control (acres)	200	9,903	8,300
Pre-commercial thinning (acres)	3,458	39,383	39,000
Brush field/hardwood conversion (acres)	0	0	150
Planting/ regular stock (acres)	32	4,409	2,900
Planting/ genetically selected (acres)	0	1,533	11,400
Fertilization (acres)	0	5,504	14,400
Pruning (acres)	421	6,372	4,600
New permanent road const. (miles/acres*)	3.2	42.3	65
Roads fully decommissioned/obliterated (miles*)	0	44.0	
Roads closed/ gated (miles**)	0	12.3	-
Open road density (per square mile*)	4.59	4.59	-
Timber sale quantity sold (m board feet)	22,670	256,844	495,000
Noxious weed control, chemical (acres)	1,969	4,673	-
Noxious weed control, other (acres)	1,177	3,886	

* Bureau managed lands only: ** Roads closed to the general public, but retained for administrative or legal access

Table 2. Roseburg RMP, Summary of Non-Biological Resource or Land Use Management Actions, Directions and Accomplishments

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2005 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1995-2005
Realty, land sales	(actions/acres)	0	1/0.13
Realty, land exchanges	(actions/acres acquired/disposed)	0	1/765/143
Realty, R&PP leases/patents	(actions/acres)	0	0
Realty, road rights-of-way acquired for public/agency use	(actions/miles)	0	8
Realty, road rights-of-way, permits or leases granted	(actions/miles)	2/4.57	80
Realty, utility rights-of-way granted (linear/areal)	(actions/miles/acres)	3/12.45/735	16
Realty, withdrawals completed	(actions/acres)	0	0
Realty, withdrawals revoked	(actions/acres)	0	0
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	1
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)	0	0
Recreation, maintained hiking trails	(units/miles)	9/15	73/127
Recreation, maintained sites	(units/acres)	19/430	117/3265
Cultural resource inventories	(sites/acres)	5/1526	120/9756
Cultural/historic sites nominated	(sites/acres)	0	0
Hazardous material sites	(incidents)	3	27

ANNUAL PROGRAM SUMMARY

Introduction

This Annual Program Summary is a review of the programs on the Roseburg District Bureau of Land Management for the period of October 2004 through September 2005. The program summary is designed to report to the public, local, state and federal agencies a broad overview of activities and accomplishments for fiscal year 2005.

Implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan began in April 1994 with the signing of the Northwest Forest Plan Record of Decision. Subsequently, the Roseburg District began implementation of the Resource Management Plan (RMP), which incorporates all aspects of the Northwest Forest Plan, in June 1995 with the signing of the RMP Record of Decision. Fiscal year 2005 represents the tenth full fiscal year of implementation of the Resource Management Plan. RMP amendments and RMP evaluations which occurred in fiscal year 2005 are discussed in this Annual Program Summary.

There are 20 land use allocations and resource programs under the Roseburg District Resource Management Plan. Not all land use allocations and resource programs are discussed individually in a detailed manner in this Annual Program Summary because of the overlap of programs and projects. A detailed background of various land use allocations or resource programs is not given in this Annual Program Summary in order to keep this document relatively concise. Additional information can be found in the Resource Management Plan Record of Decision and supporting Environmental Impact Statement. These documents are available at the Roseburg District office.

The manner of reporting the activities differs among the various programs. Some resource programs lend themselves well to a statistical summary of activities while others are best summarized in short narratives. Further details concerning individual programs on the Roseburg District may be obtained by contacting the Roseburg District office.

Budget

In Fiscal Year 2005, Roseburg District had total appropriations of $17,508,000

- $	11,563,000	Oregon & California Railroad Lands (O&C)
- $	535,000	Jobs-in-the-Woods Program
- $	92,000	Deferred Maintenance
- $	125,000	Forest Ecosystems Health & Recovery
- $	114,000	Forest Pest Control
- $	320,000	Timber Pipeline
- $	354,000	Recreation Pipeline
- $	2,309,000	Title II, Secure Rural Schools
- $	443,000	Management of Lands & Resources (MLR)
- $	347,000	Infrastructure Improvement
- $	40,000	Challenge Cost Share/Cooperative Conservation Initiative
- $	1,236,000	Fire Related Programs
- $	30,000	Construction

The value of District Contracting/Services for Fiscal Year 2005 was approximately $4,700,000. There were 145 full-time employees during Fiscal Year 2005. An average of 28 terms, temp, or cooperative student employees were on board at various times

throughout the year. The decrease in total appropriation from fiscal year 2004 to 2005 was mostly due to a decrease in infrastructure improvement and construction allocations.

Appropriations for the five previous years 2000 thru 2004:

2000	$16,060,000
2001	$21,226,000
2002	$19,397,449
2003	$18,862,000
2004	$20,542,000

Land Use Allocations

There have been no changes to land use allocations during fiscal year 2005.

Aquatic Conservation Strategy Implementation

Riparian Reserves

Restoration projects, density management, culvert and road upgrade are described under the programs of Water and Soil, Jobs-in-the-Woods, and road maintenance.

Watershed Analyses

Watershed analysis is required by the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) Record of Decision (ROD). The primary purpose is to provide decision makers with information about the natural resources and human uses in an area. This information will be utilized in National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation for specific projects and to facilitate compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and 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.

As of the end of fiscal year 2005, thirty-eight watershed analyses had been completed through at least the first iteration. These watershed analyses involved over 1,000,000 acres, including 425,000 acres of public land administered by the BLM. This watershed analysis effort has encompassed 100% of the Roseburg District.

Watershed Restoration Projects

The District completed a variety of restoration projects in fiscal year 2005 using Jobs-In-The-Woods, County Payments Title II funds, funds ear-marked by Congress for fish passage restoration, and other appropriated funds. Work occurred in many areas of the District. Table 3 lists the projects accomplished in 2005.

As shown in Table 3, the District continued to replace culverts to improve fish passage, completing or awarding contracts for 9 of these projects. In addition, the District completed five other projects that were designed to improve stream habitat and riparian vegetation. Several of these projects occurred as part of on-going partnerships intended to restore conditions across ownership boundaries.

Jobs-in-the-Woods

The Jobs-in-the-Woods program was established to mitigate the economic and social impacts of reduced timber harvesting under the Northwest Forest Plan while investing in the ecosystem. Budgets for Jobs-in-the-Woods on the Roseburg District are shown in Table 4.

Table 3. Watershed Restoration Projects accomplished on the Roseburg District in 2005.

Project Name	Funding Source	Year-end Status
Buckfork Creek Culvert Replacement	Title II[1]	Completed
Tom Folley Creek Stream Habitat Improvement	Title II	Completed
Beall Creek Culvert Replacement	Title II	Completed
Upper Umpqua Culvert Replacement	Title II	Completed
Ben Branch Culvert Replacement	Title II	Completed
Weaver Creek Stream Habitat Improvement	Title II	Completed
Upper Smith River Stream Habitat Improvement	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Completed
Honey Creek Culvert Replacement	Fish Passage[3]	Contract Started
N. Myrtle Creek Culvert Replacement	Fish Passage	Completed
Hubbard Creek II Culvert Replacement	Fish Passage	Contract Started
Hubbard Creek III Culvert Replacement	Fish Passage	Contract Started
Riparian Planting at Culverts	Soil and Water[5]	Completed
Slide Creek Riparian Improvement	Soil and Water	Completed
Martin Creek Stream Habitat Improvement	CWWR	Completed

[1]Title II funds from the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Payments to Counties)
[2]Funding for Fish & Wildlife Stewardship on O & C lands (6334)
[3]Appropriated funding earmarked by Congress for fish passage restoration
[5]Funding for Soil and Water Stewardship on O & C lands (6333)
[4]Funding to improve water quality and stream habitat

Table 4. Roseburg District Jobs-in-the-Woods Funding

Fiscal Year	Amount of Funding	Fiscal Year	Amount of Funding
1996	$1,075,000	2001	$876,000
1997	$1,000,000	2002	$903,000
1998	$1,200,000	2003	$995,000
1999	$768,000	2004	$896,000
2000	$890,000	2005	$535,000
		Total	**$9,138,000**

Eighty-five projects were funded through contracts on the district under this program from 1996 through 2005. These projects include work such as road restoration and renovation to reduce sedimentation, culvert replacement to restore fish passage, and placement of trees in streams to improve fish habitat.

In FY 2005 the Jobs-in-the-Woods program underwent a major shift in emphasis. While some of the funding was still targeted for on-the-ground restoration projects, a major portion was redirected toward commercial and pre-commercial thinning in Late Successional Reserves. The BLM anticipates that this shift in emphasis will ultimately generate additional higher-paying secondary jobs associated with harvest and processing of the commercial thinnings for those workers who were originally targeted for assistance by the Jobs-in-the-Woods program.

Watershed Councils and Soil and Water Conservation Districts

In 2005 the District continued its strong relationship with the Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers (formerly named the Umpqua Basin Watershed Council) and the Douglas Soil and Water Conservation District and strengthened its relationship with the Elk Creek Watershed Council. Most of the district's lands are interspersed with privately-owned lands in a checkerboard pattern of alternating square mile sections. This ownership patterns encourages us to work with our neighbors in order to accomplish meaningful watershed restoration. The watershed councils and Soil and Water Conservation District serve as coordinating organizations, bringing many other partners together to work jointly on projects. Roseburg District employees attend all general watershed council meetings and many committee meetings. The district contributes to specific projects in a couple of ways: (1) it conducts projects on district lands that contribute to restoration goals in areas with multiple land owners. (2) It transfers funds to the watershed council for restoration projects. In return, not only does the district gain many partners, but it leverages money from other sources. The watershed councils and Soil and Water Conservation District have successfully applied for and received numerous grants from organizations such as the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, the Department of Environmental Quality's 319 program, the Natural Resource Conservation Service, and the Umpqua Fisherman's Derby. The money contributed by the Roseburg District often serves as matching funds needed for these grants.

Late-Successional Reserves and Assessments

Late-Successional Reserve Assessments have been completed and reviewed by the Regional Ecosystem Office for Late-Successional Reserves RO 151, 222, 223, 251, 257, 259, 260, 261, 2663, 254, 265, 266 and 268. All mapped Late-Successional Reserves on the Roseburg District are now covered by a completed and Regional Ecosystem Office reviewed Late-Successional Reserve assessment. Many of the Late-Successional Reserve assessments were joint efforts involving the US Forest Service and other BLM districts.

During fiscal year 2005, 273 acres of density management occurred in Late-Successional Reserves. During the period of 1995 through 2005, there were 1,096 acres of density management and 223 acres of salvage (includes right of way harvests) that took place in Late-Successional Reserves. This represents approximately 0.05 % of Late-Successional Reserve acreage on the Roseburg District. Other forestry activities that have occurred in Late-Successional Reserves include planting and precommercial thinning. All of these activities were accomplished under either initial LSR assessments completed prior to fiscal year 1997 or subsequent Late-Successional Reserve assessments which met applicable standards and guidelines.

Little River Adaptive Management Area

The Little River Adaptive Management Area is one of ten Adaptive Management Areas designated under the Northwest Forest Plan for ecosystem management innovation including community collaboration and management applications. The management emphasis of Little River Adaptive Management Area as set forth in the Northwest Forest Plan is the development and testing of approaches to the integration of intensive timber production with restoration and maintenance of high quality riparian habitat. Working with other agencies, organizations, and the public are other areas of learning.

In January 1997, the Roseburg District BLM and the Umpqua National Forest released a draft of the Little River Adaptive Management Area Plan. A requirement of the Northwest Forest Plan, the AMA document frames a direction for adaptive management on the Federally managed experimental area. Both Roseburg BLM and the Umpqua National Forest are currently managing the Little River Adaptive Management Area under the draft Adaptive Management Area plan and in accordance with the Northwest Forest Plan. There is currently no strategy for completing the Little River Adaptive Management Area Plan.

In 1998, the major landholders in the Cavitt Creek area (BLM, USFS, and Seneca Jones Timber Company) along with the Umpqua Basin Watershed Council initiated an effort to inventory and prioritize road-related risks. This process identified the roads that are high risk to aquatic resources and in need of restoration. This cooperative effort was intended to more effectively address water quality and fisheries concerns in areas with intermingled private and public lands. Surveys of 204 miles of roads were completed in February, 2001.

A total of five stream crossing culverts that restrict or impede fish passage were replaced in 2002. Three of these were accomplished by the BLM and two by Seneca Jones Timber Company.

Water quality monitoring continues to be a major emphasis for the Little River AMA. The monitoring program is an interagency effort that includes temperature stations, multi-parameter grab sample measurement by volunteers and the Glide School students, and continuous monitoring. All water quality data will be linked to an interagency GIS.

Timber harvest related to the Roseburg District ASQ from the Little River Adaptive Management Area is at 15% of the RMP assumed level.

Other projects already developed or still under development include research that investigates the endangered mariposa lily, and fertilization effects on water quality.

Air Quality

All prescribed fire activities conformed to the Oregon Smoke Management and Visibility Plans. No intrusions occurred into designated areas as a result of prescribed burning on the district. There are no Class I airsheds within the district. Air quality standards for the district prescribed fire and fuels program are monitored and controlled by the Oregon Department of Forestry.

Water and Soils

Water temperature was monitored at 46 streams on the Roseburg District. These data will be used in watershed analysis, water quality management plans, and will be provided to DEQ for Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) development and assessment.
A water quality study was completed in cooperation with the US Geological Survey on trace elements in the South River resource area of the district. These data will be used as baseline data for watershed analysis, water quality management plans, and for abandoned mine use inventory.

Methods taught at training courses were used by BLM personnel to survey 12 stream gauging sites in the ongoing effort to develop regional curves of channel geomorphology used for improved accuracy of flow predictions, better design of instream structures, improve our ability to assess changes in peak flow as a result of management activities, monitor changes over time, and classify streams.

Turbidity and sediment data were collected and analyzed through the cooperative study with the Umpqua National Forest.

Stream water quality was monitored and published for the North Umpqua River Wild and Scenic Section in the U.S. Geological Survey water-data report through the cooperative study (an ongoing annual effort) with Douglas County Water Resources Survey.

Stream flow was monitored at selected sites through the cooperative study (an ongoing annual effort) with the Douglas County Water Resources Survey.

Watershed activity information for fiscal year 1996-2005

- Surveyed 555 miles of streams for proper functioning condition;
- Operated 6 gauging stations;
- Five studies for sediment;
- Water temperature was monitored for 141 streams;
- 45 sites for water chemistry;
- Cooperatively monitored water quality on the North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River;
- Completed a cooperative study with the USGS;
- Continued to cooperatively develop a study with USGS for timber fertilization in the Little River Adaptive Management Area;
- Over 500 acres of brushed conifer reestablishment;
- 500 acres of density management in riparian reserves to attain aquatic conservation strategy objectives;
- Re-established a cooperative gage with USGS, Forest Service and Douglas County;
- Established a district macro-invertebrate monitoring program; completed 44 water rights applications with Oregon Water Resources;
- Completed densification of GIS stream layer and ARIMS streamflow routing of stream layer;
- Prepared seven Water Quality Restoration Plans and submitted to Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ);
- Completed watershed analysis on 100% of BLM-administered lands of Roseburg District
- Numerous hydromulching projects to reduce sediment.
- Surveyed the geomorphology of the Days Creek, Smith River, Slide Creek, and Thompson Creek Large Woody Debris (LWD) placement projects.
- Applied bioengineering and rock or wood weirs to culvert replacement project to arrest head cutting both up and down stream of the sites.
- Participated in the completion of the Little River TMDL.
- Participated in the development of the South Umpqua, North Umpqua, and Umpqua River subbasins TMDLs.

State-listed Clean Water Act 303d streams

The Roseburg District has 67 state-listed streams identified by the ODEQ.

Table 5. 303(d) Listed Waterbodies in the Roseburg District

Stream or Waterbody Name	Sub Basin	Criteria for Listing	Resource Area
Battle Creek	Coquille	Temperature-Spawning	South River
Bingham Creek	Coquille	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Boulder Creek	Coquille	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Canyon Creek	South. Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Cattle Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	South River
Coffee Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Cow Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning, pH	South River
Days Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	South River
Deadman Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
East Fork Shively Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature- Rearing and Spawning	South River
East Fork Stouts Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature- Rearing and Spawning	South River
Elk Valley Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Fate Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	South River
Iron Mountain Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	South River
Lavadoure Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	South River
Martin Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	South River
Middle Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Middle Fork Coquille River	Coquille	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning, Fecal Coliform, Dissolved Oxygen	South River
Middle Fork Deadman Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	South River
Mitchell Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
North Fork Deer Creek	South Umpqua	E Coli	South River
North Myrtle Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Olalla Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing, Biological Criteria	South River
Poole Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Rice Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	South River
Riser Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Saint John Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	South River
Shively Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Spawning	South River
Slide Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	South River
South Fork Middle Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature- Rearing and Spawning	South River
South Myrtle Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	South River
South Umpqua River	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning, Fecal Coliform, Biological Criteria, pH, Aquatic Weeds or Algae, Chlorine	South River
Stouts Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Thompson Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	South River
Tributary to W. Fork Canyon Ck.	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	South River
Twelvemile Creek	Coquille	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Union Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	South River
Weaver Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Spawning	South River
West Fork Canyon Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	South River
Brush Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	Swiftwater
Canton Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing, Sedimentation	Swiftwater
Cleghorn Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	Swiftwater
East Fork Rock Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature-Spawning	Swiftwater
East Pass Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature- Spawning	Swiftwater
Elk Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing, Fecal Coliform, Dissolved Oxygen	Swiftwater
Halfway Creek	Umpqua	Temperature- Spawning	Swiftwater
Harrington Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	Swiftwater
Honey Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	Swiftwater
Little Wolf Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	Swiftwater
Mellow Moon Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature- Spawning	Swiftwater
Miller Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature- Spawning	Swiftwater
Miner Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	Swiftwater

Table 5. 303(d) Listed Waterbodies in the Roseburg District (continued)

Stream or Waterbody Name	Sub Basin	Criteria for Listing	Resource Area
North Fork Tom Folley Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	Swiftwater
North Umpqua River	North Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning, Arsenic	Swiftwater
Radar Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	Swiftwater
Rock Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	Swiftwater
Scaredman Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature- Spawning	Swiftwater
Smith River	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	Swiftwater
South Fork Little Smith River	Umpqua	Temperature- Spawning	Swiftwater
South Fork Smith River	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	Swiftwater
Susan Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	Swiftwater
Sutherlin Creek	North Umpqua	Arsenic, Lead, Iron, Manganese	Swiftwater
Tom Folley Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	Swiftwater
Umpqua River	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing, Fecal Coliform	Swiftwater
Woodstock Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature- Spawning	Swiftwater
Wolf Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	Swiftwater
Yellow Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing and Spawning	Swiftwater

Municipal Watersheds

There are 26 community water systems with BLM-administered lands within the Roseburg District. The district has entered into memorandums of understanding with the cities of Drain, Riddle, and Canyonville. The objective of these agreements is to maintain the best water quality through Best Management Practices. A Special Land Use Permit has been issued to the City of Myrtle Creek for watershed protection which includes the city intake and the adjoining 190 acres. There have been no reports of contamination or water quality violations from BLM-administered lands.

Best Management Practices

Best Management Practices are identified and required by the Clean Water Act as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987. Best Management Practices are defined as methods, measures, or practices to protect water quality or soil properties. Best Management Practices are selected during the NEPA interdisciplinary process on a site specific basis to meet overall ecosystem management goals. The Roseburg District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan lists Best Management Practices for various projects or activities that may be considered during the design of a project. Monitoring of the RMP during 1996-2005 has shown that Best Management Practices have been appropriately implemented with a high degree of success.

Wildlife Habitat

Green tree retention

The RMP management direction is to retain six to eight green conifers trees per acre in the General Forest Management Area and 12 to 18 green conifer trees per acre in the Connectivity/Diversity Blocks. The retained trees are to be distributed in variable patterns to contribute to stand diversity. The implementation of this management direction has been complex due to the many variables involved including ecological objectives and operational feasibility. Monitoring has shown no instances in which this RMP management direction was not implemented successfully.

Snag and snag recruitment

Approximately two snags per acre are being left on each regeneration harvest unit. As many existing snags as possible that are not safety hazards are attempted to be retained. In areas where adequate number of snags are not present or are not retained due to operational limitations, additional green trees are being reserved during project design and layout. The implementation of this management direction, similar to green tree retention, has been complex due to the many variables involved including ecological objectives and operational feasibility. Monitoring has shown no instances in which this RMP management direction was not successfully implemented.

Coarse woody debris retention and recruitment

RMP management direction is to leave 120 linear feet of logs per acre greater than or equal to 16 inches in diameter and 16 inches long. Where this management direction cannot be met with existing coarse woody debris, merchantable material is used to make up the deficit. Monitoring has shown no instances in which this RMP management direction was not successfully implemented.

Connectivity/Diversity Blocks

There were 42 acres of commercially thinning treatments applied to Connectivity/ Diversity Blocks in fiscal 2005. Additionally there was 66 acres in salvage and rights-of-way, a large portion of that being from a salvage sale in the Bland Mountain II Fire. Cumulative totals for fiscal years 1995-2005 were 463 acres of regeneration harvest, 1,715 acres of commercial thinning, and 245 acres of salvage (includes right-of-way harvest) in Connectivity/Diversity Blocks. Twenty-five percent of Connectivity/Diversity Blocks are maintained in late-successional forest at any point in time. Table 17 provides a more detailed annual display of harvest in Connectivity/Diversity Blocks by volume and acreage.

Special habitats

Special habitats are forested or non-forested habitat which contributes to overall biological diversity with the district. Special habitats may include: ponds, bogs, springs, sups, marshes, swamps, dunes, meadows, balds, cliffs, salt licks, and mineral springs. Interdisciplinary teams identify special habitat areas and determine relevance for values protection or management on a case by case basis. Special habitats have not been a frequently used management tool because of overlapping management action/direction for streams, wetlands, survey and manage species, and protection buffer species. For example, wetlands are frequently identified and protected as riparian reserves during project design and layout, therefore special habitat designation is unnecessary.

Late-Successional Reserve habitat improvement

Habitat improvement in Late-Successional Reserves for Fiscal Year 2005 consisted of 1,959 acres of density management in precommercial stands. Active habitat improvement in Late-Successional Reserves through commercial density management in stands less than 80 years old consisted of 273 acres in fiscal year 2005. Total commercial density management in Late-Successional Reserves from 1995 through fiscal year 2005 has been 1,096 acres.

Special Status Species, Wildlife

Survey and Manage

The Record of Decision to Remove or Modify the Survey and Mange Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines in Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl was signed in March 2004. In FY 2005 that decision was set aside as a result of legal appeal. Survey and Manage requirements, as of the 2003 Annual Species Review, are currently being implemented.

Threatened/Endangered Species

A large portion of the District wildlife program's resources are directed toward gathering and interpreting information to ensure compliance with the Endangered Species Act and the land use plan. Consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act occurs on all activities proposed within habitat of listed species. Consultation on all programmatic activities was reinitiated in FY 2005 to bring it up to date with recent court decisions dealing with critical habitat. Consultation was completed for all fiscal year 2003-2008 programmatic activities.

Northern Spotted Owl

The Roseburg District currently contains 222,208 acres of suitable owl habitat. An additional 192,961 acres are considered "habitat - capable". A total of 128,640 acres are considered Critical Habitat suitable for nesting, roosting, or foraging. One hundred acre retention areas of best northern spotted owl habitat were established around all owl activity centers that were known as of January 1, 1994. A total of 126 owl activities were established.

Annual monitoring is conducted to determine owl nesting activity on the District. Detailed information is gathered on spotted owl sites on federal land as well as some sites on private land adjacent to federal land. Much of the monitoring information is used to assist in evaluating the success of the Forest Plan for supporting viable owl populations; this is part of the larger monitoring plan for the Northwest Forest Plan (Lint, *et al.* 1999). Results of these efforts are as follows:

Table 6. Northern Spotted Owl Survey Results for Roseburg District.

Survey Year	Sites Surveyed[1] Occupied	No. Pairs Observed[2]	Proportion of Sites[3]
1996	332	146	50%
1997	303	125	48%
1998	303	130	47%
1999	279	122	52%
2000	253	124	54%
2001	252	135	56%
2002	264	141	55%
2003	253	144	64%
2004	280	148	58%
2005	294	123	42%

[1] Sites which had one or more visits. May include some sites which did not receive 4 visits
[2] Includes only pairs. Does not include single birds or 2 bird pairs of unknown status.
[3] Proportion of sites surveyed with either a resident pair or resident single.

Marbled Murrelet

Surveys have been conducted for marbled murrelet on the Roseburg District since 1992. Of the 185,634 acres of public land within the zones of potential habitat for the murrelet, 97,595 acres have been classified as suitable habitat. In fiscal year 2005, 1663 acres were surveyed for marbled murrelet. Three of historic occupied sites were occupied in fiscal year 2004. One new site was determined to be occupied. Murrelets were detected at one historic site.

Bald Eagle

Nine bald eagle nest sites have been located on public land in the district. Six of the sites have management plans. Seasonal restrictions and distance buffers are applied to proposed activities in the vicinity of bald eagle nest sites. No winter roosts or concentration sites have been located on public land in the district.

Other Species of Concern

This category includes other species which have received special tracking emphasis on the district.

Townsend's Big-eared Bat

The Pacific Townsend's big-eared bat is a former Federal Candidate species. It remains listed as a candidate species by the state of Oregon, is on list two of the Oregon Natural Heritage Program and is listed as a BLM sensitive species for Oregon. In the summer of 1999 a maternity colony of Townsend's big-eared bats was located on the Roseburg District. A site management plan has been completed and as a component of that plan yearly monitoring is being conducted.

Northern Goshawk

The northern goshawk is a former candidate species. It is a Bureau sensitive species, as state of Oregon candidate species and an Oregon Natural Heritage Program List three species. There are six known goshawk sites on the District. Northern goshawk surveys are conducted as part of the timber sale planning process on a portion of the District. A total of 1335 acres were surveyed for goshawks in fiscal year 2005. Juvenile goshawks were detected at 2 known sites.

Peregrine Falcon

Peregrine falcon inventory efforts began in 1996. Potential peregrine falcon habitat on the district was mapped and habitats evaluated for their potential to support nest sites. Intensive field surveys were conducted in high potential habitat in an attempt to document nesting activity. There are eight known nest sites within the boundaries of the Roseburg District. In fiscal year 2005, five sites fledged young.

Special Status Species, Botany

Surveys, Monitoring, Consultation, and Restoration

The Survey and Manage (S&M) Record of Decision (ROD) removed the S&M Standards and Guidelines effective April 21, 2004. As a separate action to the removal of the S&M Standards and Guidelines, the 296 S&M species were assessed against BLM Oregon State Office criteria to determine if species should be added to the BLM Oregon/Washington Special Status Species (SSS) Program. As a result, the Roseburg District currently has 61 Special Status plant species that are either known or suspected to occur on BLM land. This includes species that were already SSS and S&M species that met the criteria for SSS. The Roseburg District SSS list includes 10 fungi, 10 bryophyte, 7 lichen, and 34 vascular species. In addition there are 108 Tracking plant species – 49 fungi, 5 bryophyte, 24 lichen, and 30 vascular species -- known or suspected to occur within the District. The Bureau Tracking category is used for species for which more information is needed to determine their status. Tracking species are not considered Special Status Species and special protection and management is discretionary. The number of Special Status and Tracking plant sites known to occur on public lands within the District at the end of fiscal year 2005 are presented by status category in Table 7.

Pre-project evaluations for SSS are conducted in compliance with RMP management direction prior to all ground disturbing activities. Approximately 7540 acres were surveyed in 2005, of which approximately 2200 were within the Bland Mountain II fire area. Project surveys found one new site each of two Bureau Assessment species: the lichen *Tayloria serrata* and Olney's hairy sedge (*Carex gynodynama*); and one new site each of two Bureau Sensitive species: wayside aster (*Eucephalus vialis*) and tall bugbane (*Cimicifuga elata*). In addition, a total of 25 new sites of eight different Bureau Tracking species were found. Baseline fungi, lichen, and bryophyte inventories have been completed on approximately 2100 acres in District ACECs and ACEC/RNAs.

Monitoring of population enhancement projects for two SSS (Koehler's rockcress (*Arabis koehleri* var. *koehleri)* and red-root yampah (*Perideridia erythrorhiza*)) continued. In addition monitoring plots to evaluate the effects of prescribed burning on another population of red-root yampah were read. Monitoring continued on the three populations of the federally endangered rough popcorn flower (*Plagiobothrys hirtus*) that were established in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Agriculture in 1998, 1999, and 2002, in the North Bank Habitat Management Area ACEC. Monitoring continued using the transects established in 2003 and 2004 on four populations of Kincaid's lupine. Transects were established on two additional populations of Kincaid's lupine. All six known populations now have permanent monitoring plots established.

Three Conservation Strategies have been completed since publication of the RMP (Umpqua mariposa lily, crinite mariposa lily, and tall bugbane). A Conservation Agreement with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service for Umpqua mariposa lily was completed in 1996. A second Conservation Agreement for crinite mariposa lily was completed in 2004.

Endowments have been created for three SS plant species with the Berry Botanic Garden to support long term storage of seed. This seed will be used as an emergency safeguard against extinction and for future habitat restoration projects.

A land acquisition of approximately 39 acres was completed at the end of fiscal year 2001 for the Umpqua mariposa lily (*Calochortus umpquaensis*).

Table 7. Number of Sites by Species Group for Special Status and Tracking Plant Species[1]

Species Group	Status[2]						
	FE	FT	FP	FC	BS	BA	TR
Fungi	--	--	--	--	11	–	44
Lichens	--	--	--	--	–	2	91
Bryophytes	--	--	--	--	--	4	2
Vascular Plants	3	12	0	0	104	29	214
Total	**3**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**115**	**35**	**351**

[1]The number of sites reported here reflects the addition of several former Survey and Manage species to the Special Status Species and Bureau Tracking lists.
[2]Status: FE=Federal Endangered
FT=Federal Threatened
FP=Federal Proposed
FC=Federal Candidate
BS=Bureau Sensitive
BA=Bureau Assessment
TR=Tracking Species

The Roseburg District is also implementing a native plant materials development program to develop native seed mixes and straw for a variety of restoration projects. Two native perennial grasses are currently growing under contract. In 2005, over 6,000 pounds of seed were produced. District staff collected small quantities of other native species for seed increase and future use.

Fisheries

During fiscal year 2005, the Roseburg District Fisheries Program continued the on-going work of implementing the Northwest Forest Plan, and the Aquatic Conservation Strategy of that plan. The District is staffed with five full-time Fisheries Biologists. Major duties were divided among the following workloads: District support (i.e. NEPA projects), ESA consultation, watershed restoration, data collection and monitoring, and outreach activities. Additionally, the District has been very active in providing fisheries expertise to the Technical Advisory Committee of the local Watershed Council, in support of the State's Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

District Support

ID Teams - NEPA Analysis - District fisheries personnel participated as Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) members for numerous projects throughout fiscal year 2005, including several Right-of-Way assessments, ten large Environmental Assessments, and numerous Categorical Exclusions. Fisheries staff also provided input to the Western Oregon Plan Revision Process throughout the year.

In addition, one of the Fisheries Biologists from the South River Field Office served on a temporary detail to the Forest Service, on an Enterprise Team. This team evaluated a large, controversial timber sale EIS from the Tongass National Forest, and provided additional detail to improve the analysis and finalize the draft EIS.

ESA Section 7 Consultation

The entire Roseburg District lies within the Oregon Coast Evolutionarily Significant Unit for coho salmon, a formerly listed and currently proposed threatened species. As a result, District fisheries staff continued their involvement as active members on the Umpqua and Coos-Blanco Level 1 consultation teams. Ten Biological Assessments (BA's) were completed for timber sale projects on lands managed by the Roseburg District. In addition, numerous projects from other administrative units were reviewed as part of the Level 1 Consultation Streamlining process. Increasing requests for detailed information from Level 1 consultation teams, as well as an increasing timber sale workload, resulted in a substantial increase in the time spent preparing and evaluating biological assessments in fiscal year 2005.

Additionally, numerous routine actions (eg. road maintenance, non-commercial vegetation treatments, watershed restoration, etc.) were completed using the Programmatic Biological Opinion for the Southwest Oregon Province.

Watershed Restoration

In-stream – Two in-stream large wood restoration projects were implemented during the summer of fiscal year 2005. The projects resulted in the placement of 103 logs into 3 miles of stream, and will result in improved habitat complexity and channel stability in these important coho bearing streams. In addition, fisheries biologists planned and designed large wood restoration projects in 10 streams for implementation in FY 06-07.

Riparian – The third phase of a five year riparian restoration project was implemented during fiscal year 2005. The focus of this project is noxious weed removal and conifer re-establishment in association with an in-stream restoration project. In addition, innovative riparian bioengineering techniques continue to be utilized to stabilize banks and reduce sediment contributions in areas where large culverts had recently been removed.

Fish Passage Restoration - In fiscal year 2005, the district replaced 9 barrier culverts to facilitate upstream migration of fish (and other aquatic organisms). Overall, these projects resulted in restoring passage to approximately 19 miles of fish spawning and/or rearing habitat. At each of these culvert sites, fish in the immediate vicinity were removed and relocated to safer areas prior to commencement of construction activities.

Data Collection and Monitoring

Watershed Analysis – Fisheries biologists in the Swiftwater Resource Area participated in data collection and analysis efforts related to the Elk Creek Watershed Analysis, and the Rock/Canton/Middle North Umpqua Watershed Assessment.

Project Monitoring - Annual project photo-points were taken and/or structure placements were evaluated for several large in-stream restoration projects. This monitoring was carried out on a total of over 10 miles of streams. Data gathered was used to assess the effects of stream restoration projects on local habitat conditions, refine future restoration techniques, and better market our restoration efforts.

Fish Distribution Surveys – Six streams were assessed using mask & snorkel, electro-fishing, and/or minnow trapping methods to determine the extent of juvenile fish distribution and species present in these systems. These methods assist biologists in

determining exact fish distributions and rough relative abundances, which are important components of virtually all project-specific fisheries reports, Watershed Analyses, and ESA consultations.

Fish Abundance Surveys – Three separate stream reaches were assessed using single pass electro-shocking surveys. These surveys were done in association with habitat restoration projects, with the intent of accurately estimating the number of juvenile fish present in a given stream segment. These surveys will be repeated in future years to help gauge the effectiveness of in-stream restoration treatments, and to refine restoration techniques.

Spawning Surveys – Five stream reaches were surveyed each week during the coho spawning season by District fisheries personnel. Over time, this information can be used to evaluate population trends and will also contribute to overall restoration project effectiveness monitoring.

Outreach Activities

District fisheries personnel continued participation in several district programs designed to educate local school students on fisheries and watershed issues. District fisheries personnel volunteered their time and presented information at the Douglas County Fair, the OSU Extension Forestry Tour, Hucrest Elementary School, the 4H Wild Wilderness Day Camp, and the Salmon Watch program.

Special Areas

The Roseburg District has 10 special areas that total approximately 12,193 acres. Defensibility monitoring has been conducted annually on all Areas of Critical Environmental Concern/Research Natural Areas (ACEC/RNA) since publication of the RMP. The off-highway vehicle (OHV) barriers constructed at the North Myrtle Creek ACEC/RNA in fiscal year 2001 appear to have been effective in controlling unauthorized use by OHVs. The BLM also controlled noxious weeds in the Myrtle Island ACEC/RNA, Beatty Creek ACEC/RNA, and the North Bank Habitat Management Area/ACEC. Much of the work was performed by juvenile work crews funded with Title II funds. Defensibility monitoring will continue in fiscal year 2006.

BLM purchased and acquired through donation two new additions to the Beatty Creek ACEC/RNA. This brings the total area to approximately 866.41 acres and removes all private in-holdings from within the ACEC/RNA. A Management Plan for the Beatty Creek ACEC/RNA was completed in 2004.

To date, permanent vegetation monitoring plots have been established and baseline data collected in the North Myrtle, Red Ponds, and Beatty Creek ACECs/RNAs. This information is used to characterize existing vegetation and to monitor long-term vegetation change within the RNA. The data was entered into a regional database for vegetation occurring within Research natural Areas throughout the Pacific Northwest. This database is maintained by the Pacific Northwest Research Station, USDA Forest Service, in Corvallis, Oregon.

Port-Orford Cedar

Port-Orford cedar trees growing adjacent to roads and streams can become infected with a water mold, *Phytophthora lateralis* (PL). If the pathogen is present in mud on vehicles and the mud is dispersed into ditches and water courses crossing roads, Port-Orford cedar growing in their vicinity can become exposed and eventually die.

The Roseburg District is working to prevent not introducing the disease into watersheds that presently contain healthy Port-Orford cedar. A series of efforts, such as seasonal-use restrictions on some roads and prohibiting activities such as bough collecting at certain times of the year are on-going mitigative actions.

Other associated District programs conducted in the past included an active program of mapping new locations of the disease, removal of the hosts next to roads, and identification of individual wild trees that are potentially genetically resistant to the disease. In FY 2005, no roads were treated for the removal of adjacent hosts. Also, no areas were treated for testing PL eradication techniques from forest stands, but in FY 2006 a planned multi-year evaluation of such treatments will be initiated and evaluated.

North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River

Wild and Scenic River Managed:	North Umpqua Wild & Scenic River.
Designation: Recreational Length:	8.4 miles on BLM lands. (33.8 miles total)
Designation Act/Date:	Omnibus Oregon Wild & Scenic Rivers Act of 1988.
Outstanding Remarkable Values:	Fish, Water, Recreation, Scenery and Cultural Resources.

Cultural Resources

In fiscal year 2005, the cultural resources program accomplished considerable work under the two major directives of the National Historic Preservation Act. Compliance inventory and evaluation work was accomplished in support of the timber, lands and recreation programs under the authority of Section 106. Cultural resource program initiatives, including evaluations and public projects, were accomplished under Section 110. Five archaeological sites were evaluated, 20 sites were monitored, and slightly over 1,500 acres were inventoried.

Public projects included the North Bank Project, several day-camp presentations, and participation in the School Forestry Tour. Nearly 800 people, mostly elementary school students, attended these programs.

Table 8. Visitor Use for Boating on the North Umpqua River

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Private Boating Visits	4,405	4,343	4,313	4,311	3,378	3,354	3,506	4,511	4,229
Commercial Boating Visits	2,360	2,270	2,490	2,019	1,704	2,102	2,341	2,125	2,130
Boating Visits on BLM section	890	680	750	650	420	*	*	*	523

*No figures available.

Visual Resources

There was one Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class II area which required VRM analysis in 2005. There were no management actions in VRM III areas which required VRM analysis. All Visual Resource Management analysis occurred in Visual Resource Management Class IV areas. There were several environmental assessments completed with Visual Resource Management input.

Rural Interface Areas

There were no projects in the Rural Interface Areas during fiscal years 1997-2005.

Socioeconomic

Payments in Lieu of Taxes, O&C Payments, and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Payments were made in FY 2005 as directed in current legislation. Fiscal Year 2005 was the fourth 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 Roseburg District elected to receive payments under the new legislation. Beginning Fiscal Year 2002 and continuing through 2006 payments are to be made based on historic O&C and CBWR payments to the counties. Table 10 displays the Title II payments for this District.

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 in the manner as previous 50-percent and "safety net" payments.

Title II payments are reserved by the counties in 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. The 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. Actual payments were made October 31, 2005.

Title III payments are made to the counties for uses authorized in P.L. 106-393. These include: 1) search and 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.

Monetary Payments

The Bureau of Land Management contributes financially to the local economy in a variety of ways. One of these ways is through financial payments. They include: Payments in Lieu of Taxes, O&C Payments, and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Payments. Payments of each type were made in FY 2005 as directed in current legislation. The specific amounts paid to the counties under each revenue sharing program in FY 2005 are displayed in Table 9.

A description of each type of payment program is described below.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

"Payments in Lieu of Taxes" (or PILT) are Federal payments made annually to local governments that help offset losses in property taxes due to nontaxable Federal lands within their boundaries. The key law that implements the payments, is Public Law 94-565, dated October 20, 1976. This law was rewritten and amended by Public Law 97-258 on September 13, 1982 and codified as Chapter 69, Title 31 of the United States Code. The Law recognizes that the inability of local governments to collect property taxes on Federally-owned land can create a financial impact.

PILT payments help local governments carry out such vital services as firefighting and police protection, construction of public schools and roads, and search-and-rescue operations. These payments are one of the ways that the Federal government can fulfill its role of being a good neighbor to local communities. This is an especially important role for the BLM, which manages more public land than any other Federal agency.

Payments to Counties

Payments are currently made to counties under "The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000." The purpose of the act is "To restore stability and predictability to the annual payments made to States and counties containing National Forest System lands and public domain lands managed by the BLM for use by the counties for the benefit of public schools, roads and other purposes." The Public domain lands managed by the BLM, refers only to Oregon and California Revested Grantlands (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands (CBWR), not public domain (PD) lands. The O&C lands consist of approximately 2.5 million acres of federally-owned forest lands in 18 western Oregon counties including approximately 74,500 acres of Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands in the Coos Bay and Roseburg BLM Districts.

Fiscal Year 2005 was the fifth year that payments were made to western Oregon 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. Counties in the Roseburg District elected to receive payments under the new legislation. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2001 and continuing through sunset of September 30, 2006 payments are to be made based on historic O&C and CBWR payments to the counties. Table 10 displays the Title II payments for this District. Actual payments made in 2005 for fiscal year 2006 projects were distributed October 25, 2005.

Table 9. FY2005 Secure Rural Schools Payments to Counties (Payments were made October 25, 2005)

County	Title I Paid to County	Title III Paid to County	Total Paid to County	Title II Retained By BLM	Grand Total
Benton	$2,745,418.32	$353,674.48	$3,099,092.80	$130,811.11	$3,229,903.91
Clackamas	$5,422,445.44	$754,995.78	$6,177,441.22	$201,906.36	$6,379,347.58
Columbia	$2,012,655.42	$237,966.91	$2,250,622.33	$117,207.58	$2,367,829.91
Coos	$5,764,401.45	$773,107.96	$6,537,509.41	$244,139.36	$6,781,648.77
Coos (CBWR)	$721,661.37	$96,787.52	$818,448.89	$30,564.48	$849,013.37
Curry	$3,566,112.76	$308,363.87	$3,874,476.63	$320,950.15	$4,195,426.78
Douglas	$24,474,280.76	$1,079,747.68	$25,554,028.44	$3,239,243.04	$28,793,271.48
Douglas (CBWR)	$130,459.74	$5,755.58	$136,215.32	$17,266.73	$153,482.05
Jackson	$15,309,859.47	$1,350,869.95	$16,660,729.42	$1,350,869.95	$18,011,599.37
Josephine	$11,802,367.73	$1,041,385.39	$12,843,753.12	$1,041,385.39	$13,885,138.51
Klamath	$2,286,220.24	$80,690.13	$2,366,910.37	$322,760.50	$2,689,670.87
Lane	$14,919,052.59	$1,342,714.73	$16,261,767.32	$1,290,059.25	$17,551,826.57
Lincoln	$351,726.19	$37,241.60	$388,967.79	$24,827.73	$413,795.52
Linn	$2,579,325.39	$227,587.54	$2,806,912.93	$227,587.54	$3,034,500.47
Marion	$1,426,445.11	$188,794.20	$1,615,239.31	$62,931.40	$1,678,170.71
Multnomah	$1,064,948.74	$170,932.13	$1,235,880.87	$17,000.00	$1,252,880.87
Polk	$2,110,357.15	$316,553.57	$2,426,910.72	$55,862.39	$2,482,773.11
Tillamook	$547,129.63	$32,345.02	$579,474.65	$64,207.27	$643,681.92
Washington	$615,520.84	$0.00	$615,520.84	$108,621.32	$724,142.16
Yamhill	$703,452.38	$124,138.66	$827,591.04	$0.00	$827,591.04
	$98,553,840.72	$8,523,652.70	$107,077,493.42	$8,868,201.55	$115,945,694.97
				CBWR	$1,002,495.42
				O&C	$114,943,199.55
					$115,945,694.97

Table 10. Title II Roseburg District RAC (Payments were made October 25, 2005)

Douglas	$2,073,115.55
Douglas (CBWR)	$11,050.71
Jackson	$13,643.79
Total	**$2,097,810.04**

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 in the manner as previous 50-percent and "safety net" payments.

Title II payments are reserved by the counties in 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. 106-3983. 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.

Management Actions/Directions

The direction of BLM district management is to support and assist the State of Oregon Economic Development Department's efforts to help rural, resource-based communities develop and implement alternative economic strategies as a partial substitute for declining timber-based economies.

Aid and support includes:

- Increased coordination with state and local governments and citizens to prioritize BLM management and development activities.
- Increased emphasis on management of special forest products.
- Recreation development and other activities identified by BLM and the involved communities as benefiting identified economic strategies.

Improved wildlife and fish habitat to enhance hunting and fishing opportunities and to increase the economic returns generated by these activities.

Improved or developed numerous recreation sites, areas, trails, and Back Country Byways that can play a role in enhancing tourism activity within the district (see Recreation).

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.

Jobs-in-the-Woods

The Jobs-in-the-Woods program was established to mitigate the economic and social impacts of reduced timber harvesting under the Northwest Forest Plan while investing in the ecosystem. In fiscal year 2005, expenditures on contracts or assistant agreements and supplies and materials under the Jobs-in-the-Woods Program was approximately $514,000. Since the program began in 1996, the District has received 9.1 million dollars and completed 85 projects using local contractors. These projects include work such as road restoration, renovation and road decommissioning to lessen adverse impacts to water quality from our transportation system; culvert replacements to aid fish passage and to better accommodate water flows associated with large storms; and placement of trees in creeks to enhance spawning gravel and resting pools for fish. The Roseburg District continues to work closely with private industry and watershed councils to accomplish this work and provide displaced workers with the opportunity to have jobs in the forest environment.

Recreation

Recreation Management Areas (RMAs):

Swiftwater Resource Area	
Swiftwater Extensive RMA	219,243 acres
North Umpqua River Special RMA	1,722 acres
Umpqua River Special RMA	2,240 acres
South River Resource Area	
South River Extensive RMA	200,673 acres
Cow Creek Special RMA	1,710 acres

Visitor Use

Recreation visits to Roseburg District BLM lands in FY-2005: 432,800
(2% increase from FY-2004)

Table 11. Recreation visits to Roseburg District in Fiscal Year 2005

Developed Recreation Areas/Sites:	No. of Visits
Susan Cr. Campground	8,435
Susan Cr. Day-Use Area	13,563
Susan Cr. Falls Trail	5,840
Rock Cr. Recreation Site	4,593
Millpond Recreation Site	8,815
Lone Pine Group Campground	4,200
Cavitt Cr. Recreation Site	6,226
Tyee Recreation Site	7,598
Eagleview Group Campground	2,778
Scaredman Recreation Site	3,650
Swiftwater Day-use Area	74,057
Wolf Cr. Trail	5,470
Swiftwater Trailhead (No.Ump Tr)	9,490
North Bank Ranch	2,475
Lone Rock Boat Launch	1,138
E-mile Recreation Site	2,128
Osprey Boat Ramp	3,801
Miner-Wolf WW Site	519
Cow Cr. Rec. Gold Panning Area	566
Cow Cr. Back Country Byway	33,415
Island Day-Use Area	2,846
North Kiosk, Cow Creek BCB	877
Salmon Watchable Wildlife Site, CC	255
Undeveloped Areas:	
Dispersed No. Umpqua SRMA	4,672
Dispersed Umpqua River SRMA	7,389
Dispersed Cow Cr. SRMA	1,203
Swiftwater ERMA	66,079
South River ERMA	53,092
North Umpqua River	7,642
North Umpqua Scenic Byway	91,397
Umpqua River	7,591

Recreation Trails Managed

9 Trails - 15.4 miles (Millpond Sawmill Trail was completed this year (1-mile)

Permits Issued / Fees Collected

Recreation Use Permits (Campground Permits and pavilion rentals): 3,230
(up 191 from 2004)
Fees Collected: $65,094 (down from $78,140 in 2004)

Special Recreation Permits managed - 21
Ten commercial rafting outfitter guide permits on North Umpqua River through cooperative management agreement with the Umpqua National Forest, ten commercial fishing outfitter guide permits on the North Umpqua River through cooperative management agreement with the Umpqua National Forest, one permit for a car show at Millpond Recreation Site.
Income from the 21 SRPs was $1,900.

Off-highway Vehicle Designations Managed:

Limited:	422,464 acres
Closed:	3,124 acres
Open:	0 acres

Fifteen citations were issued for OHV-related violations. Patrols were conducted through popular use areas and users talked with BLM law enforcement officers in the field.

Partnerships and Volunteer Work Managed

Approximately 14 individuals or groups, down from 2004, volunteered for BLM at recreation sites, including: Eagle Scout candidates, Boy Scout Troops, church groups, individuals, Phoenix School students, Douglas County Inmates, Northwest Youth Corps, Wolf Creek Job Corps, and campground hosts.

Table 12. Volunteer Work Related to Recreation in Fiscal Year 2005

Group	Hours volunteered	Value of work
All groups (excluding hosts)	12,204	
Campground hosts	22,112	
All groups total:	**34,316**	**$ 602,246**

Volunteer Work Completed:
Brushing and limbing trails.
Revegetating recreation sites.
Cleaning recreation sites and river frontage along the North Umpqua River.
Completing construction projects at two new group campgrounds.
Cutting and stacking firewood.
Improving access to recreation sites.
Repairing bridges and puncheons.
Placing crushed rock in rec. pads and along campground roads.
Performing duties assigned to campground hosts.

BLM relied upon youth volunteers and partnerships in the development of Lone Pine and Eagleview Campground expansions. They worked on project development from beginning to end. Eight Eagle Scout projects contributed 1,373 hours of project work. The Northwest Youth Corps entered into partnership and worked throughout the summer for 3,840 hours. The Wolf Creek Job Corps Hot Shot Crew worked in splitting firewood, cutting trails, and other project work for 4,736 hours during the season. The Oregon Youth Conservation Corps spent 8,530 hours doing special site preparations to get the sites up and running. Douglas County Inmate crews worked to clean campgrounds with 1,680 hours of donated labor. A church group that has adopted Millpond labored 150 hours. Individual volunteers showed up at National Public Lands Day to spread gravel on trails, install signs and benches. Five campground hosts lived at the two sites and offered assistance to users throughout the summer, donating over 44,000 hours of time.

Byways Managed

- North Umpqua Scenic Byway - 8.4 of 80 miles – Joint coordination with the Umpqua National Forest, Rogue River National Forest and Medford BLM. A celebration of the National byway dedication was held by BLM and the U.S.F.S. in July on both ends of the Rogue-Umpqua National Scenic Byway.
- Cow Creek Back Country Byway - 20 of 45 miles – Joint coordination with Medford BLM

Recreation Projects Completed

- Completed final projects and campground construction at two new group use sites: Lone Pine and Eagleview Campgrounds. Opened both in May of 2004.
- Initiated project work at North Bank Ranch: Drilled new well and started construction on a new shop/storage barn through partnership with Wolf Cr. Job Corps.
- Constructed new Millpond Sawmill trail with volunteer labor. One-mile in length between Lone Pine and Millpond recreation sites.
- Designed and had new North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River brochure printed in partnership with the Umpqua National Forest.
- Hosted the 2004 Recreation Planners Workshop in Roseburg, Oregon. Sixty people attended for week long session, including one full day of tours to the North Umpqua Corridor recreation sites, or a river float down the North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River.
- Completed GPS inventory of the Hubbard Creek OHV area.

Hazard Tree Assessments Completed

Inventory and treatment of hazard trees was conducted at Susan Creek Campground, Susan Creek Day-Use Area/ Falls Trail, Rock Creek Recreation Site, Millpond Recreation Site, Cavitt Creek Recreation Site, Scaredman Recreation Site, Tyee Recreation Site, North

Umpqua Trail at Swiftwater, Lone Pine and Eagleview Group Recreation sites and Island Day-use area. Treatment consisted of limbing trees, removing tree tops, or felling trees.

Public Fatalities or Serious Injuries at BLM Recreation Sites

No fatalities or serious injuries occurred to recreation users at developed BLM sites.

Status of Recreation Plans

North Umpqua SRMA Recreation Area Management Plan	Completed 2003
Cow Creek SRMA Recreation Area Management Plan	Completed 2001
Roseburg BLM Off-Highway Vehicle Implementation Plan	Completed 1997
North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River Management Plan	Completed 1992
Umpqua River SRMA Recreation Area Management Plan	Not started.

Recreation Fee Demonstration Project

In March 1998, the Roseburg District received approval for its Recreation Pilot Fee Demonstration Project under the authority of Public Law 104-134, Section 315. This authority allows the retention and expenditure of recreation fees for operations and maintenance of recreation sites. The pilot program was extended through FY-2004 with expenditure of funds required by end of FY-2007. However, in Nov. 2004, Congressional legislation passed through a rider shortly after the start of FY-05. It became permanent and is called the Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Act of 2005 (FLREA)

An account was established for deposit of fees for camping fees and pavilion rentals at Susan Creek, Millpond, Lone Pine, Rock Creek, Cavitt Creek, Eagleview and Tyee Recreation Sites. New receipts have been collected this year at Lone Pine and Eagleview as they are considered expansions of Millpond and Tyee Recreation Sites respectively. The program also includes fees generated from special recreation permits and passport fees.

In FY 2005, $67,234 was collected and deposited from campground fees (93%), pavilion rentals (5%), special recreation permits (1%), and passport fees (1%).

Expenditures in the FLREA fund totaled $49,500. Funding helped complete work at several fee recreation sites. At Susan Creek Campground, drain fields for the septic system were repaired, at Cavitt Creek Falls Recreation site, the water system was repaired with the installation of a new pump, holding tanks and panels, at Millpond, water system repairs were completed, at Eagleview Group site, a lawn mower was purchased, new iron ranger fee tubes were purchased for two sites, and other minor projects were completed through purchase of lawn seed, fence materials, hand tools, top soil, and paint. (total of about $10,200)

Funds were also utilized to pay hosts at all fee campgrounds (7) for work performed maintaining the site (about $23,000)

A summer recreation temporary employee was paid to maintain fee demo sites. (About $16,000).

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds

Recreation pipeline funds are directed toward backlog recreation projects in six western Oregon BLM Districts. The District was allocated $354,485 for 2005. $289,500 was on: 1) North Bank Ranch Projects. A replacement well was drilled and pipeline laid and the Shop/Barn was constructed by the Wolf Creek Job Corps ($60,000 allocated) 2) Lone Pine pavilion construction was bid at $89,000. 3) Susan Creek Campground campsite lengthening (15 of 29) and chip and seal overlay was bid at $69,000. There was approx $64,000 left over that will carryover to FY-06 projects in the same categories, plus Recreation Site Waterline renovations at Swiftwater and Susan Creek Campground.

Implementation Monitoring:

Swiftwater Resource Area – A revision of the North Umpqua Recreation Area Management Plan was completed in October 2003. This plan is a consolidation of approximately seven other plans and NEPA documents and would unite these plans.

South River Resource Area – An assessment of four popular use areas for Off-Highway Vehicles was completed in the Spring of 2004. The field assessment was done with District and Oregon State grant funds.

Forest Management and Timber Resources

The Roseburg District manages approximately 425,000 acres of land, located mostly in Douglas County and in the Umpqua River Basin. Under the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) and the Roseburg District Resource Management Plan (RMP), approximately 81,800 acres (or 19% of the Roseburg District land base) are available for scheduled timber harvest. The NFP and the RMP provide for a sustainable timber harvest, known as the Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ), from Roseburg District administered public lands of 45 million board feet (MMBF) annually.

To meet the ASQ commitment, the Roseburg District does timber sale planning including preparing an environmental analyses, and conducts timber sale preparation which includes cruising, appraising and contract preparation. Timber sales are then advertised and auctioned at oral auctions. When timber sales become active, contract administration is conducted to ensure contract compliance. Importantly, the Roseburg District is investing in the future of the forests through forest development and reforestation activities.

The Roseburg District was unable to offer the full ASQ level of timber sales required under the RMP in fiscal year 2005, due in part to the need to re-consult with the US Fish and Wildlife Service on actions likely to affect listed wildlife species. The district offered 7 ASQ timber sales for a combined volume of 17.0 MMBF. Six of these sales were commercial thinnings and one was fire salvage. (Approximately 3 MMBF of that volume was from Riparian Reserve density management associated with the commercial thinning and as such is not ASQ volume.) Four planned regeneration harvest sales, for a total of 24.8 MMBF, were postponed to fiscal year 2006.

In addition to the ASQ timber sales, there were two density management timber sales in young plantations in Late Successional Reserves. These sales were designed to accelerate the development of late-successional characteristics in these forest stands. These two sales produced 3.4 MMBF of volume, which is not part of the ASQ.

Miscellaneous timber volume was produced from negotiated timber sales, which generally are salvage or right-of-way timber sales, and modifications to operating advertised timber sales. In fiscal year 2005, 2.3 MMBF of volume was produced from miscellaneous sale volume.

The value of all timber sold in fiscal 2005 was $4,364,762.45. The monies associated with timber sales are paid as timber is harvested over the life of the contract, which is three years or less. Timber sale receipts collected by the Roseburg District in fiscal year 2005 from active harvesting totaled $4,325,537.63. The largest share of receipts was from Oregon and California Railroad lands ($3,744,212.90), with the rest from Coos Bay Wagon Road ($577,986.02) and Public Domain Lands ($3,338.71).

Under Section 15 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631), BLM is required sell a certain percent of advertised timber sale volume to businesses with less than 500 employees. That percent is currently calculated at 56% for the Roseburg District. When the requisite percent is not achieved through the normal bidding process, a requirement is "triggered" to set aside timber sales to offer exclusively to small businesses. The Roseburg District was required to set aside sales for small business during all of fiscal year 2005. Three of the nine sales sold at auction during the fiscal year were set-aside for small business. Small business concerns also purchased two of the six sales that were not set aside. However, even though small business concerns purchased five of the nine sales offered during the fiscal year, the district failed to meet the 56% volume requirement. This was partially the result of the planned set aside sale volume that was postponed to fiscal 2006.

The tables below provide a summary, by land use allocation and harvest type, of timber sale volumes and acres of timber harvested since the signing of the NFP. Table 17 provides a more detailed annual display of harvest by volume and acreage.

Table 13. Summary of Volume Sold

	FY95-98[1]	FY99-05	Total FY95-05	Declared ASQ FY95-05[2]
Sold				
ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)				
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	144.9	71.5	216.5	495.5
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves	15.2	24.7	39.8	n/a
Total	160.1	96.2	256.3	n/a
Sold Unawarded (as of 09/30/05)[3]				
ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)				
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	42.2	3.2	45.4	n/a
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves	7.4	0.5	7.9	n/a
Total	49.6	3.7	53.3	n/a

[1] Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-1 plus volume sold in FY95 prior to signing of the RMP
[2] Declared annual ASQ times 11.
[3] Sold Unawarded sales which have been resold but are still Unawarded tallied for original FY sold

Table 14. Volume and Acres Sold by Allocations

	FY95-98[1]	FY99-05	FY95-05 Total	Decadal Projection
ASQ Volume (MMBF) (Harvest Land Base)				
Matrix	138.6	71.5	210.2	466.4
AMA	6.3	0.5	6.8	32.9
ASQ Acres (Harvest Land Base)				
Matrix	5541	3726	9,266	14,960
AMA	358	41	399	990
Key Watershed ASQ Volume (MMBF) (Harvest Land Base)				
Key Watersheds	39.6	8.9	48.5	96.5

[1]Third Year Evaluation - Figure 12-7 or 12-8 plus volume sold in FY95 prior to signing of the RMP

Table 15. Sale Sold by Harvest Types

	FY95-98[1]	FY99-05	FY95-05 Total	Decadal Projection
ASQ Volume (MMBF) (Harvest Land Base)				
Regeneration Harvest	115.1	7.1	122.2	478.8
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	17.1	56.2	73.3	20.5
Other	10.0	8.8	18.8	n/a
Total	142.2	72.0	214.2	499.3
ASQ Acres (Harvest Land Base)				
Regeneration Harvest	3127	202	3329	11991
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	1613	3173	4786	2499
Other	780	357	1137	n/a
Total	5520	3731	9251	14490
Reserve Acres				
Late-Successional Reserves	659	660	1319	n/a
Riparian Reserves	533	980	1513	n/a
Total	1192	1639	2831	n/a

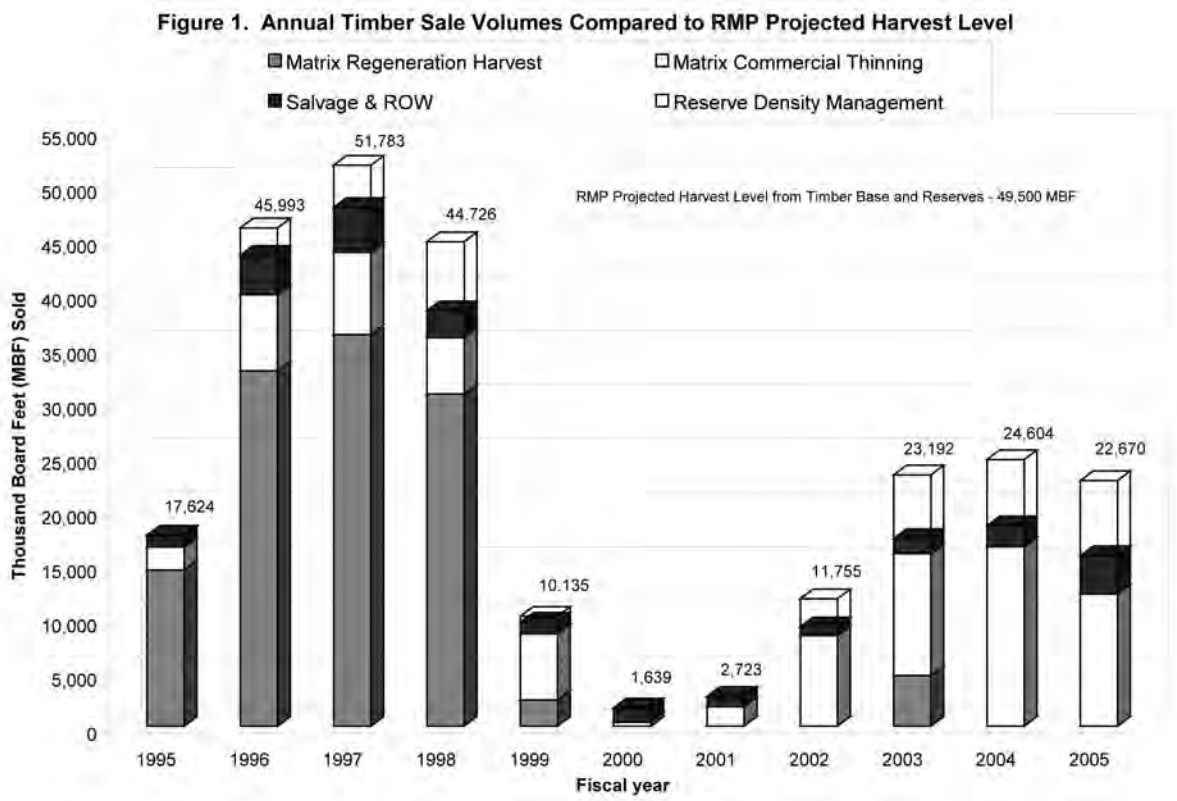
[1] Third Year Evaluation Figure 12-4 plus volume sold in FY95 prior to signing of the RMP
[2] Third Year Evaluation Section 12-F - Harvest from Reserves plus acres sold in FY95 prior to signing of the RMP

Table 16. Roseburg District Timber Sale Volume and Acres.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1995-2005 Total	1995-2005 Annual Average	RMP/EIS Assumed Annual Average	Percent of Assumed Average
MBF															
Total Timber Sale Volume	17,624	45,993	51,783	44,726	10,135	1,639	2,723	11,755	23,192	24,605	22,670	256,844	23,349	49,500	47%
Matrix Timber Sales	17,004	41,055	42,692	37,887	9,416	1,357	2,071	8,754	16,591	17,848	15,499	210,174	19,107	45,000	42%
GFMA Regeneration Harvest	13,285	32,172	27,575	24,786	1,055	-39	0	0	2,311	-1	0	101,145	9,195		
GFMA Commercial Thinning	1,657	3,016	2,907	3,451	4,022	166	1,794	4,307	7,332	12,645	11,516	52,813	4,801		
GFMA Salvage & ROW	323	1,817	3,516	1,446	438	477	277	358	517	1,052	1,774	11,995	1,090		
C/D Block Regeneration Harvest	1,130	629	5,123	5,869	1,353	0	0	0	2,367	5	0	16,476	1,498		
C/D Block Commercial Thinning	457	2,978	3,455	1,739	2,059	166	0	3,755	3,899	3,901	685	23,094	2,099		
C/D Block Salvage & ROW	153	442	117	597	488	586	0	334	166	246	1,524	4,651	423		
RR Density Management	24	2,424	2,175	811	395	55	2	868	2,548	6,103	3,343	18,748	1,704		
RR Salvage & ROW	245	55	3	236	140	18	1	17	0	0	32	747	68		
LSR Density Management	63	102	1,728	5,559	151	0	0	1,724	3,318	14	3,613	16,271	1,479		
LSR Salvage & ROW	204	1,162	266	123	33	210	595	36	717	559	178	4,082	371		
Total All Reserves	536	3,743	4,172	6,728	719	282	598	2,645	6,583	6,676	7,166	39,849	3,623	4,500	81%
Key Watersheds Matrix Timber Sales	25	8,439	18,392	12,767	2,351	681	791	201	1,811	1,492	1,565	48,515	4,410	8,700	51%
Little River AMA All Harvest Types	0	1,033	4,682	30	0	0	0	294	18	0	0	6,057	551	4,600	12%
Little River AMA Salvage & ROW	83	162	236	81	0	0	54	63	0	81	5	765	70		
Total AMA Timber Sales	83	1,195	4,918	111	0	0	54	357	18	81	5	6,821	620		
Acres															
Total Regeneration Harvest	386	906	836	800	56	0	0	0	146	0	0	3,130	285	1,190	24%
Total Commercial Thinning	113	426	568	536	411	2	87	457	858	479	914	4,851	441	250	176%
Total Density Management	2	216	301	483	38	0	0	179	372	450	522	2,563	233		
GFMA Regeneration Harvest	354	866	713	649	20	0	0	0	65	0	0	2,667	242		
GFMA Commercial Thinning	69	197	267	361	209	2	87	250	560	227	872	3,100	282		
GFMA Salvage & ROW	30	47	289	125	16	16	13	29	51	40	74	728	66		
C/D Block Regeneration Harvest	32	40	123	151	36	0	0	0	81	0	0	463	42		
C/D Block Commercial Thinning	44	229	301	175	203	0	0	173	296	252	42	1,715	156		
C/D Block Salvage & ROW	20	35	25	52	16	4	0	12	10	6	66	245	22		
RR Density Management	0	216	188	97	38	0	0	60	183	436	249	1,467	133		
RR Salvage & ROW	8	4	0	20	9	1	1	2	0	0	1	46	4		
LSR Density Management	2	0	113	386	0	0	0	119	189	14	273	1,096	100		
LSR Salvage & ROW	21	96	33	8	2	9	18	1	26	5	4	223	20		
Total All Reserves	31	316	334	511	49	10	19	183	398	455	527	2,832	257		
Little River AMA Regeneration Harvest	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	6		
Little River AMA Commercial Thinning	0	94	134	0	0	0	0	34	2	0	0	264	24		
Little River AMA Salvage	10	9	36	7	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	67	6		

GFMA, C/D Block & AMA Commercial Thinning totals include all intermediate harvest types
LSR & RR Density Management totals include all intermediate harvest types
Salvage and Right of Way (ROW) totals also include SFP Sawtimber Sales

Figure 1



Silviculture Activities

Data is for contracts awarded after October 1, 1995. Data is displayed by fiscal year of contract award and does not necessarily correspond with the year the project was actually accomplished.

Brush field Conversion - To date no acres have undergone conversion. It is not expected that any attempt would be made unless herbicides were available as a conversion tool.

Site Preparation (FIRE) - The number of acres prepared with prescribed fire, both broadcast treatment and pile treatment is about 31% 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) - The number of acres prepared with alternative site preparation techniques is about 3% of planned. Factors affecting this activity are the same as for site preparation, fire.

Planting (regular stock) - Total planted acres since 1995 without regard to genetic quality is at 42% of RMP assumed levels due to lack of planned RMP levels of timber harvest. Reforestation with genetically unimproved planting stock is 152% of planned. Total planting for 2005 is about 2% of the average annual level anticipated in the RMP because the Roseburg District has been unable to award any significant regeneration harvest timber sales since 1997. Regeneration harvests are the mechanism by which areas are made available for planting to start new forest stands for subsequent rotations. It is likely that in 2006, planting will remain far below planned levels because of the lack of the regeneration harvests which were anticipated in the RMP.

Planting (improved stock) - In fiscal year 2005, none of the acres reforested were planted with genetically improved Douglas-fir. Only General Forest Management Area (GFMA) acres are counted towards RMP monitoring goals since genetic improvement is assumed to contribute to ASQ only when done on GFMA acres. A phase in period for use of genetically improved Douglas-fir of 3 to 4 years was assumed to allow for older sales outside the GFMA land use allocation to be reforested and for seed orchards to reach production. However, 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, planting of genetically improved seedlings is approximately 13% of RMP levels at the end of the first decade.

Maintenance/Protection - acres of maintenance/protection treatments is currently 119% of planned levels. Precommercial Thinning (PCT) - currently PCT is at 101% of planned RMP levels.

Pruning - Currently pruning accomplishments are 139% of assumed RMP levels.

Fertilization - Currently fertilization accomplishments are bout 38% of assumed RMP levels. Implementation of fertilization has been delayed by an administrative appeal of the proposed action.

Forest development, reforestation, silvicultural and timber stand improvement practices were accomplished in fiscal year 2005 through contracts valued at approximately $1,019,000.

Figure 2. 2005 Forest Development Accomplishments as a Percent of RMP Assumption.

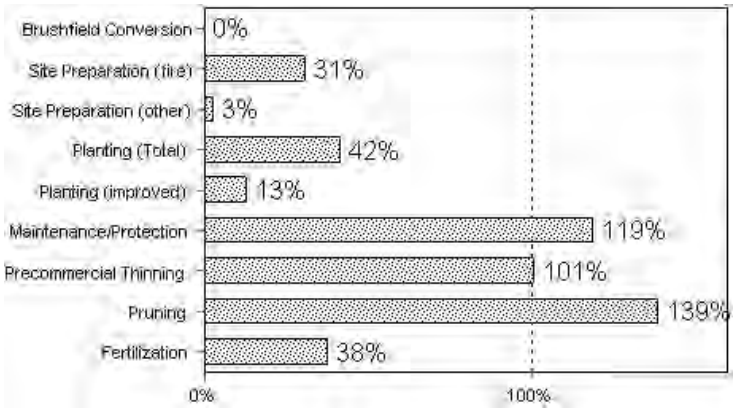


Table 17. Roseburg District Forest Development Activities

	FY 96-04	FY 05	Totals to Date	Average Annual	Planned Annual	Differences as Actual-Planned	Accomplishments a % of RMP Assumptions
Brushfield Conversion	0	0	0	0	15	(150)	0%
Site Preparation (fire)	2,591	0	2,591	259	840	(5,809)	31%
Site Preparation (other)	13	0	13	1	50	(487)	3%
Planting (total)	5,928	32	5,960	596	1,430	(8,340)	42%
Planting (regular)	4,377	32	4,409	441	290	1,509	152%
Planting (improved stock)	1,533	0	1,533	153	1,140	(9,867)	13%
Maintenance/Protection	9,703	200	9,903	990	830	2,029	119%
PCT	35,925	3,458	39,383	3,938	3,900	383	101%
Pruning	5,951	421	6,372	637	460	1,772	139%
Fertilization	5,504	0	5,504	550	1,440	(8,896)	38%
Reforestation Surveys	103,858	3,785	107,643	10,764	11,750	(9,857)	92%

Data is for forest development contracts awarded after October 1, 1995. Data is displayed by fiscal year of contract award and does not necessarily correspond with the year the project was actually accomplished. Percent accomplishments are annualized based on nine years of implementation. Numbers in parentheses are negative numbers.

Special Forest Products

In addition to the advertised timber sales described above, the district sold a variety of special forest products as shown in Table 19. The sale of special forest products generally follow the guidelines contained in the Oregon/Washington Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook, H-5400-2. There are no estimates or projections in the RMP ROD or FEIS that need to be compared to the sold quantities shown.

In general, the Roseburg District has been able to meet public demand for special forest products, with the exception of firewood for home heating. Firewood has been generated almost exclusively from logging residues in recent years. With the reduction in regeneration harvest the district has experienced, there has been very little opportunity to provide either large quantities or high quality firewood. In response to this situation, during Fiscal 2004 the Roseburg District started a program of creating firewood cutting areas independent of timber sales. While limited in scope, this effort to provide firewood has been successful to the extent it has been implemented.

Table 18. Special Forest Products

Product / No. of Contracts	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05
Boughs-Coniferous	183	104	96	80	47	50	75	61	49	30
Burls & misc.	9	10	15	1	15	14	11	0	0	0
Christmas Trees	266	245	217	159	231	283	219	191	201	160
Edibles & Medicinals	3	3	0	1	0	4	5	6	0	0
Floral & Greenery	120	128	89	161	57	65	33	74	142	66
Mosses - Bryophytes	3	4	4	0	0	11	0	1	1	0
Mushrooms - Fungi	56	50	25	20	2	55	55	99	66	351
Seeds and Cones	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Transplants	7	2	1	1	28	1	4	2	1	1
Wood Products/Firewood	210	460	197	219	281	250	102	118	206	191
Totals	**857**	**1,006**	**640**	**722**	**661**	**733**	**504**	**553**	**766**	**799**

Product / Quantity Sold	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05
Boughs-Coniferous (lbs)	164,850	96,700	76,600	67,500	38,002	47,100	96,100	96,510	61,000	29,000
Burls & misc. (lbs.)	12,900	20,200	35,275	300	24,550	29,300	22,000	667	0	0
Christmas Trees (ea.)	266	245	217	159	231	283	219	191	201	160
Edibles & Medicinals (lbs.)	1,578	1,800	0	200	0	2,000	3,800	39,640	0	0
Floral & Greenery (lbs.)	69,120	83,100	48,525	96,136	32,300	31,450	15,000	33,950	1,460	33,000
Mosses - Bryophytes (lbs.)	6,333	1,998	0	1,833	0	30,500	0	300	10	0
Mushrooms - Fungi (lbs.)	1,572	2,524	1,048	875	1,200	1,676	2,898	4,852	8,830	21,176
Seeds and Cones (bushels)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0
Transplants	560	450	20	140	50	10	92	44	20	22
Wood Products/Firewood (bf)	267,960	600,574	352,729	63,944*	214,496*	59,636*	25,224*	22,714*	421,500	373,125

**** FY 99 – FY 03 in cu. ft.***

Product / Value $	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05
Boughs-Coniferous	3,297	1,948	1,572	1,350	780	993	2,883	2,954	1,830	870
Burls & misc.	505	816	1,411	12	994	1,014	699	20	0	0
Christmas Trees	1,375	1,225	1,085	795	1,155	1,415	1,095	955	1,005	795
Edibles & Medicinals	70	72	0	10	0	100	430	1,116	0	0
Floral & Greenery	3,458	4,019	3,305	4,745	1,383	2,051	1,320	3,129	6,364	2,885
Mosses - Bryophytes	150	60	0	5	0	1,220	0	12	0	0
Mushrooms - Fungi	393	631	262	218	300	439	725	1222	2,207	5,303
Seeds and Cones (bushels)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0
Transplants	480	350	5	14	20	10	45	20	10	10
Wood Products/Firewood	49,111	74,436	73,901	53,230	36,151	19,366	21,999	22,522	66,351	22,312
Totals	**$58,839**	**$83,557**	**$81,541**	**$60,379**	**$40,783**	**$26,608**	**$29,196**	**$31,969**	**$77,777**	**$32,175**

Noxious Weeds

The Roseburg District continues to survey BLM-administered land for noxious weeds by conducting noxious weed inventories and pre-project surveys. In all, 3,284 acres were examined for the presence of noxious weeds, which includes over 612 miles of roads. Infestations of high priority noxious weeds are reported to the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA). The District works with ODA and Douglas Soil and Water Conservation District (DSWCD) to control those infestations. Work continued in the Cox Creek Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) where 1820 acres of inventory were reported. The primary financial support for work in the CWMA is Title II funds, although additional funds and in kind work, were supplied by cooperating land managers and partners.

The RMP identified two objectives for noxious weeds. The first objective of containing or reducing weed infestations, resulted in manual, mechanical, and chemical control of weeds on 2308 acres. Of those, Title II funding contributed to the weed control on 1430 acres in the CWMA, and 230 acres of weeds hand pulled or cut by Oregon Youth Conservation Corps and Northwest Youth Corps. No additional biological control agents were released within the Roseburg District; however, they are widely established on 14 noxious weed species throughout the Roseburg District. They are present on: bull thistle, Canada thistle, gorse, Italian thistle, meadow knapweed, milk thistle, poison hemlock, purple loosestrife, rush skeletonweed, Scotch broom, slender-flowered thistle, St. John's wort, tansy ragwort and yellow starthistle. Once released, biological control agents reproduce and spread. Although monitoring has been done to determine the survival and establishment of biological control agents, no efforts have been made to quantify the extent or level of control achieved by these agents.

The second objective of preventing the introduction and spread of weeds resulted in incorporating weed inventory, treatment and monitoring into other projects on the District and developing partnerships. The results of these efforts are included in the figures above. BLM presented education and outreach programs to improve the understanding of noxious weeds and prevent the spread and reduce introduction to both children and adults.

Table 19. Noxious Weed Control Summary.

Treatment	Species	FY04 Acres	FY05 Acres
Manual/Mechanical	Black locust	0	1
	English hawthorn	0	63
	English ivy	0	54
	French broom	12	1
	Gorse	1	0
	Himalayan blackberry	149	700
	Japanese knotweed	1	0
	Meadow knapweed	0	24
	Malta starthistle	15	15
	Parrot feather	0	0
	Purple loosestrife	1	1
	Rush skeletonweed	0	2
	Scotch broom	80	299
	Spanish broom	1	1
	Sulfur cinquefoil	0	0
	Tansy ragwort	0	1
	Thistles (Italian, Bull, Milk)	11	2
	Yellow starthistle	100	13
Chemical	Diffuse knapweed	3	3
	English ivy	0	2
	French broom	0	1
	Gorse	1	1
	Himalayan blackberry	10	617
	Portuguese broom	187	565
	Scotch broom	481	775
	Spotted knapweed	4	4
	Thistles (Canada, Bull, Italian)	1	0
	Yellow starthistle	2	1
	Woolly distaff thistle	0	0

Fire and Fuels Management

Fire/Fuels Management - June to September 1995

Prescribed Fire:	332 acres
On district wildfires:	9 fires for a total of 1.95 acres - all lightning caused
Off district wildfires:	13 district personnel accepted assignments to 12 fires.

Fire/Fuels Management - 1996

Prescribed Fire:	304 acres
On district wildfires:	21 fires for a total of 15.17 acres - 17 caused by lightning, 4 human caused
Off district wildfires:	57 district personnel accepted assignments to 35 fires.

Fire/Fuels Management - 1997

Prescribed Fire:	872 acres
On district wildfires:	4 fires for a total of 1.61 acres; all were human caused.
Off district wildfires:	No district personnel were assigned to any off district fires in 1997. One employee was detailed to the Redmond Hot Shots during 1997.

Fire/Fuels Management - 1998

Prescribed Fire:	161 acres
On district wildfires:	21 fires for a total of 13.27 acres - 19 were lightning caused and 2 were human caused
Off district wildfires:	28 district personnel accepted assignments to 27 wildfires

Fire/Fuels Management - 1999

Prescribed Fire:	198 acres
On district wildfires:	3 fires for a total of 3.57 acres - 2 lightning caused, and 1 human caused
Off district wildfires:	66 district personnel accepted assignments to 29 wildfires

Fire/Fuels Management - 2000

Prescribed Fire:	530 acres
On district wildfires:	4 fires for a total of 2.37 acres - 2 lightening caused and 2 human caused
Off district wildfires:	73 people, 11 engines, 5 Probeye Irs were assigned to 43 wildfires

Fire/Fuels Management - 2001

Prescribed Fire:	372 acres (assisted the Umpqua National Forest / Tiller Ranger District with the loan of 1 probeye and Coos Bay BLM with 1 Type 3 engine)
On district wildfires:	11 fires for a total of 2.76 acres - 9 were lightning caused and 2 were human caused (Lightning - 2.65 acres, Human - .11 acres)
Off district wildfires:	143 people, 25 engines, 12 Probeye/Palm Ir's, and 3 pumps; 10 cubies and 4 pickups were assigned to 43 wildfires.

Fire/Fuels Management - 2002

Prescribed Fire: 1255.1 acres (29 of those acres were mechanically treated)
(Sent 2 engines with 3 people to assist the Umpqua National Forest / North Umpqua Ranger District prescribed fire program and 1 engine with 2 people to assist the Lakeview Interagency Fire Center prescribed fire program.)

On district wildfires: 32 fires for a total of 271.72 acres - 21 were lightning caused, 9 were human caused and 2 were misc. (Lightning = 195.95 acres, Human = 3.67 acres, Misc. = 82.1 acres)

Off district wildfires: 178 personnel, 2 mechanics service vehicles, 5 AD's, 1 dump truck, 4 Annuitants, 2 vans, 18 engines, 3 Palm IR's, 8 water tenders, 10 pumps, 3 front end loaders, 10,000 + feet of hose and 4 road graders were assigned to 41 wildfires

Fire/Fuels Management - Total, June 1995-September 2002

Prescribed Fire: 4024 acres
On district wildfires: 104 fires for a total of 315 acres - 80 lightning caused and 24 human caused
Off district wildfires: 538 district personnel accepted assignments to 189 wildfires across the nation.

Fire/Fuels Management - Fiscal year 2003

Prescribed Fire: 641 acres
Mechanical Treated Areas: 38 acres
1 engine, 2 people and 1 Palm IR assisted the Umpqua National Forest / North Umpqua Ranger District prescribed fire program.

On district wildfires: 5 fires for a total of 82.83 acres

3 - human caused for 82.72 acres

2 - lightning caused for .11 acres

Off district incidents: The following were assigned to 41 incidents:
88 district personnel, 7 engines, 2 AD's, 4 Palm IR's and 5 Rehired Annuitants

Incidents personnel were dispatched were comprised of wildfires, the Exotic Newcastle Disease outbreak and the Columbia shuttle disaster.

Fire/Fuels Management - Fiscal year 2004

Prescribed Fire: 752 acres
Mechanical Treated Areas: 89 acres

(2 Roseburg District engines with 4 district personnel assisted Prineville District BLM with two prescribed burns)

Fire/Fuels Management - Fiscal year 2005:

Prescribed Fire:	609 acres
Mechanical Treated Areas:	637 acres
On district wildfires:	9 fires for a total of 1.89 acres 6 - human caused fires for .87 acres 3 - lightning caused fires for 1.02 acres
Off district incidents:	The following were assigned to 62 incidents: 89 district red carded personnel, 6 engines 22 red carded AD's, and 3 Palm IR's

Special care is taken to ensure that all prescribed fire projects are done in compliance with the Oregon Smoke Management Plan.

Incidents personnel were dispatched to; included wildfires, and support of hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Access and Rights-of-Way

Because public and private lands are intermingled within the district boundary, each party must cross the lands of the other in order to access their lands and resources such as timber. Throughout most of the district this has been accomplished through O&C Logging Road Right-of-Way Permits and O&C Reciprocal Logging Road Rights-of-Way Agreements with neighboring private landowners. The individual agreements and associated permits (a total of approximately 140 on the district) are subject to the O&C regulations which were in effect when they were executed. The current regulations are found at 43 CFR 2812. Additional rights-of-way have been granted or renewed under Title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act for energy and non-energy utility lines, domestic and irrigation water pipelines, legal ingress and egress, and communication sites.

Table 20. Dispatched Personnel and Equipment

STATE	REDCARDED PERSONNEL	REDCARDED AD's	ENGINES	PALM IR'S
ALABAMA	2	1		
ALASKA	1			
ARIZONA	5	4		
CALIFORNIA	2			
IDAHO	3			
MISSISSIPPI	2			
MONTANA	1			
NEVADA	24	4	1	
OREGON	40	10	3	3
TEXAS	1			
UTAH	2	1		
WASHINGTON	6	2	2	

Table 21. Access and R/W Five Year Summary.

Fiscal Year	New O&C Permits Issued	New FLPMA ROW Grants Issued	Amendments to O&C Permits Approved	Assignments To O&C Permits Approved	Easements Acquired
2001	3			5	
2002	7	6	27	4	
2003	4	1	13	6	0
2004	10	6	8	3	1
2005	7	4	4	2	0
Totals	31	17	52	20	1

Table 21 reflects the actions that support the access and right-of-way program on the District.

Roads

The Roseburg District has approximately 3,000 miles of roads which are controlled or improved by the BLM. Timber sales are often designed such that the purchasers have responsibility for maintaining those BLM roads that are used in execution of the contract. In addition, road maintenance is accomplished on a regular basis by the district road maintenance crew.

The Roseburg District road maintenance crew maintained approximately 700 miles of road and 15 bridges in fiscal year 2005. In addition, the road maintenance crew completed over 70 special requests from the resource areas, subsoiling and over 200 miles of roadside brushing, 2,500 tons of hot mix and 15,000 yards of rock for road maintenance.

Energy and Minerals

The Formosa Abandoned Mine Land (AML) site, an abandoned copper and zinc mine located at Silver Butte, encompasses approximately 76 acres of privately owned property and 2 acres of BLM managed lands in steep mountainous terrain. The mine originally operated in the early 1900's, with the majority of production occurring between 1927 and 1933. The Formosa mine was then reopened by Formosa Explorations, Inc. in 1990 and produced copper and zinc ore at a rate of 350-400 tons per day between 1990 and 1993. The Oregon Department of Geology and Minerals Industries (DOGAMI) issued a permit for the mining activities and required Formosa to establish a reclamation bond prior to beginning operations. The mine closed in 1994 and conducted mine reclamation activities using a bond of one million dollars. Formosa spent most of the bond money and satisfied most of DOGAMI's reclamation requirements then declared bankruptcy. In the winter of 1995-1996, the drainfield from the adits failed and began releasing acid mine drainage (AMD) to Middle Creek and South Fork Middle Creek.

Post reclamation monitoring of South Fork Middle Creek and Middle Creek indicated that 18 stream miles have been impacted from metals contamination associated with AMD (primarily cadmium, copper, lead and zinc) from the Formosa mine site. Based on

this situation, the DEQ and BLM have determined that this project is a high priority for further action.

Results from investigations completed from 1994 to 2000 indicated that the concentrations of dissolved metals found in Middle Creek and South Fork Middle Creek pose an imminent threat to aquatic life including anadromous fish.

In fiscal year 2000, the Roseburg District issued an action memorandum to approve Removal Actions at the Formosa AML site by the Department of Environmental Quality. The Roseburg District has the authority for this action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).

The DEQ, the lead agency in the clean-up at the Formosa AML site, initiated further investigation in November 2001 to supplement the Remedial Investigation performed by the BLM in 2000. The field investigation portion of the supplemental Remedial Investigation, completed in June 2002, included extensive monitoring by BLM and DEQ. The DEQ, its contractor Hart Crowser, and the BLM have analyzed the data and Hart Crowser has prepared a Supplemental Remedial Investigation Report. Results of the data analysis indicate that groundwater from the mine workings is the primary contributor of metals to both Middle Creek and the South Fork of Middle Creek.

The BLM and DEQ decided to complete the RI/FS for the site prior to completing any additional site measures. The final draft RI/FS was published in December 2004.

During FY 2005, the BLM continued to assist in monitoring the DEQ Removal Action, as well as water quality in the Middle Creek and Cow Creek watersheds. Results indicate that water quality remains unchanged relative to previously published Removal Investigations. In addition, EPA's national risk Management Research Laboratory conducted a site scoping visit. Areas for citing a bench sale passive acid mine water treatment system were identified. Construction is planned for summer 2006.

Table 22. Roseburg District Mining Related Activities.

	Fiscal Year									
	1996	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
Plan of Operation	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining notices received & Reviewed	11	1	2	5	5	0	0	0	1	2
Mining claim compliance inspections	106	116	48	36	22	22	20	20	20	20
Notices of non-compliance issued	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community pit inspections	54	47	35	22	39	95	20	20	20	20

Land Tenure Adjustments

There were no land sales, purchases, donations, or exchanges completed during FY 2005.

Unauthorized Use

The public lands continue to see a large number of unauthorized uses (primarily dumping of household garbage). Twenty sites were cleaned up. Six occupancy trespass cases were resolved. Five timber trespass cases were resolved.
Hazardous Materials

The BLM approach to hazardous materials management on public lands (1) seeks to prevent the generation and acquisition of hazardous materials; (2) is intended to reduce the amounts and toxicity of wastes generated; (3) provides for the responsible management of waste materials in order to protect the natural resources, as well as the people who live, work on and use BLM administered lands; and (4) provides for aggressive cleanup and restoration of BLM lands that are contaminated by hazardous waste materials.

In FY 2005, the Roseburg district conducted a hazardous waste site assessment at one mining claim and investigated reports of solid waste and petroleum product dumping at two other locations.

All hazardous materials incidents on public lands are handled in accordance with the Roseburg District Contingency Plan for Hazardous Materials Incidents, which is consistent with Federal and State regulations. The following table shows the number of Incidents requiring response for fiscal year 1999 through fiscal year 2005.

Coordination and Consultation

Federal Agencies

During the period of June 1995 through September 2005, significant cooperation and coordination between federal agencies has taken place. There is ongoing participation in the Southwest Oregon Provincial Executive Committee and Southwest Oregon Provincial Advisory Committee. There have been many very significant and involved interagency efforts that have included the Roseburg District BLM, US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Forest Service, National Marine Fisheries Service , Environmental Protection

Table 23. Hazardous Material Incidents Requiring Response

Fiscal Year	Incidents Requiring Response
1997	2
1998	3
1999	3
2000	2
2001	1
2002	2
2003	3
2004	3
2005	3

Agency, US Geological Survey, National Resource Conservation Service, and Bonneville Power Administration on projects such as watershed analysis, late-successional reserve assessments, the Little River Adaptive Management Area, water quality projects, transmission lines, etc. In addition, personnel from several of these agencies have been involved in project level planning, conflict resolution and Section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act. Significant federal agency coordination and cooperation has occurred through the Regional Interagency Executive Committee and the Regional Ecosystem Office established under the Northwest Forest Plan. Under the Northwest Forest Plan, interagency cooperation and coordination has proceeded at an unprecedented level.

State of Oregon

The Roseburg District has continued its long term working relationship with Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, State Historic Preservation Office, and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. These relationships cover diverse activities from timber sale planning to fish habitat inventory, from water quality monitoring to hazardous material cleanup and air quality maintenance to wildfire suppression. The development of the North Bank Habitat Management Area environmental impact statement was accomplished in cooperation with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Counties

The Roseburg District is located primarily within Douglas County, with a small amount of acres of Roseburg District BLM-administered lands in Lane County and Jackson County. There is frequent communication between the Roseburg District and county commissioners and other county staff. This communication involves BLM proposed projects, county projects, which may affect county lands, water quality issues and other issues. County commissioners receive copies of all major publications, project updates, and project proposals.

Cities

The Roseburg District has memorandums of understanding with the cities of Drain, Riddle, and Canyonville. The objective of these agreements is to maintain the best water quality through Best Management Practices. A Special Land Use Permit has been issued to the City of Myrtle Creek for watershed protection which includes the city intake and the adjoining 190 acres.

Tribes

Tribes are represented on the Southwest Oregon Provincial Interagency Executive Committee which coordinates activities within the province. The district contacts tribes directly for the coordination of many projects.

Watershed Councils

The Roseburg District is involved and supports the Umpqua Watershed Council and is represented on the Council's Technical Advisory Committee. The Council is involved in projects such as the Umpqua Basin Assessment, and fisheries and water quality issues.

Other Local Coordination and Cooperation

The Roseburg District has a partnership with Umpqua Training and Employment to sponsor students from Wolf Creek Job Corps in their "Mentor" program. The district has hosted Resource Apprentices funded by Umpqua Training and Employment. The district has participated as one of six partners with the Oregon Youth Conservation Corps project. The district has coordinated and contracted for work provided by the Northwest Youth Corps. Other partnerships include a Girl Scouts day camp at Millpond Recreation Site, hosts to members of Experience International and Apprentice in Science and Engineering.

The district developed and activated a significant telephone dial-up information line offering information to the public regarding fire levels and closures, road closures, recreation, campgrounds, pavilions, the Little River Adaptive Management Area, firewood lots, timber sales, the Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report, and seasonal programs such as Earth Day activities and Christmas tree cutting. The Roseburg District has sponsored Public Lands Day in which 26 partners and 360 volunteers participated.

Research

A long term (15 years plus) western Oregon wide density management study (DMS) was initiated in 1997 by the Roseburg District in cooperation with the United States Geological Service (USGS) Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center (FRESC). Three study sites were identified for the Roseburg District. The study was established to explore techniques to accelerate development of young stands into late-successional forest structures through active management. Initial treatments were implemented in 1997-1998. Data analysis from the second post treatment measurement collected in fiscal year 2003 and 2004 for the two sites has essentially been completed. Third post-treatment measurements are scheduled for 2006. The study contains components examining vegetation response, effects of treatments on micro-climate and micro-habitat, aquatic vertebrates, lichens and bryophytes. These sites also serve as demonstration areas for educational purposes.

In 2004, the first DMS findings workshop was held at Oregon State University in Corvallis and Powerpoint presentations with initial study results were posted online at: http://ocid.nacse.org/nbii/density/. A draft proposal was initiated for new study treatments to be implemented in 2009-2011. A manuscript describing the DMS and the riparian buffer study component was published in the Forest Snow and Landscape Research Journal. A book chapter describing the initial findings of the effects of thinning on aboveground fungi was published. A manuscript describing the effectiveness of leave islands for low-mobility species was submitted for publication.

Research compliments the work being undertaken to implement the Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research (CFER) program, developed by the BLM with Biological Resources Division, US Geologic Survey, Oregon State University, and Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center (FRESC), US Geologic Survey. The CFER program was initiated in June 1995. The intent of the program is to develop and convey reliable scientific information needed to successfully implement ecosystem-based management in the Pacific Northwest, especially on lands dominated by young forests and fragmented by multiple ownerships. Other FRESC research includes such core areas as aquatic and wetland ecosystems, and wildlife ecology.

Information Resource Management

The ability to accomplish very complex management of diverse resources over 425,000 acres requires enormous amounts of information. In order to accomplish this management in an efficient manner, the Roseburg District employees the most up to date electronic office and geographic information system (GIS) hardware and software. There have been several recent major accomplishments concerning information resource management.

First, the office data and electrical systems were upgraded to carry the district well into the future. All of the outdated cabling and data communications equipment were removed during the process. Next, the data connections to other districts, agencies and the Internet were completed. The district achieved its goal of providing all employees access to electronic mail, office automation software and the Internet.

Finally, and most significant to district resource management professionals, is the growth in use of the geographic information system. This electronic mapping and analysis tool is providing a means for district specialists to complete complex analyses of spatial and relational data. A large number of resource managers have recently been trained in the use of GIS software. The training has resulted in a surge of GIS use on the district.

There has been a significant continuing effort to upgrade software and hardware with the goal of simplifying work and increasing capability to accomplish complex analysis of large amounts of data. All of these achievements are the result of a focused effort to modernize the district office. The Roseburg District's goal is to continue to place appropriate technology and training in the hands of employees and decision makers to increase efficiency and effectiveness.

Geographic Information System - The BLM in western Oregon made a substantial investment in building a geographic information system (GIS) as it developed the resource management plans (RMPs). This information system has allowed the BLM to organize and standardize basic resource data across the western Oregon districts.. The GIS has now become a day to day tool in resource management that allows us to display and analyze complex resource issues in a fast and efficient manner. BLM is now actively updating and enhancing the resource data as conditions change and further field information is gathered. The GIS plays a fundamental role in ecosystem management which allows the BLM to track constantly changing conditions, analyze complex resource relationships, and take an organized approach for managing resource data.

Cadastral

Cadastral Survey crews perform an essential function in the accomplishment of resource management objectives. Cadastral's traditional work has been performing legal boundary surveys; establishing, or reestablishing, marking and maintaining federal boundaries. In addition to the normal work, Cadastral provided technical assistance for legal and spatial land information products and other related services that enhance the management of the natural and cultural resources.

Projects Completed	6
Miles of PLSS Line	50
Monuments Set	98
Boundary marked & posted	21

Table 24. Roseburg District Cadastral Survey Activity

	Fiscal Year									
	96	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**
Projects Completed	7	10	13	10	10	12	15	17	13	6
Cadastral Projects	7	7	7	7	9	14	16	17	13	6
Miles of Survey Line Run	35.7	58	78	41	41	57	53	57	52	50

Law Enforcement

Roseburg District have two full time BLM Rangers along with the services of a Douglas County Deputy Sheriff (through a law enforcement agreement with Douglas County) for law enforcement duties. Law enforcement efforts on the Roseburg District for fiscal year 1996 through 2005 included participating in operations during active protests and other demonstrations having the potential for confrontation, destruction of government property, or threatened employee or public safety, investigating occupancy trespass cases, coordination with various state, local and federal agencies on the exchange of information concerning illegal or planned illegal activities on BLM lands, along with regular patrols and other ongoing investigations. Cases and incidents have resulted in written warnings, citations, physical arrests, and the referral of cases to other agencies. In addition, through the BLM Rangers and Deputy Sheriff, the Roseburg District has been able educate the public concerning appropriate uses of public lands and resources as well as preventing or avoiding potentially unlawful or harmful incidents and activities.

National Environmental Policy Act Analysis and Documentation

NEPA documentation

The review of the environmental effects of a proposed management action can occur in any of four ways: categorical exclusions, administrative determinations, environmental assessments, or environmental impact statements.

A categorical exclusion is used when it has been determined that some types of proposed activities do not individually or cumulatively have significant environmental effects and may be exempt from requirements to prepare an environmental analysis. Categorical exclusions (CX) are covered specifically by Department of Interior and BLM guidelines.

An administrative determination is a determination by BLM that NEPA documentation previously prepared by the BLM fully covers a proposed action and no additional analysis is needed. This procedure is often used in conjunction with a plan conformance determination. If an action is fully in conformance with actions specifically described in the RMP and analyzed in the RMP/FEIS, a plan conformance determination may be made and no additional analysis would be needed. A recent procedure now being implemented by the BLM is called a determination of NEPA adequacy (DNA) in which an action is examined in the light of existing NEPA documents to determine if NEPA requirements have been met.

An environmental assessment (EA) is prepared to assess the effects of actions that are not exempt from NEPA, are not categorically excluded, and are not covered by an existing environmental document. An EA is prepared to determine if a proposed action or alternative will significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

Major proposals that will significantly affect the environment, and that have not been previously analyzed through an environmental impact statement (EIS) require that an EIS be prepared.

Roseburg District Environmental Documentation, Fiscal Years 1996-2005

For fiscal year 2005, the Roseburg District completed 8 environmental assessments, 1 determination of NEPA adequacy and 31 categorical exclusions. During fiscal years 1996-2005, the Roseburg District completed approximately 108 environmental assessments, 547 categorical exclusions, 50 determination of NEPA adequacy (DNA) or Plan conformance determinations and one environmental impact statement. The environmental assessments vary in complexity, detail and length depending on the project involved.

Protest and Appeals

Most Roseburg District timber sale environmental assessment decision records have been protested and appealed since the expiration of the Rescission Act at the end of December 1996. Protest and appeal issues have challenged compliance with the RMP ROD, compliance with NEPA, analyses, assumptions and conclusions. Most protests and appeals have been received by a single local environmental organization.

Recurring issues raised in the protests and appeals include: EA is insufficient, an EIS is needed, failure to follow recommendations of watershed analysis, improperly determine riparian reserve widths, not maintaining or restoring degraded watersheds, snags and coarse woody debris, failure to implement Survey and Manage protocol, and road building.

The staff work involved in responding to protest and appeals on the Roseburg District represent a significant workload.

Resource Management Plan Revision

In August 2003, the U.S. Department of Justice, on behalf of the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture signed a Settlement Agreement which settles litigation with the American Forest Resource Council, and the Association of O&C Counties, *hereafter referred to as the* Settlement Agreement, (AFRC v. Clarke, Civil No. 94-1031-TPJ (D.D.C.). Among other items in the Settlement Agreement the BLM is required to revise the six existing Resource Management Plans by December, 2008 in western Oregon consistent with the O&C Act as interpreted by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. Under the Settlement Agreement, the BLM is required to consider an alternative in the land use plan revisions which will not create any reserves on O&C lands, except as required to avoid jeopardy under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or meet other legal obligations. In FY2004 the BLM in western Oregon began making preparations in order to comply with Resource Management Plan revision section of the Settlement Agreement. Work on the Western Oregon Plan Revision is on-going.
Resource Management Plan Evaluations

A formal Resource Management Plan (RMP) evaluation of the Roseburg District RMP was completed in fiscal year 2000 and 2004. Periodic evaluations of land use plans and environmental review procedures are required by the Bureau's planning regulations (43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1610.4-9) to determine the status of ongoing plan implementation, conformance and monitoring.

A RMP evaluation was completed in fiscal year 2000 for the period of 1995 through 1998. A subsequent Roseburg District evaluation was also conducted in 2004. These evaluations reviewed the cumulative progress for implementing and meeting the objectives of the RMP. The evaluation determined that, with the exception of a few program areas, all RMP management actions/direction were being implemented with a high degree of fidelity and that RMP objectives were being met or would be met. An exception to this was the ability of the Roseburg District to fully implement the timber program. Information regarding the timber program shortfall is summarized in this Annual Program Summary. This situation is being addressed in a Resource Management Plan revision scheduled for completion in 2008.

Plan Maintenance

The Roseburg Resource Management Plan Record of Decision was approved in June 1995. Since that time, the Roseburg District has begun implementation of the plan across the entire spectrum of resources and land use allocations. As the plan is implemented it sometimes becomes necessary to make minor changes, refinements or clarifications of the plan. Potential minor changes, refinements or clarifications in the plan may take the form of maintenance actions. Maintenance actions respond to minor data changes and incorporation of activity plans. This maintenance is limited to further refining or documenting a previously approved decision incorporated in the plan. Plan maintenance will not result in expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions or change the terms, conditions and decisions of the approved resource management plan. Maintenance actions are not considered a plan amendment and do not require the formal public involvement and interagency coordination process undertaken for plan amendments. Important plan maintenance will be documented in the Roseburg District Planning Update and Roseburg District Annual Program Summary. Two examples of possible plan maintenance issues that would involve clarification may include the level of accuracy of measurements needed to establish riparian reserve widths and measurement of coarse woody debris. Much of this type of clarification or refinement involves issues that have been examined by the Regional Ecosystem Office and contained in subsequent instruction memos from the BLM Oregon State Office. Depending on the issue, not all plan maintenance issues will necessarily be reviewed and coordinated with the Regional Ecosystem Office or Provincial Advisory Committee. Plan maintenance is also described in the Roseburg District Resource Management Plan Record of Decision, page 79.

The following items have been implemented on the Roseburg District as part of plan maintenance. Some are condensed descriptions of the plan maintenance items and do not include all of the detailed information contained in the referenced instruction or information memos. These plan maintenance items represent minor changes, refinements or clarifications that do not result in the expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions or change the terms, conditions and decisions of the approved resource management plan.

Plan Maintenance for fiscal year 1996

1. Refinement of management direction pertaining to riparian reserves.

Standard of accuracy for measuring riparian reserve widths. (NFP Record of Decision pg B-13, Roseburg RMP Record of Decision pg 23)

As reviewed by the Regional Ecosystem and Research, and Monitoring Committee; a reasonable standard of accuracy for measuring riparian reserve widths in the field for management activities is plus or minus 20 feet or plus or minus 10% of the calculated width.

2. Refinement of management direction pertaining to riparian reserves.

Determining site-potential tree height for riparian reserve widths. NFP Record of Decision page C-31, Roseburg RMP Record of Decision pg 24)

According to the NFP Record of Decision, and the Roseburg District Resource Management Plan Record of Decision, "site potential tree height is the average maximum height of the tallest dominant trees (200 years or older) for a given site class." As reviewed by the Regional Ecosystem Office and as set forth by Instruction Memo OR-95-075, the Roseburg District will determine site-potential tree height for the purpose of establishing riparian reserve widths by the following steps:

- Determine the naturally adapted tree species which is capable of achieving the greatest height within the fifth field watershed and/or stream reach in question;
- Determine the height and age of dominant trees through on-site measurement or from inventory data (Continuous Forest Inventory Plots;

Average the site index information across the watershed using inventory plots, or well-distributed site index data, or riparian-specific derived data where index values have a large variation;

Select the appropriate site index curve;

Use Table 1 (included in Instruction Memo OR-95-075) to determine the maximum tree height potential which equates to the prescribed riparian reserve widths.

Additional detail concerning site potential tree height determination is contained in the above referenced instruction memo. Generally, the site potential tree heights used on the Roseburg District are usually in the vicinity of 160 to 200 feet.

3. Minor change and refinement of management direction pertaining to coarse woody debris in the matrix.

Coarse woody debris requirements.(NFP Record of Decision pg C-40, Roseburg RMP Record of Decision pg 34, 38, 65)

As recommended by the Research and Monitoring Committee and as reviewed and forwarded by the Regional Ecosystem Office, the Roseburg District will use the following guidelines in meeting the coarse woody debris requirements (leave 120 linear feet of logs per acre greater than or equal to 16 inches in diameter and 16 feet long) in the General Forest Management Area and Connectivity/Diversity Blocks.

- In determining compliance with the linear feet requirements for coarse woody debris, the Roseburg District will use the measurement of the average per acre over the entire cutting unit, or total across the unit.

- log diameter requirements for coarse woody debris will be met by measuring logs at the large end.

- interdisciplinary teams will establish minimum coarse woody debris requirements on each acre to reflect availability of coarse woody debris and site conditions.

- During partial harvests early in rotational cycle, it is not necessary to fall the larger dominant or codominant trees to provide coarse woody debris logs.

- Count decay class 1 and 2 tree sections greater than or equal to 30 inches in diameter on the large end that are between 6 feet and 16 feet in length toward the 120 linear feet requirement

In addition, the coarse woody debris requirements have been further refined in cooperation with the Southwest Oregon Province Advisory Committee, a diverse group of land managers and interest groups with representation from federal land management and regulatory agencies, state and local government, timber industry, recreation, environmental, conservation, fishing, mining, forest products, grazing, and tribal interests. After this refinement has been implemented for one year, the Province Advisory Committee will evaluate the results.

This process for determining coarse woody debris requirements, which is described in seven steps, is anticipated to be a very simple process that an interdisciplinary team will follow when planning projects that may impact levels of coarse woody debris. New prescriptions will be only for the project being planned.

(Note: This plan maintenance refinement was in effect for one year and was not renewed.)

4. Minor change in management direction pertaining to lynx.

Change in specific provisions regarding the management of lynx. (NFP Record of Decision pages C-5, C-45, C-47 C-48; Roseburg RMP Record of Decision pages 45, 46, 47).

This documents an Oregon State Director decision to implement through plan maintenance of the western Oregon BLM resource Management Plans a Regional Interagency Executive Committee decision.

This refinement of lynx management consists of the changing the survey and manage lynx requirements from survey prior to ground disturbing activities to extensive surveys. Implementation schedule is changed from surveys to be completed prior to ground disturbing activities that will be implemented in fiscal year 1999 to surveys must be under way by 1996. Protection buffer requirements for lynx are unchanged.

These changes simply resolve an internal conflict within the Northwest Forest Plan Record of Decision and Roseburg Resource Management Plan.

5. Minor change in standards and guidelines for *Buxbaumia piperi*

On July 26, 1996, the Oregon State Director issue a minor change in the standards and guidelines or management action direction in the RMP for *Buxbaumia piperi* (a species of moss) through plan maintenance. The State Director's action "maintained" the Roseburg, Salem, Eugene, Medford, and Klamath Falls Resource Management Plans. Simultaneously, the Forest Service issued Forest Plan corrections for 13 National Forests in the Northwest to accomplish the same changes.

This plan maintenance action removes *B. piperi* as Protection Buffer species. This change corrects an error in which mitigation measures described on page C-27 of the Northwest Forest Plan Record of Decision and on page 44 of the Roseburg District Resource Management Plan Record of Decision were incorrectly applied to *B. Piperi.*

B. piperi was addressed in the Scientific Analysis Team (SAT) report published in 1993. The Northwest Forest Plan Record of Decision included some Protection Buffer species sections from the SAT report. The SAT Protection Buffer species status was developed to improve the viability of species considered at risk. Although *B. piperi* is not rare, it was apparently carried forward as a Protection Buffer species because it was rated with a group of rare mosses that occupy similar habitat.

This plan maintenance is supported by staff work and information from the Survey and Manage Core Team, and the expert panel of Pacific Northwest specialists on bryophytes, lichens and fungi that participated in the Scientific Analysis Team process.

6. Minor change/correction concerning mountain hemlock dwarf mistletoe

Appendix H-1 of the Roseburg RMP Record of Decision indicated that *Aruethobium tsugense* was to be managed under survey strategies 1 and 2. The Regional Ecosystem Office later determined mountain hemlock dwarf mistletoe to be common and well distributed in Oregon, and recommended that *Aruethobium tsugense* subsp. *Mertensianae* be managed as a survey strategy 4 species in Washington only. This information was received in OSO Information Bulletin OR-95-443 is adopted as RMP clarification.

Plan Maintenance for fiscal year 1997

1. Correction of typographical errors concerning understory and forest gap herbivore arthropods.

Appendix H, Table H-1, page 186 of the Roseburg RMP Record of Decision: "Anthropods" is changed to "Arthropods". "Understory and forest gap herbivores" is changed to "Understory and forest gap herbivores (south range). Information from Oregon State Office Information Bulletin OR-97-045.

2. Clarification of implementation date requirement for Survey and Manage component 2 surveys.

The S&G on page C-5 of the NFP ROD states "implemented in 1997 or later", the NFP ROD, page 36 states "implemented in fiscal year 1997 or later". In this case where there is a conflict between specified fiscal year (ROD-36) and calendar year (S&G C-5) the more specific fiscal year date will be used over the non-specific S&G language. Using fiscal year is the more conservative approach and corresponds to the fiscal year cycle used in project planning and, also, to the subsequent reference to surveys to be implemented prior to fiscal year 1999. Information from Oregon State Office Instruction Memorandum OR-97-007.

3. Clarification of what constitutes ground disturbing activities for Survey and Manage component 2.

Activities with disturbances having a likely "significant" negative impact on the species habitat, its life cycle, microclimate, or life support requirements should be surveyed and assessed per protocol and are included within the definition of "ground disturbing activity".

The responsible official should seek the recommendation of specialists to help judge the need for a survey based on site-by-site information. The need for a survey should be determined by the line officer's consideration of both the probability of the species being present on the project site and the probability that the project would cause a significant negative affect on its habitat. Information from Oregon State Office Instruction Memo OR-97-007.

4. Clarification when a project is implemented in context of component 2 Survey and Manage.

S&G C-5 of NFP ROD and Management Action/Direction 2.c., page 22 of the RMP ROD states that "surveys must precede the design of activities that will be implemented in [fiscal year] 1997 or later." The interagency interpretation is that the "NEPA decision equals implemented" in context of component 2 species survey requirements. Projects with NEPA decisions to be signed before June 1, 1997 have transition rules that are described in IM OR-97-007. Information from Oregon State Office Instruction Memorandum OR-97-007.

5. Conversion to Cubic Measurement System.

Beginning in fiscal year 1998 (October 1997 sales), all timber sales (negotiated and advertised) will be measured and sold based upon cubic measurement rules. All timber sales will be sold based upon volume of hundred cubic feet (CCF). The Roseburg District RMP ROD declared an allowable harvest level of 7.0 million cubic feet. Information from Oregon State Office Instruction Memorandum OR-97-045.

6. Clarification of retention of coarse woody debris.

The NFP ROD S&G, pg C-40 concerning retention of existing coarse woody debris states: "Coarse Woody Debris already on the ground should be retained and protected to the greatest extent possible. . . ". The phrase "to the greatest extent possible" recognizes felling, yarding, slash treatments, and forest canopy openings will disturb coarse woody debris substrate and their dependant organisms. These disturbances should not cause substrates to be removed from the logging area nor should they curtail treatments. Reservation of existing decay class 1 and 2 logs, in these instances, is at the discretion of the district. Removal of excess decay class 1and 2 logs is contingent upon evidence of appropriately retained or provided amounts of decay class 1 and 2 logs.

Four scenarios are recommended to provide the decay class 1 and 2 material by using standing trees for coarse woody debris:

Scenario 1. Blowdown commonly occurs and wind normally fells retention trees, providing both snags and coarse woody debris immediately following regeneration harvest. After two winter seasons, wind firm trees may still be standing; top snap occurs providing both snags and coarse woody debris; and blowdowns include total tree length, often with the root wad attached. A third year assessment would monitor for coarse woody debris and determine if the need exists to fell trees to meet the required linear feet.

Scenario 2. In small diameter regeneration harvest stands, the largest sized green trees are selected as coarse woody debris and felled following harvest. The alternative is to allow these trees to remain standing and potentially to grow into larger sized diameter coarse woody debris substrate after a reasonable period of time.

Scenario 3. The strategy is to meet the decay class 1 and 2 log level required post-harvest immediately following logging or the site preparation treatment period. This strategy assumes that an adequate number of reserve trees are retained to meet the requirement. Upon completion of harvest, the existing linear feet of decay class 1 and 2 logs for each sale unit are tallied; and then the reserve trees are felled to meet the 120 feet linear foot requirement. Knockdowns, trees felled to alleviate a logging concern, and blowdowns are counted toward the total linear feet so long as they meet the decay class, diameter, and length requirements. The minimum amount of coarse woody debris linear feet are ensured, and excess trees continue to grow.

Scenario 4. Provide the full requirement of coarse woody debris in reserve trees. There is no need to measure linear feet since the decay class 1 and 2 requirements will be met from the standing, reserved trees. Accept whatever linear feet of decay class 1 and 2 logs is present on the unit post-harvest. The management action will be to allow natural forces (primarily windthrow) to provide infusions of trees into coarse woody debris decay classes 1 and 2 over time from the population of marked retention trees and snag replacement trees.

Large diameter logs which are a result of felling breakage during logging but are less than 16 feet long may be counted towards the linear requirement when:

- the large end diameters are greater than 30 inches and log length is greater than 10 feet
- log diameters are in excess of 16 inches and volume is in excess of 25 cubic feet.
- they are the largest material available for that site.

The above information for clarification of coarse woody debris requirements is from Oregon State Office Instruction Memo OR-95-28, Change 1, and Information Bulletin OR-97-064.

7. Clarification of insignificant growth loss effect on soils.

Management action/direction contained in the RMP ROD pp 37 and 62 states that "In forest management activities involving ground based systems, tractor skid trails including existing skid trails, will be planned to have insignificant growth loss effect. This management action/direction was not intended to preclude operations in areas where previous management impacts are of such an extent that impacts are unable to be mitigated to the insignificant (less than 1%) level. In these cases, restoration and mitigation will be implemented as described in the RMP ROD management action/direction and best management practices such that growth loss effect is reduced to the extent practicable.

Plan maintenance for fiscal year 1998

1. Refinement of 15% Retention Management Action/Direction.

Guidance on implementation of the 15% retention management action/direction which provides for retention of late-successional forests in watersheds where little remains. A joint BLM-FS guidance which incorporated the federal executives' agreement was issued on September 14, 1998, as BLM Instruction Memorandum No. OR-98-100. This memo clarifies and refines the standard and guideline contained in the Northwest Forest Plan and RMP that directs that in fifth field watersheds in which federal forest lands are currently comprised of 15% or less late-successional forest should be managed to retain late-successional patches. The memo emphasizes terminology and intent related to the standard and guideline, provides methods for completing the assessment for each fifth field watershed, dictates certain minimum documentation requirements and establishes effective dates for implementation. Instruction Memo OR-98-100 is adopted in its entirety as RMP clarification and refinement.

2. Clarification of Visual Resource Management Action/Direction.

Management Action/Direction for Visual Resources has been found to be unclear due to internal inconsistency. The Roseburg RMP includes management action/direction in addition to that which is common to all other western Oregon BLM districts. The prescriptive management action/direction unique to the Roseburg District RMP has been found too difficult to implement in a logical and consistent manner. The management action/direction for visual resources is refined by the deletion of five paragraphs that

discuss harvest scenarios on page 53 of the RMP/ROD. This refinement does not result in the expansion of the scope of resource uses and allows the Roseburg District RMP/ROD to be consistent with other western Oregon BLM RMP/RODs.

Plan maintenance for fiscal year 1999

1. Refinement of Survey and Manage Management Action/Direction.

Ongoing plan maintenance has resulted from the refinement and clarification related to the survey and manage management action/direction (Roseburg RMP ROD pg. 22). Survey and manage gives direction for hundreds of species and taxa. The management recommendations and survey protocols for these species is received through Instruction Memoranda which are jointly issued by the BLM and Forest Service through coordination with the Regional Ecosystem Office. In fiscal year 1999, survey protocols were established for lynx (IM No. OR-99-25) and fifteen vascular plants (IM No. OR-99-26); management recommendations were received for fifteen vascular plants (IM No. OR-99-27), nineteen aquatic mollusk species (IM No. OR-99-38), and five bryophyte species (IM No. OR-99-39). In addition, a change in the implementation schedule for certain survey and manage and protection buffer species was issued (IM No. OR 99-47). This schedule change was analyzed through an environmental assessment.

Plan maintenance for fiscal year 2000

1. Refinement of Survey and Manage Management Action/Direction.

Ongoing plan maintenance has continued as in fiscal year 2000 regarding survey and manage management action/direction with the establishment of management recommendations and survey protocols through jointly issued Instruction Memoranda by the BLM and Forest Service in coordination with the Regional Ecosystem Office. In fiscal year 2000, survey protocols were established for amphibians (IM No. OR-200-04), bryophytes (IM No. OR-2000-17, IM No. OR-2000-17 change 1), fungi (IM No. OR-2000-18), and red tree vole (IM No. OR-2000-37. Management recommendations were received for mollusks (IM No. OR-2000-03, IM No. OR-2000-15), and lichens (IM No. OR-2000-42). These instruction memorandums may be found at the Oregon State Office web site under "Northwest Forest Plan" (http://web.or.blm.gov/)

2. Clarification of ACEC/RNAs closed to motorized use.

Bushnell-Irwin Rocks ACEC/RNA was inadvertently not included on the list of ACEC/RNAs that are closed to motorized use on page 59 of the RMP ROD. ACEC/RNA's are closed to motorized use on page 51 of the RMP ROD and Bushnell-Irwin Rocks ACEC/RNA is listed as closed to motorized use in the Roseburg District Off-Highway Vehicle Implementation Plan. This plan maintenance eliminates this inconsistency and clarifies that Bushnell-Irwin Rocks ACEC/RNA is closed to motorized use.

3. Refinement and clarification of Best Management Practices (RMP ROD Appendix D.) related to site preparation using prescribed burning.

Through an interdisciplinary process, the Roseburg District has determined that the objective of maintaining soil productivity could be better accomplished through refinement and clarification of Best Management Practices related to site preparation using prescribed burning.

For the purposes of this plan maintenance, the Best Management Practices language found on pages 139-140 of the RMP ROD, III.B.1 through 9 and III. D.1. is replaced by the following:

(III.C. and D.2 to end remain unchanged):

B. Site Preparation Using Prescribed Burning

Objectives: To maintain soil productivity and water quality while meeting resource management objectives.

a. Machine pile and burn:

1. Limit the use of mechanized equipment to slopes less than 35%.

2. Do not compact skeletal or shallow soils.

3. Keep total surface area of soil compaction (greater than 15% bulk density increase in a greater than 4 inch thick layer) to a maximum of 10% of machine piled area (prior to tillage).

4. Till all compacted areas with a properly designed winged subsoiler. This could be waived if less than 2% of the machine piled area is compacted.

5. Materials to be piled will be 16 inches in diameter or less.

6. Burn when soil and duff moisture between piles is high.

7. Avoid displacement of duff and topsoil into piles.

8. Highly sensitive soils are all soils less than 20 inches deep, soils with less than 4 inches of "A" horizon, granite and schist soils on slopes greater than 35% and other soils on slopes greater than 70%. These soils are referred to as category 1 soils. On highly sensitive (category 1) soils, machine pile and burn treatments considered to be essential to meet resource management objectives will be designed to minimize consumption of litter, duff, and large woody debris. Mineral soil exposed by the burn will be less than 15% of the unit surface area.

b. Hand pile and burn, swamper burning:

1. Pile small materials (predominately 1 - 6 inches in diameter).

2. Burn when soil and duff moisture between piles is high.

3. Only pile areas where loading (depth and continuity) require treatment to meet management objectives.

4. On highly sensitive (category 1) soils, hand pile and burn (and swamper burn) treatments considered to be essential to meet resource management objectives will be designed to minimize consumption of litter, duff, and large woody debris. Mineral soil exposed by the burn will be less than 15% of unit surface area.

c. Broadcast burning:

1. Burn under conditions that result in lightly to moderately burned area, minimizing consumption of duff and large woody debris. This typically occurs when soil and duff moisture is high.

   Lightly burned: The surface duff layer is often charred by fire but not removed. Duff, crumbled wood or other woody debris partly burned, logs not deeply charred.

   Moderately burned: Duff, rotten wood or other woody debris partially consumed or logs may be deeply charred by mineral soil under the ash not appreciably changed in color.

   Severely burned: Top layer of mineral soil significantly changed in color, usually to reddish color, next one-half inch blackened from organic matter charring by heat conducted through top layer.

2. When feasible, pull slash and woody debris adjacent to landing onto landing before burning.

3. On highly sensitive (category 1) soils, broadcast burning treatments considered essential to meet resource management objectives will be designed to minimize consumption of litter, duff, and large woody debris. Mineral soil exposed by the burn will be less than 15% of the unit surface area.

4. Clarification of what roads shall be included as a starting point to monitor the reduction of road mileage within key watersheds.

   Guidance on how to define the baseline roads or the discretionary ability to close roads was not included in the RMP Management Action/Direction for Key Watersheds. Information Bulletin OR-2000-134 issued on March 13, 2000, clarified what roads shall be included in the 1994 BLM road inventory base used as a starting point to monitor the "reduction of road mileage within Key Watersheds" as follows:

   Any road in existence on BLM administered land as of April 1994, regardless of ownership or whether it was in the road records, shall be included in the 1994 base road inventory. Also, include BLM-controlled roads on non-BLM administered lands. A BLM controlled road is one where the BLM has the authority to modify or close the road. Do not include skid roads/trails, as technically they are not roads.

Plan Maintenance for fiscal year 2001

1. Refinement of implementation monitoring question regarding Survey and Manage management action/direction.

As a result of the modifications to the Survey and Manage management action/direction (standards and guidelines) through the Record of Decison and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines in January 2001, it is necessary to refine the implementation monitoring questions associated with this standard and guideline. Implementation monitoring question number one for All Land Use Allocations has been modified to read: "Is the management action for the Record of Decison and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other

Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines being implemented as required?".

2. Refinement of implementation monitoring questions regarding Special Status Species.

The implementation monitoring question regarding special status species were found to contain redundancies with the Survey and Manage monitoring questions. The redundancies have been eliminated by removing Survey and Manage questions from special status species. Survey and Manage monitoring is fully accomplished through the implementation question under All Land Use Allocations. In addition, implementation monitoring question number one for special status species was basically redundant with question number two and there for question number one was eliminated. The title for this monitoring section has been modified to delete reference to SEIS Special Attention Species (Survey and Manage).

3. Refinement and clarification of objectives, management action/direction and implementation monitoring question regarding soils resource.

The management action/direction for the Soils Resource is different than that for any other resource in that it combines RMP objectives with management action/direction. Experience in RMP monitoring has disclosed difficulty in effectively measuring the accomplishment of Soils Resource management action/direction. The District Soil Scientist and Geotechnical Engineer have examined this issue from a technical perspective in the field and recently published literature has been reviewed. The technical review and recent literature indicates that operational monitoring which would produce meaningful and reliable results of the current soils management action/direction as currently written is not practical.

The RMP is clarified and refined in the following manner:

The RMP objective to "improve and/or maintain soil productivity" (RMP pg. 35) is retained.

The *objective* of "insignificant growth loss effect" (RMP pg. 37) and "insignificant (less than one percent) growth loss effect" (RMP pg 62) is removed from management action/direction. The intention and purpose of this *objective* which was combined with management action/direction is preserved in the existing language of the RMP objectives for the soil resource.

The entire management action/direction contained in the fourth paragraph page 37 (beginning "In forest management activities. . . ") and the second paragraph page 62 (beginning "Plan timber sales. . . ") is replaced by:

"For forest management activities involving ground based systems, improve or maintain soil productivity by:

a.) the cumulative (created or used since the adoption of the RMP) main skid trails, landings and large pile areas will affect less than approximately 10%, of the ground based harvest unit

b.) a main skid trail is defined as a trail in which the duff is displaced such that approximately 50% or more of the surface area of the trail is exposed to mineral soil

c.) skid trails which were created prior to the adoption of the RMP should be re-used to the extent practical, such skid trails that are re-used will be included in the 10% limit of affected area within the ground based harvest unit

d.) limit skid trails to slopes generally less than approximately 35%. Examples of exceptions to the 35% slope limit would include situations such as small inclusions of steeper slopes, connecting trails to isolated ground based harvest areas, or the use of existing trails that can be used without causing undue effects to soils

e.) in partial cut areas, locate main skid trails so that they may be used for final harvest
f.) conduct ground based operations only when soil moisture conditions limit effects to soil productivity (these conditions generally can be expected to be found between May 15 and the onset of regular fall rains or may be determined by on-site examination)
g.) on intermediate harvest entries, ameliorate main skid trails and areas of non-main skid trails warranting amelioration, or document a plan (e.g. such as adding a map to watershed analysis) so that amelioration may be accomplished at the time of final harvest
h.) potential harvest units will be examined during the project planning process to determine if skid trails created prior to the adoption of the RMP have resulted in extensive enough compaction to warrant amelioration
i.) upon final harvest ameliorate all main skid trails, those portions of non-main skid trails warranting amelioration, skid trails documented and carried over from intermediate harvests, and skid trails created prior to the adoption of the RMP which were identified in the planning process as warranting amelioration
j.) amelioration of skid trails will generally consist of tilling with equipment designed to reduce the effects to soil productivity from compaction and changes in soil structure.

For mechanical site preparation, management action/direction is refined as follows:

The fourth condition under which track-type equipment must operate (RMP pg 63, beginning: "4. Operate at soil moistures that. . . ") is replaced with:

> "4. Conduct mechanical site preparation when soil moisture conditions limit effects to soil productivity (these conditions generally can be expected to be found between May 15 and the onset of regular fall rains or may be determined by on-site examination). Total exposed mineral soil resulting from main skid trails and mechanical site preparation activities will be less than 10% of the ground based harvest unit area. Total exposed mineral soil as a result of mechanical site preparation in cable or helicopter harvest units will be less than approximately 5% of harvest unit area. Units will be examined after site preparation has been completed to determine if amelioration (generally tilling) is warranted to reduce the effects to soil productivity from compaction and changes in soil structure."

Implementation monitoring question number six for Water and Soils is changed to: "Have forest management activities implemented the management direction for ground based systems and mechanical site preparation as listed in the fiscal year 2001 plan maintenance?"

4. Refinement of Resource Management Plan evaluation interval.

The RMP, in the Use of the Completed Plan section (Roseburg District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan, pp. 78-79), 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 circumstance 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 continue through appropriate amendments and plan maintenance actions. A five year interval for conducting evaluations is consistent with the BLM planning guidance as revised in November 2000.

The State Director decision to change the evaluation interval from three years to five years was made on March 8, 2002. It was directed that this plan maintenance be published in the 2001 Annual Program Summary. The next evaluation of the Roseburg District Resource Management Plan will address implementation through September 2003.

2001 Amendment to the Northwest Forest Plan

The Survey and Manage mitigation in the Northwest Forest Plan was amended in January 2001 through the signing of the Record of Decision (ROD) for the *Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines.* The intent of the amendment was to incorporate up-to-date science into management of Survey and Manage species and to utilize the agencies' limited resources more efficiently. The ROD provides approximately the same level of protection intended in the Northwest Forest Plan but eliminates inconsistent and redundant direction and establishes a process for adding or removing species when new information becomes available.

The ROD reduced the number of species requiring the Survey and Manage mitigation, dropping 72 species in all or part of their range. The remaining species were then placed into 6 different management categories, based on their relative rarity, whether surveys can be easily conducted, and whether there is uncertainty as to their need to be included in this mitigation. The following table shows a break down of the placement of these 346 species, and a brief description of management actions required for each.

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, ormoving species around into various categories, based on the new information acquired through our surveys.

Approval of the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standard and Guidelines* amended the Standards and Guidelines contained in the Northwest Forest Plan Record of Decision related to Survey and Manage, Protection Buffers, Protect Sites from Grazing, Manage Recreation Areas to Minimize Disturbance to Species, and Provide Additional Protection for Caves, Mines, and Abandoned Wooden Bridges and Building That are Used as Roost Sites for Bats. These standards and guidelines were removed and replaced by the contents of the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standard and Guidelines*.

Plan Maintenance actions to delete all references to Management Action/Direction for Survey and Manage and Protection Buffer species in the Roseburg District Resource Management Plan and Appendices and adopt the Standards and Guidelines contained in the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures* are required in response to the Record of Decision.

Copies of the ROD and Final SEIS may be obtained by writing the Regional Ecosystem Office at PO Box 3623, Portland, Oregon 97208, or they can be accessed at http://www.or.blm.gov/nwfpnepa..

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 Roseburg 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 status are incorporated as ongoing plan maintenance.

Table 25. 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	Category B - 222 species	Category E - 22 species
• Manager All Known Sites	• Manage All Known Sites	• Manage All Known Sites	
• Pre-Disturbance Surveys	• N/A	• N/A	
• Strategic Surveys	• Strategic Surveys	• Strategic Surveys	
Uncommon	Category C - 10 species	Category D - 14 species	Category F - 21 species
• Manage High-Priority Sites	• Manage High-Priority Sites	• N/A	
• Pre-Disturbance Surveys	• N/A	• N/A	
• Strategic Surveys	• Strategic Surveys	• Strategic Surveys	

3. The management action/direction for Wild Turkey Habitat contained on page 39 of the RMP is removed. This refinement in the Resource Management Plan recognizes that the Rio Grande wild turkey is an introduced species that is not only thriving but in many areas the large numbers of wild turkeys have become a nuisance and have required relocation by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. This management action/direction is, therefore, removed because it is not needed for this species.

4. The management action/direction for Roosevelt elk contained on page 39 of the RMP is removed. This refinement in the Resource Management Plan recognizes that a combination of other management action/direction and land ownership patterns has resulted in achieving a thriving population of Roosevelt elk. Road closures for the benefit of elk populations have been found to be either unnecessary or accomplished through decommissioning or closure of roads for the purposes of watershed health. Limitation of the size of harvest units, distance to cover and minimum width of cover are being accomplished through the need to meet other aspects of the RMP including riparian reserves, survey and manage species requirements, special status species requirements, threatened or endangered species requirements and watershed considerations. Because of the thriving Roosevelt elk population it has not been found necessary to establish forage plots. Transplants of elk have not been found necessary to supplement existing numbers or to establish new local populations.

5. It is necessary to clarify the definition of an existing road for the purposes of road maintenance. Five road maintenance levels are assigned to roads. Roads which are assigned road maintenance Level I or Level 2 may, on occasion, have trees or other vegetation encroach on or become established within the road prism or on the road surface because of low traffic levels and an extended period between road maintenance. In such instances, road maintenance may be used to re-establish the utility of the road. It would not fit the definition of road maintenance to re-establish the utility of a road that has been closed through full decommissioning or obliteration and that has been removed from Roseburg District road records with approval from parties to existing road use agreements.

Plan Maintenance for fiscal year 2003

1. The RMP is maintained to correct an inconsistency between management action/direction and Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) Section 203(a). All Westside RMPs were intended to be consistent with FLPMA Section 203(a), however, the Roseburg District RMP through an editing oversight is different in this respect. FLPMA Section 203(a) allows for disposal of lands through sales if they meet one of three criteria. The Roseburg RMP inadvertently added a requirement that land sales would, under certain circumstances, need to meet two of the three criteria (ROD/RMP pg. 68).

The penultimate full paragraph on page 68 of the ROD/RMP is replaced as follows:

Sell BLM-administered lands under the authority of FLPMA Section 203(a) which requires that at least one of the following conditions exists before land is offered for sale:

- The tract because if its location or other characteristics is difficult or uneconomical to manage as part of BLM-administered lands and is not suitable for management by another federal department or agency.
- The tract was acquired for a specific purpose and is no longer required for any federal purpose.
- Disposal of the tract would serve important BLM objectives. These include but are not limited to:
  - Expansion of communities and economic development which cannot be achieved

prudently or feasibly on lands other than BLM-administered lands and which outweigh other public objectives.
- Values including but not limited to recreation and scenic values which would be served by maintaining such tract in federal ownership.

Transfer land to other public agencies where consistent with public land management policy and where improved management efficiency would result.

Minor adjustments involving sales or exchanges may be made based on site-specific application of the land ownership adjustment criteria.

2. The actions that were intended for salvage under the Resource Management Plan are clarified as follows:

The Roseburg District Resource Management Plan sets forth the Timber Objective of "Provide for salvage harvest of timber killed or damaged by events such as wildfire, windstorms, insects or disease, consistent with management objectives for other resources." (ROD/RMP pg. 60).

For the General Forest Management Area and Connectivity/Diversity Blocks the ROD/RMP provides that "Silvicultural practices include the full range of practices consistent with the Land Use Allocations." (ROD/RMP pp. 150-151).

Additional direction is provided for salvage within Late-Successional Reserves and Riparian Reserves in the Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP pp. 153-154).
The full range of silvicultural practices, including those pertaining to salvage which were intended to be used in the Resource Management Plan are set forth in Appendix E of the RMP/ROD and are also found in Smith, David M. 1962 The Practice of Silviculture which was incorporated by reference. (RMP/ROD pg. 154).

Salvage cuttings are made for the primary purpose of removing trees that have been or are in imminent danger of being killed or damaged by injurious agencies other than competition between trees. (Smith 1962, pg, 210).

Sometimes the mortality caused by the attack of a damaging agency does not take place immediately. This is particularly true where surface fires have occurred because the main cause of mortality is the girdling that results from killing the cambial tissues. As with other kinds of girdling, the top of the tree may remain alive until the stored materials in the roots are exhausted. It is usually a year or more before the majority of the mortality has occurred. It is, therefore, advantageous to have some means of anticipating mortality before it has occurred. The predictions must be based on outward evidence of injury to the crown, roots or stem. (Smith 1962, pg. 212)

In salvage operations, in addition to dead trees, trees that are dying or at a high risk of mortality may also be harvested. Outward evidence of injury that may cause mortality includes, but is not limited to scorched crown, fire damage that girdles any part of the bole, substantial fire damage at or near the root collar, damage to roots, and indicators of insect attack.

Salvage harvest should include all trees that present a safety hazard to life or property.

All salvage harvest that occurs within an existing road right-of-way will be conducted for the proper function, purpose and objectives of the right-of-way. Salvage harvest outside of a right-of-way will follow management action/direction for the appropriate land use allocation.

There is no requirement to meet green tree retention requirements for the matrix where the extent of dead and dying trees has made this impracticable. Green tree retention requirements in the Matrix will be met in salvage operations to the extent that healthy trees are available for retention.

3. The Beatty Creek Area of Critical Environmental Concern and Research Natural Area (ACEC/RNA) has been increased in size though acquisition of lands through a land exchange for the purpose of blocking up ownership and improving management opportunities. This action was anticipated in the Roseburg District Proposed Resource Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/EIS pg, 2-36) and is in accordance with management direction for the Beatty Creek ACEC/RNA set forth in the Roseburg District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (RMP pg. 50).

The Island Creek recreation site has been increased in size through acquisition of lands through a land exchange for the purpose of developing further recreational opportunities. This action was anticipated in the Roseburg District Proposed Resource Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/EIS pg. 2-43) and is in accordance with management direction for the Island Creek recreation site set forth in the Roseburg District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (RMP pg. 57).

The details regarding these actions are contained in the Beatty Creek/Island Creek Land Exchange environmental assessment (EA OR105-01-06, March 6, 2003) and associated decision record of March 17, 2003. This plan maintenance is effective as of the March 17 Decision Record.

4. From 1996 through 2003, the Roseburg District Monitoring Plan which is contained in Appendix I of the ROD/RMP has undergone a number of refinements and clarifications. These clarifications and refinements to the monitoring plan are part of adaptive management in which the monitoring questions that are no longer relevant are eliminated, needed questions are added or existing questions modified. These refinements all have the purpose to make monitoring as effective and relevant as possible.

The most recent refinement of the monitoring questions, in fiscal year 2003, has been to eliminate pre-implementation monitoring and to rely solely on post-implementation monitoring. This change has resulted from the adaptive management experience in which most projects that received pre-implementation monitoring were still not able to receive post-implementation monitoring as much as five years later because of protests and litigation. As a result, the monitoring information was no longer timely enough to be useful to management.

The current applicable monitoring questions are found in the most recent Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report.

5. Ongoing district data base updates are incorporated as plan maintenance.

2004 Amendments to the Northwest Forest Plan including the Roseburg District RMP

Two amendments to the Northwest Forest Plan were made in 2004. These amendments were accomplished through separate environmental impact statements and records of decision.

Survey and Manage

The Survey and Manage standards and guidelines were removed from the plan through a Record of Decision of March 2004. The species that were included in the Survey and Manage standards and guidelines were referred to in the Roseburg RMP as "SEIS Special Attention Species". This decision will:

Continue to provide for diversity of plant and animal communities in accordance with the National Forest Management Act and conserve rare and little known species that may be at risk of becoming listed under the Endangered Species Act.

Reduce the Agencies' cost, time, and effort associated with rare and little known species conservation.

Restore the Agencies ability to achieve Northwest Forest Plan resource management goals and predicted timber outputs.

Aquatic Conservation Strategy

The provisions relating to the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) were clarified through a Record of Decision of March 2004. The Aquatic Conservation Strategy provisions had been interpreted to mean that decision makers must evaluate proposed site-specific projects for consistency with all nine ACS objectives, and that a project could not be approved if it has adverse short-term effects, even if the ACS objectives can be met at the fifth-field for larger scale over the long term. However, the ACS objectives were never intended to be applied or achieved at the site-specific (project) scale or in the short-term; rather they were intended to be applied and achieved at the fifth-field watershed and larger scales, and over a period of decades or longer rather than in the short-term. Indeed, failing to implement projects due to short-term adverse effects may frustrate the achievement of the goals of the ACS.

The decision clarifies the proper spatial and temporal scale for evaluating progress towards attainment of ACS objectives and clarifies that no-project-level finding of consistency with ACS objectives is required. The decision specifically reinforces the principle that projects must be considered in a long-term, fifth field watershed or larger scale to determine the context for project planning and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) effects analysis.

The decision will increase the ability of the Forest Service and the BLM to successfully plan and implement projects that follow Northwest Forest Plan principles and achieve all of the goals of the Northwest Forest Plan while retaining the original intent of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy.

Port-Orford Cedar

In February 2003, the U.S. District Court for the District of Oregon ruled that EIS for the Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan did not contain an adequate analysis of the effects of timber sales on the direct, indirect and cumulative impacts on Port Orford cedar and its root disease, *P. lateralis*. In order to correct this analysis deficiency and to ensure maintenance of Port Orford cedear as an ecologically and economically significant species on federal lands, BLM and its co-lead and cooperating agencies prepared the January 2004 Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS). The Record of Decision for this FSEIS was issued in May 2004. The Record of Decision replaced existing management direction for Port Orford cedar with management direction that

addresses research, monitoring, education, cooperation, resistance breeding and disease controlling management practices to reduce the spread of the root disease.

Plan Maintenance for fiscal year 2004

1. Refinement and clarification of requirements for marbled murrelet surveys.

This plan maintenance pertains only to the management of potential marbled murrelet nesting structure within younger stands and only to situations where thinning prescriptions are proposed.

This plan maintenance clarifies and refines RMP requirements that were intended to protect marbled murrelet nesting habitat from habitat modifications but were not intended to prohibit or discourage habitat modifications that would benefit murrelet conservation. Logic presented by the Level 1 Team clearly indicates that this plan maintenance would have a negligible effect on murrelets. This action encourages the enhancement of habitat immediately surrounding potential nesting structure.

Management direction for marbled murrelet is found on page 48 of the Roseburg District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan. Plan maintenance is appropriate for this action because the action clarifies the intention of current RMP requirements for the murrelets and the biological information provided by the Level 1 Team indicates that this refinement of requirements will not result in an expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions.

Management direction found on page 48 of the Roseburg District ROD/RMP is refined through the addition of the following language:

If the following criteria are met, then the action is not considered a habitat disturbing activity and no surveys for marbled murrelet are required.

I. Characteristics of Potential nesting Structure

A tree with potential structure has the following characteristics:

It occurs within 50 miles (81 km) of the coast (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service 1997:32) and below 2,925 ft. (900 m) in elevation (Burger 2002);

It is one of four species: Western hemlock, Douglas-fir, Sitka spruce or western red cedar (Nelson & Wilson 2002:24, 44);

It is ≥ 19.1 in. (49 cm) (dbh) in diameter, > 107 ft. (33 m) in height, has at least one platform ≥ 5.9 in. (15 cm) in diameter, nesting substrate (e.g., moss, epiphytes, duff) on that platform, and an access route through the canopy that a murrelet could use to approach and land on the platform (Burger 2002, Nelson & Wilson 2002:24, 27, 42, 97, 100);

And it has a tree branch or foliage, either on the tree with potential structure or on a surrounding tree, that provides protective cover over the platform (Nelson & Wilson 2002:98 & 99);

Any tree that does not meet all of these characteristics would be unlikely to support nesting murrelets.

Because murrelets respond to the landscape-level availability of nesting habitat (Burger 1997, Burger 2002, Cooper *et al.* 2001 and Raphael *et al*. 2002), a tree with potential

structure might provide murrelet nesting habitat depending on where it occurs on the landscape.

Increasing distance from the ocean becomes a negative factor in murrelet inland site selection after 12-20 miles (19.5 – 32.5 km) (Anderson 2003, Burger 2002, Humes 2003, U.S. BLM 2003, Willamette Industries 2003 and Wilson 2002).

Habitat with < 6 trees with potential structure within a 5-acre area, and located > 20 miles (32.5 km) inland, has a negligible likelihood of use by nesting murrelets (Anderson 2003, Humes 2003, U.S. BLM 2003, Willamette Industries 2003 and Wilson 2002).

Exclude potential nesting structure within the project area and apply protection measures to ensure that the proposed action would not adversely affect murrelets.

Design the unit prescription, for units with potential structure, in accordance with LSR management standards.
Exclude from projects the removal or damage of potential nesting structure

Design habitat modifications that occur within a distance equal to one site-potential tree height of potential structure to protect and improve future habitat conditions. Examples include protecting the roots of trees with potential structure, and removing suppressed trees, trees that might damage potential structure during wind storms, and trees that compete with key adjacent trees that are, or will be, providing cover to potential nest platforms. Apply management actions that aid limb development and the development of adjacent cover.

Do not create any opening *(i.e.*, a gap ≥ 0.25 acre [0.10 ha] in size) within a distance equal to one site-potential tree height of potential structure.

Plan Maintenance for fiscal year 2005

The Roseburg District and other districts in western Oregon began a revision to the existing resource management plan and record of decision (RMP/ROD). This multi-year effort will develop potentially significant changes to the RMP guidelines. Details regarding the RMP revision can be seen at http://www.or.blm.gov/lucurrwopr.htm

Refinement and clarification of the Roseburg District's RMP/ROD, Objectives, Habitat Criteria, and Management Practices Design for the Land Use Allocations, Connectivity/Diversity Blocks:

The term 'area control rotation' is used twice in the RMP on pages 34 and 153. In both instances it is used to describe the management within the Connectivity/ Diversity Block land use allocation. Area control rotation is not defined in the RMP glossary. However area regulation is defined as, "A method of scheduling timber harvest based on dividing the total acres by an assumed rotation." (RMP, p. 101). The definition for 'area control rotation' would essentially be the same.
Minor changes, refinement and clarification of Pages 151 – 153 as follows:

A.1. The first sentence should read: "Connectivity and Diversity: Manage to provide ecotypic richness and diversity and to provide for habitat connectivity for old-growth dependent and associated species within the Connectivity/Diversity Block portion of the Matrix land-use allocation."

C.2. As described in this section, "Manage so that best ecologically functioning stands will be seldom entered in the short term." Best ecologically functioning stands is not a well-defined term and does not help with implementation of

Connectivity/Diversity Block management. Under area control rotation for the Connectivity/Diversity Block land use allocation, approximately 1,790 acres would be harvested per decade. For the first decade of implementation of the RMP, only about 490 acres of the Connectivity/Diversity Block land use allocation have been authorized for harvest. Since this meets the 'seldom entered in the short term' portion of this management direction, there is no need to further interpret the 'best ecologically functioning stands.' Thus, this sentence is removed.

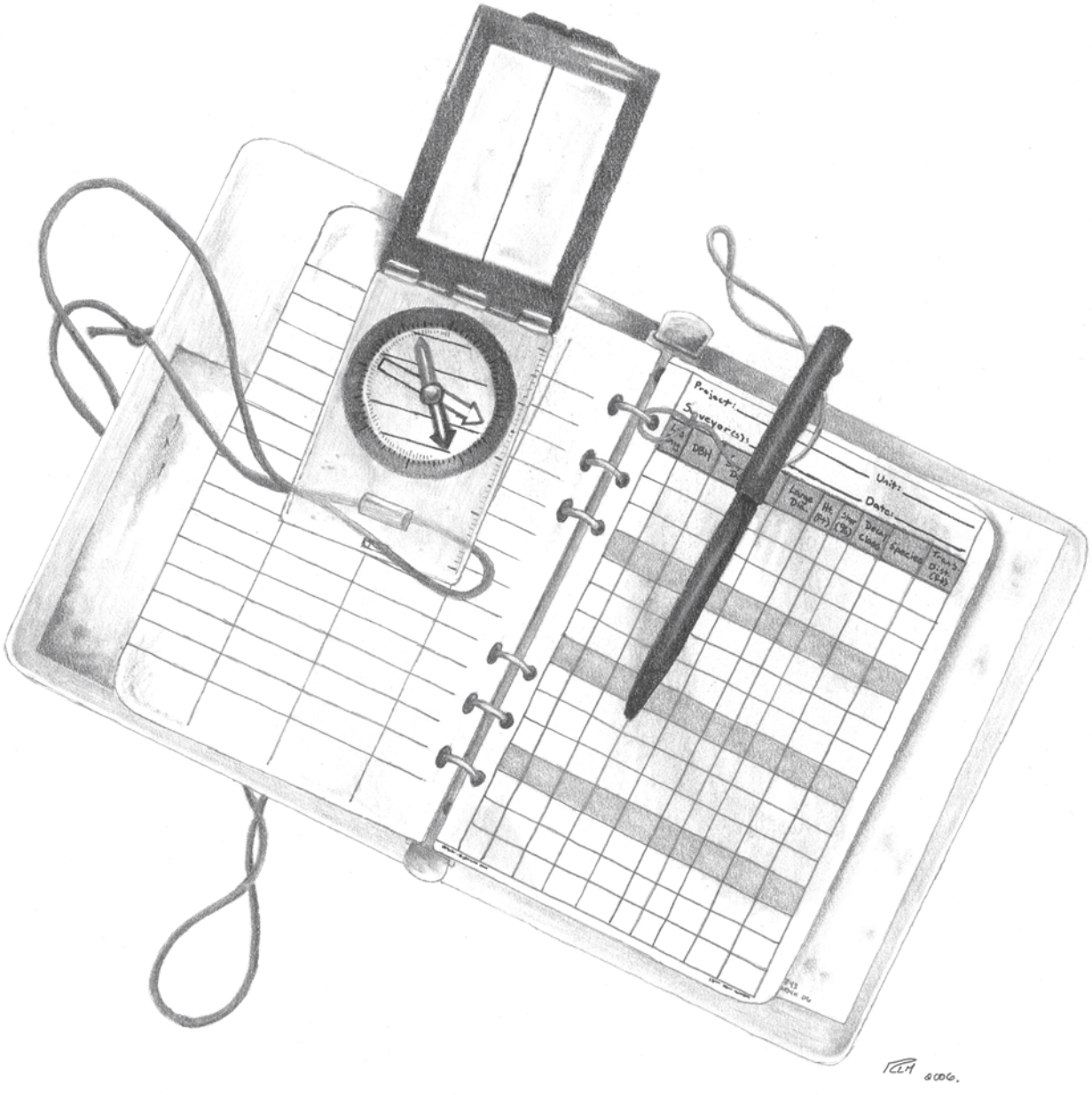
C.3. Remove the Species Composition paragraph. This paragraph describes a percent species mix that does not always represent what would be the expected in natural stands on the Roseburg District. The previous paragraph describes, "Large conifers reserved will proportionally represent the total range of tree size classes greater than 20 inches in diameter and will represent all conifer species present." The conifer species present will be represented with conifers retained in harvest of Connectivity/Diversity Block lands.

C.5. As described in this section, Connectivity/Diversity Block area would be managed using a 150 year area control rotation. Regeneration harvest will be at the rate of 1/15 of the available acres in the entire Connectivity/Diversity block land use allocation per decade. This direction does not set a minimum harvest age for regeneration harvest. Harvest would be planned to occur on an area 1/15th of the Connectivity/Diversity Block land use allocation every decade.

Additionally, it states that "because of the limited size of operable areas within any given block, multiple decades of harvest could be removed at any one time from a single block in order to make viable harvest units." Applying this direction to individual Connectivity/Diversity Blocks on the Roseburg District, regeneration harvest need not be uniformly applied across the entire land use allocation; rather, regeneration harvest may take place within an individual block as long as the 25-30% late-successional forests are maintained, as described on Pages 34, 38, and 65 of the ROD. Late-successional forests are defined as being at least 80 years old. A description of whether regeneration harvests would occur in the oldest or youngest late-successional forests within the block is not required.

This paragraph further states that "the future desired condition across the entire Connectivity/Diversity block will have up to 15-16 different ten year age classes represented." The intent of this direction is that as regeneration harvesting takes place, up to 15 to 16 different age classes will develop over a period of 150 years.

Resource Management Plan Monitoring Report



Fiscal Year 2005 Executive Summary

Introduction

This document represents the tenth monitoring report of the Roseburg District Resource Management Plan for which the Record of Decision was signed in June 1995. This monitoring report compiles the results and findings of implementation monitoring of the Resource Management Plan for fiscal year 2005. This report does not include the monitoring conducted by the Roseburg District which is identified in activity or project plans. Monitoring at multiple levels and scales along with coordination with other BLM and Forest Service units has been initiated through the Regional Interagency Executive Committee (RIEC).

The Resource Management Plan monitoring effort for fiscal year 2005 addressed the 31 implementation questions relating to the land use allocations and resource programs contained in the Monitoring Plan. There are 51 effectiveness and validation questions included in the Monitoring Plan. The effectiveness and validation questions were not required to be addressed because some time is required to elapse after management actions are implemented in order to evaluate results that would provide answers. There is effectiveness and validation monitoring applicable to the RMP which is being developed and conducted through the Regional Ecosystem Office.

Findings

Monitoring results found full compliance with management action/direction in the twenty land use allocations and resource programs identified for monitoring in the plan. Monitoring results of three of the 31 implementation monitoring questions showed variation in the level of activities compared to the assumed levels in the Resource Management Plan.

The Roseburg district was unable to offer the full ASQ level of timber required under the RMP in fiscal year 2005. Predictably, subsequent silvicultural treatments such as site preparation, planting, and fertilization were also less than projected. Other silvicultural treatments such as maintenance/protection, precommercial thinning, and pruning were more than anticipated.

The Little River Adaptive Management Area has not met certain requirements of the RMP. It does not have a functioning advisory committee, it does not have an approved plan, it has not tested the innovative practices that would test the emphasis of Little River Adaptive Management Area.

Recommendations

The circumstances that have frustrated the district's ability to implement the underlying assumptions that form the basis of the Allowable Sale Quantity remain unresolved. There is currently no strategy to resolve the discrepancies associated with the Little River Adaptive Management. A Resource Management Plan revision that will address these issues is scheduled for completion in 2008.

Conclusions

Analysis of the fiscal year 2005 monitoring results concludes that the Roseburg District has complied with all Resource Management Plan management action/direction with the exceptions discussed above.

Monitoring Report Fiscal Year 2005

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 of the Riparian Reserves established according to RMP management direction?

Monitoring Requirement:
At least 20 percent of management activities within each resource area completed in fiscal year 2005 will be examined to determine whether the width of the Riparian Reserves were maintained.

Monitoring Performed:
Swiftwater Resource Area – N/A
South River Resource Area – N/A

Findings:
N/A

Conclusion:
RMP requirements were met.

Monitoring Question 2:
Are management activities in Riparian Reserves consistent with SEIS Record of Decision Standards and Guidelines, and RMP management direction?

Monitoring Requirement:
At least 20 percent of management activities within Riparian Reserves completed in fiscal year 2005 will be examined, to determine whether the actions were consistent with the SEIS Record of Decision Standards and Guidelines and ROD/RMP management direction. In addition to reporting the results of this monitoring, the Annual Program Summary will also summarize the types of activities that were conducted or authorized within Riparian Reserves.

Monitoring Performed:
Swiftwater Resource Area - Smith River Stream Habitat Improvement Project

South River Resource Area - N/A

Findings:
Swiftwater Resource Area - Smith River Stream Habitat Improvement Project
Since the extraction units are located in LSR, there were no established Riparian Reserves. To protect the stream resources, streambank stability and in-channel wood was maintained by establishing a 20 foot buffer along existing streams.

Conclusion:
RMP requirements were met.

Late-Successional Reserves

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:
Were activities conducted within Late-Successional Reserves consistent with SEIS Record of Decision Standards and Guidelines, RMP management direction and Regional Ecosystem Office review requirements?

Monitoring Requirements:
At least 20 percent of the activities that were completed in fiscal year 2005 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 requirements.

Monitoring Performed:
Swiftwater Resource Area – Review of Swiftwater late-successional reserve activities.

South River Resource Area –Review of precommercial thinning and reforestation surveys.

Findings:
Swiftwater Resource Area - Review of activities showed that the only projects within LSRs were tree planting, manual maintenance of seedlings, precommercial thinning and reforestation surveys. These activities meet the criteria for exemption from REO review or are consistent with the LSR Assessment and are also consistent with the SEIS ROD and RMP.

South River Resource Area - Precommercial thinning, including girdling, was completed on 1,042 acres within the LSRs. Certain species were reserved from cutting. Sprouting hardwood clumps were cut to one main sprout to maintain the hardwood component. All the units were reviewed so that they met the treatment specifications and LSR objectives from LSR Assessments and the REO exemption criteria.

Reforestation surveys were conducted on 1,374 acres within the LSRs to monitor previous treatments and to recommend future treatments.

Conclusion:
RMP objectives were met.

Little River Adaptive Management Area

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1
What is the status of the development of the Little River Adaptive Management Area plan, and does it follow management action/direction in the RMP ROD pp. 83-84.

Monitoring Requirements
Report the status of AMA plan in Annual Program Summary as described in Question 1.

Monitoring Performed:
Little River AMA plan reviewed.

Findings:
In October, 1997 REO reviewed a draft of the Little River AMA plan. Both Roseburg BLM and Umpqua National Forest are currently operating under the draft plan. No strategy has been developed yet to finalize the draft plan.

Comment/Discussion:
The status of the Little River Adaptive Management Area may be re-examined in the RMP revision scheduled for 2005-2008.

Matrix

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:
Is 25-30 percent of each Connectivity/Diversity Block maintained in late-successional forest condition as directed by RMP management action/direction?

Monitoring Requirements
At least 20 percent of the files on each year's timber sales involving Connectivity/ Diversity Blocks will be reviewed annually to determine if they meet this requirement.

Monitoring Performed:
Swiftwater Resource Area – None required.

South River Resource Area – Déjà Vu Fire Salvage.

Findings:
Swiftwater Resource Area – N/A

South River Resource Area:
Prior to the Bland Mountain # 2 fire, 285 acres, or 45 percent of Connectivity/Diversity Block # 38 were identified as late-successional forest in Table 25 of the *South Umpqua Watershed Analysis and Water Quality Restoration Plan* (USDI, BLM 2001). Within the units proposed for salvage, A-E, approximately 36 acres were late-successional forest, reducing the level of late-successional forest in the Block to 249 acres or 40 percent of the Block.

Conclusion:
RMP requirements have been met.

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 Requirements
At least twenty percent of prescribed burn projects carried out in fiscal year 2005 will be monitored to assess what efforts were made to minimize particulate emissions.

Monitoring Performed:
Swiftwater Resource Area – North Bank Habitat Management Area:

South River Resource Area - Program Review

Findings:
Swiftwater Resource Area – Particulate emissions from the prescribed burn were minimized. Smoke clearance was obtained from ODF and the piles were ignited during weather conditions that favored good smoke dispersion. An unstable air mass provided good vertical lifting and mixing and helped disperse the smoke. No mop-up was planned or needed as seasonal rains extinguished the small amount of slash not consumed by fire. No smoke intrusion occurred within any of the "Designated Areas "managed by the State.

South River Resource Area – No broadcast burning occurred during fiscal year 2005. Prescribed burning of landing piles occurred on commercial thinning units during November of 2004. Landing piles were burned during the wet season and during weather condition that favored good smoke dispersion. Some landing piles were carried over for burning in fiscal year 2006 to allow firewood removal. Other landings were carried over to provide summer curing of the debris to facilitate more complete combustion. These actions resulted in reduced emissions.

Conclusion:
RMP requirements were met.

Water and Soils

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

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

Improvement and/or maintenance of water quality in municipal water systems.

Improvement and/or maintenance of soil productivity.

Reduction of existing road mileage within Key Watersheds or at a minimum no net increase.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:
Are site specific Best Management Practices (BMP), identified as applicable during interdisciplinary review, carried forward into project design and execution?

Monitoring Requirement:
At least 20 percent of the timber sales and silviculture projects will be selected for monitoring to determine whether or not Best Management Practices were planned and implemented as prescribed in the E.A. The selection of management actions to be monitored should include a variety of silvicultural practices, Best Management Practices, and beneficial uses likely to be impacted where possible given the monitoring sample size.

Monitoring Performed:
Swiftwater Resource Area – Smith River Stream Habitat Improvement Project.

South River Resource Area - N/A

Findings:
Swiftwater Resource Area – Smith River Stream Habitat Improvement Project:

Project Design Features (PDFs) applied to the extraction units included:

1) Streambank stability would be maintained by establishing a 20 foot buffer along existing streams. Logs extending into the buffer would either be left in their entirety or only portions removed that lay outside the buffer. Logs that suspend the stream would be left if cutting would result in damage to the streambank. No green trees would be cut within this buffer.

2) The integrity of the riparian habitat would be protected from logging damage by yarding logs away from or parallel to the streams or suspended through the riparian zone where possible.

3) To minimize soil erosion and soil productivity loss logging was restricted to unsaturated soil conditions, partial or full suspension of logs, and excessive soil furrowing would be hand waterbarred and filled with limbs or other organic debris.

BMP's were carried forward to execution. Approximately 20 downed trees that spanned headwater streams were cut at 20 ft. and the portion in the channel was removed by helicopter rather than the longer part on the bank. This was not the intention of the

PDF or the contract stipulation, but was a misunderstanding of the interpretation of the contract stipulation. There was no erosion as a result of the action and there is more than adequate wood remaining in the channel.

Project Design Features (PDFs) applied to the instream placement included:

1) Minimizing access points, limiting new trails to slopes <35%, and using existing access points whenever possible
2) Trails water barred, blocked and seeded
3) Restricting work to dry season

BMP's were carried forward to execution. One wet area (20 ft long) was crossed by an excavator trail. This area was seeded, mulched, and planted with vine maple; this isolated area has no runoff issues.

Conclusion:
RMP requirements were met.

Monitoring Question 2:
Have forest management activities implemented the management direction for ground-based systems and mechanical site preparation as listed in the fiscal year 2001 Plan Maintenance?

Monitoring Requirement:
All ground-based activities, including mechanical site preparation, will be assessed after completion to determine if management direction has been implemented.

Monitoring Performed:
Swiftwater Resource Area – Smith River Stream Habitat Improvement Project

South River Resource Area - Program review showed there were no timber sales in South River RA that were ground-based and completed during FY 2005.

Findings:
Swiftwater Resource Area – Smith River Stream Habitat Improvement Project
Ground-based equipment was used to place logs in the streams. BMP's were carried forward to execution as described above.

Conclusion:
RMP requirements were met.

Monitoring Question 3:
Have the Best Management Practices related to site preparation using prescribed burning, as listed in the fiscal year 2001 Plan Maintenance, been implemented on prescribed burns conducted during fiscal year 2005? If prescribed burning took place on highly sensitive soils was the prescription to minimize impacts on soil properties implemented successfully?

Monitoring Requirement:
All prescribed burning on highly sensitive soils carried out in the last fiscal year will be assessed to answer question 7.

Monitoring Performed:
Swiftwater Resource Area – N/A

Findings:
Swiftwater Resource Area – N/A

South River Resource Area – Program review showed that no prescribed burning for site preparation occurred on highly sensitive soils in fiscal year 2005.

Conclusion:
RMP requirements were met.

Monitoring Question 4:
What is the status of closure, elimination or improvement of roads and is the overall road mileage within Key Watersheds being reduced?

Table 26. Swiftwater Resource Area Key Watershed Completed and Contract Awarded Road Projects through Fiscal Year 2005.

5th Field Watershed	Permanent New Road Construction (miles)	Decommission of Existing Roads (miles)	Full Decommission of Existing Roads (miles)	Road Improvements (Drainage, Surfacing, etc.) (miles)
Canton Creek*	0.2	2	27.6	22
Upper & Middle Smith River	1.7	6.3	10.1	6.8
Total	**1.9**	**8.3**	**37.7**	**28.8**

* Figures include USFS completed projects within watershed.

Table 27. Swiftwater Non-Key Watershed Completed and Contract Awarded Road Projects through Fiscal Year 2005.

5th Field Watershed	Permanent New Road Construction* (miles)	Decommission of Existing Roads (miles)	Full Decommission of Existing Roads (miles)	Road Improvements (Drainage, Surfacing, etc.) (miles)
Elk Creek	1.0	2.8	1.4	15.1
Upper Umpqua	1.5	3.9	3.9	26.1
Calapooya	1.5	2.5	0.2	32.2
Little River *	0.6	0.2	2.9	50.6
Rock Creek	0.8	1.3	0.9	9.0
Lower North Umpqua	0.0	12.3	0.6	2.9
Middle North Umpqua	0.5	0.4	2.4	5.7
R/W Plats 95-97	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	11.2	23.4	12.3	141.6

* Figures include USFS completed projects within watershed.

Table 28. South River Key Watershed Completed and Contract Awarded Road Projects through Fiscal Year 2005.

5th Field Watershed	Permanent New Road Construction* (miles)	Decommission of Existing Roads (miles)	Full Decommission of Existing Roads (miles)	Road Improvements (Drainage, Surfacing, etc.) (miles)
Lower Cow Creek	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2
South Umpqua River	2.8	1.7	6.0	54.3
Middle South Umpqua River/ Dumont Creek	0.7	0.4	0.7	2.3
Total	**3.8**	**2.1**	**6.7**	**57.8**

* 1.1 miles of the total 3.8 miles of permanent road were built by private Right-of-way holders.

Table 29. South River Non-Key Watershed Completed and Contract Awarded Road Projects through Fiscal Year 2005.

5th Field Watershed	Permanent New Road Construction* (miles)	Decommission of Existing Roads (miles)	Full Decommission of Existing Roads (miles)	Road Improvements (Drainage, Surfacing, etc.) (miles)
Lower Cow Creek	5.6	0.0	0.0	5.6
Lower South Umpqua	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Middle Fork Coquille River	1.8	0.9	0.0	16.1
Myrtle Creek	3.2	0.3	4.9	31.3
Middle South Umpqua River/Rice Creek	3.0	0.6	0.1	7.4
Ollala Creek/Lookingglass Creek	1.4	0.8	3.0	17.6
South Umpqua River	1.9	0.2	2.3	8.9
Total	**17.0**	**2.8**	**10.3**	**87.0**

* 12.5 miles of the total 17.0 miles of permanent road were built by private Right-of-way holders.

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 and length) numbers of snags, coarse woody debris, and green trees being left, in a manner as called for in the SEIS Record of Decision Standards and Guidelines and RMP management direction?

Monitoring Requirement:
At least 20 percent of regeneration harvest timber sales completed in the fiscal year will be examined to determine snag and green tree numbers, heights, diameters, and distribution within harvest units. 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.

The same timber sales will also be examined to determine down log retention direction has been followed.

Monitoring Performed:
Program review.

Findings:
No Regeneration harvest timber sales occurred during fiscal year 2005.

Conclusion:
RMP objectives are being met.

Monitoring Question 2:
Are special habitats being identified and protected?

Monitoring Requirement:
At least 20 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:
Swiftwater Resource Area – Smith River Stream Habitat Improvement Project

South River Resource Area - N/A

Findings:
Swiftwater Resource Area – No special habitats were identified that required protection based on field reconnaissance and other surveys that were performed (Oct. 2004).

South River Resource Area - No regeneration harvest timber sales were completed during fiscal year 2005.

Conclusions:
RMP requirements were met.

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:
Have the project design criteria to reduce the adverse impacts to fish been implemented?

Monitoring Requirements:
At least 20 percent of the timber sales completed in fiscal year 2005 will be reviewed to ascertain whether the design criteria were carried out as planned.

Monitoring Performed:
Swiftwater Resource Area – Smith River Stream Habitat Improvement Project:

South River Resource Area - N/A

Findings:
Swiftwater Resource Area - Smith River Stream Habitat Improvement Project - fisheries related BMPs and PDCs identified as applicable during the interdisciplinary review and the EA process was carried forward into the project design and contract. All of the BMPs and PDCs were implemented. A no-harvest buffer of 20 feet was established along all streams within the blowdown harvest area. Timber hauling was completed during the dry season. No sedimentation was observed as a result of yarding or hauling activities.

Instream placement activities were conducted in accordance with BMPs and PDFs as identified in the EA and/or as indicated in the RMP. Seventy-three logs were placed in previously identified portions of Smith River, Little South Fork Smith River and South Fork Smith River for a total of 2.5 miles of stream treatments.

South River Resource Area - N/A

Conclusions:
RMP requirements were met.

Special Status Species Habitat

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Protection, management, and conservation of federal 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:
Do management actions comply with RMP management direction regarding special status species?

Monitoring Requirement:
At least 20 percent of timber sales which were completed in fiscal year 2005, and other relevant actions will be reviewed on the ground after completion to ascertain whether the required mitigation was carried out as planned.

Monitoring Performed:
Swiftwater Resource Area – Smith River Stream Habitat Improvement Project:

South River Resource Area - N/A

Findings:
Swiftwater Resource Area - A review of the EA for Smith River Stream Habitat Improvement Project showed that a number of special status species were evaluated in the analysis process.

Wildlife

The Biological Assessment (BA) for the Summit Creek Wood Re-Distribution Project found that there was "no effect" on the bald eagle, Canada lynx, Kincaid's lupine, Fender's blue butterfly, and the rough popcorn flower. An effects determination of "may affect: not likely to adversely affect" was made in the BA for the northern spotted owl, northern spotted owl critical habitat, and marbled murrelets. The US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) concurred with these determinations through informal consultation and conference (Ref. # 1-15-05-F-0182). An effects determination of "may affect: likely to adversely affect" marbled murrelet critical habitat was made in the BA and the USFWS concluded that the Summit Creek Wood Re-Distribution Project was not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the murrelet and was not likely to destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat for the murrelet (Ref. # 1-15-05-F-0182).

No additional special status wildlife species were discovered during wildlife surveys or other field reconnaissance (August-Oct. 2005).

Botany

Surveys for Special Status Plants were performed prior to project implementation. Prefield analysis indicated the presence of marginal habitat. No Special Status Plants were observed in the Project Area during field surveys.

Conclusions:
RMP requirements were met.

Cultural Resources

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:
During forest management and other actions that may disturb cultural resources, are steps taken to adequately mitigate disturbances?

Monitoring Requirements
At least 20 percent of the timber sales and other relevant actions (e.g., rights-of-way, instream structures) completed in fiscal year 2005 will be reviewed 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 RMP 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
Swiftwater Resource Area – Smith River Stream Habitat Improvement Project

South River Resource Area – N/A

Findings:
Swiftwater Resource Area - Smith River Stream Habitat Improvement Project
Cultural project tracking forms under the Oregon BLM/SHPO cultural resource protocol were completed for both the timber harvest and stream placement aspects of the project. They document that field exams, site file reviews and inventory record reviews were conducted and approved by the area Cultural Resource Specialist and Field Manager. Two historic era cultural resources were found in the project area. Their locations were removed from consideration for log placement. In consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office the project was found to have "No Effect" on cultural resources. Subsequent monitoring of the project area has shown that the sites were avoided and that there were no impacts to the resources.

Conclusion:
RMP requirements were met.

Visual Resources

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 Requirements
Twenty percent of the files for timber sales and other substantial projects in Visual Resource Management Class II or III areas completed in the fiscal year will be reviewed to ascertain whether relevant design features or mitigating measures were included.

Monitoring Performed
Program review of all Fiscal Year 2005 actions.

Findings:
There was one major action or timber sale in 2005 that impacted Visual Resource Management Class II lands which required Visual Resource Management analysis (Relativity Thinning Project near Millpond Campground). VRM was addressed in the EA All other Visual Resource Management analysis occurred in Visual Resource Management Class IV areas.

Conclusion:
RMP requirements were met.

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 land.

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 Requirements
At least 20 percent of all actions within the identified rural interface areas will be examined to determine if special project design features and mitigation measures were included and implemented as planned.

Monitoring Performed:
All Fiscal Year 2005 projects.

Findings:
Swiftwater Resource Area - No actions occurred within rural interface areas in the Swiftwater Resource Area.

South River Resource Area - No actions occurred within rural interface areas in the South River Resource Area.

Conclusions:
RMP objectives were met.

Recreation

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:
What is the status of the development and implementation of recreation plans?

Monitoring Requirements
The Annual Program Summary will address implementation question 1.

Monitoring Performed:
Program review of all established recreation sites.

Findings:
Swiftwater Resource Area – A revision of the North Umpqua Recreation Area Management Plan was completed in 2003 and finalized/ implemented in 2004. The Umpqua Recreation Area Management Plan has not been started. All established recreation sites were evaluated for safety and customer use. Mitigating measures were initiated as required, i.e. hazard trees pruned, topped or cut. Two new campgrounds were developed adjacent to Millpond and Tyee Campgrounds for group use: Lone Pine and Eagleview Recreation Sites. Cooperative efforts continued with the public and with local county, state and federal agencies. The host program continued to provide customer service and minimal recreation site maintenance at seven campgrounds.

Conclusion:
RMP requirements were met.

Comment/Discussion:
Recreation statistics are documented in the 2005 Recreation Management Information System (RMIS).

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, 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 to 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 RMP objectives and management direction for special areas?

Monitoring Requirements
Review program and actions for consistency with RMP objectives and direction.

Findings:
Swiftwater Resource Area – The Roseburg District has 10 special areas that total approximately 12,177 acres, including the 6581 acre North Bank Habitat Management Area / ACEC. Implementation of the North Bank Monitoring Plan took place in several phases:

- Permanent vegetation monitoring plots were established in the North Bank Habitat Management Area / ACEC and baseline data was collected. This information is used to characterize existing vegetation and to monitor long-term vegetation change within the ACEC as management activities of burning, noxious weed removal, planting and seeding take place to improve and increase Columbian white-tailed deer habitat.
- Special Status Species plant populations were monitored through permanent plots and comprehensive census to assess change.
- Seven headcut stabilization sites were monitored through general view photo plots. Stabilization of these sites was done in 2003 – 2004.
- Monitoring of water quality was done by monitoring of temperature, flow and precipitation.

Conclusion:
RMP requirements were met.

North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River

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 Requirements
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:
Monitoring of recreation use in the North Umpqua River was conducted between May 20 and September 15, 2005 through a Cooperative Management Agreement between the Roseburg District BLM and the Umpqua National Forest, North Umpqua Ranger District. BLM had the lead on monitoring in the entire river corridor; USFS had the lead on issuing Special Recreation Permits to commercial river outfitters. Employees engaged in monitoring included one full-time BLM River Manager and one temporary USFS person. BLM provided funds for the salary of the USFS temporary employee.

Objectives of the river survey were to:
a. Monitor the five outstanding remarkable values on the North Umpqua W&SR, as listed above.
b. Provide a BLM/USFS presence on the river to contact, inform, and educate users.
c. Document and monitor visitor use including commercial and public use.
d. Coordinate management of the river between the BLM and Umpqua National Forest.
e. Identify, minimize and manage safety hazards and user conflicts on the North Umpqua River.

Findings:
2005 Use:
- Boating use (visits) for entire W&SR length
  Commercial (32% of use) 2,125visits (vs. 2,384 in 2003).
  Non-commercial (68% of use) 4,511 visits (vs. 3,614 in 2003).
- Fishing Use: No information was gathered during the 2004 season.
- Conflict between users: No major incidents were reported on the BLM segment of the Wild & Scenic River. Groups monitored included boaters, campers along the river, anglers, fly-fishermen.

Conclusion:
RMP requirements were met.

Socioeconomic Conditions

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:
What strategies and programs have been developed, through coordination with state and local governments, to support local economies and enhance local communities?

Monitoring Requirements
Program Review

Findings:
The Jobs-in-the-Woods program is a principle strategy along with forest development and other contracting.

Conclusion:
RMP requirements were met.

Monitoring Question 2:
Are RMP implementation strategies being identified that support local economies?

Monitoring Requirements
Program Review

Findings:
Contracting of implementation projects related to RMP programs, and facilities have supported local economies. The value of district contracting for fiscal year 2005 was approximately $4,700,000. This includes a wide diversity of projects from forest development to facility maintenance. The value of contracted services ranges from tens of thousands of dollars down to tens of dollars.

The value of timber sold in fiscal year 2005 was $4,364,762.45. The monies associated with timber sales are paid as timber is harvested over the life of the contract, which three years or less. As documented in the Annual Program Summary and this monitoring report, harvest levels of sales actually awarded have been approximately 47% of that anticipated in the RMP.

In Fiscal Year 2005, Roseburg District had total appropriations of $17,508,000

- $	11,563,000	Oregon & California Railroad Lands (O&C)
- $	535,000	Jobs-in-the-Woods Program
- $	92,000	Deferred Maintenance
- $	125,000	Forest Ecosystems Health & Recovery
- $	114,000	Forest Pest Control
- $	320,000	Timber Pipeline
- $	354,000	Recreation Pipeline
- $	2,309,000	Title II, Secure Rural Schools
- $	443,000	Management of Lands & Resources (MLR)
- $	347,000	Infrastructure Improvement
- $	40,000	Challenge Cost Share/Cooperative Conservation Initiative
- $	1,236,000	Fire Related Programs
- $	30,000	Construction

The value of District Contracting/Services for Fiscal Year 2005 was approximately $4,700,000. There were 145 full-time employees during Fiscal Year 2005. An average of 28 terms, temp, or cooperative student employees were on board at various times throughout the year.

Conclusion:
Except for the deficiency of volume sold, RMP requirements were met.

Monitoring Question 3:
What is the status of planning and developing amenities that enhance local communities, such as recreation and wildlife viewing facilities?

Monitoring Requirements
Program Review

Findings:
North Bank Habitat Management Area ACEC is currently undergoing planning for local recreational and wildlife viewing opportunities consistent with other ACEC objectives. Further detail of recreational or other amenities that would enhance local communities are described in the Annual Program Summary.

Conclusion:
RMP requirements were met.

Timber Resources

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:
By land-use allocation, how do timber sale volumes, harvested acres, and the age and type of harvest compare to the projections in the RMP?

Monitoring Requirements:
Program and data base review. The Annual Program Summary will report volumes sold. The report will also summarize annual and cumulative timber sale volumes, acres to be harvested, and stand ages and types of harvest for General Forest Management Areas, Connectivity/Diversity Blocks and Adaptive Management Areas, stratified to identify them individually.

Monitoring Performed:
Program and data base were reviewed and summary prepared.

Finding:
The comparison of timber sale volumes and acres reveal substantive differences compared to the RMP management action/direction ASQ of 7.0 million cubic feet (45 million board feet) and RMP assumptions regarding mix of harvest types and number of regeneration and thinning acres. These differences are displayed in Table 13 through Table 16 and in Figure 1.

Comment/Discussions:
To meet the ASQ commitment, the Roseburg District does timber sale planning including preparing an environmental analysis, and conducts timber sale preparation which includes cruising, appraising and contract preparation. Timber sales are then advertised and auctioned at oral auctions. When timber sales become active, contract administration is conducted to ensure contract compliance. Importantly, the Roseburg District is investing in the future of the forests through forest development and reforestation activities.

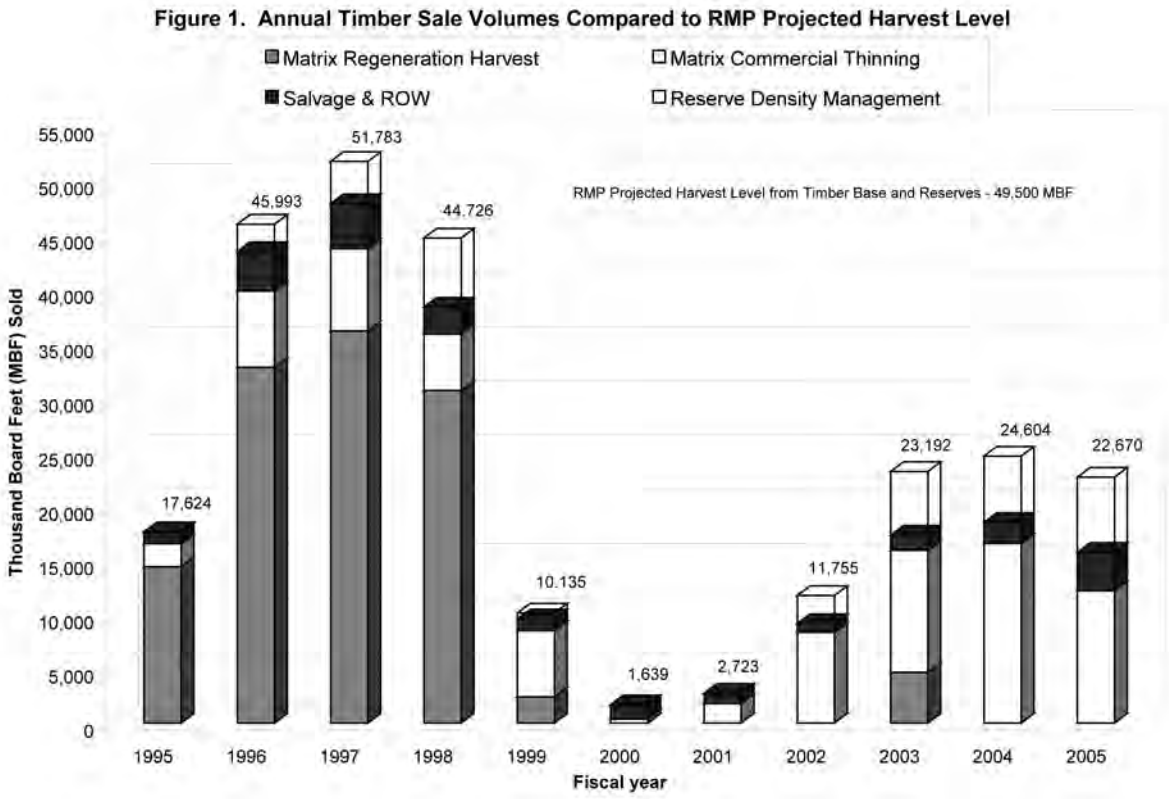
The Roseburg District was unable to offer the full ASQ level of timber sales required under the RMP in fiscal year 2005, primarily due to the inability to consult on actions likely to adversely affect listed fish species. The district offered seven timber sales for a combined volume of 22,670 MMBF. These sales were a combination of Matrix Timber sales, salvage, right-of-way, and commercial thinnings. The value of all timber sold in fiscal 2005 was $4,364,762.45. The monies associated with timber sales are paid as timber is harvested over the life of the contract, which is three years or less. Timber sale receipts collected by the Roseburg District in fiscal year 2005 from active harvesting totaled $4,325,537.63 from Oregon and California Railroad, Coos Bay Wagon Road and Public Domain Lands.

Table 16. Roseburg District Timber Sale Volume and Acres.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1995-2005 Total	1995-2005 Annual Average	RMP/EIS Assumed Annual Average	Percent of Assumed Average
MBF															
Total Timber Sale Volume	17,624	45,993	51,783	44,726	10,135	1,639	2,723	11,755	23,192	24,605	22,670	256,844	23,349	49,500	47%
Matrix Timber Sales	17,004	41,055	42,692	37,887	9,416	1,357	2,071	8,754	16,591	17,848	15,499	210,174	19,107	45,000	42%
GFMA Regeneration Harvest	13,285	32,172	27,575	24,786	1,055	-39	0	0	2,311	-1	0	101,145	9,195		
GFMA Commercial Thinning	1,657	3,016	2,907	3,451	4,022	166	1,794	4,307	7,332	12,645	11,516	52,813	4,801		
GFMA Salvage & ROW	323	1,817	3,516	1,446	438	477	277	358	517	1,052	1,774	11,995	1,090		
C/D Block Regeneration Harvest	1,130	629	5,123	5,869	1,353	0	0	0	2,367	5	0	16,476	1,498		
C/D Block Commercial Thinning	457	2,978	3,455	1,739	2,059	166	0	3,755	3,899	3,901	685	23,094	2,099		
C/D Block Salvage & ROW	153	442	117	597	488	586	0	334	166	246	1,524	4,651	423		
RR Density Management	24	2,424	2,175	811	395	55	2	868	2,548	6,103	3,343	18,748	1,704		
RR Salvage & ROW	245	55	3	236	140	18	1	17	0	0	32	747	68		
LSR Density Management	63	102	1,728	5,559	151	0	0	1,724	3,318	14	3,613	16,271	1,479		
LSR Salvage & ROW	204	1,162	266	123	33	210	595	36	717	559	178	4,082	371		
Total All Reserves	536	3,743	4,172	6,728	719	282	598	2,645	6,583	6,676	7,166	39,849	3,623	4,500	81%
Key Watersheds Matrix Timber Sales	25	8,439	18,392	12,767	2,351	681	791	201	1,811	1,492	1,565	48,515	4,410	8,700	51%
Little River AMA All Harvest Types	0	1,033	4,682	30	0	0	0	294	18	0	0	6,057	551	4,600	12%
Little River AMA Salvage & ROW	83	162	236	81	0	0	54	63	0	81	5	765	70		
Total AMA Timber Sales	83	1,195	4,918	111	0	0	54	357	18	81	5	6,821	620		
Acres															
Total Regeneration Harvest	386	906	836	800	56	0	0	0	146	0	0	3,130	285	1,190	24%
Total Commercial Thinning	113	426	568	536	411	2	87	457	858	479	914	4,851	441	250	176%
Total Density Management	2	216	301	483	38	0	0	179	372	450	522	2,563	233		
GFMA Regeneration Harvest	354	866	713	649	20	0	0	0	65	0	0	2,667	242		
GFMA Commercial Thinning	69	197	267	361	209	2	87	250	560	227	872	3,100	282		
GFMA Salvage & ROW	30	47	289	125	16	16	13	29	51	40	74	728	66		
C/D Block Regeneration Harvest	32	40	123	151	36	0	0	0	81	0	0	463	42		
C/D Block Commercial Thinning	44	229	301	175	203	0	0	173	296	252	42	1,715	156		
C/D Block Salvage & ROW	20	35	25	52	16	4	0	12	10	6	66	245	22		
RR Density Management	0	216	188	97	38	0	0	60	183	436	249	1,467	133		
RR Salvage & ROW	8	4	0	20	9	1	1	2	0	0	1	46	4		
LSR Density Management	2	0	113	386	0	0	0	119	189	14	273	1,096	100		
LSR Salvage & ROW	21	96	33	8	2	9	18	1	26	5	4	223	20		
Total All Reserves	31	316	334	511	49	10	19	183	398	455	527	2,832	257		
Little River AMA Regeneration Harvest	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	6		
Little River AMA Commercial Thinning	0	94	134	0	0	0	0	34	2	0	0	264	24		
Little River AMA Salvage	10	9	36	7	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	67	6		

GFMA, C/D Block & AMA Commercial Thinning totals include all intermediate harvest types
LSR & RR Density Management totals include all intermediate harvest types
Salvage and Right of Way (ROW) totals also include SFP Sawtimber Sales

Figure 1



Tables 13 to 16 below provide a summary, by land use allocation and harvest type, of timber sale volumes and acres of timber harvested since the signing of the NFP. Table 17 provides a complete overview of harvest by activity.

Conclusion:
As noted in September of 2004 in the Findings of the 8th Year Evaluation of the Roseburg District Record of Decision/Resource Management Plan and Evaluation Report, the Roseburg Timber Management Program can continue to function in general conformance with the RMP, but numerous constraints and restrictions from other programs limit its ongoing and short-term effectiveness. The allocations, constraints, or mitigation measures that limit the timber management program have been effective in protecting, maintaining, or enhancing other resources, but have diminished staff ability to meet the outcome for timber production.

Monitoring Question 2:
Were the silvicultural (e.g., planting with genetically selected stock, fertilization, release, and thinning) and forest health practices anticipated in the calculation of the expected sale quantity, implemented?

Monitoring Requirement:
Program and data base review. An annual district wide report will be prepared to determining if the silvicultural and forest health practices identified and used in the calculation of the Allowable Sale Quantity were implemented. This report will be summarized in the Annual Program Summary.

Monitoring Performed:
Program and data base were reviewed and summary prepared.

Finding:
Examination of fiscal year 2005 data indicate differences between implementation and RMP assumed levels of activity. These differences are shown in Table 17.

Comment/Discussion:

Data is for contracts awarded after October 1, 1995. Data is displayed by fiscal year of contract award and does not necessarily correspond with the year the project was actually accomplished.

Brush field Conversion - To date no acres have undergone conversion. It is not expected that any attempt would be made unless herbicides were available as a conversion tool. A vegetation EIS that would allow the use of herbicides for control of competing vegetation for forest management is currently being prepared at the national level.

Site Preparation (FIRE) - The number of acres prepared with prescribed fire, both broadcast treatment and pile treatment is about 31% 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) - The number of acres prepared with alternative site preparation techniques is about 3% of planned. Factors affecting this activity are the same as for site preparation, fire.

Planting (regular stock) - Total planted acres since 1995 without regard to genetic quality is at 42% of RMP assumed levels due to lack of planned RMP levels of timber harvest. Reforestation with genetically unimproved planting stock is 152% of planned. Total planting for 2005 is about 11% of the average annual level anticipated in the RMP because the Roseburg District has been unable to award any significant regeneration harvest timber sales since 1997. Regeneration harvests are the mechanism by which areas are made available for planting to start new forest stands for subsequent rotations. It is likely that in 2006, planting will remain far below planned levels because of the lack of the regeneration harvests which were anticipated in the RMP.

Planting (improved stock) - In fiscal year 2005, 13% of the acres reforested were planted with genetically improved Douglas-fir. All of the acres planted were in the GFMA land use allocation. Only GFMA acres are counted towards RMP monitoring goals since genetic improvement is assumed to contribute to ASQ only when done on GFMA

Table 17. Roseburg District Forest Development Activities

	FY 96-04	FY 05	Totals to Date	Average Annual	Planned Annual	Differences as Actual-Planned	Accomplishments a % of RMP Assumptions
Brushfield Conversion	0	0	0	0	15	(150)	0%
Site Preparation (fire)	2,591	0	2,591	259	840	(5,809)	31%
Site Preparation (other)	13	0	13	1	50	(487)	3%
Planting (total)	5,928	32	5,960	596	1,430	(8,340)	42%
Planting (regular)	4,377	32	4,409	441	290	1,509	152%
Planting (improved stock)	1,533	0	1,533	153	1,140	(9,867)	13%
Maintenance/Protection	9,703	200	9,903	990	830	2,029	119%
PCT	35,925	3,458	39,383	3,938	3,900	383	101%
Pruning	5,951	421	6,372	637	460	1,772	139%
Fertilization	5,504	0	5,504	550	1,440	(8,896)	38%
Reforestation Surveys	103,858	3,785	107,643	10,764	11,750	(9,857)	92%

Data is for forest development contracts awarded after October 1, 1995. Data is displayed by fiscal year of contract award and does not necessarily correspond with the year the project was actually accomplished. Percent accomplishments are annualized based on nine years of implementation. Numbers in parentheses are negative numbers.

acres. A phase in period for use of genetically improved Douglas-fir of 3 to 4 years was assumed to allow for older sales outside the GFMA land use allocation to be reforested and for seed orchards to reach production. However, 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 20-30% of RMP levels by the end of the decade.

Maintenance/Protection - acres of maintenance/protection treatments is currently 119% of planned levels. It is anticipated that at this rate, assumed RMP levels would be exceeded by 10-20%.

Precommercial Thinning (PCT) - currently PCT is at 101% of planned RMP levels. It is expected that at a minimum, RMP goals will be met or slightly exceeded over the decade.

Pruning - Currently pruning accomplishments are 139% of assumed RMP levels. Depending on funding this trend could continue. It is expected that RMP levels will be exceeded by 50 to 60% by decade's end.

Fertilization - Currently fertilization accomplishments are about 38% of assumed RMP levels. Implementation of fertilization has been delayed by an administrative appeal of the proposed action. It is expected that accomplishments will be between 30-40% of planned RMP levels by decades end.

Forest development, reforestation, silvicultural and timber stand improvement practices were accomplished in fiscal year 2005 through contracts valued at $779,000.

Conclusion:
Differences in silvicultural practices anticipated in the calculation of the allowable sale quantity compared to actual implementation do not constitute RMP non-compliance because they are not substantive enough to result in a change in the calculation of the allowable sale quantity. These discrepancies, however, will be further examined in a RMP evaluation scheduled for fiscal year 2004-2008.

Special Forest Products

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:
Is the sustainability and protection of special forest product resources ensured prior to selling special forest products?

Monitoring Requirements:
Program review.

Monitoring Performed:
Program was reviewed.

Findings:
Use of special provisions on permits that restrict the amount of plant material or plant area to be harvested. Heavily harvested areas rotated or rested as appropriate for at least two years. None are sold if special status species cannot be clearly identified to permittee.

Conclusion:
RMP requirements were met.

Glossary

AMA - Adaptive Management Area - The Roseburg District Little River AMA is managed to develop and test approaches to integrate intensive timber production with restoration and maintenance of high quality riparian habitat.

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/Diversity Blocks - Lands spaced throughout the matrix lands, which have similar goals as matrix but have management action/direction 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 found, through interdisciplinary team and, in some cases interagency review, 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 land use designation, on which scheduled harvest and silvicultural activities will be conducted that contribute to the ASQ.

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.

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 - Land outside of reserves and special management areas that will be available for timber harvest that contributes to the ASQ.

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 check on the district's success in meeting the ASQ than it is a socioeconomic indicator, since the volume can get to market over a period of several years.

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.

"Projected Acres" are displayed by age class for the decade. These age class acres are estimates derived from modeling various silvicultural prescriptions for regeneration, commercial thinning and density management harvest or are based on other assumptions.

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 land use plan prepared by the 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. Grass, herbs, or brush 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, brush, grass, or herbs 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.

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

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 of 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
CBWR	-	Coos Bay Wagon Road
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	-	Oregon Dept. Of Environmental Quality
DM	-	Density Management
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
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	-	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	-	The Roseburg District Resource Management Plan/ Record of Decision
RO	-	FS 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
USFS	-	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	-	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WC	-	Watershed Council
WFSA	-	Wildfire Situation Analysis
WQMP	-	Water Quality Management Plan

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Roseburg District Office
777 N.W. Garden Valley Blvd
Roseburg, Oregon 97470

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