

Roseburg District Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report

Fiscal Year 2007



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

Cover illustration
Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) cone
by Rex McGraw
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Roseburg District Annual Program Summary

Fiscal Year 2007

Executive Summary

This document combines the Bureau of Land Management Roseburg District Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report for fiscal year 2007. Both reports are required by 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 forestry, recreation, restoration, 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 2007 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, particularly timber, over the past 12 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 2007. The Monitoring Report is a separate document with a separate Executive Summary, though it follows the Annual Program Summary in this publication.

Although the Program Summary provides only a very basic and brief description of the programs, resources and activities in which the Roseburg District is involved, the report gives 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 the Roseburg District take great pride in the accomplishments described in this report.

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

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice or Activity	Fiscal Year 2007 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1995-2007 Timber 1996-2007 Others	Projected Decadal Practices ¹
Regeneration harvest (acres sold)	0	3,845	-
Commercial thinning/density management (acres sold)	828/1,163	6,154/4,797	-
Site preparation (acres)	0	2,591	8,400
Vegetation control, fire (acres)	0	0	-
Prescribed burning (hazard reduction acres) ²	432	Not reported	-
Prescribed burning (wildlife habitat and forage improvement acres) ²	417	3,114	-
Prescribed burning for ecosystem enhancement (acres) ²	15	0	-
Plantation Maintenance/Animal damage control (acres)	1,897	14,228	8,300
Pre-commercial thinning (acres)	3,740	47,452	39,000
Brush field/hardwood conversion (acres)	0	0	150
Planting/ regular stock (acres)	280	5,974	2,900
Planting/ genetically selected (acres)	0	1,533	11,400
Fertilization (acres)	0	5,504	14,400
Pruning (acres)	1,525	8,452	4,600
New permanent road const. (miles ³)	2.09	46.49	65
Roads fully decommissioned/obliterated (miles ⁴)	6.85	51.55	-
Roads closed/ gated (miles ⁵)	0	12.3	-
Open road density (per square mile ³)	4.59	4.59	-
Timber sale quantity sold (m board feet)	28,341	334,364	495,000
Noxious weed control, chemical (acres)	1,197	8,938	-
Noxious weed control, other (acres)	109	4,178	-

-
- ¹ These are the projected decadal (ten year) totals under the RMP. The cumulative accomplishments reflect 13 years of timber management practices, and 12 years for all other management actions.
 - ² The prescribed burns totaled 432 acres, all of which occurred within the wildland urban interface (reducing hazardous fuels). These acres are counted twice, as they also provide benefits to wildlife habitat and ecosystem enhancement.
 - ³ Bureau managed lands only, but including roads rocked or constructed under reciprocal rights-of-way agreements.
 - ⁴ Bureau managed lands only.
 - ⁵ Roads closed to the general public, but retained for administrative or legal access.

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

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2007 Accomplishments	Accomplishments 1995-2007
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)	1	1
Realty, road rights-of-way acquired for public/agency use	(actions)	6	16
Realty, FLPMA road rights-of-way, permits or leases granted	(actions)	6	110
Realty, utility rights-of-way granted (linear/aerial)	(actions)	0	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	-
Recreation, maintained sites	(units/acres)	23/469	-
Cultural resource inventories	(sites/acres)	0	0
Hazardous material sites	(incidents)	0	28

Introduction

This Annual Program Summary is a review of the programs on the Roseburg District Bureau of Land Management for the period of October 2006 through September 2007 (fiscal year 2007). The program summary provides a broad overview of management activities and accomplishments for fiscal year 2007.

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 (ROD/RMP). Fiscal year 2007 represents the twelfth full fiscal year of implementation of the Resource Management Plan. The Northwest Forest Plan and the District RMP were amended in fiscal year 2007, but there was no RMP maintenance completed in fiscal year 2007.

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. To keep this summary concise, a detailed background of various land use allocations or resource programs is not provided in this text. Additional information can be found in the ROD/RMP and supporting Environmental Impact Statement, which 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 2007, Roseburg District had total appropriations of **\$ 18,462,000**

- Oregon & California Railroad Lands (O&C) = \$ 11,063,000
- Deferred Maintenance = \$ 218,000
- Forest Ecosystems Health & Recovery = \$ 340,000
- Forest Pest Control = \$ -0-
- Timber Pipeline = \$ 1,594,000
- Recreation Pipeline = \$ 228,000
- Title II, Secure Rural Schools = \$ 3,149,000
- Management of Lands & Resources (MLR) = \$ 240,000
- Infrastructure Improvement = \$ 13,000
- Challenge Cost Share/Cooperative Conservation Initiative = \$ 99,000
- Fire Related Programs = \$ 420,000
- Construction = \$ 0

The value of District Contracting/Services for fiscal year 2007 was approximately \$3,231,000. There were 142 full-time employees during fiscal year 2007. An average of 27 terms, temp, or cooperative student employees were employed at various times throughout the year. The decrease in total appropriation from fiscal year 2006 to 2007 was mostly due to a decrease in infrastructure improvement and construction allocations.

Appropriations for the five previous years 2002 through 2006:

2002	\$19,397,449
2003	\$18,862,000
2004	\$20,542,000
2005	\$17,508,000
2006	\$19,098,000

Land Use Allocations

There have been no changes to land use allocations during fiscal year 2007.

Aquatic Conservation Strategy Implementation

Riparian Reserves

Restoration projects, density management, culvert and road upgrades are described under the programs of Fisheries, Water and Soil, Forest Management and Timber Resources, and road maintenance.

Watershed Analyses

Watershed analysis was required by the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) Record of Decision (ROD). The primary purpose of watershed analyses was to provide decision makers with information about the natural resources and human uses in an area. This information is 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 2007, thirty-nine 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 2007 using County Payments Title II funds, and a variety of appropriated funds. Work occurred in many areas of the District, both on private and BLM-managed lands, intended to restore conditions across ownership boundaries. In most cases, the projects on private lands were managed by one of the BLM's partners, with some or all of the funding coming from the BLM. Table 3 lists the projects accomplished in 2007.

Table 3. Watershed Restoration Projects accomplished on the Roseburg District in 2007.

Project Name	Funding Source	Year-End Status
<i>Projects managed by the BLM</i>		
Yellow Creek Habitat Improvement	Title II ¹	Completed
N. Myrtle Creek Habitat Improvement	Title II & OWEB ²	Completed
Slide Creek Riparian Improvement	Title II	Continued
N. Myrtle Creek Riparian Improvement	Title II	Continued
North Bank Ranch Riparian Planting	Fish & Wildlife ³	Completed
Lavadore Creek Riparian Planting	Fish & Wildlife	Completed
<i>Projects managed by the Douglas Soil and Water Conservation District</i>		
Deer Creek Habitat Improvement	Title II	Completed
Miscellaneous Riparian Habitat Improvement	Soil & Water ⁴	Completed
Galetti Wetland Restoration	Soil & Water	Continued
<i>Projects managed by the Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers</i>		
Livestock Crossings	Title II and OWEB	Completed
Letitia Creek Culvert Construction	Title II and OWEB	Completed
<i>Projects managed by the Elk Creek Watershed Council</i>		
Dodge Canyon Creek Culverts	Title II and OWEB	Completed
Buck Creek Habitat Improvement	Title II and OWEB	Completed
¹ Title II funds from the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Payments to Counties) ² Funding to improve water quality and stream habitat ³ Funding for Fish & Wildlife Stewardship on O & C lands (6334) ⁴ Funding for Soil and Water Stewardship on O & C lands (6333)		

As shown in Table 3, the District completed eleven projects that were designed to improve stream habitat and riparian vegetation. In addition, the District and its partners continued work to replace culverts to improve fish passage, completing or awarding contracts for two of these projects.

Watershed Councils and Soil and Water Conservation Districts

In 2007 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 pattern encourages BLM to work with neighbors 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)

conducting projects on district lands that contribute to restoration goals in areas with multiple land owners, (2) transferring funds to the watershed council for restoration projects. In return, the district not only gains many partners, but 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, many of which were joint efforts between the US Forest Service and other BLM districts, 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 covered by one of these assessments.

Fiscal year 2007 management activity within the Late-Successional Reserves included:

- 1,181 acres of pre-commercial thinning;
- 924 acres of density management in stands less than 80 years old; and
- 26 acres of salvage (including rights-of-way harvests)

Total commercial density management in Late-Successional Reserves from 1995 through fiscal year 2007 equals 2,972 acres. Total salvage (including rights-of-way harvest) between 1995 and 2007 equals 252 acres.

Little River Adaptive Management Area

The Little River Adaptive Management Area is one of ten Adaptive Management Areas (AMAs) 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.

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 Adaptive Management Area. 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 geographic information system (GIS).

Timber harvest related to the Roseburg District Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) from the Little River Adaptive Management Area is at 20% 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 U.S. 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.

BLM personnel used accepted methods to survey 12 stream gaging 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 BLM's 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, U.S. Geological Survey, and the Umpqua National Forest.

Stream flow and water temperature was monitored at eight sites (an ongoing annual effort) in cooperation with the Douglas County Water Resources Department, U.S. Geological Survey, Coos Bay District BLM, and the Umpqua National Forest.

Watershed activity information for fiscal year 1996-2007

- Surveyed 555 miles of streams for proper functioning condition;
- Operated 8 gaging 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 on Little River with USGS, Forest Service and Douglas County;
- Established a new cooperative gage on Little Wolf Creek with USGS 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;
- Completed the final review of the hydrological units for the National Watershed Boundary Dataset;
- Prepared seven Water Quality Restoration Plans and submitted to Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ);
- Completed watershed analysis on 100% of BLM-administered lands of Roseburg District
- Numerous hydro-mulching 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 completion of the South Umpqua, North Umpqua, and Umpqua River subbasin TMDLs.

State-listed Clean Water Act 303d streams

The Roseburg District has 67 state-listed streams identified by the Oregon DEQ in its 2004 listing.

Table 4. 303(d) Listed Waterbodies in the Roseburg District

Stream or Waterbody Name			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 & Spawning	South River
Coffee Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Cow Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning, pH	South River
Days Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	South River
Deadman Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
East Fork Shively Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	South River
East Fork Stouts Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	South River
Elk Valley Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature	South River
Fate Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	South River
Iron Mountain Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	South River
Lavadoure Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	South River
Martin Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	South River
Middle Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Middle Fork Coquille River	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning, Fecal Coliform, Dissolved Oxygen	South River
Middle Fork Deadman Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & 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 & Spawning	South River
Riser Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River

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Stream or Waterbody Name	Sub Basin	Criteria for Listing	Resource Area
Saint John Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	South River
Shively Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Spawning	South River
Slide Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	South River
South Fork Middle Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	South River
South Myrtle Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	South River
South Umpqua River	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning, Fecal Coliform, Biological Criteria, pH, Aquatic Weeds or Algae, Chlorine	South River
Stouts Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature	South River
Thompson Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature	South River
Tributary to W. Fork Canyon Ck.	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	South River
Twelvemile Creek	Coquille	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Union Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	South River
Weaver Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Spawning	South River
West Fork Canyon Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	South River
Brush Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	Swiftwater
Canton Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing, Sedimentation	Swiftwater
Cleghorn Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & 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 & Spawning	Swiftwater
Honey Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	Swiftwater
Little Wolf Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	Swiftwater
Mellow Moon Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature- Spawning	Swiftwater

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

Municipal Watersheds

There are 26 community water systems with BLM-administered lands within the Roseburg District. The district has entered into memoranda 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 National Environmental Policy Act (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 1996-2007 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. The BLM attempts to retain as many existing snags as possible that are not safety hazards. 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 was no regeneration harvest in Connectivity/Diversity Blocks in fiscal year 2007. The BLM commercially thinned 27 acres of Connectivity/Diversity Blocks in fiscal 2007. Cumulative totals for fiscal years 1995-2007 include 684 acres of regeneration harvest, 1,742 acres of commercial thinning, and 253 acres of salvage (includes rights-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 13 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. Frequently, management action/direction for streams, wetlands, survey and manage species, and protection buffer species overlaps with these special habitats, so separate management is rarely necessary. 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 2007 consisted of 1,181 acres of density management in pre-commercial stands. Active habitat improvement in Late-Successional Reserves through commercial density management in stands less than 80 years old consisted of 924 acres in fiscal year 2007. Total commercial density management in Late-Successional Reserves from 1995 through fiscal year 2007 has been 2,972 acres.

Special Status Species, Wildlife

Survey and Manage

The Survey and Manage standards and guidelines were removed in July 2007 through the signing of the Record of Decision (ROD) for the “*Final Supplement to the 2004 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement To Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines.*” This Decision discontinues the Survey and Manage program and transfers selected Survey and Manage taxa to Agency Special Status Species Programs (SSSP). This supplemental EIS was written in response to a U.S. District Court ruling that deemed the 2004 Supplemental EIS pertaining to survey and manage inadequate.

Copies of the ROD and Final SEIS may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Land Management at PO Box 2965, Portland, Oregon 97208, or they can be accessed at <http://www.reo.gov/>

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 fiscal year 2007 to bring it up to date with recent court decisions dealing with critical habitat.

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 activity centers 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 given in Table 5 (the data may differ from data in previous years due to corrections and updates).

Table 5. Northern Spotted Owl Survey Results for Roseburg District.

Survey Year	Sites Surveyed ¹	No. Pairs Observed ²	Proportion of Sites ³
1996	332	145	59%
1997	303	125	58%
1998	304	131	60%
1999	282	123	63%
2000	257	128	63%
2001	258	139	66%
2002	270	144	64%
2003	270	136	65%
2004	278	145	62%
2005	293	120	54%
2006	310	111	54%
2007	325	113	50%

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 2007, 1194 acres were surveyed for marbled murrelet. Three of the historic sites were occupied in fiscal year 2007. One new site was determined to be occupied.

Bald Eagle

Bald eagles were delisted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 2007; they are now considered a Bureau sensitive species. Eleven bald eagle nest sites have been located on public land in the district. Seven 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.

The Bureau changed the criteria for designating Bureau sensitive species in 2007. Designation of species as either sensitive or strategic is now based upon species rankings by the State of Oregon and The Nature Conservancy. Further information on Special Status Species designation can be found at <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/sfpnw/issssp/agency-policy/>.

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; yearly monitoring is being conducted as a component of that plan.

Northern Goshawk

The northern goshawk is a former candidate species. It is a Bureau sensitive species, a state of Oregon candidate species and an Oregon Natural Heritage Program List three species. There are seven 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 1554 acres were surveyed for goshawks in fiscal year 2007. Juvenile goshawks were detected at one known site.

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 2007, three sites fledged young.

Special Status Species, Botany

Surveys, Monitoring, Consultation, and Restoration

The BLM Oregon/Washington State Director issued new criteria for designating Special Status Species in August 2007. The State Director lists include Sensitive and Strategic species. Species listed as Sensitive are managed as Special Status Species. The Strategic category is used for species for which more information is needed to determine their status and special protection and management is discretionary. The Roseburg District Special Status Species botanical list includes 24 fungi, 13 bryophyte, 10 lichen, and 42 vascular species. In addition there are 37 Strategic plant species – 25 fungi, 3 bryophyte, 7 lichen, and 2 vascular species - known or suspected to occur within the district

Pre-project evaluations for Special Status Species are conducted in compliance with RMP management direction prior to all ground disturbing activities. Approximately 5000 acres were surveyed in 2007. Project surveys found two new sites of saw-tooth sedge (*Carex serratodens*)

and nine new sites of Olney's hairy sedge (*Carex gynodynamis*) within the North Bank Habitat Management Area. Baseline fungi, lichen, and bryophyte inventories have been completed on approximately 2,100 acres in district Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) and Research Natural Areas (RNAs).

Monitoring of population enhancement projects for two Special Status Species (Koehler's rockcress (*Arabis koehleri* var. *koehleri*) and red-root yampah (*Perideridia erythrorhiza*)) continued. 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. One of these created sites (Powerline) is in marginal habitat without adequate standing water in the spring and no rough popcorn flower plants were found in 2006. A new site was created in 2006 near one of the two successful transplant sites (Soggy Bottoms) using plants provided by the Oregon Department of Agriculture and plants that had moved into the road ditch at the West Gate population. Additional rough popcorn flower plants were moved from the road ditch to the new site in 2007. Monitoring conducted during the spring and summer of 2007 indicated high levels of survivorship and reproduction of the transplants in the new location. Monitoring continued using the transects established in 2003, 2004, and 2005 on the six populations of Kincaid's lupine known to occur on BLM land in the Roseburg District.

Three Conservation Strategies have been completed since publication of the RMP (Umpqua mariposa lily, crinite mariposa lily, and tall bugbane). Conservation Agreements with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service were completed in 1996 for Umpqua mariposa lily and in 2004 for crinite mariposa lily. An interagency Conservation Agreement between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Roseburg, Eugene, and Medford Districts of the BLM, was completed in 2006 for wayside aster (*Eucephalus (Aster) vialis*).

Critical habitat for Kincaid's lupine was designated on October 31, 2006. No critical habitat units for Kincaid's lupine in Douglas County were designated. In April 2006, the BLM Roseburg District, the Service, and the Umpqua National Forest completed the "Programmatic Conservation Agreement for Kincaid's Lupine in Douglas County" (BLM, USFWS, and USFS 2006). The purpose of the conservation agreement is to formally document the intent of the parties involved to protect, conserve, and contribute to the recovery by implementing recovery actions for Kincaid's lupine and its habitat on Federal lands within Douglas County. A key provision of the Conservation Agreement is the development of a management plan which outlines specific management activities within the federally owned populations of Kincaid's lupine within Douglas County. The agencies are currently developing the management plan.

Endowments have been created for three special status 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*).

The Roseburg District implements 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 2007, over 15,000 pounds of seed were produced. Seed from several

native grass and forb species collected from the North Bank Habitat Management Area in 2006 are being grown out for eventual use for restoration in the North Bank Habitat Management Area.

Fisheries

During fiscal year 2007, the Roseburg District Fisheries Program continued implementing the Northwest Forest Plan and the associated Aquatic Conservation Strategy. In fiscal year 2007, the district Fisheries program was staffed with four full-time Fisheries Biologists and a Natural Resource Specialist. Major duties were divided among the following workloads: district support (i.e. NEPA projects), watershed restoration, data collection and monitoring, outreach activities, and Magnuson-Stevens Act consultation. Additionally, the district has been very active in providing fisheries expertise to the Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers (the local Watershed Council) and its Technical Advisory Committee. This involvement represents a portion of the BLM's continued support of the State's Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

District Support

NEPA Analysis - District fisheries personnel participated as Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) members for numerous projects throughout fiscal year 2007, including several Rights-of-Way assessments, approximately twelve large Environmental Assessments (EAs), and numerous Categorical Exclusions (CXs). Fisheries staff also provided input to the Western Oregon Plan Revision Process throughout the year, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Committee's draft EIS for a liquefied natural gas pipeline, with a proposed route that passes through numerous BLM managed parcels in the southern portion of Douglas County.

Endangered Species Act & Magnuson Stevens Act Consultation

The entire Roseburg District lies within the Oregon Coast Evolutionarily Significant Unit for coho salmon. Although these fish were formerly listed under the ESA, in fiscal year 2007 these fish were not listed or proposed for listing. Following a population status review in 2005, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) found these fish "**not warranted**" for Endangered Species Act listing. Due to this change in status, ESA Section 7 consultation was no longer needed, and the large workload formerly associated with this consultation was not required in fiscal year 2007.

Although ESA consultation was not required for fish on the Roseburg District, consultation under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Management Act (MSA) is still required for any project that would adversely affect habitat for coho or Chinook salmon. Based upon protections provided in the Northwest Forest Plan and application of specific project design criteria reducing or eliminating the risk of aquatic impacts, none of the projects analyzed on the Roseburg District would have an adverse impact on habitat for these species. Therefore, consultation with NMFS under the MSA was not required for projects planned in fiscal year 2007.

Watershed Restoration

In-stream – The Roseburg District continued its trend of substantial aquatic restoration accomplishments on BLM-managed lands in fiscal year 2007. Three in-stream large wood

restoration projects were implemented by BLM staff during the summer of fiscal year 2007. The projects resulted in the placement of 161 logs into 3 miles of stream, and will result in improved habitat complexity and channel stability in these important coho bearing streams. The Roseburg District also contributed funding and technical expertise to other restoration projects headed up by our partners, as shown in Table 3. In addition, fisheries biologists planned and designed large wood restoration projects in several streams for implementation in 2008, 2009, and 2010.

Riparian – The final phase of a five year riparian restoration project was implemented during fiscal year 2007. The focus of this project is noxious weed removal and conifer re-establishment in association with an in-stream restoration project. This work was carried out in Slide Creek, a tributary of North Myrtle Creek. In addition, innovative riparian bioengineering techniques continue to be utilized to stabilize banks and reduce sediment contributions in areas where large culverts have recently been replaced.

In the riparian areas of Jackson Creek, a tributary of the North Umpqua River that flows through the North Bank Habitat Management Area, approximately 2,500 willow cuttings were planted in order to stabilize streambanks, and start the process of rebuilding this degraded channel. This was the second year of what is intended to be an annual effort to help speed recovery of this highly impacted stream system.

Data Collection and Monitoring

Restoration 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 more than 7 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 BLM restoration efforts.

In addition, a large-scale restoration effectiveness monitoring project was continued in Wolf Creek, a 23,000 acre sub-watershed where extensive restorative work will be carried out in the summers of 2008 and 2009. Initial efforts focused on pre-project data collection to establish baseline conditions prior to the implementation of restoration project work.

Fish Distribution Surveys – Twenty streams were assessed using mask & snorkel, and/or electro-fishing 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 & Magnuson-Stevens Act consultations.

Fish Abundance Surveys – Fish populations were assessed in five separate stream reaches using snorkeling and multiple-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. The surveys will be repeated in future years to help gauge the effectiveness of in-stream restoration treatments, and to refine restoration techniques over time.

Spawning Surveys – Eight stream reaches were surveyed each week during the coho spawning season by Roseburg 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 OSU Extension Forestry Tour, The Alder Creek Children's Forest, Mildred Kanipe Park, Yoncalla High School, and Hucrest Elementary School. In addition, staff participated in the National Fishing Week fishing derby held at Cooper Creek Reservoir in Sutherlin.

Fisheries staff also presented one oral presentation and two poster presentations at the National meeting of the American Fisheries Society held in San Francisco, California. These presentations were focused on a range of topics, including implementation of innovative aquatic monitoring strategies, use of high tech surveying equipment to monitor physical habitat change in response to restoration work, and long term fish and insect population trends in response to toxic waters originating from an abandoned hard rock mine.

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 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 2008. Bryophyte and lichen experts from Oregon State University and BLM conducted a survey of the Bushnell-Irwin Rocks ACEC/RNA in 2006 and 2007.

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, especially those growing adjacent to roads and streams, can become infected with a water mold, *Phytophthora lateralis* (PL). Mud carrying this water mold, dropped from vehicles, may disperse it into ditches and water courses crossing roads. Port-Orford-cedar growing in the vicinity can become exposed and eventually die.

The Roseburg District is working to prevent introduction of 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 mitigation activities.

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 genetically resistant to the disease. In fiscal year 2007, no roads were treated for the removal of adjacent hosts. Also, no areas were treated for testing *Phytophthora lateralis* eradication techniques from forest stands; a planned multi-year evaluation of such treatments was evaluated previously, and it was concluded that the Roseburg District does not have adequate study sites.

This year, a common garden study site and its Port-Orford-cedar test trees were measured and the data is presently being analyzed. This information will be used to review and possibly refine seed zone maps previously prepared for this tree species.

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.

Table 6. Visitor Use for Boating on the North Umpqua River

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Private Boating Visits	4,702	4,647	4,502	4,236	3,378	3,354	3,614	4,511	4,229	3,766	3,484
Commercial Boating	1,994	2,008	1,905	2,019	1,704	2,102	2,384	2,125	2,130	2,344	1,982
Boating on BLM Section	890	680	750	650	420	*	*	*	523	581	457
* No figures available											

Cultural Resources

In fiscal year 2007, the cultural resources program accomplished 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. One archaeological site was evaluated, 26 sites were monitored, and nearly 1,100 acres were inventoried.

Public projects included several day-camp presentations, and participation in the School Forestry Tour. Over 600 people, mostly elementary school students, attended these programs.

Visual Resources

Visual Resource Management analysis occurred in one Visual Resource Management Class II area and several VRM Management Class IV areas.

Rural Interface Areas

No activity occurred within the rural interface areas. For information on fuels reduction work within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), see the Fire and Fuels Management section, Table 17.

Socioeconomic

Payments in Lieu of Taxes, O&C Payments, and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Payments were made in fiscal year 2007 as directed in current legislation. Fiscal year 2007 was the seventh 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 in fiscal year 2002 and continuing through 2006 payments were to be made based on historic O&C and CBWR payments to the counties. Table 7 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 (RACs) and approved by the Secretary of Interior or his designee. Actual payments were made October 26, 2007.

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 fiscal year 2007 as directed in current legislation. The specific amounts paid to the counties under each revenue sharing program in fiscal year 2007 are displayed in Table 8.

A description of each type of payment program follows.

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. The fiscal year 2007 PILT payment to Douglas County was \$190,405, based upon 949,242 federal acres within the Douglas County boundaries (www.doi.gov/pilt).

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.” Under the Act, the BLM-managed public domain lands refer 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.

This legislation expired on September 30, 2006 but was re-authorized for one year. The one year re-authorization expired on September 30, 2007. Currently the U.S. Congress has not acted on any further extensions of this legislation.

Fiscal year 2007 was the seventh 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 7 displays the Title II payments for this district. Actual payments for fiscal year 2007 projects, shown in Table 8 were distributed October 26, 2007.

Table 7. Title II Roseburg District RAC (Payments were made October 26, 2007)

Douglas	\$1,810,942.96
Douglas (CBWR)	\$9,653.20
Jackson	\$0.00
Total	\$1,820,596.16

Table 8. Fiscal Year 2007 Secure Rural Schools Payments to Counties

County	Title I Paid to County	Title III Paid to County	Total Paid to County	Title II Retained By BLM	Grand Total
Benton	\$2,767,181.83	\$390,660.96	\$3,157,842.79	\$97,665.24	\$3,255,508.03
Clackamas	\$5,465,430.31	\$675,141.39	\$6,140,571.70	\$289,346.31	\$6,429,918.01
Columbia	\$2,028,610.15	\$239,853.32	\$2,268,463.47	\$118,136.71	\$2,386,600.18
Coos	\$5,810,097.09	\$1,025,311.25	\$6,835,408.34	\$0.00	\$6,835,408.34
Coos (CBWR)	\$727,382.13	\$128,361.55	\$855,743.68	\$0.00	\$855,743.68
Curry	\$3,594,382.10	\$437,668.88	\$4,032,050.98	\$196,633.84	\$4,228,684.82
Douglas	\$24,668,293.56	\$1,523,629.90	\$26,191,923.46	\$2,829,598.38	\$29,021,521.84
Douglas (CBWR)	\$131,493.92	\$8,121.68	\$139,615.60	\$15,083.13	\$154,698.73
Jackson	\$15,431,223.96	\$2,723,157.17	\$18,154,381.13	\$0.00	\$18,154,381.13
Josephine	\$11,895,927.59	\$2,099,281.34	\$13,995,208.93	\$0.00	\$13,995,208.93
Klamath	\$2,304,343.59	\$325,319.10	\$2,629,662.69	\$81,329.77	\$2,710,992.46
Lane	\$15,037,319.07	\$1,724,868.95	\$16,762,188.02	\$928,775.59	\$17,690,963.61
Lincoln	\$354,514.40	\$56,305.23	\$410,819.63	\$6,256.14	\$417,075.77
Linn	\$2,599,772.25	\$229,391.67	\$2,829,163.92	\$229,391.67	\$3,058,555.59
Marion	\$1,437,752.84	\$190,290.82	\$1,628,043.66	\$63,430.27	\$1,691,473.93
Multnomah	\$1,073,390.82	\$169,421.91	\$1,242,812.73	\$20,000.00	\$1,262,812.73
Polk	\$2,127,086.39	\$319,062.96	\$2,446,149.35	\$56,305.23	\$2,502,454.58
Tillamook	\$551,466.84	\$32,601.42	\$584,068.26	\$64,716.26	\$648,784.52
Washington	\$620,400.20	\$109,482.39	\$729,882.59	\$0.00	\$729,882.59
Yamhill	\$709,028.80	\$125,122.73	\$834,151.53	\$0.00	\$834,151.53
Totals	\$98,476,221.79	12,396,571.39	\$110,872,793.18	\$4,981,585.41	\$115,854,378.59
				CBWR	\$1,010,442.41
				O&C	\$115,854,378.59
				Total	\$116,864,821.00

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 United States Treasury 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 his 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 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.

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 fiscal year 2007 totaled 995,898 visits.

The substantial increase in visitation from 2006 is due to better reporting through the National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM) Report. From NVUM field surveys, the district updated its visitor use numbers using the scientifically credible method and accounting for increased visitor use on BLM lands.

Recreation visits to Roseburg District in fiscal year 2007 are available from the District Office.

Recreation Trails Managed

9 Trails - 15.4 miles (Total system trails including spurs in campgrounds: 21.3 miles)

Permits Issued / Fees Collected

Roseburg BLM pioneered the first package to be presented to the new USFS/BLM regional Recreation Resource Advisory Council for fee increases under Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act. Recreation site fees were increased for the first time in several years to maintain consistency with other federal, state and county fees. Fee proposals for the Roseburg facilities were approved unanimously by the council.

Recreation Use Permits (Campground Permits and pavilion rentals): 3,299

Fees Collected: \$75,130 (Up \$12,222 from 2006)

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 Special Recreation Permits: \$2,000.

Off-highway Vehicle Designations Managed:

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

Several 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 16 individuals or groups volunteered for BLM at recreation sites, including: Eagle Scouts, Boy Scout Troops, church groups, individuals, Phoenix School students, Douglas County Inmates, Northwest Youth Corps, Wolf Creek Job Corps, and campground hosts. Combined, they contributed 33,834 hours of work.

Four hosts from Cavitt Creek, Tye, Eagleview and Susan Creek Campgrounds were nominated for and received a National Host Award.

Table 9. Volunteer Work Related to Recreation in Fiscal Year 2007

Group	Hours volunteered	Value of work
All groups (excluding hosts)	2,010	
Campground hosts	31,824	
All groups total:	33,834	\$ 596,950

Volunteer Work Completed:

- Logging out, brushing and limbing trails.
- Re-vegetating 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
- Host duties / public information, cleaning, misc. maintenance
- Trail condition surveys

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.
- *Cow Creek Back Country Byway* – (20 of 45 miles) Joint coordination with Medford BLM

Recreation Projects

- Renovations to campsites and vegetative plantings at Tyee Campground
- Construction of the new Millpond Pavilion
- Replacement of two toilets at Lone Rock Boat Ramp and Rock Creek Campground
- Construction of a host shelter at Lone Pine Group Campground
- Purchase of \$25,000 worth of Accessible tables and fire ring grills for campgrounds and day-use areas
- Stabilized Eagleview riverbank with large rip-rap
- Completed landscaping project at Lone Pine Group Campground
- Construction of four new information kiosks for four fee campgrounds
- Reprint of the District Recreation Guide on plasticized paper, in joint cooperation with the Umpqua National Forest

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

Roseburg BLM Fee Sites Business Plan	Completed 2007
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.

Fee Status

The Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act was passed in the 2005 Omnibus Appropriations bill signed into law by President Bush on December 8, 2004. The Act authorizes the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture for the next 10 years to establish, modify, charge and collect recreation fees at Federal recreation lands and waters as provided for in the Act.

In 2007, Roseburg BLM spent \$55,800 of the \$75,130 collected as campground fees and pavilion rentals. Categories of reinvestment included: Campground landscaping and project improvements, campground host program costs, and salary for one summer temporary recreation maintenance specialist.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds

Recreation pipeline funds are directed toward backlog recreation projects in six western Oregon BLM Districts. The district was allocated \$253,000. Funds were spent to complete the following projects:

- *Millpond Pavilion* – Final project completion - hydromulch, asphalt laid, landscaping, gravel/soil/ BBQ grills, sprinkler system repairs, fireplace mantle.
- *Replacement of Rock Creek Campground Toilet* - New double CXT restroom
- *Lone Rock Drift Boat Launch Site Toilet Replacement* - New single CXT restroom
- *Interpretive Signs Information Boards* - Constructed new steel sign standards and purchased materials for 3 large information boards for campgrounds.
- *Accessibility facilities*: purchase of picnic tables, fire rings and grills
- *Rock Creek Campground* - Electric repairs
- *Recreation Site Upgrades* - Fence materials, mill lumber, pressure washer, fiberglass imbedded signs, tools and supplies, gravel for rec sites, trailer for rec supplies & tools, drafting for rec site, host tools, steel, paint.
- *Tyee Campground Upgrades* - renovation included upgrading to accessible campsite facilities, completing campsite reconstruction, re-leveling, rocking, planting shrubs, replacing campsites with sand base, and adding split rail fencing.
- *Eagleview Campground Riverbank Stabilization* - River current carved bank away. Large riprap rock was placed in the cut out section and stabilized. Tables were also painted, lawn was maintained and landscaping work was completed.

Implementation Monitoring

Roseburg District: Guidelines in the North Umpqua Recreation Area Management Plan (2003) were followed. A District Maintenance Operating Plan was formulated between the Residual Organization (Roseburg District) and the Maintenance Organization. A Business Plan was written and implemented in 2007, resulting in fee increases for the first time in several years at district recreation fee sites. A final monitoring report was completed at the end of the fiscal year for the daily summer season monitoring that was completed on the North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River. The Wild & Scenic River Management Plan of 1992 was followed.

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 and the Roseburg District Resource Management Plan, approximately 81,800 acres (or 19% of the Roseburg District land base) are available for scheduled timber harvest. The Northwest Forest Plan 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 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 offered a total of 11 advertised timber sales in fiscal year 2007, for a total volume of approximately 30.0 MMBF. All of the timber sales offered in 2007 were thinning sales. Seven of the advertised sales were ASQ timber sales, for a combined volume of 17.6 MMBF. Approximately 3.2 MMBF of that volume was from Riparian Reserve density management associated with the commercial thinning and as such is not ASQ volume. Additionally, 2 of the ASQ sales had marbled murrelets sites identified during the planning stages, and a portion of those sale areas were designated as LSRs. As a result 2.9 MMBF from those 2 sales was also not credited as ASQ volume.

In addition to the ASQ timber sales, the Roseburg District offered 4 density management sales in plantations within Late Successional Reserves. These sales are designed to accelerate the development of late-successional characteristics in these forest stands. Three of the four density management sales sold, producing 9.3 MMBF of volume, which is not part of the ASQ. The fourth density management sale received no bids when auctioned and will be re-offered in fiscal year 2008. The data for the no-bid sale is not included in this Annual Program Summary.

Miscellaneous timber volume was produced from negotiated timber sales, which generally are salvage sales, rights-of-way timber sales, and modifications to operating advertised timber sales. In fiscal year 2007, 1.7 MMBF of volume was produced from miscellaneous sale volume.

The value of all timber sold in fiscal 2007 was \$3,628,783.54. 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 2007 from active harvesting totaled \$3,621,174.55. The largest share of receipts was from Oregon and California Railroad Lands (\$3,245,546.37), with the remainder from Coos Bay Wagon Road (\$371,775.53) and Public Domain Lands (\$3,852.65).

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 50% 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 the second half of fiscal year 2007. Two of the 7 sales sold at auction during the second half of the fiscal year were set-aside for small business. Large business concerns also purchased 4 of the remaining 7 sales, and 1 sale had no bids. The combined volume of timber purchased by small business was insufficient to satisfy the 50% volume requirement and the Roseburg District will be required to set aside sales for small business in the first half of fiscal year 2008.

The following tables provide a summary, by land use allocation and harvest type, of timber sale volumes and acres of timber harvested since the signing of the Northwest Forest Plan. Table 13 provides a more detailed annual display of harvest by volume and acreage.

Table 10. Summary of Volume Sold

Volume	FY 95-98 ¹	FY 99-07	Total FY95-07	Declared ASQ FY95-07 ²
Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)				
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	144.9	110.7	255.6	585.0
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves	15.2	57.8	73.0	n/a
Total	160.1	168.5	328.6	n/a
Sold Unawarded ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF) as of 09/30/07 ³				
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	29.1	23.0	52.1	n/a
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a
Total	29.1	23.0	52.1	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 13.				
³ Sold Unawarded sales which have been resold but are still unawarded tallied for original fiscal year sold				

Volume	FY 95-98 ¹	FY 99-07	FY95-06 Total	13 Year Projection ²
ASQ Volume (MMBF) (Harvest Land Base)				
Matrix	138.6	110.7	249.3	508.8
AMA	6.3	5.8	12.1	55.2
ASQ Acres (Harvest Land Base)				
Matrix	5541	5579	11,120	16,320
AMA	358	316	674	1,080
Key Watershed ASQ Volume (MMBF) (Harvest Land Base)				
Key Watersheds	39.6	9.2	48.9	104.4
¹ Third Year Evaluation - Figure 12-7 or 12-8 plus volume sold in FY 1995 prior to signing of the RMP				
² Decadal projection times 1.3				

Table 11. Volume and Acres Sold by Allocations

Volume	FY	FY	Total	Declared ASQ
	95-98 ¹	99-07	FY95-07	FY95-07 ²
Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)				
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	144.9	110.7	255.6	585
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves	15.2	57.8	73	n/a
Total	160.1	168.5	328.6	n/a
Sold Unawarded ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF) as of 09/30/07 ³				
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	29.1	23	52.1	n/a
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves	0	0	0	n/a
Total	29.1	23	52.1	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 13.				
³ Sold Unawarded sales which have been resold but are still unawarded tallied for original fiscal year sold				

Table 12. Sale Sold By Harvest Type

	FY	FY	FY95-07	13 Year
	95-98 ^{1,2}	99-07	Total	Projection ³
ASQ Volume (MMBF) (Harvest Land Base)				
Regeneration Harvest	115.1	28.5	143.6	565.9
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	17.1	72.2	89.3	24.2
Other	10.0	15.7	25.7	n/a
Total	142.2	116.4	258.6	590.1
ASQ Acres (Harvest Land Base)				
Regeneration Harvest	3127	917	4044	15470.0
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	1613	4306	5919	3250.0
Other	780	440	1220	n/a
Total	5520	5662	11182	18720.0
Reserve Acres				
Late-Successional Reserves	659	2591	3250	n/a
Riparian Reserves	533	1345	1878	n/a
Total	1192	3935	5127	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 FY 95 prior to signing of the RMP				
³ Decadal projection times 1.3				

Table 13. Roseburg District Timber Sale Volume and Acres

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	1995-2007 Total	1995-2007 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	49,179	28,341	334,364	25,720	49,500	52%
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	26,666	12,459	249,299	19,177	45,000	43%
GFMA Regeneration Harvest	13,285	32,172	27,575	24,786	1,055	-39	0	0	2,311	-1	0	15,085	0	116,230	8,941		
GFMA Commercial Thinning	1,657	3,016	2,907	3,451	4,022	166	1,794	4,307	7,332	12,645	11,516	4,109	10,940	67,862	5,220		
GFMA Salvage & ROW	323	1,817	3,516	1,446	438	477	277	358	517	1,052	1,774	596	990	13,581	1,045		
C/D Block Regeneration Harvest	1,130	629	5,123	5,869	1,353	0	0	0	2,367	5	0	6,397	0	22,873	1,759		
C/D Block Commercial Thinning	457	2,978	3,455	1,739	2,059	166	0	3,755	3,899	3,901	685	356	529	23,979	1,845		
C/D Block Salvage & ROW	153	442	117	597	488	586	0	334	166	246	1,524	123	0	4,774	367		
RR Density Management	24	2,424	2,175	811	395	55	2	868	2,548	6,103	3,343	1,261	3,215	23,224	1,786		
RR Salvage & ROW	245	55	3	236	140	18	1	17	0	0	32	0	100	847	65		
LSR Density Management	63	102	1,728	5,559	151	0	0	1,724	3,318	14	3,613	15,363	12,063	43,697	3,361		
LSR Salvage & ROW	204	1,162	266	123	33	210	595	36	717	559	178	652	504	5,238	403		
Total All Reserves	536	3,743	4,172	6,728	719	282	598	2,645	6,583	6,676	7,166	17,276	15,882	73,007	5,616	4,500	125%
Key Watersheds Matrix Timber Sales	25	8,439	18,392	12,767	2,951	681	791	201	1,811	1,492	1,565	290	61	48,866	3,759	8,700	43%
Little River AMA All Harvest Types	0	1,033	4,682	30	0	0	0	294	18	0	0	5,155	0	11,212	862	4,600	19%
Little River AMA Salvage & ROW	83	162	236	81	0	0	54	63	0	81	5	82	0	847	65		
Total AMA Timber Sales	83	1,195	4,918	111	0	0	54	357	18	81	5	5,237	0	12,058	928		

Table 13. Roseburg District Timber Sale Volume and Acres, Continued.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	1995-2007 Total	1995-2007 Annual Average	RMP/EIS Assumed Annual Average	Percent of Assumed Average
Total Regeneration Harvest	386	906	836	800	56	0	0	0	146	0	0	715	0	3,845	296	1,190	25%
Total Commercial Thinning	113	426	568	536	411	2	87	457	858	479	914	475	828	6,154	473	250	189%
Total Density Management	2	216	301	483	38	0	0	179	372	450	522	1,071	1,163	4,797	369		
GFMA Regeneration Harvest	354	866	713	649	20	0	0	0	65	0	0	428	0	3,095	238		
GFMA Commercial Thinning	69	197	267	361	209	2	87	250	560	227	872	305	801	4,206	324		
GFMA Salvage & ROW	30	47	289	125	16	16	13	29	51	40	74	24	39	791	61		
C/D Block Regeneration Harvest	32	40	123	151	63	0	0	0	81	0	0	194	0	684	53		
C/D Block Commercial Thinning	44	229	301	175	203	0	0	173	296	252	42	0	27	1,742	134		
C/D Block Salvage & ROW	20	35	25	52	16	4	0	12	10	6	66	8	0	253	19		
RR Density Management	0	216	188	97	38	0	0	60	183	436	249	119	239	1,825	140		
RR Salvage & ROW	8	4	0	20	9	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	7	53	4		
LSR Density Management	2	0	113	386	0	0	0	119	189	14	273	952	924	2,972	229		
LSR Salvage & ROW	21	96	33	8	2	9	18	1	26	5	4	29	26	278	21		
Total All Reserves	31	316	334	511	49	10	19	183	398	455	527	1,100	1,196	5,128	394		
Little River AMA Regeneration Harvest	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	0	161	12		
Little River AMA Commercial Thinning	0	94	134	0	0	0	0	34	2	0	0	170	0	434	33		
Little River AMA Salvage	10	9	36	7	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	12	0	79	7		

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

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 26% of planned. A continued decline in trend is likely 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 2% 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 44% of RMP assumed levels due to lack of planned RMP levels of timber harvest. Total planting for 2007 is about 20% 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. The majority of planting in 2007 was for reforestation of the Bland Mountain Fire area. 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 the short term, 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 2007, 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 11% of planned RMP levels.

Maintenance/Protection - acres of maintenance/protection treatments is currently 143% of planned levels. This workload in fiscal years 2006 and 2007 increased substantially over the fiscal year 2005 level due to rehabilitation of the Bland Mountain Fire area.

Precommercial Thinning (PCT) - currently PCT is at 101% of planned RMP levels.

Pruning - Currently pruning accomplishments are 153% of assumed RMP levels.

Fertilization - Currently fertilization accomplishments are about 32% of assumed RMP levels. Implementation of fertilization has been delayed by an administrative appeal of the proposed action.

Forest development projects (reforestation and timber stand improvement projects were accomplished in fiscal year 2007 through contracts valued at approximately \$820,000.

Table 14. Roseburg District Forest Development Activities

	FY 96-06	FY07	Totals to Date	Average Annual	Planned Annual	Differences (Actual-Planned)	Accomplishment as a % of RMP Assumptions
Brushfield Conversion	0	0	0	0	15	(180)	0%
Site Preparation (fire)	2,591	0	2,591	216	840	(7,489)	26%
Site Preparation (other)	13	0	13	1	50	(587)	2%
Planting (total)	7,227	280	7,507	626	1,430	(9,653)	44%
Planting (improved stock)	1,533	0	1,533	128	1,140	(12,147)	11%
Maintenance/Protection	12,331	1,897	14,228	1,186	830	4,268	143%
Precommercial Thinning	43,712	3,740	47,452	3,954	3,900	652	101%
Pruning	6,927	1,525	8,452	704	460	2,932	153%
Fertilization	5,504	0	5,504	459	1,440	(11,776)	32%

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 twelve 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 15. The sale of special forest products generally follows the guidelines contained in the Oregon/Washington Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook, H-5400-2.

There are no estimates or projections in the ROD/RMP 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.

Table 15. Special Forest Products

No. of Contracts	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07
Boughs-Coniferous	183	104	96	80	47	50	75	61	49	30	43	80
Burls & misc.	9	10	15	1	15	14	11	0	0	0	1	1
Christmas Trees	266	245	217	159	231	283	219	191	201	160	228	188
Edibles & Medicinals	3	3	0	1	0	4	5	6	0	0	0	0
Floral & Greenery	120	128	89	161	57	65	33	74	142	66	296	365
Mosses - Bryophytes	3	4	4	0	0	11	0	1	1	0	0	0
Mushrooms - Fungi	56	50	25	20	2	55	55	99	66	351	256	190
Seeds and Cones	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Transplants	7	2	1	1	28	1	4	2	1	1	3	4
Wood Products/ Firewood	210	460	197	219	281	250	102	118	206	191	261	291
Totals	857	1,006	640	722	661	733	504	553	766	799	1,088	1,119
Quantity Sold	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07
Boughs-Coniferous (lbs.)	164,580	69,700	76,600	67,500	38,002	47,100	96,100	96,510	61,000	29,000	58,000	169,700
Burls & misc. (lbs.)	12,900	20,200	35,275	300	24,550	29,300	22,000	667	0	0	400	40
Christmas Trees (ea.)	266	245	217	159	231	283	219	191	201	160	228	188
Edibles & Medicinals (lbs.)	1,578	1,800	0	200	2	2,000	3,800	39,640	0	0	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	146,054	169,445
Mosses - Bryophytes (lbs.)	6,333	1,998	0	1,833	0	30,500	0	300	10	0	0	0
Mushrooms - Fungi (lbs.)	1,572	2,524	1,048	875	1,200	1,676	2,898	4,852	8,830	21,176	20,347	13,630
Seeds and Cones (bushels)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0
Transplants	560	450	20	140	50	10	92	44	20	22	52	101
Wood Products/ Firewood (bf)	267,960	600,574	352,729	63,944*	214,496*	59,636*	25,224*	22,714*	421,500	373,125	102,327	114,162
* FY 99 – FY 03 in cu. ft.												

Noxious Weeds

The Roseburg District continues to survey BLM-administered land for noxious weeds by conducting noxious weed inventories and pre-project surveys. 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 1,892 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 – to contain or reduce weed infestations, and to prevent the introduction and spread of weeds. In working towards the first objective, 2,900 acres of both BLM and private lands were treated for noxious weeds in cooperation with DSWCD using manual, mechanical, and chemical control methods. Of those, Title II funding contributed to the control of Portuguese broom on 1,892 acres within the CWMA (approximately 85 of these acres are managed by BLM). This funding also contributed to treatment of Scotch broom and Himalayan blackberry infestations in sand and gravel sources and access roads (approximately 500 acres). Lastly, Title II funds provided for treatment of about 50 acres, which were 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.

In working towards the second objective of preventing the introduction and spread of weeds, BLM incorporates weed inventory, treatment and monitoring into other projects on the district and develops partnerships. The results of these efforts are included in the figures above. BLM presented education and outreach programs to both children and adults to improve the understanding of noxious weeds and to prevent the spread and reduce introduction of such weeds.

Table 16. Noxious Weeds Control Summary

Treatment	Species	FY06 Acres	FY07 Acres	
Manual/Mechanical	Black locust	0	0	
	Diffuse knapweed	1	1	
	English hawthorn	10	0	
	English ivy	1	0	
	French broom	0	0	
	Gorse	0	0	
	Himalayan blackberry	85	10	
	Japanese knotweed	0	1	
	Meadow knapweed	0	0	
	Malta starthistle	0	1	
	Parrot feather	0	0	
	Purple loosestrife	1	1	
	Rush skeletonweed	2	1	
	Scotch broom	27	60	
	Spanish broom	15	0	
	Sulfur cinquefoil	0	0	
	Spotted knapweed	0	1	
	Tansy ragwort	0	1	
	Thistles (Italian, Bull, Milk)	16	1	
	Yellow starthistle	24	30	
	Woolly distaff thistle	1	1	
	Chemical	Diffuse knapweed	2	0
		English hawthorn	0	10
English ivy		0	0	
French broom		0	189	
Gorse		1	0	
Himalayan blackberry		232	143	
Portuguese broom		458	85	
Scotch broom		376	770	
Spotted knapweed		1	0	
Thistles (Canada, Bull, Italian)		0	0	
Yellow starthistle	1	0		
Woolly distaff thistle	1	0		

Fire and Fuels Management

Table 17. Fire & Fuels Management Activity

Summary of Activity						
Fiscal Year	Prescribed Fire* (in acres)	Mechanical Treatment (in acres)	On District Wildfires			Off District Wildfires & Incidents
			Total Fires	Lightning Caused	Human Caused	
995**	332		9 (1.95 ac)	9		13 district personnel accepted assignments to 12 fires.
1996	304		21 (15.17 ac)	17	4	57 district personnel accepted assignments to 35 fires.
1997	872		4 (1.61 ac)		4	No district personnel were assigned to any off district fires. One employee was detailed to the Redmond Hot Shots during 1997.
1998	161		21 (13.27 ac)	19	2	28 district personnel accepted assignments to 27 wildfires
1999	198		3 (3.57 ac)	2	1	66 district personnel accepted assignments to 29 wildfires
2000	530		4 (2.37 ac)	2	2	73 people, 11 engines, 5 Probeye Irs were assigned to 43 wildfires
2001	372		11 (2.76 ac)	9 (2.65 ac)	2 (.11 ac)	The following were assigned to 43 wildfires: 143 people, 25 engines, 12 Pobeys/Palm Irs. 3 pumps, 1- cubie, and 4 pickups
2002	1255.1		32 (271.72 ac)***	21 (195.95 ac)	9 (3.67 ac)	The following were assigned to 41 wildfires: 178 personnel, 2 mechanics service vehicles, 5 Administratively Determined employees (ADs). 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
2003	641	38	5 (82.93 ac)	2 (.11 ac)	3 (82.72 ac)	The following were assigned to 41 incidents: 88 district personnel, 7 engines, 2 AD's, 4 Palm IR's, and 5 Rehired Annuitants
2004	752	89				2 Roseburg District engines with 4 district personnel assisted Prineville District with 2 prescribed burns
2005	609	637	9 (1.89 ac)	3 (1.02 ac)	6 (.87 ac)	The following were assigned to 62 incidents: 89 district red-carded personnel, 6 engines, 22 red-carded AD's, and 3 Palm IR's Personnel responded to wildfires and hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Summary of Activity						
Fiscal Year	Prescribed Fire* (in acres)	Mechanical Treatment (in acres)	On District Wildfires			Off District Wildfires & Incidents
			Total Fires	Lightning Caused	Human Caused	
2006	431	577	6 (.88 ac)	3 (.85 ac)	3 (.03 ac)	The following accepted 98 assignments and were assigned to 49 different incidents: 46 red-carded district personnel, 5 red-carded AD's, 1 rehired Annuitant Personnel responded to wildfires and hurricanes Katrina and Rita.
2007	432	605	14 (1.99 ac)	13 (1.49 ac)	1 (0.5 ac)	There were 56 red-carded district personnel, and 9 red carded AD's, for the FY 2007 season. Twenty-three red-carded employees and 9 red-carded AD's accepted 77 assignments to 33 incidents.
<p>* Special care is taken to ensure that all prescribed fire projects are done in compliance with the Oregon Smoke Management Plan.</p> <p>**These figures represent June – September 1995.</p> <p>***The cause of 2 fires was not determined.</p>						

Table 18. Dispatched Personnel and Equipment

STATE	REDCARDED PERSONNEL	REDCARDED AD's	ENGINES
ALASKA	1	1	
CALIFORNIA	1		
IDAHO	4	2	
KANSAS	1		
MONTANA	6	4	1
NEVADA	1		
OREGON	32	16	5
WASHINGTON	3	2	
WYOMING	2	1	

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 Rights-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 19 reflects the fiscal year 2007 accomplishments of the access and rights-of-way program on the district.

Table 19. Access and ROW 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
2006	4	18	13	4	2
2007	3	6	29	6	0
Totals	37	41	94	30	3

Roads

The Roseburg District has approximately 3,000 miles of roads which are controlled or improved by the BLM. The Roseburg District road maintenance crew maintains roads on a regular basis, and maintained 720 miles of road during fiscal year 2007. The crew also accomplished more than 20 special projects, cut 371 miles of brush, placed 1000 tons of hot mix and placed more than 4000 cubic yards of crushed rock.

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, satisfied most of DOGAMI's reclamation requirements, and 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 acid mine drainage (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). At the time, surface adit effluents were thought to be the primary pathway of contaminants to adjacent streams. The DEQ Removal Action consisted of diversion of surface adit waters away from the headwaters of Middle Creek.

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, not surface adit effluents, is the primary contributor of metals to both Middle Creek and the South Fork of Middle Creek.

During fiscal year 2004, DEQ and BLM completed the Formosa *Human Health and Ecological Baseline Risk Assessment*. The report concluded that metals contamination poses the highest risk to aquatic organisms and exceeds DEQ acceptable human health criteria for campers. In December 2004 the DEQ published the Formosa *Feasibility Study*. The study notes the complex nature of the site makes identification of an up-front solution problematic. Instead a number of possible remedial technologies are identified. The recommended remedy is a phased approach. Lower cost elements would be implemented and monitored for effectiveness prior to more costly elements.

Throughout fiscal year 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. Also in 2005, EPA Region 10 responded to a citizen petition and issued a CERCLIS number for Formosa Mine

Site. The action requires EPA to review available information and conduct site investigations, as necessary, to determine if further action is necessary.

During 2006, Region 10, in cooperation with DEQ and BLM, conducted several investigative visits to the site. In May, DEQ, citing the high cost of mine clean-up and lack of agency funds officially requested EPA assume the role of lead agency. EPA concurred, and with the Governor's Office support, Region 10 recommended the site to Washington Headquarters for inclusion on the National Priorities List. That recommendation is currently under review. On September 19, 2007, the Formosa site was added to the EPA's National Priorities List, also known as the Superfund list. The EPA is continuing its evaluation and determining future clean up actions at the site.

BLM strongly endorses site clean-up and the cessation of pollution emanating from the Formosa mine. BLM will continue to work collaboratively with all partners in finding solutions to the problems generated by the site.

Roseburg BLM has had no energy related activity in over 10 years and there is little potential for the next ten years. The BLM expects little to no change in mining claim activities, and expects that activity in rock quarries (mineral material sites) will remain about the same as in previous years.

Table 20. Roseburg District Mining Related Activities.

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Plan of Operation	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining notices received & reviewed	11	1	2	5	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Mining claim compliance inspections	106	116	48	36	22	22	20	20	20	20	20	0
Notices of non-compliance issued	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community pit inspections	54	47	35	22	39	95	20	20	20	20	10	15
Mineral Material Disposals*											14	17

* Mineral Material Disposals have not been reported until fiscal year 2006.

Land Tenure Adjustments

On June 27, 2007, the Roseburg District classified 199.06 acres in the Swiftwater Resource Area suitable for transfer to the State of Oregon. The classification was in response to an indemnity selection by the State for school lands granted under the provisions of the Oregon Admissions Act, approved February 14, 1859 (11 Stat. 383). The classification was the first step in transferring these lands to the State of Oregon and fulfilling the federal obligation. The Oregon/Washington BLM State Director signed a decision dismissing a protest on the classification and announcing the intent to clearlist on September 28, 2007. The State Director is anticipated to sign a decision clearlisting these lands to the State in fiscal year 2008.

There were no other land sales, purchases, donations, or exchanges completed during fiscal year 2007.

Unauthorized Use

The public lands continue to see a large number of unauthorized uses (primarily dumping of household garbage). Three occupancy trespass cases were resolved. Four 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.

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 hazardous materials incidents requiring response for fiscal year 1999 through fiscal year 2007.

Table 21. *Hazardous Material Incidents Requiring Response*

Fiscal Year	Incidents Requiring Response
1999	3
2000	2
2001	1
2002	2
2003	3
2004	3
2005	3
2006	1
2007	0

Coordination and Consultation

Federal Agencies

Significant cooperation and coordination between federal agencies has taken place since June 1995. There is ongoing participation in the Southwest Oregon Provincial Executive Committee and Southwest Oregon Provincial Advisory Committee. There have been many significant and involved interagency efforts that have included the Roseburg District BLM, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. 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, 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 memoranda 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 with 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 district maintains an information line (541-440-4392) with menus relating to fire levels and closures, road information, and recreation opportunities. Roseburg BLM sponsors more than 15 different public service events annually, to recognize special occasions such as Earth Day and National Public Lands Day. Additionally, Roseburg BLM staff frequently present natural resources information and host field trips for local schools and community groups. The district has ongoing opportunities for volunteer work, and in fiscal year 2007 volunteers and hosted workers accomplished approximately 65,355 hours of work, estimated at a value exceeding \$972,000.00. These hosted workers include the Phoenix School's Oregon Youth Conservation Corps and the Northwest Youth Corps.

Research

A long term (15 years plus) western Oregon wide density management study 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. Third post-treatment measurements were completed in 2006 on two of the sites. Pre-treatment data collection was done at the Ward Creek site. Research implementation at that site had been delayed approximately eight years due to litigation. 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.

Pre-sale work has been completed on timber sales which will implement a second phase of research treatments for the O.M. Hubbard study site.

Approximately twenty-five published journal articles and book chapters have been produced since the study's inception. In addition, more than forty abstracts, brochures, posters and unpublished reports have been prepared.

In 2007 new data collection was done on the Roseburg site of the "Long-term Development of Variable-Density Mixed Hardwood/Conifer Plantations in Southwest Oregon. The Roseburg BLM site was initially established in 1979. This study provides long-term observations of the growth and interactions of various levels of conifers and hardwood trees in mixed species stands. A research paper analyzing the results to date is currently under peer review.

Information Resource Management

The ability to accomplish 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 employs the most up to date electronic office and geographic information system (GIS) hardware and software. Recently there have been several major accomplishments concerning information resource management.

The Bureau has successfully implemented Microsoft Active Directory and joined the DOI.NET enterprise. Group policies are set at the national level and are implemented automatically on all computer and user accounts. Security remains a top priority while keeping user needs in balance. All district personnel have access to agency email, the Internet and office software.

Over the next two years, Oregon BLM will see a consolidation of server system administration to the Oregon State Office. This move will leverage BLM's ability to manage the network more efficiently. 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.

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.

Most significant to district resource management professionals is the integrated use of the GIS. This electronic mapping and analysis tool provides a means for district specialists to complete complex analyses of spatial and relational data. A large number of resource managers have been trained in basic and intermediate use of GIS software

The BLM in western Oregon made a substantial investment in building a geographic information system as it developed the 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 Survey traditionally works to perform legal boundary surveys; establish, or reestablish, mark and maintain 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. Fiscal year 2007 accomplishments include 10 projects completed, 46.2 miles of line surveyed/resurveyed, 20.2 miles of boundary line posted and blazed, and 56 survey monuments set.

Table 22. Roseburg District Cadastral Survey Activity

	Fiscal Year											
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Projects Completed	7	10	13	10	10	12	15	17	13	6	18	10
Miles of Survey Line Run	35.7	58	78	41	41	57	53	57	52	50	58	46.2

Law Enforcement

The Roseburg law enforcement program is dynamic, continually adjusting to meet the needs of the District, State, and National Office. Currently, the law enforcement staff consists of two full time Deputy Positions and two Ranger Positions. This past year the Staff Field Ranger retired and his position was filled by the Senior Patrol Ranger. The Senior Patrol Ranger position was subsequently filled, and the new ranger will enter on duty with the BLM in 2008. There was also a change in personnel in one of the Deputy Positions. A Detail Ranger was brought in for the Summer Recreation Season to make up for the manpower loss during the change in personnel.

Annually, Rangers are required to participate in up to 14 days of various details away from the home office in addition to several weeks of training commitments. Law enforcement coverage provided through BLM’s law enforcement agreement (LEA) with Douglas County ensures that there is always law enforcement coverage available to the district.

The strategy of the law enforcement program is to be as pro-active as possible, identifying problem areas associated with seasons, locations, and recreational activities. The focus for law enforcement assets is primarily recreational facilities and public safety during the summer months. Special Forest Products and Counter Drug Operations comprise the focus during late summer and fall. During the winter and spring the focus is dumping and abandoned vehicles. Additionally, the law enforcement staff routinely networks with cooperating agencies, sharing information on criminal activity and persons that may be a threat to public safety.

There were 35 misdemeanors charges on district in fiscal year 2007.

Table 23. Summary of Criminal Activity on District in 2006-2007

Special Forest Products theft	8
Theft	5
Burglary	1
Vandalism	1
Liquor Laws	6
Supplemental rules	10
Arson	2
Drug/Narcotics	11
Haz-Mat	3
Abandoned Property/vehicles	11
Littering	2
Accident Investigation	1
Camping Violations	2
Warrant Arrest	3
Search & Rescue	1
Suicide Investigation	1
Weapons Law Violation	1
Other State Laws	12

National Environmental Policy Act Analysis and Documentation

NEPA documentation

BLM reviews the environmental effects of a proposed management action and complies with NEPA in four ways: categorical exclusions, administrative determinations, environmental assessments, or environmental impact statements.

BLM may categorically exclude categories of actions determined not to have significant environmental effects, either individually or cumulatively. Actions that are categorically excluded do not require further analysis under NEPA. These categories of actions are published in the Departmental Manual. Categorical exclusions (CX) are covered specifically by Department of Interior and BLM guidelines.

BLM may make an administrative determination that existing NEPA documentation adequately analyzes the effects of a proposed action. This determination of NEPA adequacy (DNA) confirms that an action has been adequately analyzed in existing NEPA document(s) and conforms to the land use plan, thus, no additional analysis is needed.

BLM prepares an environmental assessment (EA) to analyze 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(s)

would significantly affect the quality of the human environment. If the action would not have a significant impact to the human environment, this conclusion is documented in a “finding of no significant impact” (FONSI). If the action is found to have a significant impact on the human environment, and environmental impact statement is prepared.

BLM prepares an environmental impact statement (EIS) for major federal actions that will significantly affect the human environment and that have not been previously analyzed through and EIS.

Roseburg District Environmental Documentation, Fiscal Years 1996-2007

Table 24. Summary of NEPA Documentation in Fiscal Year 2007

NEPA documentation	FY07	FY96-07 Totals
Environmental Impact Statements	0	1
Environmental Assessments	9	122
Determinations of NEPA Adequacy or Plan Conformance Determinations	6	61
Categorical Exclusions	29	611

The environmental assessments vary in complexity, detail and length depending upon the proposal under consideration.

Protest and Appeals

The Roseburg District received the following protests and appeals on management actions in fiscal year 2007.

Table 25. Summary of Protests and Appeals in Fiscal Year 2007

Project Name	Project Type	Sale Date	Protested by*	Appealed by	Status
State of Oregon Indemnity Selection	Realty action (conveyance)	N/A	UW		Pending
Bobbin Weave	Commercial Thinning Timber Sale	9/18/07	UW, CWP, KSWC		Protest Resolved
*UW – Umpqua Watersheds Inc. CWP – Cascadia Wildlands Project KSWC – Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center					

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 to meet other legal obligations. In fiscal year 2004, the BLM in western Oregon began work to comply with the Resource Management Plan revision requirement under the Settlement Agreement. Formal scoping occurred September 7, 2005 – October 23, 2005, and a scoping report summarizing public comment was published in February 2006.

The BLM released a Draft RMP/EIS in August 2007. The BLM provided a five month public comment period that concluded January 11, 2008. The BLM received approximately 30,000 public comments, which the BLM is now analyzing. These comments will be considered when writing the Proposed RMP (PRMP) and Final EIS. The PRMP/FEIS is anticipated to be released in late summer or fall of 2008. The latest information is available online at: <http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/wopr/index.php>.

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 the Resource Management Plan revision scheduled for completion in 2008.

An evaluation of the Roseburg District RMP relative to four Northern spotted owl reports was completed in fiscal year 2005. This evaluation reviewed and summarized recent key findings

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regarding the Northern spotted owl and compared these findings to the analysis contained within the Roseburg PRMP/EIS and the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on the Management of Habitat for Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl (USDA, USDI 1994). BLM determined that the effects to Northern spotted owl populations identified in the new reports were within those anticipated in the PRMP/EIS. BLM finds that “the goals and objectives of the RMP are still achievable... the latest information on the Northern spotted owl does not warrant a change in RMP decisions pertinent to the Northern spotted owl, and therefore does not warrant amendment or revision of the Roseburg District RMP. Therefore, the “underlying analysis in the EIS remains adequate for purposes of tiering NEPA analyses of Northern spotted owl effects from proposed actions implementing NEPA”.

This evaluation is on file at the Roseburg District Office, 777 NW Garden Valley Blvd., Roseburg, Oregon.

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, and 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 issued 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. *Mertensiana* 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 1 and 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 are 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 Decision 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 Decision 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 AFinal 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, or moving 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>.

Table 26. Redefined 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage all known sites • Pre-disturbance surveys • Strategic surveys 	Category B – 222 species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage all known sites • N/A • Strategic surveys 	Category E – 22 species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage all known sites • N/A • Strategic surveys
Uncommon	Category C – 10 species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage high priority sites • Pre-disturbance surveys • Strategic surveys 	Category D – 14 species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage high priority sites • N/A • Strategic surveys 	Category F – 21 species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A • N/A • Strategic surveys

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.

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 rights-of-way will be conducted for the proper function, purpose and objectives of the rights-of-way. Salvage harvest outside of a rights-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 through 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.

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 cedar 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

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.

Plan Maintenance for fiscal year 2006

The Roseburg District and other districts in western Oregon are engaged in revising 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.blm.gov/or/plans/wopr/index.php>.

Issues arose during fiscal year 2006 on the following subject areas that warrant additional clarification and/or correction through plan maintenance:

Other Raptors Habitat

The Roseburg District ROD/RMP (pg. 39) states that “[k]nown and future raptor nest sites not protected by other management recommendations will be protected by providing suitable habitat buffers and seasonal disturbance restrictions”.

On occasion, this guidance has been incorrectly construed to mean that currently known nest sites or nest sites that have yet to be discovered belonging to any and all raptor species receive a suitable habitat buffer and a seasonal disturbance restriction. This is an incorrect interpretation of the guidance on page 39 of the ROD/RMP.

The ROD/RMP guidance (pg. 39) for “Other Raptors Habitat” makes an important distinction that only those raptor nest sites “...not protected by other management recommendations...” will receive suitable habitat buffers and seasonal disturbance restrictions.

For example, the Roseburg District ROD/RMP provides separate guidance for: great grey owl nest sites (pg. 44), Northern spotted owl nest sites (pg. 48), bald eagle nest sites (pg. 49), peregrine falcon nest sites (pg. 49), and Northern goshawk nest sites (pg. 49). Therefore, since these five species already have other, separate management recommendations as put forth in the ROD/RMP, the guidance from page 39 for “Other Raptor Habitat” does not apply to these species.

Timber Sale Units of Measure (Cubic Foot Measure vs. Scribner Rules)

The Roseburg District ROD/RMP (pg. 61) directs that “[t]imber sales under the plan will be sold according to cubic foot measure.”

The policy to measure and sell all timber sales following the National Cubic Rules was rescinded in Instructional Memorandum (IM) No. 2004-154, dated April 6, 2004 from the Washington Office. This IM (pg. 1) specified that “Each State Director has the authority to determine the form of timber measurement to be used for timber sales...”

Subsequently, the Oregon/Washington State Office issued guidance in IM No. OR-2004-073, dated April 30, 2004 (pg. 1), to Oregon/Washington BLM Districts that “[f]or the purposes of lump sum and scale disposal of timber, such as negotiated and advertised timber sales... the timber will usually be measured based upon board feet [i.e. Scribner rules].”

The method of timber volume measurement (National Cubic Rules versus board feet) is solely an administrative process and does not contribute to environmental effects. Furthermore, timber sale prospectuses issued in the Roseburg District typically include volumes in both cubic measurement and in board feet.

Therefore, the aforementioned language on pg. 61 of the Roseburg District ROD/RMP is replaced with the following: “Timber sales sold under the plan will usually be measured based upon board feet (i.e. Scribner Rules).”

Connectivity/Diversity Block Landscape Design Elements

The Roseburg District ROD/RMP provides guidance (pg. 152) to “[s]ituate harvest units to meet general landscape objectives on three levels of scale: physiographic province, landscape block or watershed and the stand”.

To clarify, the ROD/RMP itself considered the larger physiographic province scale in its strategy to manage ecosystems when land use allocations were designated and distributed across the landscape. Management direction provided in the ROD/RMP for Connectivity/Diversity Blocks (pgs. 151-153) represent decisions made during the analytical process that culminated in the ROD/RMP and incorporate landscape planning at the physiographic province scale. Landscape block or watershed scale considerations are reflected in completed Watershed Analysis documents and ten year sale plans; consideration at the stand scale is typically done within individual project EAs.

Miscellaneous Corrections

Page 8 of the ROD/RMP contains Table R-1, which cites commercial thinning/density management harvest to occur on 84 and 66 acres, respectively. The total of these acres is 150, which is incorrect. The RMP called for an annual average of 80 acres to be commercially thinned, with another 170 acres harvested to achieve density management. The correct total acreage is 250, which is reflected in Annual Program Summaries beginning in 2002.

2007 Amendment to the Northwest Forest Plan including the Roseburg District RMP

The NWFP was amended once in fiscal year 2007. The Survey and Manage standards and guidelines were removed in July 2007 through the signing of the Record of Decision (ROD) for the

Roseburg District Office

“Final Supplement to the 2004 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement To Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines.” This Decision discontinues the Survey and Manage program and transfers selected Survey and Manage taxa to Agency Special Status Species Programs (SSSP). This supplemental EIS was written in response to a U.S. District Court ruling that deemed the 2004 Supplemental EIS pertaining to survey and manage inadequate.

Copies of the ROD and Final SEIS may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Land Management at PO Box 2965, Portland, Oregon 97208, or they can be accessed at <http://www.reo.gov/>

Roseburg District Resource Management Plan Monitoring Report Fiscal Year 2007

Executive Summary

Introduction

This document represents the twelfth 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 2007. This report does not include the monitoring conducted by the Roseburg District 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 2007 addressed 25 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 indicate almost full compliance with management action/direction in the twenty land use allocations and resource programs identified for monitoring in the plan.

The Roseburg District was unable to offer the full ASQ level of timber required under the RMP in fiscal year 2007. 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, and 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 2007 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 2007

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 regeneration harvest activities within each resource area completed in fiscal year 2007 will be examined to determine whether the widths 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 2007 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 - Galagher Commercial Thinning

South River Resource Area - Tater Tot Commercial Thinning

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area - Galagher Commercial Thinning

Silvicultural practices (density management) were applied within the Riparian Reserves “to control stocking... and acquire vegetation characteristics needed to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives” (RMP pg. 25). The objective is to develop late seral forest structure and enhance existing diversity by accelerating tree growth to promote larger trees and canopies, and provide a future source of large woody debris for stream structure. Approximately 150 acres of the Riparian Reserve were thinned for this purpose. To protect stream channel morphology, streambank stability and riparian habitat, a 20-60 foot no harvest buffer was maintained along all non-fish bearing streams. There were no fish-bearing streams within the harvest area.

South River Resource Area - Tater Tot Commercial Thinning

The Tater Tot timber sale included a “no harvest” buffer was applied to all streams. The “no-harvest” buffers were a minimum of 20 feet in width. The objective is to accelerate tree growth to promote larger conifers closer to the stream and meet the ACS objective to “maintain and restore species composition and structural diversity of plant communities in riparian zones and wetlands to...supply amounts and distributions of coarse woody debris sufficient to sustain physical complexity and stability (USDI p. 20).”

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 2007 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 South River late-successional reserve activities.

Findings:

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

South River Resource Area – Management activities in the LSRs consisted of tree planting and manual maintenance of seedlings, mulching, and seedling protection using vexar tubes anchored with bamboo stakes, precommercial thinning and reforestation surveys. Reforestation of the Bland Mountain #2 fire continued in fiscal year 2007. Within 258 acres of the LSR, seedlings were planted, tubed and paper mulched. Manual maintenance brushing to reduce competition was completed prior to planting seedlings. A variety of species, including hardwoods, were planted at varied spacing. These treatments meet the Regional Ecosystem Office review exemption criteria.

Precommercial thinning was completed on 688 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 Regional Ecosystem Office exemption criteria.

Previous treatments continued to be monitored through reforestation surveys. Surveys were conducted on 314 acres within the LSRs to determine stand conditions and 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 for regeneration harvest?

Monitoring Requirements

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

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – N/A

South River Resource Area – N/A

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area – N/A

South River Resource Area - N/A

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 2007 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 broadcast prescribed burns and pile burns were within standards. Smoke clearance was obtained from ODF and the burns were ignited during weather conditions that favored good smoke dispersion. An unstable air mass provided good vertical lifting and mixing, helping disperse the smoke. Mop-up of the North Bank Habitat Management Area broadcast burns was needed to reduce impact of smoke to sensitive areas. No mop-up was planned or needed for pile burns 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 in the South River Resource Area during fiscal year 2007. Prescribed burning of landing piles occurred on commercial thinning units during November and December of 2007. Covered landing piles were burned during the wet season when weather conditions favored good smoke dispersion. The landing piles contained well cured materials. Some of the landing piles were carried over from fiscal year 2006 to allow firewood collection and more complete drying of the slash.

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 EA. 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 – Gallagher Commercial Thinning

South River Resource Area - Tater Tot Commercial Thinning

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Gallagher Commercial Thinning:

Project design features applied to the Gallagher Commercial Thinning included:

- 1) Streambank stability and water temperature would be protected by establishing a Riparian Management Zone (RMZ) along all streams. The width of the RMZ would vary from one tree width to 100 feet depending on stream type. Most of the streams within the Gallagher Commercial Thinning had RMZ widths from 40 to 60 feet, which was determined by using tree height and slope. The 0.1 mile of stream designated for a one tree width buffer was given a 20 foot RMZ.
- 2) Riparian habitat would be protected by maintaining a Riparian Management Zone. Harvest would not occur within this zone, however, treatments to restore riparian habitat (snag creation, falling trees to provide a source of interim down woody debris, and falling into streams) would occur. Riparian habitat would be protected from logging damage by directionally felling and yarding trees within 100 feet of streams away from or parallel to the streams (i.e. logs would not be yarded across streams).

- 3) Measures to limit soil erosion and sedimentation from roads would consist of:
 - a. Maintaining existing roads to fix drainage and erosion problems.
 - b. Not over-wintering bare erodible subgrades.
 - c. Restricting road renovation and log hauling on unsurfaced roads to the dry season.
 - d. Decommissioning newly constructed roads by waterbarring, seeding with native species or sterile hybrid mixes, and blocking to traffic.
- 4) Measures to limit soil erosion and sedimentation from logging would consist of:
 - a. Requiring partial suspension during skyline cable yarding. Excessive soil furrowing would be hand waterbarred.
 - b. Due to unsurfaced access roads and spurs, dry season logging would occur in portions of all units.
- 5) Measures to limit soil compaction and loss of organic material would consist of:
 - a. Limiting ground based logging and subsoiling to the dry season.
 - b. Using existing trails to the greatest extent practical and on slopes less than 35 percent when ground based logging.
 - c. Spacing tractor skid trails 150 feet apart, on average.
 - d. Subsoiling main ground based skid trails with more than 50 percent mineral soil exposure.
- 6) Measures to protect slope stability would consist of:
 - a. Constructing new roads in stable locations.
 - b. Removing areas from harvest that exhibit instability.
 - c. Requiring dry-season cable yarding of a headwall in Unit 1.

These project design features were carried forward and implemented in the Galagher Commercial Thinning with two exceptions. The first exception is two of the project design features (not over-wintering bare erodible subgrades and requiring dry-season cable yarding of a headwall in Unit 1) were not included in the Galagher Timber Sale contract, however, they were implemented on the ground. The second exception is subsoiling has not been completed but is expected to be completed in 2008.

South River Resource Area - Tater Tot Commercial Thinning

Project design features to be applied to the Tater Tot Commercial Thinning included the following:

To protect stream bank stability, maintain streamside shade and provide a filtering strip for overland run-off, variable width “no-harvest” buffers of at least 20 feet width would be established within the Riparian Reserves. Actual buffers would vary according to topography, vegetation and the amount of solar radiation.

Cable yarding equipment would have the capability of maintaining a minimum of one-end log suspension in order to reduce soil disturbance. Lateral yarding capability of at least 100 feet would be required so that yarding corridors would be spaced at intervals of at least 200 feet, whenever practicable. This would reduce the number of yarding corridors required and reduce the number of reserved trees cut to clear yarding roads and landing areas, as well as limit the area subject to potential soil disturbance.

Ground-based operations would be restricted to the period between May 15 and the onset of regular fall rains, usually around mid-October. Main skid trails, those in which 50 percent or more of the trail is exposed to mineral soil, and landings would cumulatively affect less than 10 percent of the

yarded area. Existing skid trails would be used to the degree practical and count toward the 10 percent affected area.

Landings would be tilled upon completion of thinning operations on ground-based yarded areas. Selective tilling of main and secondary skid trails would be done where recommended by silviculture and soils staff. Any skid trails needing tilling that were not treated would be mapped and documented for treatment at generation harvest.

These project design features were carried forward and implemented in the Tater Tot Commercial Thinning. Cable-yarded areas received less than 2 percent of area disturbance, of mainly surface soil displacement and light-to-moderate soil compaction (less than 4 inches deep). The ground-based operations resulted in 4 to 8 percent of the yarded areas being affected by soil displacement and soil compaction (4 inches or more soil depth). Tilling operations were completed during the fall of 2007.

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 – Program review showed the following timber sales were completed in fiscal year 2007 and had ground-based yarding: Bonanza, Galagher, and Boyd Howdy Commercial Thinnings.

South River Resource Area – Program review showed the following timber sales were completed in fiscal year 2007 and had ground-based yarding: Diet Coq, Shep Boyardee, Smoke Screen, and Tater Tot Commercial Thinnings

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area – The RMP objective to maintain soil productivity was accomplished in the Galagher and Bonanza commercial thinnings by the application of the project design features stated in the 2001 Plan Maintenance and in the related Environmental Analyses for the commercial thinnings. The project design features and BMPs included: limiting the cumulative (created or used since the adoption of the RMP) main skid trails, landings, and large piles to less than approximately 10 percent of the ground-based harvest units; limiting ground-based equipment operations to slopes less than 35 percent; re-using old skid trails; and limiting the operating of ground-based yarding equipment to the dry season. Subsoiling of main skid trails and landings is planned and expected to be completed in 2008.

Implementation in the ground-based portion of the Boyd Howdy Commercial Thinning did not

follow portions of the management direction listed in the fiscal year 2001 Plan Maintenance to maintain soil productivity for two reasons. The first reason was the EA stated skid trails were to be spaced 150 feet apart on average whereas the timber sale contract stated the skid trails were to be spaced 100 feet apart on average. Additionally a feller-buncher was used for ground-based operations, which resulted in the skid trails being 50 feet apart on average. The average 50 foot spacing, whole tree yarding, and landings caused the cumulative main skid trails, landings, and large pile area to affect more than 10 percent of the ground-based harvest area.

The second portion of the management direction not followed was to conduct ground-based operations only when soil moisture conditions limit effects to soil productivity. Ground-based yarding was allowed to operate when soil moisture conditions were too high and the resulting soil compaction would affect soil productivity. Some of the soil compaction would be ameliorated by subsoiling, which is planned and expected to be completed in 2008.

South River Resource Area – Program review showed that the following completed timber sales had ground-based yarding and subsequent compaction amelioration: Diet Coq, Shep Boyardee, Smoke Screen, and Tater Tot Commercial Thinnings

Soil productivity was maintained in the Diet Coq, Shep Boyardee, Smoke Screen, and Tater Tot commercial thinnings by the application of the project design features as stated in the 2001 Plan Maintenance and in the related Environmental Analyses for the commercial thinnings. These project design features and BMPs included: minimizing the cumulative main skid trails, landings, and large piles to less than approximately 10 percent of the ground-based harvest units; limiting ground-based equipment operations to slopes less than 35 percent; re-using old skid trails; limiting the operating of ground yarding equipment to the dry season; and tilling main skid trails and landings.

The cumulative main skid trails, landings, and large piles in the ground-based harvest units ranged from 3 to 9 percent for the individual harvest units in the four commercial thinnings. Soil tillage of the skid trails and landings was completed in the summer and fall of 2007.

The tilling of 600 feet in two Diet Coq units (unit 1, 200 feet; and unit 2, 400 feet) was deferred until final harvest, to protect an overhead power line and a buried telephone cable, as well as the adjacent new asphalt county road along the units. The remaining skid trails in the commercial thinning project were tilled.

Conclusion:

Swiftwater Resource Area – RMP harvest requirements were met for the Gallagher and Bonanza commercial thinnings. They were not met on the Boyd Howdy Commercial Thinning because operations affected more than 10 percent of the ground-based harvest area and occurred during high surface soil moisture.

South River Resource Area – 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 2007? 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.

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area –N/A

South River Resource Area – N/A

Findings:

Program review showed that no prescribed burning for site preparation occurred on highly sensitive soils in fiscal year 2007.

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?

Monitoring Requirement:

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Question 4.

Monitoring Performed:

Program review

Findings:

The following road definitions apply to Tables 27 and 28.

Definitions

Improve Drainage &/or Road Surfacing - Road improvements in which extra drainage structures are added and/or rock is added using BMPs in order to raise the road level to current RMP standards, effectively reduce sedimentation, and increase infiltration of intercepted flows.

Decommission - Existing road segment will be closed to vehicles on a long-term basis, but may be used again in the future. Prior to closure, the road will be prepared to avoid future maintenance needs; the road will be left in an “erosion-resistant” condition which may include establishing cross drains, and removing fills in stream channels and potentially unstable fill areas. Exposed soils will be treated to reduce sedimentation. The road will be closed with a device similar to an earthen barrier (tank trap) or equivalent.

Full Decommission - Existing road segments determined to have no future need may be subsoiled (or tilled), seeded, mulched, and planted to reestablish vegetation. Cross drains, fills in stream

channels and potentially unstable fill areas may be removed to restore natural hydrologic flow. The road will be closed with a device similar to an earthen barrier (tank trap) or equivalent.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements to reduce overall road mileage within Key Watersheds were met.

Table 27. Swiftwater Resource Area Key Watershed Completed Road Projects through Fiscal Year 2007.

5th Field Key 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*	1.2	2	27.6	22
Upper Smith River	2.5	6.3	10.1	6.8
Total	2.7	8.3	37.7	28.8
*Figures include USFS completed projects within watershed.				

Table 28. South River Key Watershed Completed Road Projects through Fiscal Year 2007.

5th Field Key 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	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.8
South Umpqua River	3.1	1.7	6.0	56.4
Middle South Umpqua River/Dumont Creek	0.9	0.4	0.7	2.4
Total	4.4	2.1	6.7	61.6

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 2007.

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. Special habitats, as defined in the RMP, would include: ponds, bogs, springs, sumps, marshes, swamps, dunes, meadows, balds, cliffs, salt licks, and mineral springs.

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Gallagher Commercial Thinning

South River Resource Area - Tater Tot Commercial Thinning

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area - Gallagher Commercial Thinning: No special habitats were identified that required protection based on field reconnaissance and other surveys that were performed.

South River Resource Area – Tater Tot Commercial Thinning: Special habitats (e.g. wetland/pond) were not present within the thinning units. A large (>1 acre) wetland/pond in the vicinity of EA units M and K was not disturbed in any way because logging was done by yarding away from the special habitat. Since the treatment was not regeneration harvest, thinning in the vicinity of the wetland met the objectives in the RMP/ROD (pp. 24-25, 153).

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 2007 will be reviewed to ascertain whether the design criteria were carried out as planned.

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Gallagher Commercial Thinning

South River Resource Area - Tater Tot Commercial Thinning

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area - Gallagher Commercial Thinning

Fisheries related best management practices and project design features identified as applicable during the interdisciplinary review and EA process were carried forward into the project design and contract. All of the best management practices and project design features were implemented. Riparian Management Zones (no-harvest buffers) of 20-60 feet were established along all non-fish bearing streams. No fish bearing streams were in the harvest area. Timber hauling was completed during the wet and dry seasons. No sedimentation was observed as a result of yarding or hauling activities.

South River Resource Area – Tater Tot Commercial Thinning

Project design criteria specific to the protection of fish habitat included variable width buffers more than 20 feet in width adjacent to all streams. Actual distances were based on stream size, riparian vegetation, and slope break. Buffers implemented were more than 20 feet and, on average, about 50 feet wide on many streams. Buffers had riparian canopy sufficient to provide effective shade for maintaining stream temperatures for fish. Ground vegetation within the buffer was effective at filtering any runoff from the units. There was no observable compaction of soils or disturbance of vegetation within the buffer. Riparian buffers were effective in protecting stream bank stability and reducing the potential for the transmission of sediment to stream channels below units.

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 2007 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 – Gallagher Commercial Thinning

South River Resource Area - Tater Tot Commercial Thinning

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area - A review of the EA for Gallagher Commercial Thinning showed that a number of Special Status Species were evaluated in the analysis process. The Gallagher Commercial Thinning was evaluated to determine possible affects on federally listed Threatened and Endangered, Bureau Sensitive, and SEIS special attention species at the time the Gallagher Commercial Thinning EA was completed.

Wildlife

There were no known spotted owl sites located within a quarter-mile of the timber sale units; therefore seasonal operating restrictions were not required for the spotted owl. The forest stands within the thinning project were not considered suitable nesting habitat for the spotted owl due to the lack of large diameter trees and snags within the stand. The forest stands were considered dispersal habitat because they provided roosting and foraging opportunities for the spotted owl. Treatment

of 431 acres of mid-seral forest stands are expected to improve the quality of the dispersal habitat by improving foraging opportunities for the spotted owl. Since the thinning would modify, but not reduce the stands' capacity to function as dispersal habitat, the effects were considered minimal and not likely to adversely affect the spotted owl.

Pre-project clearance surveys were completed for the marbled murrelet in 2000 and 2001. Murrelets were not observed during the surveys; therefore, no seasonal restrictions or daily operating restrictions were required during harvest activities. The thinning treatment is expected to accelerate the development of trees with large limbs and crowns to provide future nesting opportunities for marbled murrelets. The thinning would not remove suitable habitat or disturb nesting activities, therefore no effects were expected for the marbled murrelet.

Pre-disturbance surveys for the Oregon red tree vole were completed on 431 acres of mid seral forest habitat in July 2001. Ten active red tree vole nests were located within the project area. The Record of Decision and Standard and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines as applicable to red tree voles was implemented. The Upper Umpqua Watershed was identified as a "High Reserve Watershed," containing a relatively high amount of capable forest lands in reserve to support and maintain species persistence. Following the guidelines and four-step programmatic process outlined in the *Supplemental Direction for Identification of Non-High Priority Sites for Red Tree Vole Within the "Pilot" Area* (IM-OR-2003-062), the red tree vole sites within the project area were designated as non-high priority sites eliminating the requirement for habitat buffers.

The Galagher thinning units were evaluated for likely presence of SEIS Special Attention species including the Crater Lake tightcoil, Del Norte salamander, great gray owl, Oregon megomphix, and Oregon shoulderband. Following standard protocols, equivalent-effort surveys within the proposed project area in May 1999 located two Oregon megomphix sites. Oregon megomphix sites discovered prior to September 30, 1999 required management based on direction in the Standards & Guidelines for Survey and Manage, Certain Cavity-Nesting Birds, Canada Lynx and Some Bat Roosts (January 2001; pg. 32). To maintain micro site conditions, these sites were protected with 100-foot no-harvest buffers. The Crater Lake tightcoil, Del Norte salamander, and Oregon shoulderband were not expected to be present because the units were outside the known range for each of these species. Effects to the great gray owl were not expected because the units were not considered nesting habitat (above 3,000 feet, and within 1,000 feet of natural meadows larger than 10 acres in size).

Golden eagles and northern goshawks were observed within the project area since the spring of 2000. Pre-project surveys were completed for each species within suitable habitat adjacent to project units. In 2003, an active golden eagle nest was located more than 0.25 miles from the project area. No seasonal restrictions were required since the nest was more than 0.25 miles from the units. No northern goshawks were detected in the adjacent suitable nesting habitat during surveys conducted in 2003, consequently seasonal restrictions were not required.

Botany

Surveys for Special Status Plants were performed prior to project implementation. No Special Status Plants were observed in the Project Area during field surveys.

South River Resource Area - A review of the EA for Tater Tot Commercial Thinning showed that a number of Special Status Species were evaluated in the analysis process.

Wildlife

The Tater Tot thinning was analyzed to determine possible effects on Federally listed Threatened and Endangered, Bureau Sensitive, and SEIS special attention species at the time the South River Commercial Thinning 2003 EA was completed.

The forest stands were not considered suitable nesting habitat for the Northern spotted owl because they lacked nesting habitat components (such as large diameter trees). The forest stands were considered dispersal habitat for the spotted owl because they provided roosting and foraging opportunities. No effect to the spotted owl from noise disturbance was expected from the thinning because the units were more than one-quarter mile distance from known spotted owl sites. Since the thinning would modify spotted owl dispersal habitat the effects were considered not likely to adversely affect the spotted owl.

In the fiscal year 2003-2008 Programmatic Biological Opinion (Log No. 1-15-03-F-160), dated February 21, 2003, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service concurred that projects of this nature are “not likely to adversely affect” the northern spotted owl.

The Tater Tot units were evaluated to determine the presence of suitable habitat for the great gray owl (*Strix nebulosa*), peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*), Crater Lake tightcoil snail (*Pristoloma articum crateris*), Oregon shoulderband snail (*Helminthoglypta hertleini*) and Chace sideband snail (*Monadenia chaceana*).

Effects to the great gray owl were not expected because the units were not considered nesting habitat (above 3,000 feet, and within 1000 feet of natural meadows larger than 10 acres in size).

Surveys done in suitable snail habitat did not locate the tightcoil or shoulderband snails. A single sideband snail was found next to EA Unit F (#3). The unit boundary was modified to exclude and protect the area.

Potential effects from harvest noise to peregrine falcons in the vicinity of the Tater Tot thinning were mitigated by not harvesting during the breeding season (January 15 to July 15).

Botany

Surveys for Special Status Plants were performed prior to project implementation. 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 2007 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 – Gallagher Commercial Thinning

South River Resource Area – Tater Tot Commercial Thinning

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area - Gallagher Commercial Thinning

A project tracking form under the Oregon BLM/State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) cultural resource protocol was completed for the timber harvest. It documents that field exams, site file reviews and inventory record reviews were conducted and approved by the district Cultural Resource Specialist and Field Manager. No cultural resources were found in the project area. In consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office the project was found to have “No Effect” on cultural resources. The project was approved to proceed with no follow-up monitoring required.

South River Resource Area – Tater Tot Commercial Thinning

A project tracking form under the Oregon BLM/State Historic Preservation Office cultural resource protocol was completed. It documents that field exams, site file reviews and inventory record reviews were conducted and approved by the area Cultural Resource Specialist and Field Manager. No cultural resources were found in the project area. In consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office the project was found to have “No Effect” on cultural resources. The project was approved to proceed with no follow-up monitoring required. However, after the sale had been sold and awarded and while harvest was underway, an archaeological site was discovered in an uncut unit. The unit was modified to avoid the landform upon which the site was located, thus protecting the cultural resource values.

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 (VRM) 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 2007 actions accounted for 100% analysis.

Findings:

In the South River Resource Area, VRM analysis was completed for the Pacific Connector Gas Pipeline, which included VRM II and IV areas. A visual contrast rating and a simulation was completed for this project. USFS and BLM jointly completed mitigation measures (29 pp.)

In the Swiftwater Resource Area, VRM analysis was completed on the Millpond Maintenance Facility Environmental Assessment (EA), the State Indemnity Selection, four timber sale EAs, and the Little Wolf Quarry Expansion EA. All of these activities 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 2007 projects

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area - Part of the Bonanza Commercial Thinning occurred within the rural interface area in the Swiftwater Resource Area. Eight adjacent landowners and four registered domestic water users were notified about the project. No comments were received. No special project design features or mitigation measures were identified as being necessary during the project planning to minimize the possibility of conflicts between private and federal land management.

South River Resource Area - No timber sale 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:

A Business Plan was completed in 2007 for all Roseburg District fee sites. The Maintenance Operation Plan was also completed in 2007 by Maintenance Organization and Residual Office (Roseburg District) staff. Note: a revision of the North Umpqua Recreation Area Management Plan was implemented in 2004 and the Umpqua Recreation Area Management Plan has not been started.

In 2007, 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. 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 nine campgrounds. The Maintenance Organization implemented portions of the Maintenance Operation Plan, but not all items were completed.

Major projects included extensive Tyee Campground upgrades, completion of the new Millpond pavilion, construction of a shelter for the Lone Pine host, and landscaping at Lone Pine Campground. The volunteer host at North Bank Ranch started construction on four custom information boards to replace old info kiosks at Susan Creek, Millpond, Cavitt Creek and Tyee Campgrounds.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements were met.

Comment/Discussion:

Detailed Recreation statistics are documented in the 2007 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:

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. A new population of rough popcornflower created in 2006 near one of the two successful transplant sites (Soggy Bottoms) was further augmented in 2007, using both plants provided by the Oregon Department of Agriculture and plants that had moved into the road ditch at the West Gate population. Monitoring conducted during the spring and summer of 2007 indicated high levels of survivorship and reproduction of the transplants in the new location.

Approximately 34 acres on the north boundary of the North Bank Habitat Management Area were burned in late spring in an effort to control medusahead, a noxious weed species. Following the burn, the area was hand seeded with native grasses and forbs. The effectiveness of these treatments to reduce the cover of medusahead will be evaluated in 2008.

Seven headcut stabilization sites were monitored through general view photo plots. Stabilization of these sites was done in 2003 – 2004. In addition willows were planted within eroded riparian areas to stabilize streambanks.

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 (W&SR) 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, 2007 through a Cooperative Management Agreement between the Roseburg District BLM and the Umpqua National Forest, North Umpqua Ranger District. BLM has the lead on monitoring and production of the monitoring report for the entire river corridor; USFS has the on issuing Special Recreation Permits to commercial river outfitters and fishing guides. Employees engaged in monitoring included one full-time BLM River Manager, one seasonal BLM River Ranger and one seasonal USFS River Ranger.

Objectives of the river monitoring program were to:

- Monitor the five Outstanding Remarkable Values on the North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River as listed above.
- Provide a BLM/USFS presence on the river to contact, inform and educate users.
- Document and monitor visitor use including commercial and public use.
- Coordinate management of the river between the BLM and Umpqua National Forest.
- Identify, minimize, and manage safety hazards and user conflicts on the North Umpqua River.

2007 Findings:

Commercial boating use for the entire W&SR accounted for 36% of all use totaling 1,982 visits (versus 2,344 in 2006) while non-commercial use accounted for 64% of the total use and totaled 3,484 visits (versus 3,766 in 2006).

Fishing Use: No visitor counts were gathered during the 2007 season.

Conflicts between users: No major incidents were reported on the BLM segment of the W&SR. Groups monitored included boaters, campers along the river and anglers.

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:

Offering the allowable sale quantity is the predominant means through which the Roseburg District contributes to the local economy.

Conclusion:

The Roseburg District was unable to offer the full allowable sale quantity in fiscal year 2007. All of the volume offered this year was thinning, which yields smaller receipts than regeneration harvest. Additionally, the timber market has been in decline throughout the fiscal year, resulting in a no-bid sale and decreased receipts from timber sold.

Monitoring Question 2:

Are RMP implementation strategies being identified that support local economies?

Monitoring Requirements

Program Review

Findings:

The value of all timber sold in fiscal year 2007 was \$3,628,783.54. 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 2007 from active harvesting totaled \$3,621,174.55. As discussed in the Annual Program Summary and this monitoring report, harvest levels of awarded sales have been less than that anticipated in the RMP.

Contracting of implementation projects related to RMP programs, and facilities have supported local economies. The value of district Contracting/Services for fiscal year 2007 was approximately \$3,231,000. 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. There were 142 full-time employees during 2007. An average of 27 terms, temp, or cooperative student employees were employed at various times throughout the year.

In fiscal year 2007, Roseburg District had total appropriations of **\$ 18,462,000**

- \$ Oregon & California Railroad Lands (O&C) = \$ 11,063,000
- \$ Deferred Maintenance = \$ 218,000
- \$ Forest Ecosystems Health & Recovery = \$ 340,000
- \$ Forest Pest Control = \$ -0-
- \$ Timber Pipeline = \$ 1,594,000
- \$ Recreation Pipeline = \$ 228,000
- \$ Title II, Secure Rural Schools = \$ 3,149,000
- \$ Management of Lands & Resources (MLR) = \$ 240,000
- \$ Infrastructure Improvement = \$ 13,000
- \$ Challenge Cost Share/Cooperative Conservation Initiative = \$ 99,000
- \$ Fire Related Programs = \$ 420,000
- \$ Construction = \$ -0-

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 RMP management action/direction ASQ of 1.0 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 of the Annual Program Summary.

Comment/Discussions:

To meet the ASQ commitment, the Roseburg District does timber sale planning including the preparation of environmental analyses and conducts timber sale preparation, including 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 offered a total of 11 advertised timber sales in fiscal year 2007, for a total volume of 30.0 MMBF. All of the timber sales offered in 2007 were thinning sales. Seven of the advertised sales were ASQ timber sales, for a combined volume of 17.6 MMBF. Approximately 3.2 MMBF of that volume was from Riparian Reserve density management associated with the commercial thinning and as such is not ASQ volume. Additionally, two of the ASQ sales had marbled murrelets sites identified during the planning stages, and a portion of those sale areas were designated as LSRs. As a result 2.9 MMBF from those two sales was also not credited as ASQ volume.

In addition to the ASQ timber sales, the Roseburg District offered four density management sales in plantations in Late Successional Reserves. These sales are designed to accelerate the development of late-successional characteristics in these forest stands. Three of the four density management sales sold, producing 9.3 MMBF of volume, which is not part of the ASQ. The fourth density management sale received no bids when auctioned and will be re-offered in fiscal year 2008. The data for the no-bid sale is not included in this Monitoring Report.

Miscellaneous timber volume was produced from negotiated timber sales, which generally are

salvage sales, rights-of-way timber sales, and modifications to operating advertised timber sales. In fiscal year 2007, 1.7 MMBF of volume was produced from miscellaneous sale volume.

The value of all timber sold in fiscal 2007 was \$3,628,783.54. 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 2007 from active harvesting totaled \$3,621,174.55. The largest share of receipts was from Oregon and California Railroad Lands (\$3,245,546.37), with the remainder from Coos Bay Wagon Road (\$371,775.53) and Public Domain Lands (\$3,852.65).

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 determine 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 2007 data indicates differences between implementation and RMP assumed levels of activity. These differences are shown in Table 29.

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.

Site Preparation (FIRE) - The number of acres prepared with prescribed fire, both broadcast treatment and pile treatment is about 26% of planned. A continued decline in trend is likely 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 2% 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 44% of RMP assumed levels due to lack of planned RMP levels of timber harvest. Total planting for 2007 is about 20% 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. The majority of planting in 2007 was for reforestation of the Bland Mountain Fire area. 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 the short term, 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 2007, 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 11% of planned RMP levels.

Maintenance/Protection - acres of maintenance/protection treatments is currently 143% of planned levels. This workload in fiscal years 2006 and 2007 increased substantially over the fiscal year 2005 level due to rehabilitation of the Bland Mountain Fire area.

Precommercial Thinning (PCT) - currently PCT is at 101% of planned RMP levels.

Pruning - Currently pruning accomplishments are 153% of assumed RMP levels.

Fertilization - Currently fertilization accomplishments are about 32% of assumed RMP levels. Implementation of fertilization has been delayed by an administrative appeal of the proposed action.

Forest development projects (reforestation and timber stand improvement projects were accomplished in fiscal year 2007 through contracts valued at approximately \$820,000.

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 and revision scheduled for fiscal year 2004-2008.

Table 29. Roseburg District Forest Development Activities

	FY 96-06	FY07	Totals to Date	Average Annual	Planned Annual	Differences Actual- Planned	Accomplishment as a % of RMP Assumptions
Brushfield Conversion	0	0	0	0	15	(180)	0%
Site Preparation (fire)	2,591	0	2,591	216	840	(7,489)	26%
Site Preparation (other)	13	0	13	1	50	(587)	2%
Planting (total)	7,227	280	7,507	626	1,430	(9,653)	44%
Planting (improved stock)	1,533	0	1,533	128	1,140	(12,147)	11%
Maintenance/ Protection	12,331	1,897	14,228	1,186	830	4,268	143%
Precommercial Thinning	43,712	3,740	47,452	3,954	3,900	652	101%
Pruning	6,927	1,525	8,452	704	460	2,932	153%
Fertilization	5,504	0	5,504	459	1,440	(11,776)	32%
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 twelve years of implementation. Numbers in parentheses are negative numbers.							

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:

The Roseburg District restricts the amount of plant material or plant area to be harvested through special provisions on permits. The permits also prohibit collection practices that may degrade the resources. Areas subject to heavy harvest may be rotated or rested as appropriate for at least two years. No permits 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 reverted 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.

Rights-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 or diversion in the past. Designated recreational as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Acronyms/Abbreviations

ACEC	-	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ACS	-	Aquatic Conservation Strategy
AD	-	Administratively Determined
APS	-	Annual Program Summary
ASQ	-	Allowable Sale Quantity
BA(s)	-	Biological Assessments
BLM	-	Bureau of Land Management
BMP(s)	-	Best Management Practices
CBWR	-	Coos Bay Wagon Road
CFER	-	Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research
CT	-	Commercial Thinning
CX	-	Categorical Exclusions
CWA	-	Clean Water Act
DEQ	-	Oregon Department 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
MSA	-	Magnuson-Stevens Act
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

Roseburg District Office

PACs	-	Province Advisory Councils
PD	-	Public Domain
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	-	Forest Service Regional Office
ROD	-	Record of Decision
RR	-	Riparian Reserve
ROW	-	Rights-of-Way
SEIS	-	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
S&G	-	Standard and Guideline
S&M	-	Survey and Manage
SRMA	-	Special Recreation Management Area
SRP	-	Special Recreation Permit
TMP	-	Transportation Management Plan
USDA	-	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	-	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	-	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**

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