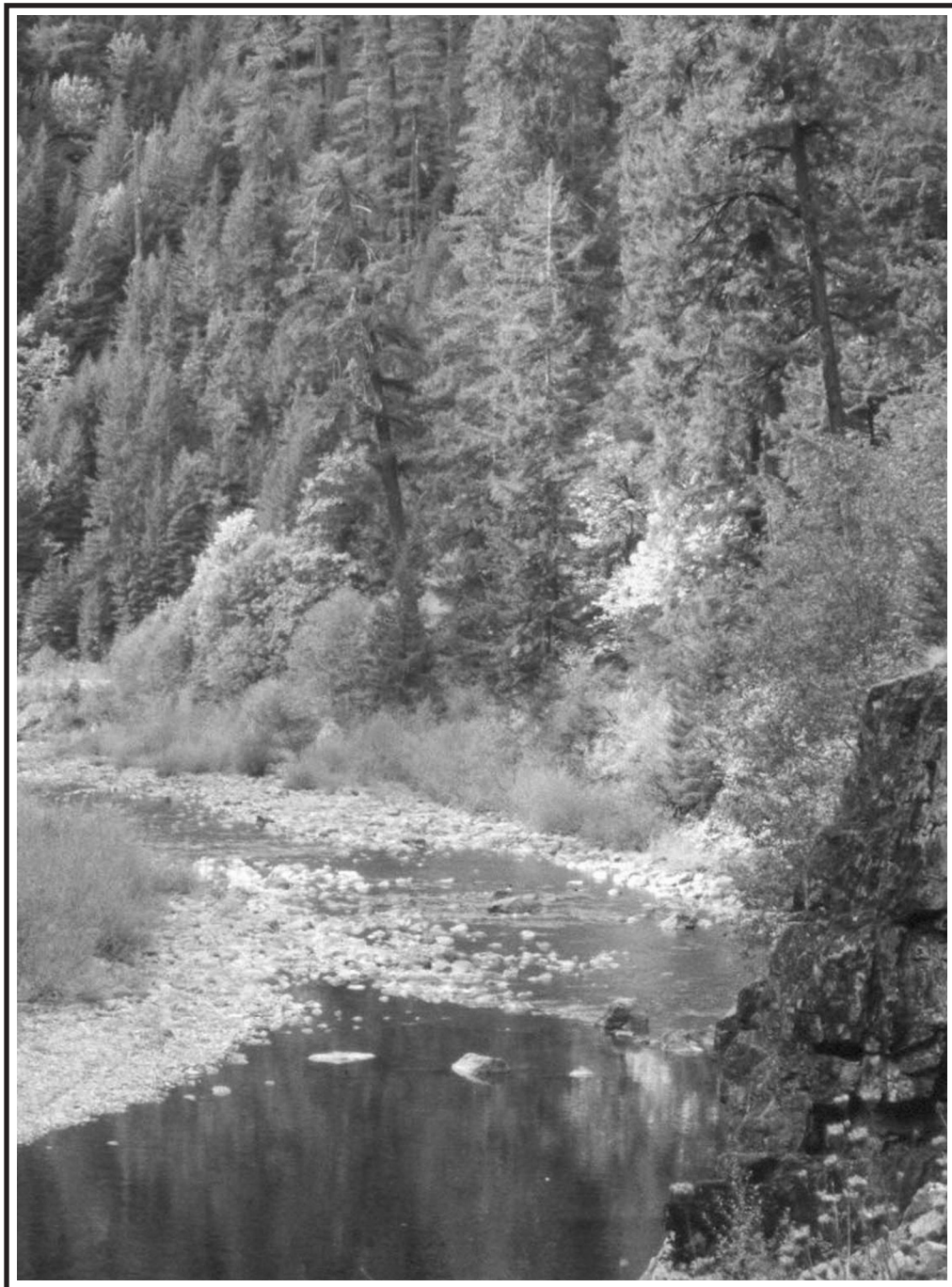


**Salem District  
Annual Program Summary  
Plan Maintenance and  
Monitoring Report  
Fiscal Year 2005**



**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. administration.**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This Annual Program Summary (APS) is a review of the Salem District's programs and accomplishments during fiscal year 2005. Programs are implemented under the authority and guidance of the Salem District Resource Management Plan (RMP) which was approved in May 1995.

The RMP directs that the APS will track the progress of plan implementation and state the findings made through monitoring; specifically address the implementation monitoring questions posed in each section of the monitoring report; and serve as a report to the public. The different sections of the APS reflect the different purposes of the document. The information in the APS and monitoring report are different. Both documents should be reviewed to obtain a complete picture of district programs and their progress. The APS provides information about the progress of plan implementation. The monitoring report contains information resulting from an in-depth examination of a representative sample of projects within the district.

The manner of reporting activities differs between various programs. Some resource programs are described in short narratives while others lend themselves to statistical summaries. Where possible, cumulative information covering the period since the beginning of the RMP (fiscal years 1995 through 2005) is provided. See Tables 1 and 2 below for a summary of renewable and non-renewable resource management accomplishments.

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

RMP Management Activity	Fiscal Year 2005	Cumulative 1995-2005	Projected Decadal Practices
Regeneration Harvest (acres sold/offered)	43	2,286.8	5,558
Commercial Thinning / Density Management / Uneven-age Harvests (acres sold/offered)	1,806	7,894.9	9,113
Prescribed Burning - Hazard Reduction (acres)	0	500	None
Prescribed Burning - Wildlife Habitat (acres)	0	0	None
Prescribed Burning - Ecosystem Management (acres)	0	0	None
Hazard Reduction - Hand Pruning and Pullback (acres) <sup>1</sup>	186	580	None
Site Preparation - Prescribed Burning (acres)	19	2,108	4,800
Site Preparation - Other (acres)	185	3,750	5,900
Plantation Maintenance - Vegetation Control (acres) <sup>2</sup>	1,265	22,170	18,500
Plantation Protection - Animal Damage Control (acres) <sup>3</sup>	321	5,841	12,800
Pre-commercial Thinning (acres)	4,448	24,806	29,700
Brush Field / Hardwood Conversion (acres)	10	194	900
Planting / Regular Stock (acres)	271	4,345	4,800
Planting / Genetically Selected (acres)	93	1,648	4,500
Fertilization (acres)	0	4,645	6,000
Pruning (acres) <sup>4</sup>	407	2,385	None
New Permanent Road Constructed (miles)	8	23.4	NA
Roads Fully Decommissioned / Obliterated (miles)	27	112.9	NA
Roads Closed / Gated (miles)	5	174	NA
Timber Sale Quantity Sold/Offered (million board feet)(allowable sale quantity)	26.1	236.7	348.1
Timber Sale Quantity Sold/Offered (million cubic feet)	4.45	40.4	57
Noxious Weed Control, Chemical (sites/acres)	50/67	51/68	As Needed
Noxious Weed Control, Other (sites/acres)	37/1,248	90/3,392	As Needed

1 Hazard reduction accomplishment with no burning.  
 2 Plantation Vegetation Control (Maintenance) & Animal Damage Control (Protection) separated in 2003.  
 3 Precommercial thinning and release combined  
 4 Pruning for disease control combined with wood quality

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

RMP Management Activity	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2005 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1995-2005
Realty, Land Sales	actions / acres	0 / 0	16 / 15.82
Realty, Land Exchanges	actions / acres acquired / acres disposed	0/0	9/5,037 (actions/acres acquired) 9/2,241 (actions/acres disposed)
Realty, R&PP Leases/Patents	actions	0	2
Realty, Road Easements Acquired for Public / Agency Use	actions	0	22
Realty, Road Rights-of-Way, Permits or Leases Granted	actions	8	67
Realty, Utility Rights-of-Way Granted (linear / areal)	actions	4	25
Realty, Withdrawals Completed	actions / acres	0	2
Realty, Withdrawals Revoked	actions / acres	0	1/16
Mineral / Energy, Total Oil and Gas Leases	actions / acres	0	0
Mineral/Energy, Total Other Leases	actions / acres	0	0
Mining Plans Approved	actions / acres	0	0
Mining Claims Patented	actions / acres	0	0
Mineral Material Sites Opened	actions / acres	0	0
Mineral Material Sites, Closed	actions / acres	0	0
Recreation, Maintained Off Highway Vehicle Trails	units / miles	1 / 25	1/204
Recreation, Maintained Hiking Trails	units / miles	9/63	63/437
Recreation, Maintained Sites	units / acres	18 / 1,500	N/A*
Cultural Resource Inventories	sites / acres	1/966	20/14,635
Cultural / Historic Sites Nominated	sites / acres	0/0	0/0
Hazardous Material Sites	identified / cleaned	1/1	37/37

\*Same sites maintained annually - no cumulative number

## **BUDGET**

### **Budget Summary**

The Salem District was appropriated \$21.7 million in fiscal year 2005. This included \$15.7 million for resource management on Oregon and California Railroad Lands (O&C), future year prepared sales or “timber pipeline” funds, and funds for the Jobs-in-the-Woods program; approximately \$1.7 million for resource management on public domain lands in Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) accounts (including fire management and preparation); \$1.1 million for Title II (county payments) projects; \$2.0 million for construction and infrastructure improvements; approximately \$1.1 million in fees and collections including recreation fee demonstration sites; and \$1.1 million for other special purpose accounts.

Funding in the O&C accounts has been relatively stable. Accounts related to special one-time projects fluctuate from year-to-year. Examples of these accounts include Land and Water Conservation Funds for special land acquisitions (e.g., Sandy River acquisition), National Fire Plan, Title II Projects (county payments), and certain specified construction and deferred maintenance projects.

### **Jobs-in-the-Woods Funds (JITW)**

In fiscal year 2005, the BLM shifted the emphasis of the JITW program from water related restoration to vegetative treatment work. The majority of projects focused on treatments to create late successional habitat characteristics within the Late-Successional Reserves (LSRs). Treatments included precommercial and commercial thinning. Jobs-in-the-Woods funds were used in project preparation and in contract awards to complete the projects. The shift in emphasis continued to generate higher paying jobs for workers originally targeted by the JITW program.

The Salem District awarded eight watershed restoration contracts valued at \$67,007. Vegetative treatment work in the LSRs included 2 precommercial thinning (PCT) projects and 23 commercial thinning (CT) projects. Two PCT contracts were awarded for a total of \$91,637, with 863 acres treated. Contracts totaling \$140,225 were awarded for work on nine of the CT projects. The total cost for all 40 JITW projects was \$1,388,238.

### **Timber Pipeline Restoration Funds (5810) - Forest Development and Sales**

Since May 1998, 5810 funds have been available to work on pipeline timber sales. These are future, or out-year sales that will not be sold in the current year. These funds allow one year’s worth of timber sales to be ready to be offered. Having these sales available, or in the pipeline, provides flexibility in the sale program to react to late developing issues that might delay non-pipeline funded sales in the current year.

The Salem District offered three sales containing 21.5 MMBF that were prepared using 5810 funds. Of these, two sales containing 15.9 MMBF were sold.

### **Challenge Cost Share**

The Challenge Cost Share Program (CCS) is a matching fund in which BLM funds are supplemented with funding from public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals. Matching funds must be non-federal; however other federal agencies may be partners. The CCS Program is used when the BLM cooperates with other parties to develop, plan, and implement mutually beneficial projects. All parties share the costs. This funding is available for projects benefiting fish, wildlife, botany, recreation, cultural resources, environmental education, and riparian resources.

The Salem District cooperated in nine Challenge Cost Share projects that involved ten major partners plus many individual volunteers. Partners included federal, state and local government agencies, private corporations, conservation organizations, individuals, and local watershed councils. Salem District grants totaling \$253,000 were leveraged with \$609,000 in funding and value-in-kind contributions from partners.

### **Cooperative Conservation Initiative**

The Cooperative Conservation Initiative (CCI) is similar to the Challenge Cost Share Program, with an emphasis on restoration of natural resources and/or the establishment or expansion of wildlife habitat. Bureau of Land Management funding must be matched with non-federal funds from cooperating partners. The Cooperative Conservation Initiative Program was not funded in the omnibus bill for the Interior Department in fiscal year 2005.



**Table 3: Challenge Cost Share Projects**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Funding (000's) BLM/Partners</b>	<b>Accomplishments</b>
Salmon Festival	Portland Metro, Portland Water Bureau, Portland General Electric, Portland Metro Event Volunteers	\$5/55	Over 7,000 visitors participated in the Salmon Festival. The BLM was a main sponsor and had a booth at the event. The festival takes place along the Sandy Wild and Scenic River (which BLM administers).
Lobster Creek smolt trapping	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)	\$28/28	Eighteenth year of monitoring coho salmon and steelhead production in this coastal watershed. This project monitors BLM in-stream and riparian habitat projects and is a long-term ODFW monitoring site.
Clackamas River smolt trapping	Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Portland General Electric, ODFW	\$27/94	Ninth year of monitoring coho and steelhead (both Endangered Species Act listed) production in this watershed. These trapping sites have provided important information on production from lower elevation tributaries in the Clackamas River Watershed.
Cascades Owl Surveys	State of Oregon, Private Landowners	\$76/94	124,000 acres of spotted owl habitat were surveyed over 68 areas. Of the 68 areas surveyed, 20 were occupied by pairs (29%), 7 were occupied by singles (10%), and there were no responses in 41 areas (60%). 2005 was one of the worst reproductive years for spotted owls on record. There were no known juveniles fledged, and three apparent nesting failures were documented. The warm dry winter, followed by a very wet cool spring and early summer may have contributed to the poor reproductive year.

Project	Partners	Funding (000's) BLM/Partners	Accomplishments
Resource Natural Areas Baseline Vegetation Monitoring	Reid Schuller	\$10/10	<p>Seven permanent vegetation monitoring plots were established in the Forest Peak and Saddlebag Mountain Resource Natural Areas (RNA). Data was gathered for the preparation of RNA guidebooks which will serve as resource guides for prospective researchers and educators. They will contain a general description of the RNA, information on access and accommodation, the environment: (soils, biota - including species lists of vegetation, reptiles and amphibians, birds, and mammals), past research within the areas, maps and aerial photographs, history of disturbance, and a listing of literature cited.</p> <p>Work continued on a similar project funded in 2004 for the High Peak - Moon Creek RNA where data was collected and the guidebook is being drafted.</p>
Green Peak Density Management Fungal Study	Pacific Northwest Mycological Service	\$13/13	<p>A one of a kind fungi study to record fungi response to three thinning density treatments, clear-cut, and control plots. This was the 7th year of data collection. 2006 will be the final year of this study.</p>
Cascade StreamWatch	Wolfree, Inc., many volunteers.	\$33/141	<p>Over 2,600 students participated in Cascade StreamWatch programs. Wolfree helped host a field visit to Cascade StreamWatch for the Project Learning Tree International Conference and a group of specialists from Russia. Wolfree updated its 2006 field season curriculum to include a new Spanish version of the Cascade StreamWatch curriculum.</p>
Tillamook Resource Area Riparian Restoration	Tillamook Native Plant Cooperative	\$61/174	<p>This partnership effort collectively planted 32,000 riparian trees and shrubs along 22.5 miles of streams; propagated 17,000 riparian trees and shrubs for future restoration; constructed 4.65 miles of riparian fence; maintained 38 miles of existing riparian plantings; and conducted 37 education sessions or public events about riparian management.</p>

# LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

Most of the changes to Land Use Allocation (LUA) boundaries and acreage reflect acquisitions in the Sandy River Basin. Table 4 shows LUA acreage revisions since resource management plan implementation began.

**Table 4: Revised Acreage Within Land Use Allocations\***

Major Land Use Allocation	Acres in RMP Record of Decision	Acres BEFORE Removing "Unmapped" LSRs (Owl/MM)	Acres AFTER Removing "Unmapped" LSRs (Owl/MM)
Late-Successional Reserves Outside of the Adaptive Management Area	132,100	133,633	135,549
Late-Successional Reserves Inside of the Adaptive Management Area	79,700	80,427	80,811
Adaptive Management Area	43,700	41,912	41,528
General Forest Management Area (Matrix)	107,300	105,055	104,198
Connectivity / Diversity Blocks (Matrix)	27,400	27,147	26,204
Other	7,900	13,842	13,728
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>398,100</b>	<b>402,016</b>	<b>402,018</b>

\*See Salem RMP Record of Decision page 5 for original footnotes.  
 LSR=Late-Successional Reserve  
 MM=Marbled Murrelet  
 Riparian Reserves are included in all land use allocations listed above. The amount of acres within Riparian Reserves is estimated at approximately 55 percent of the land base or 222,000 acres (based on mapping and analysis factors).

## LATE-SUCCESSIONAL RESERVE ASSESSMENTS

Late-Successional Reserve Assessments have been completed and reviewed by the Regional Ecosystem Office for all Late-Successional Reserves (LSRs) within the Salem District except for 1,986 acres of scattered parcels in the Scappoose block. Many of the LSR assessments were joint efforts involving the U.S. Forest Service and other BLM districts. In fiscal year 2005, 403 acres of habitat in LSRs were treated to accelerate the development of late successional characteristics. This brings the total to 1,169 acres since fiscal year 1996.

## AIR QUALITY

Air quality continues to be a major emphasis in the Salem District. All prescribed fire projects were done in compliance with the guidelines outlined in the Oregon Smoke Management Plan. There were no intrusions of smoke into any designated area or into any Class 1 airsheds. The low number of acres burned, prompt mop-up of burned units, and burning piled material in damp, unstable atmospheric conditions helped reduce residual smoke. The concentration of piles were well distributed throughout the district, also reducing impacts to any one geographic airshed. All burning is closely coordinated with adjacent landowners to ensure that a high level of quality for visuals and humans is maintained in the airshed.

## WATER AND SOIL QUALITY

Water and soils are the primary components for production of renewable resources and the health of the ecosystem. Water quality and quantity are high profile issues in terms of federal regulation and the BLM's commitment to the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives found in the Northwest Forest Plan. Providing conditions for high quality water supporting domestic drinking and fish habitat are one of the Salem District's highest priority programs. The district promotes protection of soils to reduce erosion and sedimentation of waterways, preventing the occurrence of landslides, and otherwise enhancing the productivity of the land for overall watershed health.

### **Non-Point Source Pollution Management and Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

The Salem District incorporates design features during environmental analysis that comply with non-point source pollution management direction. These include identification of downstream beneficial uses and selection of design features to protect those uses. Identification can include on-site investigations for fish and stream habitat, review of all available water use data including the Water Resource Department's water right's database and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and Oregon Department of Forestry stream surveys. This process recognizes downstream waters on the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's water quality limited water body (303d streams) list. It also assesses potential contributions to water quality limited reaches (water bodies that do not meet state water quality standards).

### **Implementation, Effectiveness, and Baseline Monitoring for Water Quality**

Eight projects were monitored to determine the accuracy of beneficial use identification and to determine if Best Management Practices (BMPs) were implemented according to project plans (see results in monitoring section).

During the summer of 2005, water temperature effectiveness monitoring was conducted in the South Fork Alsea sub-basin to evaluate changes in shade and water temperature resulting from thinning operations in Riparian Reserves. This project will be completed in fiscal year 2007.

During the summer of 2005, a complete chemical sampling of all major streams draining the Table Rock Wilderness was conducted in preparation for a wilderness management plan revision. The results of this data and samples taken in the winter of fiscal year 2006 will be used to identify changes in water quality since baseline samples were taken in fiscal year 1994 and 1995.

Water temperature and flow monitoring equipment was installed on the West Creek restoration project in the Sandy River Watershed. The data will be used to evaluate the benefits of this channel and riparian restoration project, and meet the intent of the Sandy Basin Water Quality Management Plan.

Baseline water temperature monitoring was conducted in the South Fork Alsea sub-basin for validation of the 303d listings, and in Elkhorn Creek and Schafer Creek in the South Santiam sub-basin for reference condition comparisons.

The BLM cooperates with the U.S. Geological Survey on five of their continuous recording stream gauge stations in the Salem

District. The data from these sites is available on-line at:

<http://waterdata.usgs.gov/or/nwis/sw>.

Construction of water quality monitoring sites identified in the Integrated Pest Management Environmental Impact Statement was completed at the Horning Seed Orchard. Background sampling was completed in the spring of 2005 to compare with conditions after application in 2006.

### **303d Listed Streams**

The Salem District manages lands in 12 sub-basins that contain 303d listed streams identified by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ). Streams on the 303d list are identified as not meeting state water quality standards. The development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) and Water Quality Management Plans are required for these sub-basins. Total Maximum Daily Loads describe the amount of each pollutant a waterway can receive and still not violate water quality standards. The ODEQ has set target completion dates, displayed in Table 5, for development of TMDL and Water Quality Management Plans in the listed sub-basins.

### **Municipal Watersheds**

The Salem District has a management agreement with private landowners in the Rickreall Watershed specifying seasonal vehicle closures on the watershed road system. The Rickreall Watershed provides the municipal water supply for the City of Dallas.

The Salem District has signed four Memorandums of Agreement (MOA) for management of the Sandy (Alder Creek), Clackamas, Molalla, and Little North Santiam Watersheds. These watersheds contain the municipal water supplies for the towns of Sandy, Clackamas, Estacada, Lake Oswego, Oregon City, Molalla, Canby, and Salem. The agreements focus on cooperative water quality monitoring and communication regarding BLM management actions.

### **Waterbody Identification and Protection**

The Salem District protects flood plains, wetlands, streams, and lakes through implementation of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) of the Northwest Forest Plan. This is accomplished through on-the-ground identification of these water features and application of standards and guidelines appropriate for operation in and around these areas. Field mapping of water features is tracked within the Geographic Information System (GIS) hydrology theme. This data is integral to Northwest Forest Plan aquatic effectiveness monitoring, cumulative watershed assessments, and future project level planning.

### **Updated Watershed and Stream Information**

The Salem District continued to update information on streams, lakes, and wetlands in a GIS theme. The Hydrography GIS theme is a digitized computer representation of streams, lakes and wetlands containing information such as stream flow, fish distribution, fish species, and water quality. This information was essential for planning and implementing 2005 projects, as stream channels are within or adjacent to most actions on the district. This theme has been integrated with data from the Mt. Hood, Willamette, and Siuslaw National Forests, and has been rectified for use with the watershed and sub-watershed (5th and 6th field) boundary themes.

### **Watershed Analysis**

There were no watershed analyses completed in fiscal year 2005.

**Table 5: Planning for Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)**

Area	Stream Segment (303d Listing Parameter)	TMDL Status
Tualatin Sub-basin	East Fork Dairy Creek (temperature) McKay Creek (temperature)	TMDL Approved by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 8/7/01
Nestucca Bay Watershed, Tillamook Bay Watershed	Trask River (temperature) Wilson River (temperature) Nestucca River (temperature, sediment) East Fork Beaver Creek (sediment)	Nestucca: TMDL approved by EPA 5/13/02 Tillamook: TMDL approved by EPA 7/31/01
North Santiam Sub-basin	Little North Santiam (temperature) Elkhorn Creek (temperature) North Santiam River (temperature)	Part of the Willamette Basin TMDL Draft May 2006
South Santiam Sub-basin	Thomas Creek (temperature) Hamilton Creek (temperature) Crabtree Creek (temperature) Quartzville Creek (temperature)	Part of the Willamette Basin TMDL Draft May 2006
Clackamas Sub-basin	Clackamas River (temperature)	Part of the Willamette Basin TMDL Draft May 2006
Middle Willamette Sub-basin	Rickreall Creek (temperature)	Part of the Willamette Basin TMDL Draft May 2006
Upper Willamette Sub-basin	Marys River (temperature)	Part of the Willamette Basin TMDL Draft May 2006
Alesea Sub-basin	Alesea River (temperature) Fall Creek (temperature) Lobster Creek (temperature) Little Lobster Creek (temperature)	Target year for TMDL completion: 2008
Siletz Sub-basin	Siletz River (temperature) Drift Creek (temperature)	Target year for TMDL completion: 2008
Yamhill Sub-basin	Mill Creek (temperature) North Yamhill River (temperature) Turner Creek (temperature)	Target year for TMDL completion: 2010
Molalla – Pudding Sub-basin	Molalla River (temperature) North Fork Molalla (temperature) Table Rock Fork (temperature) South Fork Molalla (temperature) Pine Creek (temperature)	Target year for TMDL completion: 2010
Sandy Basin	Salmon River (temperature) Sandy River (temperature)	TMDL Approved by EPA 4/14/05

### Site Treatments

Accurate maps for project planning around fragile sites (i.e., wetlands, unstable and potentially unstable slopes) are often not available until site-specific environmental analysis has occurred. As a result, management actions around fragile sites have primarily been conducted by identifying these sites on the ground and designing BMPs to avoid and mitigate disturbance impacts.

## TERRESTRIAL HABITAT AND SPECIES MANAGEMENT

The type of work affecting wildlife and wildlife habitat depends on the land use allocation. Projects follow the recommendations identified in watershed analyses and Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) assessments.

Forest management actions within Matrix allocations, which include General Forest Management Areas (GFMA), Adaptive Management Areas (AMA), and Connectivity Areas (CAs), are designed to meet timber management objectives in conformance with RMP standards and guidelines. Mitigating measures to reduce impacts to wildlife in regeneration harvests or to improve habitat in other kinds of timber treatments include green tree retention, snag retention and recruitment, and management to increase coarse woody debris (CWD). Green tree retention was completed on 171 acres of regeneration harvest in the Cascades Resource Area. The Marys Peak and Tillamook Resource Areas did not conduct any regeneration harvest. This year the Salem District treated 436 acres to create snags and 180 acres to create CWD. Monitoring results pertinent to green tree retention, snags, and coarse woody debris are included in the monitoring report.

Forest management activities in LSRs are designed to enhance late successional forest characteristics for wildlife habitat. This habitat enhancement is for a variety of species from raptors to invertebrates. It also benefits fungi, bryophytes, and vascular plants.

### **Connectivity/Diversity Blocks**

No timber sales occurred within Connectivity land use allocation areas.

### **Special Habitats**

In the Mensinger Bench area near the Sandy River, 80 acres of noxious weed control was conducted to prepare sites for planting. Ninety-four acres were planted with native trees, shrubs, and grasses to enhance riparian zones.

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

Three new spotted owl activity centers were discovered in the Cascades Resource Area. Existing known nesting trees were protected. For active nests, particularly for raptors and special status species like the spotted owl and marbled murrelet, seasonal restrictions were placed on nearby projects to discourage nest abandonment.

Since the inception of the 1995 RMP, the Salem District has established 78 spotted owl core areas (nest sites approximating 100 acres) totaling 8,312 acres. Most of these core areas lie within reserved land use categories. However, all or parts of 21 core areas totaling 1,913 acres occur on Matrix lands, which have been reserved as “un-mapped LSRs.”

The Salem District has also established “un-mapped LSRs” to protect marbled murrelet nesting sites. There are 34 occupied marbled murrelet nest sites within the Coast Range of the Salem District. Some 6,340 acres of older forest habitat has been reserved to protect this occupied habitat, most of it occurring on reserved land-use allocations. However, all or parts of six occupied murrelet sites occur on Matrix lands (383 acres) that has been reserved as “un-mapped LSRs.”

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

### **Elk Habitat**

Unstable or no longer required roads are decommissioned or obliterated to restore watershed conditions. Twenty-three miles of road were decommissioned or obliterated. Three miles of road were closed. While elk are not the primary reason for decommissioning, obliterating or closing roads, they benefit from less human induced disturbance when these actions are implemented.

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

The Salem District implemented 403 acres of density management treatments in 45-to 60-year old stands to stimulate the development of old growth characteristics. These treatments were in the Marys Peak and Tillamook Resource Areas. Treatments included parts of the ReBear Timber Sale, Scoggins Creek Density Management (AMR), Klickitat Tie LSR Thinning, and Old Blue LSR Enhancement Area. The district also completed 3,406 acres of precommercial thinning in very young stands in LSRs, including AMR, to accelerate the development of older forest structure.

## Special Status Species

### Wildlife

Surveys for Special Status (SS) and Special Attention (SA) wildlife species (see glossary) were completed prior to all ground disturbing activities. Some 16,830 acres of pre-project surveys were conducted, bringing the total from fiscal years 1996 through 2005 to 90,663 acres.

### Plants

Surveys, monitoring, and restoration activities were conducted for SS plant and fungi species. Species management was consistent with RMP direction for SS plant species. Surveys for SS and SA species were completed prior to all ground disturbing activities. Some 7,100 acres of pre-project surveys for SS plant and fungi species were conducted, bringing the total to 59,000 acres.

TALL BUGBANE (*Cimicifuga elata*): Implementation of “The Conservation Strategy for *Cimicifuga elata* (tall bugbane),” developed by western Oregon BLM districts, national forests and the Army Corps of Engineers was continued. Three populations were monitored for general population and habitat health and were found to be in good condition.

COLDWATER CORYDALIS (*Corydalis aquae-gelidae*): An interagency habitat modeling and inventory project was conducted on lands administered by the Salem District and the adjacent Willamette National Forest. The project was located in the southern portion of the species range. The model was developed using existing vegetation, Geographic Information System data, elevation, aspect, streams, satellite remote sensing vegetation data, and local knowledge from BLM and Forest Service botanists. After development of the model, 20 areas of modeled high probability habitat were randomly selected for field checking to validate the model and to inventory for new sites for *Corydalis aquae-gelidae*. No new sites were found on lands administered by the Salem District; one new site was found on the Willamette National Forest.

**Table 6: Total Number of Sites by Taxa Group for Special Status Plants as of 9/30/05**

Taxa Group (#species)	Federal Listed	Federal Candidate	Bureau Sensitive	State Listed	Assessment Species	Tracking Species
Fungi (35)			126			162
Lichens (13)					13	84
Bryophytes (5)					8	3
Vascular Plants (28)	1		39	2	5	99

### Survey and Manage Species (S&M)

The Salem District is aware of the August 1, 2005, U.S. District Court order in Northwest Ecosystem Alliance et al. v. Rey et al. which found portions of the *Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement to Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines* (January, 2004) (EIS) inadequate. The Salem District is also aware of the recent January 9, 2006, Court order which:

- Set aside the 2004 Record of Decision *To Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines in Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern spotted Owl* (March, 2004) (2004 ROD) and
- reinstate the 2001 *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines* (January, 2001) (2001 ROD), including any amendments or modifications in effect as of March 21, 2004.

The order further directs “Defendants shall not authorize, allow, or permit to continue any logging or other ground-disturbing activities....unless such activities are in compliance with the provisions of the 2001 ROD (as amended or modified as of March 21, 2004).”



The Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture signed the record of decision on January 12, 2001, that finalized changes to the survey and manage mitigation measures in the Northwest Forest Plan (NWP). These mitigation measures, in conjunction with other elements of the NWP, provide direction for managing the approximately 400 rare species that are thought to be closely associated with late successional forests.

### **Survey and Manage Animals**

The following activities for S&M animal species were conducted:

**OREGON RED TREE VOLE:** Approximately 930 acres were surveyed to pre-project protocol standards for this species. Eleven nest structures were identified, but only one was confirmed as an active red tree vole nest. Surveys for red tree voles were conducted in three patches of older forest habitat (85 acres) in the Marys Peak Resource Area. All the older forest patches had evidence of recent red tree vole use which included 15 trees with evidence of vole use and 4 trees with active nests.

**MOLLUSKS:** Approximately 1,151 acres were surveyed to protocol for five mollusk species identified as potential inhabitants of the Salem District.

### **Threatened or Endangered Wildlife**

Interagency teams continued using the Section 7 streamlined consultation process. Level 1 teams, consisting of local employees from the BLM, Forest Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), regularly met to accomplish consultations. Four wildlife programmatic consultation packages were fully completed or initiated for threatened or endangered wildlife. Consultation packages for habitat modification were completed for the Willamette and North Coast Provinces to cover fiscal years 2005 and 2006. Consultation packages for disturbance were initiated for the Willamette and North Coast Provinces to cover fiscal years 2006 and 2007. These programmatic packages helped avoid or will help avoid numerous redundant consultation efforts for normal, repetitive actions. The biological opinions received from the FWS will be used in project planning for future fiscal years.

A project specific biological assessment was initiated for the Maxfield Creek Meadow/Oak Woodland Restoration and Density Management Project. This biological assessment addressed effects to the Fender's blue butterfly, Kincaid's lupine, northern spotted owl, and marbled murrelet. The biological opinion from the FWS is expected in fiscal year 2006.

**BALD EAGLE:** Six known bald eagle nesting sites were surveyed for activity and reproductive success; six adults and four nestlings were observed. Winter bald eagle counts were completed on three designated routes in coordination with other federal and state agencies. Three adult eagles and one immature eagle were encountered. Three eagles were encountered at the largest known winter roost site on the Salem District.

**MARBLED MURRELET:** The Salem District has 34 known occupied murrelet sites in reserved land use allocations of the Coast Range.

Two years of surveys are required for marbled murrelets on all projects that will modify suitable murrelet habitat in the Coast Range. From fiscal year 1995 through fiscal year 2005, surveys have been completed where required for specific projects, in accordance with established protocol. The Salem District conducted 55 surveys for marbled murrelets over 16 project areas covering 845 acres.

Murrelet monitoring in known murrelet habitat was conducted at 10 sites including Valley of the Giants (the habitat area on Salem District-administered lands with the known highest level murrelet use). Monitoring surveys (26) were completed covering 460 acres. Four of these surveys detected murrelet presence.

The Tillamook Resource Area did a follow-up of radar surveys conducted by the Grande Ronde Tribe in the Canada Creek area. Murrelet presence was detected, but occupying behavior was not observed.

**NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL:** District-wide, 84 pre-project surveys for northern spotted owls were conducted over 13 project areas covering 13,300 acres.

Monitoring of existing spotted owl sites was conducted on 82,850 acres. Fifty-one sites were occupied, two spotted owl fledglings were produced, and no spotted owls were banded. Fifty-eight barred owls were detected.

Monitoring of spotted owl sites was coordinated with the Pacific Northwest Research Station as part of a larger Coast Range Demographic Study Area in the Marys Peak Resource Area. Forty-one spotted owl sites were monitored, with 16 sites occupied

by pairs, and six sites with only single owls. Only one site successfully nested this year; producing two juvenile owls that were not banded. Barred owls were detected at 26 of the spotted owl sites, with 18 of these sites having only barred owl response and no spotted owls detected.

Northern spotted owl monitoring was conducted on 5,000 acres in the Tillamook Resource Area. Two sites were occupied but no fledglings were produced. Barred owls were detected at five sites.

### **Cascades Resource Area - Spotted Owl Cooperative Survey Effort**

The Cascades Resource Area is part of an effort to inventory multi-ownerships for northern spotted owls through comprehensive surveys in cooperation with the state and adjacent private landowners. The intent is to track spotted owl occupancy, nesting status, and reproductive success over time. This cooperative effort occurs across intermingled ownerships of private, state, and BLM lands. All parties contribute funding and in-kind services to accomplish the workload.

The Cascades Resource Area contracted surveys in the Snow Peak, Quartzville and Whitcomb Late-Successional Reserves (LSR), and surrounding Matrix lands for the first time. The Cascades Owl Survey contract was awarded to Environmental Services Northwest. The contract contributed to our total coverage of suitable habitat in the cooperative area, by more than doubling the total survey acreage. Through this survey effort, coordination with state and adjacent private landowners has vastly improved. This is essential to planning projects that minimize impacts to spotted owls across the landscape; and for use in our current resource planning effort. The new surveys have expanded our knowledge of spotted and barred owl locations and territories. The contract enabled us to survey 27,000 acres of suitable habitat that hasn't been surveyed for over 10 years. As a result, 23 historic and 3 newly discovered known spotted owl sites were surveyed.

In addition to the BLM contract, the BLM crew surveyed five known owl sites and five proposed BLM project areas in Clackamas, Linn, and Marion counties. The State of Oregon and private industry surveyed 27 known spotted owl sites and 5 project areas in the cooperative area.

During the course of the survey season, 58 known spotted owl sites and 10 project areas were surveyed (68 areas). Of the 68 areas surveyed, 20 were occupied by pairs (29%), 7 were occupied by singles (10%), and there were no responses in 41 areas (60%). Twenty known spotted owl sites were not surveyed due to lack of funds and personnel. The majority of these sites are located on BLM Late-Successional Reserve lands in the Molalla River Watershed.

The year 2005 was one of the worst reproductive years for spotted owls on record. There were no known juveniles fledged, and three apparent nesting failures were documented in the cooperative area. The warm dry winter, followed by a very wet, cool spring and early summer may have contributed to the poor reproductive year. Generally, the owls were not very responsive this year, and occupancy was difficult to establish. Of the 12 sites occupied by pairs last year, five sites produced nine juveniles.

Barred owls were documented in 25 areas this year compared to 16 areas in fiscal year 2004. This larger number is unlikely to represent an increase, but rather a greatly increased survey effort. The number of nesting barred owls and juveniles fledged is unknown. Follow-up visits are generally not conducted, and the owls don't readily take prey items from surveyors and deliver them to their nests.

### **Threatened/Endangered Plants**

NELSON'S CHECKERMALLOW (*Sidalcea nelsoniana*). Monitoring was conducted on the population at Walker Flat Area of Critical Environmental Concern during the peak flowering period and was found to be in good condition. Two experimental transplant populations from the mid 1980s in the Coast Range, were unsuccessful and they are no longer considered to be *Sidalcea nelsoniana* sites. Partners were found to explore the possibility of planning a different introduction site in the Oregon Coast Range for this species.

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

### **Fisheries**

The BLM participated on the Sandy River Basin Agreement Technical Team and Policy Group. This group is assessing historic and current fish production potential in the Sandy River Basin. This will determine the Portland Water Bureau's mitigation commitment under the Endangered Species Act for lost fish production in the Bull Run Watershed. The result of this process will be the development of a habitat conservation plan for the Portland Water Bureau. Partners in this process include the Portland

Water Bureau, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, The Nature Conservancy, Sandy River Basin Council, Northwest Steelheaders, and Oregon Trout. This partnership is also involved in developing a restoration strategy for the Sandy River Basin based on the identification of anchor habitats. The BLM participated with the Clackamas River Basin Council and the Willamette Partnership in an assessment of the Ecosystems Diagnostic and Treatment (EDT) database for the Clackamas River Basin.

### **Fish Population Monitoring**

Salem District personnel conducted spawning and adult rearing surveys in coastal and Columbia Basin streams. Spawning and redd surveys targeted coho and chinook salmon and steelhead, primarily in the Nestucca, Trask, Wilson, Willamina, Dairy Creek, Sandy, Clackamas, Little North Santiam, and South Santiam River basins. Snorkel surveys of adult spring chinook, in cooperation with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), were conducted in the Molalla River and Thomas Creek.

The Salem District, in cooperation with Portland General Electric, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and ODFW, completed the ninth year of smolt monitoring for Lower Columbia River steelhead and coho in the Clackamas River Basin. This project operated six traps. The 18th year of smolt trapping to monitor Oregon Coastal coho in Lobster Creek (Alsea Watershed) was completed in cooperation with the ODFW. The Lobster Creek smolt monitoring project is the longest continuous fish production study in Oregon.

### **Instream Habitat Restoration**

The Tillamook Resource Area completed a cooperative fish habitat and passage project with the Oregon Department of Forestry and the Tillamook Estuaries Partnership in the upper Trask River. Restoration included the placement of large wood and boulder structures with an excavator, culvert replacements for fish passage, riparian planting, and road decommissioning.

An assistance agreement with the Nestucca Valley High School for educational outreach (Nestucca Connections) utilizes students to perform fish habitat restoration monitoring and enhancement projects. Students from Nestucca Connections assisted in collecting data and monitored recent restoration actions in the Nestucca Basin.

The Marys Peak Resource Area completed a multi-resource project on Schoolhouse Creek, a tributary to the Alsea River. This project consisted of the removal of a trash rack (metal I-beam structure) that was impeding the movement of large wood, placement of large wood structures, decommissioning of approximately 0.4 miles of road, and thinning and conifer planting in 2.8 acres of riparian area.

The Cascades Resource Area completed portions of the Quartzville Restoration Project. The project involved large wood placement in Pat Creek, Boulder Creek and Yellowstone Creek, ripping and planting of the Yellowstone Road, and the experimental filling and planting of rip-rapped areas along the Quartzville Access Road.

The BLM participated in an annual carcass placement project in the Clackamas Basin in partnership with the Mt. Hood National Forest and ODFW. Approximately 300 coho carcasses were placed in 1.5 miles of North Fork Eagle Creek and Bear Creek for nutrient enrichment. Volunteers placed carcasses of hatchery-returned adult fish in the BLM streams. Bureau of Land Management biologists also participated in Oregon Trout's Salmon Watch Environmental Education Program.

### **Culverts and Fish Passage**

The Salem District has been active in its efforts to identify and correct culverts that are barriers to fish passage. The Tillamook Resource Area completed its effort to survey all fish culverts to which the BLM had access in the Nestucca Watershed. A contract has been let to the Tillamook Estuary Partnership to develop a prioritization system for evaluating these culverts. Surveys of fish passage culverts in the Yamhill Watershed were done for BLM-managed lands in the Tillamook Resource Area and participating industrial timber owners adjacent to BLM lands

A bridge was installed to replace a culvert that was a barrier to fish passage in the upper Nestucca River. An additional culvert in the Scappoose Watershed was replaced to facilitate fish passage. The culverts replaced were located on private property with BLM-managed lands located upstream. The Tillamook Resource Area secured the funding for this culvert through a grant from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. The permits and contract have been completed to allow replacement of a culvert for fish passage on East Beaver Creek in the Nestucca Basin in fiscal year 2006.

## **Endangered Species Act**

Interagency teams continued using the Section 7 consultation streamlining process. Level 1 teams, consisting of members from the BLM, Forest Service, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), regularly met to assure consultation was accomplished efficiently. There are eight federally-listed fish species or Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESU) within the Salem District: Upper Willamette River spring chinook ESU, Upper Willamette River winter steelhead ESU, Lower Columbia River steelhead trout ESU, Columbia River chum salmon ESU, Lower Columbia River chinook salmon ESU, Lower Columbia River coho salmon ESU, Columbia River bull trout, and Oregon chub. Columbia River bull trout and Oregon chub are not found on BLM lands within the Salem District. In 2005, NMFS designated critical habitat for steelhead, chum salmon and chinook salmon in the Lower Columbia River and Upper Willamette River ESUs. Also in 2005, NMFS issued its final Endangered Species Act (ESA) Pacific salmon hatchery listing policy. This policy resulted in the ESA listing of several hatchery stocks within the Willamette River Basin. The ODFW has been outplanting pre-smolt chinook salmon from the South Santiam River hatchery stock into Quartzville Creek above Green Peter Dam. This is located above the existing extent of the Upper Willamette River chinook salmon ESU boundary. As a result of this outplanting program, the Salem District must consult with NMFS since our actions above Green Peter Dam “may affect” these chinook salmon. Oregon Coast coho salmon ESU was proposed for listing as threatened in 2004; the NMFS subsequently determined in January 2006 that this ESU did not warrant listing.

The Salem District continues to operate under the 2003 Programmatic Biological Opinion from NMFS that covers district routine support programs for five years. Sixty-four actions were implemented without further consultations because they are implemented according to design criteria within the programmatic biological opinion. These actions included road maintenance; recreation site maintenance; manual maintenance, and precommercial silvicultural treatments; culvert, spawning and snorkel surveys; instream habitat improvement projects; special forest product permits and a road decommissioning.

The Salem District coordinated a consultation with NMFS on the proposed integrated pest management programs at four BLM-managed seed orchards in western Oregon, including the Horning Seed Orchard. The NMFS issued four biological opinions for the Horning Seed Orchard environmental impact statements.

## **Lower Columbia River and Upper Willamette Steelhead Trout, Coho and Chinook**

Consultation was completed for two timber sales and a noxious weed treatment project. As a result of the new listings for hatchery stocks, Lower Columbia River coho salmon, and critical habitat, the Salem District has reinitiated consultation on four previously issued consultations. The Salem District, in coordination with the Eugene BLM, Willamette National Forest, Mt. Hood National Forest, NMFS, and USFWS began development of a programmatic consultation for timber thinning sales in young stands. It is anticipated that this consultation will be completed in mid-2006.

The BLM, in cooperation with the Pacific Northwest Research Station, Mt. Hood National Forest, and Portland General Electric, continued to monitor smolt production of federally-listed steelhead and coho salmon in streams in the Clackamas River Basin. The BLM’s participation in this project has provided valuable insight into fish utilization of the lower tributaries of the Clackamas River.

## **Coastal Coho Salmon**

The Oregon Coast coho salmon ESU was proposed for listing. The BLM policy is to conference on projects that “may affect” species proposed for listing. Conference was completed on one BLM timber sale and one restoration project. The BLM also was involved with NMFS’ Oregon Coast coho salmon critical habitat analytical review process.

The BLM, in cooperation with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, has continued to monitor coho salmon smolt production in Lobster Creek, a tributary to the Alsea River.

## **WEED MANAGEMENT**

The District implemented the *Strategies for the Management and Control of Invasive Plant Species on the Eugene and Salem Districts* (September 2003) which was developed in partnership with the Oregon Department of Agriculture. The primary goal is to reduce the density, expansiveness, and the impacts posed by invasive plant infestations so other resource management objectives can be successfully implemented. The Salem District continued to actively participate in the Northwest Weed Management Partnership. The district participates in five Cooperative Weed Management Areas within this partnership to facilitate collaborative invasive weed management, education, and outreach activities. Through this partnership, the district was involved in several workshops, field trips, and a large scale partnered knotweed inventory and control project involving six watersheds.

The Salem District continues to inventory BLM-administered land for noxious weeds and invasive plants through systematic surveys and risk assessments in the course of project planning. New infestations of high priority species are reported to the Oregon Department of Agriculture. The district cooperates with the the Oregon Department of Agriculture to control infestations. Integrated pest management includes chemical, mechanical, manual and biological methods used in accordance with BLM’s 1985 Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program Environmental Impact Statement, 1987 Supplement, and respective records of decision.

Noxious weed risk assessments have been integrated into all project clearance surveys which have averaged 5,500 acres over the last 10 years. In all, 14,475 acres were inventoried for noxious weeds. The majority of new invader noxious weed sites have been found through systematic roadside and riparian inventories. Sites identified have been managed in accordance with the resource management plan.

Infestations of invasive exotic plant species threaten native plant communities in several special areas including the riparian habitats in the Sandy River Gorge Area of Critical Environmental Concern and adjacent ownerships. The BLM leverages federal dollars by cooperating with several partners coordinated by the The Nature Conservancy and the Northwest Invasive Weed Management Partnership. They have conducted inventories and treated infestations of Japanese knotweed and other invasive exotics along the Sandy River, the North Yamhill, Rickreall Creek, Abiqua Creek, and the Crabtree Creek 5<sup>th</sup> field watersheds. In addition to direct inventory and control of invasive species, these partners actively provide education and outreach to the public promoting weed awareness and good stewardship practices.

**Table 7: Management Actions To Control Noxious Weeds**

Treatment	Species	Fiscal year 96 - 04 Acres	Fiscal year 2005 Acres
<b>Mechanical</b>	Scotch broom	693	740
	Canada thistle	262	569
	Himalayan blackberry	100	700
	Bull thistle	0	264
	St. John’s wort	0	264
	Tansy ragwort	0	264
<b>Manual</b>	Scotch broom	1465	303
	Himalayan blackberry	410	282
	English ivy	38	2
	Meadow knapweed	9	6
	Spotted knapweed	13	1
	False brome	21	3
	Diffuse knapweed	1	0
	Japanese knotweed	18	1
	Gorse	10	0
	Canadian thistle	150	4
	Bull Thistle	100	4
	Tansy Ragwort	116	11
	Butterfly bush	1	0
Reed canary grass	0	15	

Treatment	Species	Fiscal year 96 - 04 Acres	Fiscal year 2005 Acres
<b>Biological (arthropods)</b>	Scotch Broom	100s	100s
	Canada Thistle	2000	500
	St. John's Wort	800	200
	Bull Thistle	1000	250
	Tansy Ragwort	1000s	1000s
<b>Biological (goats)</b>	Scotch Broom	75	0
	Himalayan blackberry	75	0
<b>Chemical</b>	Knotweeds (Japanese, Giant, Bohemian)	4	32
	Quack grass	10	9
	Yellow hawkweed	1	1
	False brome	18	17

## SPECIAL AREAS MANAGEMENT

### Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

Twenty-three of the district's twenty-six ACECs were monitored and most were in good condition. Weed control activities occurred in and adjacent to the Yaquina Head and Sandy River Gorge Outstanding Natural Areas.

Permanent vegetation monitoring plots were established in the High Peak – Moon Creek Research Natural Area (RNA) and a supplemental guidebook was drafted. The plot baseline data collected and the guidebook provide useful information about the ecology and vegetative communities within the RNA for prospective researchers and educators. Similar projects were initiated for the Forest Peak and Saddlebag Mountain RNAs.

Management plans for ACECs are in various stages of completion or undergoing revision. A management plan for White Rock Fen was completed. Status of plans through fiscal year 2005 is shown in Table 8.

**Table 8: Status of ACEC Management Plans**

ACECs	ACECs Which Had Plans in 1995	1995 Plans Which are Still Valid	Plans That Have Been Updated or Developed Since 1995	1995 Plans Needing Revision	2003 Plans and ACECs That Need New Plans
26	21	9	11	4	0/3

## CULTURAL RESOURCES

Eleven projects, totaling 739 surveyed acres, were inventoried for cultural sites prior to project implementation. Fourteen projects totaling 227 surveyed acres were inventoried after project work was completed (post-project inventory). One historic trail site was mapped and recorded.

The Salem District continued to actively promote appreciation of cultural resources through public education and interpretive programs. Thirty-five presentations, 22 of which were classroom presentations, were made by the district cultural resources staff. These presentations reached an audience of 1,825 people. One "Exploring Oregon's Past" teacher workshop was held, training 16 educators in the use of BLM's teacher's Activity Guide. The Salem District continued to distribute the "Exploring Oregon's Past" Teacher's Activity Guide statewide by teacher request.

The Salem District represented Oregon BLM on the Oregon Archeology Celebration (OAC) Steering Committee, co-chairing the committee with an archeologist from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Regional Office. The Salem District distributed posters

and calendars of events to 1,400 locations to publicize this annual event in which the BLM is a sponsoring partner. This included all Salem-Keizer schools, all schools in Marion, Polk, Yamhill, Umatilla, Wallowa, Union and Morrow counties, all branches of the Washington County Library, nine units of the National Park Service in or adjacent to Oregon, and to 900 schools, teachers, and museums statewide.

The Oregon/Washington BLM Archaeology, History and Paleontology website is on the Salem District Internet site. Six pages of this website were reorganized, updated and expanded to enhance its public appeal and information content.

### **Cumulative Totals Fiscal Years 96-05**

Public education and interpretative programs	280
Number of people directly reached by these programs	12,425
Number of teacher workshops held	27
Number of teachers attending workshops	464
Number of teacher's guides distributed	3,300
Number of years co-chaired OAC	7
Number of locations OAC materials distributed	8,981
Traveling displays developed	12
Permanent displays developed	10

## **VISUAL RESOURCES**

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

## **RURAL INTERFACE AREAS**

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

## **SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS**

The Salem District continues to successfully contribute to local, state, national, and international economies through monetary payments, sustainable use of BLM-managed lands and resources, use of innovative contracting, as well as other implementation strategies.

### **Monetary Payments**

The Bureau of Land Management contributes financially to the local economy in a variety of ways. One way is through financial payment as directed in current legislation. The payments include: Payments in Lieu of Taxes, Oregon and California (O&C) payments, and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payments. Table 9 displays the specific amounts paid to the counties under each revenue sharing program. Each payment program is described below.

### **Payments in Lieu of Taxes**

Payments in Lieu of Taxes are federal payments made annually to local governments to help offset losses in property taxes due to nontaxable federal lands within their boundaries. Public Law 94-565, dated October 20, 1976 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. Payments in Lieu of Taxes help local governments carry out vital services such as firefighting and police protection, construction of public schools and roads, and search and rescue operations.

## **Payments to Counties**

Payments are made to counties under The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. The purpose of the act is “To restore stability and predictability to the annual payments made to states and counties containing National Forest System lands and public domain lands managed by the BLM for use by the counties for the benefit of public schools, roads and other purposes.” The public domain land managed by the BLM refers only to Oregon and California Revested Grant lands (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands (CBWR). 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 was the fifth year that payments were made to western Oregon counties under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393). Counties made elections to receive the standard O&C and CBWR payment as calculated under the Act of August 28, 1937 or the Act of May 24, 1939, or the calculated full payment amount as determined under P.L. 106-393. All counties in the Salem District elected to receive payments under the new legislation. Beginning in fiscal year 2001, and continuing through September 30, 2006, payments are to be made based on historic O&C and CBWR payments to the counties. Table 10 displays the statewide payments made under each Title of P.L. 106-393 as well as the total. Actual payments made in 2005 for fiscal year 2006 projects were distributed October 25, 2005.

Title I payments are made to the eligible counties based on the three highest timber receipt payments to each county between the years 1986 and 1999.

Title II payments are reserved by the counties in a special account in the Treasury of the United States for funding projects providing protection, restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other natural resource objectives as outlined in P.L. 106-3983. The BLM is directed to obligate these funds for projects selected by local Resource Advisory Committees and approved by the Secretary of Interior or 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.



**Table 9: Total Payments, Total Acres by State/County and BLM Acres Summary by State and County, Fiscal Year 2005, Oregon**

County	Total Payment	Total Acres	BLM Acres
BAKER COUNTY	\$350,693	1,020,653	366,881
<b>BENTON COUNTY</b>	<b>\$4,017</b>	<b>20,301</b>	<b>5,134</b>
<b>CLACKAMAS COUNTY</b>	<b>\$103,436</b>	<b>522,737</b>	<b>25,713</b>
<b>CLATSOP COUNTY</b>	<b>\$864</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>COLUMBIA COUNTY</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
COOS COUNTY	\$13,371	67,573	9,586
CROOK COUNTY	\$185,966	939,816	496,649
CURRY COUNTY	\$117,051	591,543	31,262
DESCHUTES COUNTY	\$283,553	1,432,996	458,797
DOUGLAS COUNTY	\$187,830	949,237	35,264
GILLIAM COUNTY	\$47,703	34,616	28,793
GRANT COUNTY	\$346,722	1,752,233	171,392
HARNEY COUNTY	\$589,345	4,465,146	3,884,027
HOOD RIVER COUNTY	\$40,717	205,773	180
JACKSON COUNTY	\$91,147	460,631	42,129
JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$58,786	297,088	27,268
JOSEPHINE COUNTY	\$69,274	350,091	53,136
KLAMATH COUNTY	\$427,306	2,159,482	238,065
LAKE COUNTY	\$589,345	3,703,245	2,483,735
LANE COUNTY	\$271,055	1,369,835	12,164
<b>LINCOLN COUNTY</b>	<b>\$36,496</b>	<b>184,443</b>	<b>11,173</b>
<b>LINN COUNTY</b>	<b>\$94,192</b>	<b>476,022</b>	<b>2,390</b>
MALHEUR COUNTY	\$1,448,289	4,300,684	4,259,282
<b>MARION COUNTY</b>	<b>\$40,446</b>	<b>204,378</b>	<b>197</b>
MORROW COUNTY	\$29,673	149,960	1,609
<b>MULTNOMAH COUNTY</b>	<b>\$15,025</b>	<b>75,930</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>POLK COUNTY</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>117</b>
SHERMAN COUNTY	\$75,697	53,672	51,438
<b>TILLAMOOK COUNTY</b>	<b>\$18,385</b>	<b>92,913</b>	<b>10,005</b>
UMATILLA COUNTY	\$132,402	419,102	7,345
UNION COUNTY	\$415,504	624,346	6,452
WALLOWA COUNTY	\$231,094	1,167,805	17,847
WASCO COUNTY	\$43,837	221,541	45,824
<b>WASHINGTON COUNTY</b>	<b>\$3,719</b>	<b>2,608</b>	<b>6</b>
WHEELER COUNTY	\$60,214	301,926	131,498
<b>YAMHILL COUNTY</b>	<b>\$5,103</b>	<b>25,790</b>	<b>367</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,428,257</b>	<b>28,644,943</b>	<b>12,915,768</b>

**Table 10: Fiscal Year 2005 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	Total
<b>Benton</b>	<b>\$2,745,418.32</b>	<b>\$353,674.48</b>	<b>\$3,099,092.80</b>	<b>\$130,811.11</b>	<b>\$3,229,903.91</b>
<b>Clackamas</b>	<b>\$5,422,445.44</b>	<b>\$754,995.78</b>	<b>\$6,177,441.22</b>	<b>\$201,906.36</b>	<b>\$6,379,347.58</b>
<b>Columbia</b>	<b>\$2,012,655.42</b>	<b>\$237,966.91</b>	<b>\$2,250,622.33</b>	<b>\$117,207.58</b>	<b>\$2,367,829.91</b>
Coos	\$5,764,401.45	\$773,107.96	\$6,537,509.41	\$244,139.36	\$6,781,648.77
Coos (CBWR)	\$721,661.37	\$96,787.52	\$818,448.89	\$30,564.48	\$849,013.37
Curry	\$3,566,112.76	\$308,363.87	\$3,874,476.63	\$320,950.15	\$4,195,426.78
Douglas	\$24,474,280.76	\$1,079,747.68	\$25,554,028.44	\$3,239,243.04	\$28,793,271.48
Douglas (CBWR)	\$130,459.74	\$5,755.58	\$136,215.32	\$17,266.73	\$153,482.05
Jackson	\$15,309,859.47	\$1,350,869.95	\$16,660,729.42	\$1,350,869.95	\$18,011,599.37
Josephine	\$11,802,367.73	\$1,041,385.39	\$12,843,753.12	\$1,041,385.39	\$13,885,138.51
Klamath	\$2,286,220.24	\$80,690.13	\$2,366,910.37	\$322,760.50	\$2,689,670.87
Lane	\$14,919,052.59	\$1,342,714.73	\$16,261,767.32	\$1,290,059.25	\$17,551,826.57
<b>Lincoln</b>	<b>\$351,726.19</b>	<b>\$37,241.60</b>	<b>\$388,967.79</b>	<b>\$24,827.73</b>	<b>\$413,795.52</b>
<b>Linn</b>	<b>\$2,579,325.39</b>	<b>\$227,587.54</b>	<b>\$2,806,912.93</b>	<b>\$227,587.54</b>	<b>\$3,034,500.47</b>
<b>Marion</b>	<b>\$1,426,445.11</b>	<b>\$188,794.20</b>	<b>\$1,615,239.31</b>	<b>\$62,931.40</b>	<b>\$1,678,170.71</b>
<b>Multnomah</b>	<b>\$1,064,948.74</b>	<b>\$170,932.13</b>	<b>\$1,235,880.87</b>	<b>\$17,000.00</b>	<b>\$1,252,880.87</b>
<b>Polk</b>	<b>\$2,110,357.15</b>	<b>\$316,553.57</b>	<b>\$2,426,910.72</b>	<b>\$55,862.39</b>	<b>\$2,482,773.11</b>
<b>Tillamook</b>	<b>\$547,129.63</b>	<b>\$32,345.02</b>	<b>\$579,474.65</b>	<b>\$64,207.27</b>	<b>\$643,681.92</b>
<b>Washington</b>	<b>\$615,520.84</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$615,520.84</b>	<b>\$108,621.32</b>	<b>\$724,142.16</b>
<b>Yamhill</b>	<b>\$703,452.38</b>	<b>\$124,138.66</b>	<b>\$827,591.04</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$827,591.04</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$98,553,840.72</b>	<b>\$8,523,652.70</b>	<b>\$107,077,493.42</b>	<b>\$8,868,201.55</b>	<b>\$115,945,694.97</b>
				CBWR	\$1,002,495.42
				O&C	\$114,943,199.55
					<b>\$115,945,694.97</b>

## 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." Projects with possible effects on minority and/or low-income populations are analyzed during the National Environmental Policy Act process to identify, avoid or reduce disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects. No projects were implemented with no adverse impacts to low income or minority populations.

## RECREATION

Visitation on all BLM-administered lands in the Salem District was estimated to be over 1.5 million visitors. All of the developed recreation sites continued to provide a high quality recreation experience.

## Recreation Pipeline Funds

Additional appropriations were provided by Congress to accomplish needed recreation maintenance, repairs, and improvements which had been postponed due to reduced funding over several years. These are referred to as Recreation Pipeline funds. Table 11 shows how Salem utilized these funds.

**Table 11: Recreation Pipeline Projects for Fiscal Year 2005**

Project Area	Project Description	Dollars Expended*
Wildwood Recreation Site (H201)	Installation of a new restroom.	\$34,300
Fishermen's Bend Recreation Site (H202)	Replacement of playground equipment.	24,050
Nestucca Off-Highway Vehicle Area (H205)	Trail hardening and other improvements. Update and reprint of trail system maps.	3,700
Alsea Falls Recreation Site (H206)	Replaced rusted restroom doors, installed restroom vent covers	7,700
Molalla Recreation Corridor (H207)	Installation of the corridor volunteer host site.	13,450
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$83,200</b>

\* Costs include administrative overhead/labor costs

## Recreation Fee Program

In 1996, the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program was authorized by Congress and has been extended several times over the last nine years. On December 8, 2004, the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Bush. It replaced the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program. The Act authorizes the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to establish, modify, charge, and collect recreation fees at federal recreation lands and waters as provided in the Act for the next 10 years. The program authorizes the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to charge and retain fees to provide additional funding for maintaining or enhancing the sites where the fees are collected. On October 1, 1997, the remaining developed recreation sites in the Salem District that charge fees were added to the program. These fees are being retained by the Salem District to be used locally for visitor facility maintenance and repairs, accessibility improvements, visitor services, replacement of signs, environmental and cultural interpretation, and new construction. Table 12 shows how the Salem District used fee program site funds.

Now in its second year, state and federal agencies in Washington and Oregon are collectively offering the Washington and Oregon Recreation Pass. This is a convenient day-use recreation pass which is honored at the majority of agency sites within the region, including all fee sites on the Salem District. This pass is an add-on to the existing Golden Eagle Passport, reducing the need to purchase multiple passes, while providing a cost savings to the avid recreational user. This pass can also be added on to the National Parks Pass with the Golden Eagle Hologram.

**Table 12: Recreation Fee Program Site Expenditures Fiscal Year 2005**

Site Name	Description	Dollars
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Operation and maintenance of facilities, visitor services, and interpretative programs.	\$310,052
Nestucca River Recreation Sites	Operation and maintenance of facilities and visitor services.	14,668
Fishermen's Bend Recreation Complex	Operation and maintenance of facilities and visitor services.	86,300
Wildwood Recreation Site	Operation and maintenance of facilities and visitor services.	61,000
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$472,020</b>

**National Landscape Conservation System Units**

In 1996, the BLM established the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) to protect some of the nation's most remarkable and rugged landscapes. These include BLM's national monuments, congressionally-designated national conservation areas and outstanding natural areas, wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, wild and scenic rivers, and national scenic and historic trails.

**Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area:** Approximately 342,700 people visited the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area; \$279,308 in fees was collected. The area continues to be managed to protect and conserve the areas unique scenic, scientific, cultural, historic, educational, natural, and recreational values. Efforts are underway to write a new management plan for Yaquina Head. A major renovation and restoration project was begun on the historic Yaquina Head lighthouse.

Other developed BLM recreation sites in the Salem District received approximately 164,000 visitors; \$144,634 in fees were collected from these sites.

**Wild and Scenic Rivers:** The Salem District continues to manage BLM lands within the designated corridor boundaries of the Sandy, Clackamas, Salmon, Elkhorn Creek, and Quartzville Creek National Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSRs). The visitor contact and volunteer corridor host program was continued along the Quartzville Creek WSR to encourage appropriate use of ethics among visitors to the river. The BLM continued to provide input to the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department's Scenic Waterways Program, on private development proposals within the Sandy and Salmon River's WSR boundary. They also continued to work with several partners including Portland Metro and the River Conservancy on a comprehensive Sandy River conservation and land acquisition strategy.

**Wilderness:** Several groups such as the Mazamas, Back Country Horsemen, American Hiking Society, and Molalla RiverWatch along with several other volunteers, continued to help the BLM in maintaining 16 miles of trails in the Table Rock Wilderness. The Northwest Youth Corp assisted the BLM by performing 4,000 feet of trail maintenance and realignment work on the existing Rooster Rock Trail. The establishment of an improved Rooster Rock Trailhead located on the southern boundary of the Table Rock Wilderness was completed by Salem District recreation staff to improve parking and turning radius.

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

**Other Recreation Management Areas**

**Molalla River Recreation Corridor:** The visitor contact program continued to encourage appropriate use ethics among visitors to the river. Natural rock and vegetative barriers were added to several designated dispersed campsites along the river corridor to better define parking and reduce impacts to riparian vegetation. Impacted areas behind the barriers were rehabilitated with plantings of trees and shrubs. Molalla RiverWatch helped organize fall and spring volunteer river cleanups. They also hosted

tours to educate the public about the natural resources and management challenges along the river. Todos Juntos, a local non-profit organization that serves the Hispanic youth of the area, performed multiple service projects including campsite cleaning, noxious weed removal, and replanting of native plants in the corridor.

**Larch Mountain Environmental Education Site:** Approximately 500 students participated in natural resource education programs in partnership with the Corbett School District.

**Aquila Vista Environmental Education Site:** Located in the Molalla River Recreation Corridor, Aquila Vista hosted 500 students and adults who participated in natural resource education programs provided in partnership with Molalla RiverWatch, the Molalla School District, and the American Wildlife Foundation. Several groups, such as the boy scouts, helped with improvements and maintenance of the site. A youth crew, funded by Clackamas County (Title II funds), and Northwest Youth Corp helped improve access to trails in Aquila Vista.

**Molalla Shared-Use Trail System:** Twenty-five miles of trails were maintained. Monthly trail work parties hosted by our partner Molalla RiverWatch, continue to be successful and volunteer numbers are increasing. Other volunteer trail maintenance groups included the Molalla Youth Conservation Corps, Portland United Mountain Peddlers, Oregon Equestrian Trails, and the Oregon State Hospital's Youth Outdoor Group.

The Horse, Hiker and Mountain Biker Annual Ride, a partnership event between the BLM, the Molalla Saddle Club and Molalla RiverWatch had a great turnout with over 150 participants. This event brings together mountain bikers, hikers and horseback riders, and encourage shared-use ethics. All of the monies generated from this event are directly returned to the shared-use trail system.

**Baty Butte/Silver King Trail:** Staff and several volunteers helped complete 10 miles of trail maintenance on this historic trail system.

### **Back Country Byways**

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

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

**Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Areas:** The Salem District continues to manage OHVs in compliance with the resource management plan. Approximately 4,700 people visited the Upper Nestucca OHV Trail System. The Salem District worked in partnership with the Applegate Rough Riders to maintain 25 miles of trail in the Nestucca Trail System.

### **Special Events/Recreation Partnerships**

The recreation program greatly depends on special events and partnerships to maintain high quality recreation facilities, trails, services, and programs. Some of the events include National Trails Day, National Public Lands Day, Earth Day, annual river clean-ups, and several other less formal work party events. These special events and work parties would not be successful without the assistance of partners. Some of these partners include: Molalla RiverWatch, American Wildlife Foundation, Wolfree Inc., Pechuck Lookouts, boy scout troops, Applegate Rough Riders Motorcycle Club, Northwest and Linn County Youth Crews, Clackamas County Environmental Youth Corp, AmeriCorp, campsite and volunteer hosts, and other individuals who lend their enthusiastic help throughout the year. The Oregon State Penitentiary is an important partner in providing crews that do a variety of work on recreation projects, park maintenance and other facilities maintenance on the district. Yaquina Lights, Inc. works with the BLM at the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area to assist them in preserving and interpreting the Yaquina Head lighthouse and surrounding area.

## FOREST MANAGEMENT AND TIMBER RESOURCES

### Timber Harvest Activities

The Salem District offered 43.5 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale and sold 37.9 MMBF. The 31.7 MMBF of allowable sale quantity (ASQ) offered timber represents 91.1 percent of Salem's 34.8 MMBF yearly ASQ. In addition to the ASQ volume, Salem also offered 11.8 MMBF of Settlement Agreement volume from Late Successional Reserves. Cumulative information on timber harvest acres, volumes, and harvest types is shown in Tables 13-16.

Except for the district declared ASQ, projections made in the resource management plan (RMP) are not intended as management action/direction, but rather are underlying RMP assumptions. Projected levels of activities are the approximate level expected to support the ASQ.

<b>Table 13: Summary of Volume Sold</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Decadal Projection</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)</b>	<b>FY 95-04</b>	<b>FY 95-04</b>	<b>FY 05</b>
ASQ Volume (Harvest Land Base)	208.6	348	26.1*
Non-ASQ - Volume (Reserves)	45.3	0	11.8*
<b>Table 13: Summary of Volume Sold</b>		<b>Decadal</b>	
<b>Total</b>	253.9	348	37.9
<b>Table 13: Summary of Volume Sold</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Decadal Projection</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Sold Unawarded as of 9/30/05)</b>			
<b>Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)</b>	<b>FY 95-04</b>	<b>FY 95-04</b>	<b>FY 05</b>
ASQ Volume (Harvest Land Base)	15.3	NA	12.2 * **
Non-ASQ - Volume (Reserves)	0.8	NA	0.0
<b>Total</b>	16.1	NA	12.2

<b>Table 14: Volume And Acres Sold By Allocation</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Decadal Projection</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>ASQ Volume - MMBF (Harvest Land Base)</b>	<b>FY 95-04</b>	<b>FY 95-04</b>	<b>FY 05</b>
Matrix	176.2	328.6	16.2 *
Adaptive Management Area	28.8	19.5	9.9*
<b>ASQ Acres - (Harvest Land Base)</b>			
Matrix	6,479	9,214	815*
Adaptive Management Area	1,592	2,141	485*
<b>ASQ Volume - MMBF (Key Watersheds)</b>			
Key Watershed	18.2	32	0

<b>Table 15: Timber Sales Sold By Harvest Types</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Decadal Projection</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>ASQ Volume - MMBF (Harvest Land Base)</b>	<b>FY 95-04</b>	<b>FY 95-04</b>	<b>FY 05</b>
Regeneration Harvest	103.4	298.6	1.5*
Commercial Thinning and Density Management	91.6	49.5	24.5*
Other (Mortality Salvage)	10.0	0.0	0.2
<b>Total</b>	205.0	348.1	26.1

<b>Table 15: Timber Sales Sold By Harvest Types</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Decadal Projection</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>ASQ Acres -(Harvest Land Base)</b>	<b>FY 95-04</b>	<b>FY 95-04</b>	<b>FY 05</b>
Regeneration Harvest	2,120	5,558	43
Commercial Thinning and Density Management	5,577	5,797	1,255
Other (Mortality Salvage)	377	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,074</b>	<b>11,355</b>	<b>1,300</b>

<b>Table 15: Timber Sales Sold By Harvest Types</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Decadal Projection</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Reserve Acres</b>	<b>FY 95-04</b>	<b>FY 95-04</b>	<b>FY 05</b>
Late-Successional Reserves	1,302	1,456	504
Riparian Reserves	511	892	236 ***
Other Withdrawn Lands	50	50	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>740</b>

<b>Table 16: Timber Sale Acres Sold By Age Class</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Decadal Projection</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Regeneration Harvest (Harvest Land Base)</b>	<b>FY 95-04</b>	<b>FY 95-04</b>	<b>FY 05</b>
0-70 Years	685	880	33
80-140 Years	1,333	4,035	10
150-190 Years	73	175	0
200+ Years	46	468	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,137</b>	<b>5,558</b>	<b>43</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Decadal Projection</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Density Management / Commercial Thinning (Harvest Land Base)</b>	<b>FY 95-04</b>	<b>FY 95-04</b>	<b>FY 05</b>
0-70 Years	5,206	5,647	710*
80-140 Years	994	150	545*
150-190 Years	2	0	0
200+ Years	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,202</b>	<b>5,797</b>	<b>1,255*</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Decadal Projection</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Mortality Salvage &amp; Other (Harvest Land Base)</b>	<b>FY 95-04</b>	<b>FY 95-04</b>	<b>FY 05</b>
0-70 Years	0	0	2
80-140 Years	0	0	0
150-190 Years	0	0	0
200+ Years	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

\* Includes Riparian Reserve volume and/or acres that are associated with the major land base allocation.

\*\* Consists of the following sales: Clear Dodger (1.7 MMBF), South M&M (3.1 MMBF), and Pig's Puzzle (7.4 MMBF).

\*\*\* This information is also contained in the information for the land use allocation that the Riparian Reserve is associated with.

## Silvicultural Practices

Silvicultural accomplishments were diverse and addressed a range of forest management challenges. Silvicultural activities for the year are summarized in Table 17. (Next page)

**Table 17: Silviculture Practices - Model Projections vs. Actual**

Practice	Annual Projected Amount (acres)	Actual Amount (Acres)													Total Acres Treated
		FY 95 (part)	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 95- FY 05		
Site Preparation - Prescribed Fire*	480	88	183	263	330	245	284	229	116	75	168	19	2,000		
Site Preparation - Other*	590	157	224	646	220	642	730	334	295	155	162	185	3,750		
Maintenance / Protection**1	3,130	3,907	2,632	2,399	2,244	2,102	2,906	3,086	2,861	3011	2,754	1,911	29,813		
Release / Pre-commercial Thinning (PCT)**	2,970	1,419	2,609	1,250	1,172	1,330	711	1,962	2,563	3506	3,836	4,448	24,806		
Stand Conversion**	90	5	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	129	0	10	194		
Plant Regular Stock*	480	0	478	520	343	382	577	490	511	366	407	271	4,345		
Plant Genetic Stock*	450	0	156	131	186	345	169	212	167	75	114	93	1,648		
Fertilization**	600	0	0	0	1,671	2,974	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,645		
Pruning <sup>2</sup>	None	14	113	0	158	65	0	0	151	0	0	82	583		

<sup>1</sup> Includes pruning for disease control (FY'05 = 325, FY'95 - FY'05 = 1802).

<sup>2</sup> Includes pruning for wood quality only (no pruning for disease control, see 1).

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

\*\*These items are related to need and budget levels. Actual amounts vary from year to year.

NOTE: This table displays treatment acres differently than the 1995 - 1999 editions of the APS. This difference is the result of using a more consistent methodology for sorting treatment acres into various practices and fiscal years.



The reforestation process includes: site preparation, growing desired plants in nurseries for reforestation, tree planting, genetic selection for increased growth and/or disease resistance, and young stand maintenance (control of competing vegetation and/or protection from animals, insects and disease). These practices occur soon after timber harvest.

The acres of site preparation and planting were considerably below resource management plan (RMP) projections. This has been the case for the last several years. Site preparation and planting occur soon after the final harvest. The decline in site preparation and planting follows an ongoing decline in regeneration timber harvest acres. The Salem District continues to use a diverse array of tree species for reforestation and restoration. Selected areas within commercial thinnings have been under planted with shade tolerant conifers, including western hemlock, western red cedar, and grand fir.

The current supply of genetically improved seed does not provide adequate genetic diversity. Reforestation on 271 acres was accomplished using regular reforestation seedlings. Genetically selected tree seedlings were planted on 93 acres. Seed from an array of genetically selected species is available, including Douglas fir, noble fir, western hemlock (Coast Range) and western white pine. There are no genetic improvement programs for western red cedar, Sitka spruce, and grand fir. Genetically selected seed is not yet available from western hemlock and sugar pine. Genetic stock is managed for maintenance of genetic diversity, faster growth, and disease resistance.

The BLM is a participant in cost-share partnerships with other public and private agencies in second-generation tree improvement programs. These programs are expected to provide additional increments of disease resistance and growth potential.

Young stand maintenance/protection reflects a sequence of multi-year treatments needed to assure the survival and growth of young stands. Maintenance treatments involve the removal of competing brush and hardwoods so young conifers can survive and grow. Protection includes trapping, tubing, and pruning (white pine blister rust control) to ensure conifer survival. Some stands containing Douglas fir with an average age of 10 years and infected by Swiss needle cast, have been inter-planted with conifers other than Douglas fir. Stands impacted by Swiss needle cast require more maintenance and protection treatments than stands with normal forest health.

The Salem District completed more acres of release and precommercial thinning (PCT) than in any previous year since the adoption of the RMP in 1995. The district performed 150 percent of the projected acres in the RMP. Precommercial thinning is the most common forest growth enhancement treatment. By cutting some trees in young stands, remaining live trees have less competition. This enhances growth on the leave trees. Precommercial thinning is also used to attain a desired species composition, develop individual tree attributes (large boles or limbs), or promote understory vegetation.

Stand conversion is the conversion of grasslands, brush fields, or stands of hardwoods to coniferous forests. Ten acres were converted.

Due to survey and manage constraints, no fertilization has been done on the district since 1999. Eighty-two acres pruned to improve wood quality.

Vegetation was treated on 390 acres. Hand pruning and pullback was used on 186 acres. All areas were successfully treated within the parameters set forth in the approved burn plans. All burning was conducted within the guidelines of the Oregon Smoke Management Plan. The district also assisted other agencies with prescribed fire activities. Table 18 shows accomplishments by land allocation.

**Table 18: Site Preparation Fuel Treatments by Land Use Allocation**

Land Use Allocation	Matrix (GFMA)	Connectivity	AMA	LSR	Other	Total
Fire Treatment Acres	134	0	3	58	3	175
Other Treatment Acres	8	0	22	175	10	215
<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>390</b>

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

In fiscal year 2005, 268 special forest products contracts were issued. The contract receipts totaled \$17,018. Mushroom sales accounted for the greatest number of permits. However, the greatest amount of product (45,275 pounds) was for floral greenery, and the largest amount of receipts (\$3,711) was for bough products. Appendix 3 summarizes the SFP sales for fiscal years 1996-2005. There are fluctuations in demand for different products from year to year.

The Salem District follows the standards and guidelines in the Oregon/Washington Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook. Each resource area established specific guidelines for the management of individual special forest products. These guidelines can be found in each resource area's SFP environmental documentation in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

## **ENERGY AND MINERALS**

It is BLM's policy to make mineral resources available to the public (including commercial users.)

### **Locatable Minerals**

The Mining Law of 1872 provides for the rights to explore for, and develop locatable minerals. Locatable minerals are hard rock minerals such as gold, silver, copper, high grade silica, etc. Most of the public land in the Salem District is open to mining claim location. In fiscal year 2005, the Salem District received its first mining plan of operations for 13 mining claims in the Santiam River drainage in the vicinity of Elkhorn Creek.

The plan was reviewed and found to be incomplete. The case file eventually closed because the claim owners failed to provide all required documents.

### **Leaseable Minerals**

The rights to explore for, and develop leaseable minerals are obtained according to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. Leaseable minerals are minerals such as oil, gas, coal, oil shale, and geothermal hot water.

The BLM State Office geologists manage the Bureau's oil and gas program for the Salem District. There is no oil and gas production on public lands within the Salem District. The Mist Field near Portland is being used for natural gas storage. No applications were received for permits to drill for oil and gas on land within the Salem District.

### **Saleable Minerals**

The sale of mineral materials from public land is authorized by the Materials Act of July 31, 1947. Saleable minerals are common minerals such as sand, gravel, rip-rap and volcanic pumice. Mineral materials may be provided to federal, state and local governments at no cost under provisions of free use permits.

The Salem District issued eight permits to sell 27 cubic yards of mineral material (rock). The Salem District issued a free use permit for 5,000 cubic yards of crushed rock from the Prairie Mountain Quarry (Marys Peak Resource Area) to the Eugene District for use on roads providing access to Eugene District timber sales.

### **Wind Energy**

The Bureau completed an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for wind energy development on BLM lands nationwide. The BLM also identified potential transmission line corridors which would allow development of high potential sites. The EIS simultaneously amended all BLM resource management plans to allow wind energy development. Although a small number of high potential sites are located in the Salem District, the lack of nearby transmission line facilities will likely preclude their development in the near future.

## LANDS AND REALTY PROGRAM

The BLM's Lands and Realty Program consists of the following general categories:

- Rights-of-Way (including communication use leases)
- Land Leases
- Recreation & Public Purpose Leases
- Land Tenure Adjustments (Purchases, Sales and Exchanges)
- Compliance
- Trespass Abatement
- Withdrawals

### Right-of-Way Grants

The BLM issues right-of-way grants for roads, driveways, trails, power lines, telephone lines, water wells and water pipelines. Right-of-way grants are also issued for oil, natural gas and petroleum product pipelines under the authority of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. Communication uses of public lands are authorized by communication use leases.

The district received an application from Clackamas County for a new communication site at Brightwood in the Mt. Hood Corridor, 25 miles east of Portland. The new site would greatly enhance Clackamas County's emergency communications system. The issuance of the grant and construction of the site will occur sometime in fiscal year 2006.

The district issued eight right-of-way grants for a total of 84 since fiscal year 1995. Five right-of-way grants were amended.

### Land Leases

The BLM issues leases to individuals and businesses for use of public lands. The district did not receive any applications for commercial leases.

### Recreation and Public Purposes Leases

Recreation and Public Purpose (R&PP) leases are issued to units of state and local government, and to qualified non-profit agencies for recreation and public purpose uses of BLM-administered land. This is done under provisions of the Recreation & Public Purpose Act of 1926 (as amended). State and local governments may obtain the land at no cost. Non-profit agencies may obtain land at 50 percent of fair market value.

The district has nine active R&PP leases. Since fiscal year 1995, one R&PP lease and one R&PP patent have been issued.

### Land Tenure Adjustments

The BLM acquires and disposes lands to support a variety of recreation and resource program objectives. Refer to Appendix 4 for a summary of completed land acquisitions by exchanges or purchase and to Appendix 5 for a summary of completed land sales.

### Acquisitions

The district purchased two parcels totaling 245.4 acres in the Mt. Hood Corridor along the Sandy River. These acquisitions were made with Land and Water Conservation Fund monies. They are intended to protect the visual resources of the area and to protect the land from development. Since the Sandy River acquisition project began in 2001, the BLM has acquired 12 parcels totaling 2,108.6 acres at a cost of \$8,136,000.

### Exchanges

The district completed no land exchanges. Since implementation of the RMP, 4,524 acres have been acquired by the BLM in seven land exchanges; 2,240 acres have been conveyed out of federal ownership by exchange.

### Sales

The district completed no land sales. Since fiscal year 1995, 16 sales have resulted in conveyance of 15.82 acres.

### Withdrawals

Withdrawals are actions by the President, Congress or the Secretary of Interior to reserve (set aside) and close public land to the operation of certain public laws such as mining claim location, settlement, or disposal (sale or exchange.)

Staff work, including a minerals report for a minerals withdrawal for public land along Quartzville Creek was completed. The withdrawal would replace a Recreation & Public Purpose lease issued to Lane County which segregated and closed the land to mining claim location. The withdrawal is the more appropriate way to segregate and close land to mining claim location. The land along Quartzville Creek will remain open to recreational prospecting and gold mining. The withdrawal petition/application has been approved by the BLM's Washington D. C. Office and has been forwarded to the Secretary's Office for further review and action. No withdrawals were revoked. Since fiscal year 1995, three withdrawal applications have been processed.

### **Compliance**

Compliance is the process by which the BLM ensures that public lands are used according to the terms and conditions of the land use authorization. The district completed five compliance inspections on a variety of right-of-way grants, leases, and permits.

### **Trespass Abatement**

Trespass is the unauthorized use or occupancy of public lands. It is BLM policy to identify and abate trespass cases when they are discovered. In fiscal year 2005, the Salem District initiated action on several trespass cases. For the most part, these trespasses involved unauthorized road construction. One new case involved "recreational bulldozing." Action has been initiated to rehabilitate the roads and disturbed areas and close the cases.

## **OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS ACCESS AND TRANSPORTATION RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROGRAM**

The O&C Revested Lands Access and Transportation Rights-of-Way Program facilitates the management and sale of BLM timber and timber owned by private companies and individuals. Access, whether acquired by the BLM to cross non-BLM lands, or by private landowners to cross BLM lands, is accomplished through reciprocal right-of-way agreements, road easements, unilateral O&C road use permits, and license agreements. These instruments facilitate access to public and private timberlands through the complex checkerboard ownership pattern of Salem District BLM lands.

### **Reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreements**

Reciprocal right-of-way agreements are used when private property owners need access across public land and the BLM needs access across private property. They consist of the agreement which private land owners use to grant the BLM the right to cross private property, and permits which grant private property owners the right to cross land owned by the BLM. Right-of-way agreements are for the management of timber lands and the removal of timber and other forest products. They do not provide public access across intermingled private timberlands.

The district completed six amendments to existing reciprocal right-of-way agreements. Work continued on amendments required to eliminate duplicate acreage and to update and conform land schedules for agreements affected by the 2002 Weyerhaeuser/Willamette Industries merger. Amendments are being prepared to consolidate seven Weyerhaeuser/Willamette agreements into three agreements. There have been 57 amendments since implementation of the RMP.

The district completed three assignments. The most notable assignment was from Boise Cascade Corporation to Meriwether Northwest Oregon Land & Timber LLC.

The district has entered into and administers 90 reciprocal right-of-way agreements. The district did not execute any new right-of-way assignments.

### **Unilateral O&C Road Use Permits**

Unilateral O&C road use permits are for the removal of timber and other forest products from private property. These permits authorize third parties to construct and/or use existing roads on public land when the BLM does not need reciprocal access across private property. Permittees are required to pay road use, road maintenance and/or surface replacement fees. The district issued eight unilateral road use permits.

### **Road Easements**

Road easements are used by the BLM to obtain the right to cross private property. In the vast majority of cases, easements were obtained to access BLM timber lands for the removal of timber and other forest products from public lands. In a much smaller

number of cases, easements were obtained to provide public access to public land or facilities. Easements are either exclusive where the BLM owns and controls the road or non-exclusive where the private property owner owns and controls the road.

Road easements also grant legal use of roads and trails crossing parcels of non-federal land to access BLM land and facilities. Easements will continue to be acquired where and when needed to support BLM program objectives.

The BLM removed a decrepit log bridge in its road easement over Schooner Creek, east of Lincoln City. The bridge had been deemed by the Department of Transportation and the Salem District engineering staff to be unsafe for vehicular traffic. A private landowner affected by the bridge removal has appealed the removal to the Interior Board of Land Appeals. That appeal is still pending.

The Salem District has obtained and administers 505 road easements. The district completed no easement acquisitions in fiscal year 2005. Since fiscal year 1995, 22 easements have been acquired.

### **License Agreements**

The Salem District issued eight license agreements. License agreements are issued to purchasers of BLM timber when access is required over private property, or to purchasers of private timber when access is required over land owned by the BLM. For the most part, license agreements are issued under the blanket authorization of reciprocal right-of-way agreements. However, license agreements are also issued by the BLM and the Oregon Department of Forestry under their 1960 Cooperative Road Use Agreement.

## **TRANSPORTATION AND ROADS**

On the Salem District, the road system encompasses approximately 2,400 miles. Roads decommissioned or obliterated are still included in the overall road system. Funding levels for road maintenance are not adequate to maintain this system. The Salem District deferred maintenance on approximately 1,700 miles of road. Maintenance Level 4 and 5 roads are maintained yearly. The goal of the Salem District is to maintain system roads other than the maintenance Level 4 and 5 roads on a 3-year cycle. With current funding this cycle cannot be met.

Bureau of Land Management road maintenance personnel performed maintenance on 500-700 miles of road. This maintenance consisted of blading gravel roads (220 miles), cutting brush to increase visibility (327 miles), cleaning ditches to allow water to freely flow (300 miles), and right-of-way cleaning (removing slide or slough material) (5,155 cubic yards). Other types of maintenance such as bridge deck cleaning (10), culvert cleaning (682), culvert replacement (1,475 liner feet), surface rock replacement (6,053 cubic yards), road shoulder maintenance, and removing vegetation blown down on roads by winter storms were also performed.

Through timber sales contracts, Jobs-in-the-Woods funds, and the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, road system maintenance was completed in addition to work done by BLM maintenance crews. These contracts were responsible for the decommissioning of 23 miles of road, gating or blocking of 3 miles of road, water barring or storm proofing of 15 miles of road, improving or reconstructing 22 miles of existing road, construction of 2 miles of new road, construction of 10 miles of temporary road (to be decommissioned upon timber sale completion), installation of 5 gates, the repair of 1 bridge, and the replacement or installation of 220 new culverts. There were 49 miles of roads maintained by industry users under rights-of-ways-permits. This work consisted of brushing, surface blading, ditch cleaning, and the placement of rock.

The Jobs-In-The-Woods Program, the 2000 Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, and congressionally-approved anadromous fish passage funds were used to make improvements to anadromous fish passage. The Salem District replaced four existing culverts which constituted barriers to fish. The fourth culvert removed was replaced by a 72-foot long bridge.

## **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

One abandoned hazardous waste site containing drug lab waste was discovered and cleaned up. Since fiscal year 1995, the BLM has identified 49 potentially hazardous abandoned waste sites on agency-administered lands. Of the 49 sites, 37 were determined to be hazardous and cleaned up. Abandoned hazardous wastes removed from federal lands have included: drug lab waste, abandoned barrels of corrosives and heavy metals, dynamite and explosives, oil based paints, pesticides, used paint thinners, lead contaminated soils, and solvents.

## **WILDFIRE**

Fiscal year 2005 was an average year for wildfires on the Salem District, even though this was a drier than normal spring. There was some early summer rain, and the season developed with only minor drought conditions, reaching historic levels of fire indices in the eastern portion of the district. The Salem District had 22 wildfires, burning 3.1 acres. Lightning caused one fire and 21 were human caused. The district had a significant increase in abandoned car fires in the Cascades Resource Area (6), 12 abandoned campfires, 2 smoking fires, and 1 incendiary fire. Fire prevention, detection, and suppression continued to be provided by the Oregon Department of Forestry through the Western Oregon Protection Contract, assessed on a per acre basis. There were no escaped fires requiring a Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA).

## **LAW ENFORCEMENT**

The Salem District's Law Enforcement Program addresses the public safety and resource protection issues integral to managing public lands in northwest Oregon. The Salem District has Oregon's largest population concentration and the largest urban use of public lands. The program has three rangers (the Salem District Staff Ranger, the Cascades Field Office Ranger (K-9), and the Tillamook Field Office Ranger. Law Enforcement Assistance (LEA) agreements with Linn, Marion, Polk, Yamhill, and Clackamas counties allow the BLM to fund officers' time in county Forest Deputy Programs. This enables them to patrol district lands targeting specific high use areas including the Molalla River, Nestucca River, Little North Fork Santiam, and the Quartzville Wild and Scenic River. These LEA agreements are funded through the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act Title II Program. Polk and Clackamas Counties have the "Dump Stoppers" Program, a cleanup, education, violation investigation, and prosecution program designed to reduce trash dumping on federal lands. It has worked to the point that dumps are sometimes hard to find for the work crews.

There were 345 law enforcement incidents reported. Law enforcement incidents include theft of steel guard rails, one case of posted public lands, special forest product thefts (23), resource damage (9), trash dumping (18), and automobile dumping (32 + 5 stolen), controlled substance crimes (drug lab dumps and marijuana growing)(15), liquor law violations (7), and recreation related problems (overtime camping, recreation area rule violations). Of the reported incidents, 25 felonies and 34 misdemeanors were charged. There were also 35 assists to local agencies.

## **CADASTRAL SURVEY**

Salem District cadastral survey crews completed 20 projects ranging from ½ mile to 9.5 miles in length. In total, 47.5 miles were surveyed and 57 monuments set. Two projects were administrative surveys. These were performed in areas where cadastral surveys done in the 1940s to 1970s did not clearly mark the boundary. Ten surveys were completed on a cost-share basis with adjacent landowners. Cadastral survey crews perform the surveys, and the adjacent landowners pay half the cost. Timber companies and the Oregon State Board of Forestry contributed approximately \$58,000 for surveys as part of the cost-share program.

Cadastral survey assisted with Geographic Information System (GIS) inventory applications. Using geographic positioning system technology, or surveying to high precision stations such as geological survey monuments, GIS land line inventories and maps are more precise.

## **EDUCATION AND OUTREACH**

Several key outdoor programs are implemented on the Salem District. The Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area (YHONA) provides a variety of coastal and marine education programs on ecology, natural systems, and history targeting different age groups, needs, and interests. The YHONA hosted 4,938 students for school-based tide pool ecology field activities. Teacher-led programs focusing on coastal geology, marine birds and wildlife, and marine mammals utilizing the YHONA visitor center and outdoor sites were conducted for an additional 1,038 students. The YHONA lighthouse history program for 4<sup>th</sup> grade students engaged 73 students and 13 teachers in living history activities. Other on-site YHONA programs for adults and families with children included the Costumed Lighthouse Tour (7,557 participants), ranger-led tide pool walks (90 participants), and a Junior Ranger Program, with 37 junior rangers completing the activities. Nineteen presentations on marine birds and coastal ecosystems were made by YHONA staff at evening campground programs. These programs reached a mixed age audience of 1,231 campers. Some 193,029 visitors experienced education programs offered by the YHONA.

## RESEARCH

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

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

Two good sources of current information on the CFER program are the CFER Annual Report for 2005, and the CFER web site at: [www.fsl.orst.edu/cfer](http://www.fsl.orst.edu/cfer). The annual report lists 21 ongoing research projects in western Oregon. Study sites for eight of these projects are on Salem District, including 1) old-growth stand development, 2) bird response to thinning, 3) monitoring avian response to density management, 4) large woody debris production and input, 5) environmental controls on woody plant diversity in western Oregon riparian forests, 6) effects of beaver on plant diversity, 7) effects of landscape patterns on fish distribution, and 8) influence of forest management on headwater stream amphibians at multiple spatial scales. Taken together, these CFER projects will significantly aid the BLM in meeting the requirements for effectiveness and validation monitoring identified in the NFP.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

### Federal Agencies

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

### State of Oregon

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

### Counties

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

### Cities

The Salem District works with cities to ensure that timber harvest and road building are done in a manner to protect water quality in watersheds used by communities for their municipal water supply.

## Tribes

Coordination with Native American groups has broadened as a result of the Northwest Forest Plan. The Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation are represented on the Oregon Coast Advisory Committee. The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde are represented on the Willamette Provincial Advisory Committees and the Salem District Resource Advisory Committee.

## Watershed Councils

The Salem District participated in and supported local watershed councils. A watershed council provides a forum for exchange of information and ideas among all interested stakeholders about the activities proposed or occurring within a watershed. Table 19 shows the current status of Salem District involvement in watershed councils.

**Table 19: Salem District Involvement with Local Watershed Councils**

Watershed Council	Resource Area	Status of Involvement 2005
Alsea	Marys Peak	Attend monthly meetings.
Clackamas River Basin	Cascades	Share a seat on the council with the Forest Service. Attends monthly meetings.
Lower Columbia River	Cascades	Not involved at this time.
Lower Nehalem	Tillamook	Occasional meetings with members. Working together to improve riparian habitat for fisheries and wildlife by sharing resources, producing specialized plant material, and providing education to the local community (Native Plant Cooperative).
Luckiamute	Marys Peak	Attend monthly meetings, provide technical assistance. Now includes Pedee and Ritner Creeks.
Marys River	Marys Peak	Attend monthly council meetings. Member of the council.
Mid-Coast	Marys Peak	Not a member of the council. Attend council meetings and technical committee meetings.
Nestucca/Neskowin	Tillamook	Attend monthly council meetings and technical committee meetings. The council reviews BLM projects. Work together to improve riparian habitat for fisheries and wildlife by sharing resources, producing specialized plant material, and providing education to the local community (Native Plant Cooperative).
North Santiam	Cascades	Attend monthly meetings.
Pudding River	Cascades	Attend monthly meetings. Technical advisory role only. Coordinate BLM specialists input to watershed analysis done by the council.
Rickreall	Marys Peak	Attends monthly council meetings. Member of the council.
S. Santiam	Cascades	Attend monthly council meetings. Member of the council. Participate in water quality monitoring partnership.
Sandy Basin	Cascades	Attend council meetings. Involved with council in projects in the basin.
Scappoose Bay	Tillamook	Attend meetings. The council reviews BLM projects. Work together to improve riparian habitat for fisheries and wildlife by sharing resources, producing specialized plant material, and providing education to the local community (Native Plant Cooperative).
Siletz	Marys Peak	Attend meetings.
Tillamook Bay	Tillamook	Attend meetings. The council reviews BLM projects. Work together to improve riparian habitat for fisheries and wildlife by sharing resources, producing specialized plant material, and providing education to the local community (Native Plant Cooperative).



Watershed Council	Resource Area	Status of Involvement 2005
Tualatin	Tillamook	Attend monthly council meetings and technical committee meetings. Work together to improve riparian habitat for fisheries and wildlife by sharing resources, producing specialized plant material, and providing education to the local community (Native Plant Cooperative).
Upper Nehalem	Tillamook	Attend meetings. Provide technical support. Work together to improve riparian habitat for fisheries and wildlife by sharing resources, producing specialized plant material, and providing education to the local community (Native Plant Cooperative).
Yamhill Basin	Tillamook & Marys Peak	Attend meetings. Member of council. The council participates in BLM Adaptive Management Area planning and reviews BLM projects. Work together to improve riparian habitat for fisheries and wildlife by sharing resources, producing specialized plant material, and providing education to the local community (Native Plant Cooperative).

### Resource Advisory Committees (RAC)

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 Act establishes a district RAC and a six-year payment schedule to local counties in lieu of funds derived from the harvest of timber on federally-managed lands. These receipts have dropped dramatically over the past 10 years. The Act creates a mechanism for local communities to collaborate with federal land managers in the selection of projects to be conducted on federally-managed lands, or to benefit resources on federally-managed lands. Funds are provided through participating counties under Title II of the Act.

The Salem District RAC reviewed proposals for projects intended to improve infrastructure, restore forest ecosystems, and provide for improved land health and water quality. Fifty-five projects with an estimated value of \$3.2 million were submitted. From those initial project requests, the RAC recommended funding 31 projects. The recommended projects were all adopted for implementation by the district manager. These projects, shown in Table 20, are in nine of the counties within the Salem District. County governments and local groups (such as watershed councils) proposed fourteen of the projects. Fifty percent of the projects (7 of 14) proposed by these groups were funded while 58 percent (24 of 41) of the BLM proposed projects were funded.

**Table 20: Title II Salem District RAC Project Funding Recommendations**

County	Projects	Approximate Total funding
Benton	Lobster Creek Fish Passage & Habitat Restoration Fish Passage and Habitat Assessment Program	\$129,500
Clackamas	Illegal Dumping Prevention & Cleanup Northwest Youth Corps Youth Employment Clackamas County Law Enforcement Marmot Road Culvert Replacement Mollala River Recreation Corridor & Dumpsite Fire Hazard Reduction Road Culvert Condition Survey	\$177,000
Columbia	CZ Trail Road Improvement	\$221,000
Lincoln	Oregon Youth Conservation Corps Invasive Weed Program	\$22,000
Linn	Law Enforcement Agreement Precommercial Thinning Replacement Box Culvert Yellowbottom Thomas Creek Road Culvert replacement Road Culvert Condition Survey Fire Hazard Reduction	\$183,200

County	Projects	Approximate Total funding
Marion	Elkhorn Bridge Replacement Law Enforcement Agreement Fish Bend & North Santiam False Brome Removal Road Culvert Condition Survey Fire Hazard Reduction	\$72,300
Multnomah	Gordon Creek Watershed Assessment	\$43,500
Polk	Dumpsite Cleanup Noxious Weed Project	\$83,600
Tillamook	Nestucca Fish Habitat Restoration Nestucca Haul Road Vegetation Management Tillamook Native Plant Coop Nursery Little North Fork Wilson Noxious Weeds	\$63,500
Washington	Pottraz/McKay Creek Watershed Restoration Fish Passage Barrier Assessment	\$127,600
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$1,031,000</b>

## Partnerships and Volunteer Activities and Accomplishments

### Volunteer Program

Four hundred volunteers contributed 56,000 hours to the Salem District. Their contributions are valued at \$803,000 (based on minimum wage estimates). The BLM costs to support the volunteer program were \$45,000. This calculates to a net value of \$795,000 to BLM (equivalent to three percent of the Salem District's total budget).

Volunteers contributed work in a variety of programs, none of which could have been accomplished with BLM funds alone. Some volunteers seek experience for future jobs, while others simply want to contribute toward a worthwhile project. Recreation programs garnered 76 percent of the volunteer hours. Biological programs, environmental education, support services, and surveying were the beneficiaries of the remaining 24 percent.

### Tillamook Resource Area Riparian Restoration Effort

The BLM is working with many agencies and organizations to restore watershed health on state, county, and BLM lands. Restoration efforts include the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, and the Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan developed by the Tillamook Bay National Estuary Project Management Committee. All of these plans and initiatives have identified riparian habitat restoration as a principal need. A lack of native trees and shrubs in riparian zones is the most common problem. Obtaining appropriate large planting stock that can overcome noxious weed infestations, beaver and other wildlife foraging, and other stresses has been a struggle for the BLM and its partners.

The Tillamook Resource Area and the BLM Horning Seed Orchard entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 2002 with the Tillamook County Soil and Water Conservation District, Oregon Youth Authority, Tillamook County Estuary Partnership, Tillamook Watershed Council, Upper and Lower Nehalem Watershed Councils, Nestucca/Neskowin Watershed Council, Scappoose Bay Watershed Council, Tualatin River Watershed Council, and the Yamhill Basin Council. Under this MOU, the parties agreed to share resources, educate local communities on the benefits of habitat enhancement, and to implement riparian restoration projects across all land ownerships within participating watersheds. For its part, the BLM has used grants from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and from appropriated challenge cost share funds, primarily to grow or provide native plant material for the Tillamook Resource Area Riparian Restoration Effort. Native plant vegetation is needed in riparian zones to reduce pollutants, stabilize stream banks, and lower stream temperatures. The other signatories have collected reproductive plant material, sown and repotted plant material at the Horning Seed Orchard, and provided labor for planting projects. Because of this partnership, 15 to 20 miles of degraded riparian habitat is being treated annually. Threatened, proposed, and candidate salmonids and their habitat will directly and indirectly benefit.

To implement the Tillamook Resource Area Riparian Restoration Effort during fiscal year 2005, 50,000 native riparian trees and shrubs were started, or further propagated for future restoration efforts by the BLM through the Horning Seed Orchard, Camp

Tillamook, and Phipps Nursery. The other partners started or propagated another 5,000 plants. Some 25,000 trees and shrubs from BLM sources were field planted along streams.

### **Willamette Partnership**

Many issues facing the district concern results from actions occurring across the entire watershed or region. A broader watershed wide strategy is needed to make noteworthy gains on these issues. The Willamette Partnership has completed a basin-wide strategy, and is working on related tasks that should benefit the entire area, including public lands managed by the BLM. In recognition of the multiple benefits from the work done by the Willamette Partnership, the district provides support including office space, use of office services, and meeting rooms.

## **NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA)**

The quarterly Project Update publishes the availability of specific environmental documents and their stage of preparation. The Project Update serves as a vital part of scoping and solicitation of public comment for all projects. Availability of individual project NEPA documents is advertised in local newspapers during the public review period.

## **NORTHERN COAST RANGE ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AREA (AMA)**

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

1. The Tillamook Resource Area is a partner with state agencies, local agencies and watershed councils in the Native Plant Cooperative. This partnership was formed to (a) share resources, (b) encourage education in the local community on habitat management and, (c) implement riparian restoration projects across all land ownerships in each watershed. The BLM has received grants from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to support the production of locally adapted native plant material for this project. Native plant vegetation is needed in riparian zones to reduce pollutants, stabilize stream banks, and lower stream temperatures. Local students and volunteers have collected reproductive plant material, sown and repotted plant material at the BLM Horning Seed Orchard, and provided labor for planting projects. Because of this partnership, 15 to 20 miles of degraded riparian habitat is being improved annually.
2. Contracting is the primary method used for accomplishing surveys for implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan. This method has been very successful and provides job opportunities in the private sector.
3. Methods of marketing forest density management thinnings for wildlife habitat development are being tested through variations in timber sale contracts. The objective is to successfully complete forest habitat development projects with less cost in preparing and administering the contracts. The district is testing variations of "designation by description" contracts. In these contracts, the BLM describes the desired density (basal area) and desired species mix. The contractor selects which trees to cut and which are to remain based upon the description.
4. The Tillamook Resource Area is an active member of the Nestucca Valley Education Partnership. The BLM has served a key role in creating an alternative education program within the Nestucca High School. Students from the Nestucca Connections Program work on aquatic, riparian, and terrestrial habitat restoration projects on BLM-administered lands. Students blend their field experience with educational objectives in the classroom, including science, math, language arts, and history. Funding from The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 has been integral in sustaining this cooperative effort.
5. The Tillamook Resource Area is working collaboratively with the Siuslaw National Forest to develop a Nestucca River Watershed fish passage correction and habitat restoration strategy.

## **PLAN REVISION AND MAINTENANCE FISCAL YEAR 2005**

The Salem 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>.

The National Wind Energy Program ROD amended the Salem RMP in December 2005.

## **IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING REPORT**

### **Introduction**

Monitoring is an essential component of natural resource management because it provides information on the relative success of management strategies. This report compiles the results and findings of implementation monitoring of projects completed during 2005 as part of the Salem District Resource Management Plan (RMP). The “monitoring year” varies from the fiscal year to facilitate the timing of monitoring and to alleviate conflicts with end-of-year workloads such as accomplishment and budget reporting. A full year of project work is desirable to provide a large and diverse pool of completed projects to monitor.

The monitoring report meets the requirements for monitoring and evaluation of resource management plans at appropriate intervals within BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.4-9). This report does not include the monitoring conducted by the Salem District that is identified in activity or project plans. The Regional Interagency Executive Committee (RIEC) conducts additional monitoring at watershed and province level scales.

The RMP directs that the Annual Program Summary track the progress of plan implementation, state the findings made through monitoring, specifically address the implementation monitoring questions posed in each section of the RMP monitoring report, and serve as a report to the public. Information within the monitoring report contains monitoring information resulting from an in-depth examination of a representative sample of projects within the district. To get a complete picture of district programs and progress, both documents should be reviewed.

The goal of management is to have complete compliance with all management action/direction on all standards and guidelines. Monitoring results help to identify and change district processes and procedures to achieve all implementation objectives.

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

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

### **Monitoring Process and Approach**

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

Several steps are involved in selecting which projects to monitor. Information about each project completed during the year is collected. This identifies the total number of projects applicable to a specific land use allocation or program. From the resulting project list, a sufficient number of projects can be selected to meet the “20 percent of projects” monitoring requirement for most monitoring categories. Projects usually apply to more than one category. For example, a timber sale along a stream in a Late-Successional Reserve would apply to the 20 percent threshold for timber sales, Riparian Reserves, and Late-Successional Reserves. Additional factors for selecting projects to monitor include ensuring all geographic regions on the district are included, providing useful program information and efficient organization of work.

The monitoring team reviews project files and examines the project in the field for most projects selected. There are up to 69 implementation monitoring questions to be reviewed for each project. Some questions are specific to a land allocation or a type of project and do not apply to all projects. The original implementation monitoring questions were taken directly from Appendix J of the RMP. Over the course of several years, monitoring questions based on provincial level monitoring were incorporated and

some questions were revised to improve clarity or understanding. As a result, the number of monitoring questions applicable to a project varies. The monitoring team reviews the monitoring questions to determine which ones are applicable to the specific project. The team completes the monitoring questionnaire and submits a report to the local line manager and the district manager. A list of the projects monitored in each resource area is shown in Table 21.

A few projects require a less intensive program review to meet monitoring requirements. Environmental assessments and other project records are reviewed to ensure compliance with specific program requirements. Visual resource management and rural interface projects are normally monitored in this manner.

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

**Table 21: Summary of Fiscal Year 2005 Projects Monitored**

Project Type	Tillamook Resource Area	Marys Peak Resource Area	Cascades Resource Area	Total Number of Projects
Timber Sales		Flat Peak Mountain Thinning	Sinker Swim Timber Sale Roaring River Timber Sale Lulay Camp Timber Sale	4 sales, 18 units
Riparian Projects			Messinger Bench-West Creek Restoration	1
Road Restoration / Bridge Replacement		South Fork Alsea Fish Passage Culvert		1
Other Projects	Scoggings Wildlife Habitat Enhancement	Meadow Restoration		2
<b>Total</b>				<b>8</b>

## Monitoring Results and Findings

There were 201 applicable monitoring questions for the eight monitored projects. Responses to the monitoring questions indicated that RMP standards and guidelines were met. A summary of the monitoring results is shown in Table 22.

**Table 22: Summary of Implementation Monitoring Results Fiscal Year 2005**

Project	Applicable Questions	Met	Did not Meet
<b>Cascades</b>			
Messinger Bench-West Creek Restoration	22	22	0
Lulay Camp Timber Sale, units 3-6	31	31	0
Sinker Swim Timber Sale, units 3-8	33	33	0
Roaring River Timber Sale, units 1-4	19	19	0

Project	Applicable Questions	Met	Did not Meet
<b>Marys Peak</b>			
Meadow Restoration	23	23	0
South Fork Alsea Culvert	25	25	0
Flat Peak Mountain Thinning, units 1,2,3	28	28	0
<b>Tillamook</b>			
Scoggins Wildlife Habitat Enhancement	20	20	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>0</b>

## Discussion of Noted Monitoring Discrepancies

### Timber Management

The RMP Management Action/Direction for Timber Harvest states:

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

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

The Salem District offered 43.5 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale during fiscal year 2005, of which 5.6 MMBF failed to sell. The 31.7 million board feet of allowable sale quantity (ASQ) offered timber represents 91.1 percent of Salem’s 34.8 MMBF yearly ASQ. In addition to the ASQ volume, it also offered 11.8 MMBF of Settlement Agreement volume from Late-Successional Reserves (LSRs).

### Silvicultural Activities

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

Site Preparation (FIRE) – Nineteen acres were treated with prescribed fire (4% of projected amount). Since implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan, the number of acres prepared with prescribed fire, both broadcast treatment and pile treatment, is 42 percent of the planned amount. A continued decline in trend is likely to continue due to less than expected levels of regeneration harvest.

Site Preparation (OTHER) – The district treated 185 acres with other site preparation techniques (31% of projected amount). Since implementation of the RMP, the number of acres prepared with alternative site preparation techniques is about 64 percent of the planned amount. Factors affecting this activity are the same as for prescribed fire.

Planting (REGULAR STOCK) – The district planted 271 acres with regular planting stock (56% of projected). Total acres planted with regular reforestation stock since 1995 is 91 percent of RMP assumed levels. This is a result of lower actual harvest levels than planned in the RMP.

Planting (IMPROVED STOCK) – The district planted 93 acres with genetically selected conifers (21% of projected). Total acres planted with genetically selected stock since 1995 is 37 percent of RMP projected acres. This is a result of less than expected levels of regeneration timber harvest.

Maintenance/Protection – The district accomplished 1,911 acres of maintenance treatments (61% of projected levels). Total number of maintenance acres since 1995 is 95 percent of projected levels.

Precommercial Thinning (PCT) – The district completed 3,836 acres of release and PCT combined (150% of projected levels). Since implementation of the RMP, 84 percent of projected PCT levels have been completed.

No fertilization has been done on the district since 1999 due to survey and manage constraints. Total acres fertilized since 1995 is 77 percent of the amount projected in the RMP for the decade. Ninety-three acres of pruning to improve wood quality was completed. No estimate of pruning accomplishments were projected in the RMP.

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

### **Additional Comments on Project Implementation and Monitoring**

The monitoring process continues to be an excellent means to share information and ideas between work groups and to improve understanding of RMP requirements. Some of the ideas identified during the monitoring process included:

- Using an environmental assessment to timber sale cross reference document to ensure all stipulations are included in timber sale contracts.
- Using windblown trees in riparian areas for placement in streams instead of being sold for timber production. This wood could then be retained in the “for-fish habitat” and/or stream flow measures.
- Specifying the desired number of large trees desired after Riparian Reserve thinnings and implementing a more variable spacing, thus providing the growing space to accomplish that target.
- Using the NEPA process to rationalize why native or non-native plant materials are used in any given project.
- Development of a district coarse woody debris marking policy that will improve the ability to see or track in the contract reports whether marking was completed.
- Reducing the monitoring requirements for projects that have been monitored for many years with little new information or benefit provided.

### **Recommendations and Conclusions**

Implementation monitoring of the Salem District Resource Management Plan (RMP) since its adoption in 1995 through fiscal year 2005 indicates the Salem District has consistently implemented the RMP with a high degree of success. The few discrepancies that have been discovered by monitoring during the past ten years have been examined closely and corrective action taken.

The departures from assumed level of activities related to timber sales and silviculture in the RMP an identified concern, but are largely a result of conditions and uncertainties that the Salem District does not directly control. These issues will be addressed in the RMP revision scheduled for completion in 2008.

Hundreds of discrete actions are reviewed through the implementation monitoring questions. The Salem District has achieved a remarkable record in implementing the RMP. Analysis of the fiscal year 2005 monitoring results concludes that the Salem District has complied with management action/direction with a high degree of fidelity. Implementation of the Salem District RMP involves the management of diverse natural resources through a complex mix of planning, budgeting, environmental analysis, compliance with many laws and regulations, on-the-ground actions, contracting, follow-up actions, monitoring and adaptive management that take place year after year and involves many BLM resource professionals and managers.

## All Land Use Allocations

### Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Protect supplemental environmental impact statement special attention species so as to not elevate their status to any higher level of concern.

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Question 1

Are management actions for survey and manage, protection buffer, or special status species being implemented as required?

#### Monitoring Requirement

At least 20 percent of all management actions will be examined following project completion.

#### Monitoring Performed

Due to the types of habitat or the types of projects, survey and manage or special status species requirements applied to all the projects monitored.

#### Findings

Surveys were completed, recorded, and mitigating measures were implemented in all the monitored projects.

#### Conclusion

In all instances, the required surveys and management actions for survey and manage or special status species were implemented.

#### Comment/Discussion

None.

## Riparian Reserves

### Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

See Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

Provide habitat for special status and supplemental environmental impact statement special attention species.

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Question 1

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

#### Monitoring Requirement

At least 20 percent of management activities within each resource area will be examined prior to project initiation and re-examined following project completion, to determine whether the width and integrity of the Riparian Reserves were maintained.



### **Monitoring Performed**

Monitoring of Riparian Reserves involves checking to ensure streams have been identified in the management area and that the Riparian Reserves identified in the environmental assessment have been established. All the projects monitored, except the Roaring River Timber Sale, were associated with or had activities in Riparian Reserves.

### **Findings**

Monitoring recorded complete compliance with stream marking and identification on all units monitored.

### **Conclusion**

Resource management plan requirements were fully met.

### **Comment/Discussion**

None

## **Monitoring Question 2**

Are management activities in Riparian Reserves consistent with the supplemental environmental impact statement record of decision standards and guidelines and RMP management direction?

### **Monitoring Requirement**

At least 20 percent of the activities that are conducted or authorized within Riparian Reserves will be reviewed in order to identify whether the actions were consistent with the supplemental environmental impact statement record of decision standards and guidelines, RMP management direction and Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

### **Monitoring Performed**

Monitoring of Riparian Reserves involves checking to ensure streams have been identified in the management area and that the Riparian Reserves identified in the environmental assessment have been established.

### **Findings**

The riparian widths were appropriate and complied with the environmental assessments. Projects met the RMP requirements. Road restoration and road construction had the greatest potential for disturbing conditions in Riparian Reserves. Activities met standards.

### **Conclusion**

Management activities in Riparian Reserves were consistent with supplemental environmental impact statement record of decision standards and guidelines and RMP management direction.

### **Comment/Discussion**

There is a continuing trend of good compliance with stream marking and identification in all units monitored this year. Riparian Reserves have been established according to RMP management direction.

## **Monitoring Question 3**

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

### **Monitoring Requirement**

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

### **Monitoring Performed**

Projects monitored with structures in Riparian Reserves included Sinker Swim Timber Sale, Minsinger Bench-West Creek Channel Restoration, and the South Fork Alsea Culvert.

### **Findings**

Activities met standards.

### **Conclusion**

The structure projects met the supplemental environmental impact statement record of decision standards and guidelines and RMP management direction.

### **Monitoring Question 4**

(A) Are all mining structures, support facilities and roads located outside the Riparian Reserves? (B) Are those located within the Riparian Reserves meeting the objectives of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy? (C) Are all solid and sanitary waste facilities excluded from Riparian Reserves, or located, monitored, and reclaimed in accordance with supplemental environmental impact statement record of decision standards and guidelines and RMP management direction?

### **Monitoring Requirement**

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

### **Monitoring Performed**

Program review.

### **Findings**

No plans of operations for projects monitored for fiscal year 2005.

### **Conclusion**

Resource management plan objectives were met.

## Late-Successional Reserves

### Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Develop and maintain a functional, interacting, late successional and old-growth forest ecosystem in Late-Successional Reserves.

Protect and enhance habitat for late successional and old-growth forest-related species including the northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet.

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Question 1

Were activities conducted or authorized within Late-Successional Reserves consistent with the supplemental environmental impact statement record of decision standards and guidelines record of decision standards and guidelines, RMP management direction, Regional Ecosystem Office review requirements, and the Late-Successional Reserve assessment?

#### Monitoring Requirement

At least 20 percent of the activities that are authorized or conducted within Late-Successional Reserves will be reviewed in order to determine whether the actions were consistent with supplemental environmental impact statement record of decision standards and guidelines, RMP management direction, and Regional Ecosystem Office review guidelines.

#### Monitoring Performed

No projects identified for monitoring were in LSR.

#### Findings

None

#### Conclusion

None

#### Comment/Discussion

None.

## Matrix

### Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Produce a stable supply of timber and other forest commodities.

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

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

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

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Question 1

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

#### Monitoring Requirement

At least 20 percent of the files on each year's timber sales will be reviewed annually to determine if ecosystem goals were addressed in the silvicultural prescriptions.

#### Monitoring Performed

All monitored timber sales in Matrix land use allocation were reviewed to determine if they reduced the level of mature forest within the watershed. None of the monitored projects were within watersheds with less than 15 percent late successional forest.

#### Findings

None

#### Conclusion

None

#### Comment/Discussion

None.

## Air Quality

### Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

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

Maintain and enhance air quality and visibility in a manner consistent with the Clean Air Act and the state implementation plan.

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Question 1

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

#### Monitoring Requirement

Each year at least 20 percent of prescribed burn projects will be randomly selected for monitoring. The purpose is to assess what efforts were made to minimize particulate emissions, and whether the environmental analysis that preceded the decision to burn addressed the questions set forth in the supplemental environmental impact statement discussion of emission monitoring.

### **Monitoring Performed**

No monitoring performed.

### **Findings**

No applicable projects

### **Conclusion**

Resource management plan requirements were met.

### **Comment/Discussion**

None.

## **Monitoring Question 2**

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

### **Monitoring Requirement**

Each year at least 20 percent of the construction activities and commodity hauling activities will be monitored to determine if dust abatement measures were implemented.

## **Monitoring Performed**

No projects completed during the monitoring period included dust abatement measures.

### **Findings**

No applicable projects.

### **Conclusion**

Resource management plan objectives were met.

## **Water and Soils**

### **Expected Future Conditions and Outputs**

Restore and maintain the ecological health of watersheds. See Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

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

Improve and/or maintain soil productivity.

Reduce existing road mileage within key watersheds.

## **Implementation Monitoring**

### **Monitoring Question 1**

Are site-specific Best Management Practices (BMPs), identified as applicable during interdisciplinary review, carried forward into project design and executed? Are these BMPs appropriate for water quality needs of downstream beneficial uses?

### **Monitoring Requirement**

Each year at least 20 percent of the timber sales and other relevant actions stratified by management category will be selected for monitoring. This will determine whether sensitive downstream beneficial uses of water have been identified and whether appropriate BMPs to protect these uses were implemented as prescribed.

### **Monitoring Performed**

All projects monitored included BMP provisions to meet soil and water objectives.

## **Findings**

All projects monitored had appropriate BMPs designed to avoid or mitigate potential impacts to beneficial uses identified. All projects documented the appropriate downstream beneficial uses. Most BMPs identified in project documentation were found to be implemented on the ground. In one project, sediment control from a road surface near a wetland could have included road rocking. Also private timber hauling on BLM-controlled roads was found to have a negative impact on existing erosion control BMPs.

## **Conclusion**

Resource management plan objectives were met.

## **Monitoring Question 2**

Are watershed analyses being performed prior to management activities in Riparian Reserves in key watersheds?

## **Monitoring Requirement**

At least 20 percent of all management actions will be examined to ensure that watershed analyses were completed prior to project initiation.

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

## **Monitoring Performed**

A review of the program files indicated that watershed analyses had been completed in all the watersheds where projects were monitored.

## **Findings**

The projects were completed consistent with the recommendations of the watershed analysis. The projects within community watersheds were implemented according to the standards and guides of the Northwest Forest Plan, and have met the current memorandum of agreement with the water providers.

## **Conclusion**

Resource management plan objectives and requirements were met.

## **Comment/Discussion**

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

# **Wildlife Habitat**

## **Expected Future Conditions and Outputs**

Maintain biological diversity and ecosystem health to contribute to healthy wildlife populations.

## **Implementation Monitoring**

### **Monitoring Question 1**

Are suitable (diameter, length, and numbers) of snags, coarse woody debris and green trees being left, in a manner that meets the needs of species and provides for ecological functions in harvested areas as called for in the supplemental environmental impact statement record of decision standards and guidelines and RMP management direction?

### **Monitoring Requirement**

Each year at least 20 percent of regeneration harvest timber sales will be selected for pre- and post-harvest (and after site preparation) examinations to determine snag and green tree numbers, heights, diameters, and distribution within harvest units. The measure of distribution of snags and green trees will be the percent in the upper, middle and lower thirds of the sale units monitored. Snags and green trees left following timber harvest activities (including site preparation for reforestation) will be compared to those marked prior to harvest.

### **Monitoring Performed**

The Lulay Camp Timber Sale is the only timber sale monitored that included some regeneration harvest.

### **Findings**

The appropriate amount of snags, coarse woody debris, and green trees were left or accounted for through the retention of additional green trees post harvest for pre-harvest conditions that did not meet requirements.

### **Conclusion**

Resource management plan objectives were met.

### **Comment/Discussion**

None.

## **Monitoring Question 2**

Are special habitats being identified and protected?

### **Monitoring Requirement**

Each year at least 20 percent of BLM actions, within each resource area, on lands including or near special habitats, will be examined to determine whether special habitats were protected.

### **Monitoring Performed**

All projects monitored were reviewed to determine if they included or were near special habitats. Only one project, the Meadow Restoration Project in the Marys Peak Resource Area, had special habitat present and that was the meadow itself. The project was designed to enhance this special habitat.

### **Findings**

No adverse affect to special habitats occurred because all the projects except one did not have special habitats present. The exception enhanced the special habitat (a meadow) present.

### **Conclusion**

Resource management plan objectives were met.

### **Comment/Discussion**

None.

## **Fish Habitat**

### **Expected Future Conditions and Outputs**

See Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

Maintain or enhance 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.

Rehabilitate and protect at-risk fish stocks and their habitat.

### **Implementation Monitoring**

#### **Monitoring Question 1**

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

#### **Monitoring Requirement**

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

### **Monitoring Performed**

Two fish habitat restoration related projects were monitored: Minsinger Bench-West Creek and South Fork Alsea Culvert.

### **Findings**

The Minsinger Bench-West Creek Project added large wood to the stream channel, planted riparian tree species, and removed a small dam. The South Fork Alsea Culvert Project replaced two deteriorating culverts under the South Fork Alsea Access Road. The new culvert was larger than the original culverts and was designed using stream-simulation standards and fish passage standards. Both projects were well designed and implemented. The ACS objectives were considered, documented in analysis and incorporated into project design and implementation.

### **Conclusion**

Resource management plan objectives for meeting ACS objectives were met.

### **Monitoring Question 2**

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

### **Monitoring Requirement**

At least 20 percent of the files on each year's timber sales, and other relevant actions, will be reviewed annually. This will evaluate documentation regarding fish species and habitat, related recommendations, decisions in light of policy and supplemental environmental impact statement 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. The actions will be reviewed on the ground after completion to ascertain whether the mitigation was completed as planned.

### **Monitoring Performed**

Projects with the potential for impacts to fish included Lulay Camp Timber Sale, Roaring River Timber Sale, Flat Peak Mountain Thin, Sinker Swim Timber Sale, Minsinger Bench-West Creek Restoration, and South Fork Alsea Culvert. Two projects had no effect on fish habitat: Scoggins Wildlife and the Meadow Restoration.

### **Findings**

Where applicable, actions were completed consistent with letters of concurrence or biological opinions. The biological assessments for these projects normally contained measures restricting instream activities to low flow months and criteria for selecting trees. Special design features were incorporated and implemented to eliminate or reduce impacts to fish.

### **Conclusion**

Resource management plan objectives were met.



# Special Status and Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) Special Attention Species and Habitat

## Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Protect, manage, and conserve federally-listed and proposed species and their habitats, to achieve their recovery in compliance with the Endangered Species Act and Bureau special status species policies.

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

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

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

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

## Implementation Monitoring

### Monitoring Question 1

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

### Monitoring Requirement

Each year at least 20 percent of all management actions will be selected for examination. The purpose is to evaluate documentation regarding special status species and related recommendations and decisions in light of Endangered Species Act requirements, policy, 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. The actions will be reviewed on the ground after completion to ascertain whether the mitigation was completed as planned.

### Monitoring Performed

All of the projects monitored considered special status species.

### Findings

For all the projects, surveys were completed and recorded, and then mitigating measures were implemented in the monitored projects. Generally, the species were not found in the project area or did not affect the project. If special status species were found, the most common mitigating measures implemented were seasonal restrictions and buffers.

### Conclusion

Resource management plan objectives were met.

### Comment/Discussion

None.

### Monitoring Question 2

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

### **Monitoring Requirement**

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

### **Monitoring Performed**

All of the projects were assessed for compliance with recovery plans and applicable biological opinions or letters of concurrence.

### **Findings**

On all the projects monitored, analysis was conducted and appropriate consultation with both U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) was completed if applicable.

Where threatened or endangered species potentially could be affected, the involved projects appeared to have been implemented consistent with the biological opinions from USFWS and NMFS. This is based upon documentation in the project files, contract notes or observations recorded during the field visits.

### **Conclusion**

Resource management plan objectives were met.

### **Comment/Discussion**

None.

## **Special Areas**

### **Expected Future Conditions and Outputs**

Maintain, protect, and/or restore the relevant and important values of the special areas which include: Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), Outstanding Natural Areas, Research Natural Areas, and environmental education areas.

Provide recreation uses and environmental education in outstanding natural areas. Manage uses to prevent damage to those values that make the area outstanding.

Preserve, protect or restore native species composition and ecological processes of biological communities in Research Natural Areas.

Provide and maintain environmental education opportunities in environmental education areas. Manage uses to minimize disturbances of educational values.

Retain existing Research Natural Areas and existing ACECs that meet the test for continued designation.. Designate new special areas where needed to maintain or protect important values.

## **Implementation Monitoring**

### **Monitoring Question 1**

Are Bureau of Land Management (BLM) actions and BLM-authorized actions/uses near or within special areas consistent with resource management plan objectives and management direction for special areas?

### **Monitoring Requirement**

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

### **Monitoring Performed**

Monitoring was completed on 16 of the 26 designated ACECs.

### **Findings**

Current management was determined to be effective in protecting the values for 15 of the monitored special areas. Management issues addressed include road maintenance or closure, special forest products theft, off-road vehicle use causing excessive resource damage, and infestations of invasive exotic plant species threatening riparian habitats.

### **Conclusion**

Bureau of Land Management actions and BLM-authorized actions/uses near or within special areas are consistent with RMP objectives and management direction for special areas.

### **Comment/Discussion**

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

## Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values

### Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Identify cultural resource localities for public, scientific, and cultural heritage purposes.

Conserve and protect cultural resource values for future generations.

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

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

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Question 1

Are cultural resources being addressed in decisions regarding forest management and other actions? If forest management and other actions may disturb cultural resources, are steps taken to adequately mitigate disturbances?

#### Monitoring Requirement

At least 20 percent of the files on each year's timber sales and other relevant actions (e.g., rights-of-way, instream structures) will be reviewed to evaluate documentation of cultural resources and American Indian values. If mitigation was required, review will ascertain whether mitigation was incorporated in the authorization document. The actions will be reviewed on the ground after completion, to determine if the mitigation was carried out as planned.

#### Monitoring Performed

All projects were monitored.

#### Findings

In every case, cultural resources were addressed in the decision on whether or not to go forward with the proposed management actions. No sites were identified in those monitored.

#### Conclusion

Resource management plan objectives were met.

#### Comment/Discussion

None.

## Visual Resources

### Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Preserve or retain the existing character of landscapes on BLM-administered lands allocated for visual resource management Class I and II management; partially retain the existing character on lands allocated for visual resource management Class III management and permit major modification of the existing character of some lands allocated for visual resource management Class IV management.

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

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Question 1

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

### **Monitoring Requirement**

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

### **Monitoring Performed**

The Lulay Timber Sale, South Fork Alsea Culvert, and Messinger Bench had VRM Class II or II lands in or near the project area.

### **Findings**

Standards and guidelines were met.

### **Conclusion**

Resource management plan objectives were met.

## **Wild and Scenic Rivers**

### **Expected Future Conditions and Outputs**

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

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

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

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

## **Implementation Monitoring**

### **Monitoring Question 1**

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

### **Monitoring Requirement**

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

### **Monitoring Performed**

Projects were reviewed to determine their potential impacts to designated and potential wild and scenic rivers.

### **Findings**

All applicable standards and guidelines were met.

### **Conclusion**

Resource management plan objectives requirements were met.

## Rural Interface Areas

### Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Consider 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.

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

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Question 1

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

#### Monitoring Requirement

Each year at least 20 percent of all actions within the identified rural interface areas will be selected for examination to determine if special project design features and mitigation measures were included and implemented as planned.

#### Monitoring Performed

Scoggins Wildlife Habitat Enhancement, Lulay Camp Timber Sale, and Sinker Swim Timber Sale were within areas designated as rural interface.

#### Findings

Applicable standards and guidelines were met.

#### Conclusion

All RMP objectives were met.

## **Noxious Weeds**

### **Expected Future Conditions and Outputs**

Contain and/or reduce noxious weed infestations on BLM-administered lands using an integrated pest management approach.

Avoid introduction or spread of noxious weed infestations in all areas.

### **Implementation Monitoring**

#### **Monitoring Question 1**

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

#### **Monitoring Requirement**

Review the files of at least 20 percent of each year's noxious weed control applications to determine if noxious weed control methods were compatible with ACS objectives.

#### **Monitoring Performed**

The Messinger Bench West Creek Restoration Project was monitored

#### **Findings**

Although noxious weed patches of blackberry and scotch broom had been removed and replanted with native riparian vegetation, some of the blackberry patches are resprouting, and will need future treatment.

#### **Conclusion**

All RMP objectives were met.





## Appendix 1 - Glossary

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

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

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

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

**Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)** - An area of BLM-administered land 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 U.S.Fish and Wildlife Service has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threat(s) to support issuance of a proposal to list, but issuance of a proposed rule is currently precluded by higher priority listing actions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**District Designated Reserves (DDR)** - Areas designated for the protection of specific resources, flora, fauna, and other values. These areas are not included in other land use allocations or in the calculation of the ASQ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Oregon and California (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 "pulse" check on the district's success in meeting ASQ goals than it is a socioeconomic indicator, since the volume can get to market over a period of several years. It should be noted that for this Annual Program Summary (APS) we are considering "offered" the same as "sold." Occasionally sales do not sell. They may be reworked and sold later or dropped from the timber sale program. Those sold later will be picked up in the APS tracking process for the year sold. Those dropped will not be tracked in the APS.

**Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV)** - Any motorized track or wheeled vehicle designed for cross-country travel over natural terrain. The term, "off-highway vehicle" will be used in place of the term "off-road vehicle" to comply with the purposes of Executive Orders 11644 and 11989. The definition for both terms is the same. Off-highway vehicle road designations are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Early Seral Stage** – This seral stage generally covers the period from 25-49 years following a disturbance, depending on site conditions and stand history. This is the period in a stand's life from crown closure to self-pruning.
- **Mid Seral Stage** - The period in the life of a forest stand from self-pruning to maturation; generally from 50-79 years.
- **Late Seral Stage** - The period in the life of a forest stand from 80-110 years.
- **Mature Seral Stage** - The period in the life of a forest stand from 80-149 years. This is the stage in the stand's life height growth and crown expansion of the dominant trees begins to slow.
- **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 150 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 disturbances, 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.

**Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement 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**

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

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

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

- **Wild River** - A river or section of a river free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. Designated wild as part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
- **Scenic River** - A river or section of a river free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and undeveloped but accessible in places by roads. Designated scenic as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
- **Recreational River** - A river or section of a river readily accessible by road or railroad that may have some development along its shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past. Designated recreational as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

## Appendix 2 - Acronyms/Abbreviations

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

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

**Appendix 3 - SPECIAL FOREST / NATURAL PRODUCT ACTIONS**

<b>RMP Authorized Product Sales</b>	<b>FY 1996-2004 Units/Contracts*/ Value</b>	<b>FY 2005 Units/Contracts/ Value</b>	<b>Ten Year Total Units/Contracts/ Value</b>
Boughs	1,082,364 pounds 192 contracts \$98,147.83	32,500 pounds 9 contracts \$3,711.00	1,114,864 pounds 201 contracts \$101,858.83
Burls and Miscellaneous	1,535.7 pounds 2 contracts \$220.00	0 pounds 0 contracts \$0.00	1,535.7 pounds 2 contracts \$220.00
Christmas Trees	59 trees 44 contracts \$629.31	9 trees 7 contracts \$131.58	68 trees 51 contracts \$4,340.31
Edibles and Medicinals	47,720 pounds 61 contracts \$1,850.76	660 pounds 2 contracts \$20.00	48,380 pounds 63 contracts \$1,870.76
Feed and Forage	365.1 tons 37 contracts \$2,979.27	50 tons 1 contracts \$200.00	415.1 tons 38 contracts \$3,179.27
Floral and Greenery	1,196,329.5 pounds 726 contracts \$87,080.73	45,275 pounds 19 contracts \$3,540.25	1,241,604.5 pounds 745 contracts \$90,620.98
Moss and Bryophytes	1,013,781.5 pounds 778 contracts \$47,772.92	500 pounds 1 contracts \$1,846.00	1,014,281.5 pounds 779 contracts \$49,618.92
Mushrooms and Fungi	159,949.0 pounds 1,304 contracts \$21,974.18	23,949.3 pounds 108 contracts \$3,005.83	183,873.3 pounds 1,412 contracts \$24,980.01
Ornamentals	502 plants 2 contracts \$20.00	0 plants 0 contracts \$0.00	502 plants 2 contracts \$20.00
Seed and Seed Cones	2,294.5 bushels 22 contracts \$2,634.05	0 bushels 0 contracts \$0.00	2,294.5 bushels 22 contracts \$2,634.05
Transplants	65,320 plants 135 contracts \$9,410.40	6,640 plants 23 contracts \$2,043.00	71,960 plants 158 contracts \$11,453.40
Firewood and Wood Products**	362,216.8 cu. ft. 1,304 contracts \$55,672.83	16,628.1 cu. ft. 98 contracts \$2,520.40	378,844.9 cu. ft. 1,402 contracts \$58,193.23
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,607 contracts \$328,391.97</b>	<b>268 contracts \$17,018.06</b>	<b>4,875 contracts \$345,410.03</b>

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

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

8 Appendix 4 - LAND ACQUISITIONS BY EXCHANGES OR PURCHASE Fiscal Year 95-05

Name	Case File Number	Date	Acres Acquired	Acres Conveyed	Remarks
Aims Exchange	OR50799	2/24/95	0	27.09	BLM acquired 48.80 acres in Perpetual Scenic Easement to facilitate implementation of the Sandy Wild & Scenic River Mgt. Plan.
Sandy Exchange	OR50419	3/7/95	80.85	0	Five acres of timber only conveyed in return for the acquired acreage. Acreage acquired to facilitate implementation of the Sandy River Mgt. Plan.
Rocky Top Exchange	OR50847	8/3/95	142.82	110.00	Exchange to consolidate ownership and acquire a Bald Eagle Nest Site.
River Trail Exchange	OR51155	5/7/96	154.41	80	Exchange to obtain access for proposed Molalla River Trail.
Little N.Fk. Wilson River Exchange	OR51231	6/26/96	525.01	489.93	Exchange to obtain high quality Marbled Murrelet, Spotted Owl and Salmon Habitat.
Wildwood Exchange	OR52446	3/11/98	89.07	80	Also acquired 8.12 acre Perpetual Trail Easement.
Mt.Hood Corridor Exchange	OR53235	1/12/98	3531.65	1453.52	Exchange completed per Title IV of the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 1997. Lands are in view shed of Mt. Hood Corridor.
Fishermen's Bend (Frank Trucking)	OR55115	9/24/01	17.74	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (Prochnau)	OR56328	9/24/01	152.27	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (PGE)	OR56330	9/21/01	60	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
<b>Totals</b>			<b>4523.81</b>	<b>2240.54</b>	<b>Net Acreage increase to BLM of 2,513.28 Acres</b>

Source: Serial Register of Realty Cases - Salem District



## Appendix 5 - LAND SALES Fiscal Years 95-05

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

Purchaser	Serial Number	Date	Acres Sold
Peter Boden	OR51166	9/25/95	0.43
Robert Dersham	OR51291	2/23/95	0.80
Caffall Brothers	OR51890	1/9/96	2.44
Ray Johnson	OR51998	10/17/95	0.15
Clem Lulay	OR52096	5/26/96	0.19
Clara Taylor	OR52165	10/17/95	0.46
Ervin Simmons	OR52166	10/17/95	0.38
Robert Mommson	OR52644	1/24/97	0.20
Stimson Lumber. Co.	OR53113	8/28/97	0.15
Stimson Lumber. Co.	OR53114	8/28/97	0.60
Morrow For.Pds.	OR53115	11/19/97	1.00
Morrow For.Pds.	OR53116	11/19/97	2.10
Morrow For.Pds.	OR53117	11/19/97	2.60
City of McMinnville	OR54442	6/16/98	3.79
Susi K. Trattner	OR53611	11/6/98	0.19
Konstantin Verbin	OR53985	4/29/99	0.34
<b>Total Acres Sold</b>			<b>15.82</b>





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

Salem District Office  
1717 Fabry Rd. SE  
Salem, Oregon 97306

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE: \$300

FIRST CLASS MAIL  
POSTAGE & FEES PAID  
Bureau of Land Management  
Permit No. G-76