



**Salem District
Annual Program Summary
Plan Maintenance and
Monitoring Report
Fiscal Year 2007**

BLM
Salem District





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.

Cover Photo: Table Rock wilderness area.
photo by Mark Marshall

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INTRODUCTION

This Annual Program Summary (APS) is a review of the programs and accomplishments on the Salem District during fiscal year 2007. 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, 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 get 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 2007) is provided.

Table 1 - Summary of Renewable Resource Management Accomplishments

RMP Management Activity	Fiscal Year 2007	Cumulative 1995-2007	Projected Decadal Practices (2005-2014 * timber only)
Regeneration Harvest (acres sold/offered)*	116	2,571	5,558
Commercial Thinning / Density Management / Uneven-age Harvests (acres sold/offered)*	2,436	12,310	8,195
Prescribed Burning - hazard reduction (acres)	21	722	None
Prescribed Burning - wildlife habitat (acres)	0	46	None
Prescribed Burning - ecosystem management (acres)	0	111	None
Hazard Reduction - hand pruning and pullback (acres)	369	1,041	None
Site Preparation - Prescribed Burning (acres)	38	2,260	4,800
Site Preparation - Other (acres)	68	4,042	5,900
Plantation Maintenance - Vegetation Control (acres)	1,350	24,814	18,500
Plantation Protection - Animal Damage Control (acres)	86	6,138	12,800
Pre-commercial Thinning (acres)	3,326	31,374	29,700
Brush Field / Hardwood Conversion (acres)	0	194	900
Planting / Regular Stock (acres)	262	4,807	4,800
Planting / Genetically Selected (acres)	65	1,732	4,500
Fertilization (acres)	0	4,645	6,000
Pruning (acres) ¹	260	3,001	None
New Permanent Road Constructed (miles)	1	24	NA
Roads Fully Decommissioned / Obliterated (miles)	8	121	NA
Roads Closed / Gated (miles)	3	177	NA
Timber Sale Quantity Sold/Offered (million board feet) (allowable sale quantity)*	36	327	348
Timber Sale Quantity Sold/Offered (million cubic feet) (allowable sale quantity)*	9.1	59	57
Noxious Weed Control, Chemical (sites/acres)	10/202	53/170	As Needed
Noxious Weed Control, Other (sites/acres)	21/757	110/4,235	As Needed
1 Pruning for disease control combined with wood quality			

Table 2 - Summary of Non-Renewable Resource Management Accomplishments

RMP Management Activity	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2007 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1995-2007
Realty, Land Sales	actions / acres	0 / 0	16 / 15.82
Realty, Land Exchanges	actions / acres acquired / acres disposed	0/0	9/5,037/2,241
Realty, R&PP Leases/Patents	actions	1	3
Realty, Road Easements Acquired for Public / Agency Use	actions	0	22
Realty, Road Rights-of-Way, Permits or Leases Granted	actions	14	94
Realty, Utility Rights-of-Way Granted (linear / areal)	actions	0	27
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 / 10	1/239
Recreation, Maintained Hiking Trails	units / miles	9/63	72/500
Recreation, Maintained Sites	units / acres	18 / 1,500	N/A* ¹
Cultural Resource Inventories	sites / acres	6/2,032	26/16,667
Cultural / Historic Sites Nominated	sites / acres	0/0	0/0
Hazardous Material Sites	identified / cleaned	1/1	39/39

BUDGET

Budget Summary

The Salem District had an appropriation of \$20.0 million in fiscal year 2007. This included \$14.5 million for resource management on Oregon and California Railroad Lands (O&C) and future year prepared sales or timber pipeline funds; approximately \$2.8 million for resource management on public domain lands in Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) accounts (including fire management and preparation); \$1.5 million for Title II (county payments) projects; \$0.5 million for construction and infrastructure improvements; and approximately \$1.2 million in fees and collections including recreation fee demonstration sites.

Over time, 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 (Sandy River acquisition), National Fire Plan, Title II Projects (county payments), and certain specified construction and deferred maintenance projects.

Timber Pipeline Restoration Funds (5810)

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 always be complete and 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 regular sales in the current year. The Salem District offered 9.7 MMBF of timber pipeline sales in fiscal year 2007.

Challenge Cost Share (1770)

The Salem District cooperated in four Challenge Cost Share projects. Partners included federal, state and local government agencies, private corporations, conservation organizations, individuals, and local watershed councils. Salem District grants totaling \$78,000 were leveraged with \$1,390,000 of funding and value-in-kind contributions from partners. Challenge cost share funding is available for projects benefiting fish, wildlife, botany, recreation, cultural resources, environmental education, and riparian resources.

Table 3 - Challenge Cost Share Projects

Project	Funding BLM/ Partners	Partners
Cascade Stream Watch	\$33,000/104,000	Wolfree, Inc., many volunteers.
Fan Creek Fish Passage	\$30,000/1,255,000	Tillamook Estuaries Partnership, Oregon Department of Transportation
Lobster Creek Smolt Trap Monitoring	\$15,000/31,000	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

PROGRESS OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

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 (RMP) implementation began.

Table 4 - Revised Acreage Within Land Use Allocations*

Major Land Use Allocation	Acres in RMP Record of Decision	Acres BEFORE Adjusting for Unmapped LSRs (Owl, MM)	Acres AFTER Adjusting for Unmapped LSRs (Owl, MM)
Late-Successional Reserves Outside of the Adaptive Management Area	132,100	133,640	135,939
Late-Successional Reserves Inside of the Adaptive Management Area	79,700	80,375	80,758
Adaptive Management Area	43,700	41,923	41,539
General Forest Management Area (Matrix)	107,300	105,013	104,156
Connectivity / Diversity Blocks (Matrix)	27,400	27,147	26,204
Other	7,900	15,497	14,997
TOTAL	398,100	403,594	403,594

*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

Except for 1,986 acres of scattered parcels in the Scappoose block, Late-Successional Reserve Assessments have been completed and reviewed by the Regional Ecosystem Office for all Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) within the Salem District. Many of the LSR assessments were joint efforts involving the U.S. Forest Service and other BLM districts. In fiscal year 2007, 282 acres of habitat in LSRs were commercially treated to accelerate the development of late-successional characteristics. About 1,732 acres from 1996 through 2007 have been treated as such. Precommercial thinning was completed on 2,397 acres of LSR for the same purpose.

Northern Coast Range Adaptive Management Area (AMA)

The Salem District's Northern Coast Range 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.

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 to enhance restoration capacity in our communities, (b) encourage education regarding 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. Growing facilities are being developed locally to improve efficiency and broaden partnerships with our communities. Because of this partnership, 15 to 20 miles of degraded riparian habitat is being improved annually. This restoration effort received a national award in fiscal year 2007 from the American Fisheries Society.

Contracting is a primary method used for accomplishing surveys for implementation of the RMP. This method has been very successful and provides job opportunities in the private sector.

The Tillamook Resource Area and the Oregon Department of Forestry completed a joint watershed analysis for the Trask River Watershed several years ago. The two agencies, with support of Tillamook Estuaries Partnership, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Tillamook County Future Council, school districts, and the Tillamook Bay Watershed Council, planned and implemented a large cooperative aquatic in-stream and riparian restoration project in 2005. This project is within the Elkhorn sub-watershed of the Trask River on Cruiser Creek. A second phase of restoration work on Cruiser Creek and Elkhorn Creek is being planned. Implementation is anticipated in 2007 and 2008. Weyerhaeuser is expected to participate in these second-phase efforts.

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-managed 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.

The Resource Area recently forged a collaborative effort with Nestucca High School's Nestucca Valley Development Council and the Tillamook Bay Community College to involve high performing students in natural resource management and marketing.

The Tillamook Resource Area worked collaboratively with the Siuslaw National Forest, Tillamook Estuaries Partnership, Tillamook County Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Nestucca-Neskowin Watershed Council to complete a comprehensive assessment of fish passage barriers throughout the watershed. A publication will soon be released.

The Tillamook Resource Area established a SMILE program under an MOU with Willamina School District and Oregon State University to involve students in natural resource based field studies associated with BLM-managed lands in the Coast Creek Watershed.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Air Quality

Air quality continues to be a major emphasis on 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 Class 1 air sheds. The low number of acres burned, prompt mop-up of spring under burned units, and burning of piled material during damp, unstable atmospheric conditions in the fall helped reduce residual smoke. The location of slash piles were distributed throughout the district, also reducing impacts to any one geographic air shed. (See Table 15 for site preparation fuel treatments). All burning was closely coordinated with our adjacent landowners to assure that management of the air shed was maintained at a high level of quality for visuals and humans.

Water and Soil Quality

Water and soils are the primary components for production of renewable resources and 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 found in the Northwest Forest Plan. Providing conditions for high quality water supporting domestic drinking and fish habitat are some of the Salem District's foremost objectives. The district promotes protection of soils to reduce erosion and sedimentation of waterways, preventing the occurrence of landslides, and otherwise enhancing the productivity of land for overall watershed health.

Water Pollution Management and Best Management Practices

The Salem District incorporates design features during environmental analysis that comply with Water pollution management direction. These include identification of downstream beneficial uses and selection of design features (best management practices) 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 also considers the potential impacts to streams that are not meeting state water quality standards and are on the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) impaired water quality list (303d streams). To avoid or reduce the risk of adverse impacts, design features are selected site specifically from the best management practices listed in the Salem District's Resource Management Plan Appendix C.

Implementation, Effectiveness, and Baseline Monitoring for Water Quality

Due to workload involved with preparation of water quality management Plans in the Willamette Basin, BMP implementation monitoring was not conducted during 2007.

Continuous water temperature monitoring was conducted during the summer of 2007 in Elkhorn Creek and Schafer Creek of the South Santiam sub-basin. This data provides reference condition comparison.

Water temperature data was collected on the West Creek restoration project in the Sandy River Watershed. Stream flow monitoring is being conducted at this site year-round. Both data sets will be used to evaluate the long term water quality benefits of this channel and riparian restoration project, and to meet the intent of the Sandy Basin Water Quality Management Plan.

The BLM cooperates with the U.S. Geological Survey on five continuous recording stream flow stations in the Salem District. These stations are located in headwater watersheds: Tucca Creek, East Fork Lobster

Creek, Bull Creek, Schaffer Creek, and Nate Creek. The real time data from these sites is available on line at: <http://waterdata.usgs.gov/or/nwis/sw>.

Pesticide spraying with the associated water quality monitoring was conducted at the Horning Seed Orchard. The results of this monitoring are in the Horning Seed Orchard Annual Monitoring Report. This report is available at the Salem District Office or the Horning Seed Orchard. All sample analysis showed no detection of pesticides due to the spray project.

303d Listed Streams

The Salem District manages lands in 12 sub-basins that contain 303d listed streams. Streams on the 303d list are recognized by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) as not meeting state water quality standards. The ODEQ is required to develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) and Water Quality Management Plans (WQMP's) for these sub-basins. The TMDLs describe the amount of each pollutant a waterway can receive and still not violate water quality standards. The WQMP identifies the agencies managing land in the sub basin that are responsible for developing Water Quality Restoration Plans (WQRP's). The ODEQ has set target completion dates for these plans which are displayed in Table 5.

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.

Water Body Identification and Protection

The Salem District protects flood plains, wetlands, streams and lakes through implementation of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy as described on pages 5-7 of the RMP. 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 RMP 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 is essential for planning and implementing 2007 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.

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 and WQMP 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 and WQMP approved by EPA 5/13/02 Tillamook: TMDL and WQMP approved by EPA 7/31/01
North Santiam Sub-basin	Little North Santiam (temperature) Elkhorn Creek (temperature) North Santiam River (temperature)	TMDL and WQMP Approved by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 10/16/06 BLM WQRP due April 2008
South Santiam Sub-basin	Thomas Creek (temperature) Hamilton Creek (temperature) Crabtree Creek (temperature) Quartzville Creek (temperature)	TMDL and WQMP Approved by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 10/16/06 BLM WQRP due April 2008 April 2008
Clackamas Sub-basin	Clackamas River (temperature)	TMDL and WQMP Approved by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 10/16/06 BLM WQRP due April 2008
Middle Willamette Sub-basin	Rickreall Creek (temperature)	TMDL and WQMP Approved by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 10/16/06 BLM WQRP due April 2008
Upper Willamette Sub-basin	Marys River (temperature)	TMDL and WQMP Approved by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 10/16/06 BLM WQRP due April 2008
Alsea Sub-basin	Alsea River (temperature) Fall Creek (temperature) Lobster Creek (temperature) Little Lobster Creek (temperature)	Target year for TMDL and WQMP completion: 2008
Siletz Sub-basin	Siletz River (temperature) Drift Creek (temperature)	Target year for TMDL and WQMP completion: 2008
Yamhill Sub-basin	Mill Creek (temperature) North Yamhill River (temperature) Turner Creek (temperature)	Target year for TMDL and WQMP completion: 2008
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 and WQMP completion: 2008
Sandy Basin	Salmon River (temperature) Sandy River (temperature)	TMDL and WQMP Approved by EPA 4/14/05

Site Treatments

Accurate maps for project planning around fragile areas (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 areas have primarily been conducted by identifying these areas on the ground and designing best management practices to avoid and mitigate disturbance impacts.

Terrestrial Habitat

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 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.

Forest management actions within matrix allocations, which include General Forest Management Area (GFMA), Adaptive Management Area (AMA), and Connectivity areas, 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). The three resource areas did not conduct any regeneration harvest during 2007.

This year, the Salem District treated 1,030 acres to create snags to benefit primarily forest birds, bats, and arboreal rodents. About 575 acres were treated to create coarse woody debris (CWD) to benefit forest floor species such as mollusks and salamanders. These treatments included work in GFMA and reserves.

Connectivity/Diversity Blocks

The three resource areas did not conduct any harvest in Connectivity/Diversity blocks.

Special Habitats

Approximately 100 acres of noxious weed removal was completed along the Sandy River to prepare sites for riparian planting. Fifteen acres of riparian habitat were planted along Cotton Creek.

The Tillamook Resource Area Riparian Restoration Effort partnership planted 32,000 trees and shrubs along 33.9 miles of stream and in 16.6 acres of wetland in cooperation with 196 landowners.

Nest Sites, Activity Centers, and Rookeries

One new spotted owl activity center and possibly a peregrine falcon nest were discovered in the Cascades Resource Area on BLM lands. A new spotted owl site was identified with two owls in the Nestucca block of the Tillamook Resource Area. Future surveys are planned to determine the nest stand associated with this detection. In the Marys Peak Resource Area, no new nest sites, activity centers, or rookeries were found. 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.

Tree topping was completed on 783 trees to provide nesting or perching structures for forest raptors.

At the Horning Seed Orchard, 13 new nest boxes for insectivorous birds were installed as part of their integrated pest management program. The boxes seem to be well used by violet green swallows and tree swallows. In total, 240 nest boxes are now installed.

In the Tillamook Resource Area, Nestucca Connections installed five bat boxes under or near BLM bridges.

Elk Habitat

Seven miles of road were decommissioned or obliterated to restore watershed conditions. About 9.8 miles of road were also closed, gated, or blocked. While elk are not the primary reason for decommissioning, obliterating, or closing roads, they benefit from less human induced disturbance when these kinds of actions are implemented.

Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) Habitat Improvement

The Salem District implemented 282 acres of density management treatment in three project areas to stimulate the development of late-successional forest characteristics. The Southern Flame I (136 acres) and Southern Flame II (9 acres) projects were in the Tillamook Resource Area. The Gold Goose thinning (137 acres) was in the Marys Peak Resource Area. The district also completed 2,397 acres of pre-commercial thinning in very young stands in LSRs (including AMR) to accelerate the development of older forest structure.

Special Status Species

Surveys for special status wildlife species (listed as BLM sensitive and federally threatened or endangered) were completed prior to all ground disturbing activities. About 15,787 acres of pre-project surveys were conducted, bringing the total from 1996 through 2007 to 114,405 acres. BLM sensitive species are rare species that are managed to prevent federal listing as threatened or endangered. The following species were subjects of BLM activity during fiscal year 2007:

Bureau Sensitive Wildlife

OREGON RED TREE VOLE: Approximately 220 acres were surveyed to pre-project protocol standards for this species. No active nests were found.

BALD EAGLE: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service de-listed the bald eagle as a threatened species. This bird is now considered a BLM sensitive species. Six known bald eagle nesting sites were surveyed for activity and reproductive success; eight adults and three nestlings were observed. In coordination with other federal and state agencies, winter bald eagle counts were completed on two designated routes; two adult eagles were encountered. At the largest known winter roost site on the Salem District, four eagles were encountered.

PEREGRINE FALCON: A possible peregrine falcon nest was located and surveyed. One adult was observed; pair occupancy was not able to be determined. Future survey efforts are planned to confirm if a viable nest exists.

HARLEQUIN DUCK: Surveys were conducted for harlequin ducks along the Nestucca River. No ducks were encountered. In the course of conducting other activities, a harlequin duck was encountered in the Mollala River.

OREGON SLENDER SALAMANDER: Approximately 220 acres of pre-project surveys were conducted for this species.

MOLLUSKS: Approximately 1,677 acres were surveyed to protocol for five mollusk species identified as potential inhabitants of the Salem District.

Survey and Manage Species

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

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

Threatened or Endangered (T/E) Wildlife

Interagency teams continued using the Section 7 streamlined consultation process. Level one teams, consisting of local employees from the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, regularly met to consult on actions that may affect species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act.. Consultation for disturbance activities on both the Willamette and North Coast Provinces to cover fiscal years 2008 and 2009 were completed through two programmatic biological assessments followed by two letters of concurrence (informal consultation for "not likely to adversely affect" actions). These programmatic consultations help avoid numerous redundant consultation efforts for normal, repetitive actions.

In addition, a project specific biological assessment and letter of concurrence was completed for the Middle Fork Fire Salvage (34 acres). These documents addressed effects of planned work on the northern spotted owl.

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 1995 through 2007, surveys have been completed where required for specific projects, in accordance with established protocol. The Salem BLM conducted 46 surveys for marbled murrelets over five project areas covering 570 acres. Murrelet presence was detected at none of these project sites.

Marbled murrelet monitoring in known murrelet habitat was also conducted at ten sites including Valley of the Giants (the habitat area on Salem District-managed lands with the known highest level murrelet use). Monitoring surveys were completed covering 780 acres. Three of these surveys detected murrelet presence.

NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL: The Salem District has 59 occupied spotted owl sites. Northern spotted owl occupancy was determined through surveys conducted within the last five years. District-wide, 79 pre-project surveys for northern spotted owls were conducted over 12 project areas covering 13,100 acres. District-wide, monitoring of known spotted owl sites (occupied or previously occupied) was conducted on 87,900 acres. Fifty-two sites were occupied, 12 spotted owl fledglings were produced, and nine spotted

owls were banded. Barred owls were detected at 53 survey sites. Summaries by each resource area of their spotted owl survey results in fiscal year 2007 are presented below:

Marys Peak Resource Area - Northern Spotted Owl 2007 Survey Summary

The Marys Peak Resource Area (MPRA) consists of 128,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management-managed land in Benton, Lincoln, and Polk counties. With the cooperation of timber companies, consultants, and Pacific Northwest Research Station (PNW), 227 survey visits were conducted at 44 spotted owl sites on BLM and adjacent landowners within the resource area. The PNW owl crew monitored 40 of these sites as part of their Coast Range Demographic Study. Several of those sites involved cooperative surveys with local landowners or their consultants. In addition, MPRA staff surveyed four spotted owl sites.

A total of 20 sites were occupied by spotted owls (11 pairs and 9 resident singles). Twenty-four sites had no occupancy by spotted owls. Twenty-seven of the 44 owl sites had one or more barred owls detected. Five spotted owl pairs successfully nested, producing a total of eight juveniles (all of which were banded). One adult male spotted owl was also banded, and 24 previously banded spotted owls (14 male and 10 females) were confirmed by identification of their color bands.

Tillamook Resource Area – Northern Spotted Owl 2007 Survey Summary

The Tillamook Resource Area (TRA) consists of 106,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land in Clatsop, Columbia, Multnomah, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill Counties. There are 11 active known or historic spotted owl sites located on or near BLM-administered land within the TRA. These sites vary in current and historical occupancy status and monitoring history. During the 2007 survey season, four historical known spotted owl sites on BLM or on directly adjacent non-federal lands were monitored through efforts of our cooperators and/or BLM staff. The TRA also completed an effort to resurvey a large block of BLM LSR ownership to protocol. In addition, TRA staff conducted the first year of a two year protocol for pre-project surveys associated with two commercial density management projects.

The most noteworthy survey effort of the 2007 spotted owl survey season was completing an intensive survey of the “Nestucca Block” to protocol. This area of the TRA is primarily contiguous in BLM ownership within the LSR land use allocation that is designated as spotted owl critical habitat. It had been previously surveyed from 1990 to 1993 as part of a larger spotted owl density study. The 2007 survey effort consisted of three visits to 185 stations covering approximately 11,000 acres. These stations were surveyed to protocol under service contract by Merlin Biological. Surveys conducted in 2007 completed the two-year survey protocol; the same areas were surveyed in 2006 to protocol. No spotted owls were detected during the three visits to the study area in 2006 however during 2007 a pair of spotted owls was detected; this represented the identification of new spotted owl site.

Cascades Resource Area – Northern Spotted Owl 2007 Survey Summary

The Cascades Resource Area (CRA) consists of 175,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land in the Cascade Range of Western Oregon. Bureau of Land Management lands are intermingled with state and private industrial landowners. The primary objective of this project is to inventory multi-ownerships for 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 with all parties contributing funding and in kind services to accomplish the workload. This coordinated effort is essential to planning projects that minimize impacts to spotted owls across the landscape.

The Cascades Owl Survey Contract was renewed with Environmental Services Northwest (ESNW).

Protocol surveys were conducted for the third year in portions of the Santiam watersheds. In addition, the Table Rock, Lost Creek, Horse Creek, and Lukens Creek Late Successional Reserves (LSRs) in the Molalla River were surveyed to protocol for the first time in over 10 years. During the survey season, 71 known spotted owl sites were surveyed by state, federal, and private parties in the cooperative area. Of the 71 known spotted owl sites surveyed, 12 were occupied by pairs (17 percent), 20 had singles (26 percent), and there were no responses in 39 sites (57 percent). This includes two new sites located by ESNW and the State of Oregon. This was the third year in a row of poor reproduction for spotted owls in the cooperative area. There were only two known owl sites that fledged a total of four juveniles. Barred owls were documented in 15 of the 71 known spotted owl sites surveyed in the cooperative area this year. The new surveys expanded the knowledge of both spotted and barred owl locations and territories. Coordination with State and adjacent private landowners has also been greatly enhanced.

Special Status Plants

Surveys, monitoring, and restoration activities were conducted for special status plant and fungi species. Species management was consistent with RMP direction for special status plant species. Surveys for special status and special attention species were completed prior to all ground disturbing activities. Some 1,600 acres of pre-project surveys for special status plant and fungi species were conducted, bringing the total to 64,800 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. Four populations were monitored for general population and habitat health and were found to be in good condition.

NOBLE POLYPORE FUNGUS (*Bridgeoporus nobilissimus*): Salem BLM participated in the newly formed *Bridgeoporus* Working Group and assisted with the collection of soil samples for DNA analysis, drafting the revised survey protocol and updating information for the Interagency Special Status/Sensitive Species Program (ISSSSP) webpage.

RAMARIA PUBLICATIONS: The *Ramaria* of the Pacific Northwestern United States was published in November 2006. This publication offers a key to all of the *Ramaria* species currently known to occur in the Pacific Northwestern United States and includes species from Northern California, north to British Columbia and east to the Rocky Mountains. This treatment (157 pages) covers the four subgenera assigned to the genus *Ramaria*.

ELEGANT FAWN LILY (*Erythronium elegans*): Salem BLM shared costs with the Oregon Department of Forestry to continue the DNA study by Geraldine Allen, University of Pacific, Canada. Preliminary results show that there are two types of *Erythronium elegans*. The species is most likely a hybrid between *Erythronium montanum* and *Erythronium revolutum*. Further study may show that *Erythronium oregonum* also contributed to the development of *E. Elegans*. Because the BLM populations are in decline the products of this multi-year DNA study should provide the information needed to propagate the correct 'type' material for ultimate population augmentation. The survey and manage program is being implemented according to direction specified in the court order and in BLM Instruction Memorandum OR-2006-029.

Threatened or Endangered Plants

NELSON'S CHECKERMALLOW (*Sidalcea nelsoniana*).

The Walker Flat *Sidalcea nelsoniana* population was monitored and was found to be healthy and reproductive.

Experimental Introduction Plan for Nelson's checker-mallow (*Sidalcea nelsoniana*). The BLM coordinated with the Berry Botanic Garden and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to develop a detailed plan for the introduction of Nelson's checkermallow (*Sidalcea nelsoniana*) into a selected BLM-managed site in the Oregon Coast Range in 2006. Additional federally protected, established populations are needed in the Coast Range for the species to successfully recover. The Berry Botanic Garden will be submitting a report of the findings to the BLM in 2008.

Fisheries

The Salem District fisheries program continued the on-going work of implementing the aquatic conservation strategy as described on pages 5-7 of the RMP. Major duties are divided among the following workloads: NEPA documentation, timber sales and other project reviews, watershed restoration, watershed analysis, inventory and data collection, biological assessment preparation, and Section 7 consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service. Additionally, the district has been providing fisheries expertise to local watershed councils, in support of Oregon's Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. BLM biologists also participated in Oregon Trout's Salmon Watch environmental education program.

Fish Population Monitoring

Salem District personnel conducted spawning and salmonid adult surveys in coastal and Columbia Basin streams. Spawning and redd surveys targeted coho and chinook salmon and steelhead in the Nestucca, Trask, Wilson, Willamina, Dairy Creek, Alsea, Sandy, Clackamas, Little North Santiam, and South Santiam River basins. Many of these surveys monitor BLM habitat restoration projects, while others are coordinated with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's basin-wide spawner escapement monitoring program.

The Salem District, in cooperation with Portland General Electric, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, completed the 11th year of smolt monitoring for Lower Columbia River steelhead and coho in the Clackamas River Basin. This project operated six traps, including one on BLM lands in N.F. Eagle Creek. Sub-basin population estimates of coho and steelhead are calculated from the trapping data. The 20th 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.

Habitat Restoration

INSTREAM: The Tillamook Resource Area continued work on a cooperative fish habitat and passage project with the Oregon Department of Forestry and the Tillamook Estuaries Partnership in the upper Trask River. Restoration work included planting and fencing along streambanks. Planning and grant requests were prepared for the next phase of this project which will include helicopter placement of approximately 280 pieces of large wood. The Bear Creek Helicopter Restoration Project was accomplished in September, placing approximately 80 logs in a one mile stretch. The placement of the trees enhanced channel complexity, will augment spawning gravel routing and storage, and rearing habitat, as well as cover from predation. 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 Cascades Resource Area completed a large wood placement project in the Little Sandy River. This project used a helicopter to place 70 trees in BLM and Forest Service stream segments above and below the Little Sandy Diversion Dam. The diversion dam, owned by Portland General Electric, is scheduled for

removal in the summer of 2008. The primary objective of the project is to ensure that adequate structure is in place in the channel to capture and retain a substantial amount of the riverbed sediments that are stored behind the dam. After the dam is removed, anadromous fish stocks will have access to habitat that has been blocked for nearly 100 years. Resource area personnel also cooperated with our partners in the Sandy River Basin in the development of a restoration strategy for the basin and to design the Lower Salmon River Side Channels project that will be implemented in 2008.

The Marys Peak Resource Area and the Luckiamute Watershed Council cooperatively funded the realignment and decommissioning of 0.25 mile of road along Maxfield Creek. The project, which includes the removal of two fish passage barrier culverts, will be implemented in 2008. The resource area also worked cooperatively with ODFW for the helicopter placement of 83 trees on BLM lands in Lobster Creek and 33 trees on BLM and private lands in Little Lobster Creek as part of the Wooden Lobster Restoration Project. This project, completed in the fall of 2007, was funded by a grant from the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board. The resource area initiated a cooperative effort with the Yamhill Basin Council, ODFW, and private landowners for the development of restoration projects in the Gooseneck Creek drainage of the South Yamhill. Area personnel provided technical review for a stream restoration project on lower Gooseneck Creek. They also developed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Yamhill Basin Council for the utilization of large wood in stream restoration projects.

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 a cooperative effort with the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde and the Yamhill Watershed Council to survey for fish passage barrier culverts in the North Yamhill River and Willamina Creek subwatersheds. A total of 750 culverts were assessed and 70 had complete surveys accomplished. A National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant will allow the BLM, the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde and the Yamhill Watershed Council develop a culvert prioritization document in the Yamhill Basin. A culvert inventory on county and BLM-managed roads within the Gales Creek Watershed was initiated in 2007 using Title II funds, and is planned to finish in 2008. A fish passage, BLM access and water quality improvement project at Pottratz RD in McKay Creek was completed; and the initial design of a fish passage structure at Plentywater Creek in Dairy Creek Watershed was completed. The next phase is the formal design and grant writing to be accomplished by Washington County. The BLM has also contracted for the design of two culvert replacements on Fan Creek in the Nestucca Basin to improve fish passage.

The Marys Peak Resource Area completed the Gooseneck Creek (South Yamhill Basin) culvert replacement to improve fish passage and stream function. Coho salmon were documented passing through the structure in late fall of 2007. In cooperation with the Luckiamute Watershed Council, a barrier culvert was replaced in Maxfield Creek.

Threatened or Endangered Fish

Interagency teams continued using the Section 7 streamlined consultation process. Level one teams, consisting of local employees from the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, regularly met to consult on actions that may affect species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act... There are six federally-listed fish species on Salem District lands: Upper Willamette River spring chinook, Upper Willamette River winter steelhead, Lower Columbia River steelhead trout, Columbia River chum salmon, Lower Columbia River chinook salmon and Lower Columbia River coho salmon.

Endangered Species Act consultation was completed for one timber sale and a number of actions were covered with a programmatic consultation. The Salem District, in coordination with the Eugene BLM, Willamette National Forest, Mt. Hood National Forest, NMFS, and USFWS, completed a programmatic consultation for timber thinning sales in young stands for fiscal years 2007 through 2009. The district also began work to revise a general programmatic biological assessment to cover activities such as road maintenance, recreation site maintenance, fisheries surveys, environmental education programs, roadside salvage, hazard tree removal, and the special forest products program. This new programmatic consultation is being coordinated the Eugene BLM, Willamette National Forest, Mt. Hood National Forest, Siuslaw National Forest, NMFS, and USFWS.

Weed Management

The district implemented the *Strategies for the Management and Control of Invasive Plant Species* on the Eugene and Salem districts (September 2003). 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 Oregon Weed Management Partnership, the Knotweed Working Group, and five Cooperative Weed Management Areas.

The Salem District continues to inventory BLM-managed land for noxious weeds through systematic surveys and risk assessments in the course of project planning. Infestations are reported to the Oregon Department of Agriculture and the district cooperates with the Department of Interior and other partners 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, and the 1987 Supplement*, and respective records of decision. A summary of integrated weed management activities is provided in Table 6: Management Actions to Control Noxious Weeds.

Noxious weed risk assessments have been integrated into all project clearance surveys which have averaged 5,500 acres over the last twelve years. In all, 7,788 acres were inventoried for noxious weeds in fiscal year 2007. The majority of new invader noxious weed sites have been found through systematic roadside and riparian inventories.

Table 6 - Management Actions to Control Noxious Weeds

Mechanical	Scotch broom	1735	205
	Canada thistle	946	33
	Himalayan blackberry	1287	237
	Bull thistle	264	33
	St. John's wort	264	-
	Tansy ragwort	264	33
	Giant knotweed	0	3
Manual	Scotch broom	1768	511
	Himalayan blackberry	925	112
	English ivy	40	2
	Meadow knapweed	15	288
	Spotted knapweed	14	2
	False brome	24	-
	Diffuse knapweed	1	-
	Japanese knotweed	19	7
	Gorse	10	-
	Canadian thistle	340	503
	Bull Thistle	404	654
	Tansy ragwort	407	485
	Butterfly bush	1	-
	Reed canary grass	15	-
	Teasel	-	30
	Evening primrose	-	30
	St. John's wort	-	146
Shining geranium	-	146	
Biological (arthropods)	Scotch broom	100s	100s
	Canada thistle	500	500
	St. John's wort	200	200
	Bull thistle	250	250
	Tansy ragwort	1000s	1000s
Biological (goats)	Scotch broom	75	-
	Himalayan blackberry	75	-
Chemical	Knotweeds (Japanese, Giant, Bohemian)	36	4
	Quack grass	10	-
	Yellow hawkweed	1	-
	False brome	20	13.3
	Scotch broom	70	185
	Himalayan blackberry	70	185
	Spotted knapweed	1	-
	Tansy ragwort	15	-
	Canada thistle	25	102
	Bull thistle	15	-
	St. Johns wort	10	-

Special Areas Management

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

The Salem District evaluated nominations for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) with an interdisciplinary evaluation process in 2006 to determine if they met the required relevance and importance criteria for designation. Through this process eleven areas were determined to be potential ACECs. They are now under interim management until a future planning decision is made to designate or not designate them as ACECs.

Twenty-four of the twenty-six existing ACECs were found to still meet the relevance and importance criteria needed for ACEC designation. Little Grass Mountain and the Sheridan Peak ACECs were found to no longer meet the relevance and importance criteria through the evaluation process. Fifteen of the district's twenty-six ACECs were monitored and most were found to be in good or stable condition.

Permanent vegetation monitoring plots were established in the Little Sink, Forest Peak, Grass Mountain, and Saddlebag Mountain Research Natural Areas (RNAs). A supplemental guidebook was published and distributed for the High Peak – Moon Creek Research Natural Area. The plot baseline data collected and the supplemental guidebook provide useful information about the ecology and vegetative communities within the RNAs for prospective researchers and educators.

Cultural Resources

Seven projects totaling 322 clearance acres were inventoried for cultural sites prior to project implementation. Seven projects totaling 313 surveyed acres were inventoried after project work was completed (post-project inventory).

The Salem District continued to actively promote appreciation of cultural resources through public education and interpretive programs. Nineteen public presentations, including staffed event exhibits, were made by the district cultural resources staff. These presentations reached 378 people. Two Exploring Oregon's Past Teacher workshops were held with 24 teachers receiving materials and instruction in using archaeology lessons in the classroom. 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 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Regional office. To publicize OAC 2007, the Salem District distributed posters and calendars of events to over 1,500 locations including 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 over 900 schools, teachers, and museums statewide. The Salem District conducted three OAC events.

Cumulative Totals Fiscal Years 96-07

Public education and interpretative programs	317
People directly reached by these programs	15,601
Teacher workshops	30
Teachers attending workshops	500
Teacher's activity guides distributed	3,360
Years co-chaired OAC	9
Number of locations OAC materials distributed	12,681
Traveling displays developed	13
Permanent displays developed	10

Visual Resources

Visual resource management guidelines continued to be implemented as part of all reviewed projects and actions.

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 to reduce the effects to neighboring land owners.

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, and 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 of these ways is through financial payments. They include Payments in Lieu of Taxes, Oregon and California (O&C) payments, and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payments. Payments of each type were made as directed in current legislation. The specific amounts paid to the counties under each revenue sharing program are displayed in Table 8. A description of each type of payment program is described below.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

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

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

Payments to Counties

Payments are made to counties under *The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000* as awarded. 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 74,500 acres of Coos Bay Wagon Road lands in the Coos Bay and Roseburg BLM districts.

This was the seventh year that payments were made to western Oregon counties under the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000* (P.L. 106-393). Counties made elections to receive the standard O&C and CBWR payment as calculated under the Act of August 28, 1937 or the Act of May 20

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 sunset of September 30, 2007, payments were made based on historic O&C and CBWR payments to the counties. Table 7 displays the statewide payments made under each Title of P.L. 106-393 as well as the grand total. Actual payments made in 2007 for fiscal year 2008 projects were distributed October 24, 2007.

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

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

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

Table7 - Total Monetary (Excludes Secure Rural Schools Payments)
Total Acres by State/County and BLM Acres
Summary by State and County
Fiscal Year 2007
OREGON

County	Payment	Total Acres
BAKER	\$355,110	1,020,867
BENTON	\$4,072	20,301
CLACKAMAS	\$104,925	523,091
CLATSOP	\$9,406	1,430
COLUMBIA	\$0	1
COOS	\$13,550	67,553
CROOK	\$188,514	939,816
CURRY	\$118,634	591,437
DESCHUTES	\$287,422	1,432,636
DOUGLAS	\$190,405	949,242
GILLIAM	\$48,275	34,616
GRANT	\$351,438	1,752,233
HARNEY	\$597,514	4,465,166
HOOD RIVER	\$41,275	205,773
JACKSON	\$92,395	460,631
JEFFERSON	\$59,592	297,088
JOSEPHINE	\$70,216	350,063
KLAMATH	\$432,959	2,159,510
LAKE	\$597,514	3,703,245
LANE	\$274,787	1,369,828
LINCOLN	\$37,030	184,609
LINN	\$95,484	476,021
MALHEUR	\$1,468,477	4,298,133
MARION	\$41,000	204,378
MORROW	\$55,097	149,960
MULTNOMAH	\$15,260	76,077
POLK	\$0	435
SHERMAN	\$76,650	53,672
TILLAMOOK	\$18,637	92,913
UMATILLA	\$148,031	419,206
UNION	\$433,900	624,346
WALLOWA	\$234,333	1,168,165
WASCO	\$44,462	221,611
WASHINGTON	\$3,757	2,604
WHEELER	\$60,562	301,926
YAMHILL	\$5,173	25,790
TOTAL	\$6,575,856	28,643,504

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

County	Title I Paid to County	Title III Paid to County	Total Paid to County	Title II Retained By BLM	Grand Total
Benton	\$2,767,181.83	\$390,660.96	\$3,157,842.79	\$97,665.24	\$3,255,508.03
Clackamas	\$5,465,430.31	\$675,141.39	\$6,140,571.70	\$289,346.31	\$6,429,918.01
Columbia	\$2,028,610.15	\$239,853.32	\$2,268,463.47	\$118,136.71	\$2,386,600.18
Coos	\$5,810,097.09	\$1,025,311.25	\$6,835,408.34	\$0.00	\$6,835,408.34
Coos (CBWR)	\$727,382.13	\$128,361.55	\$855,743.68	\$0.00	\$855,743.68
Curry	\$3,594,382.10	\$437,668.88	\$4,032,050.98	\$196,633.84	\$4,228,684.82
Douglas	\$24,668,293.56	\$1,523,629.90	\$26,191,923.46	\$2,829,598.38	\$29,021,521.84
Douglas (CBWR)	\$131,493.92	\$8,121.68	\$139,615.60	\$15,083.13	\$154,698.73
Jackson	\$15,431,223.96	\$2,723,157.17	\$18,154,381.13	\$0.00	\$18,154,381.13
Josephine	\$11,895,927.59	\$2,099,281.34	\$13,995,208.93	\$0.00	\$13,995,208.93
Klamath	\$2,304,343.59	\$325,319.10	\$2,629,662.69	\$81,329.77	\$2,710,992.46
Lane	\$15,037,319.07	\$1,724,868.95	\$16,762,188.02	\$928,775.59	\$17,690,963.61
Lincoln	\$354,514.40	\$56,305.23	\$410,819.63	\$6,256.14	\$417,075.77
Linn	\$2,599,772.25	\$229,391.67	\$2,829,163.92	\$229,391.67	\$3,058,555.59
Marion	\$1,437,752.84	\$190,290.82	\$1,628,043.66	\$63,430.27	\$1,691,473.93
Multnomah	\$1,073,390.82	\$169,421.91	\$1,242,812.73	\$20,000.00	\$1,262,812.73
Polk	\$2,127,086.39	\$319,062.96	\$2,446,149.35	\$56,305.23	\$2,502,454.58
Tillamook	\$551,466.84	\$32,601.42	\$584,068.26	\$64,716.26	\$648,784.52
Washington	\$620,400.20	\$109,482.39	\$729,882.59	\$0.00	\$729,882.59
Yamhill	\$709,028.80	\$125,122.73	\$834,151.53	\$0.00	\$834,151.53
O&C	\$98,476,221.79	\$12,396,571.39	\$110,872,793.18	\$4,981,585.41	\$115,854,378.59
CBWR	\$858,876.05	\$136,483.23	\$995,359.28	\$15,083.13	\$1,010,442.41
Total	\$99,335,097.84	\$12,533,054.62	\$111,868,152.46	\$4,996,668.54	\$116,864,821.00

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 NEPA process to identify, avoid or reduce disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects.

Recreation

Recreation visitation on all BLM-managed lands in the Salem District was estimated to be over 1.5 million visitors. Almost a third of these were users who visited the 18 developed day use and overnight recreation sites on the district. The remainder of the use is estimated to include those involved in dispersed recreational activities such as fishing, hunting, hiking, nature viewing etc.

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 9 shows how Salem utilized these funds.

Table 9 - Recreation Pipeline Projects for Fiscal Year 2007

Project Area	Project Description	Dollars Expended*
Wildwood Recreation Site (H201)	Volunteer housing upgrade, volunteer host pad improvements, barbeque grate replacement, electric entrance gate, and utility vehicle replacement.	\$145,720
Nestucca Off-Highway Vehicle Area (H205)	Trail maintenance and hardening and sign replacement.	\$22,143
Alsea Falls Recreation Site (H206)	Replaced water tank supplying the site with water.	\$14,550
Molalla Recreation Corridor (H207)	Molalla River Road and trail signs	\$10,000
Total		\$192,422

* Costs include administrative overhead/labor costs

Recreation Fee Program

Table 10 shows how the Salem District used fee program funds in fiscal year 2007.

Table 10 - Fee Site Expenditures Fiscal Year 2007

Site Name	Description	Dollars
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Operation and maintenance of facilities, visitor services, and interpretative programs.	\$287,023
Nestucca River Recreation Sites	Operation and maintenance of facilities and visitor services.	\$19,881
Fishermen's Bend Recreation Complex	Operation and maintenance of facilities and visitor services.	\$170,105
Wildwood Recreation Site	Operation and maintenance of facilities and visitor services.	\$31,994
Alsea Falls Recreation Site	Operation and maintenance of facilities and visitor services. Volunteer host stipend.	\$3,392
Total		\$ 512,395

Recreation Passes

Now in its fourth 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. In January of 2007, the national Golden Eagle, Golden Age, and Golden Access passes will be replaced by a new national pass called "America the Beautiful – National Parks & Federal Recreational Lands Pass.

National Landscape Conservation System Units

The Salem District manages several units. They include:

Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area: The area continued to be managed to protect and conserve the area's 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 completed on the historic Yaquina Head lighthouse.

Wild and Scenic Rivers: This consists of BLM-managed lands within the designated corridor boundaries of the Sandy, Clackamas, Salmon, Elkhorn Creek, and Quartzville Creek National Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSRs). The BLM continued to protect each river's Outstandingly Remarkable Values. The visitor contact and volunteer corridor host program was continued along the Quartzville Creek WSR to encourage appropriate use ethics among visitors to the river. The BLM provided 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 worked 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 maintain 16 miles of trails in the Table Rock Wilderness. The Northwest Youth Corp. performed 2,500 feet of trail maintenance and realignment work on the existing Saddle Trail.

Recreation Partnerships and Special Events

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, volunteer hosts, and other individuals who lend their enthusiastic help throughout the year. Friends of Yaquina Lighthouses work with the BLM at the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area to assist in preserving and interpreting the Yaquina Head lighthouse and surrounding area. Friends of Yaquina Lighthouses contributed \$20,000 towards the documentation of the lighthouse restoration project.

Other partnerships include the involvement and cooperation with other federal land management agencies such as the U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Army Corp. of Engineers.

Other Recreation Management Areas

Molalla River Recreation Corridor: The visitor contact program helped encourage appropriate use ethics among visitors to the river. Natural rock and vegetative barriers, adjacent to several designated dispersed campsites along the river corridor, were maintained to better define parking and reduce impacts to riparian vegetation. Impacted areas behind the barriers are being rehabilitated with plantings of trees and shrubs. Molalla River Watch continued their role in helping to 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. Santiam Crossing, a local wilderness therapy organization, completed several service projects.

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, the BLM hosted 400 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 with Title II funds of the *Secure Rural Schools & Community Self Determination Act of 2000*, and Northwest Youth Corp. helped improve trails to make them more accessible for visitors and participants in educational activities.

Pechuck Lookout

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

Non-Motorized Trails

Molalla Shared-Use Trail System: Twenty-five miles of trails were maintained in this popular trail system. Monthly trail work parties hosted by our partner Molalla RiverWatch, remain 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 100 participants. 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.

Motorized Roads and Trails

Off-Highway Vehicle Areas (OHVs)

Approximately 140 people participated in OHV events this year, with over 6,272 people visiting the Upper Nestucca OHV trail system. The Salem District worked in partnership with the Applegate Rough Riders to maintain 10 miles of trail in the Nestucca Trail System. Approximately 33 miles of trail condition assessment inventory was completed in 2007.

Back Country Byways

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

Forest Management and Timber Resources

Timber Harvest Activities

The Salem District offered 49 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale. The 36 MMBF of allowable sale quantity (ASQ) offered timber represents 103.4 percent of Salem’s 34.8 MMBF yearly ASQ. In addition to the ASQ volume, it also offered 13 MMBF of volume from Late-Successional Reserves. Cumulative information on timber harvest acres, volumes, and harvest types are shown in Tables 11-14.

Except for the district declared allowable sale quantity, 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.

Continuing unresolved litigation and reduced budgets have limited the ability to offer timber sales at the level anticipated by the RMP. It is not possible at this time to accurately predict the duration or effect of these short-term uncertainties on the long-term ability to implement the underlying assumptions that form the basis of the allowable sale quantity. Therefore, changes to the RMP based on the inability to implement timber resources decisions, and assumptions in fiscal year 2007, would be premature at this time. These circumstances will be more closely examined during the ongoing Western Oregon Plan Revision process.

Table 11- Summary of Volume Sold				
Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)		FY 2007	Total FY 2005 - 2007	FY 2005 – 2014 Decadal Projection
ASQ Volume (Harvest Land Base)		36	93.2	348 *
Non-ASQ - Volume (Reserves)	-	13	33.2	0 *
Total		49	123.4	348

Table 12 - Volume And Acres Sold By Allocation				
ASQ Volume - MMBF (Harvest Land Base)		FY 2007	Total FY 2005 - 2007	FY 2005 – 2014 Decadal Projection
Matrix		24.4	68.1	328.6 *
Adaptive Management Area		11.6	22.1	19.5 *
ASQ Acres -(Harvest Land Base)				
Matrix		832	2837	9,214 *
Adaptive Management Area		556	1,043	2,141 *
ASQ Volume - MMBF (Key Watersheds)				
Key Watershed		0	0	32

Table 13 - Timber Sales Sold By Harvest Types						
ASQ Volume - MMBF (Harvest Land Base)				FY 2007	Total FY 2005 - 2007	FY 2005 – 2014 Decadal Projection
Regeneration Harvest				1.0	6.2	298.6
Commercial Thinning & Density Management				334.8	83.6	49.5
Other (Mortality Salvage)	-	-	-	0.2	0.4	0.0
Total				36.0	90.2	348.1
*						
ASQ Acres -(Harvest Land Base)				FY 2007	Total FY 2005 - 2007	FY 2005 – 2014 Decadal Projection
Regeneration Harvest				81	249	5,558
Commercial Thinning & Density Management				1,272	3,624	5,797
Other (Mortality Salvage)				35	39	0
Total				1,388	3,912	11,355
*						
Reserve Acres				FY 2007	Total FY 2005 - 2007	FY 2005 – 2014 Decadal Projection
Late-Successional Reserves				462	1,411	1,456
Riparian Reserves				702	1,385	892
Other Withdrawn Lands	-	-	-	17	17	50
Total				1,181	2,813	2,398

Table 14 - Timber Sale Acres Sold By Age Class						
Regeneration Harvest (Harvest Land Base)				FY 2007	Total FY 2005 - 2007	FY 2005 – 2014 Decadal Projection
0-79 Years				80	237	880
80-149 Years				1	12	4,035
150-199 Years				0	0	175
200+ Years				0	0	468
Total				81	249	5,558
Density Management / Commercial Thinning (Harvest Land Base)				FY 2007	Total FY 2005 - 2007	FY 2005 – 2014 Decadal Projection
0-79 Years				1,044	2,558	5,647
80-149 Years				228	1,066	150
150-199 Years				0	0	0
200+ Years				0	0	0
Total				1,272	3,624	5,797
*						
Mortality Salvage & Other (Harvest Land Base)				FY 2007	Total FY 2005 - 2007	FY 2005 – 2014 Decadal Projection
0-79 Years				35	39	0
80-149 Years				0	0	0
150-199 Years				0	0	0
200+ Years				0	0	0
Total				35	39	0

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

*** 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 1 on page 2. A narrative that describes the variation in silvicultural activities from assumed levels in the RMP is located in the Implementation Monitoring section.

Table 15- Site Preparation Fuel Treatments by Land Use Allocation

Land Use Allocation	Matrix (GFMA)	Connectivity	AMA	LSR	Other	Total
Fire Treatment Acres	38	0	0	0	0	38
Other Treatment Acres	0	0				112
Total	38	0	0	0	68	106

Special Forest Products

A total of 340 contracts for special forest products were issued. The contracts resulted in \$25,622.46 in receipts. Firewood sales accounted for the greatest number of permits (161). However, the greatest amount of product (171,100 pounds) was for boughs, and the largest amount of receipts (\$13,170) was for floral and greenery products. Appendix 3 summarizes the special forest products sales for fiscal year 2007.

ENERGY AND MINERALS

It is the policy of the BLM to make mineral resources available to the public, including commercial users.

Locatable Minerals

The rights to explore for, and develop locatable minerals are obtained according to the Mining Law of 1872. 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.

No applications or of plans of operation were received for locatable minerals on the Salem District in 2007.

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.

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

Sale of mineral materials from public land is authorized by the Materials Act of July 31, 1947. Saleable minerals are common variety 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 one permit to sell two cubic yards of mineral material (rock).

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 near by existing 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 or subject areas:

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

Uses of public land in the Lands and Realty Program must be consistent with a land use plan. According to provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, unless specifically reduced or waived by statute or regulation, the BLM is required to charge public land users fair market value for public lands and resources.

Right-of-Way Grants

Fourteen individual right-of-way grants were issued for a total of 108 since fiscal year 1995. One right-of-way grant was amended.

Land Leases

No new communication use leases were issued. One current lease was amended.

Recreation and Public Purposes Leases (R&PP)

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

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 Salem District purchased one parcel totaling 157.23 acres in the Mt. Hood Corridor along Sievers Creek, a tributary of the Little Sandy River. This acquisition was made with Land and Water Conservation Fund monies. These acquisitions are intended to provide improved access, protect critical habitat, open space and the visual resources of the area. Since the Sandy River acquisition project began in 2001, the BLM has acquired 15 parcels totaling 2,393 acres at a cost of \$9,255,000.

Exchanges

No land exchanges were completed. 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

No land sales were completed in fiscal year 2007. Since fiscal year 1995, 16 sales have resulted in conveyance of 15.82 acres.

Withdrawals

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 of Interior's Office for further review and action.

No withdrawals were revoked. Since fiscal year 1995, three withdrawal applications have been processed.

Compliance

The Salem District completed 13 compliance inspections on a variety of right-of-way grants, leases, and permits.

Trespass Abatement

Two trespass cases were completed.

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.

According to the BLM's new right-of-way regulations, the O&C program is exempt from recovery of processing and monitoring costs.

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.

Agreements are amended primarily when either party desires to add land or interests in land to the agreement. Permits are assigned when a private property owner (permittee) conveys land or interests in land to third parties.

The district completed four amendments. 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 71 amendments since the implementation of the RMP in 1995.

The district completed two assignments.

The district has entered into and administers 92 reciprocal right-of-way agreements. The district executed one new right-of-way agreement.

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 14 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 Salem District has obtained and administers 506 road easements. The district completed one easement acquisition in fiscal year 2007. Since fiscal year 1995, 23 easements have been acquired.

Transportation and Roads

The Salem District road system encompasses approximately 2,400 miles of road. 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 three-year cycle. With current funding this cycle cannot be met.

BLM road maintenance personnel performed maintenance on 700-800 miles of road. This maintenance consisted of blading gravel roads (214 miles), cutting brush to increase visibility (248 miles), cleaning ditches to allow water to freely flow (980 miles), and right-of-way cleaning (removing slide or slough

material) (3,977 cubic yards). Other types of maintenance such as bridge deck cleaning (8), culvert cleaning (639), culvert replacement (800-900 liner feet), road shoulder maintenance, and removing vegetation blown down on roads by winter storms were also performed.

Through timber sales contracts and other funding sources, road system maintenance was completed in addition to work done by BLM maintenance crews. These contracts were responsible for the decommissioning of 7 miles of road, gating or blocking 10 miles of road, water barring or storm proofing 11 miles of road, improving or reconstructing 40 miles of existing road, construction of 1 mile of new road, construction of 7 miles of temporary road (to be decommissioned upon timber sale completion), installation of 6 gates, and the replacement or installation of 98 new culverts. There were 99 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 Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 Title II Funds and congressionally-approved anadromous fish passage funds were used to make improvements to anadromous fish passage. The Salem District replaced five existing culverts which constituted barriers to fish.

Hazardous Materials

One abandoned hazardous waste site containing drug lab related waste was discovered and cleaned up. Since fiscal year 1995, the BLM has identified 56 potentially hazardous abandoned waste sites on agency-managed lands. Of the 56 sites, 39 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.

A Comprehensive Assessment of Safety Health and the Environment (CASHE) audit was completed on the Salem District in 2007. The assessment is conducted by an independent contractor every three to five years to assess the district's compliance with federal and state safety and environmental laws.

An assessment of lead contaminated soils at the Yaquina Head Lighthouse was initiated in 2007, and is in progress. Lead soil contamination was discovered in the vicinity of the lighthouse, and thought to be the result of past painting practices at the historic structure.

Wildfire

Fiscal year 2007 was an average year for wildfires on the Salem District. The district experienced a normal winter that extended into early spring with a reduced snow pack. By mid- May rainfall tapered off and the district entered into the normal summer pattern with a limited amount of lightning activity across the district. There were 18 fires resulting in 20 acres burned on BLM lands. The 10-year average is 10.4 fires and 6.4 acres burned. The district's largest fire was the 1500 Road Fire in the Dallas District of ODF, which burned 15 acres. There was minimum impact to the older stands, but did damage approximately six acres of a 15 year old plantation which is planned for replanting this winter.

The increasing number of intentionally set fires on the Salem District in fiscal year 2007 continues to be a serious concern. There were six fires primarily in the Molalla River Recreation Corridor that were of suspicious causes. All fires were controlled at less than one acre each. The causes for the majority of our fires were human caused from cigarettes to car fires.

Fire prevention, detection and suppression continued to be provided by the Oregon Department of Forestry through the Western Oregon Protection Contract. Payment is based on a per acre assessment for total acres protected which is 402,006 acres.

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 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 county law enforcement officers’ time in county Forest Deputy programs. This enables them to patrol Salem District lands targeting specific high use areas including the Molalla River, Nestucca River, Little North Fork Santiam, and the Quartzville Wild and Scenic River. Clackamas County has 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. Some of these LEA agreements and the “Dump Stopper” program are presently funded through the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act Title II program that expired at the end of 2006 but was extended for one year.

There were 216 law enforcement incidents reported in fiscal year 2007 down from 236 in fiscal year 2006. Law enforcement incidents include arson of government property (2) and government timber (1), and two incidents of embezzlement

Of the reported incidents; 3 felonies and 32 misdemeanors were charged, 1 arrest, 83 federal citations, 7 state citations, 27 written warnings.

Abandoned property/vehicles	13	Littering/Dumping	15
Accident investigations	6	OHV violations/incidents	12
Arsons	4	Stolen vehicles recovered	7
Assists [public + agencies]	10	Suicides	2
Camping violations	6	Theft of forest products	10
County (LEA)incidents	13	Thefts - other	5
Drug Violations	21	Vandalism	7
DUII/ Liquor law violations	24	Weapons violation	2
K-9 utilizations	43		

Cadastral Survey

Bureau of Land Management cadastral survey crews completed 18 projects ranging from ¼ mile to 8.5 miles in length. In total, 38 miles were surveyed and 46 monuments set. Nine surveys were completed on a cost share basis with adjacent landowners, where BLM cadastral survey performs the surveys and adjacent landowners pay half the cost. Private timber companies and the Oregon State Board of Forestry contributed approximately \$49,000 for surveys, as part of the cost share program in the Salem District.

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 education 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 4,291 students for school-based tide pool and intertidal ecology field activities. Other on-site YHONA programs for adults and families with children include the costumed lighthouse tour (7,836 participants) and a junior ranger program (161 junior rangers completed the activities). In fiscal year 2007, 201,589 visitors experienced education programs offered by YHONA employees.

Salem District outdoor education programs operated cooperatively with non-profit educational organizations, schools, colleges, and other organized groups and utilized the Wildwood Recreation site, Molalla River Recreation Corridor, Larch Mountain, and the Nestucca Watershed areas.

The Salem District arboretum was utilized as an outdoor classroom by 60 3rd and 4th grade students from Pringle Elementary School, the district's business partner. Students visited the arboretum four times during the year to record seasonal changes in trees along with other educational activities. These students also celebrated Earth Day in the arboretum. In addition, Salem District assisted Pringle with an after school curriculum enhancement program focusing on ecology.

The Salem District made 54 school-based environmental education presentations to 997 students. Student levels ranged from kindergarten through college and adult education with presentations occurring in classroom, outdoor school, and other education organization based settings.

The Salem District presented information at large public events throughout the year. These events involved a variety of public and private partners and included the Tillamook County Fair in Tillamook (attendance of 73,193), Kids Day for Conservation in Corvallis (attendance of 2,000), National Trails Day on the Molalla River Shared Use Trail System (50 participants), National Public Lands Day along the Upper Nestucca (25 participants), and Stop Oregon Litter and Vandalism (SOLV) Down By the Riverside clean-up along the Nestucca (12 Nestucca Connection student participants).

Cumulative Totals (fiscal years 96-07)

School-based environmental education presentations	1,463
Students participating in these programs	30,405
Kids Day for Conservation participants	6,800
Students participating in YHONA intertidal ecology programs	62,501

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 with the BLM and other USDI agencies, 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 ODF. A research problem analysis in support of CFER was produced in June 1997 and identified three categories where research is needed to assist 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 2006, and the CFER web site at: www.fsl.orst.edu/cfer. The annual report lists 14 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. A publication entitled *BLM Density Management and Riparian Buffer Study: Establishment Report and Study Plan (USGS, 2006-5087)* is an excellent synopsis of the collaboration between the BLM and the scientific community in their joint efforts to study the effects of alternative forest density management treatments in young stands on the development of late-successional forest habitat attributes as well as effects on aquatic and riparian ecosystems. 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. The PIECs, organized in accordance with the Northwest Forest Plan, include the following federal agencies: Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish & Wildlife Service, Environmental Protection Agency, National Marine Fishery Service, and Natural Resource Conservation Service. In addition, personnel from several of these agencies have been involved in project level planning, conflict resolution, Endangered Species Act consultation, and implementation monitoring.

State of Oregon

The Salem District continued its long-term working relationships with 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 cities 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 and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde are represented on the Coast Provincial Advisory Committee.

Watershed Councils

The Salem District participates in and supports local watershed councils (WC). 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 16 shows the current status of Salem District involvement in watershed councils.

Table 16 - Salem District Involvement with Local Watershed Councils

Watershed Council	Resource Area	Status of Involvement 2007
Alsea	Marys Peak	Occasionally meets with members.
Clackamas River Basin	Cascades	Share a seat on the council with the Forest Service. FS 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 in planning and project implementation. Have MOU for restoration project and has partnership in OWEB grant in conjunction with a BLM timber sale.
Marys River	Marys Peak	Occasionally meets with members.
Mid-Coast	Marys Peak	Limited involvement. Not a member of the council. On mailing list.
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	Limited involvement. Maintain communications provide technical support.
Pudding River	Cascades	Limited involvement. Maintain communications provide technical support.
Rickreall	Marys Peak	Limited involvement. On mailing list.

Watershed Council	Resource Area	Status of Involvement 2007
S. Santiam	Cascades	Limited involvement. Maintain communication provide technical support.
Sandy Basin	Cascades	Limited involvement. Maintain communication provide technical support.
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	Limited involvement. On mailing list.
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).
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). Marys Peak RA provides technical assistance in the Gooseneck Confluence Technical Assistance Grant (OWEB).

Resource Advisory Committees (RAC)

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-393) established 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. In addition to providing millions of dollars to the counties under Title I of the act, the act also created 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 for these efforts are provided through participating counties under Title II of the Act. A copy of the Act and additional information can be found at <http://www.blm.gov/or/rac/index.php>. Congress passed a one year extension of the act in 2007 and therefore the RAC was convened again to review projects in accordance with Title II of the act.

In fiscal year 2007, 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-two projects with an estimated value of \$3.3 million were submitted. From those initial project requests, the RAC recommended funding 25 projects for approximately of \$881,000. The recommended projects were all adopted for implementation by the district manager. These projects, shown in Table 17, are in ten of the counties within the Salem District.

At this printing, the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000* as amended has not been reauthorized by Congress and the authority ended on September 30, 2007. All previously funded projects will continue but no new projects will be evaluated unless the authority is extended. As well, the Salem District RAC will not be active unless the law is re-authorized. All dollars approved for fiscal year 2008 must be obligated in fiscal year 2008 or those dollars will be returned to the U.S. Treasury.

**Table 17 -Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000
FY 2007 Projects Approved for Funding in FY 2008
by the Salem District Resource Advisory Committee**

County	Project Name	Partner	Level	Subtotal
Benton	Benton Fish Passage Improvement Program (BFPIP)	Benton SWCD	\$ 46,000	
Benton	Benton County BLM Noxious Weed Project		\$ 5,000	
Benton	South Fork Access Culvert Replacement		\$ 46,665	
				\$ 97,665
Clackamas	Illegal Dumping Prevention & Cleanup	Clackamas County	\$ 99,731	
Clackamas	Salmon River Side Channel Restoration/Enhancement		\$ 85,800	
Clackamas	Wildwood Recreation Site Footbridge Repair		\$ 107,507	
				\$293,038
Columbia	Columbia County Invasive Weed Control Project	Columbia SWCD	\$ 47,880	
Columbia	Scappoose Bay Aquatic Habitat Assess, Salmonid Inventory	Scap Bay WSC	\$ 64,838	
Columbia	East Fork. Nehalem Watershed Restoration		\$ 5,419	
				\$118,137
Lincoln	Lincoln County Noxious Weed		\$ 6,256	
				\$ 6,256
Linn	Cascades Sugar Pine Restoration		\$ 5,944	
Linn	Linn County Law Enforcement Agreement		\$ 30,938	
Linn	Dumpsite Cleanup (Multi-Marion/Linn)		\$ 8,800	
Linn	Soil Rehabilitation (Multi-Marion/Linn)		\$ 11,000	
Linn	Quartzville Bridges	County Road Department.	\$ 104,949	
				\$161,631
Marion	Dumpsite Cleanup (Multi-Marion/Linn)		\$ 8,800	
Marion	Soil Rehabilitation (Multi-Marion/Linn)		\$ 11,000	
Marion	Marion County Law Enforcement Agreement		\$ 18,556	
Marion	Marion County Noxious Weed Education and Control	County Weed Control District.	\$ 25,141	
				\$ 63,497
Multnomah	Gordon Creek Culvert Replacement		\$ 20,000	
				\$ 20,000
Polk	Polk County Dumpsite Cleanup		\$ 28,211	
Polk	Polk County BLM Noxious Weed		\$ 28,094	
				\$ 56,305
Tillamook	Little NF Wilson Knotweed control		\$ 11,000	
Tillamook	Invasive Aquatic Species Kiosks and Signs		\$ 14,300	
Tillamook	Tillamook Native Plant Cooperative Nursery		\$ 39,416	
				\$ 64,716
TOTAL			\$ 881,245	\$881,245

Partnerships, Volunteer Activities and Accomplishments

Volunteer Program

Seven-hundred-sixty-two volunteers contributed 61,518 hours to the Salem District. Their contributions are valued at \$1,154,693 (based on 18.77 hour wage estimates). Overall BLM costs to support the volunteer program were \$21,875.00. This calculates to a net value of \$1,132,818 to BLM (equivalent to five percent of the Salem District's FY2007 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. Others want to contribute toward a worthwhile project. Recreation programs garnered 89 percent of the volunteer hours. Biological programs, environmental education, support services, and surveying were the beneficiaries of the remaining 11 percent.

Tillamook Resource Area Riparian Restoration Effort

In fiscal year 2007, the Tillamook Resource Area Riparian Restoration Effort received the Western Division of the American Fisheries Society's Award of Excellence in Riparian Management for the partnership's on-the-ground accomplishments over the last five years.

The partnership planted 32,000 trees and shrubs (mostly grown at the Horning Seed Orchard or Camp Tillamook) along 33.9 miles of stream and in 16.6 acres of wetland in cooperation with 196 landowners. Since the MOU, the partnership has restored 157 miles of stream and 64 acres of wetland.

The Tillamook Resource Area Riparian Restoration Effort is a continuing collaborative endeavor. It began in 2002 and is expected to continue for a decade or more. Partners include: Salem BLM's Tillamook Resource Area and Horning Seed Orchard, Lower and Upper Nehalem Watershed Councils, Nestucca/Neskowin Watersheds Council, Oregon Youth Authority, Scappoose Bay Watershed Council, Tillamook Bay Watershed Council, Tillamook County Soil and Water Conservation District, Tillamook Estuaries Partnership, Tualatin River Watershed Council, and Yamhill Basin Council.

Riparian conditions in the Tillamook Resource Area (TRA) are generally poor. Many of the major river systems within this resource area are on the federal 303(d) list as being in non-compliance with temperature standards of the Clean Water Act. In addition, populations of five of the major native salmonids in the TRA are highly depressed and are threatened species, candidates for federal listing, or bureau sensitive species. Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Total Maximum Daily Load studies, North Coast Basin Water Quality Management Plans, Watershed Council Action Plans, and the Tillamook Bay Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan have all concluded that vegetation is needed in riparian zones to reduce pollutants, stabilize streambanks, and lower stream temperatures. Completed watershed assessments have shown that riparian restoration in Tillamook County alone is required along approximately 400 miles of stream.

Recognizing the need to encourage riparian restoration on not just BLM lands, the Tillamook Resource Area and the Salem District's Horning Seed Orchard entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with various watershed partners to implement riparian restoration in all the watersheds in the resource area with BLM ownership including streams feeding the Lower Columbia River and several northwest Oregon coastal bays. The MOU was signed in 2002 and the restoration efforts have been on-going since then. On average, about 30,000 riparian trees and shrubs per year have been field planted along streams within the boundaries of the Tillamook Resource Area. Salem District's Horning Seed Orchard provides approximately 12,000 large tree and shrub specimens (generally three year old stock) annually, along with various quantities of year old stock.

The primary objective of the partnership is to promote healthy forest/riparian ecosystem conditions throughout the Tillamook Resource Area. This is done by collecting and growing native plant seeds and cuttings to develop into large planting stock better able to withstand competition and depredation for management plans and restoration activities on lands managed by BLM and on lands of interest by the various watershed and bay area councils. In addition to providing shade and filtering to improve salmonid habitat and water quality, much of the riparian planting is also used to help control invasives such as Reed Canarygrass, Scot's Broom, English Ivy, Himalayan Blackberry, and Japanese Knotweed that presently occupy project sites. This is a collaborative effort designed to encourage application of innovative solutions to forest/riparian health conditions on an ongoing basis across the landscape to help implement the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

Since the MOU, 164 miles of stream where riparian planting had been conducted were monitored by volunteers with the local watershed councils. Monitoring of project restoration sites is an important step in ensuring that the riparian plantings are successful. Many sites require follow-up maintenance in order to increase plant survival and maintain fence integrity when and where the landowner's attempts prove to be inadequate.

Public tours of the restoration sites and activities are conducted every year by all the partners in the restoration effort. Since the MOU, at least 107 education sessions or demonstration tours, attended by 2,700 people have been conducted. Riparian restoration updates are provided at watershed council meetings and in the watershed coordinator's and agency reports. Below is an example of one of the partner's projects using BLM supplied plants for riparian restoration.

Tillamook Estuaries Partnership Backyard Planting Program



Before: Tillamook River mainstem with Himalayan blackberry



After: Tillamook River mainstem with planted native riparian trees and shrubs



Kurt Heckerth, Tillamook Resource Area Botanist, displays the riparian award from the Western Division of the American Fisheries Society. He is surrounded by many of the partners and community leaders that have supported the Tillamook Resource Area Riparian Restoration Effort.

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

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.

PLAN REVISION AND MAINTENANCE FISCAL YEAR 2007

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/or/plans/wopr/index.php>.

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

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

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 2007 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.

On pages 75 and 76 of the RMP it states that the Annual Program Summary will track the progress of plan implementation, state the findings made through monitoring, specifically address the implementation monitoring questions posed in each section of the 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.

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.

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.

Recommendations and Conclusions

Implementation monitoring of the Resource Management Plan (RMP) since its adoption in 1995 through fiscal year 2006 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. However, the departure of timber sales and silvicultural activities from the level of actions assumed in the RMP has been identified as a concern to the management of the Salem District.

The departures from assumed level of activities related to timber sales and silviculture in the RMP 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 were reviewed through the implementation monitoring questions identified in Appendix J of the RMP in the years from 1997 through 2005. The Salem District achieved a remarkable record in implementing the RMP to within standards. The table below displays a summary of monitoring results for those years. Please reference the appropriate annual program summary for more specific information on results during that fiscal year.

**Table 18 - Implementation Monitoring Summary
Fiscal Years 1997 through 2005**

Fiscal Year	Monitoring Questions	Met Standards	No Answer or Did Not Meet Standards	Percentage Meeting Standards
1997	4,092	4,019	73	98%
1998	2,904	2,886	18	99%
1999	594	569	25	96%
2000	990	967	23	98%
2001	201	193	8	96%
2002	331	326	5	98%
2003	330	326	4	99%
2004	321	320	1	100%
2005	201	201	0	100%
Totals	9,964	9,807	157	98%

Analysis of the fiscal year 1997 through 2005 monitoring results concludes that the Salem District has complied with management action/direction with a high degree of consistency. 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. Because of this track record, it was felt that for fiscal year 2007 we would do something different and perform implementation monitoring, with a focus on project inspection and contract administration.

2007 Monitoring

Introduction

In fiscal year 2007, management focus and priorities were on developing the *Draft Environmental Impact Statement For the Revision of the Resource Management Plans of the Western Oregon Bureau of Land Management Districts* (DEIS, August 2007). As such, we decided to perform implementation monitoring by focusing on contract administration and project inspection on BLM projects by certified project inspectors, contracting officer authorized representatives, and timber sale contract administrators.

All contracts are prepared in accordance with approved NEPA documents, which are written to comply with the *Salem District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan*, (RMP, May 1995) and since contract inspections are performed frequently on active contracts, the assumption is that all of our projects implemented in fiscal year 2007 complied with the RMP. Actual results of compliance inspections were not sampled collectively, however individual inspection reports are available in the respective contract files in the Salem District Office.

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 the 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 49 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale during fiscal year 2007. The 36 million board feet of allowable sale quantity (ASQ) offered timber represents 103 percent of Salem’s 34.8 MMBF yearly ASQ. In addition to the ASQ volume, it also offered 13 MMBF of additional volume resulting from the treatment of wildlife habitat in the Late- Successional Reserves (LSR).

Silvicultural Activities

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

Site Preparation (FIRE) – 38 acres were treated with prescribed fire (8 percent of the projected amount). In the 13 years since implementation of the RMP, the number of acres prepared with prescribed fire, both broadcast treatment and pile treatment, is 47 percent of the planned amount for the first decade. A continued decline in trend is likely to continue due to less than expected levels of regeneration harvest.

Site Preparation (OTHER) – The district treated 68 acres with other site preparation techniques (12 percent of projected amount). In the 13 since implementation of the RMP, the number of acres prepared with alternative site preparation techniques is about 69 percent of the planned amount for the first decade. Factors affecting this activity are the same as for prescribed fire.

Planting (regular stock) – The district planted 262 acres with regular planting stock (55 percent of projected). Total acres planted with regular reforestation stock in the 13 years since 1995 is 100 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 65 acres with genetically selected conifers (14 percent of projected). Total acres planted with genetically selected stock in the 13 years since 1995 is 38 percent of RMP projected acres for the first ten years of the plan. This is a result of less than expected levels of regeneration timber harvest and an inadequate supply of genetically diverse seed.

Maintenance/Protection – The district accomplished 1,350 acres of maintenance treatments (73 percent of projected amount). Total number of maintenance acres in the 13 years since 1995 is 134 percent of projected levels.

Pre-commercial Thinning (PCT) – The district completed 3,326 acres of release and PCT combined (112 percent of projected levels). In the 13 years since implementation of the RMP, 106 percent of projected PCT levels have been completed.

No fertilization has been done on the district since 1999 due to Survey and Manage potential impacts to species. Total acres fertilized since 1995 is 65 percent of the amount projected in the RMP for the decade. 260 acres of pruning to improve wood quality and for disease control was completed. No estimate of acres of pruning for wood quality was projected in the RMP.



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. Salmon, steelhead, and shad are examples.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

District Designated Reserves (DDR) - Areas designated for the protection of specific resources, flora and fauna, and other values. These areas are not included in other land use allocations 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 is required; and to aid an agency's compliance with NEPA when no environmental impact statement is necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MMBF - Million board feet of timber.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Projected Acres” – 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.

Purposive Survey- A survey of the best habitat available for a selected species that is being sought.

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 -managed lands are adjacent to or intermingled with privately-owned lands zoned for 1 to 20-acre lots or that already have residential development.

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

- **Early Seral Stage** - The period from disturbance to crown closure of conifer stands usually occurring from 0-15 years. Shrubs, grasses, and forbs, are plentiful.
- **Mid Seral Stage** - The period in the life of a forest stand from crown closure to ages 15-40. Due to stand density, shrubs, grasses, or forbs rapidly decrease in the stand. Hiding cover may be present.
- **Late Seral Stage** - The period in the life of a forest stand from first merchantability to culmination of mean annual increment. This is under a regime including commercial thinning, or to 100 years of age, depending on wildlife habitat needs. During this period, stand diversity is minimal, except that conifer mortality rates will be fairly rapid. Hiding and thermal cover may be present. Forage is minimal.
- **Mature Seral Stage** - The period in the life of a forest stand from Culmination of Mean Annual Increment to an old growth stage or to 200 years. This is a time of gradually increasing stand diversity. Hiding cover, thermal cover, and some forage may be present.
- **Old Growth** - This stage constitutes the potential plant community capable of existing on a site given the frequency of natural disturbance events. For forest communities, this stage exists from approximately age 200 until when stand replacement occurs and secondary succession begins again. Depending on fire frequency and intensity, old growth forests may have different structures, species composition, and age distributions. In forests with longer periods between natural disturbances, the forest structure will be more even-aged at late mature or early old growth stages.

Silvicultural Prescription – An action plan, usually written by a forest silviculturist, who prescribes forest vegetative treatments needed to achieve desired future conditions or management objectives.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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
FS	Forest Service (USFS)
FY	Fiscal Year
GFMA	General Forest Management Area
GIS	Geographic Information System
GTR	Green Tree Retention
IDT	Interdisciplinary Teams
LSR	Late-Successional Reserve
LUA	Land Use Allocation
LWD	Large Woody Debris
MMBF	Million Board Feet
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFP (NWFP)	Northwest Forest Plan
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
O&C	Oregon and California Revested Lands

ODF.....	Oregon Department of Forestry
ODFW.....	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OSU.....	Oregon State University
PACs.....	Province Advisory Councils
PD.....	Public Domain
PGE.....	Portland General Electric
PILT.....	Payment in Lieu of Taxes
PL.....	Public Law
PSQ.....	Probable Sale Quantity
RA.....	Resource Area
REO.....	Regional Ecosystem Office
RIEC.....	Regional Interagency Executive Committee
RMP.....	Resource Management Plan
RMP/ROD.....	The Salem District RMP 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
WFS.....	Wildfire Situation Analysis
WQMP.....	Water Quality Management Plan

APPENDIX 3 SPECIAL FOREST / NATURAL PRODUCT ACTIONS

RMP Authorized Product Sales	Unit of Measure	FY 2007	Total 2 nd Decade FY 2005 - 2014
Boughs	Pounds	17100	153,300
	Contracts	4	35
	Value (\$)	\$2,052.00	\$17,817
Burls and Miscellaneous	Pounds	1,000	1,000
	Contracts	3	3
	Value (\$)	\$70.00	\$70.00
Christmas Trees	Trees	0	11
	Contracts	0	8
	Value (\$)	\$0.00	\$151.58
Edibles and Medicinals	Pounds	100	960
	Contracts	1	4
	Value (\$)	\$17.00	\$71.00
Feed and Forage	Tons	0	50
	Contracts	0	1
	Value (\$)	\$0.00	\$200.00
Floral and Greenery	Pounds	164,425	236,355
	Contracts	82	111
	Value (\$)	\$13,170.00	\$18,842.65
Moss and Bryophytes	Pounds	0	500
	Contracts	0	1
	Value (\$)	\$0.00	\$1,846.00
Mushrooms and Fungi	Pounds	4,909	56,354.48
	Contracts	58	353
	Value (\$)	\$1,750.56	\$8,998.58
Ornamentals	Plants	0	0
	Contracts	0	0
	Value (\$)	\$0.00	\$0.00
Seed and Seed Cones	Bushels	0	0
	Contracts	0	0
	Value (\$)	\$0.00	\$0.00
Transplants	Plants	6,820	13,910
	Contracts	31	58
	Value (\$)	\$3,409.00	\$5767.00
Firewood and Wood Products**	Cu Ft	31,273.09	68,123.09.
	Contracts	161	282
	Value (\$)	\$5,153.90	\$10,639.89
Totals	Contracts	340	958
	Value	\$25,622.46	\$64,451.20

APPENDIX 4 LAND ACQUISITIONS BY EXCHANGES OR PURCHASE FISCAL YEARS 95-07

Name	Case File Number	Date	Acres Acquired	Acres Conveyed	Remarks
Aims Exchange	OR50799	2/24/95	0	27.09	The BLM acquired 48.80 acres in Perpetual Scenic Easement to facilitate implementation of the Sandy Wild & Scenic River Management 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 Management 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	3,531.65	1,453.52	Exchange completed per Title IV of the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act for fiscal year 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.
Sandy River (Smekel/PGE)	OR56329	9/23/02	239.8	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (Dodge)	OR57278	9/26/02	273.5	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (Longview)	OR57752	9/16/03	187.2	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (Winters Group)	OR58455	9/16/03	206.9	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (Barnett)	OR58456	9/22/04	19.6	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (PGE)	OR58457	9/29/04	306.9	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (PGE)	OR59051	9/22/04	117.0	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (Longview / Schopert / PGE)	OR59052	9/29/04	300.0	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (TenEyck)	OR59053	9/30/05	127.9	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (PGE)	OR60666	9/30/05	117.46	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (PGE)	OR61162	9/20/06	47.3	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (WEYCO)	OR62002	9/20/06	78.1	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (Halvorson)	OR63984	9/24/07	157.23	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Totals			6,932.71	2,240.54	Net Acreage increase to BLM of 4,692.17 acres

Source: Serial Register of Realty Cases - Salem District

APPENDIX 5 LAND SALES FISCAL YEARS 95-07

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
Total			15.82

(Footnotes)

1 *Same sites maintained annually - no cumulative number

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

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

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