

## Appropriation: Oregon and California Grant Lands

### APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; [\$101,650,000] \$104,267,000, to remain available until expended; *Provided*, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the [general fund] General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876). (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(3) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-113).*)

## APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

43 U.S.C. 1181 a, b, d-f  
43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.  
53 Stat. 753  
P.L. 105-83

**43 U.S.C. 1181 a, b, d and f, the Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937**, provides for management of the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands for permanent forest production under the principle of sustained yield; for cooperative agreements with other agencies or private owners for coordinated administration; for leasing of lands for grazing; for performing any and all acts and for making such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for administering such lands; and for distribution of receipts.

**43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq., the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976**, as amended, provides for the public lands to be generally retained in Federal ownership; for periodic and systematic inventory of the public lands and their resources; for a review of existing withdrawals and classifications; for establishing comprehensive rules and regulations for administering public land statutes; for multiple use management on a sustained yield basis; for protection of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values; for receiving fair market value for the use of the public lands and their resources; for establishing uniform procedures for any disposal, acquisition, or exchange; for protecting areas of critical environmental concern; and for recognizing the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands, including implementation of the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970.

**The Federal Land Policy and Management Act**, applies to all public lands which include the O&C Grant Lands by definition (43 U.S.C. 1702). However, §701(b) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1701 note) provides that in the event that any provision of FLPMA is in conflict with or inconsistent with the O&C Act and Coos Bay Wagon Road Act, insofar as they relate to management of timber resources and disposition of revenue from lands and resources, the latter Acts will prevail.

**53 Stat. 753, The act of May 24, 1939** relates to the disposition of funds from the Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands located in western Oregon.

Provides that 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts collected during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

This language was first enacted in the 1953 Interior Department Appropriations Act when a portion of funds appropriated in the BLM "Construction" account were provided specifically for construction and acquisition projects and made a reimbursable charge against the one-third portion of receipts which were eligible to be returned to the O&C counties under the provision

of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of Title II of the O&C Act. This language has been included in all subsequent appropriations.

***P.L. 104-134, Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996.***

***P.L. 105-83, Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998.***

***P.L. 105-277, Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1999.***

***P.L. 106-113, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000.***

### **AUTHORIZATIONS**

**The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181)**

Provides for conservation, management, permanent forest production, and sale of timber from the Revested Oregon and California (O&C) Railroad Grant Lands and the Reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Lands located in western Oregon.

**The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753)**

Relates to the disposition of funds from the Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands.

**The Timber Protection Act of 1922 (16 U.S.C. 594)**

Provides for the protection of timber from fire, disease, and insects.

**The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1702, 1701 note)**

Applies to all "public lands" which include the O&C Grant Lands by definition (§103(e)). However, §701(b) provides that in the event that any provision of FLPMA is in conflict with or inconsistent with the O&C Act and the Coos Bay Wagon Road Act insofar as they relate to management of timber resources and disposition of revenue from lands and resources, the latter Acts will prevail. In addition, many other Federal statutes regarding natural resource management and protection apply to the management of the O&C and CBWR Lands in western Oregon.

## SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

(dollars in thousands)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	1999 Actual 1/		2000 Enacted to Date 2/		Uncontrol- lable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2001 Budget Requests		Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2000	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Oregon &amp; California Grant Lands</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>96,733</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>98,775</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+2,042</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>+3,450</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>104,267</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>+5,492</b>
Western Oregon Construction & Acquisition	3	270	4	284	0	+6	0	0	4	290	0	+6
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition	3	270	4	284	0	+6	0	0	4	290	0	+6
Western Oregon Facilities Maintenance*	108	9,928	90	10,139	0	+235	+3	+450	93	10,824	+3	+685
Facilities Mt.	51	4,676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation Mt.	57	5,252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operations	0	0	20	1,991	0	+40	0	0	20	2,031	0	+40
Annual Mt.	0	0	60	7,042	0	+195	+3	+450	63	7,687	+3	+645
Deferred Mt.	0	0	10	1,106	0	0	0	0	10	1,106	0	0
Western Oregon Resources Mgmt	861	78,839	878	80,514	0	+1,643	+4	+3,000	882	85,157	+4	+4,643
Forest Mgmt	284	22,367	272	22,883	0	+462	0	0	272	23,345	0	+462
Reforestation & Forest Development	219	24,853	193	24,383	0	+491	0	0	193	24,874	0	+491
Other Forest Resources	346	30,511	403	32,123	0	+667	+4	+3,000	407	35,790	+4	+3,667
Resource Mgmt Planning	12	1,108	10	1,125	0	+23	0	0	10	1,148	0	+23
Western Oregon Information & Data Systems	8	2,105	8	2,149	0	+43	0	0	8	2,192	0	+43
Info Systems Operations & Maintenance	8	2,105	8	2,149	0	+43	0	0	8	2,192	0	+43
Jobs-In-The-Woods	12	5,591	13	5,689	0	+115	0	0	13	5,804	0	+115

1/ The FY 1999 budget authority, in the amount of \$96,733,000, is the net of the \$304,000 reduction pursuant to P. L. 106-51.

2/ The FY 2000 budget authority, in the amount of \$98,775,000, is the net of the \$450,000 reduction pursuant to P. L. 105-113.

## JUSTIFICATION OF UNCONTROLLABLE COST CHANGES

(dollars in thousands)

	2000 Estimate	2001 Change
2000 Pay Raise		+ \$598
2001 Pay Raise		+ \$1,609
<p>The January 2001 pay raise amount above was calculated before the Presidential Policy pay raise amount was available to the Department of the Interior. In total, the sum of the amounts above for pay raise costs is nearly the same as the correct amount. The amounts above offset the equivalent of a 4.025% for the full fiscal year rather than 3.975%, that is, they are 0.05% too high. The amounts above are based on raises of 4.4% and 3.9% respectively, rather than the actual 4.8% for January 2000 and the President's requested 3.7% for January 2001. The Office of Budget will compile the correct amounts and provide them to the Appropriations Subcommittees and post them on our website (<a href="http://www.doi.gov/budget">www.doi.gov/budget</a>) soon after the release of the President's budget request.</p>		
One Fewer Day of Pay		- \$ 165
<p>The adjustment reflects the fact that there is one less pay day in FY 2001 than in FY 2000.</p>		

## APPROPRIATION SUMMARY STATEMENT

The Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands appropriation provides for management of the revested Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands and the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Grant Lands. As mandated by the *O&C Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181)*, these lands are managed for timber production under the principle of sustained yield. Today, activities funded in the O&C appropriation are geared towards implementation of the Forest Plan in concert with the BLM's strategic vision of the benefits of improved ecosystem health. BLM management objectives are intended to provide for forest diversity and sustainability while providing an array of multiple use benefits and services to local communities and the general public. Toward this end, efforts are focused on watershed health and productivity, including soil, water, and air rehabilitation projects; wildlife and fisheries habitat improvement projects; forest management activities; providing recreation opportunities for the general public; protecting cultural resources and completing infrastructure maintenance needs.

In all, the O&C Grant Lands comprise approximately 2.4 million acres of the total lands under the BLM's jurisdiction. Resources on intermingled public domain land (about 10% of the land base) are managed under the provisions of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976* but are funded by this appropriation. Land classifications receiving funding from this appropriation are shown in the Table I at the right.

Programs conducted on certain additional O&C lands (492,399 acres) within National Forests are managed by the U.S. Forest Service, are included in the U.S. Forest Service budget request, and are under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. However, receipts generated from Forest Service activities on these lands are returned to the BLM.

<b>Land Type</b>	<b>Acres</b>
Oregon and California Grant Lands	2,084,643
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands	74,547
Public Domain Lands	239,500
<b>Total BLM Western Oregon Lands</b>	<b>2,398,690</b>
<b>US Forest Service Lands in Western Oregon</b>	
Converted O&C Lands*	462,678
Special Act O&C Lands*	29,721
* Revested O&C Grant Lands under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service with revenue generated from commercial activities transferred to the BLM.	

The Oregon and California Grant Lands Appropriation has five major budget activities. The information below summarizes these activities as well as planned work for 2001. Together, these programs fund the Forest Plan and supporting resource activities in western Oregon.

- C Western Oregon Resources Management** - Provides for the management of 2.4 million acres of lands which are primarily forested ecosystems in western Oregon. All programs carried out under this activity are complementary and funds are used to design and administer timber sales; maintain the sustainability of forest resources and timber harvest levels through innovative reforestation techniques; manage habitat and other natural

resources needed for the growth of productive and healthy forests; and collect, maintain, and make available the data necessary for effective forest management. In FY 2001 the BLM plans to ramp-up regional species' surveys and project-specific survey and manage efforts in order to effectively comply with terms of the recent legal settlement, thereby assuring that the BLM will achieve its allowable sale quantity (ASQ) of timber of 211 MMBF in future years. The BLM requests an additional \$3,000,000 in FY 2001 to address these critical needs.

- C Western Oregon Facilities Maintenance** - Annual maintenance activities include the maintenance of office buildings, warehouse and storage structures, shops, greenhouses, and recreation sites; efforts are also focused on maintaining the transportation system that is necessary for effective implementation of the Forest Plan. As part of the BLM's FY 2001 "Safe Visits" initiative, increased funding of \$450,000 is requested to address annual/scheduled road maintenance needs in order to ameliorate the impacts of poor road conditions on salmon populations and other resident and anadromous fish populations in the Northwest. Some base funding will continue to be directed towards the highest priority deferred maintenance projects consistent with the BLM's 5-Year Deferred Maintenance Plan.
- C Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition** - Provides for the acquisition of easements, road use agreements for timber site access and the design of access roads to areas for general resource management purposes. No new funding has been requested or appropriated to the Construction component of this account with the exception of emergency supplemental funding for flood damage repair work in FY 1996 and FY 1997. Major, new construction starts are funded through the BLM's Construction Appropriation.
- C Western Oregon Information and Resource Data Systems** - Provides for the acquisition, operation and maintenance of the automated data support systems required for the management of the O&C programs. With the implementation of resource management plans (RMP's) in 1995, the focus of this program has changed from maintaining data for the plans to making the data operational for use in monitoring, adaptive management, developing timber sale plans, habitat management plans, and other activity plans. In 2001, work will continue on collecting and incorporating data on socioeconomic and environmental trends into existing databases.
- C Jobs in the Woods** - Provides family wage job opportunities for displaced workers in the Pacific Northwest. Work focuses on the restoration of key watersheds in western Oregon and northern California. In FY 2001 continued emphasis will be placed on Federal requirements of the State's Coastal Salmon Restoration Initiative, which is a program designed to address salmon and water quality issues in the Northwest through contract work with local businesses. Projects typically include fish passage structures, instream habitat improvements and sedimentation reduction.

## **THE FOREST PLAN - Survey and Manage Needs**

As the Forest Plan matures into its sixth year of existence in managing the O&C Lands, the BLM is perhaps faced with one of its greatest challenge to date. Two lawsuits filed in 1998 by a coalition of environmental groups claimed that the BLM and U.S. Forest Service failed to fully implement the Forest Plan's survey and manage requirements. As a result, court injunctions in the Northwest prevented the BLM from proceeding with scheduled timber sales in FY 1999, effectively putting a halt to timber management in the Northwest and returning the region to the legal gridlock that necessitated the Plan in the first place. Naturally, these lawsuits have had a major impact on the BLM's workload, impinging upon the Bureau's ability to effectively implement the Forest Plan and associated forest restoration activities.

The nature of the environmental groups' concerns was whether or not the BLM and U.S. Forest Service adequately considered new information, such as new Endangered Species Act listings, when the Agencies completed survey and manage requirements for certain timber sales prepared in FY 1997 through FY 1999. In December 1999, the Federal Government and plaintiffs reconciled their differences and the BLM and U.S. Forest Service agreed to several terms, whereby both Agencies would complete one-year surveys for thirteen species for which more detailed surveys were thought to be "infeasible." Requirements to survey for nine "known, wide-ranging" species were also dropped. In short, the settlement will permit the BLM and U.S. Forest Service to move forward more quickly with a certain number of the timber sales that were held up in FY 1999 and some new timber sales prior to completion of an ongoing Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) that is scheduled to be released in FY 2000.

Nonetheless, the impact from the injunctions, coupled with the terms of the settlement, are far-reaching. Whether or not the BLM will be able to recover fully from these challenges is dependent on its ability, in FY 2001, to conduct additional survey and manage work on some timber sales that were originally prepared in FY 1997- FY 1999. Failure to appropriately address these needs in the short-term will have far-reaching long-term impacts on the economies of local communities as well as the health of the forests in the Northwest. It will also mean that the BLM will be unlikely to meet its planned allowable sale quantity of timber of 211 MMBF in future years. Additionally, without conducting the required surveys, activities within the Forest Plan area will again grind to a halt. A portion of the requested \$3,000,000 increase will be used to complete broad-scale strategic surveys that provide information indicating a species' viability. This information could potentially reduce the need to survey before ground-disturbing activities, thus reducing the presently high number of "false starts" and "redesign" of projects, thereby freeing up more land for restoration, timber sales, recreation, and other activities.

On the horizon looms another related challenge for the BLM and Forest Service - evaluating correct biological opinions for consistency with environmental standards promulgated in Judge Rothstein's ruling. Through application of the court's standards, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) may be required to take a more stringent stance in approving the biological opinions and assessments that are needed prior to ground disturbing activities.

As a result of the complexities discussed above, the BLM failed to meet its ASQ of 211 MMBF

of timber volume in FY 1999, offering for sale 61.7 MMBF of timber. A shortfall is again projected for FY 2000 as a result of the litigation persisting into December 1999. The BLM remains committed to offering for sale the full ASQ of 211 MMBF of timber (approximately 191 MMBF non-salvage timber/20 MMBF salvage timber) in future years. Without additional funding to increase survey and manage work, the Bureau will be hard-pressed to return to the full ASQ. Table II below shows the BLM's actual and planned timber targets and accomplishments from 1995 through 2001.

Year	Target			Volumes Offered		
	OR	CA	Total	OR	CA	Total
1995	118	15	133	127.3	22.8	150.1
1996	180	2.5	182.5	189.7	5.8	195.5
1997	211	2.5	213.5	212.0	10.2	222.2
1998*	211/34.8	2.5/4	213.5/35.2	257.5/42.8	.4/1	257.9/42.9
1999	211/34.8	2.5/4	213.5/35.2	61.7/10.3	3.1/5	64.8/10.8
2000 est.	211/34.8	2.5/4	213.5/35.2	70/11.7	.7/1	70.7/11.8
2001 est.	211/34.8	0.0	211/34.8	211/34.8	1/2	212/35

\*Starting in 1998, the BLM started to report timber volumes in millions of cubic feet to be compliant with new cubic scaling guidelines developed by the National Forest Products Association and Federal agencies.

Aside from the current legal challenges, the Forest Plan demonstrates how cooperative partnerships between Federal agencies and local interests ushered in a new era of natural resource management and land stewardship in the Pacific Northwest. From the outset, the Plan fostered an aggressive strategy to generate increased old-growth habitat for threatened and endangered species and restore late-successional forests while at the same time provide for a sustained yield of timber and increased recreation opportunities for the public. A variety of successes can be claimed to date, including completing the first iteration of watershed analyses, reforestation and forest development, monitoring, and in most years meeting and exceeding the planned ASQ. Hanging in the balance, however, is the BLM's commitment to the Plan, local communities, and the health and diversity of Northwest forests.

Another major success of the Forest Plan is the Jobs-in-the-Woods Initiative, which remains an integral component of the Forest Plan and is a key management tool in stimulating local economies by providing job opportunities to displaced workers. While initially focusing on a variety of restoration activities on the O&C lands, this initiative now focuses primarily on supporting the State of Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds by focusing on projects that are geared towards restoring stream habitat and increasing anadromous fish populations. In FY 2001 work will continue to focus on improving fish passage structures, improving instream habitat, and reducing sedimentation runoff.

**Forest Plan Funding** - In FY 2001, the BLM requests a total of \$44,214,000 for the President's Forest Plan, a \$3,000,000 increase over the FY 2000 enacted level of funding. This includes \$38,410,000 for implementation of the Forest Plan and \$5,804,000 for Jobs in the Woods (including uncontrollable and related costs changes). The Forest Plan Record of Decision and resource management plans serve as the strategic blueprints for the management of all of the O&C lands. Thus, all funding requested in the O&C account for 2000, which totals \$104,267,000, is directly or indirectly tied to the Forest Plan.

### TIMBER SALE PIPELINE RESTORATION FUND

The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund was established under Section 327 of the *Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996, (P.L. 104-134)*. The Act established separate funds for the U.S. Forest Service and the BLM using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the *Fiscal Year (FY) 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act (P.L. 104-19)*. *P.L. 104-134* directs that 75 % of the Fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale pipeline and that 25% of the Fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and FS lands after statutory payments are made to state and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.

Year	Annual Deposit	Cumulative Deposit	Annual Expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure
1998	\$31,803,336	\$31,803,336	\$4,474,126	\$4,474,126
1999	\$6,389,611	\$38,192,947	\$9,931,839	\$14,405,965
2000 est.	\$3,695,000	\$41,887,947	\$9,665,000	\$24,070,965
2001 est.	\$3,955,000	\$45,842,947	\$10,365,000	\$34,435,965

FY 1998 marked the first year that the Interior Pipeline Restoration Fund was operational. The initial distribution of excess revenues to the Fund in 1998 was \$31,803,336 from total BLM collections of \$55,056,003 from timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of *P.L. 104-19*. Table III above reflects the BLM's planned and actual deposits and expenditures to and from the Pipeline Fund beginning in FY 1998, through FY 2001.

Already, significant progress has been made by the BLM in western Oregon to address backlog work; however, with the recent legal challenges surrounding the Forest Plan it is expected that an additional 5-7 more years, or even longer, will be needed to fill the timber pipeline and meet the BLM's backlog of recreation maintenance needs in western Oregon. By the close of 2000 the BLM will have addressed backlog maintenance work at roughly 80 recreation sites, expending approximately \$9 million. The principal nature of the work focuses on the maintenance of existing facilities; addressing critical safety needs; and meeting the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. For example, the BLM has spent considerable effort

renovating water and sewer systems, replacing restrooms, improving parking areas, and adapting sites for handicapped visitors at existing recreation areas.

Funds on the timber side of the account are used specifically for timber sale preparation work, meaning completion of all the necessary field work required for the preparation of a timber sale, including the environmental analyses, sale layout, timber cruise, and contract costs. Upon completion of these requirements, a sale is officially "prepared" and placed "on-the-shelf" in anticipation of being awarded for sale. By the close of 2001, the BLM will have expended approximately \$25 million from the Fund and placed on-the-shelf over 60 MMBF of timber. However, the outcome of the lawsuits discussed previously will require additional survey and manage work on 15.6 MMBF of timber volume that was placed on the shelf in FY 1999, meaning that the BLM will need to take these timber volumes off the shelf in order to meet agreed upon survey and manage requirements.

Per the request of the Congress, the BLM will forward to the Appropriations Committees a detailed report that outlines the BLM's expenditures made from the Fund for timber sales and recreation projects, revenues received into the Fund from timber sales, and timber sale preparation and recreation maintenance project work undertaken during FY 2000 and projected for FY 2001 using the Fund.

### **O&C REVENUES AND RECEIPTS**

***Timber Receipts*** - O&C timber receipts are derived from the harvest of timber on the Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands, the Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Lands, intermingled public domain (P.D.) lands, and O&C lands under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. Table IV below shows actual and expected receipts from 1998 through 2001. Beginning in FY 1998, the BLM began depositing the proceeds from the sales of section 2001(k) timber sales, and corresponding replacement volumes, into the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund. Timber receipts in FY 1999 are well below recent averages as a result of the legal challenges surrounding the Forest Plan. Lower than average timber receipts are also expected in FY 2000 due to the same circumstances. If given the resources to adequately address survey and manage needs in FY 2001 the BLM anticipates meeting its planned ASQ of timber; timber receipts should then return to recent predictable levels.

Table IV. Timber Receipts from O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands				
Receipt Source	1998	1999	2000 est.	2001 est.
<b>O&amp;C Lands</b>				
Regular Sales	\$43,467,000	\$48,736,000	\$41,847,000	\$63,212,000
Salvage Sales	\$4,785,000	\$8,313,000	\$5,546,000	\$8,377,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$48,252,000</b>	<b>\$57,049,000</b>	<b>\$47,393,000</b>	<b>\$71,589,000</b>
<b>Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands</b>				
Regular Sales	\$2,798,000	\$4,640	\$3,025	\$4,570
Salvage Sales	\$4,000	\$0	\$2,000	\$3,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$2,802,000</b>	<b>\$4,640</b>	<b>\$5,025</b>	<b>\$7,570</b>
<b>Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund</b>				
2001(k) Sales*	\$34,096,000	\$3,123,000	\$3,436,000	\$3,955,000
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>\$85,150,000</b>	<b>\$64,812,000</b>	<b>\$50,834,025</b>	<b>\$75,551,570</b>
* Includes an initial deposit of \$31,803,000 plus the deposit of \$2,293,000 in additional sales in that year.				

### PAYMENTS TO THE O&C COUNTIES

Harvest levels have dropped significantly from historical levels of the early 1990's. The traditional O&C Act payment formulas defined in Title II of the *Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937, U.S.C. 43 1181f, (50 Stat. 876, Title II)* were modified in the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (OBRA)* to account for these declines and provide relief to the O&C Counties. The O&C Act provides that 50% of the revenues generated on the O&C Lands go to the 18 O&C counties; 25% of the revenues go to the Treasury to be made available upon appropriation by the Congress to administer the O&C; and 25% are to be returned to the 18 O&C counties after delinquent tax claims were paid and the Treasury was reimbursed for any money advanced to make payments in lieu of taxes prior to 1937.

By 1951 the treasury had been repaid in full and according to the O&C Act, the counties were entitled to 75% of the receipts. However, beginning in 1953 the counties offered to return, or "plow-back," one-third of their share (25% of receipts) to the U.S. Treasury with the agreement that those funds would be used to develop and manage the Oregon and California Grant Lands. Accordingly, from 1961 - 1981 an amount equal to the full 25% of the O&C timber receipts was appropriated by the Congress for management and development of the O&C Lands. However, in 1981 Congress began making a direct appropriation to the O&C in order to eliminate the uncertainty associated with management of these lands based on fluctuating timber receipt levels. Subsequently, receipts from the O&C lands were divided between the U.S. Treasury and the O&C counties on a 50-50 basis.

When harvest levels began dropping in the early 1990's, local economies were once again seriously impacted. The traditional payment protocol discussed above was modified in 1993 in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) by providing for a "special payment amount" to all of the O&C counties based on an annually decreasing percentage of a five year payment average (1986-1990).

Table V shows the special payment schedule through the year 2003. Under the OBRA formula, for each year from 1999 through 2003, payments to counties will be the greater of either the special payment amount identified, or 50% of total receipts (a return to the original protocol).

FY	O&C Lands	Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands	Total Payment
1994	\$78,586,460	\$624,858	\$79,211,318
1995	\$75,812,820	\$602,804	\$76,415,624
1996	\$73,039,180	\$580,750	\$73,619,930
1997	<b>\$70,265,540</b>	<b>\$558,697</b>	<b>\$70,824,237</b>
1998	\$67,491,901	\$536,643	\$68,028,544
1999	\$64,718,261	\$514,589	\$65,232,850
2000	\$61,944,621	\$492,535	\$62,437,156
2001	\$59,170,981	\$470,481	\$59,641,462
2002	\$56,397,341	\$448,427	\$56,845,768
2003	\$53,623,702	\$426,374	\$54,050,076

<sup>\*</sup>Counties received the Special Payment Amount from 1994 to 1998. From 1999 to 2003, the counties would get the 1997 payment level under the new payment proposal included in this budget request.

Receipts from Coos Bay Wagon Road lands also are included in the Special Payment to western Oregon Counties. Receipts from the public domain lands intermingled with the O&C Lands are divided among the State (4%), the General Fund of the Treasury (20%), and the Reclamation Fund (76%).

With the special payment formula set to expire in FY 2003, the 2001 President's Budget includes a proposal to make payments to states and counties permanent at the 1997 payment level (see table above). The proposal would provide a stable annual payment to the counties beginning in 2001, "de-linking" the payments from actual timber sale receipts and providing a guaranteed payment that is higher than future payment levels established by the *Omnibus Budget and Reconciliation Act of 1993*. This proposal also applies to states having public domain forest lands (see Public Domain Forestry Management subactivity in Management of Lands and Resources Appropriation). The budget for the U.S. Forest Service includes a similar proposal for counties and states that have historically received payments for timber production on NFS lands.

## Activity: Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition

### Activity Summary (\$000's)

Subactivity	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2001 Budget Request	Change From 2000 (+/-)
Construction	\$ 0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition	\$ 279	284	+6	0	290	+6
<i>FTE</i>	3	4	0	0	4	0
Total Dollars	279	284	+6	0	290	+6
Total FTE	3	4	0	0	4	0

### ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Funding in this activity is used to purchase easements that provide legal access to public lands for public land management needs under the Forest Plan, especially to complete recent efforts associated with the survey and management of special status species. It is estimated that 200,000 acres of O&C Lands that are administered by the BLM are currently inaccessible, thereby precluding the BLM from carrying out management requirements dictated by the Forest Plan, including watershed and riparian restoration, fish and wildlife habitat protection, and forest management. Legal access to O&C Lands has become increasingly important in order for the BLM to effectively manage implementation of the Forest Plan. Typically, legal access to public lands is obtained through the acquisition of lands and interests in lands by direct purchases, donations, or reciprocal grants. In FY 2001 the BLM plans to acquire 14 easements (22 acres) to public lands allowing the BLM to restore at-risk riparian areas and priority watersheds, restore plant and animal habitats, and provide a sustainable timber harvest level.

No construction funds are requested in FY 2000 or FY 2001. No new funding has been requested or appropriated to the Construction subactivity of this account with the exception of emergency supplemental funding for flood damage repair work in FY 1996 and FY 1997. Major, new construction projects are funded through the BLM's Construction Appropriation.

## **Activity: Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition**

### **Subactivity: Acquisition**

#### **2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

The FY 2001 budget request for Acquisition Management is \$290,000 and 4 FTE.

The focus of the FY 2001 program is on the continued acquisition of legal rights over non-Federal lands to complete land management needs required in the Forest Plan, including forest management activities, transportation development plans, watershed and riparian restoration and the need to provide the public with access to lands for recreational purposes, especially hunting, fishing and hiking. Access is the physical ability to reach a particular place or area or the permission to do so, and is acquired through the purchase, donation, or exchange of land; through an interest in lands (also called an easement); or by eminent domain. Acquisitions are completed upon receipt of final opinion of title. These methods are in accordance with section 205 of FLPMA.

In western Oregon, there is an increased need for access to scattered parcels of public lands, which are typically intermingled with private lands. It is estimated that 900,000 acres or nearly 40 percent of the public land in the O&C lacks legal public access. However, recent escalation in real estate values in western Oregon has a direct effect on the cost of BLM acquisitions. The requested budget provides for the highest priority acquisition needs. Typical costs include surveys, appraisals, payment of consideration, and title clearance. In FY 2001 The BLM plans to acquire 14 easements totaling 22 acres, most of which will be used to address forestry management and initiate or expand ecosystem restoration projects on intermingled public lands.

The BLM's continued participation in fish and wildlife habitat restoration through partnership efforts, such as the Governor of Oregon's Coastal Salmon Initiative, requires the acquisition of rights over non-Federal lands. Without such rights continued long-term monitoring, protection, and fish habitat restoration is at serious risk. More importantly, with the current survey and manage requirements, the BLM will need increased access to additional public lands in the O&C in order to assure that it meets on an annual basis its allowable sale quantity of timber. Also, legal acquisition rights are required for the BLM's direct involvement in two major Departmental initiatives: Recreation 2000 and Wildlife 2000. Activities carried out under this program allow the BLM to achieve its strategic goals of restoring at-risk ecosystems and providing responsible commercial activities by permitting access to public lands for ecosystem restoration activities and commercial timber harvest purposes.

**WORKLOAD MEASURES**

Workload Measures	1999 Actual	2000 Estimate	2001 Estimate
Land acquisitions (acres completed)	26	25	22

## Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

### Activity Summary (\$000's)

Subactivity	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2001 Budget Request	Change From 2000 (+/-)
Operations	\$ ---	1,991	+40	0	2,031	+40
<i>FTE</i>	---	20	0	0	20	0
Annual Maintenance	\$ ---	7,042	+195	+450	7,687	+645
<i>FTE</i>	---	60	0	+3	63	+3
Deferred Maintenance	\$ ---	1,106	0	0	1,106	0
<i>FTE</i>	---	10	0	0	10	0
Total Dollars	9,928	10,139	+235	+450	10,824	+685
<i>Total FTE</i>	48	90	0	+3	93	+3

### ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The goal of the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance program is to improve the condition of BLM facilities by performing preventative and corrective maintenance to a standard that protects resource values, meets public health and safety standards, and protects the public's investment.

BLM facilities in western Oregon include administrative sites, large visitor centers, radio repeater buildings, restrooms, warehouse, storage structures, shops, greenhouses, recreation sites, and well houses. The change in the use of public lands over the last decade has required the BLM to relocate and upgrade many of its facilities in order to reduce health and safety risks, to meet present day environmental requirements, or to comply with building codes and standards.

**Annual Maintenance** - The BLM performs annual maintenance on major access roads and bridges that receive the greatest public use; on those roads that are needed for administrative purposes; on roads causing the greatest environmental damage due to sedimentation and runoff; and where changing use patterns are prevalent. The goal is to maintain the transportation system in western Oregon in a condition that allows for proper implementation of the Forest Plan, allowing for forestry management, fish and wildlife habitat management, riparian and watershed restoration and recreation use. Many of the structures listed above require annual maintenance either on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis. Keeping pace with these annual maintenance needs ultimately prevents deferred maintenance from accruing. However, annual maintenance budget shortfalls are perpetuating the increasing size of the BLM's deferred maintenance list, particularly in western Oregon.

**Deferred Maintenance** - In FY 2001 the BLM will continue to address deferred maintenance projects on public lands by addressing the highest priority deferred maintenance needs identified in the Bureau's 5-Year Deferred Maintenance Plan. The Plan is designed to systematically identify maintenance priorities; halt infrastructure decay; and facilitate a systematic method to address critical health and safety and natural and cultural resource preservation threats. By directing funds to high priority deferred maintenance projects, the BLM can address existing maintenance backlogs thereby reducing further erosion of facilities. Activities carried out under this program allow the BLM to achieve its strategic goals of reducing threats to public health and safety by annually maintaining BLM facilities and BLM roads in a good condition and addressing deferred backlog maintenance work.

The following categories briefly describe the types of facilities maintained by the BLM in western Oregon:

- C **Buildings and Administrative Facilities** - In western Oregon, the BLM maintains 52 administrative sites and 425 BLM owned buildings, including district office buildings, greenhouses, small radio repeater buildings, and well houses. Included in these facilities are 23 water systems, 11 sewer systems, and 6 electrical distribution systems. The BLM is continuing to make progress on seismic evaluations of existing buildings.
- C **Recreation Sites** - The principal goal of recreation site maintenance is to protect visitor safety and resource values at 124 recreation sites in western Oregon. In FY 2001 the program will continue to provide the following services: garbage disposal; servicing sanitation facilities; providing sage drinking water; repairing and maintaining facilities; and mitigating hazards. The BLM has 24 recreation sites in western Oregon participating in the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program. It is estimated that approximately \$400,000 from fee collections will be returned to these sites in 2000 to address critical maintenance needs.
- C **Transportation** - The western Oregon transportation system consists of about 18,000 miles (3,000 of the miles are in reciprocal maintenance agreements with private parties) of roads (including 131 miles of *Back Country Byways*), 324 miles of trails, and 2 airstrips, along with related structures, including 521 bridges, retaining walls, dams, and subsurface drainage systems. Maintenance work, typically performed by BLM crews, will be completed on high priority roads, trails and bridges that are essential to ensure an acceptable level of public safety, management access for fire protection and the ability to carry out the forestry management objectives of the Forest Plan. Timber haul roads, or "fee roads," are maintained using road maintenance fees which are collected from commercial users and deposited into a permanent operating fund to be used for road maintenance work. The remaining roads, trails, and airstrips are maintained using appropriated funds.

## **Activity: Western Oregon Facilities Maintenance**

### **Subactivity: Operations**

#### **2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

The FY 2001 budget request is \$2,031,000 and 20 FTEs.

Operation funds are used to support operational costs at BLM recreation sites where either no fee is charged or where collections are insufficient to cover such costs. Operational costs include utilities (electricity, water and sewage), fuel, janitorial services, window cleaning, rodent and pest control, grounds upkeep, and waste management, including the cost of personnel to perform such operations. Funding is not used for salary costs to manage the facilities. The BLM manages over 100 recreation sites in western Oregon, 24 of which participate in the Department of the Interior's Recreation Fee Demonstration Program. In some cases, recreation fee collections are used to supplement operational costs at these sites.

## **Activity: Western Oregon Facilities Maintenance**

### **Subactivity: Annual Maintenance**

#### **2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

The FY 2001 budget request for Annual Maintenance is \$7,687,000 and 63 FTEs.

**Annual Maintenance** - In 2001 the BLM plans to address the highest priority preventive and cyclic maintenance needed to keep all sites, facilities and transportation systems in western Oregon in good functioning condition. It is the BLM's strategic goal to perform sufficient annual maintenance so that no new deferred maintenance work is accrued and that access to forested ecosystems is assured for proper implementation of the Forest Plan. In FY 2001 the BLM will perform routine maintenance work at nearly 185 administration/recreation sites and inspect and repair nearly 4,200 miles of roads, 90 miles of trails, and 210 bridges and dams. Focus will be placed on parts of the secondary transportation system that receive higher than normal use or have sustained damage from natural causes. Additionally, \$95,000 will be transferred from this activity to Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to provide bridge inspections and load rating determinations for bridges on BLM administered roads. With these funds an estimated 193 bridges will be inspected. On occasion, FHWA provides rock aggregate for use in road maintenance. The funds for this work are transferred from the BLM to FHWA each year as the work is required.

**Collocation** - The 1996 Omnibus Funding Act, P.L. 104-134, provided the BLM with \$4,073,000 to collocate the Oregon state office of the BLM with the Pacific Northwest Regional Office of the U.S. Forest Service in Portland, Oregon. Planning efforts are on-going and are expected to be completed by March 2000 at which time re-construction efforts will start. Much of this work has taken longer than expected due to the need to comply with several Federal planning statutes and organizational changes within each agency that necessitated a new planning start. It is expected that the BLM and U.S. Forest Service will be sharing office space approximately one to one and one-half years after re-construction efforts start.

#### **PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

In 2000 the BLM will continue to direct funding towards updating all of the condition assessments of administrative facilities, roads, recreation sites, including all fire stations. These condition assessments include reviewing and revising the cyclic and deferred maintenance requirements and associated cost estimates in order to determine the most critical needs. All of these revisions will be incorporated into the BLM's Facility Inventory Maintenance Management System (FIMMS) data base. The BLM's strategic goal is to improve the condition of over 800 recreation sites, administration sites, dams, and bridges and to raise the percentages of these facilities that are in good or fair condition by at least one percent. The BLM also plans to conduct a statistical sampling of roads and trails in FY2000. This study will provide transportation maintenance needs on over 18,300 miles of BLM managed roads and trails and assist in prioritizing future maintenance expenditures.

## JUSTIFICATION OF 2001 PROGRAM CHANGE

### 2001 PROGRAM CHANGES

	2001 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	7,687	+450
<i>FTE</i>	63	+3

**Annual Maintenance, (+450,000)** - Western Oregon has continued the implementation of the aquatic conservation strategy that is a key component of the Forest Plan. Maintaining, closing and rehabilitating roads to reduce sediments and improve restoration of watersheds and fisheries is a major emphasis of this initiative, as is replacing culverts for fish passage and improving hydrologic impacts. Inadequate road maintenance increases the magnitude of adverse effects from major storm events (i.e., landslides, plugged culverts, etc) upon natural resources, thereby increasing soil movement and sediment reaching streams and rivers. The impacts of these activities is far-reaching, threatening resident and anadromous fish populations in the West. Additionally, allowing the condition of roads to decline only adds to an already growing and increasingly expensive backlog of deferred maintenance work.

The proposed increase of \$450,000, would be used to perform required/scheduled maintenance on approximately 400 additional miles of roads, which would include cleaning culverts, grading road surfaces and maintaining or upgrading bridges. This funding will allow the BLM to achieve its strategic goal of reducing threats to public health and safety by focusing efforts on the restoration of hundreds of miles of BLM roads, thereby achieving an equally important goal of restoring at-risk ecosystems. The funding will be allocated evenly among five BLM western Oregon Field Offices, with some funding allocated to one BLM Resource Area, to address priority annual maintenance needs -

- Salem District** - \$85,000
- Eugene District** - \$85,000
- Roseburg District** - \$85,000
- Medford District** - \$85,000
- Coos Bay District** - \$85,000
- Klamath Falls Resource Area** - \$25,000

With this additional funding, each district will perform full maintenance on about 80 miles of road and 750 culverts at an estimate cost of \$1,020 per mile (culverts included). Maintenance intensity varies depending on the purpose of the road but generally includes:



Example of bridge constructed in 1905 that needs repairs in order to assure health and safety, BLM Medford District,

- C erosion and proper drainage repair
- C grading to maintain/reestablish original road cross sections
- C maintain and replace gravel surfacing
- C stabilizing shoulders to maintain the full width of safe running surface
- C sealing, repairing, and patching original paved surfaces
- C repair and replacement of directional, informational, and regulatory signs
- C minor re-alignment to improve safety, stability, and drainage
- C removal of encroaching trees and brush
- C repairing culverts
- C inspecting, maintaining, and repairing bridges.

In combination, these operations help maintain the BLM's investment in roads, assuring they function in the manner for which they were designed, to preserve public safety and minimize environmental impacts, especially to stream systems.

### WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measures	1999 Actual	2000 Estimate	2001 Estimate
Recreation site construction & maintenance (# sites)	102	112	100
Trail construction & maintenance (# miles)	91	100	90
Admin site construction & maintenance (# sites)	38	85	85
Road construction & maintenance (# miles)	4,118	3,800	4,200
Dams & bridges mgmt. (# of structures inspected)	250	214	210

## **Activity: Facilities Maintenance**

### **Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance**

#### **2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

The FY 2001 budget request is \$1,106,000 and 10 FTEs.

In addition to completing the proposed 2000 deferred maintenance projects, which consist of upgrading facilities at District offices, improving road conditions, and upgrading recreation site facilities, the BLM will update and revise its 5-Year deferred maintenance project plan for FY 2001 through FY 2005. This effort will include evaluating the priority and cost of the existing projects planned for FY 2001 through FY 2004, using updated engineering cost estimates. Because annual maintenance funding has not kept pace with priority needs, it will be necessary to include new deferred maintenance projects for FY 2005. In reviewing and revising the 5-Year Deferred Maintenance Plan, the BLM will ensure that the highest priority deferred maintenance needs are being met and that adequate resources are being requested.

#### **PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

In FY 2000 the BLM is directing approximately \$1,100,000 towards deferred maintenance to accomplish project work at 4 sites in western Oregon. In coordination with the Department of the Interior, the BLM evaluated field project requests and plans to fund projects that have the most critical health and safety needs, facilities that cause the most significant environmental damage, and projects that protect significant historic structures. Each one of funded FY 2000 deferred maintenance projects has a completed plan; all projects are scheduled for completion by the end of FY 2000.

***Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund*** - The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, which became operational in 1998, is used to address backlog maintenance on BLM recreation sites in western Oregon. By law, 25% of the Fund is to be used to address backlog recreation maintenance needs. In FY 2000 the fund will contribute \$2,300,000 towards continued recreation project backlog work at 15 recreation sites/areas. These projects are not necessarily the highest critical health and safety projects, as is the focus of the Department's 5-Year Deferred Maintenance Plan, and may include road resurfacing, renovating water and sewer systems, replacing restrooms, improving parking areas, utility system repairs and upgrades, construction of a fish cleaning station, and adapting sites for handicapped visitors at existing recreation areas.

**WORKLOAD MEASURES**

Workload Measure	1999 Actual	2000 Estimate	2001 Estimate
Deferred maintenance projects completed (number)	85	95	93

## Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

### Activity Summary (\$000's)

Subactivity	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2001 Budget Request	Change From 2000 (+/-)
Forest Management \$	22,367	22,883	+462	0	23,345	+462
FTE	284	272	0	0	272	0
Forest Development \$	24,853	24,383	+491	0	24,874	+491
FTE	219	193	0	0	193	0
Other Resources \$	30,511	32,123	+667	+3,000	35,790	+3667
FTE	346	403	0	+4	407	+4
Planning \$	1,108	1,125	+23	0	1,148	+23
FTE	12	10	0	0	10	0
Total Dollars	78,839	80,514	+1,643	+3,000	85,157	+4643
Total FTE	861	878	0	+4	882	+4

### ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Western Oregon Resource Management activity provides for the management of 2.4 million acres of forest lands in western Oregon. Management direction for these lands is guided by the "Forest Plan for a Sustainable Economy and a Sustainable Environment" which was released in 1993. The Forest Plan provides an innovative approach to environmental protection based on protecting key watersheds and valuable old-growth forests. The conservation measures included in this strategy are based upon the best available science and attempt to anticipate future environmental issues, thereby avoiding the economic dislocation and legal gridlock that potentially occurs when environmental concerns are not considered.

The key principles of the Forest Plan are included in six resource management plans (RMP's) for western Oregon that were completed by the BLM. These plans establish standards and guidelines that are the rules that specify the environmental conditions to be achieved and maintained and guide federal land managers in making management decision for the land base covered by the plan. Consistent with the RMP's, the BLM has implemented a comprehensive strategy that maintains and restores late-successional forests and their dependent species and recognizes the importance of the forests to the economy and jobs in the region. Key elements of this strategy, and the focus of the elements in this activity, include the following: an aquatic conservation strategy to restore and maintain the ecological health of watersheds and aquatic ecosystems within them; a sustainable supply of timber and timber products to help maintain the stability of local and regional economies; a well-distributed system of reserves to protect existing

large blocks of late-successional and old growth forests; the ability to provide for adaptive, flexible management that can be applied, site specifically, to all land allocations; and the recognition that non-federal lands are not guided by the Plan's standards and guides.

Much has been accomplished since the Plan's inception in 1994 with the funds appropriated to this activity, including the completion of 6 western Oregon resource management plans; completion of the first iteration of watershed analyses; reforestation; ecosystem and watershed restoration; offering a total of 848 MMBF of timber for sale between 1995 and 1999; and initiating major, on-going activities that are critical to subsequent stages of Plan implementation, including work in Adaptive Management Areas, updating some watershed analyses, monitoring, and developing survey and manage protocols for special status species.

In FY 2001, however, the BLM is at a crossroads relative to Forest Plan implementation. Recent lawsuits by environmental groups charged the BLM (and the U.S. Forest Service) with failing to consider new resource information, such as new Endangered Species Act listings, when the Agencies completed survey and manage requirements for certain timber sales prepared in FY 1997 through FY 1999. In effect, the lawsuits put a temporary end to the BLM's ability to offer timber sales in the Northwest. Whether or not the BLM will be able to recover from these challenges, and resume providing resource commodities at recent historic levels, is dependent on its ability, in FY 2001, to conduct additional survey and manage work on the FY 1997 - FY 1999 court enjoined sales and a significant portion of sold unawarded volumes of timber. A portion of the funds will also be used to complete wide-scale strategic surveys to provide information indicating a species' viability. This information could potentially reduce the need to survey before ground-disturbing activities, thus reducing the presently high number of "false starts" and "redesign" of projects, thereby freeing up more land for restoration, timber sales, recreation, and other activities.

The Forest Plan has translated the core concepts of the BLM's strategic vision to the lands in the Pacific Northwest by achieving a workable balance between timber production and habitat conservation with Federal, state, local and private landowners working as partners in this plan. These efforts support the BLM's strategic goals of restoring at-risk ecosystems by addressing current survey and manage needs, and providing responsible commercial activities by remaining committed to offering for sale the full allowable sale quantity of timber of 211 MMBF.



Typical old-growth, BLM Eugene District, Oregon

## Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

### Subactivity: Forest Management

#### 2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The FY 2000 budget request is \$23,345,000 and 284 FTE's.

The major elements of this subactivity include the administration, preparation and execution of timber sales in western Oregon in compliance with the standards and guidelines outlined in the resource management plans that govern land use in the region.

#### **Timber Production -**

- C The focus of this program will continue to be on the design and administration of a sustainable level of timber sales. The process of preparing a timber tract for sale takes from three to five years. The earliest steps include access acquisition and establishment of property lines. Interdisciplinary teams, utilizing information from watershed analysis and resulting from surveys for cultural resources and special status (e.g., threatened and endangered, survey and manage) species plan the timber sale and prepare the environmental assessment. Biological assessments are prepared and submitted to the National Marine Fisheries Service and/or the Fish and Wildlife Service for formal consultation on the effects to threatened and endangered species. The tract is then laid out (tree and boundary marking), cruised (volume estimation), and appraised to establish a minimum bid price. Finally, a contract is written and the tract is offered for sale, usually by oral auction.
- C The BLM remains committed to offering the full ASQ of 211 MMBF/34.8 MMCF of timber in the O&C as outlined in the standards and guidelines of the President's Forest Plan. An additional 1.0MMBF/.2MMCF of timber will be provided by California to reach the revised full allowable sale quantity (ASQ) of 212MMBF/35MMCF of timber. California's obligations under the Forest Plan are funded by the public domain Forestry Management subactivity in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation.
- C Although the BLM is committed to offering the full ASQ of timber in FY 2001, success is contingent upon: (1) the successful completion and implementation of the Survey and Manage Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, which clarifies that the BLM does not have to survey in the future for 13 "infeasible" species and nine "known, wide-ranging" species; and (2) a favorable ruling in the appeal of the Judge Rothstein decision that forces the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to take a more stringent stance in approving the biological opinions and assessments that are needed prior to ground- disturbing activities.

#### **Timber Receipts -**

- C The BLM receives fair market value for the sale or use of forest products and takes enforcement actions on the unauthorized use of forest lands in western Oregon in order to maximize the fair market return on timber products.

- C Estimated receipts for timber and timber products in FY 2001 are \$75,551,570; \$67,171,570 is derived from non-salvage sales in the O&C and Coos Bay, which includes \$3,955,000 derived from deposits to be made into the timber sale pipeline restoration fund; \$8,380,000 is derived from salvage sales in the O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands. Of course, these collections are based on the BLM's ability to complete the appropriate level of survey and manage work, which is contingent upon receiving \$3,000,000 in additional funds that are requested in the Other Forest Resources Subactivity of the account.

***Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund -***

- C The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, which became operational in 1998, has been used to supplement those forestry management activities associated with filling the timber pipeline. The pipeline will be filled when one year's lead time in timber sale preparatory work is completed. Per the request of the Congress, a detailed report that outlines the BLM's FY 2000 accomplishments and planned FY 2001 accomplishments relative to the use of this Fund will be submitted under separate cover.
- C Timber sale accomplishments using the Pipeline Fund are measured by the volumes of timber prepared and offered for sale. "Prepared" is defined as all the field work completed and the volume placed "on-the-shelf." At the end of FY 1999, 15.6MMBF/1.9MMCF of timber sale volume was prepared and put "on-the-shelf." However, the outcome of recent lawsuits required that additional surveys be required on all of these sales. This work is almost certain to identify survey and manage species sites which will result in layout and cruising rework on all the previously completed sales. Consequently, no Pipeline Fund sales were offered for sale in FY 1999. In FY 2000, it is anticipated that 46.1MMBF/7.4MMCF of timber sales will be prepared and placed "on-the-shelf," of which 12.1MMBF/1.9MMCF of timber will be offered for sale, contingent upon completion of the appropriate level of survey and manage work.
- C The western Oregon timber sale pipeline will be filled when one year's lead time in timber sale preparatory work is completed. However, survey and manage protocols indicate a limited "shelf-life" before another year of surveys must be completed, therefore it is impractical to leave any sale on-the-shelf for an extended period of time. Another issue that can arise is that the protocols can change and a sale could have to be resurveyed and reworked unless it has already been implemented. Therefore, sales prepared with Pipeline Funds are placed in a "queue" with otherwise funded O&C timber sales working their way from the end of the list to their date of sale.
- C The BLM will continue work on refilling the timber pipeline using current forest management practices, including the development of multi-layered forest canopies, creating or improving specific wildlife/fisheries habitat, improving species diversity and improving watershed conditions. To accomplish this the BLM will continue to establish and protect riparian zones, promote mixed conifer/hardwood stands, and create snags for species.

***Restoring and maintaining lands in healthy ecological conditions -***

- C All forestry management activities support the protection and management of habitat for wildlife species, including threatened and endangered species. Efforts will be taken to ensure the following: conduct and support research and studies to provide species

protection, and help develop and implement recovery plans; assist in the improvement of anadromous fish habitat and maintain or enhance the fisheries potential of anadromous fish streams in the Pacific Coast drainage through appropriate forestry management practices; monitor ecological impacts and resource trends to determine effectiveness of management measures in protecting forest function, form, and sustainability, and to ensure compliance with Federal and state laws and regulations including the state nonpoint source management plan; and implement best management practices on watersheds to minimize nonpoint source pollution from BLM lands.

- C In preparing timber sales, work will continue in adaptive management areas where the BLM has been successful in ecological experiments and integrating local involvement.

### **PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

Significant achievements in FY 1999 include:

- C Offering for sale 61.7MMBF/10.3MMCF of timber, which failed to meet the ASQ target for the O&C Lands of 211MMBF/34.8MMCF. Two lawsuits affected BLM's timber sale program success. Ten timber sales totaling 52.9 MMBF/8.6MMCF of timber were sold and awarded but subsequently enjoined by the courts; an additional 96.4 MMBF/15.9 MMCF of timber was prepared but went unsold and most of the 1999 volume was offered in October, 1998. Settlement negotiations between the Plaintiffs and the Government in the Forest Plan lawsuit did not reach resolution until December of 1999, and the BLM did not offer additional timber volume for sale while the lawsuit was debated. Additionally, the second lawsuit against the National Marine Fisheries Service was filed in January 1999 further complicating the sale process by stopping the Endangered Species Act consultation process for anadromous fish, thereby halting the preparation of most new sales scheduled for the last half of 1999.

The BLM anticipates a reduced timber sale output in FY 2000 as a result of the lawsuit persisting into FY 2000 and the need to resurvey previously prepared timber sales. Achievements in 2000 are anticipated to include:

- C Offering for sale 70.0MMBF/11.7MMCF. This reduction in timber volume offered for sale from the full ASQ of 211 MMBF is due to the two lawsuits discussed above. Only a limited number of planned timber sales can be processed through consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service until the appeal of the Judge Rothstein ruling runs its course. In addition, the outcome of the Forest Plan lawsuit and settlement agreement created additional survey and manage workloads with insufficient survey seasons available to meet the required protocol on all planned sales.

### WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1999 Actual	2000 Estimate	2001 Change
Forest vegetation inventory (acres)*	43,717	1,227,000	635,000
Timber offered for sales (MMBF/MMCF)**	61.7/10.3	70.0/11.7	211.0/34.8
Forest restoration treatments applied (acres)*	8,083	6,400	6,000
Forest restoration treatments evaluated (acres)*	2,324	2,300	2,300
Vegetative sales (number of permits)	4,452	4,300	4,300
Rights-of-Way (number of actions processed)	183	150	150

\* Units in the table aggregate units of accomplishment funded by the Forest Management account, Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, and Forest Health and Ecosystem Restoration Fund as they relate to commercial timber sales.

\*\* In FY 2000 and FY 2001 1.0 MMBF/2 MMCF of timber will be offered in northern California and funded by the Management of Lands and Resource account. This volume counts towards the total ASQ of timber offered for sale under the Forest Plan but is not included in the volumes shown in this table.

## Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

### Subactivity: Reforestation and Forest Development

#### 2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The FY 2001 budget request is \$24,874,000 and 193 FTE's

In FY 2001 the BLM will continue forest management and forest restoration treatments to meet objectives of the Forest Plan and associated Western Oregon Resource Management Plans. Efforts in this subactivity promote reforestation, maintain young timber stands and manage vegetation for desired habitat conditions and timber production. The four major categories of reforestation and forest development work include the following -

- C **Forest Management Treatments** - activities that maintain sustainable forest resources and harvest levels through reforestation, maintenance, and forest stand enhancement on the allowable harvest base;
- C **Forest Restoration Treatments** - activities that restore forest lands and develop desired habitat attributes on the reserved land base;
- C **Forest Management Monitoring** - the monitoring and evaluation of forest management treatments to determine if they are implemented as planned and are effective in sustaining the forest resources; and
- C **Forest Restoration Monitoring** - the monitoring and evaluation of forest restoration treatments to determine if they are implemented as planned and effective in restoring the landscape as well as developing desired habitat conditions.

The objectives of this work include -

**Reforestation and Maintenance** - Include treatments designed to reforest lands following major disturbance or ground disturbing activities such as timber harvests, wildfire, or other catastrophic events. Treatments include site preparation, tree planting, protection, and genetic tree trait conservation. Matrix and LSR - growing trees

- C Approximately 30,000 acres of reforestation treatments are planned across all lands in the O&C thereby meeting Forest Plan reforestation targets of 28,190 acres.
- C The maintenance of young stands and habitat continue to be a major workload. Young stand maintenance is required on most forest sites to assure seedling survival between 2-5 years after planting. On both very good and relatively poor site quality acreage, treatments are often required 6-10 years after planting in order to provide desired survival, composition, or habitat attributes.
- C Elimination of the chronic maintenance backlog was planned to be completed by FY 2000.

However, this effort will carry through to FY 2001 due to the high priority and costly workload associated with survey and manage of special status species. Approximately 4,000 carryover acres above the Forest Plan target of 18,712 acres are planned for treatment in FY 2001.

**Forest Stand Treatments** - Forest stand treatments are designed to manage forest density and/or develop desired species composition. Efforts are focused on improving forest production, enhancing forest growth and enhancing habitat attributes. Treatments include stand density manipulation, retention or release of desired species, wildfire risk reduction (prescribed underburning and/or fuel ladder reduction), growth/product enhancement through fertilization, pruning, and genetic tree improvements, and lastly forest land conversion to desired forest species or habitats. (Matrix and LSR - growing trees)

- C Density management and species composition treatments continue to be the highest priority forest stand treatments. Most treatments that can be successfully accomplished in a broad treatment window.
- C In FY 2001 approximately 16,500 acres of forests will be treated and 17,900 acres of treatments will be deferred due higher priority workloads such as the reforestation maintenance backlog and survey and management efforts.

**Forest Monitoring** - Forest monitoring remains an integral part of restoration and stand management treatments in western Oregon. It entails maintaining up-to-date inventory of sites available for required or desired treatment and evaluation of success/effectiveness of treatments. Resource management plans projected 110,599 acres of forest monitoring per year. The BLM will complete the full monitoring workload in FY 2001.

## PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- C In FY 1999 the BLM reduced the forest stand maintenance backlog from 43,251 acres in FY 1998 to 28,033 acres, thereby improving forest production, enhancing forest growth and enhancing habitat attributes across the Forest Plan land base. The balance of this work will be completed in FY 2000. Beginning in FY 2001 the BLM anticipates meeting the Forest Plan target of 18,712 acres of forest stand maintenance.
- C In 2000 the BLM anticipates completing a total of 19,365 acres of forest stand maintenance addressing the most pressing concerns that follow timber sales and catastrophic events. Efforts will focus on site preparation, tree planting, protection, and genetic tree trait conservation.
- C Starting in FY 2000, program emphasis has shifted. Reforestation treatments are being completed across all land bases while forest stand treatments are being focused to help sustain current production levels and high priority risk reduction.

**WORKLOAD MEASURES**

Workload Measure	1999 Actual	2000 Estimate	2001 Estimate
Forest vegetation inventory (acres)	0	5,000	0
Forest management treatments (acres)	157,840	119,570	124,500
Forest restoration treatments (acres)	33,010	29,110	32,000

## **Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management**

### **Subactivity: Other Forest Resources Management**

#### **2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

The FY 2000 budget request for Western Oregon Other Forest Resources Management is \$35,790,000 and 407 FTE's.

The core resource work associated with implementation of the Forest Plan is funded by this subactivity. In the past, this work included a variety of on-the-ground resource accomplishments, including watershed analysis, survey and manage, monitoring, and adaptive management, all of which is critical to the balanced implementation of the Forest Plan and compliance with a number of the standards and guides outlined in the Resource Management Plans (RMP). These Forest Plan requirements are in addition to the on-going base recreation management, soil, water and air, wildlife habitat and fisheries, and range management work that is required for day-to-day management of the public lands in the O&C. The focus of the Forest Plan has shifted from year to year as plan implementation progressed. For example, watershed analysis was a major area of emphasis the first few years after the Record of Decision for the Forest Plan was signed, but now that the first iteration of watershed analyses is complete and the BLM moves on to refining them in the second iteration, survey and management of special status species and habitat is the principal management concern.

The survey and manage standard and guideline was established as a mitigation measure for over 400 species thought to be rare and endemic. Since little information exists on many of these species the ROD developed four survey and manage strategies: 1) manage known sites, 2) survey before ground disturbing activities; 3) conduct extensive surveys to locate high priority sites for management; and 4) conduct general regional surveys to acquire additional information. A time schedule was established for implementing the strategy with various components coming on line in successive years. Implementing the strategies has proven complex and the surveys prior to ground disturbing activities are a significant workload.

Recent lawsuits filed by environmental groups claim that the BLM was negligent in complying with the standards and guidelines of the Forest Plan by not completing the appropriate level of survey and manage work. As a result, court injunctions in the Northwest prevented the BLM from proceeding with scheduled timber sales in FY 1999, effectively halting the timber management program in the Northwest. However, in December 1999, the Federal Government and plaintiffs reconciled their differences and the BLM agreed to several terms, whereby both agencies would complete one-year surveys for thirteen species for which more detailed surveys were thought to be "infeasible." Requirements to survey for nine "known, widely ranging" species were also dropped allowing the BLM to move forward more quickly with a certain number of the sales that were prepared between 1997 and 1999. Additionally, it was agreed that the BLM would not have to survey for nine "known, wide-ranging" species. Nevertheless, the impact from the injunctions, coupled with the terms of the settlement, are far-reaching. Whether or not the BLM will be able to recover from these challenges is dependent on the BLM receiving an additional \$3,000,000 in this subactivity in FY 2001 to address additional pre-ground disturbance

surveys as well as broad-based strategic surveys. In effect, a failure to appropriately address these needs in the short-term will have far-reaching long-term impacts on the economies of local communities as well as the health of the forests in the Northwest.

In addition to survey and manage work, the BLM will also concentrate its efforts in the following major resource components that make up this subactivity:

**Recreation Management** - BLM manages and ensures the continued availability of public lands for a diversity of resource dependent outdoor recreation and cultural opportunities while maintaining the commitment to manage public lands consistent with FLPMA and the O&C Act. Included within this diversity of recreation opportunities are 29 fully developed recreation sites, 8 National Wild and Scenic Rivers, 6 National Back Country Byways, 6 National Trails, and 1 National Wilderness Area. Major program emphases in FY 2001 include the following:

- C *Continued implementation of on-going recreation initiatives.* This work includes wild and scenic river management, developed recreation facility and trail management and operation, interpretation and environmental education, and the provision of visitor information and services. Related resource protection work will be directed at preventing resource degradation or damage by directing use away from or controlling use of sensitive areas, including fragile soils, sensitive vegetative and wildlife habitat and cultural resource sites. The provision of recreation opportunities and the protection of facility investments and resource values is being made difficult by the rapidly expanding western Oregon population growth which has been experienced in recent years, especially in the urban interface areas.
- C *Promote tourism and visitation.* The BLM will continue to support local "gateway" communities including Grants Pass, Merlin, Galice, Cottage Grove and Reedsport. The communities of Grants Pass, Merlin, and Galice are "gateways" to the Rogue Wild and Scenic River that provide support services to nearly 1,000,000 visitors annually, including BLM permitted outfitters/guides and non-commercial rafters and commercial tour boats. The City of Cottage Grove is a "gateway" to the Row River Trail, a partnership Rails to Trails project for which the BLM has invested nearly \$3,000,000 over the past 6 years. The community of Reedsport is a "gateway" to the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area, a partnership project for which the BLM has invested over \$3,000,000 over the past 10 years.
- C *Recreation Fee Demonstration Program.* In FY 1998 several BLM recreation areas in western Oregon were designated to participate in the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program. This program has been highly successful, permitting the BLM to retain a portion of the receipts that it collects to support on-site operation, maintenance, and recreation opportunity enhancements at the specific site/area where the fees were collected. In 1999, over \$425,000 were collected and returned to recreation sites to address maintenance needs.
- C *Coordination with Native American tribal organizations.* These efforts will continue to be an important part of the cultural resources component of the recreation management program in 2001. Recent tribal resurgences have affected interests in natural resources, heightening relevant cultural heritage concerns for both preservation and interpretative purposes. Thus, the cultural use of resources is a growing component of the program, requiring increased cooperation in the development and management of public lands and natural resources with

tribes.

**Soil, Water and Air Management** - the BLM plans to continue restoring and maintaining riparian areas and priority watersheds consistent with the six resource management plans developed under the Forest Plan. As part of this work, the BLM plans to monitor soil, water and air quality to determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures; implement best management practices; complete watershed improvements in order to minimize non-point source pollution; develop TMDLs and companion water quality restoration plans to support 303(d) compliance activities; and remain compliant with state laws and related nonpoint source pollution mitigation plans. Specific activities to be undertaken in 2001 include the following:

- C *Complying with Oregon's Nonpoint Source Management Plan.* Monitoring will be focused on the implementation of best management practices that were approved in the resource management plans and will be required in order to implement completed Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act management plans, and validation monitoring to confer and update the status of waters included on the states 303(d) list of affected waters. Watershed improvement projects will be directed at reducing levels of nonpoint source pollution from past management activities. Efforts will also continue towards acquiring State water rights which are critical for prescribed burning and road construction programs.
- C *Updating watershed analysis work that was completed in 1998 and 1999.* This work will be required in FY 2001 as a result of unexpected delays arising from compliance with section 303D of the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act. In an effort to be compliant with these Acts, improve habitat for Pacific coast salmon, and improve municipal water sources, the BLM plans to complete 2-3 water quality management plans on priority river basins in western Oregon and update the corresponding watershed analyses in these basins.
- C *Continuing to collect and disseminate data on soil capabilities, suitabilities, behavior and use limitations.* Similarly, the same type of work will be completed relative to air quality, climatology, and meteorology. Efforts will continue relative to providing managers with baseline data on water quality, use and availability. The BLM will inventory, assess and quantify water sources for water rights filings to support forest management development, biodiversity, riparian/wetlands, fish and wildlife and recreation programs in western Oregon.
- C *Incorporating goals and objectives of BLM's Riparian Wetland related strategy goals into Oregon's riparian wetland management plan which has been revised to include western Oregon.* The soil, water and air program will play a major role in supporting, coordinating and directing the riparian wetland effort in western Oregon in FY 2001.

**Wildlife Habitat and Fisheries Management** - Under the standards and guidelines established in the Forest Plan, the BLM will continue efforts in western Oregon that enhance fish, wildlife, and plant habitat using appropriate management techniques, enhancement projects, and other appropriate actions needed to maintain, restore, and protect habitat values. Consistent with the *Oregon/Washington Fish and Wildlife 2000: A Vision for the Future* plan, the BLM will also emphasize the restoration of priority plant and animal habitat. Additionally, a major component of the core fish and wildlife work in FY 2001 will be assuring an appropriate level of survey and manage work in order to balance commodity use with the protection of special status species. Highlights of FY 2001 activities include:

- C **Survey and Manage of Special Status Species and Habitat** - The BLM is requesting an additional \$3,000,000 to address re-survey and manage work associated on court enjoined timber sales that were originally prepared in FY 1997- FY 1999. The ability of the BLM to continue offering its allowable sale quantity of timber of 211 MMBF is highly dependent on the Bureau's ability to address this work in FY 2001. Otherwise, significant timber shortfalls will continue into future years. A portion of the funding will also be used to address strategic surveys that show which species are adequately protected in the existing NFP reserves, better target survey efforts and, in the long term, allow for a more manageable level of surveys before ground-disturbing activities while assuring species viability. Additional information on the BLM's survey and manage needs is located in the "Justification of Change" section of this subactivity.
- C **Restoration of Anadromous Fish Habitat** - Virtually all watersheds within the Pacific Northwest now contain anadromous or resident fish species listed under the Endangered Species Act. Although not all population segments or evolutionary significant units are listed, effects on habitat for all species have been determined to be the same by interagency level one teams. This provides sufficient focus for the following priorities for FY 2001:
- ÷ The BLM will maintain a high level of interaction and involvement with the regulatory agencies to ensure streamlining consultation guidelines are applied and met in the Section 7 consultation process. The BLM will ensure that the administrative records for actions undergoing consultation are complete and accurate.
  - ÷ Cooperation with federal and state agencies, private land owners, and tribal governments will be mandatory in order to ensure restoration of whole watersheds. Incorporating larger river basin analyses, such as the interagency Umpqua Basin assessment, into BLM management plans is necessary to be consistent and compatible with other on-going programs.
  - ÷ Continued focus on data acquisition using standardized protocols and data standards will continue. Use of inter-agency databases to complete necessary analyses will help in establishing whole watershed understanding of key processes and functions. Districts will participate in implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan Aquatic and Riparian Effectiveness Monitoring Program (AREMP).
  - ÷ Partnership development remains a priority in 2001. Because of intermingled land ownership patterns, the BLM in western Oregon can play an important role in working with local watershed groups in managing and restoring habitat in whole watersheds, not just on federal lands. Specifically, the BLM will provide technical assistance and support to local watershed councils; coordinate on-going aquatic programs, including education and public outreach, restoration, inventories, and assessments to meet both BLM and state needs; and use appropriate authorities provided by the *Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1999 (P.L. 105-277)* to accomplish work on private lands which have a direct benefit to resources on BLM lands.

- C **Developing Recovery Plans and Other Conservation Efforts** - In 2001, the BLM will continue to develop and implement management plans, threatened and endangered species recovery plans, cooperative agreements, and other efforts involving species' habitats. In addition, the BLM will continue to be an active participant in interagency conservation agreements, strategies and working groups to enhance recovery efforts.
- C **Continuing Efforts in Adaptive Management Areas** - The Northwest Forest Plan established a system of ten Adaptive Management Areas (AMAs) to undertake "development and testing of technical and social approaches to achieving desired ecological, economic, and other social objectives." The AMAs were selected to represent areas impacted by reduced timber harvests and Federal lands that have a mix of public and private ownerships and a range of technical challenges. In the AMAs, citizens, managers and scientists are to work collaboratively to implement ecosystem-based management through innovation, testing and experimentation. AMAs were designated as the "official settings" in which assumptions and prescriptions imbedded in the standards and guidelines could be critically examined, tested, evaluated and potentially modified or replaced by alternative prescriptions for application across the wider landscape.

**Rangeland Management** - the BLM in western Oregon is also involved in maintaining and improving vegetative conditions on grazed lands consistent with current rangeland management regulations and with the maintenance of forest diversity and sustainability. Efforts in FY 2001 include:

- C The BLM will focus on the implementation of rangeland standards and guidelines, authorizing, and issuing grazing leases, collecting fees, monitoring, providing necessary range use supervision and trespass control and developing range improvement projects. The BLM will control the timing and degree of livestock grazing use on public lands and initiate other water development projects necessary for proper forest growth. There are 148 grazing leases in western Oregon providing approximately 19,000 animal unit months (AUM's) of forage.
- C Development and implementation of coordinated resource management plans (CRMPs) will remain a priority in FY 2001. In five areas where there are large and well blocked lands, CRMPs have been developed and needed management improvement projects constructed.

## PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Significant achievements in FY 1999 and FY 2000 include the following:

- C Completion of the first iteration of watershed analyses on the land base covered by the Forest Plan. Updating of some of this work will be necessary in 2000 in order to be compliant with the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act. In FY 1999 the BLM completed 23 new and 3 revised watershed analyses; over 2,000,000 acres of BLM land that are covered by the land base of the Forest Plan are now complete with watershed analysis and therefore are compliant with existing environmental laws.
- C Completion of the supplemental environmental impact statement (SEIS) to the Northwest Forest Plan in FY 2000 to improve the balance between species conservation and production of forest goods and services. The SEIS will preclude the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service from having to survey in the future for 13 infeasible species and 9 known widely ranging species.
- C Completion of additional survey and manage work including development of a strategic survey plan for 343 species; completion of more than 6,000 acres of strategic surveys for some species groups; and completion of management recommendations and survey protocols required for 267. All of these activities will facilitate the progress of timber sales while at the same time protect and restore impaired ecosystems.
- C Continued participation in the Governor of Oregon's Coastal Salmon Initiative through the restoration of fish habitat and pacific coast salmon stocks. Work will principally focus on improving fish passage structures, improving stream habitat and reducing sedimentation runoff.
- C Completion of planned actions addressing mid-level/activity plans for environmentally responsible recreation, including finalization of the Rogue Wild and Scenic River, Hellgate Recreation Section Management Plan/EIS and the Cascade Siskiyou Ecological Emphasis Area/EIS.

## JUSTIFICATION OF 2001 PROGRAM CHANGES

### 2001 Program Changes

	2001 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	35,790	+3,000
<i>FTE</i>	407	+4

The FY 2001 budget request for Western Oregon Other Forest Resources Management is \$35,790,000 and 407 FTE, a net program increase of \$3,000,000 and 4 FTEs from the FY 2000

enacted level of funding.

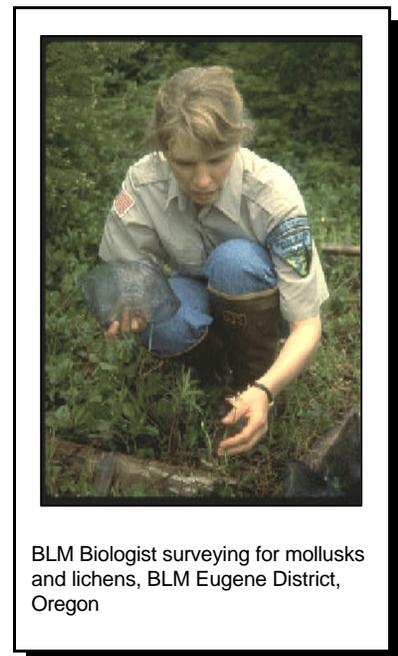
**Survey and Management of Special Status Species, (+\$3,000,000)** - The Northwest Forest Plan Record of Decision (ROD) required surveys and manage for over 400 species associated with late successional/old growth forests. As the BLM began to implement the standards and guides of the Forest Plan, it was clear that many of the 400 species were difficult or impossible to locate using the designed survey protocols. In many instances, the survey protocol requirements have proven unworkable from a practical standpoint and have effectively restricted the majority of timber sales, restoration activities, recreation development, and nearly any other type of proposed ground disturbing activity from moving forward.

Recent survey data suggests that some species no longer need this level of protection, and therefore it is a widely held point of view by both environmental groups and resource managers that changes need to be made to the survey requirements for some species. Consequently, a supplemental EIS (SEIS) to the Forest Plan addressing these concerns is being prepared for implementation in FY 2000. The SEIS reduces the number of species requiring surveys before ground-disturbing activities, and requires strategic, regional-level surveys for 343 species. The results of the strategic surveys will show which species are adequately protected in the existing Forest Plan reserves. In the long term, this will allow the BLM to reduce even further the number of surveys required prior to ground disturbing activities to a more manageable level while still ensuring adequate protection of all the species in the land base covered by the Forest Plan.

As described elsewhere in the description of this appropriation, in 1999 the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service were sued for failure to properly implement the Forest Plan record of decision, ultimately resulting in court enjoined timber sales for many projects prepared between 1997 and 1999. As a result, the BLM was unable to meet its targeted allowable sale quantity of timber of 211 MMBF in FY 1999, offering for sale only slightly more than 60 MMBF of timber. The settlement requires both the BLM and U.S. Forest Service to complete one-year surveys for thirteen species for which more detailed surveys were thought to be "infeasible." Requirements to survey for nine "known, wide-ranging" species were also dropped. The SEIS mentioned above would preclude both Agencies from completing surveys for these 22 species when preparing future sales.

In FY 2001, the BLM requests an additional \$3,000,000 to complete broad-based strategic surveys and project specific re-survey work associated with recently enjoined timber sales and other sold and unawarded timber sales that were prepared in FY 1997 - FY 1999. There currently exists 153 MMBF of timber that was prepared, sold, and unawarded between FY 1997 and FY 1999 and another 96.4 MMBF of timber that was prepared but unsold in FY 1999.

In accordance with the terms of the legal settlement, the BLM



BLM Biologist surveying for mollusks and lichens, BLM Eugene District, Oregon

is required to complete one-year surveys on these sales for thirteen "infeasible species." The BLM requests an additional \$1,000,000 to complete some of this resurvey work as well as additional project specific survey work to be initiated in FY 2001. This work can be highly intensive, requiring BLM biologists to climb trees in search of the red-tree vole or spend hours on the ground searching for certain mollusks or fungi. The majority of the resurvey work will be completed in FY 2000 with some continuing into FY 2001.



Surveying for the marbled murrelet, BLM Roseburg District, Oregon

Approximately \$2,000,000 of the requested increase will be used to focus on broad-scale strategic surveys across 25 million acres of land to show which species are adequately protected in the existing NFP reserves, better target survey efforts and, in the long term, allow for a more manageable level of surveys before ground-disturbing activities while assuring species viability. The majority of this work will be completed by contract crews, but some BLM field staff will be involved as well as regional level teams comprised of resource specialists from different Federal agencies. Without information from strategic surveys, especially those conducted in reserved land allocations, the BLM must assume that the species needs protection. Thus, strategic surveys are important to provide information on a species' viability and

could reduce the need to survey before ground-disturbing activities, thereby reducing the presently high number of "false starts" and "redesign" of projects, and potentially freeing up more land for restoration, timber sales, recreation, and other activities.

Activities carried out with the requested increase in funding will allow the BLM to meet its strategic goal of restoring at-risk ecosystems by appropriately providing for a significant level of protection of special-status species through the survey and manage requirements. By completing surveys and implementing appropriate management strategies, the BLM also meets its strategic goal of providing responsible commercial activities and can offer for sale the full ASQ of 211 MMBF of timber, without the legal challenges that it has recently experienced.

The impact of not completing the appropriate level of survey and manage work is clear. Recent court injunctions on sales prepared that do not adhere to the survey and manage standards and guidelines of the Forest Plan effectively put a halt to the BLM's timber sale program in the Northwest. While this no doubt impacts the economies of local communities whose residents have gone without work due to contract losses or cancellations, it also impacts the BLM's ability to effectively manage forests for healthy ecosystems. The cost of litigation to the BLM is significant, taking away monetary resources and people that could be used to implement on-the-ground forest restoration work. The Bureau's ability to fall back on previously prepared sales to cover current shortfalls is just about impossible. For the most part, many of these sales have survey and manage deficiencies and need to be re-surveyed as well.

**WORKLOAD MEASURES**

## Recreation Management

Workload Measures	1999 Actual	2000 Estimate	2001 Estimate
Mid Level/Activity Plans completed for environmentally responsible recreation (number of plans completed)	new measure	4	5
Recreation resources inventoried/assessed (number of sites/areas)	new measure	11	12
Special Areas inventoried (acres inventoried/assessed)	new measure	40	1,000
Recreation Site Projects/actions processed (number of projects/sites)	new measure	12	15
Recreation Site decisions or objectives evaluated (number of sites/objectives evaluated)	new measure	21	25

## Soil, Water, and Air Management

Workload Measures	1999 Actual	2000 Estimate	2001 Estimate
Watersheds/instream flow monitored (number)	375	275	275
Water quality compliance actions (number)	6	96	90
Water rights actions processed (number)	15	21	20

## Wildlife Habitat Management

Workload Measures	1999 Actual	2000 Estimate	2001 Estimate
Terrestrial Habitats Objectives Evaluated (acres)	new measure	300,000	300,000
Wildlife, fisheries, plant populations evaluated (number)	new measure	400	400
Aquatic/Riparian/Wetland Inventory (miles)	new measure	1,300	1,300
Aquatic/Riparian/Wetland Inventory (acres)	new measure	485	485
Aquatic/Riparian/Wetland Treatments (acres)	new measure	154	200
Aquatic/Riparian/Wetland Treatments (miles)	new measure	25	25
Aquatic/Riparian/Wetland Projects Constructed (number)	new measure	55	55
Aquatic/Riparian/Wetland Projects Maintained (number)	new measure	50	8
Aquatic/Riparian/Wetland Objectives Evaluated (acres)	new measure	5,140	5,000
Aquatic/Riparian/Wetland Objectives Evaluated (miles)	new measure	47	50

## Rangeland Management

Workload Measures	1999 Actual	2000 Estimate	2001 Estimate
Weed inventory (acres)	5,650	5,700	5,700
Weed treatment (acres)	2,500	1,800	1,800
Grazing permits/leases issued or renewed (number)	70	70	70
Livestock grazing projects developed (number)	8	6	6
Allotments monitored (number)	27	35	35

## **Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management**

### **Subactivity: Resource Management Planning**

#### **2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

The FY 2000 budget request is \$1,148,000 and 10 FTEs.

Consistent with the resource management plans that were developed under the Forest Plan, the BLM will continue to develop, amend or revise land use plans that allocate land uses, timber resources, and other natural resources to meet authorizing legal mandates, executive orders, policies, and national program priorities. Efforts to maintain existing land use plans and to support inventories by incorporating available information from ongoing activities and projects, such as habitat enhancement, timber sales, ongoing environmental analyses and public input, will continue in FY 2001. Based on these efforts, adjustments to land use allocations and management directions will be made through land use plan amendments in order to respond to new issues, problems, or opportunities. Specific program focus in FY 2001 includes the following:

- C maintaining the viability of the plans by monitoring plan implementation, incorporating new data and analyses into plan schedules, approving plans through annual program summaries, and integrating amendments when required.
- C completing an interagency, regional environmental impact statement to address survey and manage of special status species, thereby amending all six major resource management plans for western Oregon.

#### **PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- C A plan amendment with an environmental impact statement for the Cascade-Siskiyou Ecological Emphasis Area is expected to be completed for a portion of the Medford District in FY 2000. The amendment addresses expanded protection for a large, environmentally complex forested ecoregion and may result in adjusted commodity uses, road closures and late-successional reserve boundary adjustments.
- C The formal evaluation of all six approved resource management plans will go through an intergovernmental coordination and public review. The evaluation process was extended from FY1999 due to program complexity and will result in allowable sale quantity of timber adjustments in two Districts. The BLM is committed to formally evaluate each of the resource management plans in every third year of implementation.

**WORKLOAD MEASURES**

Workload Measure	1999 Actual	2000 Estimate	2001 Estimate
Land Use Plan Amendments or revisions completed (number)	2	6	1

## Activity: Western Oregon Information and Resource Data System

### Activity Summary (\$000's)

Subactivity	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2001 Budget Request	Change From 2000 (+/-)
Info Systems	2,105	2,149	+43	0	2,192	+43
Operations and Maint						
\$						
<i>FTE</i>	8	8	0	0	8	0
<b>Total Dollars</b>	2,105	2,149	+43	0	2,192	+43
<i>Total FTE</i>	8	8	0	0	8	0

### ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Funding in this activity is used to provide for the continued development and operation of the automated data information operation system that supports implementation of the Forest Plan in a manner that is consistent with standards and guides that govern resource activities in western Oregon.

With implementation of the resource management plans in 1995, the emphasis of this program has shifted from maintaining data for the plans to making the data operational for use in monitoring, adaptive management, developing timber sale plans, habitat management plans, and initiating other resource activities. Consistent with BLM's strategic goal to improve land, resource and title information for both employees and the public, the BLM will continue to develop and deploy effective automated systems that facilitate the analysis of new information needed for land use management under the Forest Plan.

### 2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The FY 2000 budget request is \$2,192,000 and 43 FTEs.

Efforts in FY 2000 will continue to be to maintain operation of automated data bases in support of Forest Plan management needs. These data bases will continue to be improved and updated with additional emphases on aquatic/riparian management, survey and manage species requirements, and effectiveness monitoring of the Forest Plan. The BLM is implementing the following new data systems in order to more effectively manage forest management practices in western Oregon: aquatic resource information, at-risk species information, and vegetation information.

- C The table below displays the various inventory data systems that the BLM utilizes in western Oregon. These systems/databases hold the data and provide the necessary information needed by land managers to make decisions about achieving specific environmental conditions called for by the standards and guidelines of the Forest Plan. The data also form the basis for management decisions based on sound science. While all databases are continually improved and updated with new data, three new databases will be functional this year - aquatic resource information, at-risk species information, and vegetation information.

<b>BLM Information and Resource Data Systems Western Oregon</b>	
Y	<i>Forest inventory and associated data</i> is used to analyze trends in timber growth, yield, age and stocking, and will also be used to determine allowable sale quantity (ASQ) for timber sales;
Y	<i>Tree improvement data</i> is used for specific work in BLM seed orchards, including progeny plantations, as well as for genetically superior trees, orchard clones, progeny test sites, seed inventory and pollen inventory.
Y	<i>Timber sale data</i> is used to appraise the value of timber offered for sale and to predict sale values and changes in market conditions, facilitating the monitoring of sales to small and large businesses for set-aside sales through Small Business Administration requirements;
Y	<i>Active timber sale contract data</i> is used for the purpose of predicting receipts and payments to the Federal Government, U.S. Treasury and the western Oregon counties;
Y	<i>Aquatic resource information</i> will be used to capture fisheries, stream condition, and hydrographic data to analyze impacts of ground disturbing activities on water quality and fisheries habitat. This data can be utilized in watershed analyses to implement the Forest Plan's Aquatic Conservation Strategy to help restore ecosystem health at the watershed scale;
C	<i>At-risk species information</i> will be used to analyze survey information to more efficiently implement the survey and manage requirements of the Forest Plan. This interagency database provides a method to track species population trends over time and enables agencies to validate and refine species habitat relationships.
C	<i>Vegetation Information</i> interpreted from satellite imagery will be used to measure vegetation changes over time in the Forest Plan area. Existing vegetation data will monitor changes to species habitat (diminishing, growing, or static) to support effectiveness monitoring requirements of the Forest Plan.

## **PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

In FY 1999 and FY 2000 the BLM was successful in completing the following work related to information systems operation and management:

- C Development of common hydrological and transportation spatial data models with Federal and state partners in the Pacific Northwest to support implementation of the Forest Plan. Spatial data that is shared and understood by all federal and state partners facilitates decision making when land management activities cross administrative boundaries.
- C Completion of processing and distribution to all Forest Plan partners of Digital Elevation Models and Digital Orthoquads. These resource base data products help provide information needed to maintain and update existing database activities in western Oregon.
- C Resource database and GIS analytical support for third year evaluations of the six western Oregon District Resource Management Plans. The BLM conducts analyses of Forest Plan implementation every three years to determine if land management activities comply with standards and guidelines and to anticipate future environmental issues.
- C Classification of satellite imagery to be used to measure vegetation changes over time in the Forest Plan area. Existing vegetation data will monitor changes to species habitat (i.e., diminishing, growing, or static) to support effectiveness monitoring requirements of the Forest Plan. This three year effort will be completed in FY 2001.

## Activity: Jobs in the Woods

### Activity Summary (\$000's)

Subactivity	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2001 Budget Request	Change From 2000 (+/-)
Jobs in the Woods \$	5,591	5,689	+115	0	5,804	+115
FTE	12	13	0	0	13	0
Total Dollars	5,591	5,689	+115	0	5,804	+115
Total FTE	12	13	0	0	13	0

### ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

**The Northwest Economic Adjustment Initiative** - The Northwest Economic Adjustment Initiative (NEAI) was designed to help workers, businesses, tribes, and communities in Washington, Oregon, and northern California affected by reductions in timber harvests. NEAI provides a means to assist the most affected parts of the Northwest region to work toward a sustainable, prosperous future. Regional Community Economic Revitalization Teams (CERTs) are the heart of this effort, whose job it is to work with Governors and others to identify problems and devise methods for solving them.

**Jobs in the Woods** - Born out of NEAI is the Jobs in the Woods initiative which is a regional collaborative effort to improve the health of the land and concurrently provide economic assistance to local communities. The initiative puts people to work, provides worker training, assists communities in developing the capacity to determine their own futures, assists new and existing businesses to maintain and increase their competitiveness, and provide an innovative way to improve watershed health and forest productivity.

Starting in 1998 the Jobs in the Woods initiative shifted to focus more exclusively on supporting the State of Oregon's Coastal Salmon Initiative (see below) instead of supporting a myriad of watershed and riparian improvement projects across the western Oregon and northern California land base. By focusing on this initiative, the BLM is playing an effective role in helping to restore Pacific coast salmon beyond current threshold levels that barely sustain resident and anadromous fish populations. Providing job opportunities to displaced workers is still a principal objective of the initiative; this is typically done through contract work with small businesses in local communities and shared partnerships with local communities and watershed associations.

The Jobs in the Woods initiative supports the BLM strategic goal to provide economic assistance to local communities in western Oregon and northern California by stimulating economic growth in local communities through contracts with small businesses in the region that provide approximately 200 job opportunities annually. By focusing projects on salmon restoration, the BLM also meets its strategic goal of restoring at-risk ecosystems.

## 2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The FY 2001 budget request is \$5,804,000 13 FTE.

**The State of Oregon’s Plan for Salmon and Watersheds** - The Oregon Plan is now recognized as the statewide framework for addressing salmon and water quality issues in Oregon. The BLM will continue efforts initiated in 1998 that support the Oregon Plan by remaining active partners with the State of Oregon, tribes and others in improving and implementing state recovery plans for salmon recovery. The State of Oregon recognizes the Forest Plan as a major anchor for the Oregon Plan whereby federal agencies can work strategically to improve entire ecosystems in the Northwest; the Jobs in the Woods initiative is one of the vehicles through which BLM participates directly with the State in salmon recovery efforts.

The goal of the Oregon Plan is to improve water quality and restore Oregon’s coastal salmon populations to productive and sustainable levels through cooperative management measures, including the following: supporting harvesting, responsible hatchery rearing, improving habitat, maintaining or decommissioning roads, instream structure development, monitoring, research, and outreach and education. In addition to completing significant habitat restoration projects on federal lands, the BLM provides technical support for watershed council activities, and is cooperating with the State on monitoring, aquatic education and outreach. The table below outlines the BLM’s objectives relative to its participation in the Oregon Plan. Some, but not all of these objectives are met through Jobs in the Woods.

In FY 2001 the BLM will provide approximately 168 job opportunities to displaced workers and complete approximately 122 anadromous fish related restoration projects on lands in western Oregon and northern California. Most of these jobs are geared towards short term restoration projects that may last 3-6 months; however, they do help provide long-term economic stability to local communities. The majority of work will be completed through contracts with local businesses.

The table below shows some examples of potential Jobs in the Woods watershed restoration activities that will be completed under Oregon’s Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

<b>The BLM’s Commitment to the Oregon Plan and Salmon Recovery - 15 Areas of Emphasis -</b>	
C	Interagency and Tribal Coordination
C	Water Council Support and Coordination
C	Inventories
C	Planning and Assessment
C	Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Compliance
C	Watershed/Habitat Restoration
C	Improve Research
C	Monitoring and Evaluation
C	Coordinate Technical Training
C	Cooperative Funding
C	Expand Education/Interpretation/Outreach
C	Natural Disaster Coordination
C	Key Aquatic Habitat Acquisition
C	Hydropower Licensing and Relicensing Coordination
C	Municipal Water Supply/Safe Drinking Water Act Implementation

<b>Potential 2001 Jobs in the Woods Projects Under the Coastal Salmon Restoration Initiative</b>	
A.	Activities that address road erosion and sedimentation to enhance water quality, fish habitat, and fish passage to spawning grounds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>C road decommissioning to reduce sedimentation runoff from roads by closing and stabilizing roads to eliminate potential for storm damage and the need for maintenance;</li> <li>C road treatments to reduce landslide potential, improve drainage, prevent washouts at road stream crossings and improve fish passage;</li> <li>C restoration of hydrologic functions impaired by roads, interruptions of surface flow, alteration of streamflow regimes, interception of rainfall, and concentration of flow and sediment (road bank stabilization through slide removal, mulching, and stabilization through slide removal, mulching, and brushing).</li> </ul>
B.	Activities that address riparian silviculture to enhance riparian diversity, community structure, and channel stability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>C planting on streamside landslides and flood terraces;</li> <li>C reforestation of shrub and hardwood stands with conifers to enhance diversity;</li> <li>C exclusion of livestock to promote rapid natural revegetation of areas impacted by historical overgrazing.</li> </ul>
C.	Activities that address stream channel restoration to desired aquatic habitat conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>C fish and aquatic resource habitat improvements such as fish passage; improving habitat complexity; creating spawning habitat; restoring and holding habitat; creating off-channel ponds and side channels;</li> <li>C instream hydrologic function improvements such as the introduction of large woody debris and boulders for energy dissipation; creation of catchments for sediment storage; and floodplain and channel restructuring to improve bank stability.</li> </ul>
D.	Activities that address upland improvements to improve hydrologic functions of impaired watersheds (e.g., peak flows, low flows, runoff timing) which effect channel characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>C reforestation of impaired watersheds to improve hydrologic functions;</li> <li>C releasing young conifers from overtopping hardwoods to improve structure of key habitat;</li> <li>C creation of snags or tree nest cavities for old growth dependent species.</li> </ul>
E.	Activities that address socioeconomic needs including providing opportunity for recreation, and promotion of values that will enhance tourism industries and the creation of long term jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>C construction projects which provide new facilities, expansion or improvements to support forest restoration, transportation safety, recreation use, and wildlife viewing opportunities, and interpretive projects which will enhance recreational uses and related industries. (Examples of projects include: Cascade Stream Watch Environmental Education project, focusing on anadromous fisheries and watersheds; Umpqua River project, development includes twenty campsites, parking area trails, and a small pavilion; and Hyatt Lake Winter Play Area, the project will realign the tubing hill and expand the parking area to eliminate overcrowding and safety problems.)</li> </ul>

## PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

***The BLM and Salmon Recovery in Western Oregon*** - The BLM will create over 150 job opportunities in FY 2000 in western Oregon and northern California. This translates into completing over 200 watershed restoration projects. Each District applies a mix of restoration project work based on priorities identified through the watershed analysis process. The BLM Salem District is a good example of the mix of projects. Salem placed trees and logs in 4.25 miles of streams to improve rearing habitat for at-risk species of salmon and steelhead; completed 41 acres of riparian enhancement projects to restore conifers along alder-dominated stream corridors; and decommissioned 43 miles of roads in order to reduce the potential for sediment delivery to streams, reduce wildlife disturbances, and reduce the maintenance costs

of roads not currently needed for management operations.

**Culvert Replacement, Cow Creek, Roseburg Oregon** - The Cow Creek Culvert Replacement Project is typical of restoration projects being completed with Jobs in the Woods funding that support the Oregon Plan. BLM's Roseburg Oregon District, South River Resource Area, used \$100,000 of Jobs in the Woods funding to successfully repaired a deteriorating "major-culvert" on Cow Creek, part of a designated Back Country Byway. The project provided approximately 300 worker days for displaced workers and contract crews in the Northwest.

The original culvert was installed in the 1950's but had deteriorated significantly, preventing fish from migrating upward and adding to unsuitable stream conditions and degradation of fish habitat. Using an innovative approach to reconstructing the culvert, the BLM was able to facilitate passage of all sizes of fish to spawning pools located about one mile above the culvert by providing jump pools and reducing the velocity of the water through the culvert.

### Cow Creek Fish Passage Enhancement



Major reconstruction of Cow Creek culvert and fish passage structure facilitating fish passage to spawning pools.



Nearly completed culvert and fish passage structures on Cow Creek.

**WORKLOAD MEASURES**

Workload Measures	1999 Actual	2000 Estimate	2001 Estimate
Weed Treatments Applied (acres)	2,652	1,005	1,000
Forest Restoration Treatments Applied (acres)	1,604	709	700
Aquatic/Riparian/Wetland Treatments Applied (miles)	51	55	55
Aquatic/Riparian/Wetland Projects Constructed (# of projects)	70	52	50

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