



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management



Roseburg District Office
777 NW Garden Valley Blvd
Roseburg, Oregon 97470

February 2004

Roseburg District
*Annual Program
Summary*
and
Monitoring Report
FISCAL YEAR 2003



*E. Gagner
2003*

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

U.S. Department of Interior
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ROSEBURG DISTRICT

ANNUAL PROGRAM SUMMARY

AND

MONITORING REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2003

February 2004

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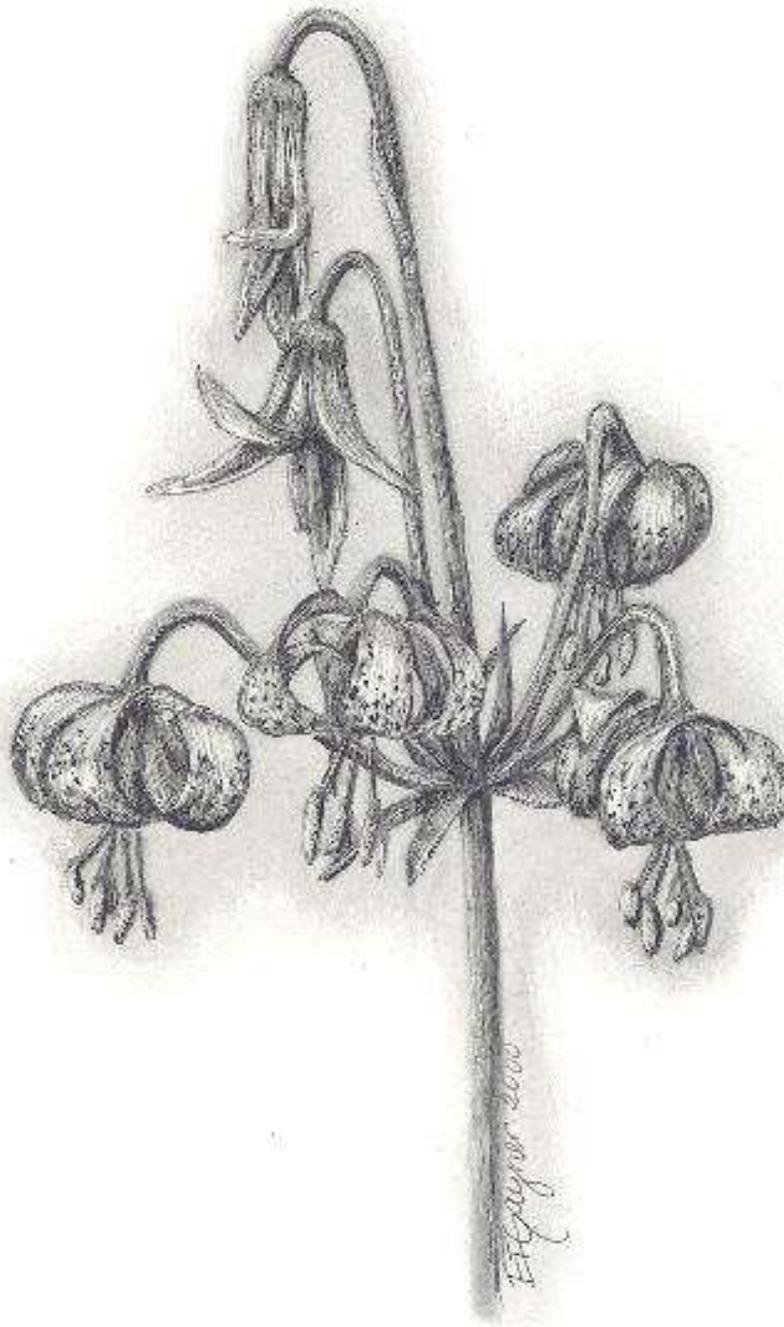
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ROSEBURG DISTRICT
ANNUAL PROGRAM SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 2003



Executive Summary

This document combines the Roseburg District Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report for fiscal year 2003. These reports are a requirement of the Roseburg District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan. The Annual Program Summary addresses the accomplishments of the Roseburg District in such areas as watershed analysis, Jobs-in-the-Woods, forestry, recreation, fire, and other programs. It also provides information concerning the Roseburg District budget, timber receipt collections, and payments to Douglas County. The results of the fiscal year 2003 Annual Program Summary show that the Roseburg District is implementing the Northwest Forest Plan, however, the ability to fully implement some programs or program elements such as restoration, recreation and particularly timber has been affected by factors such as the challenge of implementing the Survey and Manage standard and guidelines and ongoing litigation.

The Monitoring Report compiles the results and findings of implementation monitoring for fiscal year 2003. The Monitoring Report, which is basically a “stand alone” document with a separate executive summary follows the Annual Program Summary in this document.

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

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

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice or Activity	Fiscal Year 2003 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1995-2003 Timber 1996-2003 Others	Projected Decadal Practices
Regeneration harvest (acres sold)	146	3,130	11,900
Commercial thinning/density management (acres sold)	858-372	3458-1591	2,500-0
Site preparation (acres)	0	2,591	8,400
Vegetation control, fire (acres)	0	0	-
Prescribed burning (hazard reduction acres)	0	0	-
Prescribed burning (wildlife habitat and forage reduction acres)	641	1433	-
Natural or artificial ignition prescribed fire for ecosystem enhancement (acres)	0	0	-
Plantation Maintenance/Animal damage control (acres)	620	9,625	8,300
Pre-commercial thinning (acres)	3,409	32,109	39,000
Brush field/hardwood conversion (acres)	0	0	150
Planting/ regular stock (acres)	157	4,308	2,900
Planting/ genetically selected (acres)	36	1,533	11,400
Fertilization (acres)	0	5,338	11,400
Pruning (acres)	275	4,519	4,600
New permanent road const. (miles/acres*)	4.4	25.3	65
Roads fully decommissioned/obliterated (miles*)	0.6	38.7	
Roads closed/ gated (miles**)	0	12.3	-
Open road density (per square mile*)	4.59	4.59	-
Timber sale quantity sold (m board feet)	23,192	209,402	495,000
Timber sale quantity sold (mm cubic feet)	4.26	35.2	77
Noxious weed control, chemical (acres)	1113	2015	-
Noxious weed control, other (acres)	411	2338	

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

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

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2003 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1995-2003
Realty, land sales	(actions/acres)	0	0
Realty, land exchanges	(actions/acres acquired/disposed)	1/765/143	1/765/143
Realty, R&PP leases/patents	(actions/acres)	0	0
Realty, road rights-of-way acquired for public/agency use	(actions/miles)	0	8
Realty, road rights-of-way, permits or leases granted	(actions/miles)	0	78
Realty, utility rights-of-way granted (linear/areal)	(actions/miles/acres)	0	13
Realty, withdrawals completed	(actions/acres)	0	0
Realty, withdrawals revoked	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mineral/energy, total oil and gas leases	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mineral/energy, total other leases	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mining plans approved	(actions/acres)	0	1
Mining claims patented	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mineral material sites opened	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mineral material sites, closed	(actions/acres)	0	0
Recreation, maintained off highway vehicle trails	(units/miles)	0	0
Recreation, maintained hiking trails	(units/miles)	8/14	56/98
Recreation, maintained sites	(units/acres)	14/405	84/2430
Cultural resource inventories	(sites/acres)	13/1120	113/6940
Cultural/historic sites nominated	(sites/acres)	0	0
Hazardous material sites	(incidents)	3	21

ANNUAL PROGRAM SUMMARY

Introduction

This Annual Program Summary is a review of the programs on the Roseburg District Bureau of Land Management for the period of October 2002 through September 2003. The program summary is designed to report to the public, local, state and federal agencies a broad overview of activities and accomplishments for fiscal year 2003. This report addresses the accomplishments of the Roseburg District in such areas as watershed analysis, Jobs-in-the-Woods, forestry, recreation, and other programs. It also provides information concerning the Roseburg District budget, timber receipt collections, and payments to Douglas County. Included in the Annual Program Summary is the Monitoring Report for the Roseburg District.

Implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan began in April 1994 with the signing of the Northwest Forest Plan Record of Decision. Subsequently, the Roseburg District began implementation of the Resource Management Plan (RMP), which incorporates all aspects of the Northwest Forest Plan, in June 1995 with the signing of the RMP Record of Decision. Fiscal year 2003 represents the eighth full fiscal year of implementation of the Resource Management Plan.

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

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

Budget

In Fiscal Year 2003, Roseburg District had a total appropriation of \$18,862,000.

- \$12,581,000 Oregon & California Railroad Lands (O&C)
- \$995,000 Jobs-in-the-Woods Program
- \$396,000 Deferred Maintenance
- \$50,000 Forest Ecosystems Health & Recovery
- \$109,000 Forest Pest Control
- \$730,000 Timber Pipeline
- \$134,000 Recreation Pipeline
- \$2,222,000 Title II, Secure Rural Schools
- \$742,000 Management of Lands & Resources (MLR)
- \$564,000 Infrastructure Improvement
- \$292,000 Fire Related Programs
- \$47,000 Federal Highway Emergency Road Repair

The value of District contracting for fiscal year 2003 was approximately \$4,800,000.

There were 157 full-time employees during Fiscal Year 2003. An average of 45 term, temp, or cooperative student employees were on board at various times throughout the year.

Appropriations for the five previous years 1998 thru 2002:

1998	\$12,487,000
1999	\$13,376,000
2000	\$16,060,000
2001	\$21,226,000
2002	\$19,397,449

Land Use Allocations

There have been no changes to land use allocations during fiscal year 2003

Aquatic Conservation Strategy Implementation

Riparian Reserves

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

Watershed Analyses

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

Watershed analyses include:

- Analysis of at-risk fish species and stocks, their presence, habitat conditions and restoration needs;
- Descriptions of the landscape over time, including the impacts of humans, their role in shaping the landscape, and the effects of fire;
- The distribution and abundance of species and populations throughout the watershed;
- Characterization of the geologic and hydrologic conditions.

This information was obtained from a variety of sources, including field inventory and observation, history books, agency records and old maps and survey records.

As of the end of fiscal year 2003, thirty-seven watershed analyses had been completed through at least the first iteration. These watershed analyses included Old Fairview (Middle North Umpqua), Calapooya Divide (Calapooya), Tom Folley (Elk Creek, near Drain), Hubbard Creek (Upper Umpqua), Upper South Myrtle (Myrtle Creek), Days Creek (South Umpqua), St. John Creek (South Umpqua), Coffee Creek (South Umpqua), Middle Umpqua Frontal (Upper Umpqua), Upper Smith River, Brush Creek/Hayhurst (Elk Creek, near Drain), Canton Creek, Rock Creek, Little River Adaptive Management Area, Stouts Creek (South Umpqua), Poole Creek (South Umpqua), Shively-O'Shea (South Umpqua), East Elk Creek (Elk Creek, near Drain), Umpqua Frontal (Upper Umpqua), Radar/Wolf (Upper Umpqua), North Bank Ranch,

Myrtle Creek, Deadman Creek, Dompier Creek (Upper South Umpqua), Cow Creek, Olalla-Lookingglass, Elkton-Umpqua, Canyonville/Canyon Creek, Upper Middle Fork Coquille and Middle South Umpqua, Lower South Umpqua, Calapooya, Middle North Umpqua, Lower Cow Creek, South Umpqua River, Upper Umpqua River. These watershed analyses involved over 1,000,000 acres, including 403,824 acres of public land administered by the BLM. This watershed analysis effort has encompassed 96% of the Roseburg District by the end of fiscal year 2003.

Watershed analysis ongoing or proposed in fiscal year 2004 or beyond include: Elk Creek.

Table 3. Watershed Analysis Status

	Watershed Analysis Areas	Number of key watersheds	BLM Acres	Percent of total acres
Completed through FY03	37	11	409,697	96%
Ongoing FY04	1	0	15,303	4%
Total	38	11	425,000	100%

Watershed Restoration Projects

The District completed a variety of restoration projects in fiscal year 2003 using Jobs-In-The-Woods, County Payments Title II funds, funds ear-marked by Congress for fish passage restoration, and other appropriated funds. Work occurred in many areas of the District. Table xx lists the projects accomplished in 2003.

Table 4. Watershed Restoration Projects accomplished on the Roseburg District in 2003.

Project Name	Funding Source	Year-end status
E. Fork Stouts Creek Culvert Replacement	JITW ¹	Completed
Russell Creek Culvert Replacement	JITW	Completed
Elk Creek Culvert Replacement	JITW	Contract awarded
Trapper Creek Culvert Replacement	Title II ²	Completed
Lee Creek Culvert Replacements	Title II	1 Complete; 2 awarded
Jack Creek Culvert Replacements	Title II	Completed
Suicide Creek Culvert Replacement	Title II	Completed
Minor Creek Culvert Replacement	Title II	Completed
Sutherlin Creek Culvert Replacement	JITW	Contract awarded
Riser Creek Culvert Replacement	Fish Passage ³	Contract awarded
N. Myrtle Creek Culvert Replacement	Fish Passage	Contract awarded
Hubbard Creek II Culvert Replacement	Fish Passage	Contract awarded
Hubbard Creek III Culvert Replacement	Fish Passage	Contract awarded
Slide Creek Instream Habitat Improvement	Title II	Completed
Upper Smith River Instream Habitat Improvement	Title II	Completed
Jackson Creek Restoration	CWWR ⁴	Completed
Union/Live Oak Riparian Planting	Soil and Water ⁵	Completed
Holmes Creek Riparian Planting	Soil and Water	Completed
Yellow Creek Road Improvement	Title II	Completed
Summit Creek Road Renovation	JITW	Completed
South Myrtle Creek Road Renovation	JITW	Completed

¹Jobs-in-the-Woods Funding

²Title II funds from the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Payments to Counties)

³Appropriated funding earmarked by Congress for fish passage restoration

⁴Funding from the Clean Water and Watershed Restoration Program

⁵Funding for Soil and Water Stewardship on O & C lands (6333)

As shown in Table xx, the District emphasized culvert replacement in 2003, completing or awarding contracts for 13 of these projects. However other projects were completed that were designed to improve instream habitat, improve drainage and reduce sediment runoff from roads, or improve riparian vegetation. Several of these projects occurred as part of on-going partnerships intended to restore conditions across ownership boundaries.

Jobs-in-the-Woods

The Jobs-in-the-Woods program was established to mitigate the economic and social impacts of reduced timber harvesting under the Northwest Forest Plan while investing in the ecosystem. Budgets for Jobs-in-the-Woods on the Roseburg District have been as follows:

Fiscal Year	Amount of Funding
1996	\$1,075,000
1997	\$1,000,000
1998	\$1,200,000
1999	\$768,000
2000	\$890,000
2001	\$876,000
2002	\$903,000
2003	\$995,000
Total	\$7,707,000

Seventy-two projects were funded through contracts on the district under this program from 1996 through 2003. These projects include work such as road restoration and renovation to reduce sedimentation, culvert replacement to restore fish passage, and placement of trees in streams to improve fish habitat. In FY 2003 culvert replacement projects were emphasized. The district continues to work closely with private industry and watershed councils to accomplish this work and provide displaced workers with the opportunity to have jobs in the forest environment.

Watershed Councils and Soil and Water Conservation Districts

Most of the district's lands are interspersed with privately-owned lands in a checkerboard pattern of alternating square mile sections. This ownership patterns forces us to work with our neighbors in order to accomplish meaningful watershed restoration. The Umpqua Watershed Council and Douglas Soil and Water Conservation District serve as coordinating organizations, bringing many other partners together to work jointly on projects. The Roseburg District's Restoration Coordinator attends all watershed council meetings. In addition, the district's lead Fisheries Biologist attends the meetings of the watershed council's Technical Advisory Committee. The district contributes to specific projects in a couple of ways: (1) it conducts projects on district lands that contribute to restoration goals in areas with multiple land owners. (2) It transfers funds to the watershed council for restoration projects. In return, not only does the district gain many partners, but it leverages money from other sources. The Watershed Council and Soil and Water Conservation Districts have successfully applied for and received

numerous grants from organizations such as the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, the Department of Environmental Quality's 319 program, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Umpqua Fisherman's Derby. The money contributed by the District often serves as matching funds needed for these grants.

Late-Successional Reserves and Assessments

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

During fiscal year 2003, 189 acres of density management occurred in Late-Successional Reserves. During the period of 1995 through 2003, there were 809 acres of density management and 214 acres of salvage (includes right of way harvests) that took place in Late-Successional Reserves. This represents approximately 0.05 % of Late-Successional Reserve acreage on the Roseburg District. Other forestry activities that have occurred in Late-Successional Reserves include planting and precommercial thinning. All of these activities were accomplished under either initial LSR assessments completed prior to fiscal year 1997 or subsequent Late-Successional Reserve assessments which met applicable standards and guidelines.

Little River Adaptive Management Area

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Air Quality

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

Water and Soils

Water temperature was monitored at 120 streams on the Roseburg District. These data will be used in watershed analysis, water quality management plans, and will be provided to DEQ for basin assessment.

A water quality study was completed in cooperation with the US Geological Survey on trace elements in the South River resource area of the district. These data will be used as baseline data for watershed analysis, water quality management plans, and for abandoned mine use inventory.

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

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

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

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

Watershed activity information for fiscal year 1996-2003

- Surveyed 555 miles of streams for proper functioning condition;
- Operated 6 gauging stations;
- Five studies for sediment;
- Water temperature was monitored for 120 streams;
- 45 sites for water chemistry;
- Cooperatively monitored water quality on the North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River;
- Completed a cooperative study with the USGS;
- Continued to cooperatively develop a study with USGS for timber fertilization in the Little River Adaptive Management Area;
- Over 500 acres of brushed conifer reestablishment;
- 500 acres of density management in riparian reserves to attain aquatic conservation strategy objectives;
- Re-established a cooperative gage with USGS, Forest Service and Douglas County;
- Established a district macro-invertebrate monitoring program; completed 44 water rights applications with Oregon Water Resources
- Completed densification of GIS stream layer and began ARIMS streamflow routing of stream layer;
- Prepared five Water Quality Restoration Plans for submittal to ODEQ;
- Completed watershed analysis on 96% of BLM-administered lands of Roseburg District
- Numerous hydromulching projects to reduce sediment.
- Surveyed the geomorphology of the Days Creek, Smith River, Slide Creek, and Thompson Creek LWD placement projects.
- Applied bioengineering and rock or wood weirs to culvert replacement project to arrest head cutting both up and down stream of the sites.

State-listed Clean Water Act 303d streams

The Roseburg District has 54 state-listed streams identified by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). See Table 5.

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

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

Radar Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Summer and Rearing	Swiftwater
Rock Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature-Summer and Rearing	Swiftwater
Scaredman Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature- Rearing	Swiftwater
Smith River	Umpqua	Temperature-Summer	Swiftwater
South Fork Little Smith River	Umpqua	Temperature- Rearing	Swiftwater
South Fork Smith River	Umpqua	Temperature-Summer	Swiftwater
Susan Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature-Summer and Rearing	Swiftwater
Sutherlin Creek	North Umpqua	Arsenic, Lead, Iron, Manganese	Swiftwater
Tom Folley Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Summer and Rearing	Swiftwater
Umpqua River	Umpqua	Temperature-Summer, Fecal Coliform	Swiftwater
Woodstock Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature- Rearing	Swiftwater
Wolf Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Summer and Rearing	Swiftwater
Yellow Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Summer and Rearing	Swiftwater

Municipal Watersheds

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

Best Management Practices

Best Management Practices are identified and required by the Clean Water Act as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987. Best Management Practices are defined as methods, measures, or practices to protect water quality or soil properties. Best Management Practices are selected during the NEPA interdisciplinary process on a site specific basis to meet overall ecosystem management goals. The Roseburg District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan lists Best Management Practices for various projects or activities that may be considered during the design of a project. Monitoring of the RMP during 1996-2003 has shown that Best Management Practices have been appropriately implemented with a high degree of success.

Wildlife Habitat

Green tree retention

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

Snag and snag recruitment

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

Coarse woody debris retention and recruitment

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

Connectivity/Diversity Blocks

There was 81 acres of regeneration harvest in Connectivity/Diversity Blocks in fiscal year 2003. Commercially thinning treatments were applied to 296 acres of Connectivity/Diversity Blocks. There were 463 acres of regeneration harvest, 1421 acres of commercial thinning, and 173 acres of salvage (includes right of way harvests) in Connectivity/Diversity Blocks cumulative during fiscal years 1995-2003. Twenty-five percent of Connectivity/Diversity Blocks are maintained in late-successional forest at any point in time.

Special habitats

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

Nest site, activity centers and rookeries

Golden Eagle

Six golden eagle nest sites are known to occur on the district. No regular monitoring of these nest sites is conducted. It is not known how many of the sites are active. Since 1995, no timber sales or other projects were initiated which would have disturbed active golden eagle nest sites.

Osprey

No active management or mitigation was required for osprey in fiscal year 2003.

Late-Successional Reserve habitat improvement

Habitat improvement in Late-Successional Reserves for Fiscal Year 2003 consisted of 1575 acres of density management in precommercial stands. Active habitat improvement in Late-Successional Reserves through commercial density management in stands less than 80 years old consisted of 189 acres in fiscal year 2003. Total commercial density management in Late-Successional Reserves from 1995 through fiscal year 2003 has been 809 acres.

Special Status and Special Attention Species, Wildlife

Survey and Manage

The 2002 Annual Species Review was released in March 2003, as provided for in the 2001 Survey and Manage SEIS Record of Decision. The 2002 Annual Species Review did not result in significant modification to survey and manage species.

Management of known red tree vole sites changed with the release of instructions regarding the identification of non-high priority sites. All known sites within Matrix/AMA and Riparian Reserves within the Upper Umpqua and Canton Creek watershed were identified as non-high priority and released for other management activities. Criteria were also established for the other watersheds in the District for determining high versus non-high priority status of red tree vole sites.

Threatened/Endangered Species

A large portion of the District wildlife program's resources are directed toward gathering and interpreting information to ensure compliance with the Endangered Species Act and the land use plan. Consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act occurs on all activities proposed within habitat of listed species. Consultation was completed for all fiscal year 2003-2008.

Northern Spotted Owl

The Roseburg District currently contains 192,990 acres of suitable owl habitat. An additional 215,426 acres are considered "habitat - capable". A total of 110,665 acres are considered Critical Habitat suitable for nesting, roosting, or foraging. One hundred acre retention areas of best northern spotted owl habitat were established around all owl activity centers that were known as of January 1, 1994. A total of 142 owl activity centers covering 134,421 acres were established.

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

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

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

¹ Sites which had one or more visits. May include some sites which did not receive 4 visits

² Includes only pairs. Does not include single birds or 2 bird pairs of unknown status.

³ Proportion of sites surveyed with either a resident pair or resident single

Columbia White-tailed Deer

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service delisted the deer in FY 2003. The BLM will continue to coordinate with the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in the management of this species.

Marbled Murrelet

Surveys have been conducted for marbled murrelet on the Roseburg District since 1992. Of the 189,499 acres of public land within the zones of potential habitat for the murrelet, 83,285 acres have been classified as suitable habitat. In fiscal year 2003, 1462 acres were surveyed for marbled murrelet. Two of seven historically occupied sites were occupied in fiscal year 2003. Three new sites were determined to be occupied. Murrelets were detected at one additional site.

Bald Eagle

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

Other Species of Concern

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

Townsend's Big-eared Bat

The Pacific Townsend's big-eared bat is a former Federal Candidate species. It remains listed as a candidate species by the state of Oregon, is on list two of the Oregon Natural Heritage Program and is listed as a BLM sensitive species for Oregon. In the summer of 1999 a maternity colony of Townsend's big-eared bats was located on the Roseburg District. The district staff and ODFW are working together to monitor the site and develop plans for protection.

Northern Goshawk

The northern goshawk is a former candidate species. It is a Bureau sensitive species, as state of Oregon candidate species and an Oregon Natural Heritage Program List three species. There are six known goshawk sites on the District. Northern goshawk surveys are conducted as part of the timber sale planning process on a portion of the District. A total of 1252 acres were surveyed for goshawks in fiscal year 2003. Juvenile goshawks were detected at no known sites. No new sites were located.

Peregrine Falcon

Peregrine falcon inventory efforts began in 1996. Potential peregrine falcon habitat on the district was mapped and habitats evaluated for their potential to support nest sites. Intensive field surveys were conducted in high potential habitat in an attempt to document nesting activity. There are five known nest sites within the boundaries of the Roseburg District. Two sites are on public land. The others are on private land adjacent to public land. In fiscal year 2003, four sites fledged young. During fiscal year 2003, there were no proposed projects within buffer zones around the sites.

Special Status and SEIS Special Attention Species, Botany

Surveys, Monitoring, Consultation, and Restoration

Surveys for Special Status (SS) and Special Attention (SA) species are being conducted in compliance with RMP management direction prior to all ground disturbing activities. Roughly between 1500 and 2000 acres of pre-disturbance clearance surveys have been completed annually since publication of the RMP with approximately 1960 acres completed in 2003. Project surveys found 28 new sites of *Ramalina thrausta*, a SA lichen, in 2003. Baseline fungi, lichen, and bryophyte inventories have been completed on approximately 2100 acres in District ACECs and ACEC/RNAs. Three SS plants have been monitored on an annual basis to determine population trends (*Aster vialis*, *Calochortus umpquaensis*, and *Calochortus coxii*). A fourth species (*Cimicifuga elata*) will be monitored in intervals of three to five years because the population has remained stable or increasing since 1996. Monitoring of population enhancement projects for two SS species (*Arabis koehleri* var. *koehleri* and *Perideridia erythrorhiza*) continued in 2003. Monitoring continued on the three populations of the federally endangered *Plagiobothrys hirtus* that were established in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Agriculture in 1998, 1999, and 2002, in the North Bank Habitat Management Area ACEC.

Approximately 1700 acres of potential habitat for the federally threatened Kincaid's lupine (*Lupinus sulphureus* var. *kincaidii*) were surveyed. This resulted in finding one new population, consisting of three sites, entirely on BLM land. This new population occupies approximately three acres and is the largest Kincaid's lupine known on the District. In addition roadside surveys found another Kincaid's lupine site on both BLM and private land. This brings the total count on the District to five populations consisting of 11 sites. Scotch broom and Himalayan blackberry were removed from approximately one acre within the large new Kincaid's lupine population. Permanent monitoring transects were established on the three previously known populations of Kincaid's lupine.

The number of SS plant sites known to occur on public lands within the District at the end of fiscal year 2003 are presented by status category in Table 7. The number of SA plant sites are

presented by status category in Table 8. The total number of SS sites at the end of fiscal year 2003 was 373 and the total number of SA sites was 337.

Table 7. Number of Sites by Species Group for Special Status Plant Species.

Species Group	Status ¹						
	FE	FT	FP	FC	BS	AS	TR
Fungi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lichens	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Bryophytes	--	--	--	--	--	3	3
Vascular Plants	3	11	0	0	100	28	224

¹ Status: FE=Federal Endangered
 FT=Federal Threatened
 FP=Federal Proposed
 FC=Federal Candidate
 BS=Bureau Sensitive
 AS=Assessment Species
 TR=Tracking Species

Table 8. Number of Sites by Species Group for Special Attention Plant Species.

Species Group	Category					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Fungi	--	57	--	56	--	4
Lichens	101	2	--	--	19	83
Bryophytes	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vascular Plants	11	--	4	--	--	--

Three Conservation Strategies have been completed since publication of the RMP (*Calochortus umpquaensis*, *Calochortus coxii*, and *Cimicifuga elata*). One Conservation Agreement with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service has been completed since publication of the RMP. Preparation of a second Conservation Agreement was initiated in Fiscal year 2001. Completion of this Conservation Agreement is expected in Fiscal year 2004. Endowments have been created for three SS plant species with the Berry Botanic Garden to support long term storage of seed. This seed will be used as an emergency safeguard against extinction and for future habitat restoration projects.

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

Fish Habitat

During fiscal year 2003, the Roseburg District Fisheries Program continued the on-going work of implementing the Northwest Forest Plan, and the Aquatic Conservation Strategy of that plan. The District is staffed with five full-time Fisheries Biologists. Major duties were divided among the following workloads: District support, ESA consultation, watershed restoration, data collection and monitoring, and outreach activities. Additionally, the District has been very active

in providing fisheries expertise to the Technical Advisory Committee of the local Watershed Council, in support of the State's Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

District Support

ID Teams - NEPA Analysis - District fisheries personnel participated as Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) members for numerous projects throughout fiscal year 2003, including several Rights-of-way assessments, seven large Environmental Assessments, and eighteen Categorical Exclusions.

ESA Section 7 Consultation

The entire Roseburg District lies within the Oregon Coast Evolutionarily Significant Unit for coho salmon, a threatened species. As a result, District fisheries staff continued their involvement as active members on two Level 1 teams. Both formal and informal consultation was completed for actions included in the Programmatic Biological Assessment for the Southwest Oregon Province. The District fisheries consultation lead and field office fisheries biologists participated in several meetings with the Umpqua and Coos-Blanco Level 1 consultation teams. Five Biological Assessments were completed for large projects on the District. Increasing requests for detailed information from Level 1 consultation teams resulted in a substantial increase in the time spent preparing biological assessments in FY 03.

Watershed Restoration

In-stream – Two in-stream large wood restoration projects were implemented during fiscal year 2003. The projects resulted in the placement of over 200 logs into 3.4 miles of stream, and will result in improved habitat complexity and channel stability in these important coho bearing streams.

Riparian – The first phase of a five year riparian restoration project was implemented during fiscal year 2003. The focus of this project is noxious weed removal and conifer re-establishment. These efforts complement some of the in-stream restoration work mentioned above. In addition, innovative riparian bioengineering techniques were utilized to stabilize banks and reduce sediment contributions from three areas where large culverts had recently been removed.

Fish Passage Restoration - In fiscal year 2003, the district replaced fish barrier culverts to facilitate upstream migration in eight streams. Overall, these projects resulted in restoring passage to approximately 15+ miles of fish spawning and/or rearing habitat.

Data Collection and Monitoring

Physical Habitat Surveys - Approximately 62 miles of summer habitat was inventoried during fiscal year 2003 on the District. This work was accomplished utilizing Challenge Cost Share funds in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Project Monitoring - Annual project photo-points were taken and/or structure placements were evaluated for several large in-stream restoration projects. This monitoring was carried out on a total of over 21.5 miles of treated streams. Data gathered was used to assess the affects of stream restoration projects on local habitat conditions, refine future restoration techniques, and better market our restoration efforts.

Fish Distribution Surveys - Eighteen streams were assessed using mask & snorkel, electrofishing, or minnow trapping methods to determine the extent of juvenile fish distribution

in these systems. These methods assist biologists in determining exact fish distributions and rough relative abundances, which are important components of virtually all project-specific fisheries reports and evaluations.

Fish Abundance Surveys – A total of 0.85 miles on 4 separate streams were assessed using mask & snorkel surveys and electroshocking surveys. These surveys were done in association with habitat restoration projects, with the intent of accurately estimating the number of juvenile fish present in a given stream segment. These surveys will be repeated in future years to help gauge the effectiveness of in-stream restoration treatments, and to refine restoration techniques.

Spawning Surveys - Two streams were surveyed for coho spawning presence by District fisheries personnel. These survey efforts were coordinated with the ODFW, and helped estimate numbers of coho salmon returning to various watersheds within the Umpqua River basin. Over time, this information can be used to evaluate population trends and will also contribute to overall restoration project effectiveness monitoring.

Fish Passage Assessments – The combined efforts of District fisheries and engineering staff resulted in the assessment of fish passage conditions at 14 additional culvert locations. This information is used to prioritize culvert replacements in a way that will provide maximum benefits for local fish species and improve important district road infrastructure. In addition, District fisheries and engineering staff played an important role in a multi-agency culvert prioritization effort at the Umpqua River Basin planning scale.

Outreach Activities

District fisheries personnel continued participation in several district programs designed to educate local school students on fisheries and watershed issues. District fisheries personnel volunteered their time and presented information at the Douglas County Fair and the Melrose Elementary School field trip.

Special Areas

The Roseburg District has 10 special areas that total approximately 12,177 acres. Defensibility monitoring has been conducted annually on all ACEC/RNAs since publication of the RMP. The OHV barriers constructed at the North Myrtle Creek ACEC/RNA in fiscal year 2001 appear to have been effective in controlling unauthorized use by OHVs. No unauthorized vehicle use was detected at North Myrtle Creek in fiscal year 2003. Noxious weeds were controlled at the Myrtle Island, Red Ponds, and the new acquisition area of Beatty Creek ACECs/RNAs. In addition roadside weeds were controlled adjacent to Bear Gulch and Tater Hill ACECs/RNAs. Defensibility monitoring will continue in fiscal year 2004.

The District added through a land exchange with Roseburg Resources Co. approximately 657 acres to the Beatty Creek ACEC/RNA in 2003. An additional 20 acres were purchased by the BLM from Silver Butte Timber Company in 2002. The area managed as the Beatty Creek ACEC/RNA now equals approximately 850 acres.

Permanent vegetation monitoring plots were established in the Red Ponds ACEC/RNA and baseline data was collected. This information is used to characterize existing vegetation and to monitor long-term vegetation change within the RNA. The data was entered into a regional database for vegetation occurring within Research natural Areas throughout the Pacific

Northwest. This database is maintained by the Pacific Northwest Research Station, USDA Forest Service, in Corvallis, Oregon.

Port-Orford Cedar

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

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

Other associated District programs include an active program of mapping new locations of the disease, removal of the hosts next to roads, identification of individual wild trees that are potentially resistant genetically to the disease, and the completion of a land exchange adjacent to Cow Creek in August, 2003 that was initiated to further protect Port Orford cedar growing on the site as well as its associated serpentine plant community.

In FY 2003, District personnel were heavily involved in the completions of both the Port Orford Cedar Range-wide Assessment and the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS) of the Management of Port-Orford-Cedar in Southwest Oregon; the Assessment is scheduled to be published in late 2003 and the FSEIS and its Record of Decision is to be released in early 2004.

North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River

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

Monitoring of recreation use in the North Umpqua River was conducted between May 20 and Sept 20, 2003 through a Cooperative Management Agreement between the Roseburg District BLM and the Umpqua National Forest, North Umpqua Ranger District. BLM had the lead on monitoring in the entire river corridor; USFS had the lead on issuing Special Recreation Permits to commercial river outfitters. Employees engaged in monitoring included one full time BLM River Manager and one temporary USFS person. BLM provided funds for the salary of the USFS temporary employee.

Objectives of the river survey were to:

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

- 2003 Use:
- Boating use (visits) for entire W&SR:
 - Commercial (40% of use) 2,341 visits (vs. 2,102 in 2002).
 - Non-commercial (60% of use) 3,505 visits (vs. 3,354 in 2002).
 - Figures above are for the entire W&SR length.
 - Fishing Use: No information was gathered during the 2003 season.
 - Conflict between users: No major incidents were reported on the BLM segment of the Wild & Scenic River. Groups monitored included boaters, campers along the river, anglers, fly-fishermen.
 - Major issues in 2003:
 1. BLM River Manager Laura Allen resigned in June 2003 to raise a family. During her absence, field monitoring along the North Umpqua River was performed primarily by the joint BLM/USFS temporary position.

Table 9. Visitor Use for Boating on the North Umpqua River

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Private Boating Visits	3,605	4,405	4,343	4,313	4,311	3,378	3,354	3,506
Commercial Boating Visits	2,541	2,360	2,270	2,490	2,019	1,704	2,102	2,341
Boating Visits on BLM section	800	790	680	750	650	420	*	*

*No figures available.

Cultural Resources

In fiscal year 2003, the cultural resources program accomplished considerable work under the two major directives of the National Historic Preservation Act. Compliance inventory and evaluation work was accomplished in support of the timber and recreation programs under the authority of Section 106. Cultural resource program initiatives, including evaluations and public projects, were undertaken under Section 110. Thirteen archaeological sites were evaluated and 1,120 acres were inventoried.

Public projects included a formal Passports In Time volunteer project (in conjunction with the Forest Service), and informal volunteer project at North Bank Ranch, and participation in the School Forestry Tour. Nearly 600 people, mostly elementary school students, attended these programs and several elementary school presentations.

Visual Resources

There were no management actions in Visual Resource Management Class II and III areas which required VRM analysis. All Visual Resource Management analysis occurred in Visual Resource Management Class IV areas. There were five environmental assessments completed with Visual Resource Management input.

Rural Interface Areas

There were no projects in the Rural Interface Areas during fiscal years 1997-2003.

Socioeconomic

Employment Trends

Douglas County has continued to be a slow growing economic region of the state during 2002.

Payments to Counties

Payments in Lieu of Taxes, O&C Payments, and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Payments were made in FY 2003 as directed in current legislation. The specific amounts paid to the counties under each revenue sharing program in FY 2003 are displayed in Table 10.

Fiscal Year 2003 was the third year that payments were made to counties under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393). Counties made elections to receive the standard O&C and CBWR payment as calculated under the Act of August 28, 1937 or the Act of May 24, 1939, or the calculated full payment amount as determined under P.L. 106-393. All counties in the Roseburg District elected to receive payments under the new legislation. Beginning last Fiscal Year (2002) and continuing through 2006 payments are to be made based on historic O&C and CBWR payments to the counties. Table 10 displays the statewide payments made under each Title of P.L. 106-393 as well as the grand total and Table 11 displays the Title II payments for this District.

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

Title II payments are reserved by the counties in special account in the Treasury of the United States for funding projects providing protection, restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other natural resource objectives as outlined in P.L. 106-3983. BLM is directed to obligate these funds for projects selected by local Resource Advisory Committees and approved by the Secretary of Interior or her designee. Actual payments were made October 31, 2003.

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

Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898 of February 11, 1994, “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations” directs all federal agencies to “...make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing ...disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies and activities.”

New projects with possible effects on minority populations and/or low-income populations will incorporate an analysis of Environmental Justice impacts to ensure any disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects are identified, and reduced to acceptable levels if possible.

Jobs-in-the-Woods

The Jobs-in-the-Woods program was established to mitigate the economic and social impacts of reduced timber harvesting under the Northwest Forest Plan while investing in the ecosystem. In fiscal year 2003, expenditures on contracts or assistant agreements and supplies and materials under the Jobs-in-the-Woods Program were \$823,020. Since the program began in 1996, the District has received 7.7 million dollars and completed 72 projects using local contractors. These projects include work such as road restoration, renovation and road decommissioning to lessen adverse impacts to water quality from our transportation system; culvert replacements to aid fish passage and to better accommodate water flows associated with large storms; and placement of trees in creeks to enhance spawning gravel and resting pools for fish. The Roseburg District continues to work closely with private industry and watershed councils to accomplish this work and provide displaced workers with the opportunity to have jobs in the forest environment.

Table 10. FY 2003 Secure Rural Schools Payments to Counties
(Payments were made October 31, 2003)

County	Title I Paid to County	Title III Paid to County	Total Paid to County	Title II Retained By BLM	Grand Total
Benton	\$2,649,253.09	\$233,757.62	\$2,883,010.71	\$233,757.62	\$3,116,768.33
Clackamas	\$5,232,510.54	\$692,538.16	\$5,925,048.70	\$230,846.05	\$6,155,894.75
Columbia	\$1,942,157.06	\$229,631.51	\$2,171,788.57	\$113,102.09	\$2,284,890.66
Coos	\$5,562,488.68	\$785,292.52	\$6,347,781.20	\$196,323.13	\$6,544,104.33
Coos (CBWR)	\$696,383.35	\$15,975.85	\$712,359.20	\$106,915.32	\$819,274.52
Curry	\$3,441,200.62	\$364,362.42	\$3,805,563.04	\$242,908.28	\$4,048,471.32
Douglas	\$23,617,007.03	\$1,041,926.78	\$24,658,933.81	\$3,125,780.34	\$27,784,714.15
Douglas (CBWR)	\$125,890.06	\$5,553.97	\$131,444.03	\$16,661.92	\$148,105.95
Jackson	\$14,773,592.81	\$1,303,552.31	\$16,077,145.12	\$1,303,552.31	\$17,380,697.43
Josephine	\$11,388,959.88	\$1,004,908.22	\$12,393,868.10	\$1,004,908.22	\$13,398,776.32
Klamath	\$2,206,139.58	\$77,863.75	\$2,284,003.33	\$311,455.00	\$2,595,458.33
Lane	\$14,396,474.94	\$1,295,682.74	\$15,692,157.68	\$1,244,871.66	\$16,937,029.34
Lincoln	\$339,406.09	\$19,969.06	\$359,375.15	\$39,926.13	\$399,301.28
Linn	\$2,488,977.98	\$219,615.71	\$2,708,593.69	\$219,615.71	\$2,928,209.40
Marion	\$1,376,480.25	\$194,326.62	\$1,570,806.87	\$48,581.66	\$1,619,388.53
Multnomah	\$1,027,646.22	\$176,349.33	\$1,203,995.55	\$5,000.00	\$1,208,995.55
Polk	\$2,036,436.53	\$323,434.04	\$2,359,870.57	\$35,937.12	\$2,395,807.69
Tillamook	\$527,965.03	\$30,746.20	\$558,711.23	\$62,424.10	\$621,135.33
Washington	\$593,960.65	\$78,612.44	\$672,573.09	\$26,204.15	\$698,777.24
Yamhill	\$678,812.18	\$116,196.67	\$795,008.85	\$3,593.71	\$798,602.56
	\$95,101,742.57	\$8,210,295.92	\$103,312,038.49	\$8,572,364.52	\$111,884,403.01
				CBWR	\$967,380.47
				O&C	\$110,917,022.54
					\$111,884,403.01

Table 11. Title II Roseburg District RAC (payments were made October 31, 2003)

Douglas	\$2,000,499.42
Douglas (CBWR)	\$10,663.63
Jackson	\$13,165.88
Total	\$2,024,328.92

Recreation

Recreation Areas Managed:

Swiftwater Resource Area

Swiftwater Extensive RMA	219,243 acres
North Umpqua River Special RMA	1,722 acres
Umpqua River Special RMA	2,240 acres

South River Resource Area

South River Extensive RMA	200,673 acres
Cow Creek Special RMA	1,710 acres
Recreation Management Area (RMA)	

Visitor Use

Table 12. Recreation visits to Roseburg District in Fiscal Year 2003

<u>Developed Recreation Areas/Sites:</u>	<u>No. of Visits</u>
Susan Cr. Campground	8,200
Susan Cr. Day-Use Area	13,500
Susan Cr. Falls Trail	7,072
Rock Cr. Recreation Site	4,200
Millpond Recreation Site	7,200
Cavitt Cr. Recreation Site	4,500
Tyee Recreation Site	7,400
Scaredman Recreation Site	2,080
Swiftwater Day-use Area	74,880
Wolf Cr. Trail	2,400
Swiftwater Trailhead (No.Umpqua Tr)	12,500
North Bank Ranch	1,768
Lone Rock Boat Launch	1,200
E-mile Recreation Site	2,300
Osprey Boat Ramp	3,640
Miner-Wolf WW Site	950
Cow Cr. Rec. Gold Panning Area	550
Cow Cr. Back Country Byway	29,960
Island Day-Use Area	2,760
North Kiosk, Cow Creek BCB	850
 <u>Undeveloped Areas:</u>	
Dispersed No. Umpqua SRMA	4,680
Dispersed Umpqua River SRMA	11,960
Dispersed Cow Cr. SRMA	1,170
Swiftwater ERMA	66,560
South River ERMA	51,490
 Total Recreation Visits (4% increase from FY-2002)	 425,578

Recreation Trails Managed

8 Trails - 14.4 miles

Permits Issued / Fees Collected

Recreation Use Permits (Campground Permits): 4,439

Fees Collected: \$62,203

Recreation Use Permits (Pavilion Rentals): 49

Fees Collected: \$3,600

Special Recreation Permits managed - 22

Ten commercial rafting outfitter guide permits on North Umpqua River (through cooperative management agreement with the Umpqua National Forest), ten commercial fishing outfitter guide permits on the North Umpqua River through cooperative management agreement with the Umpqua National Forest, one permit for a car show at Millpond Recreation Site, and one permit for a commercial hunting guide service.

Off-highway Vehicle Designations Managed

Limited: 422,464 acres

Closed: 3,124 acres

Open: 0 acres

A variety of management efforts were made to monitor and clean OHV use areas. No citations were issued for OHV related violations. Patrols were made and users were talked to by BLM law enforcement officers and recreation specialists.

Partnerships and Volunteer Work Managed

Sixteen volunteer groups volunteered for BLM at recreation sites, including: Eagle Scout candidates, Boy Scout Troops, church groups, individuals, Phoenix School students, Wolf Creek Job Corps, and campground hosts.

Table 13. Volunteer Work Related to Recreation in Fiscal Year 2003

Group	Hours volunteered	Value of work
All groups (excluding hosts)	4,809	\$ 57,372
Campground hosts	18,346	\$ 217,710
All groups total:	23,155	\$ 275,082

Volunteer Work Completed:

- Brushing and limbing trails.
- Revegetating recreation sites.
- Cleaning recreation sites and river frontage along the North Umpqua River.
- Building a new group day-use area with fire-ring.
- Cutting and stacking firewood.
- Improving access to recreation sites.
- Repairing bridges and puncheons.
- Placing crushed rock in rec. pads and along campground roads.
- Performing duties assigned to campground hosts.

Byways Managed

North Umpqua Scenic Byway - 8.4 of 80 miles – Joint coordination with the Umpqua Natl. Forest

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

Recreation Projects Completed

Campsite improvements and revegetation projects at two campgrounds

Constructed 2nd host site at Susan Cr. Campground

Completed construction of Eagleview and Lone Pine group reservation campgrounds

New well at Susan Creek Day-use Area

Hazard Tree Assessments Completed

Inventory and treatment of hazard trees was conducted at Susan Creek Campground, Susan Creek Day-Use Area/ Falls Trail, Rock Creek Recreation Site, Millpond Recreation Site, Cavitt Creek Recreation Site, Scaredman Recreation Site, Tye Recreation Site, North Umpqua Trail at Swiftwater, Lone Pine and Eagleview Recreation sites. Treatment consisted of limbing trees, removing tree tops, or felling trees.

Public Fatalities or Serious Injuries at BLM Recreation Sites

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

Status of Recreation Plans

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

Recreation Fee Demonstration Project

In March 1998, the Roseburg District received approval for its Recreation Pilot Fee Demonstration Project under the authority of Public Law 104-134, Section 315. This authority allows the retention and expenditure of recreation fees for operations and maintenance of recreation sites. The pilot program has been extended through FY-2004 with expenditure of funds required by end of FY-2007. Permanent legislation has been is in committee and is close to presentation to the House and Congress.

An account was established for deposit of fees for camping fees and pavilion rentals at Susan Creek, Millpond, Rock Creek, Cavitt Creek, and Tye Recreation Sites. The program also includes fees generated from special recreation permits and passport fees.

In FY 2003, \$65,802 was collected and deposited from campground fees (93%), pavilion rentals (5%), special recreation permits (1%), and passport fees (1%). 2003 expenditures included \$700 for hazard tree abatement and host work at the North Bank Ranch.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds

Recreation pipeline funds are directed toward backlog recreation projects in six western Oregon BLM Districts. Expenditure of recreation pipeline dollars in 2003 by the Roseburg District was \$128,000 for three projects: 1) completion of Eagleview Campground, 2) completion of Lone Pine Campground, and 3) renovation of the Susan Creek Day-use Area water system. \$37,000

was from carryover from prior year allocations and \$87,000 in new money was allocated in 2003. Opening dates for both campgrounds are scheduled for spring of 2004.

Forest Management and Timber Resources

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

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

Under Section 15 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631) BLM is required sell a certain percent of advertised timber sale volume to businesses with less than 500 employees. That percent is currently calculated at 56% for the Roseburg District. When the requisite percent is not achieved through the normal bidding process, a requirement is “triggered” to set aside timber sales to offer exclusively to small businesses. The Roseburg District was triggered for all of fiscal year 2003. Six of nine sales sold at auction were set-aside for small business, with a combined volume of 12.6 MMBF. The remaining three sales, with a combined volume of 9.3 MMBF, sold to large business concerns. The district did not meet the 56% requirement (plus deficit from prior fiscal year) and will again be required to set aside timber sales for small business in fiscal 2004.

Several factors have continued to cause the Roseburg District to fall short of producing the ASQ set forth in the Roseburg District RMP. The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld Judge Rothstein’s ruling in *Pacific Coast Federation v. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)*. This lawsuit invalidated numerous biological opinions written by NMFS for timber sales throughout the range of the NFP. The Roseburg District was heavily impacted by this ruling and has been unable to offer timber sales that are likely to adversely affect listed fish species. BLM and the US Forest Service are currently preparing a supplemental EIS to clarify language in the NFP to address the issues raised in the litigation.

The survey and manage (S&M) requirements of the NFP and the Roseburg District RMP have also proven difficult to implement. Species that were thought to be rare and primarily present in late-successional forest habitat have been found in many of the managed commercial thinning age stands that the district has been focusing on in response to *Pacific Coast Federation v. National Marine Fisheries Service*. It is expected that as more is learned about some of these S&M species, they will be determined to no longer need protection. Currently their presence has caused many of the planned thinning sales on the Roseburg District to be reduced in acreage, delayed or canceled. BLM and the US Forest Service are currently preparing a supplemental EIS which may modify the S&M program.

Additional litigation concerning the impacts of forest management on the spread of the introduced pathogen *Phytophthora lateralis*, which infects Port-Orford cedar trees, also caused a number of planned projects to be delayed. BLM and the US Forest Service are currently preparing an EIS on Port-Orford Cedar management to address the issues raised in the litigation.

As a result of these factors, the Roseburg District timber sale program has been unable to award a timber sale containing a regeneration harvest since 1997 and continued to focus primarily on commercial thinning projects in fiscal 2003. A total of 21.9 MMBF was offered in advertised timber sales. An additional 1.2 MMBF was sold in small negotiated timber sales and modifications to active timber sales. The value of all timber sold in fiscal 2003 was \$3,819,160.63. The monies associated with timber sales are paid as timber is harvested over the life of the contract, which is three years or less. Timber sale receipts collected by the Roseburg District in fiscal year 2003 from active harvesting totaled \$1,672,215.80 from Oregon and California Railroad and Public Domain Lands.

Tables 18 to 21 below provide a summary, by land use allocation and harvest type, of timber sale volumes and acres of timber harvested since the signing of the NFP. Table 22 provides a more detailed annual display of harvest by volume and acreage.

Table 14. Summary of Volume Sold

Sold				
ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY95-98¹	FY99-03	FY95-03 Total	FY95-03² Declared ASQ
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	144.9	38.5	183.4	405.0
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves	15.2	10.8	26.0	n/a
Total	160.1	49.3	209.4	n/a
Sold Unawarded (as of 09/30/03)³				
ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY95-98¹	FY99-03⁴	FY95-03 Total⁴	
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	54.4	9.6	64.0	
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves	8.0	0.4	8.4	
Total	62.4	10.0	72.4	

¹ Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-1 plus volume sold in FY95 prior to signing of the RMP

² Declared annual ASQ times 9.

³ Sold Unawarded sales which have been resold but are still Unawarded tallied for original FY sold

⁴ Includes FY2003 timber sale Cow Catcher under Sold Unawarded status as of 10/20/03

Table 15. Volume and Acres Sold by Allocations

ASQ Volume (MMBF) (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-03	FY95-03 Total	Decadal Projection
Matrix	138.6	38.0	176.7	424.0
AMA	6.3	0.4	6.7	29.9
ASQ Acres (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98 ¹	FY99-03	FY95-03 Total	Decadal Projection
Matrix	5,541	2,146.9	7,687.6	13,588
AMA	358	41.1	399.1	903
Key Watershed ASQ Volume (MMBF) (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98 ²	FY99-03	FY95-03 Total	Decadal Projection
Key Watersheds	39.6	5.8	45.5	87.7

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

²Third Year Evaluation - Figure 12-8 plus volume sold in FY95 prior to signing of the RMP

Table 16. Sale Sold by Harvest Types

ASQ Volume (MMBF) (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98 ¹	FY99-03	FY95-03 Total	Decadal Projection
Regeneration Harvest	115.1	7.1	122.2	435.3
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	17.1	25.9	43.0	18.6
Other	10.0	3.1	13.1	0.0
Total	142.3	36.1	178.4	450.0
ASQ Acres (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98 ¹	FY99-03	FY95-03 Total	Decadal Projection
Regeneration Harvest	3127.0	199.0	3326.0	11991.0
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	1613.0	1701.3	3314.3	2499.0
Other	780.0	276.2	1056.2	
Total	5520.0	2176.5	7706.5	14490.0
Reserve Acres	FY95-98 ²	FY99-03	FY95-03 Total	
Late-Successional Reserves	659.0	364.1	1023.1	
Riparian Reserves	533.0	294.0	827.0	
Total	1192.0	658.1	1850.1	

¹Third Year Evaluation Figure 12-4 plus timber sales sold in FY95 prior to signing of the RMP (source TSIS)

²Third Year Evaluation Section 12-F - Harvest from Reserves plus timber sale acreage sold in FY95 prior to signing of the RMP (source TSIS)

Table 17. Sale Acres Sold by Age Class¹

Regeneration Harvest (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98²	FY99-03	FY95-03 Total	Decadal Projection
0-70	101	12	113	0
80-140	1,173	102	1,275	4,660
150-190	318	0	318	3,141
200+	1,534	89	1,623	4,190
Total	3,127	202	3,329	11,991
Density Management, Commercial Thinning & Other (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98²	FY99-03	FY95-03 Total	Decadal Projection
0-70	1,632	1,232	2,864	2,059
80-140	399	176	575	440
150-190	113	7	120	0
200+	249	146	395	0
Total	2,393	1,531	3,924	2,499

¹Acreage statistics generated from GIS associated with TSARS of mappable timber sales. Does not include non-mappable timber sale acreage from TSIS.

²Third Year Evaluation Figure 12-4 plus timber sales sold in FY95 prior to signing of the RMP

Table 18. Roseburg District Timber Sale Volume and Acres.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1995-2003 Total	1995-2003 Annual Average	RMP/EIS Assumed Annual Average	Percent of Assumed Average
MBF													
Total Timber Sale Volume	17,624	45,993	51,783	44,726	10,135	1,473	2,723	11,755	23,192	209,402	23,267	49,500	47%
Matrix Timber Sales	17,004	41,055	42,692	37,887	9,416	1,190	2,071	8,754	16,591	176,661	19,629	45,000	44%
GFMA Regeneration Harvest	13,285	32,172	27,575	24,786	1,055	-39	0	0	2,311	101,146	11,238		
GFMA Commercial Thinning	1,657	3,016	2,907	3,451	4,022	166	1,794	4,307	7,332	28,652	3,184		
GFMA Salvage & ROW	323	1,817	3,516	1,446	438	477	277	358	517	9,169	1,019		
C/D Block Regeneration Harvest	1,130	629	5,123	5,869	1,353	0	0	0	2,367	16,471	1,830		
C/D Block Commercial Thinning	457	2,978	3,455	1,739	2,059	166	0	3,755	3,899	18,508	2,056		
C/D Block Salvage	153	442	117	597	488	586	0	334	166	2,881	320		
RR Density Management	24	2,424	2,175	811	395	55	2	868	2,548	9,302	1,034		
RR Salvage	245	55	3	236	140	18	1	17	0	715	79		
LSR Density Management	63	102	1,728	5,559	151	0	0	1,724	3,318	12,644	1,405		
LSR Salvage	204	1,162	266	123	33	210	595	36	717	3,345	372		
Total All Reserves	536	3,743	4,172	6,728	719	282	598	2,645	6,583	26,007	2,890	4,500	64%
Key Watersheds Matrix Timber Sales	25	8,439	18,392	12,767	2,351	681	791	201	1,811	45,458	5,051	8,700	58%
Little River AMA All Harvest Types	0	1,033	4,682	30	0	0	0	294	18	6,057	673	4,600	15%
Little River AMA Salvage	83	162	236	81	0	0	54	63	0	679	75		
Total AMA Timber Sales	83	1,195	4,918	111	0	0	54	357	18	6,735	748		
Acres													
Total Regeneration Harvest	386	906	836	800	56	0	0	0	146	3,130	348	1,190	29%
Total Commercial Thinning	113	426	568	536	411	2	87	457	858	3,458	384	250	154%
Total Density Management	2	216	301	483	38	0	0	179	372	1,591	177		
GFMA Regeneration Harvest	354	866	713	649	20	0	0	0	65	2,667	296		
GFMA Commercial Thinning	69	197	267	361	209	2	87	250	560	2,001	222		
GFMA Salvage & ROW	30	47	289	125	16	16	13	29	51	614	68		
C/D Block Regeneration Harvest	32	40	123	151	36	0	0	0	81	463	51		
C/D Block Commercial Thinning	44	229	301	175	203	0	0	173	296	1,421	158		
C/D Block Salvage	20	35	25	52	16	4	0	12	10	173	19		
RR Density Management	0	216	188	97	38	0	0	60	183	782	87		
RR Salvage	8	4	0	20	9	1	1	2	0	45	5		
LSR Density Management	2	0	113	386	0	0	0	119	189	809	90		
LSR Salvage	21	96	33	8	2	9	18	1	26	214	24		
Total All Reserves	31	316	334	511	49	10	19	183	398	1,850	206		
Little River AMA Regeneration Harvest	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	8		
Little River AMA Commercial Thinning	0	94	134	0	0	0	0	34	2	264	29		
Little River AMA Salvage	10	9	36	7	0	0	2	3	0	67	7		

GFMA, C/D Block & AMA Commercial Thinning totals include all intermediate harvest types

LSR & RR Density Management totals include all intermediate harvest types

Salvage totals also include timber sales designated as Right of Way (ROW) harvests

Figure 1. Annual Timber Sale Volumes Compared to RMP Projected Harvest Level

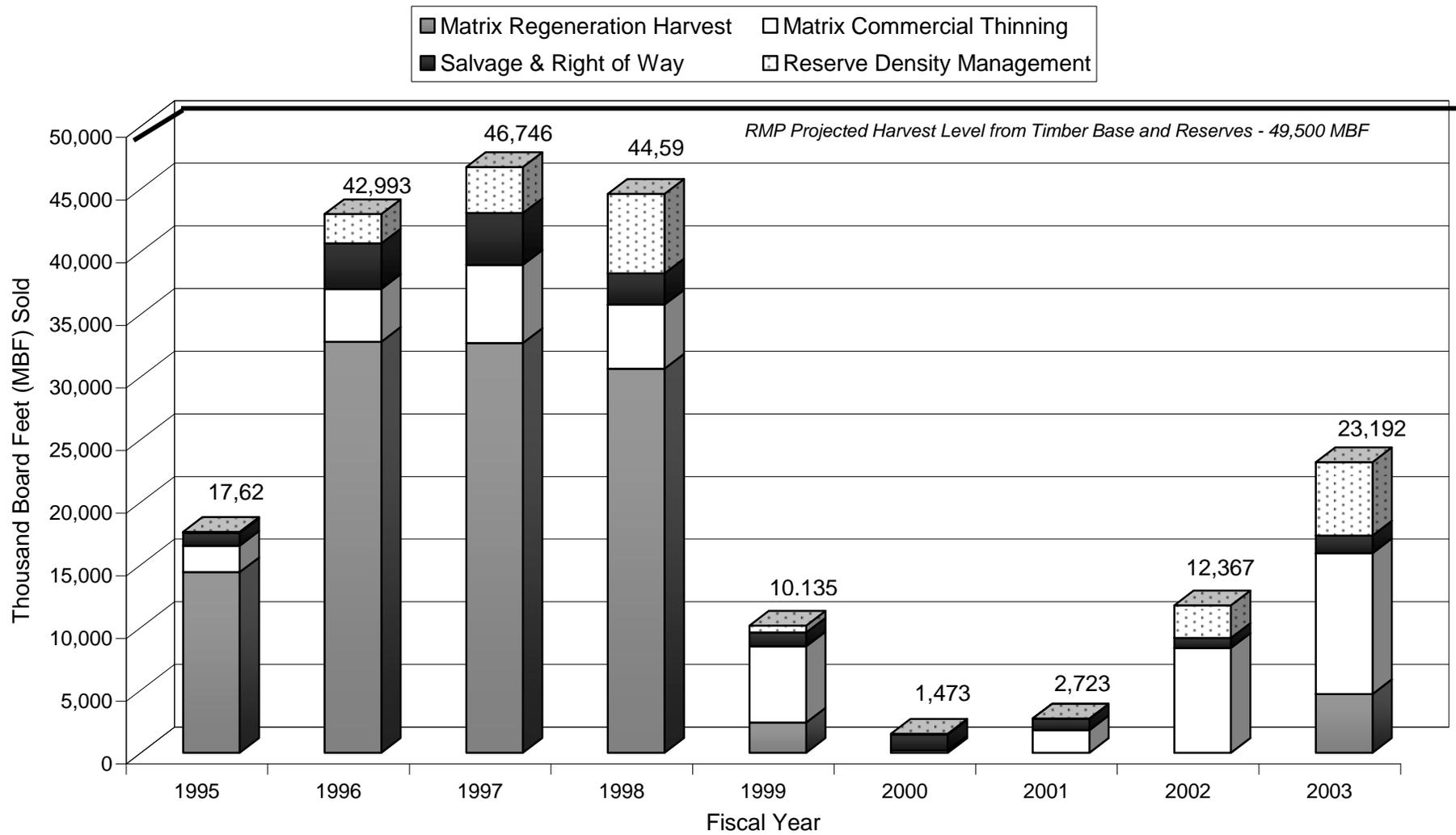


Table 19. Roseburg District Forest Development Activities.

	FY	FY	Totals	Average	Planned	Differences	Accomplishments
	96-02	03	to Date	Annual	Annual	Actual-Planned	as a % of RMP Assumptions
Brushfield Conversion	0	0	0	0	15	(120)	0%
Site Preparation (fire)	2,591	0	2,591	324	840	(4,129)	39%
Site Preparation (other)	13	0	13	2	50	(387)	3%
Planting (total)	5,666	193	5,859	732	1,430	(5,581)	51%
Planting (regular)	4,151	157	4,308	539	290	1,988	186%
Planting (improved stock)	1,497	36	1,533	192	1,140	(7,587)	17%
Maintenance/Protection	9,005	620	9,625	1,203	830	2,029	145%
PCT	28,700	3,409	32,109	4,014	3,900	909	103%
Pruning	4,244	275	4,519	565	460	839	123%
Fertilization	5,504	0	5,504	688	1,440	(6,016)	48%
Reforestation Surveys	85,978	8,999	94,977	11,872	11,750	977	101%

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

Silviculture Activities

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

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

Site Preparation (FIRE) - The number of acres prepared with prescribed fire, both broadcast treatment and pile treatment is about 39% of planned. A continued decline in trend is likely to continue due to less than expected levels of regeneration harvest and other resource concerns.

Site Preparation (OTHER) - The number of acres prepared with alternative site preparation techniques is about 3% of planned. Factors affecting this activity are the same as for prescribed fire.

Planting (regular stock) - Total planted acres since 1995 without regard to genetic quality is at 51% of RMP assumed levels due to lack of planned RMP levels of timber harvest. Reforestation with genetically unimproved planting stock is 186% of planned. Total planting for 2003 is less than 20% of the annual level anticipated in the RMP because the Roseburg District has been unable to award a timber sale with a regeneration harvest since 1997. Regeneration harvests are the mechanism by which areas are made available for planting to start new forest stands for subsequent rotations. It is likely that in 2004 and 2005, planting will fall to less than 10% of the expected annual level because of the lack of the regeneration harvests which were anticipated in the RMP.

Planting (improved stock) - In fiscal year 2003, 19% of the acres reforested were planted with genetically improved Douglas-fir. All of the acres planted were in the GFMA land use allocation. Only GFMA acres are counted towards RMP monitoring goals since genetic improvement is assumed to contribute to ASQ only when done on GFMA acres. A phase in period for use of genetically improved Douglas-fir of 3 to 4 years was assumed to allow for older sales outside the GFMA land use allocation to be reforested and for seed orchards to reach production.

However, planning for production of genetically improved stock has proved difficult due to the uncertainty of timber harvest timing. Seed must be sown one to three years prior to actual need. Due to decline in timber harvest overall and uncertainty in harvest timing, it is likely that this target will be approximately 10-20% of RMP levels by the end of the decade.

Maintenance/Protection - Acres of maintenance/protection treatments is currently 145% of planned levels. It is anticipated that at this rate, assumed RMP levels would be exceeded by 30-40%.

Precommercial Thinning (PCT) - Currently PCT is at 103% of planned RMP levels. It is expected that at a minimum, RMP goals will be met or slightly exceeded over the decade.

Pruning - Currently pruning accomplishments are 123% of assumed RMP levels. Depending on funding this trend could continue. It is expected that RMP levels will be exceeded by 20 to 40% by decade's end.

Fertilization - Currently fertilization accomplishments are about 48% of assumed RMP levels. There is the potential to exceed planned RMP levels by about 20% if funding is available. However, implementation of future fertilization has been delayed by an administrative appeal of the proposed action.

Forest development, reforestation, silvicultural and timber stand improvement practices were accomplished in fiscal year 2003 through contracts valued at approximately \$587,000.

Special Forest Products

In addition to the advertised timber sales described above, the district sold a variety of special forest products as shown in Table 24. The sale of special forest products generally follow the guidelines contained in the Oregon/Washington Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook, H-5400-2. There are no estimates or projections in the RMP ROD or FEIS that need to be compared to the sold quantities shown.

In general, the Roseburg District has been able to meet public demand for special forest products, with the exception of firewood for home heating. Firewood has been generated almost exclusively from logging residues in recent years. With the reduction in regeneration harvest the district has experienced, there has been very little opportunity to provide firewood. In response to this situation, during Fiscal 2003 the Roseburg District has started a program to create firewood cutting areas independent of timber sales. It is too early to determine if this will adequately meet the public demand for firewood for home heating.

Table 20. Special Forest Products

No. of Contracts

	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY 02	FY 03
Product								
Boughs-Coniferous	183	104	96	80	47	50	75	61
Burls & misc.	9	10	15	1	15	14	11	0
Christmas Trees	266	245	217	159	231	283	219	191
Edibles & Medicinals	3	3	0	1	0	4	5	6
Floral & Greenery	120	128	89	161	57	65	33	74
Mosses - Bryophytes	3	4	4	0	0	11	0	1
Mushrooms - Fungi	56	50	25	20	2	55	55	99
Seeds and Cones	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Transplants	7	2	1	1	28	1	4	2
Wood Products/Firewood	<u>210</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>118</u>
Totals	857	1,006	640	722	661	733	504	553

Quantity Sold

	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY 03
Product								
Boughs-Coniferous (lbs)	164,850	96,700	76,600	67,500	38,002	47,100	96,100	96,510
Burls & misc. (lbs.)	12,900	20,200	35,275	300	24,550	29,300	22,000	667
Christmas Trees (ea.)	266	245	217	159	231	283	219	191
Edibles & Medicinals (lbs.)	1,578	1,800	0	200	0	2,000	3,800	39,640
Floral & Greenery (lbs.)	69,120	83,100	48,525	96,136	32,300	31,450	15,000	33,950
Mosses - Bryophytes (lbs.)	6,333	1,998	0	1,833	0	30,500	0	300
Mushrooms - Fungi (lbs.)	1,572	2,524	1,048	875	1,200	1,676	2,898	4,852
Seeds and Cones (bushels)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
Transplants	560	450	20	140	50	10	92	44
Wood Products/Firewood (bf)	267,960	600,574	352,729	63,944*	214,496*	59,636*	25,224*	22,714*

* cu. ft.

Value \$

	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY 03
Product								
Boughs-Coniferous	3,297	1,948	1,572	1,350	780	993	2,883	2,954
Burls & misc.	505	816	1,411	12	994	1,014	699	20
Christmas Trees	1,375	1,225	1,085	795	1,155	1,415	1,095	955
Edibles & Medicinals	70	72	0	10	0	100	430	1,116
Floral & Greenery	3,458	4,019	3,305	4,745	1,383	2,051	1,320	3,129
Mosses - Bryophytes	150	60	0	5	0	1,220	0	12
Mushrooms - Fungi	393	631	262	218	300	439	725	1,222
Seeds and Cones (bushels)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Transplants	480	350	5	14	20	10	45	20
Wood Products/Firewood	<u>49,111</u>	<u>74,436</u>	<u>73,901</u>	<u>53,230</u>	<u>36,151</u>	<u>19,366</u>	<u>21,999</u>	<u>22,522</u>
Totals	\$58,839	\$83,557	\$81,541	\$60,379	\$40,783	\$26,608	\$29,196	\$31,969

Noxious Weeds

Noxious weed management work continued on the district with 4,201 acres inventoried for the presence of noxious and invasive weeds, 2,298 acres of weeds actively controlled and 521 acres of weed control treatments evaluated. Partnerships and projects funded by Title II increased the amount of control work accomplished to 308% of that originally planned.

The Roseburg District continues to survey BLM administered land for noxious weeds by conducting noxious weed inventories and pre-project surveys. In all, 4201 acres were examined for the presence of noxious weeds, which includes over 500 miles of roads. Infestations of high priority noxious weeds are reported to the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA). The District works with ODA and Douglas Soil and Water Conservation District (DSWCD) to control those infestations. Work continued in the Cox Creek Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) where 1820 acres of inventory were reported. The primary financial support for work in the CWMA is Title II funds, although additional funds and in kind work, were supplied by cooperating land managers and partners.

The RMP identified two objectives for noxious weeds. The first objective of containing or reducing weed infestations, resulted in manual, mechanical, chemical and biological control of weeds on 2298 acres. Of those, Title II funding contributed to the weed control on 1123 acres in the CWMA, 290 acres of weeds hand pulled or cut by Oregon Youth Conservation Corps and Northwest Youth Corps. Partnership with other agencies and districts resulted in the release of 6250 biological control agents at 17 sites within the Roseburg district. Meadow knapweed and yellow starthistle were the target weeds. Biological control agents are widely established on 14 noxious weed species throughout the Roseburg District. They are present on: Bull thistle, Canada thistle, Gorse, Italian thistle, Meadow knapweed, Milk thistle, Poison hemlock, Purple loosestrife, Rush skeletonweed, Scotch broom, Slender-flowered thistle, St. Johnswort, Tansy ragwort and Yellow starthistle. Once released, biological control agents reproduce and spread. Although monitoring has been done to determine the survival and establishment of biological control agents, no efforts have been made to quantify the extent or level of control achieved by these agents.

The second objective of preventing the introduction and spread of weeds resulted in incorporating weed inventory, treatment and monitoring into other projects on the district and developing partnerships. The results of these efforts are included in the figures above. Education and outreach programs to improve the understanding of noxious weeds prevent the spread and reduce introduction. BLM presented or participated in joint presentations to 519 people interested in weed education.

Table 21. Noxious Weed Control Summary.

Treatment	Species	Fiscal Year								
		95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02***	03
Manual/Mechanical										
	Black locust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	English hawthorn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
	English ivy	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	French broom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	Gorse	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-	1
	Himalayan blackberry	-	-	-	-	-	0	37	-	96
	Japanese knotweed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Meadow knapweed	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	-	1
	Malta starthistle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
	Parrot feather	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Portuguese broom	-	-	-	-	4	(5)	2	-	**
	Purple loosestrife	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	-	1
	Rush skeletonweed	1	1	0	1	1	85	66	-	16
	Scotch broom	180*	90*	84*	53*	400*	296*	146*	-	79
	Spanish broom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Sulfur cinquefoil	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
	Tansy ragwort	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	-	0
	Thistles (Italian, Bull, Milk, Canada)	0	0	0	152	50	2	6	-	29
	Yellow starthistle	1	21	20	1	1	12	25	-	99
Chemical										
	Diffuse knapweed	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	-	3
	Field bindweed	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	-	0
	Gorse	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	1
	Himalayan blackberry	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	11
	Portuguese broom**	0	0	0	0	(35)	(35)	1	-	252
	Scotch broom*	0	0	0	38	66	199	559	-	839
	Spotted knapweed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Thistles (Canada, Bull, Italian)	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	-	1
	Yellow starthistle	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	-	1
	Woolly distaff thistle	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	-	1
Biological										
	Meadow knapweed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
	Scotch broom	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	-	0
	Yellow starthistle	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	-	0

*Scotch Broom includes one acre or less of French and Spanish broom.

** Portuguese broom was cut then herbicide was applied to the stump. It is reported as chemical treatment. The acres in parentheses were overlapping with and counted as Scotch broom treatment.

*** Information unavailable

Fire and Fuels Management

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

Fire/Fuels Management -	June to September 1995
Prescribed Fire:	332 acres
On district wildfires:	9 fires for a total of 1.95 acres - all lightning caused
Off district wildfires:	13 district personnel accepted assignments to 12 fires.
Fire/Fuels Management -	1996
Prescribed Fire:	304 acres
On district wildfires:	21 fires for a total of 15.17 acres - 17 caused by lightning, 4 human caused
Off district wildfires:	57 district personnel accepted assignments to 35 fires.
Fire/Fuels Management -	1997
Prescribed Fire:	872 acres
On district wildfires:	4 fires for a total of 1.61 acres; all were human caused.
Off district wildfires:	No district personnel were assigned to any off district fires in 1997. One employee was detailed to the Redmond Hot Shots during 1997.
Fire/Fuels Management -	1998
Prescribed Fire:	161 acres
On district wildfires:	21 fires for a total of 13.27 acres - 19 were lightning caused and 2 were human caused
Off district wildfires:	28 district personnel accepted assignments to 27 wildfires
Fire/Fuels Management -	1999
Prescribed Fire:	198 acres
On district wildfires:	3 fires for a total of 3.57 acres - 2 lightning caused, and 1 human caused
Off district wildfires:	66 district personnel accepted assignments to 29 wildfires
Fire/Fuels Management -	2000
Prescribed Fire:	530 acres
On district wildfires:	4 fires for a total of 2.37 acres - 2 lightening caused and 2 human caused
Off district wildfires:	73 people, 11 engines, 5 Probeye Irs were assigned to 43 wildfires
Fire/Fuels Management -	2001
Prescribed Fire:	372 acres (assisted the Umpqua National Forest / Tiller Ranger District with the loan of 1 probeye and Coos Bay BLM with 1 Type 3 engine)
On district wildfires:	11 fires for a total of 2.76 acres - 9 were lightning caused and 2 were human caused (Lightning - 2.65 acres, Human - .11 acres)
Off district wildfires:	143 people, 25 engines, 12 Probeye/Palm Ir's, and 3 pumps; 10 cubies and 4 pickups were assigned to 43 wildfires.

Fire/Fuels Management - 2002
 Prescribed Fire: 1255.1 acres (29 of those acres were mechanically treated)
 (Sent 2 engines with 3 people to assist the Umpqua National Forest /
 North Umpqua Ranger District prescribed fire program and 1 engine
 with 2 people to assist the Lakeview Interagency Fire Center
 prescribed fire program.)

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

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

Fire/Fuels Management - Total, June 1995-September 2002
 Prescribed Fire: 4024 acres
 On district wildfires: 104 fires for a total of 315 acres - 80 lightning caused and 24 human
 caused
 Off district wildfires: 538 district personnel accepted assignments to 189 wildfires across
 the nation.

Fire/Fuels Management - Fiscal year 2003
 Prescribed Fire: 641 acres
 Mechanical Treated Areas: 38 acres
 1 engine, 2 people and 1 Palm IR assisted the Umpqua National
 Forest / North Umpqua Ranger District prescribed fire program.

On district wildfires: 5 fires for a total of 82.83 acres
 3 - human caused for 82.72 acres
 2 - lightning caused for .11 acres

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

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

We had 47 red-carded district personnel, 2 rehired annuitants, and 1 AD, for the 2003 season and these went to the following:

State	Redcarded Personnel	Rehired Annuitants	AD's	Engines	Palm IR's
Alaska	3				
California	5		2	1	
Idaho	6				
Montana	19	1		3	
Oregon	32	3		2	4
Texas	5				
Washington	17	1		1	
Wyoming	1				

Access and Rights-of-Way

Because public and private lands are intermingled within the district boundary, each party must cross the lands of the other in order to access their lands and resources such as timber. Throughout most of the district this has been accomplished through Reciprocal Logging Road Rights-of-Way Agreements with neighboring private landowners. The individual agreements and associated permits (a total of approximately 140 on the district) are subject to the regulations which were in effect when they were executed. There is a continual workload of amending and assigning these reciprocal rights-of-way as timber companies sell off or trade lands to each other. Additional rights-of-way have been granted or renewed for the construction of driveways, utility lines for servicing residences, domestic and irrigation water pipelines, legal ingress and egress, and communication sites.

A Transportation Management Plan has been developed to provide goals, objectives and guidelines for the district. The district is currently developing Transportation Management Objectives. The Transportation Management Plan will become final when the objectives are completed. The road system is being managed in accordance with both the Transportation Management Plan objectives and the Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives which are delineated in the Roseburg District Resource Management Plan.

Table 22. Access and R/W Five Year Summary.

	R/W Permit	R/W Reciprocal Agreement Assignment and Amendments
Fiscal Year 1997	14	3
Fiscal Year 1998	10	8
Fiscal Year 1999	15	4
Fiscal Year 2000	16	7
Fiscal Year 2001	3	5
Fiscal Year 2002	7	4
Fiscal Year 2003	--	6
Total	67	38

Roads

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

The Roseburg District road maintenance crew maintained approximately 700 miles of road in fiscal year 2003 and 68 bridges. In addition, the road maintenance crew completed over 70 special requests from the resource areas, one storm damage project under ERFO, subsoiling and 170 miles of roadside brushing, 7,000 tons of hot mix and 20,000 yards of rock for road maintenance.

Energy and Minerals

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

Post reclamation monitoring of South Fork Middle Creek and Middle Creek indicated that 18 stream miles have been impacted from metals contamination associated with AMD (primarily cadmium, copper, lead and zinc) from the Formosa mine site. Based on this situation, the DEQ and BLM have determined that this project is a high priority for further action.

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

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

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

groundwater from the mine workings is the primary contributor of metals to both Middle Creek and the South Fork of Middle Creek.

The BLM and DEQ decided to complete the RI/FS for the site prior to completing any additional site measures. It is anticipated that a preferred alternative will be presented for public comment in May of 2004.

The Middle Creek watershed will continue to be monitored in 2004.

Table 23. Roseburg District Mining Related Activities.

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

During fiscal year 1996-1998 work was performed in rehabilitation of Middle Creek and the Mighty Fine Mine.

Land Tenure Adjustments

The Beatty Creek/Island Creek land exchange was completed resulting in acquisition of approximately 765 acres of land and disposal of approximately 143 acres of land (two isolated parcels).

Unauthorized Use

The public lands continue to see a large number of unauthorized uses (primarily dumping of household garbage). Twenty-one sites were cleaned up. Two timber trespass cases were resolved.

Hazardous Materials

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

In 2003, the Roseburg District responded to a diesel fuel dumping incident, a paint dumping incident and a methamphetamine dumping incident.

All hazardous materials incidents on public lands are handled in accordance with the Roseburg District Contingency Plan for Hazardous Materials Incidents, which is consistent with Federal and

State regulations. The following table shows the number of Incidents requiring response for fiscal year 1999 through fiscal year 2003.

Table 24. Hazardous Material Incidents Requiring Response

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

Coordination and Consultation

Federal Agencies

During the period of June 1995 through September 2002, significant cooperation and coordination between federal agencies has taken place. There is ongoing participation in the Southwest Oregon Provincial Executive Committee and Southwest Oregon Provincial Advisory Committee. There have been many very significant and involved interagency efforts that have included the Roseburg District BLM, US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Forest Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, Environmental Protection Agency, US Geological Survey, National Resource Conservation Service, and Bonneville Power Administration on projects such as watershed analysis, late-successional reserve assessments, the Little River Adaptive Management Area, water quality projects, transmission lines, etc. In addition, personnel from several of these agencies have been involved in project level planning, conflict resolution and Section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act. Significant federal agency coordination and cooperation has occurred through the Regional Interagency Executive Committee and the Regional Ecosystem Office established under the Northwest Forest Plan. Under the Northwest Forest Plan, interagency cooperation and coordination has proceeded at an unprecedented level.

State of Oregon

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

Counties

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

Cities

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

Tribes

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

Watershed Councils

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

Other Local Coordination and Cooperation

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

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

Research and Education

In October 1995, BLM management identified Northwest Forest Plan implementation as the agency's top national priority. Over the next decade, the BLM will be focusing Northwest Forest Plan research in three primary areas: 1) additional dimensions of young forest stand biodiversity; 2) work on determining appropriate riparian buffer widths; whether management actions in riparian reserves can be conducted without compromising Northwest Forest Plan Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives including protection of Pacific salmon; and 3) work on Survey and Manage species.

A long term (15 years plus) western Oregon wide density management study was initiated in 1997 by the Roseburg District in cooperation with the United States Geological Service (USGS) Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center (FRESC). Three study sites are located on the Roseburg District. The study was established to explore techniques to accelerate development of young stands into late-successional forest structures through active management. The second post treatment measurement data collection was completed in fiscal year 2003 for the two sites which have been harvested to date. The study contains components examining vegetation response, effects of treatments on micro-climate and micro-habitat, aquatic vertebrates, lichens and bryophytes. These sites also serve as demonstration areas for educational purposes. In 2003 public tours were conducted to these sites for the purpose of discussing application of the current research findings to proposed new district operational projects.

This research compliments the work being undertaken to implement the Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research (CFER) program the BLM has developed with Biological Resources Division, US Geologic Survey, Oregon State University, and Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center (FRESC), US Geologic Survey. The CFER program was initiated in June 1995. The intent of the program is to develop and convey reliable scientific information needed to successfully implement ecosystem-based management in the Pacific Northwest, especially on lands dominated by young forests and fragmented by multiple ownership. There are currently 22 research projects currently being undertaken by FRESC that have forest ecosystems as the core area of study. Other FRESC research includes such core areas as aquatic and wetland ecosystems, and wildlife ecology.

Information Resource Management

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

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

Finally, and most significant to district resource management professionals, is the growth in use of the geographic information system. This electronic mapping and analysis tool is providing a means for district specialists to complete complex analyses of spatial and relational data. A large number

of resource managers have recently been trained in the use of GIS software. The training has resulted in a surge of GIS use on the district.

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

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

Cadastral Survey

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

Projects Completed	17
Miles of PLSS Line	57
Monuments Set	47
Boundary marked & posted	30
*Contacts	166

* generally documented responses to phone calls, correspondence, E-mail and office visits.

Table 25. Roseburg District Cadastral Survey Activity

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

Law Enforcement

Roseburg District have two full time BLM Rangers along with the services of a Douglas County Deputy Sheriff (through a law enforcement agreement with Douglas County) for law enforcement duties. Law enforcement efforts on the Roseburg District for fiscal year 1996 through 2003 included participating in operations during active protests and other demonstrations having the potential for confrontation, destruction of government property, or threatened employee or public safety, investigating occupancy trespass cases, coordination with various state, local and federal agencies on the exchange of information concerning illegal or planned illegal activities on BLM lands, along with regular patrols and other ongoing investigations. Cases and incidents have resulted in written warnings, citations, physical arrests, and the referral of cases to other agencies. In addition, through the BLM Rangers and Deputy Sheriff, the Roseburg District has been able educate the public concerning appropriate uses of public lands and resources as well as preventing or avoiding potentially unlawful or harmful incidents and activities.

National Environmental Policy Act Analysis and Documentation

NEPA documentation

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

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

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

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

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

Roseburg District Environmental Documentation, Fiscal Years 1996-2003

For fiscal year 2003, the Roseburg District completed 5 environmental assessments, 8 determinations of NEPA adequacy and 41 categorical exclusions. During fiscal years 1996-2003, the Roseburg District completed approximately 90 environmental assessments, 471 categorical exclusions, 40 determination of NEPA adequacy (DNA) or Plan conformance determinations and one environmental impact statement. The environmental assessments vary in complexity, detail and length depending on the project involved.

Protest and Appeals

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

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

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

Plan Maintenance

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

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

Plan Maintenance for fiscal year 1996

1. Refinement of management direction pertaining to riparian reserves.

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

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

2. Refinement of management direction pertaining to riparian reserves.

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

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

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

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

Select the appropriate site index curve;

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

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

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

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

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

- In determining compliance with the linear feet requirements for coarse woody debris, the Roseburg District will use the measurement of the average per acre over the entire cutting unit, or total across the unit.
- log diameter requirements for coarse woody debris will be met by measuring logs at the large end.
- interdisciplinary teams will establish minimum coarse woody debris requirements on each acre to reflect availability of coarse woody debris and site conditions.
- During partial harvests early in rotational cycle, it is not necessary to fall the larger dominant or codominant trees to provide coarse woody debris logs.
- Count decay class 1 and 2 tree sections greater than or equal to 30 inches in diameter on the large end that are between 6 feet and 16 feet in length toward the 120 linear feet requirement

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

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

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

4. Minor change in management direction pertaining to lynx.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Minor change/correction concerning mountain hemlock dwarf mistletoe

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

Plan Maintenance for fiscal year 1997

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

Appendix H, Table H-1, page 186 of the Roseburg RMP Record of Decision: "Anthropods" is changed to "Arthropods". "Understory and forest gap herbivores" is changed to "Understory and

forest gap herbivores (south range). Information from Oregon State Office Information Bulletin OR-97-045.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Conversion to Cubic Measurement System.

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

6. Clarification of retention of coarse woody debris.

The NFP ROD S&G, pg C-40 concerning retention of existing coarse woody debris states: “Coarse Woody Debris already on the ground should be retained and protected to the greatest extent possible. . . “. The phrase “to the greatest extent possible” recognizes felling, yarding, slash treatments, and forest canopy openings will disturb coarse woody debris substrate and their dependant organisms.

These disturbances should not cause substrates to be removed from the logging area nor should they curtail treatments. Reservation of existing decay class 1 and 2 logs, in these instances, is at the discretion of the district. Removal of excess decay class 1 and 2 logs is contingent upon evidence of appropriately retained or provided amounts of decay class 1 and 2 logs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Clarification of insignificant growth loss effect on soils.

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

Plan maintenance for fiscal year 1998

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

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

2. Clarification of Visual Resource Management Action/Direction.

Management Action/Direction for Visual Resources has been found to be unclear due to internal inconsistency. The Roseburg RMP includes management action/direction in addition to that which is common to all other western Oregon BLM districts. The prescriptive management action/direction unique to the Roseburg District RMP has been found too difficult to implement in a logical and consistent manner. The management action/direction for visual resources is refined by the deletion of five paragraphs that discuss harvest scenarios on page 53 of the RMP/ROD. This refinement does not result in the expansion of the scope of resource uses and allows the Roseburg District RMP/ROD to be consistent with other western Oregon BLM RMP/RODs.

Plan maintenance for fiscal year 1999

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

Ongoing plan maintenance has resulted from the refinement and clarification related to the survey and manage management action/direction (Roseburg RMP ROD pg. 22). Survey and manage gives direction for hundreds of species and taxa. The management recommendations and survey protocols for these species is received through Instruction Memoranda which are jointly issued by the BLM and Forest Service through coordination with the Regional Ecosystem Office. In fiscal year 1999, survey protocols were established for lynx (IM No. OR-99-25) and fifteen vascular plants (IM No. OR-99-26); management recommendations were received for fifteen vascular plants (IM No. OR-

99-27), nineteen aquatic mollusk species (IM No. OR-99-38), and five bryophyte species (IM No. OR-99-39). In addition, a change in the implementation schedule for certain survey and manage and protection buffer species was issued (IM No. OR 99-47). This schedule change was analyzed through an environmental assessment.

Plan maintenance for fiscal year 2000

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. Site Preparation Using Prescribed Burning

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

a.. Machine pile and burn:

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

2. Do not compact skeletal or shallow soils.
3. Keep total surface area of soil compaction (greater than 15% bulk density increase in a greater than 4 inch thick layer) to a maximum of 10% of machine piled area (prior to tillage).
4. Till all compacted areas with a properly designed winged subsoiler. This could be waived if less than 2% of the machine piled area is compacted.
5. Materials to be piled will be 16 inches in diameter or less.
6. Burn when soil and duff moisture between piles is high.
7. Avoid displacement of duff and topsoil into piles.
8. Highly sensitive soils are all soils less than 20 inches deep, soils with less than 4 inches of "A" horizon, granite and schist soils on slopes greater than 35% and other soils on slopes greater than 70%. These soils are referred to as category 1 soils. On highly sensitive (category 1) soils, machine pile and burn treatments considered to be essential to meet resource management objectives will be designed to minimize consumption of litter, duff, and large woody debris. Mineral soil exposed by the burn will be less than 15% of the unit surface area.

b. Hand pile and burn, swamper burning:

1. Pile small materials (predominately 1 - 6 inches in diameter).
2. Burn when soil and duff moisture between piles is high.
3. Only pile areas where loading (depth and continuity) require treatment to meet management objectives.
4. On highly sensitive (category 1) soils, hand pile and burn (and swamper burn) treatments considered to be essential to meet resource management objectives will be designed to minimize consumption of litter, duff, and large woody debris. Mineral soil exposed by the burn will be less than 15% of unit surface area.

c. Broadcast burning:

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

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

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

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

2. When feasible, pull slash and woody debris adjacent to landing onto landing before burning.
3. On highly sensitive (category 1) soils, broadcast burning treatments considered essential to meet resource management objectives will be designed to minimize consumption of litter, duff, and large woody debris. Mineral soil exposed by the burn will be less than 15% of the unit surface area.
4. Clarification of what roads shall be included as a starting point to monitor the reduction of road mileage within key watersheds.

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

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

Plan Maintenance for fiscal year 2001

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

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

2. Refinement of implementation monitoring questions regarding Special Status Species. The implementation monitoring question regarding special status species were found to contain redundancies with the Survey and Manage monitoring questions. The redundancies have been eliminated by removing Survey and Manage questions from special status species. Survey and Manage monitoring is fully accomplished through the implementation question under All Land Use Allocations. In addition, implementation monitoring question number one for special status species was basically redundant with question number two and there for question number one was

eliminated. The title for this monitoring section has been modified to delete reference to SEIS Special Attention Species (Survey and Manage).

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

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

The RMP is clarified and refined in the following manner:

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

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

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

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

- a.) the cumulative (created or used since the adoption of the RMP) main skid trails, landings and large pile areas will affect less than approximately 10%, of the ground based harvest unit
- b.) a main skid trail is defined as a trail in which the duff is displaced such that approximately 50% or more of the surface area of the trail is exposed to mineral soil
- c.) skid trails which were created prior to the adoption of the RMP should be re-used to the extent practical, such skid trails that are re-used will be included in the 10% limit of affected area within the ground based harvest unit
- d.) limit skid trails to slopes generally less than approximately 35%. Examples of exceptions to the 35% slope limit would include situations such as small inclusions of steeper slopes, connecting trails to isolated ground based harvest areas, or the use of existing trails that can be used without causing undue effects to soils
- e.) in partial cut areas, locate main skid trails so that they may be used for final harvest
- f.) conduct ground based operations only when soil moisture conditions limit effects to soil productivity (these conditions generally can be expected to be found between May 15 and the onset of regular fall rains or may be determined by on-site examination)
- g.) on intermediate harvest entries, ameliorate main skid trails and areas of non-main skid trails warranting amelioration, or document a plan (e.g. such as adding a map to watershed analysis) so that amelioration may be accomplished at the time of final harvest

h.) potential harvest units will be examined during the project planning process to determine if skid trails created prior to the adoption of the RMP have resulted in extensive enough compaction to warrant amelioration

i.) upon final harvest ameliorate all main skid trails, those portions of non-main skid trails warranting amelioration, skid trails documented and carried over from intermediate harvests, and skid trails created prior to the adoption of the RMP which were identified in the planning process as warranting amelioration

j.) amelioration of skid trails will generally consist of tilling with equipment designed to reduce the effects to soil productivity from compaction and changes in soil structure.

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

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

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

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

4. Refinement of Resource Management Plan evaluation interval.

The RMP, in the Use of the Completed Plan section (Roseburg District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan, pp. 78-79), established a three year interval for conducting plan evaluations. The purpose of a plan evaluation is to determine if there is significant new information and or changed circumstance to warrant amendment or revision of the plan. The ecosystem approach of the RMP is based on long term management actions to achieve multiple resource objectives including; habitat development, species protection, and commodity outputs. The relatively short three year cycle has been found to be inappropriate for determining if long term goals and objectives will be met. A five year interval is more appropriate given the resource management actions and decisions identified in the RMP. The Annual Program Summaries and Monitoring Reports continue to provide the cumulative RMP accomplishments. Changes to the RMP continue through appropriate amendments and plan maintenance actions. A five year interval for conducting evaluations is consistent with the BLM planning guidance as revised in November 2000.

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

2001 Amendment to the Northwest Forest Plan

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

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

The ROD identifies species management direction for each of the above categories. Uncommon species categories C and D require the management of high priority sites only, while category F requires no known site management. The new Standards and Guidelines also establish an in-depth process for reviewing and evaluating the placement of species into the different management categories. This process allows for adding, removing, or moving species around into various categories, based on the new information acquired through our surveys.

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

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

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

Table 26. *Redefine Categories Based on Species Characteristics*

Relative Rarity	Pre-Disturbance Surveys Practical	Pre-Disturbance Surveys Not Practical	Status Undetermined Pre-Disturbance Surveys Not Practical
Rare	Category A - 57 species § Manage All Known Sites § Pre-Disturbance Surveys § Strategic Surveys	Category B - 222 species § Manage All Known Sites § N/A § Strategic Surveys	Category E - 22 species § Manage All Known Sites § N/A § Strategic Surveys
Uncommon	Category C - 10 species § Manage High-Priority Sites § Pre-Disturbance Surveys § Strategic Surveys	Category D - 14 species § Manage High-Priority Sites § N/A § Strategic Surveys	Category F - 21 species § N/A § N/A § Strategic Surveys

¹ Includes three species for which pre-disturbance surveys are not necessary.

Plan Maintenance for fiscal year 2002

1. This plan maintenance revises the formal evaluation cycle for the RMP from a three year cycle to a five year cycle.

The RMP, in the Use of the Completed Plan section, established a three year interval for conducting plan evaluations. The purpose of a plan evaluation is to determine if there is significant new information and/or changed circumstances to warrant amendment or revision of the plan. The ecosystem approach of the RMP is based on long term management actions to achieve multiple resource objectives including habitat development, species protection and commodity outputs. The relatively short three year cycle has been found to be inappropriate for determining if long term goals and objectives will be met. A five year interval is more appropriate given the resource management actions and decisions identified in the RMP. The Annual Program Summaries and Monitoring Reports continue to provide the cumulative RMP accomplishments. Changes to the RMP will continue through appropriate plan amendments and plan maintenance actions. A five year interval for conducting evaluations is consistent with the BLM Land Use Planning Handbook.

The State Directors decision to change the evaluation interval from three years to five years was made on March 8, 2002. The next evaluation for the Roseburg District RMP will address implementation through September 2003.

2. For Survey and Manage standards and guidelines, Survey Protocols, Management Recommendations, changes in species categories or removal of species from Survey and Manage are issued and conducted in accordance with the Amendment to Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines Record of Decision of January 2002. These changes are transmitted through Instruction Memoranda from the Oregon State Office. These Instruction Memoranda are numerous and complex and would be unwieldy to list individually. All such Instruction Memoranda regarding the Survey and Manage Survey Protocols, Management Recommendations or changes in species status are incorporated as ongoing plan maintenance.

3. The management action/direction for Wild Turkey Habitat contained on page 39 of the RMP is removed. This refinement in the Resource Management Plan recognizes that the Rio Grande

wild turkey is an introduced species that is not only thriving but in many areas the large numbers of wild turkeys have become a nuisance and have required relocation by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. This management action/direction is, therefore, removed because it is not needed for this species.

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

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

Plan Maintenance for fiscal year 2003

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional direction is provided for salvage within Late-Successional Reserves and Riparian Reserves in the Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP pp. 153-154).

The full range of silvicultural practices, including those pertaining to salvage which were intended to be used in the Resource Management Plan are set forth in Appendix E of the RMP/ROD and are also found in Smith, David M. 1962 The Practice of Silviculture which was incorporated by reference. (RMP/ROD pg. 154).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

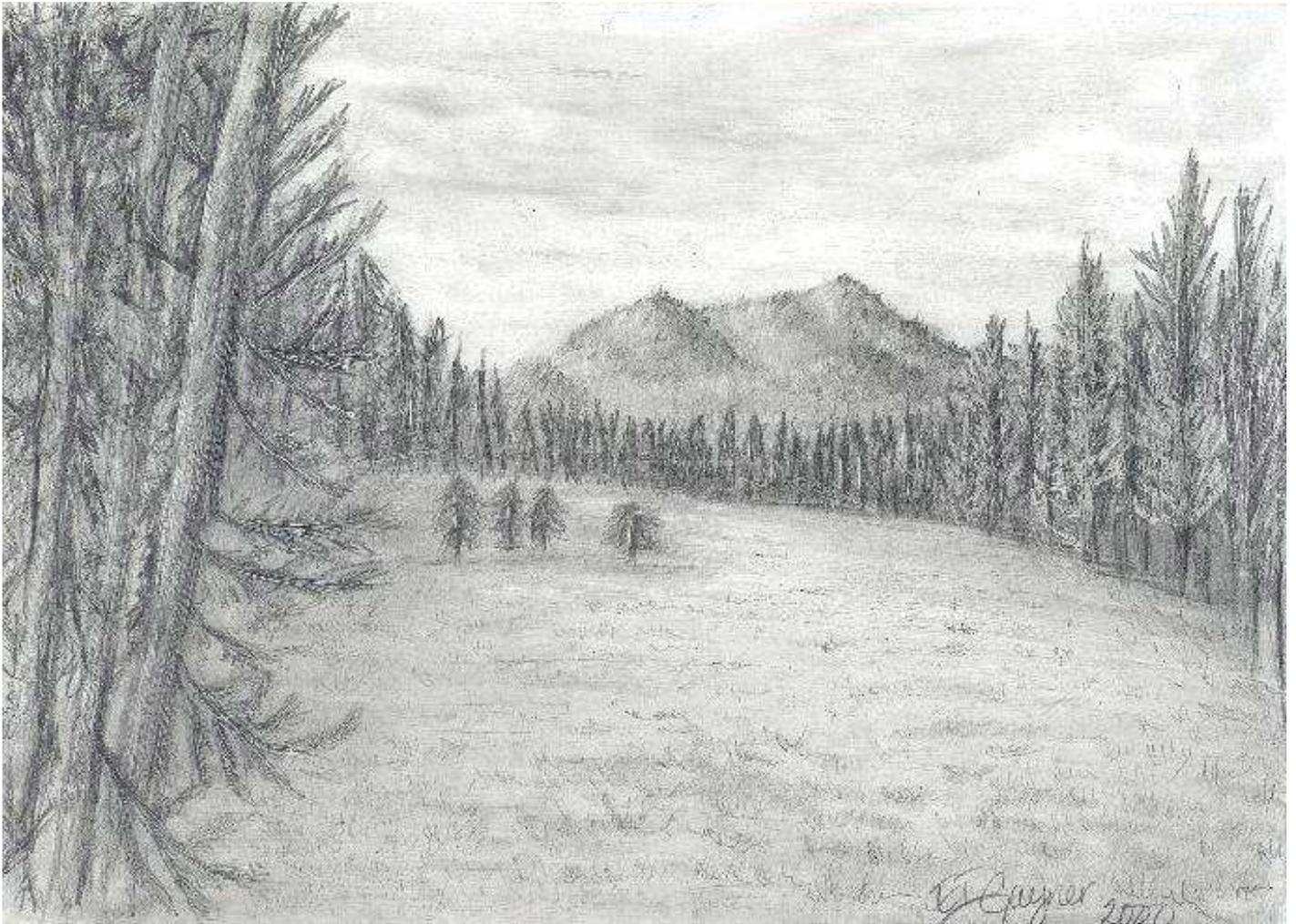
4. From 1996 through 2003, the Roseburg District Monitoring Plan which is contained in Appendix I of the ROD/RMP has undergone a number of refinements and clarifications. These clarifications and refinements to the monitoring plan are part of adaptive management in which the monitoring questions that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

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

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

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

ROSEBURG DISTRICT
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
MONITORING FISCAL YEAR 2003



Monitoring Report

Fiscal Year 2003 Executive Summary

Introduction

This document represents the seventh monitoring report of the Roseburg District Resource Management Plan for which the Record of Decision was signed in June 1995. This monitoring report compiles the results and findings of implementation monitoring of the Resource Management Plan for fiscal year 2003. This report does not include the monitoring conducted by the Roseburg District which is identified in activity or project plans. Monitoring at multiple levels and scales along with coordination with other BLM and Forest Service units has been initiated through the Regional Interagency Executive Committee (RIEC).

The Resource Management Plan monitoring effort for fiscal year 2003 addressed the 31 implementation questions relating to the land use allocations and resource programs contained in the Monitoring Plan. There are 51 effectiveness and validation questions included in the Monitoring Plan. The effectiveness and validation questions were not required to be addressed because some time is required to elapse after management actions are implemented in order to evaluate results that would provide answers. There is effectiveness and validation monitoring applicable to the RMP which is being developed and conducted through the Regional Ecosystem Office.

Findings

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

One question pertained to timber resources: "By land use allocation, how do timber sale volumes, harvested acres, and the age and type of harvest compare to the projections in the Resource Management Plan?" Legal, administrative, and Northwest Forest Plan implementation challenges have limited the ability to offer timber sales at the levels anticipated in the Resource Management Plan.

Another question pertained to silvicultural activities: "Were the silvicultural (e.g. planting with genetically selected stock, fertilization, release, and thinning) and forest health practices anticipated in the calculation of the allowable sale quantity implemented?" These activities have varied from the assumed levels in the Resource Management Plan because of a variety of circumstances including the limited ability to offer timber sales, particularly regeneration harvest timber sales at the level anticipated.

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

A fourth question pertained to SEIS Special Attention Species, “Is the management action for the Record of Decision and Standard and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines being implemented as required?” A known site for Oregon Megomphix was not managed due to an administrative oversight in which a field report was not forwarded for inclusion in project design. The site was subsequently relocated and required protection measures implemented prior to project implementation of the project. The site was located in a timber sale which had not yet been awarded. The oversight was corrected prior to the award of the sale. The Oregon Megomphix was removed from the Survey and Manage (SEIS Special Attention Species) standards and guidelines in the last Annual Species Review, however, the protection measures related to this site were kept in place. The administrative oversight was carefully examined to avoid such missteps in the future.

Recommendations

1.) The circumstances that have frustrated the district’s ability to implement the underlying assumptions that form the basis of the Allowable Sale Quantity remain unresolved. Amendments to the Northwest Forest Plan are being considered that would potentially affect the Survey and Manage standards and guidelines, and clarify the Aquatic Conservation Strategy. 2.) There is currently no strategy to resolve the discrepancies associated with the Little River Adaptive Management. 3.) Internal procedures have been examined to avoid future missteps due to administrative procedures. A formal Resource Management Plan evaluation is scheduled for fiscal year 2004. This evaluation will assess these and other circumstances regarding the implementation and objectives of the Resource Management Plan and will determine if an amendment or revision is necessary.

Conclusions

Analysis of the fiscal year 2003 monitoring results concludes that the Roseburg District has complied with all Resource Management Plan management action/direction with the exceptions discussed above. The Resource Management Plan will be evaluated in fiscal year 2004. No major change in management action/direction or Resource Management Plan implementation is warranted at this time.

Monitoring Fiscal Year 2003

Introduction

This document represents the eighth monitoring report of the Roseburg District Resource Management Plan for which the Record of Decision was signed in June 1995. This monitoring report compiles the results and findings of implementation monitoring of the Resource Management Plan. Included in this report are the projects that took place from October 2002 through September 2003. Effectiveness and validation monitoring will be conducted in subsequent years when projects mature or proceed long enough for the questions asked under these categories of monitoring to be answered. The term "management action/direction" discussed in the Resource Management Plan and this monitoring report is approximately equivalent to the term "standards and guidelines" used in the Record of Decision for the Northwest Forest Plan.

Background

The BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.4-9) call for the monitoring and evaluation of resource management plans at appropriate intervals.

Monitoring is an essential component of natural resource management because it provides information on the relative success of management strategies. The implementation of the RMP is being monitored to ensure that management actions: follow prescribed management direction (implementation monitoring), meet desired objectives (effectiveness monitoring), and are based on accurate assumptions (validation monitoring). The monitoring plan is contained in Appendix I, of the Roseburg District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan. Some effectiveness and most validation monitoring will be accomplished by formal research. Certain effectiveness monitoring efforts are currently underway through the Regional Ecosystem Office. The nature of the questions concerning effectiveness monitoring requires some maturation of implemented projects in order to discern results. Effectiveness and validation monitoring will be conducted as appropriate in subsequent years. There is effectiveness and validation monitoring applicable to the RMP which is being developed and conducted through the Regional Ecosystem Office.

The monitoring process usually collects information on a sample basis. Monitoring could be so costly as to be prohibitive if not carefully and reasonably designed. Therefore, it is not necessary or desirable to monitor every management action or direction. Unnecessary detail and unacceptable costs are avoided by focusing on key monitoring questions and sampling procedures. The level and intensity of monitoring varies, depending on the sensitivity of the resource or area and the scope of the management activity.

Monitoring Overview

This monitoring report focuses on the 31 implementation monitoring questions contained in the Resource Management Plan. This report does not include the monitoring conducted by the Roseburg District which is identified in activity or project plans. The monitoring plan for the Resource Management Plan incorporates the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the Record of Decision for the Northwest Forest Plan.

Monitoring at multiple levels and scales along with coordination with other BLM and Forest Service units has been initiated through the Regional Interagency Executive Committee (RIEC). At the request of the Regional Interagency Executive Committee, the Regional Ecosystem Office (REO) has implemented a regional-scale Implementation Monitoring Program.

The monitoring process is intended to be an iterative, adaptive process where we learn by doing. As results are evaluated, the process is expected to be adjusted as needed. Changes have been made in the monitoring questions, through plan maintenance, to increase clarity, efficiency, and usefulness of monitoring. Other adjustments may be made in district processes and procedures to increase our success in achieving implementation objectives.

The goal of management is to have very high compliance with all management action/direction or all standards and guidelines. Failure to achieve 100 percent compliance will result in the evaluation aspect of adaptive management to determine if adjustments are necessary to correct deficiencies.

Monitoring Process and Approach

The Resource Areas are responsible for the collection, compilation, and analysis of much of the data gained through monitoring activities. Resource Areas must report their findings and recommendations to the District for consolidation and publication in the Annual Program Summary.

The RMP Monitoring Plan consists of key questions for implementation, and effectiveness and validation monitoring relating to the various land use allocations and resource programs. The key questions are applied through monitoring requirements identified in the Monitoring Plan. Monitoring requirements describe appropriate sampling levels and how the key questions will be answered.

Some monitoring requirements indicate that the information for some key questions will be found in the Annual Program Summary. When combined with the Annual Program Summary, there is some repetition of information.

The Resource Management Plan directs that the Annual Program Summary will track the progress of plan implementation, state the findings made through monitoring, specifically address the implementation monitoring questions posed in each section of the Monitoring Plan and serve as a report to the public. The Resource Management Plan monitoring effort for Fiscal Year 2003 addressed the 31 implementation questions relating to the 20 land use allocations and resource programs contained in the Monitoring Plan.

There are 51 effectiveness and validation questions included in the Monitoring Plan. These questions generally require some time to elapse after management actions are implemented in order to evaluate results that would provide answers. Examples of effectiveness and validation questions in the Monitoring Plan are: "Is the forest ecosystem functioning as a productive and sustainable ecological unit?", "Is the health of the Riparian Reserve improving?", "Are stands growing at a rate that will produce the predicted yields?", "What are the effects of management on species richness (numbers and diversity)?" These kinds of questions are mostly not able to be addressed in the first years of plan implementation. Effectiveness and validation monitoring status, progress and results will be reported in subsequent year monitoring reports as appropriate. Certain effectiveness monitoring efforts are currently underway through the Regional Ecosystem Office.

Monitoring Results and Findings

The results of answering the implementation questions in the Monitoring Plan are not easily characterized. Some questions may be answered in a yes or no manner. Some questions because of lack of activity in a particular aspect of a resource program may not be applicable. Many questions ask for a brief status report of an activity. The status-type of questions often lack thresholds of acceptable activity. Examples of this type of question are: "What is the status of designing and implementing wildlife restoration projects?", "What is the status of the preparation of assessment and fire plans for the Late-Successional Reserves?"

Although the nature of the monitoring questions makes any meaningful statistical summary difficult, some generalizations and highlights may be made.

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

One question pertained to timber resources: "By land use allocation, how do timber sale volumes, harvested acres, and the age and type of harvest compare to the projections in the Resource Management Plan?" The Roseburg District has been unable to harvest the timber sale volumes, acres, age classes or harvest types anticipated in the RMP.

Another question pertained to silvicultural activities: "Were the silvicultural (e.g. planting with genetically selected stock, fertilization, release, and thinning) and forest health practices anticipated in the calculation of the allowable sale quantity implemented?" As a result of the inability to implement the assumed harvest acres and harvest types, the silvicultural practices associated with the anticipated harvest not been implemented at the levels assumed in the RMP.

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

A fourth question pertained to SEIS Special Attention Species, "Is the management action for the Record of Decision and Standard and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines being implemented as required?" A known site for Oregon Megomphix was not managed due to an administrative oversight in which a field report was not forwarded for inclusion in project design. The site was subsequently relocated and required protection measures implemented prior to project implementation. The site was located in a timber sale which had not yet been awarded. The oversight was corrected prior to the award of the timber sale contract. The Oregon Megomphix was removed from the Survey and Manage (SEIS Special Attention Species) standards and guidelines in the last Annual Species Review, however, the protection measures related to this site were kept in place. The administrative oversight was carefully examined to avoid such missteps in the future.

Discussion of Discrepancies

Timber Resources

Several factors have created a situation whereby the Roseburg District is falling short of producing the ASQ set forth in the Roseburg District RMP, as well as falling short of the anticipated mix of harvest types and harvest acres. The Roseburg District timber sale program has been unable to award a regeneration harvest since 1997 and has focused primarily on commercial thinning projects since 1999. By fiscal year 2003, over the eight year life of the RMP to date, the Roseburg District is at 47% of the RMP anticipated total timber sale volume, 44% of matrix harvest, 64% of RMP anticipated density management harvest in reserves, and 15% of RMP anticipated harvest in the Little River Adaptive Management Area. Because the interdisciplinary teams and management has found that thinning is easier to implement than regeneration harvests given ongoing legal and administrative challenges, the acreage of commercial thinning is at 154% of that anticipated in the RMP.

The RMP Management Action/Direction for Timber Harvest states:

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

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

Except for the District declared Allowable Sale Quantity, projections are not intended as management action/direction, but rather are underlying RMP assumptions. Projected levels of activities are the approximate level expected to support the Allowable Sale Quantity.

In fiscal year 2003, 16.6 million board feet (MMBF) was sold from the Matrix. This represents 37% of the 45 MMBF allowable sale quantity. Cumulative information on timber harvest acres, volumes, and harvest types since the adoption of the RMP are provided in the Timber Resources section of the Annual Program Summary.

Several factors have continued to cause the Roseburg District to fall short of producing the ASQ set forth in the Roseburg District RMP. The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld Judge Rothstein's ruling in *Pacific Coast Federation v. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)*. This lawsuit invalidated numerous biological opinions written by NMFS for timber sales throughout the range of the NFP. The Roseburg District was heavily impacted by this ruling and has been unable to offer timber sales that are likely to adversely affect listed fish species. BLM and the US Forest Service are currently preparing a supplemental EIS to clarify language in the NFP to address the issues raised in the litigation.

The survey and manage (S&M) requirements of the NFP and the Roseburg District RMP have also proven difficult to implement. Species that were thought to be rare and primarily present in late-successional forest habitat have been found in many of the managed commercial thinning

age stands that the district has been focusing on in response to Pacific Coast Federation v. National Marine Fisheries Service. It is expected that as more is learned about some of these S&M species, they will be determined to no longer need protection. Currently their presence has caused many of the planned thinning sales on the Roseburg District to be reduced in acreage, delayed or canceled. BLM and the US Forest Service are currently preparing a supplemental EIS which may modify the S&M program.

Additional litigation concerning the impacts of forest management on the spread of the introduced pathogen *Phytophthora lateralis*, which infects Port-Orford cedar trees, also caused a number of planned projects to be delayed. BLM and the US Forest Service are currently preparing an EIS on Port-Orford Cedar management to address the issues raised in the litigation.

As a result of these factors, the Roseburg District timber sale program has been unable to award a timber sale containing a regeneration harvest since 1997 and continued to focus primarily on commercial thinning projects in fiscal 2003. A total of 21.9 MMBF was offered in advertised timber sales. An additional 1.2 MMBF was sold in small negotiated timber sales and modifications to active timber sales. The value of all timber sold in fiscal 2003 was \$3,819,160.63. The monies associated with timber sales are paid as timber is harvested over the life of the contract, which is three years or less. Timber sale receipts collected by the Roseburg District in fiscal year 2003 from active harvesting totaled \$1,672,215.80 from Oregon and California Railroad and Public Domain Lands.

It is not possible at this time to accurately predict the effect of the uncertainties on the ability to implement the underlying assumptions that form the basis of the Allowable Sale Quantity. Amendments to the Northwest Forest Plan are being considered that would potentially affect the Survey and Manage standards and guidelines, and clarify the Aquatic Conservation Strategy. An evaluation is scheduled for fiscal year 2004 which will include an assessment of these and other circumstances regarding the implementation and objectives of the Resource Management Plan.

Silvicultural Activities

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

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

Site Preparation (FIRE) - The number of acres prepared with prescribed fire, both broadcast treatment and pile treatment is about 39% of planned. A continued decline in trend is likely to continue due to less than expected levels of regeneration harvest and other resource concerns.

Site Preparation (OTHER) - The number of acres prepared with alternative site preparation techniques is about 3% of planned. Factors affecting this activity are the same as for prescribed fire.

Planting (regular stock) - Total planted acres since 1995 without regard to genetic quality is at 51% of RMP assumed levels due to lack of planned RMP levels of timber harvest. Reforestation with genetically unimproved planting stock is 186% of planned. Total planting for 2003 is less than 20% of the annual level anticipated in the RMP because the Roseburg District has been unable to award a timber sale with a regeneration harvest since 1997. Regeneration harvests are the mechanism by which areas are made available for planting to start new forest stands for subsequent rotations. It is

likely that in 2004 and 2005, planting will fall to less than 10% of the expected annual level because of the lack of the regeneration harvests which were anticipated in the RMP.

Planting (improved stock) - In fiscal year 2003, 19% of the acres reforested were planted with genetically improved Douglas-fir. All of the acres planted were in the GFMA land use allocation. Only GFMA acres are counted towards RMP monitoring goals since genetic improvement is assumed to contribute to ASQ only when done on GFMA acres. A phase in period for use of genetically improved Douglas-fir of 3 to 4 years was assumed to allow for older sales outside the GFMA land use allocation to be reforested and for seed orchards to reach production. However, planning for production of genetically improved stock has proved difficult due to the uncertainty of timber harvest timing. Seed must be sown one to three years prior to actual need. Due to decline in timber harvest overall and uncertainty in harvest timing, it is likely that this target will be approximately 10-20% of RMP levels by the end of the decade.

Maintenance/Protection - Acres of maintenance/protection treatments is currently 145% of planned levels. It is anticipated that at this rate, assumed RMP levels would be exceeded by 30-40%.

Precommercial Thinning (PCT) - Currently PCT is at 103% of planned RMP levels. It is expected that at a minimum, RMP goals will be met or slightly exceeded over the decade.

Pruning - Currently pruning accomplishments are 123% of assumed RMP levels. Depending on funding this trend could continue. It is expected that RMP levels will be exceeded by 20 to 40% by decade's end.

Fertilization - Currently fertilization accomplishments are about 48% of assumed RMP levels. There is the potential to exceed planned RMP levels by about 20% if funding is available. However, implementation of future fertilization has been delayed by an administrative appeal of the proposed action.

Forest development, reforestation, silvicultural and timber stand improvement practices were accomplished in fiscal year 2003 through contracts valued at approximately \$587,000.

Although silvicultural practices have varied from the assumed levels in the Resource Management Plan, they are reasonably consistent with and support the current level and types of timber harvest. These discrepancies, however, will be further examined in a RMP evaluation scheduled for fiscal year 2004.

Little River Adaptive Management Area

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

There is currently no strategy to resolve the discrepancies associated with the the Little River Adaptive Management Area. An evaluation is scheduled for fiscal year 2004 which will include an assessment of these and other circumstances regarding the implementation and objectives of the Resource Management Plan.

SEIS Special Attention Species

A known Oregon Megomphix site was found have no management in a timber sale unit. As a result of discovering the error during this monitoring process, the site was relocated and protection measures outlined in the BLM-Instruction Memorandum OR-2000-015 were implemented as required prior to the award of the timber sale contract. The cause for this initial misstep was an administrative oversight in which a field report was inadvertently not forwarded for consideration in the design of the project. This administrative oversight was carefully examined to assure that such administrative missteps are avoided in the future. The Oregon Megomphix was removed from the Survey and Manage (SEIS Special Attention Species) standards and guidelines in the last Annual Species Review, however, the protection measures related to this site were kept in place.

Recommendations and Conclusions

Implementation monitoring of the Resource Management Plan since its adoption in 1995 through fiscal year 2003 has indicated that the Roseburg District has consistently implemented the Resource Management Plan with a high degree of success. The few discrepancies that have been discovered by monitoring during the past eight years have been examined closely and corrective action has been taken. However, the departure of timber sales and silvicultural activities from the level of actions assumed in the Resource Management Plan and the discrepancies associated with the Little River Adaptive Management Area are a concern to the management of the Roseburg District.

The departures from assumed level of activities related to timber sales and silviculture in the Resource Management Plan are largely a result of conditions and uncertainties that the Roseburg District does not directly control. The discrepancies related to the Little River Adaptive Management Area are a result of complex circumstances that will be carefully examined to determine an appropriate course of action. Internal processes have been carefully examined to avoid missteps that could result in administrative oversights. An evaluation in fiscal year 2004 will examine the implementation and objectives of the Resource Management Plan, including timber, silviculture and the Little River Adaptive Management Area to determine if a plan amendment or plan revision is warranted.

Hundreds of discrete actions are reviewed through the 31 implementation monitoring questions. The Roseburg District has achieved a remarkable record in implementing the Resource Management Plan. Analysis of the fiscal year 2003 monitoring results concludes that the Roseburg District has complied with Resource Management Plan management action/direction with a high degree of fidelity. Implementation of the Roseburg District Resource Management Plan involves the management of diverse natural resources through a complex mix of planning, budgeting, environmental analysis, compliance with many laws and regulations, on-the-ground actions, contracting, follow-up actions, monitoring and adaptive management that take place year after year and involves many BLM resource professionals and managers. The managers and employees of the Roseburg District take pride in the monitoring results of fiscal year 2003.

Resource Management Plan Monitoring Report



All Land Use Allocation

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Protection of SEIS special attention species so as not to elevate their status to any higher level of concern.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

Is the management action for the Record of Decision and Standard and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines being implemented as required?

Monitoring Requirement:

At least 20 percent of all management actions completed in fiscal year 2003 will be examined.

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Off Little River Commercial Thinning.

South River Resource Area – Slide Creek Stream Restoration and Cowcatcher regeneration harvest timber sale.

Findings:

Animals:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Off Little River EA, Contract, and Administration.

Pre-disturbance surveys for the Oregon red tree vole (RTV) and mollusks were completed on 55 acres in May 2001. The Record of Decision and Standard and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines as applicable to RTVs and mollusks was implemented.

South River Resource Area - Slide Creek Stream Restoration:

A 0.8-0.9 mile reach in Slide Creek was identified for instream restoration by introducing 28 log structures into the creek channel to create instream structure and habitat complexity. The project area was identified in the Environmental Assessment as likely to have the Crater Lake Tightcoil (*Pristiloma arcticum crateris*) and the Oregon Shoulderband (*Helminthoglypta hertleini*). The Crater Lake Tightcoil inhabits wet areas like springs and seeps above 2000 feet. Key features include woody debris, mosses and rushes. The Oregon Shoulderband inhabits talus areas, and rocky accumulations in the Klamath Province, the location of the project. Results from ground surveys done February 4, 2003 showed that key habitat features for these two species were not present within the tree cutting zone. Great Gray Owl (*Strix nebulosa*) surveys were not required because the project is below the elevation and other criteria that trigger pre-disturbance surveys.

Plants:

Swiftwater Resource Area - The Off Little River Project was surveyed in winter season 1999 and in spring/summer season 2000. The site was determined non-habitat for special status plants but did contain habitat for *Otidea onotica* a SEIS Special Attention Species. The botanists report recommended buffers to protect the sites within the project. In 2001 the Survey and Manage annual

species review removed *Otidea onotica* from the list of species requiring mitigation measures. The buffers for the *Otidea onotica* sites were removed before the contract for the sale was signed in April 2002. Documentation of the process was incomplete. The management action for the Record of Decision and Standard and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines was implemented.

South River Resource Area - The project area was surveyed for Special Status Species and SEIS Special Attention Species March 2003. Twelve sightings of *Ramalina thrausta* (Survey and Manage Category A lichen) were found along the project area. The project will benefit the surrounding habitat for *R. thrausta* by increasing moisture and will assist in maintaining species viability in the project area.

Animals:

Cow Catcher Regeneration Harvest:

The 146 acres of the project area were evaluated to determine presence of the rock-on-rock habitat used by the Del Norte salamander. Surveys were started in units A, B, and C. The Del Norte salamander was found at one location in the Cow Catcher sale. The location was protected by locating a no harvest buffer one site tree height in radius around the known habitat. This protection area was coordinated and attached to an adjacent protection zone for *Cyripedium montanum* (Mountain Ladyslipper). A proposed road renovation was eliminated from the project to prevent potential impact to the Del Norte salamander and Mountain Lady Slipper.

The project was also evaluated for Oregon red tree vole (RTV) habitat. A single active RTV nest tree was found in January of 2000. In May of 2003 there was no evidence of nest occupancy. Therefore the site is not considered a known site and will not be managed as such.

Surveys for *Helminthoglypta hertleini* (Oregon Shoulderband), *Megomphix hemphilli* (Oregon Megomphix), *Prophyaon coeruleum* (Blue-gray Tail-dropper), and *Prophyaon dubium* (Papillose Tail-dropper) were conducted during the Fall of 1998 and Spring of 1999. The surveys determined presence of some of these species in the project area. The 2001 Record of Decision (ROD) and Standard and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standard and Guidelines and subsequent 2002 Survey and Manage Annual Species Review removed some species and extended the range of other species. The Blue-gray Taildropper and Papillose Taildropper were removed and protection of known sites is not required. For the Oregon Megomphix, sites known before 09/30/1999 continue to be managed as known sites. Great Gray Owl (*Strix nebulosa*) surveys were not required as the project is below the elevation and other criteria required for pre-disturbance surveys.

The Oregon Megomphix was found at two locations. One location was not managed in the initial design of the timber sale.

Plants:

The Cowcatcher Timber Sale was surveyed for Special Status Species and SEIS Special Attention Species May 1998 and December 1998. The following species were located during the surveys.

<i>Astragalus umbraticus</i>	BLM Tracking Species
<i>Cyripedium montanum</i>	(Survey and Manage Category C) BLM Tracking Species
<i>Buxbaumia viridis</i>	Removed from Survey and Manage
<i>Sarcosoma mexicana</i>	Removed from Survey and Manage

The 2001 Record of Decision and Standard and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standard and Guidelines and subsequent 2002 Survey and Manage Annual Species Review removed some species and extended the range of other species. *Buxbaumia viridis* and *Sarcosoma mexicana* were removed and protection of known sites is not required. *Astragalus umbraticus* is a Bureau tracking species which requires no mitigation. To protect *Cypripedium montanum*, a 160 foot no disturbance buffer was recommended to protect the plant and its habitat. This buffered area was removed from the project area.

Conclusions:

Required management action for the Record of Decision and Standard and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines is being implemented.

Comment/Discussion:

A known Oregon Megomphix site was found have no management in a timber sale unit. As a result of discovering the error during this monitoring process, the site was relocated and protection measures outlined in the BLM-Instruction Memorandum OR-2000-015 were implemented as required prior to the award of the timber sale contract. The cause for this initial misstep was an administrative oversight in which a field report was inadvertently not forwarded for consideration in the design of the project. This administrative oversight was carefully examined to assure that such administrative missteps are avoided in the future. The Oregon Megomphix was removed from the Survey and Manage (SEIS Special Attention Species) standards and guidelines in the last Annual Species Review, however, the protection measures related to this site were kept in place.

Riparian Reserves

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

See Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives.

Provision of habitat for special status and SEIS special attention species.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirement:

At least 20 percent of management activities within each resource area completed in fiscal year 2003 will be examined to determine whether the width of the riparian reserves were maintained.

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Off Little River Commercial Thinning.

South River Resource Area - Program review.

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area

Off Little River Commercial Thinning

Riparian Reserve boundaries were established on the ground and harvest activities were kept outside of these boundaries.

South River Resource Area

No projects occurred in fiscal year 2003 which required the establishment of Riparian Reserves.

Conclusion:

Riparian reserve widths have been established according to RMP management direction.

Monitoring Question 2:

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

Monitoring Requirement:

At least 20 percent of management activities within Riparian Reserves completed in fiscal year 2003 will be examined, to determine whether the actions were consistent with the SEIS Record of Decision Standards and Guidelines and ROD/RMP management direction. In addition to reporting the results of this monitoring, the Annual Program Summary will also summarize the types of activities that were conducted or authorized within Riparian Reserves.

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Off Little River Commercial Thinning

South River Resource Area – Slimewater Density Management, Weaver Road Commercial Thin, Kolus Ridge Commercial Thin, Miscellaneous in-stream restoration projects.

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area - Off Little River Commercial Thinning

No activities took place within the Riparian Reserves.

South River Resource Area - Three commercial thinning projects were completed in fiscal year 2003. Where treatments within Riparian Reserves occurred, objectives were to reduce tree density to allow sufficient light to reach the forest floor to allow for germination and development of shrubs and trees that will form a secondary canopy layer. Such density management treatments in Riparian Reserves is consistent with management direction (ROD/RMP, p. 25) to “Apply silvicultural practices for Riparian Reserves to control stocking, reestablish and manage stands, and acquire vegetation characteristics needed to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives.” The action is also consistent with objectives 8 and 9 of the Aquatic Conservation strategy (ROD/RMP, p. 20) to “Maintain and restore the species composition and structural diversity of plant communities in riparian zones . . .” and to “Maintain and restore habitat to support well distributed populations of native plant, invertebrate, and invertebrate riparian dependent species.”

Other management activities within Riparian Reserves completed in fiscal year 2003 included replacement of major culverts on Suicide Creek and Russell Creek, and placement of log structures within sections of Days Creek and Slide Creek to enhance stream habitat. Replacement of the culverts improved fish passage and erosion problems, consistent with objectives 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy, and consistent with management direction from the ROD/RMP. Project design criteria and best management practices were employed to reduce potential sedimentation associated with construction activities (ROD/RMP, pp.134-36). Stream enhancement projects were completed during periods of low flow and were designed to minimize disturbance in the Riparian Reserve, while also improving stream habitat for listed fish species.

Conclusion:

Management activities in Riparian Reserves were consistent with SEIS Record of Decision Standards and Guidelines, and RMP management direction.

Comment/Discussion:

None.

Monitoring Question 3:

A) Do all mining operations have a plan of operations that address the required issues identified in the RMP? B) Where alternatives exist, are structures, support facilities, and roads located outside the Riparian Reserves? C) Are all solid and sanitary waste facilities handled as outlined in management direction in the minerals management portion of the RMP?

Monitoring Requirement:

All approved mining Plans of Operations will be reviewed to determine if: A) both a reclamation plan and bond were required B) structures, support facilities and roads were located outside of Riparian Reserves, or in compliance with management action/direction for Riparian Reserves if located inside the Riparian Reserve C) and if solid and sanitary waste facilities were excluded from

Riparian Reserves or located, monitored, and reclaimed in accordance with RMP management direction.

Monitoring Performed:

Program review.

Findings:

No plans of operations were filed during fiscal year 2003.

Conclusion:

RMP objectives were met.

Comment/Discussion:

None.

Late-Successional Reserves

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Development and maintenance of a functional, interacting, late-successional, and old-growth forest ecosystem in Late-Successional Reserves

Protection and enhancement of habitat for late-successional and old-growth forest-related species including the northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirements:

At least 20 percent of the activities that were completed in fiscal year 2003 within Late-Successional Reserves will be reviewed in order to determine whether the actions were consistent with SEIS Record of Decision Standards and Guidelines, RMP management direction and Regional Ecosystem Office review requirements.

Monitoring Performed:

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

South River Resource Area –Precommercial thinning, reforestation surveys, stand exams, and contract administration of a density management timber sale.

Findings:

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

South River Resource Area - Precommercial thinning was completed on 917 acres within the LSRs; 188 acres in LSR #223, 596 acres in LSR #259, and 133 acres in LSR #261. Certain species were reserved from cutting. Sprouting hardwood clumps were cut to one main sprout to maintain the hardwood component. All the thinning units were reviewed so that they met the treatment specifications and LSR objectives from LSR Assessments and the REO exemption criteria.

Reforestation surveys were conducted on 2,104 acres within the LSRs to monitor previous treatments and to recommend future treatments. Stand exams were conducted on 813 acres to recommend future treatments and model stand trajectories.

Contract administration of Slimewater Density Management took place in FY03. The objective of the sale was to accelerate development of late-successional characteristics on 118 acres of even-aged, managed stands.

Conclusion:

Swiftwater Resource Area – RMP objectives were met.

South River Resource Area –All activities met the criteria for exemption from REO review or are consistent with the LSR Assessment and are also consistent with the SEIS ROD and RMP.

Comment/Discussion:

None

Little River Adaptive Management Area

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Utilization of Adaptive Management Areas for the development and application of new management approaches for the integration and achievement of ecological health, and economic and other social objectives.

Provision of well-distributed, late-successional habitat outside reserves; retention of key structural elements of late-successional forests on lands subjected to regeneration harvest; restoration and protection of riparian zones; and provision of a stable timber supply.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1

What is the status of the development of the Little River Adaptive Management Area plan, and does it follow management action/direction in the RMP ROD (pg 83-83)?

Monitoring Requirements

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

Monitoring Performed:

Little River AMA plan reviewed.

Findings:

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

Conclusion:

The status of the Little River Adaptive Management Area Plan and other activities in the AMA will be reviewed in the 8th Year Roseburg District RMP evaluation to determine if either RMP implementation or RMP objectives for the AMA need to be modified

Matrix

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Production of a stable supply of timber and other forest commodities.

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

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

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

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirements

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

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – None required.

South River Resource Area - Bigfoot Density Management and Cow Catcher Regeneration harvest.

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area – N/A

South River Resource Area:

Unit #1 of the Bigfoot Density Management falls within Connectivity/Diversity Block #41. This block currently has 80 percent maintained in late-successional condition. Thinning of unit #1 will result in no change to this percentage.

Cow Catcher unit #4 falls within Connectivity/Diversity Block 58. This block currently has 39 percent maintained in late-successional condition. Harvest of unit # 4 will reduce this block to 35 percent maintained in late-successional condition.

Cow Catcher unit # 5 falls within Connectivity/Diversity Block 57. This block currently has 89 percent maintained in late-successional condition. Harvest of unit # 5 will reduce this block to 80 percent maintained in late-successional condition.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Comment/Discussion:
None.

Air Quality

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Attainment of National Ambient Air Quality Standards, Prevention of Significant Deterioration goals, and Oregon Visibility Protection Plan and Smoke Management Plan goals.

Maintenance and enhancement of air quality and visibility in a manner consistent with the Clean Air Act and the State Implementation Plan.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirements

At least twenty percent of prescribed burn projects carried out in fiscal year 2003 will be monitored to assess what efforts were made to minimize particulate emissions.

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area - Project Monitored:

Approximately 700 acres of hillside pasture and open hardwood stands were broadcast burned at the North Bank Habitat Management Area in the fall of 2003 (burning on North Bank Habitat Management Area typically occurs in late September – early October, at the transition of the fiscal year).

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area - Successful efforts were made to minimize particulate emissions from prescribed burning. Burning was completed during the “open burning season” as designated by the Douglas Forest Protection Agency (DFPA). The fuels consumed by the prescribed fire were light, flashy fuels including grass, brush, and hardwood litter. These flash fuels were consumed quickly during the burn, and only the occasional stump or large log burned for any length of time. Weather conditions featuring unstable air masses were present the days of ignition. This provided good vertical lifting and mixing, aiding in rapid dispersion of the smoke (particulate emissions). Mop-up of burning logs and stumps near control lines reduced the amount of residual smoke to a minimum. No smoke intrusions occurred in the local Designated Areas monitored by the DFPA.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements were met.

Comment/Discussion:

None.

Monitoring Question 2:

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

Monitoring Requirements:

At least 20 percent of the construction activities and commodity hauling activities carried out in fiscal year 2003 will be monitored to determine if dust abatement measures were implemented where needed.

Monitoring Performed:

Program review.

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area - No road construction activities or timber harvest operations occurred during fiscal year 2003 that required dust abatement measures.

South River Resource Area:

No timber harvest operations occurred during fiscal year 2003 that required dust abatement measures. Two major culvert replacement projects required temporary bi-pass roads during construction. Watering of the bypass roads were done to eliminate impacts from road dust to nearby residences.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements were met.

Comment/Discussion:

None.

Water and Soils

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

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

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

Improvement and/or maintenance of soil productivity.

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

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Off Little River Commercial Thinning.

South River Resource Area – Weaver Road Commercial Thin, Kola's Ridge Commercial Thin Weaver Road Commercial Thinning and Kola's Ridge Commercial Thinning:

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area:

No timber harvest operations occurred during fiscal year 2003 that required dust abatement measures. Two major culvert replacement projects required temporary bi-pass roads during construction. Watering of the bypass roads were done to eliminate impacts from road dust to nearby residences.

South River Resource Area - The site specific Best Management Practices identified during interdisciplinary review were carried forward into project design and were completed as designed. These included amelioration of soil compacted areas in skid trails, landings, and temporary roads. Temporary roads had access restricted and were covered with slash to prevent erosion and enhance soil biology. Native grass seed was applied as directed by the contract administrator

Conclusion:

Requirements were met.

Comment/Discussion:

None.

Monitoring Question 2:

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

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Program review showed that there were no timber sales in Swiftwater RA where ground-based activities took place.

South River Resource Area – Program Review.

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area – There were no ground-based activities during FY 2003.

South River Resource Area –South River Resource Area

Weaver Road Commercial Thinning:

Soil productivity was improved or maintained by selectively using the 8 Best Management Practices listed in the fiscal year 2001 Plan Maintenance. Skid roads, landings, old jeep trails, and temporary roads were tilled and native grass seed was applied as directed by the contract administrator. Temporary roads, jeep roads, and skid trails were also covered with slash to prevent erosion and enhance soil biology.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Comment/Discussion:

None.

Monitoring Question 3:

Have the Best Management Practices related to site preparation using prescribed burning, as listed in the fiscal year 2001 Plan Maintenance, been implemented on prescribed burns conducted during fiscal year 2003? If prescribed burning took place on highly sensitive soils was the prescription to minimize impacts on soil properties implemented successfully?

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Program review showed that approximately 700 acres of broadcast burning occurred at the North Bank Habitat Management Area in the fall of 2003. Some of the burning occurred in areas of sensitive soils 2003 (burning on North Bank Habitat Management Area typically occurs in late September – early October, at the transition of the fiscal year).

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area – - Burning at the NBHMA occurred in some areas described by the soil scientist as Category 1 soils (highly sensitive to prescribed burning). These sensitive soils were designated as areas of shallow soil. Avoiding the use of prescribed fire on Category 1 soils applies when burning / consuming heavy fuel loads, resulting in long duration burns that consume large amounts of duff and soil organics and can negatively impact soil properties.

The burning prescription used resulted in a high intensity, very short duration fire that did not allow a negative heat pulse to penetrate deeply into the soil. The flash fuels burned and consumed quickly, generally within minutes of ignition. The burns were necessary to rejuvenate and stimulate the production of grass, forbs, and brush species which are essential for quality Columbia White Tail Deer habitat.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements were met.

Comment/Discussion:

None.

Monitoring Question 4:

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

Monitoring Requirement:

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Question 4.

Monitoring Performed:

Program review.

Findings:

The following road definitions apply to Tables 30-33. These tables summarize road activities for the district and show how overall road mileage within Key Watersheds is reduced.

Definitions

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

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

Full Decommission - Existing road segments determined to have no future need may be subsoiled (or tilled), seeded, mulched, and planted to reestablish vegetation. Cross drains, fills in stream channels and potentially unstable fill areas may be removed to restore natural hydrologic flow. The road will be closed with a device similar to an earthen barrier (tank trap) or equivalent.

Conclusion:

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

Table 27. Swiftwater Resource Area Key Watershed Completed and Contract Awarded Road Projects through Fiscal Year 2003.

5 th Field Watershed	Permanent New Road Construction (miles)	Decommission of Existing Roads (miles)	Decommission of Existing Roads (miles)	Road Improvements (Drainage, Surfacing, etc.) (miles)
Canton Creek*	0.2	2	27.6	22
Upper & Middle Smith River	1.4	6.3	10.1	5.4
Total	1.6	8.3	37.7	27.4

Table 28. Swiftwater Non-Key Watershed Completed and Contract Awarded Road Projects through Fiscal Year 2003.

5 th Field Watershed	Permanent New Road Construction* (miles)	Decommission of Existing Roads (miles)	Full Decommission of Existing Roads (miles)	Road Improvements (Drainage, Surfacing, etc.) (miles)
Elk Creek	0.4	2.8	1.4	14.8
Upper Umpqua	0.4	1.4	3.9	22.5
Calapooya	0.1	0.0	0.2	9.5
Little River *	0.3	0.0	2.9	49.3
Rock Creek	0.0	0.9	0.9	5.3
Lower North Umpqua	0.0	12.3	0.6	2.9
Middle North Umpqua	0.2	0.4	2.4	5.7
R/W Plats 95-97	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	6.7	17.8	12.3	110.0

* Figures include USFS completed projects within watershed.

Table 29. South River Key Watershed Completed and Contract Awarded Road Projects through Fiscal Year 2003.

5 th Field Watershed	Permanent New Road Construction* (miles)	Decommission of Existing Roads (miles)	Full Decommission of Existing Roads (miles)	Road Improvements (Drainage, Surfacing, etc.) (miles)
Lower Cow Creek	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2
South Umpqua River	2.7	1.2	6.0	38.3
Middle South Umpqua River/Dumont Creek	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Total	3.0	1.2	6.7	39.5

* 1.0 miles of the total 1.8 miles of permanent road were built by private Right-of-way holders.

Table 30. South River Non-Key Watershed Completed and Contract Awarded Road Projects through Fiscal Year 2003.

5 th Field Watershed	Permanent New Road Construction* (miles)	Decommission of Existing Roads (miles)	Full Decommission of Existing Roads (miles)	Road Improvements (Drainage, Surfacing, etc.) (miles)
Lower Cow Creek	5.6	0.0	0.0	5.6
Middle Fork Coquille River	1.8	0.0	0.0	14.0
Myrtle Creek	3.1	0.3	4.9	30.9
Middle South Umpqua River/Rice Creek	2.2	0.0	0.1	5.2
Ollala Creek/Lookingglass Creek	1.1	0.8	3.0	14.3
South Umpqua River	1.9	0.0	2.3	5.1
Total	15.7	1.1	10.3	75.1

* 9.5 miles of the total 11.7 miles of permanent road were built by private Right-of-way holders.

Wildlife Habitat

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Maintenance of biological diversity and ecosystem health to contribute to healthy wildlife populations.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirement:

At least 20 percent of regeneration harvest timber sales completed in fiscal year 2003 will be examined to determine snag and green tree numbers, heights, diameters, and distribution within harvest units. Snags and green trees left following timber harvest activities (including site preparation for reforestation) will be compared to those that were marked prior to harvest.

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

Monitoring Performed:

Program review.

Findings:

No Regeneration harvest timber sales occurred during fiscal year 2003.

Conclusion:

RMP objectives are being met.

Comment/Discussion:

None.

Monitoring Question 2:

Are special habitats being identified and protected?

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – A one acre wetland was discovered during the timber sale planning process.

South River Resource Area – Kola's Ridge Thinning, Slide Creek Stream Restoration

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area - A buffer of trees around the area protected the wetland and yarding through the wetland was prohibited.

South River Resource Area:

Kola's Ridge Thinning

The Kola's Ridge thinning included talus habitat, a habitat component for the Del Norte Salamander (*Plethodon elongatus*) and potentially a special habitat. Habitat was mostly located between two units where disturbance from harvest did not occur. Small portions of the talus habitat were found within the units. Ground evaluation identified habitat locations and ground surveys (following the Del Norte Salamander Survey protocol) were completed in 2000. Surveys did not find any Del Norte Salamanders in the talus habitat and these small habitat areas were not designated as special habitat.

Slide Creek In-stream Restoration

Ground evaluation did not locate any special habitats.

Conclusions:

RMP requirements were met.

Comment/Discussion:

None.

Fish Habitat

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

See Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives.

Maintenance or enhancement of the fisheries potential of streams and other waters, consistent with BLM's Anadromous Fish Habitat Management on Public Lands guidance, BLM's Fish and Wildlife 2000 Plan, the Bring Back the Natives initiative, and other nationwide initiatives.

Rehabilitation and protection of at-risk fish stocks and their habitat.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirements:

At least 20 percent of the timber sales completed in fiscal year 2003 will be reviewed to ascertain whether the design criteria were carried out as planned.

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area - Off Little River Commercial Thinning:

South River Resource Area – Slimewater Density Management.

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area - Off Little River Timber Sale

An environmental assessment (EA) was completed in FY 2000 and the project sold during fiscal year 2002. Habitat was protected from logging damage by directionally felling trees that were within 100' of streams away from the streams and yarding logs away from or parallel to the streams (i.e. logs would not be yarded across streams).

No road building took place within the Riparian Reserves.

Log hauling was restricted on unsurfaced roads to the dry season (normally May 15 to Oct. 15). This season could have been adjusted if unseasonable conditions occur (e.g. an extended dry season or wet season). Operations could have been suspended during periods of heavy precipitation, however because of dry weather this was unnecessary.

South River Resource Area:

Slimewater Density Management: The Environmental Assessment (EA) for Slimewater Density Management was completed in 2001. In accordance with the EA and the Biological Assessment (BA), project design criteria were identified which would be implemented to protect fish resources within the project area and the watershed. Beals Creek, Slimewater Creek, and an unnamed tributary to the South Umpqua River were identified as fish bearing streams. A no-entry buffer of variable width was applied to streams within the project area. The buffer width was based on specific site conditions and was spaced to protect bank stability, stream shade,

large wood input, and reduce the potential for sediment delivery. Light thinning prescriptions were applied within 100 feet of the stream and were designed to retain 70% crown closure. Buffer widths on intermittent streams were a minimum of about 20 feet on either side of the stream. Some cable lines were set through the riparian buffer but no yarding occurred across the buffer. Roads constructed for density management were constructed and subsequently decommissioned during the same dry season. Decommissioning involved a combination of tilling, waterbarring, and blocking and will provided a long term benefit by reducing surface erosion and channel inception. One existing jeep road was also decommissioned.

Conclusions:

RMP objectives have been met.

Comment/Discussion:

None.

Special Status Species Habitat

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Protection, management, and conservation of federal listed and proposed species and their habitats, to achieve their recovery in compliance with the Endangered Species Act and Bureau special status species policies.

Conservation of federal candidate and Bureau sensitive species and their habitats so as not to contribute to the need to list and recover the species.

Conservation of state listed species and their habitats to assist the state in achieving management objectives.

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

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

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirement:

At least 20 percent of timber sales which were completed in fiscal year 2003, and other relevant actions will be reviewed on the ground after completion to ascertain whether the required mitigation was carried out as planned.

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area - Programs were assessed for compliance with recovery plans.

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area - Proposed actions that have the potential to affect the species listed above were assessed through an interdisciplinary or multi disciplinary process (depending on type, scope and sensitivity of the project) that considered consistency and compliance with recovery plans.

Conclusions:

RMP requirements were met.

Comment/Discussion:

None

Monitoring Question 2:

What coordination with other agencies has occurred in the management of special status species?

Monitoring Requirement:

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Question 2 (see the Coordination and Consultation section of the Annual Program Summary).

Monitoring Performed:

Program Review.

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area - BLM coordinates regularly with ODFW, USFWS, NMFS, USFS and DEQ. Research projects and monitoring of the white-tailed deer are being implemented by ODFW and USFWS on the North Bank Habitat Management Area.

Conclusions:

RMP requirements were met.

Comment/Discussion:

None

Cultural Resources

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Identification of cultural resource localities for public, scientific, and cultural heritage purposes.

Conservation and protection of cultural resource values for future generations.

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

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

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

Are cultural resources being addressed in deciding whether or not to go forward with forest management and other actions? During forest management and other actions that may disturb cultural resources, are steps taken to adequately mitigate disturbances?

Monitoring Requirements

At least 20 percent of the timber sales and other relevant actions (e.g., rights-of-way, instream structures) completed in fiscal year 2003 will be reviewed to evaluate documentation regarding cultural resources and American Indian values and decisions in light of requirements, policy and SEIS Record of Decision Standards and Guidelines and RMP management direction. If mitigation was required, review will ascertain whether such mitigation was incorporated in the authorization document and the actions will be reviewed on the ground after completion to ascertain whether the mitigation was carried out as planned.

Monitoring Performed

Swiftwater Resource Area – Off Little River Commercial Thinning

South River Resource Area – Kola's Ridge Commercial Thinning, Days Creek Restoration, Russel Creek Culvert Replacement, Suicide Culvert Replacement, and East Fork Stouts Creek Culvert Replacement.

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area - Off Little River Commercial Thinning

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

South River Resource Area - A cultural project tracking form under the Oregon BLM/SHPO cultural resource protocol was completed for all five projects. It documents that field exams, site

file reviews, and inventory record reviews were conducted by the area Cultural Resource Specialist. No cultural resources were found in four of the projects. At Kola's Ridge a potential Historic Rock Carving was identified. No landings or road renovation beyond the running surface of the road was to take place near the rock carvings. All five projects were consulted with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) who agreed with the "no effect" determination for all of the projects. No mitigation was required and no follow-up monitoring is required on four of the projects. Kola's Ridge Rock carvings were examined on September 10, 2003, and it was determined that the project had no effect on the rock carvings.

Conclusion:

Cultural resources have been addressed in deciding whether or not to go forward with fiscal year 2003 actions. RMP requirements were met.

Comment/Discussion:

None.

Visual Resources

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Preservation or retention of the existing character of landscapes on BLM-administered lands allocated for Visual Resource Management Class I and II management; partial retention of the existing character on lands allocated for Visual Resource Management Class III management and major modification of the existing character of some lands allocated for Visual Resource Management Class IV management.

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

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirements

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

Monitoring Performed

Program review of all Fiscal Year 2003 actions.

Findings:

There were no major actions or timber sales in 2003 that impacted Visual Resource Management Class II or III lands which required Visual Resource Management analysis. All Visual Resource Management analysis occurred in Visual Resource Management Class IV areas: the South River Resource Area completed four environmental assessments with Visual Resource Management input and the Swiftwater Resource Area completed one environmental assessment with Visual Resource Management input.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements were met.

Comment/Discussion:

None.

Rural Interface Areas

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Consideration of the interests of adjacent and nearby rural land owners, including residents, during analysis, planning, and monitoring related to managed rural interface areas. (These interests include personal health and safety, improvements to property and quality of life.)

Determination of how land owners might be or are affected by activities on BLM-administered land.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirements

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

Monitoring Performed:

All Fiscal Year 2003 projects.

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area -

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

South River Resource Area -

Replacement of several major culverts occurred on private lands within Rural Interface areas. The BLM worked closely with local individuals and groups to identify and address concerns related to possible impacts of the projects. Watershed analysis and project planning addressed private landowner concerns. Project design features included sediment reduction, dust abatement, and temporary by-pass roads during construction.

Conclusions:

RMP objectives were met.

Comment/Discussion:

None.

Recreation

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Provisions of a wide range of developed and dispersed recreation opportunities that contribute to meeting projected recreation demand within the planning area.

Provisions of nonmotorized recreational opportunities and creation of additional opportunities consistent with other management objectives.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

What is the status of the development and implementation of recreation plans?

Monitoring Requirements

The Annual Program Summary will address implementation question 1.

Monitoring Performed:

Program review of all established recreation sites.

Findings:

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

South River Resource Area – The Cow Creek Recreation Management Plan was completed and approved in April of 2001. Implementation is ongoing. The Island Creek Recreation Site has been developed, and the Salmon Viewing Watchable Wildlife Site was completed in FY 2003. The recently completed Beatty Creek/Island Creek land exchange has increased the potential for recreation opportunities along the Cow Creek Backcountry Byway. The Field Office continues to deal with vandalism along the Cow Creek Backcountry Byway.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements were met.

Comment/Discussion:

Recreation statistics are documented in the 2002 Recreation Management Information System (RMIS).

Special Areas

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Maintenance, protection, and/or restoration of the relevant and important values of the special areas which include: Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Outstanding Natural Areas, Research Natural Areas, and Environmental Education Areas.

Provision of recreation uses and environmental education in Outstanding Natural Areas. Management of uses to prevent damage to those values that make the area outstanding.

Preservation, protection, or restoration of native species composition and ecological processes of biological communities in Research Natural Areas.

Provision and maintenance of environmental education opportunities to Environmental Education Areas. Management of uses to minimize disturbances of educational values.

Retention of existing Research Natural Areas and existing areas of Critical Environmental Concern that meet the test for continued designation. Retention of other special areas. Provision of new special areas where needed to maintain or protect important values.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

Are BLM actions and BLM authorized actions/uses near or within special areas consistent with RMP objectives and management direction for special areas?

Monitoring Requirements

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

Findings:

The Roseburg District has 10 special areas that total approximately 12,177 acres. Defensibility monitoring has been conducted annually on all ACEC/RNAs since publication of the RMP. The OHV barriers constructed at the North Myrtle Creek ACEC/RNA in fiscal year 2001 appear to have been effective in controlling unauthorized use by OHVs. No unauthorized vehicle use was detected at North Myrtle Creek in fiscal year 2003. Noxious weeds were controlled at the Myrtle Island, Red Ponds, and the new acquisition area of Beatty Creek ACECs/RNAs. In addition roadside weeds were controlled adjacent to Bear Gulch and Tater Hill ACECs/RNAs. Defensibility monitoring will continue in fiscal year 2004.

The District added through direct exchange with Roseburg Resources Co. approximately 657 acres to the Beatty Creek ACEC/RNA in 2003. An additional 20 acres were purchased by the BLM from Silver Butte Timber Company in 2002. The area managed as the Beatty Creek ACEC/RNA now equals approximately 850 acres.

Permanent vegetation monitoring plots were established in the Red Ponds ACEC/RNA and baseline data was collected. This information is used to characterize existing vegetation and to monitor long-term vegetation change within the RNA. The data was entered into a regional

database for vegetation occurring within Research natural Areas throughout the Pacific Northwest. This database is maintained by the Pacific Northwest Research Station, USDA Forest Service, in Corvallis, Oregon.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements were met.

Monitoring Question 2:

What is the status of the preparation, revision, and implementation of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern management plans?

Findings:

Databases for vascular plant checklists were developed for all ACEC/RNAs. Draft management plans have been completed for four ACEC/RNAs. Three of these draft plans were finalized in fiscal year 2001. The EIS ROD was signed and a management plan was completed for the North Bank Area of Critical Environmental Concern in fiscal year 2001.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements were met.

North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Protection of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values of designated components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System through the maintenance and enhancement of the natural integrity of river-related values.

Protection of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values of eligible/suitable wild and Scenic Rivers and the maintenance or enhancement of the highest tentative classification pending resolution of suitability and/or designation.

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

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

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

Are BLM actions and BLM authorized actions consistent with protection of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values of designated, suitable, and eligible, but not studied, rivers?

Monitoring Requirements

Annually, the files on all actions and research proposals within and adjacent to Wild and Scenic River corridors will be reviewed to determine whether the possibility of impacts on the Outstandingly Remarkable Values was considered, and whether any mitigation identified as important for maintenance of the values was required. If mitigation was required, the relevant actions will be reviewed on the ground, after completion, to ascertain whether it was actually implemented.

Monitoring Performed:

Monitoring of recreation use in the North Umpqua River was conducted between May 20 and Sept 20, 2003 through a Cooperative Management Agreement between the Roseburg District BLM and the Umpqua National Forest, North Umpqua Ranger District. BLM had the lead on monitoring in the entire river corridor; USFS had the lead on issuing Special Recreation Permits to commercial river outfitters. Employees engaged in monitoring included one full time BLM River Manager and one temporary USFS person. BLM provided funds for the salary of the USFS temporary employee.

Objectives of the river survey were to:

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

River.

Findings:

- 2003 Use:
- Boating use (visits) for entire W&SR length
Commercial (40% of use) 2,341 visits (vs. 2,102 in 2002).
Non-commercial (60% of use) 3,505 visits (vs. 3,354 in 2002).
 - Fishing Use: No information was gathered during the 2003 season.
 - Conflict between users: No major incidents were reported on the BLM segment of the Wild & Scenic River. Groups monitored included boaters, campers along the river, anglers, fly-fishermen.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements were met.

Socioeconomic Conditions

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Contribution to local, state, national, and international economies through sustainable use of BLM-managed lands and resources and use of innovative contracting and other implementation strategies.

Provision of amenities for the enhancement of communities as places to live and work.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirements

Program Review

Findings:

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

Conclusion:

RMP requirements were met.

Monitoring Question 2:

Are RMP implementation strategies being identified that support local economies?

Monitoring Requirements

Program Review

Findings:

Contracting of implementation projects related to RMP programs, and facilities have supported local economies. The value of district contracting for fiscal year 2003 was approximately \$4,800,000. This includes a wide diversity of projects from forest development to facility maintenance. The value of contracted services ranges from tens of thousands of dollars down to tens of dollars.

The value of timber sold in fiscal year 2003 was \$3,819,160.63. The monies associated with timber sales are paid as timber is harvested over the life of the contract, which three years or less. As documented in the Annual Program Summary and this monitoring report, harvest levels of sales actually awarded have been approximately 29% of that anticipated in the RMP.

In Fiscal Year 2003, Roseburg District had a total appropriation of \$18,862,000.

- \$12,581,000 Oregon & California Railroad Lands (O&C)
- \$995,000 Jobs-in-the-Woods Program
- \$396,000 Deferred Maintenance
- \$50,000 Forest Ecosystems Health & Recovery
- \$109,000 Forest Pest Control

- \$730,000 Timber Pipeline
- \$134,000 Recreation Pipeline
- \$2,222,000 Title II, Secure Rural Schools
- \$742,000 Management of Lands & Resources (MLR)
- \$564,000 Infrastructure Improvement
- \$292,000 Fire Related Programs
- \$47,000 Federal Highway Emergency Road Repair

There were 157 full-time employees during Fiscal Year 2003. An average of 45 term, temp, or cooperative student employees were on board at various times throughout the year.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements were met.

Monitoring Question 3:

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

Monitoring Requirements

Program Review

Findings:

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

Conclusion:

RMP requirements were met.

Timber Resources

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Provision of a sustained yield of timber and other forest products.

Reduction of the risk of stand loss due to fires, animals, insects, and diseases.

Provision of salvage harvest for timber killed or damaged by events such as wildfire, windstorms, insects, or disease, in a manner consistent with management objectives for other resources.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirements:

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

Monitoring Performed:

Program and data base were reviewed and summary prepared.

Table 18. Roseburg District Timber Sale Volume and Acres.

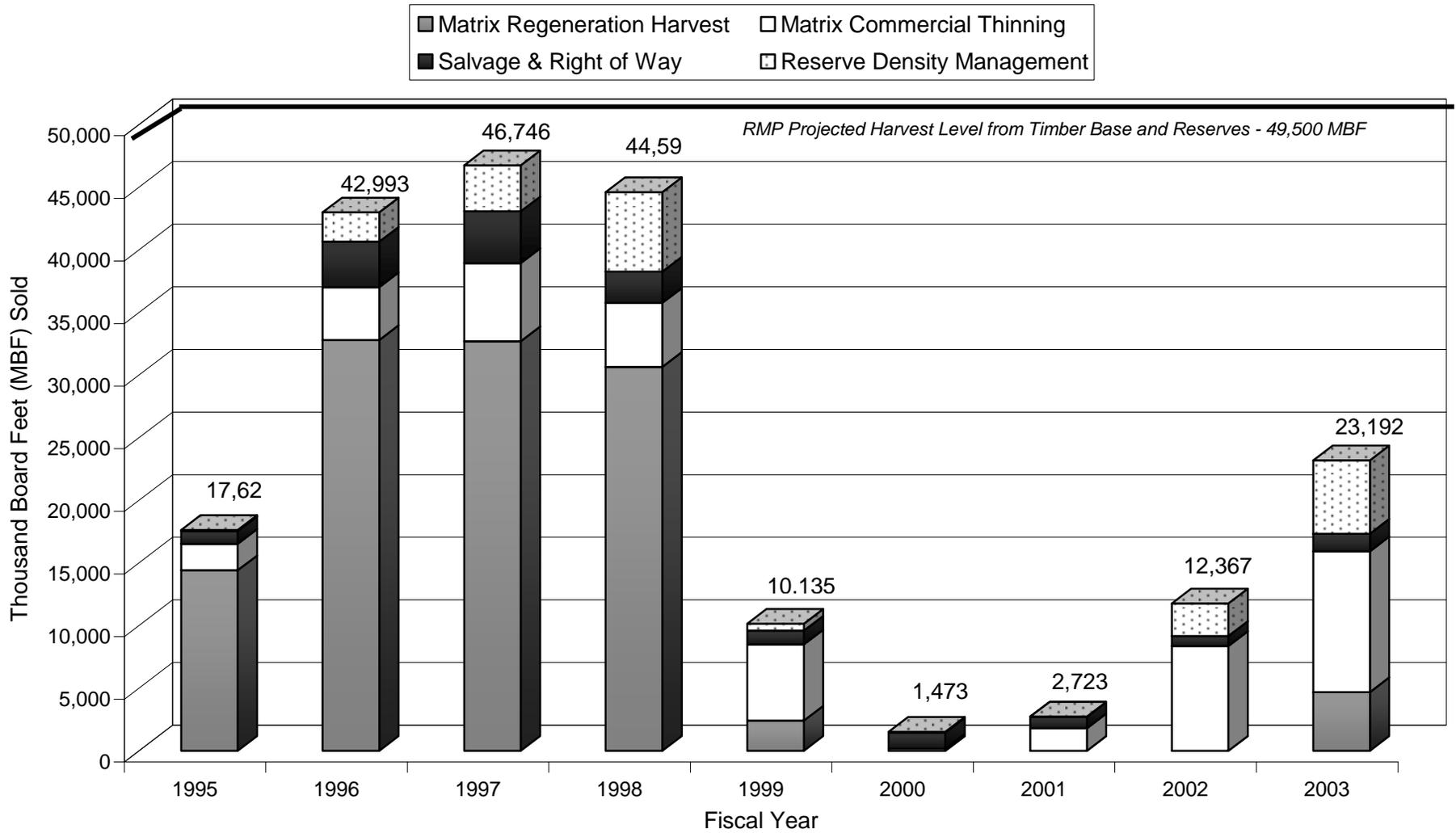
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1995-2003 Total	1995-2003 Annual Average	RMP/EIS Assumed Annual Average	Percent of Assumed Average
MBF													
Total Timber Sale Volume	17,624	45,993	51,783	44,726	10,135	1,473	2,723	11,755	23,192	209,402	23,267	49,500	47%
Matrix Timber Sales	17,004	41,055	42,692	37,887	9,416	1,190	2,071	8,754	16,591	176,661	19,629	45,000	44%
GFMA Regeneration Harvest	13,285	32,172	27,575	24,786	1,055	-39	0	0	2,311	101,146	11,238		
GFMA Commercial Thinning	1,657	3,016	2,907	3,451	4,022	166	1,794	4,307	7,332	28,652	3,184		
GFMA Salvage & ROW	323	1,817	3,516	1,446	438	477	277	358	517	9,169	1,019		
C/D Block Regeneration Harvest	1,130	629	5,123	5,869	1,353	0	0	0	2,367	16,471	1,830		
C/D Block Commercial Thinning	457	2,978	3,455	1,739	2,059	166	0	3,755	3,899	18,508	2,056		
C/D Block Salvage	153	442	117	597	488	586	0	334	166	2,881	320		
RR Density Management	24	2,424	2,175	811	395	55	2	868	2,548	9,302	1,034		
RR Salvage	245	55	3	236	140	18	1	17	0	715	79		
LSR Density Management	63	102	1,728	5,559	151	0	0	1,724	3,318	12,644	1,405		
LSR Salvage	204	1,162	266	123	33	210	595	36	717	3,345	372		
Total All Reserves	536	3,743	4,172	6,728	719	282	598	2,645	6,583	26,007	2,890	4,500	64%
Key Watersheds Matrix Timber Sales	25	8,439	18,392	12,767	2,351	681	791	201	1,811	45,458	5,051	8,700	58%
Little River AMA All Harvest Types	0	1,033	4,682	30	0	0	0	294	18	6,057	673	4,600	15%
Little River AMA Salvage	83	162	236	81	0	0	54	63	0	679	75		
Total AMA Timber Sales	83	1,195	4,918	111	0	0	54	357	18	6,735	748		
Acres													
Total Regeneration Harvest	386	906	836	800	56	0	0	0	146	3,130	348	1,190	29%
Total Commercial Thinning	113	426	568	536	411	2	87	457	858	3,458	384	250	154%
Total Density Management	2	216	301	483	38	0	0	179	372	1,591	177		
GFMA Regeneration Harvest	354	866	713	649	20	0	0	0	65	2,667	296		
GFMA Commercial Thinning	69	197	267	361	209	2	87	250	560	2,001	222		
GFMA Salvage & ROW	30	47	289	125	16	16	13	29	51	614	68		
C/D Block Regeneration Harvest	32	40	123	151	36	0	0	0	81	463	51		
C/D Block Commercial Thinning	44	229	301	175	203	0	0	173	296	1,421	158		
C/D Block Salvage	20	35	25	52	16	4	0	12	10	173	19		
RR Density Management	0	216	188	97	38	0	0	60	183	782	87		
RR Salvage	8	4	0	20	9	1	1	2	0	45	5		
LSR Density Management	2	0	113	386	0	0	0	119	189	809	90		
LSR Salvage	21	96	33	8	2	9	18	1	26	214	24		
Total All Reserves	31	316	334	511	49	10	19	183	398	1,850	206		
Little River AMA Regeneration Harvest	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	8		
Little River AMA Commercial Thinning	0	94	134	0	0	0	0	34	2	264	29		
Little River AMA Salvage	10	9	36	7	0	0	2	3	0	67	7		

GFMA, C/D Block & AMA Commercial Thinning totals include all intermediate harvest types

LSR & RR Density Management totals include all intermediate harvest types

Salvage totals also include timber sales designated as Right of Way (ROW) harvests

Figure 1. Annual Timber Sale Volumes Compared to RMP Projected Harvest Level



Finding:

The comparison of timber sale volumes and acres reveal substantive differences compared to the RMP management action/direction ASQ of 7.0 million cubic feet (45 million board feet) and RMP assumptions regarding mix of harvest types and number of regeneration and thinning acres. These differences are displayed in Table 14 through Table 18 and in Figure 1.

Comment/Discussions:

Several factors have created a situation whereby the Roseburg District is falling short of producing the ASQ set forth in the Roseburg District RMP, as well as falling short of the anticipated mix of harvest types and harvest acres. The Roseburg District timber sale program has been unable to award a regeneration harvest since 1997 and has focused primarily on commercial thinning projects since 1999. By fiscal year 2003, over the eight year life of the RMP to date, the Roseburg District is at 47% of the RMP anticipated total timber sale volume, 44% of matrix harvest, 64% of RMP anticipated density management harvest in reserves, and 15% of RMP anticipated harvest in the Little River Adaptive Management Area. Because the interdisciplinary teams and management has found that thinning is easier to implement than regeneration harvests given ongoing legal and administrative challenges, the acreage of commercial thinning is at 154% of that anticipated in the RMP.

The RMP Management Action/Direction for Timber Harvest states:

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

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

Except for the District declared Allowable Sale Quantity, projections are not intended as management action/direction, but rather are underlying RMP assumptions. Projected levels of activities are the approximate level expected to support the Allowable Sale Quantity.

In fiscal year 2003, 16.6 million board feet (MMBF) was sold from the Matrix. This represents 37% of the 45 MMBF allowable sale quantity. Cumulative information on timber harvest acres, volumes, and harvest types since the adoption of the RMP are provided in the Timber Resources section of the Annual Program Summary.

Several factors have continued to cause the Roseburg District to fall short of producing the ASQ set forth in the Roseburg District RMP. The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld Judge Rothstein's ruling in Pacific Coast Federation v. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). This lawsuit invalidated numerous biological opinions written by NMFS for timber sales throughout the range of the NFP. The Roseburg District was heavily impacted by this ruling and has been unable to offer timber sales that are likely to adversely affect listed fish species. BLM and the US Forest Service are currently preparing a supplemental EIS to clarify language in the NFP to address the issues raised in the litigation.

The survey and manage (S&M) requirements of the NFP and the Roseburg District RMP have also proven difficult to implement. Species that were thought to be rare and primarily present in late-successional forest habitat have been found in many of the managed commercial thinning age stands that the district has been focusing on in response to Pacific Coast Federation v. National Marine Fisheries Service. It is expected that as more is learned about some of these S&M species, they will be determined to no longer need protection. Currently their presence has caused many of the planned thinning sales on the Roseburg District to be reduced in acreage, delayed or canceled. BLM and the US Forest Service are currently preparing a supplemental EIS which may modify the S&M program.

Additional litigation concerning the impacts of forest management on the spread of the introduced pathogen *Phytophthora lateralis*, which infects Port-Orford cedar trees, also caused a number of planned projects to be delayed. BLM and the US Forest Service are currently preparing an EIS on Port-Orford Cedar management to address the issues raised in the litigation.

As a result of these factors, the Roseburg District timber sale program has been unable to award a timber sale containing a regeneration harvest since 1997 and continued to focus primarily on commercial thinning projects in fiscal 2003. A total of 21.9 MMBF was offered in advertised timber sales. An additional 1.2 MMBF was sold in small negotiated timber sales and modifications to active timber sales. The value of all timber sold in fiscal 2003 was \$3,819,160.63. The monies associated with timber sales are paid as timber is harvested over the life of the contract, which is three years or less. Timber sale receipts collected by the Roseburg District in fiscal year 2003 from active harvesting totaled \$1,672,215.80 from Oregon and California Railroad and Public Domain Lands.

Conclusion:

These discrepancies will be examined in a RMP evaluation scheduled for fiscal year 2004.

Monitoring Question 2:

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

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Monitoring Performed:

Program and data base were reviewed and summary prepared.

Finding:

Examination of fiscal year 2003 data indicate differences between implementation and RMP assumed levels of activity. These differences are shown in Table 23.

Table 19. Roseburg District Forest Development Activities.

	FY 96-02	FY 03	Totals to Date	Average Annual	Planned Annual	Differences Actual-Planned	Accomplishments as a % of RMP Assumptions
Brushfield Conversion	0	0	0	0	15	(120)	0%
Site Preparation (fire)	2,591	0	2,591	324	840	(4,129)	39%
Site Preparation (other)	13	0	13	2	50	(387)	3%
Planting (total)	5,666	193	5,859	732	1,430	(5,581)	51%
Planting (regular)	4,151	157	4,308	539	290	1,988	186%
Planting (improved stock)	1,497	36	1,533	192	1,140	(7,587)	17%
Maintenance/Protection	9,005	620	9,625	1,203	830	2,029	145%
PCT	28,700	3,409	32,109	4,014	3,900	909	103%
Pruning	4,244	275	4,519	565	460	839	123%
Fertilization	5,504	0	5,504	688	1,440	(6,016)	48%
Reforestation Surveys	85,978	8,999	94,977	11,872	11,750	977	101%

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

Comment/Discussion:

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

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

Site Preparation (FIRE) - The number of acres prepared with prescribed fire, both broadcast treatment and pile treatment is about 39% of planned. A continued decline in trend is likely to continue due to less than expected levels of regeneration harvest and other resource concerns.

Site Preparation (OTHER) - The number of acres prepared with alternative site preparation techniques is about 3% of planned. Factors affecting this activity are the same as for prescribed fire.

Planting (regular stock) - Total planted acres since 1995 without regard to genetic quality is at 51% of RMP assumed levels due to lack of planned RMP levels of timber harvest. Reforestation with genetically unimproved planting stock is 186% of planned. Total planting for 2003 is less than 20% of the annual level anticipated in the RMP because the Roseburg District has been unable to award a timber sale with a regeneration harvest since 1997. Regeneration harvests are the mechanism by which areas are made available for planting to start new forest stands for subsequent rotations. It is likely that in 2004 and 2005, planting will fall to less than 10% of the expected annual level because of the lack of the regeneration harvests which were anticipated in the RMP.

Planting (improved stock) - In fiscal year 2003, 19% of the acres reforested were planted with genetically improved Douglas-fir. All of the acres planted were in the GFMA land use allocation. Only GFMA acres are counted towards RMP monitoring goals since genetic improvement is assumed to contribute to ASQ only when done on GFMA acres. A phase in period for use of genetically improved Douglas-fir of 3 to 4 years was assumed to allow for older sales outside the GFMA land use allocation to be reforested and for seed orchards to reach production. However, planning for production of genetically improved stock has proved difficult due to the uncertainty of timber harvest timing. Seed must be sown one to three years prior to actual need. Due to decline in timber harvest overall and uncertainty in harvest timing, it is likely that this target will be approximately 10-20% of RMP levels by the end of the decade.

Maintenance/Protection - Acres of maintenance/protection treatments is currently 145% of planned levels. It is anticipated that at this rate, assumed RMP levels would be exceeded by 30-40%.

Precommercial Thinning (PCT) - Currently PCT is at 103% of planned RMP levels. It is expected that at a minimum, RMP goals will be met or slightly exceeded over the decade.

Pruning - Currently pruning accomplishments are 123% of assumed RMP levels. Depending on funding this trend could continue. It is expected that RMP levels will be exceeded by 20 to 40% by decade's end.

Fertilization - Currently fertilization accomplishments are about 48% of assumed RMP levels. There is the potential to exceed planned RMP levels by about 20% if funding is available. However, implementation of future fertilization has been delayed by an administrative appeal of the proposed action.

Forest development, reforestation, silvicultural and timber stand improvement practices were accomplished in fiscal year 2003 through contracts valued at approximately \$587,000.

Conclusion:

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

Special Forest Products

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Production and sale of special forest products when demand is present and where actions taken are consistent with primary objectives for the land use allocation.

Utilization of the principles of ecosystem management to guide the management and harvest of special forest products.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirements:

Program review.

Monitoring Performed:

Program was reviewed.

Findings:

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

Conclusion:

RMP requirements were met.

Monitoring Question 2:

What is the status of the development and implementation of specific guidelines for the management of individual special forest products?

Monitoring Requirements:

Program review.

Monitoring Performed:

Program was reviewed.

Findings:

Final Handbook on Guidance for Special Forest Products was published at the end of fiscal year 1996.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements were met.

GLOSSARY

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

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

Anadromous Fish - Fish that are hatched and reared in freshwater, move to the ocean to grow and mature, and return to freshwater to reproduce. Salmon, steelhead, and shad are examples.

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

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) - An area of BLM administered lands where special management attention is needed to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes; or to protect life and provide safety from natural hazards.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

District Designated Reserves (DDR) - Areas designated for the protection of specific resources, flora and fauna, and other values. These areas are not included in other land use allocations nor in the calculation of the ASQ.

Eligible River - A river or river segment found, through interdisciplinary team and, in some cases interagency review, to meet Wild and Scenic River Act criteria of being free flowing and possessing one or more Outstandingly Remarkable Values.

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

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

General Forest Management Area (GFMA) (See Matrix) - This is the land use designation, on which scheduled harvest and silvicultural activities will be conducted that contribute to the ASQ.

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

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

Land Use Allocation (LUA) - Allocations which define allowable uses / activities, restricted uses / activities and prohibited uses / activities. Each allocation is associated with a specific management objective.

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

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

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

MMBF - abbreviation for million board feet of timber

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

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

Offered (sold) Volume or Offered (sold) Acres - Any timber sold during the year by auction or negotiated sales, including modifications to contracts. This is more of a check on the district's success in meeting the ASQ than it is a socioeconomic indicator, since the volume can get to market over a period of several years.

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

Open: Designated areas and trails where Off Highway Vehicles may be operated subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in BLM Manuals 8341 and 8343.

Limited: Designated areas and trails where Off Highway Vehicles are subject to restrictions limiting the number or types of vehicles, date, and time of use; limited to existing or designated roads and trails.

Closed: Areas and trails where the use of Off Highway Vehicles is permanently or temporarily prohibited. Emergency use is allowed.

Outstanding Natural Area (ONA) - An area that contains unusual natural characteristics and is managed primarily for educational and recreational purposes.

Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORV) - Values among those listed in Section 1 (b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act: "scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values . . ." Other similar values that may be considered include ecological, biological or botanical, paleontological, hydrological, scientific, or research.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Early Seral Stage - The period from disturbance to crown closure of conifer stands usually occurring from 0-15 years. Grass, herbs, or brush are plentiful.

Mid Seral Stage - The period in the life of a forest stand from crown closure to ages 15-40. Due to stand density, brush, grass, or herbs rapidly decrease in the stand. Hiding cover may be present.

Late Seral Stage - The period in the life of a forest stand from first merchantability to culmination of Mean Annual Increment. This is under a regime including commercial thinning, or to 100 years of age, depending on wildlife habitat needs. During this period, stand diversity is minimal, except that conifer mortality rates will be fairly rapid. Hiding and thermal cover may be present. Forage is minimal.

Mature Seral Stage - The period in the life of a forest stand from Culmination of Mean Annual Increment to an old growth stage or to 200 years. This is a time of gradually increasing stand diversity. Hiding cover, thermal cover, and some forage may be present.

Old Growth - This stage constitutes the potential plant community capable of existing on a site given the frequency of natural disturbance events. For forest communities, this stage exists from approximately age 200 until when stand replacement occurs and secondary succession begins again. Depending on fire frequency and intensity, old growth forests may have different structures, species composition, and age distributions. In forests with longer periods between natural disturbance, the forest structure will be more even-aged at late mature or early old growth stages.

Silvicultural Prescription -A detailed plan, usually written by a forest silviculturist, for controlling the establishment, composition, constitution, and growth of forest stands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wild River -A river or section of a river free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. Designated wild as part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Scenic River -A river or section of a river free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and undeveloped but accessible in places by roads. Designated scenic as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Recreational River - A river or section of a river readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along its shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past. Designated recreational as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Acronyms/Abbreviations

ACEC	-	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ACS	-	Aquatic Conservation Strategy
APS	-	Annual Program Summary
BA(s)	-	Biological Assessments
BLM	-	Bureau of Land Management
BMP(s)	-	Best Management Practices
CBWR	-	Coos Bay Wagon Road
CFER	-	Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research
COPE	-	Coastal Oregon Productivity Enhancement project
CT	-	Commercial Thinning
CX	-	Categorical Exclusions
CWA	-	Clean Water Act
CWD	-	Coarse woody debris
DEQ	-	Oregon Dept. Of Environmental Quality
DM	-	Density Management
EA	-	Environmental Analysis
EIS	-	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	-	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERFO	-	Emergency Relief Federally Owned
ERMA	-	Extensive Recreation Management Area
ESA	-	Endangered Species Act
ESU	-	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FEIS	-	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FLPMA	-	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
FONSI	-	Finding of No Significant Impacts
FS	-	Forest Service (USFS)
FY	-	Fiscal Year
GFMA	-	General Forest Management Area
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GTR	-	Green Tree Retention
IDT	-	Interdisciplinary Teams
LSR	-	Late-Successional Reserve
LUA	-	Land Use Allocation
LWD	-	Large Woody Debris
MMBF	-	Million board feet
MOA	-	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPA	-	National Environmental Policy Act
NFP	-	Northwest Forest Plan
NMFS	-	National Marine Fisheries Service
O&C	-	Oregon and California Revested Lands
ODF	-	Oregon Department of Forestry
ODFW	-	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OSU	-	Oregon State University
PACs	-	Province Advisory Councils
PD	-	Public Domain
PGE	-	Portland General Electric

PILT	-	Payment in lieu of taxes
PL	-	Public Law
PSQ	-	Probable Sale Quantity
RA	-	Resource Area
REO	-	Regional Ecosystem Office
RIEC	-	Regional Interagency Executive Committee
RMP	-	Resource Management Plan
RMP/ROD	-	The Roseburg District Resource Management Plan/ Record of Decision
RO	-	FS Regional Office
ROD	-	Record of Decision
RPA	-	Reserve Pair Area
RR	-	Riparian Reserve
R/W	-	Right-of-Way
SEIS	-	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
S&G	-	Standard and Guideline
S&M	-	Survey and Manage
SRMA	-	Special Recreation Management Area
TMO	-	Timber Management Objective(s)
TMP	-	Transportation Management Plan
TPCC	-	Timber Productivity Capability Classification
UO	-	University of Oregon
USDA	-	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	-	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	-	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WC	-	Watershed Council
WFSA	-	Wildfire Situation Analysis
WQMP	-	Water Quality Management Plan