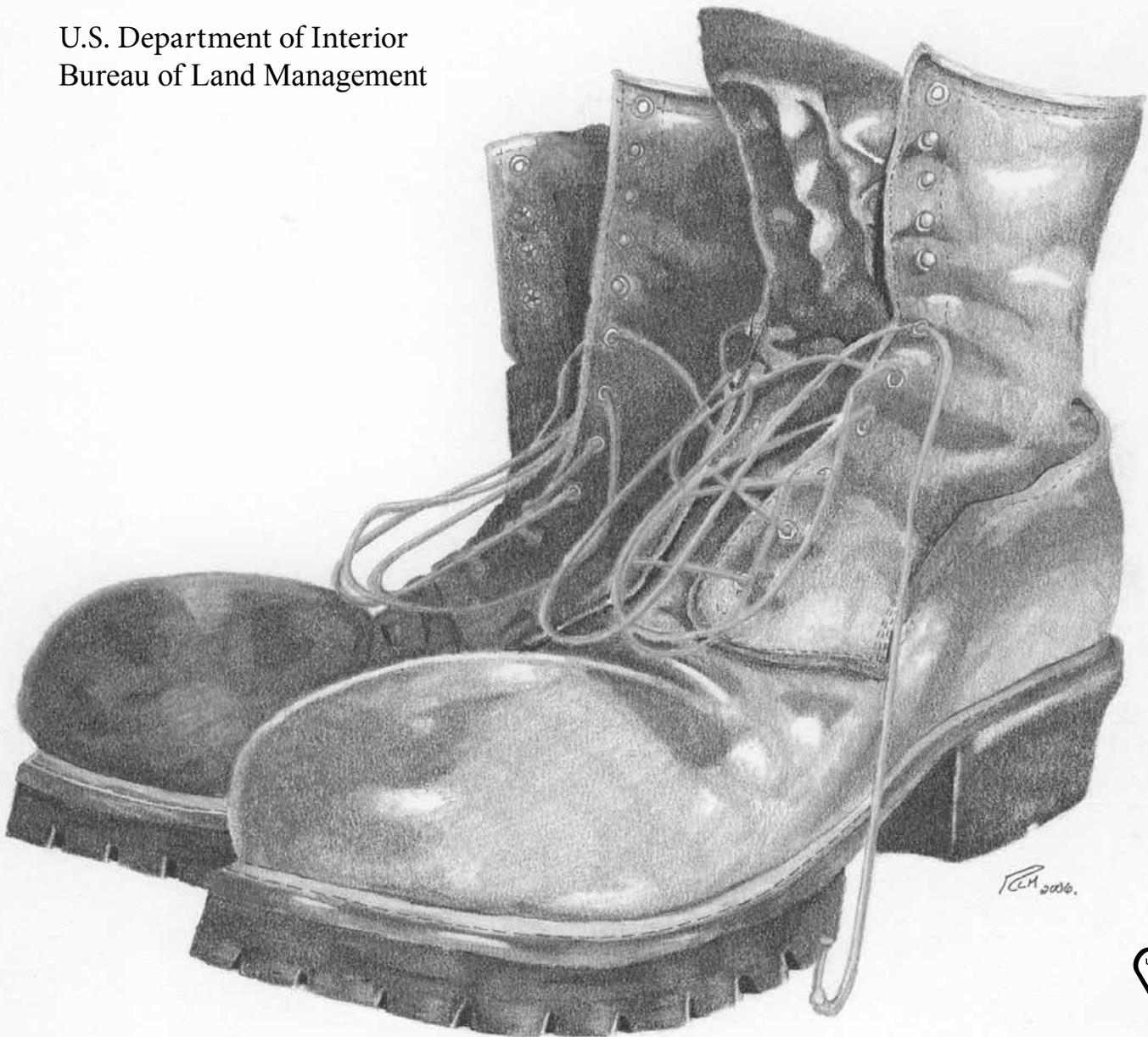


Roseburg District Annual Program Summary

Fiscal Year 2009

U.S. Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management



2009



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.

Cover illustration by Rex McGraw
Planning Coordinator,
Swiftwater Resource Area.

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Executive Summary

This document combines the Bureau of Land Management Roseburg District Annual Program Summary (APS) and Monitoring Report for fiscal year 2009. Both reports are required by the Roseburg District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP). The APS addresses the accomplishments of the Roseburg District in such areas as forestry, recreation, restoration, fire, and other programs. It also provides information concerning the Roseburg District budget, timber receipt collections, and payments to Douglas County. The results of the fiscal year 2009 APS illustrate that the Roseburg District is implementing the Northwest Forest Plan. However, the ability to fully implement some programs or program elements, particularly timber, over the past 14 years has been affected by factors such as the challenge of implementing the Survey and Manage standards and guidelines and ongoing litigation.

The Monitoring Report compiles the results and findings of implementation monitoring for fiscal year 2009. The Monitoring Report is a separate document with a separate Executive Summary, though it follows the APS in this publication.

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

TABLE 1. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIONS, DIRECTIONS, AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice or Activity	Fiscal Year 2009 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1995-2009 Timber 1996-2009 Others	Projected Decadal Practices
Regeneration harvest (acres sold)	0	3,845	11,900
Commercial thinning/density management (acres sold)	1,017/445	8,487/6,969	800/1700
Site preparation (acres)	0	2,642	8,400
Vegetation control, fire (acres)	0	0	-
Prescribed burning (hazard reduction acres)	512	Not reported	-
Prescribed burning (wildlife habitat and forage improvement acres) ²	512	3,938	-
Prescribed burning for ecosystem enhancement (acres) ²	70	Not reported	-
Plantation Maintenance/Animal damage control (acres)	2,057	18,724	8,300
Pre-commercial thinning (acres)	1,985	51,655	39,000
Brush field/hardwood conversion (acres)	0	0	150
Planting/ regular stock (acres)	4	6,025	2,900
Planting/ genetically selected (acres)	0	1,533	11,400
Fertilization (acres)	0	5,504	14,400
Pruning (acres)	0	9,266	4,600
New permanent road const. (miles)	6.19	55.86	65
Roads fully decommissioned/obliterated (miles)	1.0	57.75	-
Roads closed/ gated (miles)	.39	12.78	-
Open road density (per square mile ³)	4.59	4.59	-
Timber sale quantity sold (m board feet)	23,425	378,748	495,000
Noxious weed control, chemical (acres)	1,385	11,377	-
Noxious weed control, other (acres)	203	4,481	-

TABLE 2. ROSEBURG RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN, SUMMARY OF NON-BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE OR LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACTIONS, DIRECTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2009 Accomplishments	Accomplishments 1995-2009
Realty, land sales	(actions/acres)	0	2/199.14
Realty, land exchanges	(actions/acres acquired/ disposed)	0	1/765/143
Realty, R&PP leases/patents	(actions/acres)	1	2
Realty, road rights-of-way acquired for public/agency use	(actions)	0	16
Realty, FLPMA road rights-of-way, permits or leases granted	(actions)	2	114
Realty, utility rights-of-way granted (linear/aerial)	(actions)	0	16
Realty, withdrawals completed	(actions/acres)	0	0
Realty, withdrawals revoked	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mineral/energy, total oil and gas leases	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mineral/energy, total other leases	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mining plans approved	(actions/acres)	0	1
Mining claims patented	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mineral material sites opened	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mineral material sites, closed	(actions/acres)	0	0
Recreation, maintained off highway vehicle trails	(units/miles)	0	0
Recreation, maintained hiking trails	(units/miles)	9/16	135/234
Recreation, maintained sites	(units/acres)	23/469	329/6715
Cultural resource inventories	(sites/acres)	29/1000	183/19,030
Hazardous material sites	(incidents)	0	31

Introduction

This APS is a review of the programs on the Roseburg District Bureau of Land Management for the period of October 2008 through September 2009 (fiscal year 2009). It provides a broad overview of management activities and accomplishments for fiscal year 2009.

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 ROD/RMP, which incorporates all aspects of the Northwest Forest Plan, in June 1995 with the signing of the ROD/RMP.

In December, 2008 the Roseburg District and other districts in western Oregon completed a revision to their existing 1995 Resource Management Plans. Records of Decision were issued on December 30, 2008.

On July 16, 2009 the U.S. Department of the Interior, withdrew the 2008 Records of Decision and directed the BLM to implement actions in conformance with the resource management plans for western Oregon that were in place prior to December 30, 2008.

As a result of the withdrawal of the 2008 Records of Decision, the Roseburg District is again operating under the 1995 Records of Decision and Resource Management Plans (1995 ROD/RMPs) as amended and maintained.

Fiscal year 2009 represents the fourteenth fiscal year of implementation of the ROD/RMP.

There are 20 land use allocations and resource programs under the Roseburg District ROD/RMP. Not all land use allocations and resource programs are discussed individually in a detailed manner in this APS because of the overlap of programs and projects. To keep this summary concise, a detailed background of various land use allocations or resource programs is not provided in this text. Additional information can be found in the ROD/RMP and supporting Environmental Impact Statement, which are available at the Roseburg District Office.

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

Budget

In fiscal year 2009, Roseburg District had total appropriations of \$ 20,450,000

- Oregon & California Railroad Lands (O&C) = \$ 10,587,000, including:
 - Deferred Maintenance = \$ 361,000
- Forest Ecosystems Health & Recovery = \$340,000
- Timber Pipeline = \$ 1,981,000
- Recreation Pipeline = \$ 555,000
- Title II, Secure Rural Schools = \$ 1,360,000
- Management of Lands & Resources (MLR) = \$ 1,015,000 including:
 - Abandoned Mine Land Mitigation = \$ 115,000
 - Deferred Maintenance = \$ 506,000
 - Challenge Cost Share/Cooperative Conservation Initiative = \$ 89,000
- Fire Related Programs = \$ 496,000
- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) = \$ 4,116,000

The value of District Contracting/Services for fiscal year 2009 was approximately \$4,389,808. There were 115 full-time employees during fiscal year 2009. An average of 29 term, temporary, or cooperative student employees were employed at various times throughout the year.

Appropriations for the five previous years 2004 through 2008:

2004	\$20,542,000
2005	\$17,508,000
2006	\$19,098,000
2007	\$18,462,000
2008	\$18,305,000

Land Use Allocations

There have been no changes to land use allocations during fiscal year 2009.

Aquatic Conservation Strategy Implementation

Riparian Reserves

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

Watershed Analyses

Watershed analyses were required by the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) Record of Decision (ROD). The primary purpose of watershed analyses was to provide decision makers with information about the natural resources and human uses in an area. This information is utilized in National Environmental Policy Act

(NEPA) documentation for specific projects and to facilitate compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Clean Water Act (CWA) by providing additional information for consultation with other agencies.

Watershed analyses include:

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

As of the end of fiscal year 2009, thirty-nine watershed analyses had been completed through at least the first iteration, encompassing 100 percent of the Roseburg District. These analyses involved over 1,000,000 acres, including 425,000 acres of public land administered by the BLM.

Watershed Restoration Projects

The District completed a variety of restoration projects in fiscal year 2009 using County Payments Title II funds and a variety of appropriated funds. Work occurred on both private and BLM-managed lands, with the intent of restoring conditions across ownership boundaries. In most cases, projects on private lands were managed by one of the BLM’s partners, with some or all of the funding coming from the BLM. Table 3 lists the projects accomplished in 2009.

TABLE 3. WATERSHED RESTORATION PROJECTS ACCOMPLISHED ON THE ROSEBURG DISTRICT IN FISCAL YEAR 2009

Project Name	Funding Source	Year-End Status
Projects managed by the BLM		
Rader Wolf Stream Habitat Improvement—private lands	Title II ¹ & OWEB ² and private in-kind	Completed
Rader Wolf Stream Habitat Improvement—BLM-managed lands	Title II & OWEB	Completed
South Umpqua Stream Habitat Improvement	Title II	Continued
South Umpqua Riparian Habitat Improvement	Title II	Completed
Jackson Creek Riparian Habitat Improvement	Fish & Wildlife ³	Continued
Jackson Creek Stream Habitat Improvement	Fish & Wildlife	Continued
Honey/Susan/Cleghorn Creek Planting	Soil & Water ⁴	Completed
Projects managed by the Douglas Soil and Water Conservation District		
Umpqua Basin Tree Revetments	Fish & Wildlife	Completed
South Fork Deer Creek Instream Habitat Improvement, Phase II	Fish & Wildlife	Completed
Projects managed by the Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers		
South Umpqua Riparian Habitat Improvement	Title II	Completed
Projects managed by the Elk Creek Watershed Council		
Lees Creek Culvert Removal	Fish & Wildlife	Continued

¹ Title II funds from the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Payments to Counties)

² Funding from the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board to improve water quality and stream habitat

³ Funding for Fish & Wildlife Stewardship on O & C lands (6334)

⁴ Funding for Soil and Water Stewardship on O & C lands (6333)

As shown in Table 3, the District and its partners completed or initiated 10 projects designed to improve stream habitat and riparian vegetation. In addition, the District worked with the Elk Creek Watershed Council to remove a culvert to improve fish passage.

Watershed Councils and Soil and Water Conservation Districts

In 2009, the District continued its strong relationship with the Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers, Douglas Soil and Water Conservation District, Elk Creek Watershed Council, and the Smith River Watershed Council. Most of the District's lands are interspersed with privately-owned lands in a checkerboard pattern of alternating square mile sections. This ownership pattern encourages BLM to work with neighbors to accomplish meaningful watershed restoration.

The watershed councils and Soil and Water Conservation District serve as coordinating organizations, bringing many other partners together to work jointly on projects. Roseburg District employees attend all general watershed council meetings and many committee meetings. The District contributes in two ways, by: (1) conducting projects on District lands that contribute to restoration goals in areas with multiple land owners, and (2) transferring funds to the watershed council for restoration projects. In return, the District not only gains many partners, but leverages money from other sources. The watershed councils and Soil and Water Conservation District have successfully applied for and received numerous grants from organizations such as the: Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, Department of Environmental Quality's 319 program, Natural Resource Conservation Service, and Umpqua Fisherman's Derby. Monies contributed by the Roseburg District often serve as matching funds needed for these grants.

Late-Successional Reserves and Assessments

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

Fiscal year 2009 management activity within the Late-Successional Reserves included:

- 547 acres of pre-commercial thinning;
- 555 acres of density management; and
- 9 acres of salvage (including rights-of-way harvests)

Total commercial density management in Late-Successional Reserves from 1995 through fiscal year 2009 equals 4,534 acres. Total salvage (including rights-of-way harvest) between 1995 and 2009 equals 286 acres.

Little River Adaptive Management Area

The Little River Adaptive Management Area is one of ten Adaptive Management Areas (AMAs) designated under the Northwest Forest Plan for ecosystem management innovation including community collaboration and management applications. The management emphasis of Little River AMA 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 AMA 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 AMA under the draft Adaptive Management Area plan and in accordance with the Northwest Forest Plan.

In 1998, the major landholders in the Cavitt Creek area (BLM, Umpqua National Forest, and Seneca Jones Timber Company) along with the Umpqua Basin Watershed Council (now Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers) 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.

The BLM did not make any decisions on projects or implement any projects within the Little River AMA during fiscal year 2009. However, 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 geographic information system (GIS).

Timber harvest related to the Roseburg District Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) from the Little River AMA is at 20 percent of the level assumed by the ROD/RMP.

Other projects already developed or still under development include research investigating 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 42 streams on the Roseburg District. The data will be used in watershed analysis and water quality management plans, and is provided to DEQ for Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) development and assessment.

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

Stream flow and water temperature was monitored at nine sites (an ongoing annual effort) in cooperation with the Douglas County Water Resources Department, USGS, Coos Bay District BLM, and the Umpqua National Forest. In total the cooperative agencies operate 21 stream gauges.

Watershed activity information for fiscal year 1996-2009

- Surveyed 575 miles of streams for proper functioning condition;
- Operated 9 gauging stations;
- Conducted five studies for sediment;
- Monitored water temperature for 141 streams;
- Sampled water chemistry for 45 sites;
- Cooperatively monitored water quality on the North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River;
- Completed a cooperative study of water quality in the South Umpqua River with the USGS;
- Cooperatively developed a study with USGS for timber fertilization in the Little River AMA;
- Brushed over 500 acres of conifer reestablishment;
- Completed more than 500 acres of density management in Riparian Reserves to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives;
- Continued District macro-invertebrate monitoring;
- Completed 44 water rights applications with Oregon Water Resources;
- Completed densification of GIS stream layer and ARIMS streamflow routing of stream layer;
- Completed the final review of the hydrological units for the National Watershed Boundary Dataset;
- Prepared seven Water Quality Restoration Plans and submitted them to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ);
- Completed watershed analysis on 100% of BLM-administered lands of Roseburg District
- Completed numerous hydro-mulching projects to reduce sediment;
- Surveyed the geomorphology of the Days Creek, Smith River, Slide Creek, Thompson Creek, Shively Creek, North Myrtle Creek, and Martin Creek Large Woody Debris (LWD) placement projects;
- Surveyed channel geomorphology in several streams to monitor channel changes associated with the replacement of six fish barrier culverts. Streams monitored include Holmes Creek, North Myrtle Creek, Rice Creek, and West Fork Canyon Creek.
- Applied bioengineering and rock or wood weirs to culvert replacement project to arrest head cutting both up and down stream of the sites; and
- Participated in the completion of the Little River, South Umpqua, North Umpqua, and Umpqua River sub-basin TMDLs.

State-listed Clean Water Act 303d streams

The Roseburg District has 75 state-listed streams identified by the Oregon DEQ in its 2004/2006 integrated listing. Since this list was prepared, a TMDL for the Umpqua Basin has been approved. This TMDL will result in the removal of many of the streams presently listed as not attaining temperature standards from the Oregon DEQ 303d list.

TABLE 4. 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-Rearing	South River
Boulder Creek	Coquille	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Canyon Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature- Rearing & Spawning	South River
Cattle Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	South River
Coffee Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature- Rearing & Spawning	South River
Cow Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning, pH	South River
Days Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Deadman Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Doe Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Dumont Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature	South River
East Fork Stouts Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Elk Valley Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature	South River
Fate Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Lavadoure Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Letitia Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Lookingglass Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Louis Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Middle Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning, Arsenic, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, Zinc	South River
Middle Fork Coquille River	Coquille	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning, Dissolved Oxygen	South River
Middle Fork Deadman Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	South River
Mitchell Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
North Fork Deer Creek	South Umpqua	E Coli	South River
North Myrtle Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing, E coli	South River
Olalla Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing, Biological Criteria, Iron	South River
Rice Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Riser Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
School Hollow Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Shively Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Slide Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
South Fork Middle Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning, Cadmium, Copper, Manganese	South River
South Myrtle Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	South River
South Umpqua River	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning, Biological Criteria, pH, Dissolved Oxygen, Aquatic Weeds or Algae, Arsenic, Cadmium, Chlorine, Sedimentation	South River
Stouts Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature - Rearing	South River
Thompson Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature	South River
Twelvemile Creek	Coquille	Temperature-Rearing	South River
Union Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	South River
Weaver Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Spawning	South River
West Fork Canyon Creek	South Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	South River
Brush Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	Swiftwater
Canton Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing, Sedimentation	Swiftwater
Cleghorn Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	Swiftwater
East Fork Rock Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	Swiftwater
East Pass Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature- Rearing	Swiftwater

Elk Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing, E Coli, Fecal Coliform, Dissolved Oxygen, pH	Swiftwater
Halfway Creek	Umpqua	Temperature- Spawning	Swiftwater
Harrington Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	Swiftwater
Honey Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	Swiftwater
Little Wolf Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	Swiftwater
Miner Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	Swiftwater
North Fork Tom Folley Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	Swiftwater
North Umpqua River	North Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning, Arsenic	Swiftwater
Rader Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	Swiftwater
Rock Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	Swiftwater
Scaredman Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature- Rearing	Swiftwater
Smith River	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	Swiftwater
South Fork Smith River	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	Swiftwater
Susan Creek	North Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing & Spawning	Swiftwater
Sutherlin Creek	North Umpqua	Arsenic, Beryllium, Copper, Lead, Iron, Manganese	Swiftwater
Tom Folley Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	Swiftwater
Umpqua River	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing, E Coli, Fecal Coliform	Swiftwater
Wolf Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	Swiftwater
Yellow Creek	Umpqua	Temperature-Rearing	Swiftwater

Municipal Watersheds

There are 26 community water systems with BLM-administered lands within the Roseburg District. The District has entered into memoranda of understanding with the cities of Drain, Riddle, and Canyonville. The objective of these agreements is to maintain the best water quality through Best Management Practices (BMPs). 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 (BMPs) are identified and required by the Clean Water Act as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987. BMPs are defined as methods, measures, or practices designed to protect water quality or soil properties. BMPs are selected during the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) interdisciplinary process on a site specific basis to meet overall ecosystem management goals. The Roseburg District ROD/RMP lists BMPs for various projects or activities that may be considered during the design of a project. Monitoring of the ROD/RMP during 1996-2009 has shown that BMPs have been appropriately implemented with a high degree of success.

Wildlife Habitat

Green tree retention

The ROD/RMP management direction is to retain, at the time of regeneration harvest, six to eight green conifer 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 ROD/RMP management direction was not implemented successfully.

Snag and Snag Recruitment

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

Coarse Woody Debris Retention and Recruitment

In regeneration harvest units, ROD/RMP management direction specifies that 120 linear feet of logs per acre greater than or equal to 16 inches in diameter and minimum of 16 feet long will . 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 ROD/RMP management direction was not successfully implemented.

Connectivity/Diversity Blocks

There was no regeneration harvest in Connectivity/Diversity Blocks in fiscal year 2009. There were 722 acres of commercial thinning treatments applied in fiscal 2009. Cumulative totals for fiscal years 1995-2009 were: 684 acres of regeneration harvest; 2,622 acres of commercial thinning; and 68 acres of salvage (includes rights-of-way harvest). Management direction calls for maintaining 25 to 30 percent of each Connectivity/Diversity Block in late-successional forest at any point in time. Table 13 provides a more detailed annual display of harvest in Connectivity/Diversity Blocks by volume and acreage.

Special Habitats

Special habitats are forested or non-forested habitat which contributes to overall biological diversity with the District. Special habitats may include: ponds, bogs, springs, seeps, marshes, swamps, dunes, meadows, balds, cliffs, salt licks, and mineral springs. Interdisciplinary teams identify special habitat areas and determine relevance for values protection or management on a case by case basis. Frequently, management action/direction for streams, wetlands, survey and manage species, and protection buffer species overlaps with these special habitats, so separate management is rarely necessary. For example, wetlands are frequently identified and protected as Riparian Reserves during project design and layout, therefore special habitat designation is unnecessary.

Late-Successional Reserve Habitat Improvement

Habitat improvement in Late-Successional Reserves for Fiscal Year 2009 consisted of 547 acres of density management in pre-commercial stands. Active habitat improvement through commercial density management in stands less than 80 years old consisted of 152 acres in fiscal year 2009. Total commercial density management in Late-Successional Reserves from 1995 through fiscal year 2009 has been 4,534 acres.

Special Status Species, Wildlife

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 with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) was completed on planned timber sales and programmatic activities through FY2010.

Northern Spotted Owl

The Roseburg District currently contains 222,208 acres of suitable northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) habitat. An additional 192,961 acres are considered "habitat - capable". A total of approximately 150,000 acres are considered critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act (2008 rule), suitable for nesting, roosting, or foraging. One-hundred acre retention areas of the best available spotted owl habitat were established around all owl activity centers that were known as of January 1, 1994. A total of 126 owl activity centers were established.

Annual monitoring is conducted to determine owl nesting activity on the District. Detailed information is gathered on spotted owl sites on Federal land, as well as some sites on private land adjacent to Federal land. Much of the monitoring information is used to assist in evaluating the success of the Forest Plan for supporting viable owl populations, a part of the larger monitoring plan for the Northwest Forest Plan (Lint, *et al.* 1999). Results of these efforts are reported in Table 5. Data may differ from data in previous years due to corrections and updates.

TABLE 5. NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL SURVEY RESULTS FOR ROSEBURG DISTRICT.

Survey Year	Sites Surveyed ¹	No. Pairs Observed ²	Proportion of Sites ³
1996	332	145	59%
1997	303	125	58%
1998	304	131	60%
1999	282	123	63%
2000	257	128	63%
2001	258	139	66%
2002	270	144	64%
2003	270	136	65%
2004	278	145	62%
2005	293	120	54%
2006	310	111	54%
2007	325	113	50%
2008	339	121	48%
2009	340	118	42%

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

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

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

Marbled Murrelet

Surveys have been conducted for marbled murrelets (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) on the Roseburg District since 1992. Of the 185,634 acres of public land within the zones of potential habitat for the murrelet, 97,595 acres have been classified as suitable habitat. In fiscal year 2009, 1000 acres were surveyed for marbled murrelets. Two of the historic sites were occupied in fiscal year 2009, and four new occupied sites were documented.

Bald Eagle

The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) was delisted by the USFWS in 2007; and is now considered a Bureau Sensitive species. Fifteen bald eagle nest sites have been located on public lands within the District. Three of these are new nest sites discovered in 2009. Seven of the sites have management plans. All fifteen nest sites were monitored in 2009, with ten nest sites fledging a total of thirteen young. Four other territories are suspected, but nest trees/activity centers have not been located. 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 lands within the District.

Peregrine Falcon

The peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) was delisted in 1999 as a Federally-endangered species. In 2003, the USFWS established a nationwide monitoring plan for the falcon. Monitoring will be conducted five times, at three year intervals (2003, 2006, 2009, 2012, and 2015). In 2009, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) began a monitoring effort coincident with the Federal effort. There are eight known nest sites within the boundaries of the Roseburg District, all of which were monitored in fiscal year 2009. Three sites were monitored in accordance with the Federal monitoring plan and four sites in accordance with the State monitoring effort. Six of the sites fledged a total of 16 young.

Other Species of Concern

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

The BLM Oregon/Washington State Director issued new criteria for designating Special Status Species in August 2007. The State Director's list includes Sensitive and Strategic species. Designation of species as either sensitive or strategic is based upon species rankings by the State of Oregon and The Nature Conservancy. Species designated as Sensitive are managed as Special Status Species. The Strategic category is used for species for which more information is needed to determine their status. Special protection and management of Strategic species is discretionary. Further information on Special Status Species designation can be found at <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/sfpnw/issssp/agency-policy/>.

Townsend's Big-eared Bat

The Pacific Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) is a former Federal Candidate species. It remains listed as a candidate species by the state of Oregon, is on list two of the Oregon Natural Heritage Program and is listed as a BLM Sensitive species for Oregon. In the summer of 1999 a maternity colony of Townsend's big-eared bats was located on the Roseburg District. A site management plan was completed and yearly monitoring is being conducted as a component of that plan.

Special Status Species, Botany

Surveys, Monitoring, Consultation, and Restoration

The Roseburg District Special Status Species botanical list (as of January 2008) includes 88 species that are known or suspected to occur within the District, consisting of: 24 fungi, 14 bryophytes, 10 lichens, and 40 vascular plants. In addition there are 38 Strategic species known or suspected to occur within the District consisting of: 25 fungi, 3 bryophytes, 7 lichens, and 3 vascular plants.

Pre-project evaluations for Special Status Species are conducted in compliance with ROD/RMP management direction prior to all habitat disturbing activities. Approximately 4,800 acres were surveyed in 2009. Project surveys found one new site of saw-tooth sedge (*Carex serratodens*), and one site of the lichen *Chaenotheca subroscida*. Baseline fungi, lichen, and bryophyte inventories have been completed on approximately 2,100 acres in District Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) and Research Natural Areas (RNAs).

Monitoring continued on four populations of the Federally-endangered rough popcorn flower (*Plagiobothrys hirtus*) established in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Agriculture. These populations were established in 1998, 1999, 2002 and 2006 on the North Bank Habitat Management Area ACEC. The 2002 planting is in marginal habitat that lacks adequate standing water in the spring. No rough popcorn flower plants were found at this site in 2005, 2006, and 2007. Fifteen plants were identified on the site in 2008, but none were found in 2009. The 2006 planting (Soggy Bottoms), near one of the two previously successful transplant sites, was created using plants provided by the Oregon Department of Agriculture and plants transplanted from the road ditch at the West Gate population. Additional plants were moved from the road ditch to the Soggy Bottom site in 2007. Annual monitoring indicates high levels of survivorship and reproduction at this newest location.

Conservation Strategies for the Umpqua mariposa lily (*Calochortus umpquaensis*), crinite mariposa lily (*Calochortus coxii*), and tall bugbane (*Cimicifuga elata*) have been completed since implementation of the ROD/RMP. Conservation Agreements with the USFWS were completed in 1996 for Umpqua mariposa lily and in 2004 for crinite mariposa lily. An interagency Conservation Agreement between the USFWS, the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and the Roseburg, Eugene, and Medford Districts of the BLM, was completed in 2006 for wayside aster (*Eucephalus (Aster) vialis*).

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

Monitoring of six populations of Federally-threatened Kincaid's lupine (*Lupinus sulphureus* ssp. *Kincaidii*) located on BLM-administered lands in the Roseburg District continues using transects established in 2003, 2004, and 2005. In April 2006, the BLM Roseburg District, USFWS, and the Umpqua National Forest completed the "Programmatic Conservation Agreement for Kincaid's Lupine in Douglas County" (BLM, USFWS, and USFS 2006). The purpose of the agreement is to formally document the intent of the parties involved to protect, conserve, and contribute to the recovery of the species by implementing certain management actions for Kincaid's lupine and its habitat on Federal lands within Douglas County. As specified in the agreement, the BLM, USFWS, and Umpqua National Forest completed a Management Plan for Kincaid's Lupine in Douglas County, Oregon, in 2008, which describes specific management activities within the Federally-managed populations of Kincaid's lupine within Douglas County. As a consequence of the Conservation Agreement, when critical habitat for Kincaid's lupine was designated on October 31, 2006, no critical habitat units were designated in Douglas County.

The Roseburg District participates in a native plant materials development program to produce native seed mixes and straw for a variety of restoration projects. Four native perennial grasses are currently grown under

contract. Following the prescribed burning of approximately 160 on the North Bank Habitat Management Area aerial seeding was conducted, applying 1,100 pounds of blue wildrye and 2150 pounds of California brome. Another 715 pounds of blue wildrye and 152 pounds of California brome were used to seed road reclamation and erosion control project areas throughout the District. Seed from several native grass and forbs species collected from the North Bank Habitat Management Area in 2006 are being grown out for eventual use for restoration in the North Bank Habitat Management Area.

Fisheries

During fiscal year 2009, the Roseburg District Fisheries Program continued implementing the Northwest Forest Plan and the associated Aquatic Conservation Strategy. In fiscal year 2009, the District Fisheries program was staffed with three full-time fisheries biologists. Major duties were divided among the following workloads: District support (i.e. NEPA analysis), watershed restoration, data collection and monitoring, outreach activities, and ESA/Magnuson-Stevens Act consultation. Additionally, the District has been very active in providing fisheries expertise to the Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers and its Technical Advisory Committee. This involvement represents a portion of the BLM's continued support of the State's Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

Endangered Species Act & Magnuson Stevens Act Consultation

The entire Roseburg District lies within the Oregon Coast Evolutionarily Significant Unit for coho salmon. These fish were re-listed under the ESA in February, 2008. Due to this change in status, ESA Section 7 consultation is once again required for all discretionary Federal actions that may affect these fish. In fiscal year 2009, one Biological Assessment (BA) was completed for a timber sale project on lands managed by the Roseburg District. In addition, numerous projects from other administrative units were reviewed as part of the Level 1 Consultation Streamlining process.

In addition to ESA consultation, consultation under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Management Act (MSA) continued to be required for any project that would adversely affect habitat for coho or Chinook salmon. Based upon protections provided in the Northwest Forest Plan and application of specific project design criteria that reduce or eliminate risks of aquatic impacts, none of the projects analyzed on the Roseburg District would have an adverse impact on habitat for these species, and consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under the MSA was not required for projects planned in fiscal year 2009.

Watershed Restoration

In-stream – The Roseburg District continued its trend of substantial aquatic restoration accomplishments on BLM-managed lands in fiscal year 2009. Two in-stream large wood restoration projects were implemented by BLM staff during the summer of fiscal year 2009. The projects placed 469 logs and 300 boulders into roughly 4 miles of coho-bearing streams to improve habitat complexity and channel stability. The Roseburg District also contributed funding and technical expertise to other restoration projects led by Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers. Fisheries biologists also started the planning process and grant preparations for large wood restoration projects in several streams planned for implementation in 2010 and 2011.

Fish Passage – One large barrier culvert was replaced with a bridge on a tributary to the West Fork Canyon Creek in order to restore fish passage and maintain important road infrastructure. This project restored access to roughly 2 miles of historic fish-bearing habitat.

Riparian /Wetland – In one of the historic wetland areas in the North Bank Habitat Management Area, roughly 8 acres were targeted for restoration in association with an in-stream large wood project. The intent was

to increase the elevation of the water table, and increase the frequency and duration of wet soil conditions formerly present at the site. These improved wetland conditions would benefit the rough popcorn flower, a Federally-endangered plant species, as well as numerous other native plant and animal species known to utilize wetland habitat.

Data Collection and Monitoring

Restoration Project Monitoring – Several large in-stream restoration projects were monitored using a variety of methods, including pre and post project photo-points, high definition channel surveys using an engineering total station, and evaluation of structure function and stability during high flow events. This monitoring was carried out on a total of more than 15 miles of stream. Data gathered was used to assess the effects of stream restoration projects on local habitat conditions, refine future restoration techniques, and better market BLM restoration efforts.

In addition, a large-scale restoration effectiveness monitoring project was continued in Wolf Creek, a 23,000 acre sub-watershed where extensive restorative work was carried out in the summers of 2008 and 2009. Initial efforts focused on pre-project data collection to establish baseline conditions prior to the implementation of restoration work, along with immediate post-project data collection and analysis in restored areas that had gone through a complete winter/spring (i.e. high flow) season.

Fish Distribution Surveys – Three streams were assessed using mask & snorkel, and/or electro-fishing methods to determine the extent of juvenile fish distribution and species present in these systems. These methods assist biologists in determining exact fish distributions and rough relative abundances, which are important components of virtually all project-specific fisheries reports, Watershed Analyses, and ESA and MSA consultations.

Fish Abundance Surveys – Fish populations were assessed in nine separate stream reaches using snorkeling surveys. These surveys were done in association with habitat restoration projects, with the intent of more accurately estimating the number of juvenile fish present in a given stream segment. The surveys will be repeated in future years to help gauge the effectiveness of in-stream restoration treatments, and to refine restoration techniques over time.

Spawning Surveys – Twelve stream reaches were surveyed each week during the coho spawning season by Roseburg District fisheries personnel. Over time, this information can be used to evaluate population trends and will also contribute to overall restoration project effectiveness monitoring.

Outreach and Community Activities

District fisheries and hydrology personnel continued participation in several District programs designed to educate local school students on fisheries and watershed issues. Aquatic staff volunteered their time and presented information at the OSU Extension Forestry Tour, Eastwood Elementary School's Outdoor Days, Yoncalla High School, Glide Middle School, and Hucrest Elementary School. In addition, staff participated on the National Fishing Week fishing derby steering committee, and in the event held at Cooper Creek Reservoir in Sutherlin.

Other community involvement included participation on the steering committee for the Umpqua Fishery Enhancement Derby, and working with the Oregon Youth Conservation Corps (OYCC) and Northwest Youth Conservation Corps (NWYCC) crews to introduce them to the techniques used in aquatic restoration, stream channel monitoring, and biological monitoring activities.

Special Areas

The Roseburg District has 10 special areas that total approximately 12,193 acres. Defensibility monitoring has been conducted annually on all Areas of Critical Environmental Concern/Research Natural Areas (ACEC/RNA) since publication of the ROD/RMP, and will continue in fiscal year 2010.

The BLM controlled noxious weeds on the North Bank Habitat Management Area/ACEC including: Himalayan blackberry, English hawthorn, and diffuse knapweed. Yellow starthistle was hand pulled at Beatty Creek ACEC/RNA. Much of the work was performed by juvenile work crews funded under Title II of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act. A prescribed burn, timed to coincide with the early seed development stage, was conducted on approximately 70 acres within the North Bank Habitat Management Area/ACEC to control medusahead, a noxious weed.

Permanent vegetation monitoring plots have been established and baseline data collected in the North Myrtle, Red Ponds, Beatty Creek, Myrtle Island, Bushnell-Irwin Rocks, and Bear Gulch ACECs/RNAs. This information is used to characterize existing vegetation and to monitor long-term vegetation changes. 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, USFS, in Corvallis, Oregon.

Additional areas were proposed for ACEC status as a result of the Western Oregon Planning Revision effort. These areas were analyzed to determine if they meet the requirements for designation as ACECs. Three areas, Callahan Meadows, China Ditch, and Stouts Creek, were determined to meet the relevance and importance criteria. While the 2008 ROD/RMPs were withdrawn, BLM Manual 1613 – Areas of Critical Environmental Concern states that potential ACECs should be provided temporary management until they can be further evaluated during the land use planning process. Consequently, these areas will be managed as proposed ACECs until a final decision is made.

Port-Orford-Cedar

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

The Roseburg District is working to prevent introduction of the disease into watersheds that presently contain healthy Port-Orford-cedar. A series of efforts, such as seasonal-use restrictions on some roads and prohibiting activities such as bough collecting during the rainy season, are on-going mitigation activities.

Other associated District programs conducted in the past have included mapping new locations of the disease, removal of hosts next to roads, and identification of individual wild trees that are genetically resistant to the disease. In fiscal year 2009, disease resistant trees were mapped with Geographic Positioning System (GPS) technology. A program to monitor ponds for presence or absence of *Phytophthora lateralis* was also initiated.

North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River

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

TABLE 6. VISITOR USE FOR BOATING ON THE NORTH UMPQUA RIVER

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Private Boating Visits	4,236	3,378	3,354	3,614	4,511	4,229	3,766	3,484	3,288	3,907
Commercial Boating	2,019	1,704	2,102	2,384	2,125	2,130	2,344	1,982	2,104	1,706
Boating on BLM Section	650	420	*	*	*	523	581	457	539	560

*No data collected

Cultural Resources

In fiscal year 2009, the cultural resources program accomplished work under the two major directives of the National Historic Preservation Act. Compliance inventory and evaluation work was accomplished in support of the timber, lands, and recreation programs under the authority of Section 106. Cultural resource program initiatives, including evaluations and public projects, were accomplished under Section 110. Three archaeological sites were evaluated, 26 sites were monitored, and nearly 1,000 acres were inventoried.

Public projects included several day-camp presentations, and participation in the School Forestry Tour. Over 600 people, mostly elementary school students, attended these programs. In conjunction with the recreation program an interpretive panel, entitled Life Interrupted, was installed at Susan Creek Campground.

Visual Resources

Visual Resource Management (VRM) analysis occurred in one VRM Class II area and several VRM Class IV areas. Analysis was documented in each project's NEPA analysis.

Rural Interface Areas

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

Socioeconomic

Payments in Lieu of Taxes were made in fiscal year 2009 as directed in current legislation. In addition, O&C Payments and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Payments were made because the program was reauthorized in fiscal year 2009 (Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000, as amended by the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, H.R. 1424, Sec. 601).

Monetary Payments

The Bureau of Land Management contributes financially to the local economy in a variety of ways. One of these ways is through financial payments. They include: Payments in Lieu of Taxes, O&C Payments, and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Payments. Payments of each type were made in fiscal year 2009 as directed in current legislation. The specific amounts paid to the counties under each revenue sharing program in fiscal year 2009 are displayed in Tables 7 and 8.

A description of each type of payment program follows.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

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

PILT payments help local governments carry out such vital services as firefighting and police protection, construction of public schools and roads, and search-and-rescue operations. These payments are one of the ways that the Federal government can fulfill its role of being a good neighbor to local communities. This is an especially important role for the BLM, which manages more public land than any other federal agency. The fiscal year 2009 PILT payment to Douglas County was \$1,458,577, based upon 1,581,355 federal acres (including lands managed by the BLM, Forest Service, National Park Service) within the Douglas County boundaries (www.doi.gov/pilt).

Payments to Counties

Since 2001 payments have been made to counties under "The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000." The purpose of the act was "To restore stability and predictability to the annual payments made to States and counties containing National Forest System lands and public domain lands managed by the BLM for use by the counties for the benefit of public schools, roads and other purposes." This legislation expired on September 30, 2007. The U.S. Congress failed to act on an extension of this legislation in 2008. However, shortly after the beginning of fiscal year 2009, the program was reauthorized for four years as part of HR 1424. Both the fiscal year 2008 and 2009 payments were made in 2009. The 2008 payment was available to spend in 2009, while the 2009 payment will be available in 2010.

Counties can either elect 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 they can elect to receive an amount based on historical payments, as determined under HR 1424. All counties in the Roseburg District chose the latter option for the fiscal year 2008 and 2009 payments as they have done in all years from 2001 through 2007.

Titles I, II, and III of the legislation describe how the funds can be used. Counties retain Title I and III payments. Title I payments are split between education and general county expenses such as road maintenance and law enforcement. Title III payments can fund a limited number of activities, including wildfire suppression and prevention, and search and rescue. Payments for all eligible counties in Oregon in fiscal year 2009 are shown in Table 8. These payments were distributed in January, 2009.

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 HR 1424. The BLM is directed to obligate these funds for projects selected by local Resource Advisory Committees (RACs) and approved by the Secretary of Interior or his designee.

TABLE 7. TITLE II ROSEBURG DISTRICT RAC

Douglas	\$1,206,055.70
Douglas (CBWR)	\$6,428.86
Jackson	\$11,906.11
Total	\$1,224,390.67

TABLE 8. FISCAL YEAR 2009 SECURE RURAL SCHOOLS PAYMENTS TO COUNTIES

County	Title I Paid to County	Title II Retained by BLM	Title III Paid to County	Grand Total
Benton	\$2,246,027	\$211,391	\$184,967	\$2,642,384
Clackamas	\$4,436,103	\$417,516	\$365,326	\$5,218,944
Columbia	\$1,646,553	\$154,970	\$135,599	\$1,937,122
Coos	\$5,306,248	\$499,412	\$436,985	\$6,242,645
Curry	\$2,917,437	\$274,582	\$240,260	\$3,432,279
Douglas	\$20,129,138	\$1,894,507	\$1,657,694	\$23,681,339
Jackson	\$12,524,996	\$1,178,823	\$1,031,470	\$14,735,289
Josephine	\$9,655,517	\$908,755	\$795,160	\$11,359,432
Klamath	\$1,870,357	\$176,034	\$154,029	\$2,200,420
Lane	\$12,205,277	\$1,148,732	\$1,005,140	\$14,359,149
Lincoln	\$287,747	\$40,623	\$10,156	\$338,526
Linn	\$2,110,146	\$198,602	\$173,777	\$2,482,525
Marion	\$1,166,975	\$109,833	\$96,104	\$1,372,911
Multnomah	\$871,235	\$81,999	\$71,749	\$1,024,982
Polk	\$1,726,483	\$162,493	\$142,181	\$2,031,157
Tillamook	\$447,607	\$78,989	\$0	\$526,596
Washington	\$503,558	\$88,863	\$0	\$592,421
Yamhill	\$575,494	\$54,164	\$47,394	\$677,052
Total	\$80,626,897	\$7,680,286	\$6,547,990	\$94,855,173
		CBWR	\$820,142	
		O&C	\$94,035,032	
		Total	\$94,855,173	

In April, 2009, the Roseburg District Resource Advisory Committee met and recommended 19 projects for funding with the 2008 payment. Implementation of these projects began in 2009 and will continue through 2011.

Management Actions/Directions

The direction of BLM management is to support and assist the State of Oregon Economic Development Department's efforts to help rural, resource-based communities develop and implement alternative economic strategies as a partial substitute for declining timber-based economies. Aid and support includes: Increased coordination with state and local governments and citizens to prioritize BLM management and development activities.

- Increased emphasis on management of special forest products.
- Recreation development and other activities identified by BLM and the involved communities as benefiting identified economic strategies.
- Improved wildlife and fish habitat to enhance hunting and fishing opportunities and to increase the economic returns generated by these activities.
- Improved or developed numerous recreation sites, areas, trails, and Back Country Byways that can play a role in enhancing tourism activity within the District (see Recreation).

Environmental Justice

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

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

Recreation

Recreation Management Areas (RMAs):

Swiftwater Resource Area

Swiftwater Extensive RMA - 219,243 acres

North Umpqua River Special RMA - 1,722 acres

Umpqua River Special RMA - 2,240 acres

South River Resource Area

South River Extensive RMA - 200,673 acres

Cow Creek Special RMA - 1,710 acres

Visitor Use

Recreation visits to Roseburg District BLM lands in fiscal year 2009 were estimated to be 1,011,284 visits. This represents an increase in visits of just under one percent, from 2008 figures, compared to a normal annual increase of three percent. This is likely due in part to the effects of the economic recession. Fire closure of Scaredman Recreation Site for much of the summer camping season and temporary closure of the Lone Rock Boat Launch Site for sled reconstruction are other possible contributors.

Recreation Trails Managed

Nine trails totaling 16.0 miles. Total system trails including spurs in campgrounds: 21 miles.

Permits Issued / Fees Collected

Fees at campgrounds and pavilions remained at the same rate as in 2008.

Recreation Use Permits from campground fees and pavilion rentals: 3,515 in 2009 compared to 2,767 in 2008. Fees Collected: \$93,605 in 2009 compared to \$63,855 in 2008.

Special Recreation Permits managed: 24

- Nine commercial rafting outfitter guide permits on the North Umpqua River through a cooperative management agreement with the Umpqua National Forest,

- Ten commercial fishing outfitter guide permits on the North Umpqua River through a cooperative management agreement with the Umpqua National Forest,
- One permit for a car show at Millpond Recreation Site.
- Four big-game outfitter/guide hunting permits issued jointly with the Medford District BLM

Off-highway Vehicle Designations Managed:

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

No citations were issued for Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV)-related violations. BLM and County law enforcement officers conducted patrols through popular use areas.

Partnerships and Volunteer Work Managed

Twenty individuals or groups volunteered for BLM in the recreation program, including projects completed by: an Eagle Scout, church groups, individuals, Phoenix School students, Northwest Youth Corp., Douglas County Inmates, Wolf Creek Job Corps, American Hiking Society, Umpqua Lands Trail Riders Association and twelve campground hosts and 1 ranch host. Combined, they contributed 44,768 hour of volunteer work in 2009 compared to 38,018 hours in 2008. The value of 2009 work is estimated at \$529,000.

TABLE 9. VOLUNTEER WORK RELATED TO RECREATION IN FISCAL YEAR 2009

Group	Hours volunteered	Value of work
All groups (excluding hosts)	6,972	
Campground hosts	37,796	
All groups total:	44,768	\$ 528,997

Volunteer Work Completed:

- Logging out, brushing and limbing trails
- Constructing a new fence at the Comstock Day-Use Area on the North Bank Habitat Management Area
- Cleaning recreation sites and river frontage along the North Umpqua River
- Completing construction and maintenance projects at several recreation sites
- Cutting and stacking firewood
- Removing down trees, and repairing bridges and puncheons on the North Umpqua Trail.
- Making major renovations to a portion of the Susan Creek Falls Trail.
- Host duties : disseminating public information, cleaning, light maintenance
- Conducting trail condition surveys and Global Positioning System surveys of OHV trails.

Byways Managed

- *North Umpqua Scenic Byway* – (8.4 of 80 miles) Joint coordination with the Umpqua National Forest, Rogue River National Forest and Medford District BLM.
- *Cow Creek Back Country Byway* – (20 of 45 miles) Joint coordination with Medford District BLM

Recreation Projects

- BLM implemented a pavilion and group site rental system through Rec.gov. An accountable lock box fee system for all campgrounds was developed and implemented.
- Built and installed 8 wood sheds and envelope boxes in campgrounds. Implemented an accountable firewood fee program. Completed project work at the Comstock Day-Use Area at North Bank Habitat Management Area.
- Installed 26 accessible tables, 26 fire rings, and 14 grills in campgrounds and day-use areas.
- Completed a landscaping and parking project at the Eagleview Day-Use Area.
- Painted interior and exterior of many district restrooms.
- Extended parking spurs and asphalt overlaid roadways at Millpond Campground.
- Reconstructed the Lone Rock Boat Launch
- Completed a 0.6 mile reroute of the Tioga segment of the North Umpqua Trail to bypass landslide areas and heavy trail damage.
- Employed an Umpqua Training & Employment (UTE) seven person crew to stain picnic tables, fences, gates and grills in all the recreation sites. They repaired trails, built new horseshoe pits, and built bridges and split-rail fences.
- Inventoried the condition of and measured the length of the Tioga Segment of the North Umpqua Trail. Installed non-skid materials on many bridge platforms.

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 Group Recreation Sites and Island Day-Use area. Treatment consisted of limbing trees, removing tree tops, or felling trees. Two log truck loads were processed by a mill into lumber, and pressure treated for future campground and trail projects.

Public Fatalities or Serious Injuries at BLM Recreation Sites

No fatalities or serious injuries occurred in at any recreation site in fiscal year 2009.

STATUS OF RECREATION PLANS

Roseburg BLM Fee Sites Business Plan	Completed 2007
North Umpqua SRMA Recreation Area Management Plan	Completed 2003
Cow Creek SRMA Recreation Area Management Plan	Completed 2001
Roseburg BLM Off-Highway Vehicle Implementation Plan	Completed 1997
North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River Management Plan	Completed 1992
Umpqua River SRMA Recreation Area Management Plan	Not started.
District Maintenance Operating Plan	Completed in July 2009

Fee Status

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

In 2009, the Roseburg District BLM reinvested \$58,345 of the \$93,605 collected from campground fees, pavilion rentals, and Special Recreation Permits on campground landscaping and project improvements, campground host program costs, and salary for one summer temporary recreation maintenance specialist.

Recreation Pipeline Funds

Recreation pipeline funds are directed toward backlog recreation projects in six western Oregon BLM Districts. Roseburg spent \$555,000 of the \$530,000 allocated, and a \$25,000 add-on in fiscal year 2009:

- North Bank Ranch project upgrades
- Lone Rock Drift Boat Launch Site renovation contract
- Rock Creek campground waterline / phone line project
- Maintenance Organization Labor
- Engineering labor to design recreation projects
- Campground fee boxes
- Vegetation and landscape projects for Eagleview & Comstock DUAs
- Hazard tree service, boom truck for all recreation sites
- Kiosk asphalt finish work at Tyee, Millpond, & Cavitt
- North Umpqua Trail repairs
- Wood shed materials for six campgrounds
- Lumber hauling, milling, treatment
- Accessible facility project completion
- Interpretation signs for Baker Park and sign structure repair for Swiftwater
- Overrun on Stimulus comfort station purchase.
- Maintenance contract for Scardeman, Swiftwater TH and day use , Comstock TH, Lonerock, and E-mile recreation sites.
- CXT toilet for E-mile Day-use

Implementation Monitoring

Guidelines in the North Umpqua Recreation Area Management Plan (2003) were followed. The District Maintenance Operating Plan was updated and completed in 2009 by the District Recreation Planning staff and the Maintenance Organization, and approved by District Management. The Recreation Business Plan for fee sites, implemented in 2007, was complied with. The Wild & Scenic River Management Plan (1992) was followed, including completion of the end-of-year monitoring report for the North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River. Two summer recreation temporary employees were hired to patrol the river corridor and assist in other recreation duties.

Forest Management and Timber Resources

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

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

The Roseburg District offered a total of 9 advertised timber sales in fiscal year 2009, for a total volume of approximately 23.4 MMBF. All of the timber sales offered in 2009 were thinning sales. The advertised sales contained harvest in the matrix, for a combined ASQ volume of 15.4 MMBF. Approximately 4.1 MMBF of that volume from these sales was from Riparian Reserve density management associated with the commercial thinning and as such is not ASQ volume.

Of the 9 advertised timber sales, two contained density management treatments of plantations in Late Successional Reserves. These sales are designed to accelerate the development of late-successional characteristics in these forest stands. These two sales produced 2.2 MMBF of volume, which is not part of the ASQ.

Miscellaneous timber volume was produced from negotiated timber sales, which generally are salvage sales, right-of-way timber sales, and modifications to operating advertised timber sales. In fiscal year 2009, 2.99 MMBF of volume was produced from miscellaneous sale volume. The total volume of timber sold on the Roseburg District for fiscal year 2009 was approximately 26.3MMBF.

The value of all timber sold in fiscal 2009 was \$1,221,020.02. 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 2009 from active harvesting totaled \$3,773,125.99. The largest share of receipts was from Oregon and California Railroad Lands (\$3,728,913.82), with the remainder from Coos Bay Wagon Road (\$36,722.87) and Public Domain Lands (\$7,489.30).

Under Section 15 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631), the BLM is required sell a certain percent of advertised timber sale volume to businesses with less than 500 employees. That percent is currently calculated at 50 percent 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 not required to set aside sales for small business during fiscal year 2009.

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

TABLE 10. SUMMARY OF VOLUME SOLD

	FY95-98 ¹	FY99-09	Total FY95-09	Declared ASQ FY95-09 ²
Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)				
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	144.9	147.7	292.7	675.0
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves	15.2	88.6	103.8	n/a
Total	160.1	236.3	396.4	n/a
Sold Unawarded (as of 09/30/07)³ ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)				
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	29.1	14.4	14.4	n/a
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves	0.0	0.2	0.2	n/a
Total	29.1	14.6	14.6	n/a

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

² Declared annual ASQ times the number of years in the assessment period.

³ Sold Unawarded sales which have been resold but are still Unawarded tallied for original FY sold. Only FY2006 Sales remain Unawarded.

TABLE 11. VOLUME AND ACRES SOLD BY ALLOCATION

	FY95-98 ¹	FY99-09	FY95-09 Total Accomplished	FY95-09 RMP Projection ²
ASQ Volume (MMBF) (Harvest Land Base)				
Matrix	138.6	141.8	280.5	636.0
AMA	6.3	5.8	12.1	44.9
ASQ Acres (Harvest Land Base)				
Matrix	5541	7656	13,197	20,382
AMA	358	316	674	1,355
Key Watershed ASQ Volume (MMBF) (Harvest Land Base)				
Key Watersheds	39.6	9.8	49.4	131.5

¹ Third Year Evaluation - Figure 12-7 or 12-8 plus volume sold in FY95 prior to signing of the RMP

² RMP PSQ projected harvest levels

TABLE 12. SALES SOLD BY HARVEST TYPE

	FY95-98 ^{1,2}	FY99-09	FY95-09 Total Accomplished	FY95-09 Projection ³
ASQ Volume (MMBF) (Harvest Land Base)				
Regeneration Harvest	115.1	28.5	143.6	653.0
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	17.1	77.6	94.7	27.9
Other	10.0	16.8	26.8	n/a
Total	142.2	122.9	265.1	680.9
ASQ Acres (Harvest Land Base)				
Regeneration Harvest	3127	917	4044	17850
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	1613	6638	8251	3750
Other	780	504	1284	n/a
Total	5520	8059	13579	21600
Reserve Acres				
Late-Successional Reserves	659	3875	4534	n/a
Riparian Reserves	533	2263	2796	n/a
Total	1192	6138	7330	n/a

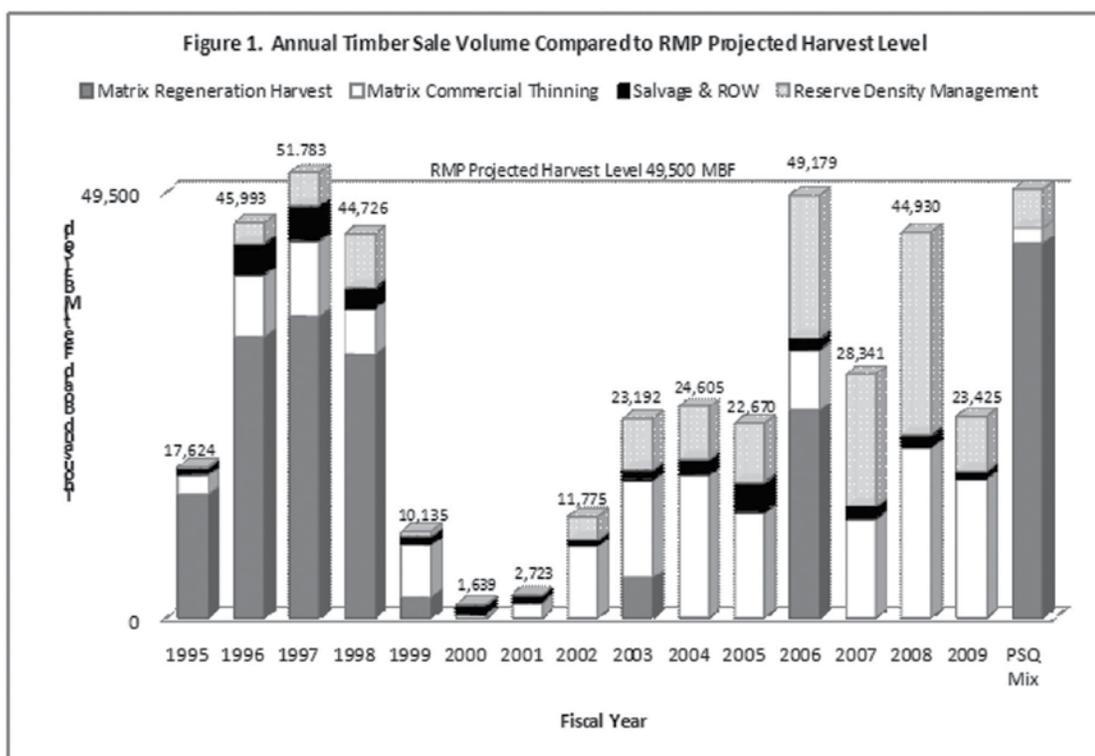
¹ Third Year Evaluation Figure 12-4 plus volume sold in FY95 prior to signing of the RMP

² Third Year Evaluation Section 12-F - Harvest from Reserves plus acres sold in FY95 prior to signing of the RMP

³ RMP PSQ projected harvest levels

TABLE 13. ROSEBURG DISTRICT TIMBER SALE VOLUME AND ACRES.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1995-2009 Total	1995-2009 Annual Average	RMP/EIS Assumed Annual Average	Percent of Assumed Average
MBF																			
Total Timber Sale Volume	17,624	45,993	51,783	44,726	10,135	1,639	2,723	11,755	23,192	24,605	22,670	49,179	28,341	44,384	23,425	378,748	27,092	49,500	55%
Matrix Timber Sales	17,004	41,055	42,692	37,887	9,416	1,357	2,071	8,754	16,591	17,848	15,499	26,666	12,459	19,915	15,364	269,214	19,266	45,000	43%
GFMA Regeneration Harvest	13,285	32,172	27,575	24,786	1,055	-39	0	0	2,311	-1	0	15,085	0	0	0	116,230	8,302		
GFMA Commercial Thinning	1,657	3,016	2,907	3,451	4,022	166	1,794	4,307	7,332	12,645	11,516	4,109	10,940	16,870	3,658	88,390	6,052		
GFMA Salvage & ROW	323	1,817	3,516	1,446	438	477	277	358	517	1,052	1,774	596	990	579	462	14,622	1,011		
C/D Block Regeneration Harvest	1,130	629	5,123	5,869	1,353	0	0	0	2,367	5	0	6,397	0	0	0	22,873	1,634		
C/D Block Commercial Thinning	457	2,978	3,455	1,739	2,059	166	0	3,755	3,899	3,901	685	356	529	2,404	10,700	37,084	1,921		
C/D Block Salvage & ROW	153	442	117	597	488	586	0	334	166	246	1,524	123	0	62	544	5,380	345		
RR Density Management	24	2,424	2,175	811	395	55	2	868	2,548	6,103	3,343	1,261	3,215	8,344	4,101	35,669	2,257		
RR Salvage & ROW	245	55	3	236	140	18	1	17	0	0	32	0	100	192	0	1,039	74		
LSR Density Management	63	102	1,728	5,559	151	0	0	1,724	3,318	14	3,613	15,363	12,063	15,260	2,172	61,130	4,211		
LSR Salvage & ROW	204	1,162	266	123	33	210	595	36	717	559	178	652	504	675	7	5,920	422		
Total All Reserves	536	3,743	4,172	6,728	719	282	598	2,645	6,583	6,676	7,166	17,276	15,882	24,470	6,280	103,757	6,965	4,500	155%
Key Watersheds Matrix Timber Sales	25	8,439	18,392	12,767	2,351	681	791	201	1,811	1,492	1,565	290	61	225	307	49,398	3,506	8,700	40%
Little River AMA All Harvest Types	0	1,033	4,682	30	0	0	0	294	18	0	0	5,155	0	0	1,723	12,935	801	4,600	17%
Little River AMA Salvage & ROW	83	162	236	81	0	0	54	63	0	81	5	82	0	0	58	904	60		
Total AMA Timber Sales	83	1,195	4,918	111	0	0	54	357	18	81	5	5,237	0	0	1,781	13,839	861		
Acres																			
Total Regeneration Harvest	386	906	836	800	56	0	0	0	146	0	0	715	0	0	0	3,845	275	1,190	23%
Total Commercial Thinning	113	426	568	536	411	2	87	457	858	479	914	475	828	1,316	1,017	8,487	534	80	667%
Total Density Management	2	216	301	483	38	0	0	179	372	450	522	1,071	1,163	1,727	445	6,969	466	170	274%
GFMA Regeneration Harvest	354	866	713	649	20	0	0	0	65	0	0	428	0	0	0	3,095	221		
GFMA Commercial Thinning	69	197	267	361	209	2	87	250	560	227	872	305	801	1,158	156	5,520	383		
GFMA Salvage & ROW	30	47	289	125	16	16	13	29	51	40	74	24	39	19	21	831	58		
C/D Block Regeneration Harvest	32	40	123	151	63	0	0	0	81	0	0	194	0	0	0	684	49		
C/D Block Commercial Thinning	44	229	301	175	203	0	0	173	296	252	42	0	27	158	722	2,622	138		
C/D Block Salvage & ROW	20	35	25	52	16	4	0	12	10	6	66	8	0	3	13	268	18		
RR Density Management	0	216	188	97	38	0	0	60	183	436	249	119	239	620	293	2,738	175		
RR Salvage & ROW	8	4	0	20	9	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	7	5	0	58	4		
LSR Density Management	2	0	113	386	0	0	0	119	189	14	273	952	924	1,107	152	4,231	291		
LSR Salvage & ROW	21	96	33	8	2	9	18	1	26	5	4	29	26	25	1	304	22		
Total All Reserves	31	316	334	511	49	10	19	183	398	455	527	1,100	1,196	1,757	446	7,331	492		
Little River AMA Regeneration Harvest	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	0	0	0	161	12		
Little River AMA Commercial Thinning	0	94	134	0	0	0	0	34	2	0	0	170	0	0	139	573	31		
Little River AMA Salvage	10	9	36	7	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	4	83	7		



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 22 percent of planned. A continued decline in trend is likely due to less than expected levels of regeneration harvest and other resource concerns.

Site Preparation (OTHER) - The number of acres prepared with alternative site preparation techniques is about 7 percent of planned. Factors affecting this activity are the same as for site preparation, fire.

Planting (regular stock) - Total planted acres since 1995 without regard to genetic quality is at 38 percent of ROD/RMP assumed levels due to lack of planned ROD/RMP levels of timber harvest. Total planting for 2009 was less than one percent of the average annual level anticipated in the ROD/RMP because the Roseburg District has been unable to award any substantial acreage in regeneration harvest timber sales 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 the short term, planting will remain far below planned levels because of the lack of the regeneration harvests which were anticipated in the ROD/RMP.

Planting (improved stock) - In fiscal year 2009, none of the acres reforested were planted with genetically improved Douglas-fir. For ASQ and monitoring report purposes, realization of genetic gain is assumed only for regeneration harvest units planted with improved seedlings located within the General Forest Management Area (GFMA) and Little River AMA.

Planting with genetically improved trees may occur on other land use allocations, e.g. Connectivity/Diversity Blocks, but any growth gains are highly speculative due to the high residual density harvest prescriptions applied there. 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/AMA land use allocations to be reforested and for seed orchards to reach production. However, planning for production of genetically improved stock has proved difficult due to the uncertainty of timber harvest timing. Seed must be sown one to three years prior to actual need. Due to decline in timber harvest overall and uncertainty in harvest timing, planting of genetically improved seedlings is approximately 10 percent of planned ROD/RMP levels.

Maintenance/Protection - acres of maintenance/protection treatments is currently 161 percent of planned levels due in great part to treatment need carryover from the previous land use plan era and recent wildfire rehabilitation.

Precommercial Thinning (PCT) - currently PCT is at 95 percent of planned ROD/RMP levels. Potential treatments acres are declining due to declines in regeneration harvest and reforestation over the past twenty years.

Pruning - currently pruning accomplishments are 144 percent of assumed ROD/RMP level. This is due to an increase in available funding for the practice due to the effects of low regeneration harvest levels and fire management funds.

Fertilization - Currently fertilization accomplishments are about 27 percent of assumed ROD/RMP levels. Implementation of fertilization has been delayed by an administrative appeal of the proposed action.

Forest development (reforestation and timber stand improvement), forest stand examinations, botany surveys, noxious weed treatments and tree marking projects were accomplished in fiscal year 2009 through contracts valued at approximately \$530,000.

TABLE 14. ROSEBURG DISTRICT FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

	FY 96-08	FY09	Totals to Date	Average Annual	Planned Annual	Difference (Actual-Planned)	Accomplishment as a % of RMP Assumptions
Brushfield Conversion	0	0	0	0	15	(210)	0%
Site Preparation (fire)	2,591	0	2,591	185	840	(9,169)	22%
Site Preparation (other)	51	0	51	4	50	(649)	7%
Planting (total)	7,554	4	7,558	540	1,430	(12,462)	38%
Planting (improved stock)	1,533	0	1,533	110	1,140	(14,427)	10%
Maintenance/Protection	16,667	2,057	18,724	1,337	830	7,104	161%
Precommercial Thinning	49,670	1,985	51,655	3,690	3,900	(2,945)	95%
Pruning	9,266	0	9,266	662	460	2,826	144%
Fertilization	5,504	0	5,504	393	1,440	(14,656)	27%

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 fourteen years of implementation. Numbers in parentheses are negative numbers.

Special Forest Products

In addition to the advertised timber sales described above, the District sold a variety of special forest products as shown in Table 15. The sale of special forest products generally follow the guidelines contained in the Oregon/Washington Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook, H-5400-2. There are no estimates or projections in the ROD/RMP or FEIS that need to be compared to the sold quantities shown.

In general, the Roseburg District has been able to meet public demand for special forest products, with the exception of firewood for home heating. Firewood has been generated almost exclusively from logging residues in past years. With the reduction in regeneration harvest the District has experienced, there has been very little opportunity to provide either large quantities or high quality firewood.

TABLE 15. SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS

No. of Contracts	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Boughs-Coniferous	183	104	96	80	47	50	75	61	49	30	43	80	81	66
Burls & misc.	9	10	15	1	15	14	11	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Christmas Trees	266	245	217	159	231	283	219	191	201	160	228	188	234	289
Edibles & Medicinals	3	3	0	1	0	4	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Floral & Greenery	120	128	89	161	57	65	33	74	142	66	296	365	650	408
Mosses - Bryophytes	3	4	4	0	0	11	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mushrooms - Fungi	56	50	25	20	2	55	55	99	66	351	256	190	776	577
Seeds and Cones	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transplants	7	2	1	1	28	1	4	2	1	1	3	4	2	2
Wood Products/Firewood	210	460	197	219	281	250	102	118	206	191	261	291	300	404
Totals	857	1,006	640	722	661	733	504	553	766	799	1,088	1,119	2,044	1746
Quantity Sold	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Boughs-Coniferous (lbs)	164,580	69,700	76,600	67,500	38,002	47,100	96,100	96,510	61,000	29,000	58,000	169,700	195,500	138,400
Burls & misc. (lbs.)	12,900	20,200	35,275	300	24,550	29,300	22,000	667	0	0	400	40	334	0
Christmas Trees (ea.)	266	245	217	159	231	283	219	191	201	160	228	188	234	289
Edibles & Medicinals (lbs.)	1,578	1,800	0	200	2	2,000	3,800	39,640	0	0	0	0	0	0
Floral & Greenery (lbs.)	69,120	83,100	48,525	96,136	32,300	31,450	15,000	33,950	1,460	33,000	146,054	169,445	327,300	191,250
Mosses - Bryophytes (lbs.)	6,333	1,998	0	1,833	0	30,500	0	300	10	0	0	0	0	0
Mushrooms - Fungi (lbs.)	1,572	2,524	1,048	875	1,200	1,676	2,898	4,852	8,830	21,176	20,347	13,630	51,361	33,913
Seeds and Cones (bushels)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transplants	560	450	20	140	50	10	92	44	20	22	52	101	43	20
Wood Products/Firewood (bf)	267,960	600,574	352,729	63,944*	214,496*	59,636*	25,224*	22,714*	421,500	373,125	102,327	114,162	44,832	49,316
* FY 99 – FY 03 in cu. ft.														
Value (dollars)	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Boughs-Coniferous	3,297	1,948	1,572	1,350	780	993	2,883	2,954	1,830	870	1,745	5,091	5,865	4,152
Burls & misc.	505	816	1,411	12	994	1,014	699	20	0	0	12	10	10	0
Christmas Trees	1,375	1,225	1,085	795	1,155	1,415	1,095	955	1,005	795	1,140	940	1,170	1,445
Edibles & Medicinals	70	72	0	10	0	100	430	1,116	0	0	0	0	0	0
Floral & Greenery	3,458	4,019	3,305	4,745	1,383	2,051	1,320	3,129	6,364	2,885	13,461	16,142	30,563	18,034
Mosses - Bryophytes	150	60	0	5	0	1,220	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mushrooms - Fungi	393	631	262	218	300	439	725	1,222	2,207	5,303	5,097	2,965	12,737	8428
Seeds and Cones	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transplants	480	350	5	14	20	10	45	20	10	10	75	42	20	20
Wood Products/Firewood	49,111	74,436	73,901	53,230	36,151	19,366	21,999	22,522	66,351	22,312	20,295	18,393	7,308	16,759
Totals	\$58,839	\$83,557	\$81,541	\$60,379	\$40,783	\$26,608	\$29,196	\$31,969	\$77,777	\$32,175	\$41,825	\$43,583	\$57,673	\$48,838

Noxious Weeds

The Roseburg District continues to survey BLM-administered land for noxious weeds by conducting noxious weed inventories and pre-project surveys. Over 5,000 acres were surveyed in 2009. 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.

The ROD/RMP identified two objectives for noxious weeds – to contain or reduce weed infestations, and to prevent the introduction and spread of weeds. In working towards the first objective, approximately 1,610 acres of both BLM and private lands were treated for noxious weeds in cooperation with DSWCD using manual, mechanical, and chemical control methods. Of those, Title II funding contributed to the control of Portuguese broom on 104 acres within the Coordinated Weed Management Area (approximately 33 of these acres are managed by BLM). This funding also contributed to treatment of Scotch broom and Himalayan

blackberry infestations in sand and gravel sources and along BLM roads (approximately 1,250 acres). Title II funds from the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act provided for treatment of about 20 acres, which were hand pulled or cut by Oregon Youth Conservation Corps.

A prescribed burn was conducted on approximately 70 acres within the North Bank Habitat Management Area/ Area of Critical Environmental Concern to control medusahead grass. The area was burned in early July to coincide with the early seed development stage of the medusahead.

No additional biological control agents were released within the Roseburg District. They are widely established, however, on 14 noxious weed species throughout the Roseburg District that include: bull thistle, Canada thistle, gorse, Italian thistle, meadow knapweed, milk thistle, poison hemlock, purple loosestrife, rush skeletonweed, Scotch broom, slender-flowered thistle, St. John’s wort, tansy ragwort and yellow starthistle. Once released, biological control agents reproduce and spread. Although monitoring has been done to determine the survival and establishment of biological control agents, no efforts have been made to quantify the extent or level of control achieved by these agents.

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

TABLE 16. NOXIOUS WEEDS CONTROL SUMMARY

Treatment	Species	FY08 Acres	FY09 Acres
Manual/Mechanical	Diffuse knapweed	1	1
	English hawthorn	10	10
	Himalayan blackberry	46	50
	Japanese knotweed	0	3
	Malta starthistle	0	0
	Purple loosestrife	0	1
	Rush skeletonweed	1	1
	Scotch broom	35	134
	Spotted knapweed	1	1
	Tansy ragwort	1	1
	Thistles (Italian, Bull, Milk)	1	1
	Yellow starthistle	3	10
	Woolly distaff thistle	1	1
	Chemical	Canada thistle	0
English hawthorn		1	10
French broom		0	0
Himalayan blackberry		275	560
Portuguese broom		107	106
Rush skeletonweed		1	1
Scotch broom		670	690
Spotted knapweed		1	0
Woolly distaff thistle		0	1
Yellow starthistle		0	1

Fire and Fuels Management

TABLE 17. FIRE & FUELS MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY

Summary of Activity						
Fiscal Year	Prescribed Fire* (in acres)	Mechanical Treatment (in acres)	On District Wildfires			Off District Wildfires & Incidents
			Total Fires	Lightning Caused	Human Caused	
1995**	332		9 (1.95 ac)	9		13 district personnel accepted assignments to 12 fires.
1996	304		21 (15.17 ac)	17	4	57 district personnel accepted assignments to 35 fires.
1997	872		4 (1.61 ac)		4	No district personnel were assigned to any off district fires. One employee was detailed to the Redmond Hot Shots during 1997.
1998	161		21 (13.27 ac)	19	2	28 district personnel accepted assignments to 27 wildfires
1999	198		3 (3.57 ac)	2	1	66 district personnel accepted assignments to 29 wildfires
2000	530		4 (2.37 ac)	2	2	73 people, 11 engines, 5 Probeye Irs were assigned to 43 wildfires
2001	372		11 (2.76 ac)	9 (2.65 ac)	2 (.11 ac)	The following were assigned to 43 wildfires: 143 people, 25 engines, 12 Probeye/Palm Irs. 3 pumps, 1- cubie, and 4 pickups
2002	1255.1		32 (271.72 ac)***	21 (195.95 ac)	9 (3.67 ac)	The following were assigned to 41 wildfires: 178 personnel, 2 mechanics service vehicles, 5 Administratively Determined employees (ADs). 1 dump truck, 4 Annuitants, 2 vans, 18 engines, 3 Palm IR's, 8 water tenders, 10 pumps, 3 front end loaders, 10,000+ feet of hose and 4 road graders
2003	641	38	5 (82.93 ac)	2 (.11 ac)	3 (82.72 ac)	The following were assigned to 41 incidents: 88 district personnel, 7 engines, 2 AD's, 4 Palm IR's, and 5 Rehired Annuitants
2004	752	89				2 Roseburg District engines with 4 district personnel assisted Prineville District with 2 prescribed burns
2005	609	637	9 (1.89 ac)	3 (1.02 ac)	6 (.87 ac)	The following were assigned to 62 incidents: 89 district red-carded personnel, 6 engines, 22 red-carded AD's, and 3 Palm IR's. Personnel responded to wildfires and hurricanes Katrina and Rita.
2006	431	577	6 (.88 ac)	3 (.85 ac)	3 (.03 ac)	The following accepted 98 assignments and were assigned to 49 different incidents: 46 red-carded district personnel, 5 red-carded AD's, 1 rehired Annuitant Personnel responded to wildfires and hurricanes Katrina and Rita.
2007	432	605	14 (1.99 ac)	13 (1.49 ac)	1 (0.5 ac)	There were 56 red-carded district personnel, and 9 red carded AD's, for the FY 2007 season. Twenty-three red-carded employees and 9 red-carded AD's accepted 77 assignments to 33 incidents.
2009	583	0	8 (132 ac)	4 (1 ac)	4 (131 ac)	There were 56 red-carded district personnel, and 12 red carded AD's, for the FY 2009 season, of these 24 red-carded employees, and 5 red-carded AD's accepted 76 assignments to 18 incidents, incident support & 2 severity assignments.

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

**These figures represent June – September 1995.

***The cause of 2 fires was not determined.

TABLE 18. DISPATCHED PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT IN FISCAL YEAR 2009

State	Redcarded Personnel	Redcarded AD's	Engines
Arizona	1	1	
California	1	15	2
Nevada	1		
New Mexico			
Oregon	53	12	12
Washington	5		

Access and Rights-of-Way

Because public and private lands are intermingled within the District boundary, each party must cross the lands of the other in order to access their lands and resources, such as timber. Throughout most of the District, this has been accomplished through O&C Logging Road Rights-of-Way Permits and O&C Reciprocal Logging Road Rights-of-Way Agreements with neighboring private landowners. The individual agreements and associated permits (a total of approximately 140 on the District) are subject to the O&C regulations which were in effect when they were executed. The current regulations are found at 43 CFR 2812. Additional rights-of-way have been granted or renewed under Title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act for energy and non-energy utility lines, domestic and irrigation water pipelines, legal ingress and egress, and communication sites. Table 19 reflects the fiscal year 2009 accomplishments of the access and rights-of-way program on the District.

TABLE 19. ACCESS AND ROW SUMMARY.

Fiscal Year	New O&C Permits Issued	New FLPMA ROW Grants Issued	Amendments to O&C Permits Approved	Assignments To O&C Permits Approved	Easements Acquired
2001	3			5	
2002	7	6	27	4	
2003	4	1	13	6	0
2004	10	6	8	3	1
2005	7	4	4	2	0
2006	4	18	13	4	2
2007	3	6	29	6	0
2008	2	2	4	1	0
2009	2	2	6	1	1
Totals	42	45	104	32	4

Roads

The Roseburg District has approximately 3,000 miles of roads which are controlled or improved by the BLM. The Roseburg District road maintenance crew maintains roads on a regular basis, and maintained over 550 miles of road during fiscal year 2009. The crew accomplished more than 12 special projects, and performed subsoiling in logged units to the equivalent of six work months. Additionally the crew cut 130 miles of brush, placed 450 tons of hot-mix, and placed more than 4,500 cubic yards of crushed rock.

Energy and Minerals

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

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

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

In fiscal year 2000, the Roseburg District issued an action memorandum to approve Removal Actions at the Formosa AML site by the Department of Environmental Quality. The Roseburg District has the authority for this action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). At the time, surface adit effluents were thought to be the primary pathway of contaminants to adjacent streams. The Oregon DEQ Removal Action consisted of diversion of surface adit waters away from the headwaters of Middle Creek.

The Oregon 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 Oregon DEQ, its contractor Hart Crowser, and the BLM have analyzed the data and Hart Crowser has prepared a Supplemental Remedial Investigation Report. Results of the data analysis indicate that groundwater from the mine workings, not surface adit effluents, is the primary contributor of metals to both Middle Creek and the South Fork of Middle Creek.

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

Throughout fiscal year 2005, the BLM continued to assist in monitoring the Oregon DEQ Removal Action, as well as water quality in the Middle Creek and Cow Creek watersheds. Results indicate that water quality remains unchanged relative to previously published Removal Investigations. Also in 2005, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 10 responded to a citizen petition and issued a CERCLIS number for Formosa Mine Site. The action requires EPA to review available information and conduct site investigations, as necessary, to determine if further action is necessary.

During 2006, Region 10, in cooperation with Oregon DEQ and BLM, conducted several investigative visits to the site. In May, Oregon DEQ, citing the high cost of mine clean-up and lack of agency funds officially requested that EPA assume the role of lead agency. EPA concurred, and with the Governor's Office support, Region 10 recommended the site to Washington Headquarters for inclusion on the National Priorities List. On September 19, 2007, the Formosa site was added to the EPA's National Priorities List, also known as the Superfund list. In 2009 the EPA identified the need for, and conducted, further site sampling. The EPA is continuing its evaluation and determining future clean up actions at the site and plans to conduct additional sampling in 2010.

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

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

TABLE 20. ROSEBURG DISTRICT MINING RELATED ACTIVITIES

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Plan of Operation	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining notices received & reviewed	11	1	2	5	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1
Mining claim compliance inspections	106	116	48	36	22	22	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Notices of non-compliance issued	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community pit inspections	54	47	35	22	39	95	20	20	20	20	10	15	17	17
Mineral Material Disposals*											14	17	17	17

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

Land Tenure Adjustments

Roseburg BLM purchased 50.23 acres adjacent to the Susan Creek Recreation site. There were no donations, or exchanges completed during fiscal year 2009.

Unauthorized Use

The public lands continue to see a large number of unauthorized uses. These unauthorized uses include dumping, individuals attempting to live on public lands, land owners denying access on BLM rights-of-way to BLM employees, individuals building permanent hunting camps, individuals taking Special Forest Products without authorization and individuals using closed roads or trails or creating new off-highway trails.

Of these actions, dumping of household trash, commercial dumping of tires and building materials and the dumping of abandoned vehicles is by far the biggest detriment to public land. This is partly because it is so widespread and partly because the impact of dumping can be so long term.

Hazardous Materials

In FY 2009, the Roseburg District Office Hazardous Materials program consisted of a number of actions, including investigations, removals, clean-ups, and coordination, as summarized below:

- Conducted two investigations (abandoned yarder & one 55 gallon drum) of potential hazardous waste sites on public lands.
- Updated the 2009 Oregon State Fire Marshals Report. Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA).
- Filed the 2009 Annual Hazardous Waste Report with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.
- Transferred hazardous waste generated by the Roseburg District to Lane County Hazardous Waste Disposal Facility.
- Continued to provide technical support for the Compliance Assessment-Safety Health and the Environment (CASHE) program for all Roseburg District facilities. Myrtle Creek wash rack has been completed.
- Provided and helped the alternate Hazardous Materials coordinators with training needs for the Roseburg District
- Presented classes to both resource areas and operations for the first responder course.
- Continued operations under Zone Agreement with Coos Bay District for Hazardous Materials support.

TABLE 21. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENTS REQUIRING RESPONSE

Fiscal Year	Incidents Requiring Response
1999	3
2000	2
2001	1
2002	2
2003	3
2004	3
2005	3
2006	1
2007	0
2008	3
2009	0

Coordination and Consultation

Federal Agencies

Significant cooperation and coordination between Federal agencies has taken place since June 1995. There is ongoing participation in the Southwest Oregon Provincial Executive Committee and Southwest Oregon Provincial Advisory Committee. There have been many significant and involved interagency efforts that have included the Roseburg District BLM, USFWS, USFS, NMFS, EPA, USGS, 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 number of acres of Roseburg District BLM-administered lands in Lane County and Jackson County. There is frequent communication between the Roseburg District, county commissioners, and other county staff. This communication involves BLM and county proposed projects which may affect county lands, water quality, and other issues. County commissioners receive copies of all major publications, project updates, and project proposals.

Cities

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

Tribes

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

Watershed Councils

The Roseburg District supports and cooperates with all the watershed councils in the Umpqua Basin—the Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers, Elk Creek Watershed Council, and the Smith River Watershed Council. These councils work toward the restoration and enhancement of water quality and fish populations. See Table 3 for a list of projects completed in cooperation with watershed councils and other organizations.

Other Local Coordination and Cooperation

The District maintains an information line (541-440-4932) with menus relating to fire levels and closures, road information, and recreation opportunities. Roseburg BLM sponsors more than 15 different public service events annually, to recognize special occasions such as Earth Day and National Public Lands Day. Additionally, Roseburg BLM staff frequently present natural resources information and host field trips for local schools and community groups. The District has ongoing opportunities for volunteer work, and in fiscal year 2009, volunteers and hosted workers accomplished extensive work, some of which is highlighted in the recreation and noxious weed treatment portions of this Annual Program Summary. Hosted workers include the Phoenix School's Oregon Youth Conservation Corps and the Northwest Youth Corps.

Research

A long term (15 years plus) western Oregon wide density management study was initiated in 1997 by the Roseburg District in cooperation with the USGS Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center (FRESC). Three study sites were identified for the Roseburg District. One was subsequently dropped from the study due to litigation. The study was established to explore techniques to accelerate development of young stands into late-successional forest structures through active management. Initial treatments were implemented in 1997-1998. 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.

A timber sale which will implement a second phase of research treatments for the O.M. Hubbard study site was completed as well as limited post-treatment monitoring in FY 2009. Pre-sale work was completed in FY 2008 on a timber sale which will implement a second phase of research treatments at the Little Wolf Creek study site in FY 2010. Pre-treatment data collection was completed in FY 2009.

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

Information Resource Management

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

Enterprise-wide group policies are set at the Department of Interior level and are implemented automatically on all computer and user accounts. Security remains a top priority while keeping user needs in balance. All District personnel have access to agency email, the Internet and office software.

Over the next two years, Oregon BLM will see a consolidation of server system administration to the Oregon State Office. This move will leverage BLM's ability to manage the network more efficiently. The Roseburg District's goal is to continue to place appropriate technology and training in the hands of employees and decision makers to increase efficiency and effectiveness.

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

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

Cadastral

Cadastral Survey crews perform an essential function in the accomplishment of resource management objectives. Cadastral Survey traditionally works to perform legal boundary surveys; establish, or reestablish, mark and maintain Federal boundaries. In addition to the normal work, Cadastral Survey provided technical assistance for legal and spatial land information products and other related services that enhance the management of the natural and cultural resources. Fiscal year 2009 accomplishments include 22 projects completed, 63 miles of line surveyed/resurveyed, 45 miles of boundary line posted and blazed, 14 Public Land Survey System (PLSS) corners established or reestablished, 63 existing PLSS corners rehabilitated, and an additional 49 existing PLSS corners remonumented.

TABLE 22. ROSEBURG DISTRICT CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIVITY

Fiscal Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Projects Completed	10	13	10	10	12	15	17	13	6	18	10	16	22
Miles of Survey Line Run	58	78	41	41	57	53	57	52	50	58	46	54	63

Law Enforcement

The Roseburg District law enforcement program is dynamic and continually adjusting to meet the needs of the District, State, and National Office. Currently, the law enforcement staff consists of two full time contract deputy positions from the Douglas County Sheriff’s Office and two BLM Ranger Positions. A staffing change and injury resulted in the loss of eight work months during 2009.

Annually, Rangers are required to participate in up to 14 days of various details away from the home office in addition to several weeks of training commitments. In 2009 District Law Enforcement Rangers assisted the Medford, Coos Bay, Eugene and Salem Districts in large marijuana investigations. A Ranger assisted the Eugene District by providing security during a multi-agency high risk arrest/search warrant and a Ranger also assisted the Prineville District during a fire incident which involved threats directed toward BLM employees. An excellent working relationship exists between the Douglas County Sheriff’s Office and the BLM, due in large part to the deputy contract positions. This relationship results in and ensures that law enforcement coverage is always available to the district. The law enforcement staff routinely networks with cooperating agencies, sharing information on criminal activity and persons who may be a threat to public safety. Additionally the staff assists and participates in training with other local agencies.

The strategy of the law enforcement program is to pro-actively focus patrols based upon season, recent criminal activity, historical criminal activity, employee patrol request and recreational activity levels. The primary focus of the law enforcement operation is employee safety and answering patrol requests. Additional patrol time can be broken down by season. Summer- developed recreation sites and other areas of high recreational use. Late Summer and Early Fall- Counter Drug Operations and fire incidents. Late Fall, Winter and Spring- special forest products, dumping and abandoned vehicles.

The district has seen an increase in special forest product violations, particularly firewood theft. This is most likely a result of the current economic conditions.

There were 124 misdemeanors charged on District in 2009 and 78 reportable incidents.

TABLE 23. SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY ON DISTRICT IN 2008-2009

Special Forest Products theft	27
Theft	17
Vehicle Violations	5
Vandalism	8
Liquor Laws	9
Assist Other Agencies	16
Driving Under the Influence	8
Drug/Narcotics	17
Violate Closure\Restriction	7
Abandoned Property/vehicles	4
Littering/Dumping	8
Accident Investigation	2
Camping Violations	2
Warrant Arrest	17
Search & Rescue	45
Disorderly Conduct/Hazard /Nuisance	1
Forgery/Counterfeiting	0
Game Animal/Hunting Violations	4
Investigation for Human Remains	5

National Environmental Policy Act Analysis and Documentation

NEPA documentation

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

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

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

BLM prepares an environmental assessment (EA) to analyze the effects of actions that are not exempt from NEPA, are not categorically excluded, and are not covered by an existing environmental document. An EA is prepared to determine if a proposed action or alternative(s) would significantly affect the quality of the human environment. If the action would not have a significant impact to the human environment, this conclusion is documented in a “finding of no significant impact” (FONSI). If the action is found to have a significant impact on the human environment, and environmental impact statement is prepared.

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

Roseburg District Environmental Documentation, Fiscal Years 1996-2009

TABLE 24. SUMMARY OF NEPA DOCUMENTATION IN FISCAL YEAR 2009

NEPA documentation	FY09	FY96-09 Totals
Environmental Impact Statements	0	1
Environmental Assessments	7	138
Determinations of NEPA Adequacy or Plan Conformance Determinations	8	73
Categorical Exclusions	18	675

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

Protest and Appeals

The Roseburg District received the following protests and appeals on management actions in fiscal year 2009.

TABLE 25. SUMMARY OF PROTESTS & APPEALS IN FISCAL YEAR 2009

Project Name	Project Type	Sale Date	Protested by	Appealed by	Status
Sample Tree Felling CX	Authorization of sample tree felling	N/A	-Umpqua Watersheds -Oregon Wild -Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center -Cascadia Wildlands Project	N/A	Protest Dismissed (Jan 30, 2008)
Tioga Bridge	Recreation Development	N/A	N/A	-Umpqua Watersheds -Cascadia Wildlands Project -Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Project -Rob & Jana Bowler	Decision withdrawn (November 9, 2009)

Resource Management Plan Revision

In December 2008, the Department of the Interior Assistant Secretary for Lands and Minerals approved a revised Roseburg District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (2008 ROD/RMP). The signing of the 2008 ROD/RMP concluded the four year “Western Oregon Plan Revision” process (known as WOPR). On July 16, 2009, the Secretary of the Interior withdrew the Western Oregon Plan Revisions. With the withdrawal of the new plan, lands administered by the Roseburg District are again managed under the Northwest Forest Plan and associated 1995 ROD/RMP.

Archived information regarding the plan revision is available online at: <http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/wopr/plan-doc-overview.php>

Resource Management Plan Evaluations

Periodic evaluations of land use plans and environmental review procedures are required by the Bureau’s planning regulations (43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1610.4-9) to determine the status of ongoing plan implementation, conformance and monitoring.

A formal Resource Management Plan evaluation of the Roseburg District ROD/RMP was completed in fiscal

year 2000 for the period of 1995 through 1998. A subsequent Roseburg District evaluation was also conducted in 2004. These evaluations reviewed the cumulative progress for implementing and meeting the objectives of the ROD/RMP. The evaluation determined that, with the exception of a few program areas, all ROD/RMP management actions/direction were being implemented with a high degree of fidelity and that ROD/RMP objectives were being met or would be met. An exception to this was the ability of the Roseburg District to fully implement the timber program. Information regarding the timber program shortfall is summarized in this APS.

An evaluation of the Roseburg District ROD/RMP relative to four Northern spotted owl reports was completed in fiscal year 2005. This evaluation reviewed and summarized recent key findings regarding the Northern spotted owl and compared these findings to the analysis contained within the Roseburg PRMP/EIS and the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on the Management of Habitat for Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl (USDA, USDI 1994). BLM determined that the effects to Northern spotted owl populations identified in the new reports were within those anticipated in the PRMP/EIS. BLM founds that “ the goals and objectives of the ROD/RMP are still achievable... the latest information on the Northern spotted owl does not warrant a change in ROD/RMP decisions pertinent to the Northern spotted owl, and therefore does not warrant amendment or revision of the Roseburg District ROD/RMP. Therefore, the “underlying analysis in the EIS remains adequate for purposes of tiering NEPA analyses of Northern spotted owl effects from proposed actions implementing NEPA”.

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

Plan Maintenance

The Roseburg ROD/RMP was approved in June 1995. Since that time, the Roseburg District has implemented 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 which may take the form of maintenance actions. Maintenance actions respond to minor data changes and incorporation of activity plans and are 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 APS. Two examples of possible plan maintenance issues that would involve clarification may include the level of accuracy of measurements needed to establish Riparian Reserve widths and measurement of coarse woody debris. Much of this type of clarification or refinement involves issues that have been examined by the Regional Ecosystem Office and contained in subsequent instruction memos from the BLM Oregon State Office. Depending on the issue, not all plan maintenance issues will necessarily be reviewed and coordinated with the Regional Ecosystem Office or Provincial Advisory Committee. Plan maintenance is also described in the Roseburg District Resource Management Plan Record of Decision, page 79.

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

Plan Maintenance for fiscal year 1996

1. Refinement of management direction pertaining to riparian reserves.

Standard of accuracy for measuring Riparian Reserve widths. (NFP Record of Decision page B-13, Roseburg ROD/RMP page 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 percent 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 ROD/RMP page 24)

According to the NFP Record of Decision, and the Roseburg District ROD/RMP, "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 page C-40, Roseburg ROD/RMP pages 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 ROD/RMP pages 45, 46, and 47).

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

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

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

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

On July 26, 1996, the Oregon State Director issued a minor change in the standards and guidelines or management action direction in the ROD/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 ROD/RMP 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 ROD/RMP 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 and is adopted as ROD/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 ROD/RMP “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 page 36) and calendar year (S&G page 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 effect 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 ROD/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 ROD/RMP 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, page 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 dependent organisms. These disturbances should not cause substrates to be removed from the logging area nor should they curtail treatments. Reservation of existing decay class 1 and 2 logs, in these instances, is at the discretion of the District. Removal of excess decay class 1 and 2 logs is contingent upon evidence of appropriately retained or provided amounts of decay class 1 and 2 logs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Clarification of insignificant growth loss effect on soils.

Management action/direction contained in the ROD/RMP pages 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 percent) level. In these cases, restoration and mitigation will be implemented as described in the ROD/RMP 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 percent Retention Management Action/Direction.

Guidance on implementation of the 15 percent retention management action/direction which provides for retention of late-successional forests in watersheds where little remains. A joint BLM-USFS 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 ROD/RMP that directs that in fifth field watersheds in which Federal forest lands are currently comprised of 15 percent 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 ROD/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 ROD/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 ROD/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 ROD/RMP. This refinement does not result in the expansion of the scope of resource uses and allows the Roseburg District ROD/RMP to be consistent with other western Oregon BLM ROD/RMPs.

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 ROD/RMP page. 22). Survey and manage gives direction for hundreds of species and taxa. The management recommendations and survey protocols for these species are 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 the 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 omitted the list of ACEC/RNAs that are closed to motorized use on page 59 of the ROD/RMP. ACEC/RNAs are closed to motorized use on page 51 of the ROD/RMP 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 (ROD/RMP 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 ROD/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 percent.
2. Do not compact skeletal or shallow soils.
3. Keep total surface area of soil compaction (greater than 15 percent bulk density increase in a greater than 4 inch thick layer) to a maximum of 10 percent 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 percent 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 percent and other soils on slopes greater than 70 percent. 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 percent 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 percent 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 but 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 percent of the unit surface area.
- d. 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 ROD/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 therefore 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 ROD/RMP objectives with management action/direction. Experience in ROD/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 ROD/RMP is clarified and refined in the following manner:

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

The objective of “insignificant growth loss effect” (ROD/RMP pg. 37) and “insignificant (less than one percent) growth loss effect” (ROD/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 ROD/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 ROD/RMP) main skid trails, landings and large pile areas will affect less than approximately 10 percent, 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 percent 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 ROD/RMP should be re-used to the extent practical, such skid trails that are re-used will be included in the 10 percent limit of affected area within the ground based harvest unit
 - d.) limit skid trails to slopes generally less than approximately 35 percent. Examples of exceptions to the 35 percent 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 ROD/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 ROD/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 (ROD/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 percent 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 percent 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?”

5. Refinement of Resource Management Plan evaluation interval.

The ROD/RMP (pages 78 and 79), 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 circumstance to warrant amendment or revision of the plan. The ecosystem approach of the ROD/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 ROD/RMP. The Annual Program Summaries and Monitoring Reports continue to provide the cumulative ROD/RMP accomplishments. Changes to the ROD/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. REDEFINED CATEGORIES BASED ON SPECIES CHARACTERISTICS

Relative Rarity	Pre-disturbance Surveys Practical	Pre-disturbance Surveys not Practical	Status Undetermined Pre-disturbance Surveys Not Practical
Rare	Category A-57 species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage all known sites • Pre-disturbance surveys • Strategic surveys 	Category B – 222 species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage all known sites • N/A • Strategic surveys 	Category E – 22 species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage all known sites • N/A • Strategic surveys
Uncommon	Category C – 10 species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage high priority sites • Pre-disturbance surveys • Strategic surveys 	Category D – 14 species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage high priority sites • N/A • Strategic surveys 	Category F – 21 species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A • N/A • Strategic surveys

Plan maintenance for fiscal year 2002

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

The ROD/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 ROD/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 ROD/RMP. The Annual Program Summaries and Monitoring Reports continue to provide the cumulative ROD/RMP accomplishments. Changes to the ROD/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 ROD/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 ROD/RMP is removed. This refinement in the ROD/RMP 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 ROD/RMP is removed. This refinement in the ROD/RMP 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 ROD/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 ROD/RMP is maintained to correct an inconsistency between management action/direction and Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) Section 203(a). All Westside ROD/RMPs were intended to be consistent with FLPMA Section 203(a), however, the Roseburg District ROD/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 ROD/RMP inadvertently added a requirement that land sales would, under certain circumstances, need to meet two of the three criteria (ROD/RMP page. 68).

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

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

The tract because if its location or other characteristics is difficult or uneconomical to manage as part of BLM-administered lands and is not suitable for management by another Federal department or agency.

The tract was acquired for a specific purpose and is no longer required for any Federal purpose. Disposal of the tract would serve important BLM objectives. These include but are not limited to:

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

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

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

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

The Roseburg District ROD/RMP 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 page 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 pages 150 and 151).

Additional direction is provided for salvage within Late-Successional Reserves and Riparian Reserves in the Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP pages 153 and 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 ROD/RMP and are also found in Smith, David M. 1962 The Practice of Silviculture which was incorporated by reference. (ROD/RMP page 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, page 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, page 212)

In salvage operations, in addition to dead trees, trees that are dying or at a high risk of mortality may also

be harvested. Outward evidence of injury that may cause mortality includes, but is not limited to scorched crown, fire damage that girdles any part of the bole, substantial fire damage at or near the root collar, damage to roots, and indicators of insect attack.

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

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

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

3. The Beatty Creek Area of Critical Environmental Concern and Research Natural Area (ACEC/RNA) has been increased in size through acquisition of lands through a land exchange for the purpose of blocking up ownership and improving management opportunities. This action was anticipated in the Roseburg District Proposed Resource Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/EIS page 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 (ROD/RMP page 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 PRMP/EIS on page 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 (ROD/RMP page 57).

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

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

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

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

Ongoing District data base updates are incorporated as plan maintenance.

2004 Amendments to the Northwest Forest Plan including the Roseburg District ROD/RMP

Two amendments to the Northwest Forest Plan were made in 2004. These amendments were accomplished through separate environmental impact statements and records of decision.

Survey and Manage

The Survey and Manage standards and guidelines were removed from the plan through a Record of Decision of March 2004. The species that were included in the Survey and Manage standards and guidelines were referred to in the Roseburg ROD/RMP as “SEIS Special Attention Species”. This decision will:

Continue to provide for diversity of plant and animal communities in accordance with the National Forest Management Act and conserve rare and little known species that may be at risk of becoming listed under the Endangered Species Act.

Reduce the Agencies’ cost, time, and effort associated with rare and little known species conservation.

Restore the Agencies ability to achieve Northwest Forest Plan resource management goals and predicted timber outputs.

Aquatic Conservation Strategy

The provisions relating to the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) were clarified through a Record of Decision of March 2004. The Aquatic Conservation Strategy provisions had been interpreted to mean that decision makers must evaluate proposed site-specific projects for consistency with all nine ACS objectives, and that a project could not be approved if it has adverse short-term effects, even if the ACS objectives can be met at the fifth-field for larger scale over the long term. However, the ACS objectives were never intended to be applied or achieved at the site-specific (project) scale or in the short-term; rather they were intended to be applied and achieved at the fifth-field watershed and larger scales, and over a period of decades or longer rather than in the short-term. Indeed, failing to implement projects due to short-term adverse effects may frustrate the achievement of the goals of the ACS.

The decision clarifies the proper spatial and temporal scale for evaluating progress towards attainment of ACS objectives and clarifies that no-project-level finding of consistency with ACS objectives is required. The decision specifically reinforces the principle that projects must be considered in a long-term, fifth field watershed or larger scale to determine the context for project planning and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) effects analysis.

The decision will increase the ability of the Forest Service and the BLM to successfully plan and implement projects that follow Northwest Forest Plan principles and achieve all of the goals of the Northwest Forest Plan while retaining the original intent of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy.

Port-Orford-cedar

In February 2003, the U.S. District Court for the District of Oregon ruled that EIS for the Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan did not contain an adequate analysis of the effects of timber sales on the direct, indirect and cumulative impacts on Port-Orford-cedar and its root disease, *P. lateralis*. In order to correct this analysis deficiency and to ensure maintenance of Port-Orford-cedar as an ecologically and economically significant species on Federal lands, BLM and its co-lead and cooperating agencies prepared the January 2004

Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS). The Record of Decision for this FSEIS was issued in May 2004. The Record of Decision replaced existing management direction for Port-Orford-cedar with management direction that addresses research, monitoring, education, cooperation, resistance breeding and disease controlling management practices to reduce the spread of the root disease.

Plan maintenance for fiscal year 2004

Refinement and clarification of requirements for marbled murrelet surveys.

This plan maintenance pertains only to the management of potential marbled murrelet nesting structure within younger stands and only to situations where thinning prescriptions are proposed.

This plan maintenance clarifies and refines ROD/RMP requirements that were intended to protect marbled murrelet nesting habitat from habitat modifications but were not intended to prohibit or discourage habitat modifications that would benefit murrelet conservation. Logic presented by the Level 1 Team clearly indicates that this plan maintenance would have a negligible effect on murrelets. This action encourages the enhancement of habitat immediately surrounding potential nesting structure.

Management direction for marbled murrelet is found on page 48 of the Roseburg District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan. Plan maintenance is appropriate for this action because the action clarifies the intention of current ROD/RMP requirements for the murrelets and the biological information provided by the Level 1 Team indicates that this refinement of requirements will not result in an expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions.

Management direction found on page 48 of the Roseburg District ROD/RMP is refined through the addition of the following language:

If the following criteria are met, then the action is not considered a habitat disturbing activity and no surveys for marbled murrelet are required.

I. Characteristics of Potential nesting Structure

A tree with potential structure has the following characteristics:

It occurs within 50 miles (81 km) of the coast (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service 1997:32) and below 2,925 ft. (900 m) in elevation (Burger 2002);

It is one of four species: Western hemlock, Douglas-fir, Sitka spruce or western red cedar (Nelson & Wilson 2002:24, 44);

It is ≥ 19.1 in. (49 cm) (dbh) in diameter, > 107 ft. (33 m) in height, has at least one platform ≥ 5.9 in. (15 cm) in diameter, nesting substrate (e.g., moss, epiphytes, duff) on that platform, and an access route through the canopy that a murrelet could use to approach and land on the platform (Burger 2002, Nelson & Wilson 2002:24, 27, 42, 97, 100);

And it has a tree branch or foliage, either on the tree with potential structure or on a surrounding tree, that provides protective cover over the platform (Nelson & Wilson 2002:98 & 99);

Any tree that does not meet all of these characteristics would be unlikely to support nesting murrelets.

Because murrelets respond to the landscape-level availability of nesting habitat (Burger 1997, Burger 2002, Cooper *et al.* 2001 and Raphael *et al.* 2002), a tree with potential structure might provide murrelet nesting habitat depending on where it occurs on the landscape.

Increasing distance from the ocean becomes a negative factor in murrelet inland site selection after 12-20 miles (19.5 – 32.5 km) (Anderson 2003, Burger 2002, Humes 2003, U.S. BLM 2003, Willamette Industries 2003 and Wilson 2002).

Habitat with < 6 trees with potential structure within a 5-acre area, and located > 20 miles (32.5 km) inland, has a negligible likelihood of use by nesting murrelets (Anderson 2003, Humes 2003, U.S. BLM 2003, Willamette Industries 2003 and Wilson 2002).

Exclude potential nesting structure within the project area and apply protection measures to ensure that the proposed action would not adversely affect murrelets.

Design the unit prescription, for units with potential structure, in accordance with LSR management standards.

Exclude from projects the removal or damage of potential nesting structure.

Design habitat modifications that occur within a distance equal to one site-potential tree height of potential structure to protect and improve future habitat conditions. Examples include protecting the roots of trees with potential structure, and removing suppressed trees, trees that might damage potential structure during wind storms, and trees that compete with key adjacent trees that are, or will be, providing cover to potential nest platforms. Apply management actions that aid limb development and the development of adjacent cover.

Do not create any opening (*i.e.*, a gap ≥ 0.25 acre [0.10 ha] in size) within a distance equal to one site-potential tree height of potential structure.

Plan maintenance for fiscal year 2005

The Roseburg District and other Districts in western Oregon began a revision to the existing resource management plan and record of decision (ROD/RMP). This multi-year effort will develop potentially significant changes to the ROD/RMP guidelines. Details regarding the ROD/RMP revision can be seen at <http://www.or.blm.gov/lucurrwopr.htm>

Refinement and clarification of the Roseburg District's ROD/RMP, Objectives, Habitat Criteria, and Management Practices Design for the Land Use Allocations, Connectivity/Diversity Blocks:

The term 'area control rotation' is used twice in the ROD/RMP on pages 34 and 153. In both instances it is used to describe the management within the Connectivity/Diversity Block land use allocation. Area control rotation is not defined in the ROD/RMP glossary. However area regulation is defined as, "A method of scheduling timber harvest based on dividing the total acres by an assumed rotation." (ROD/RMP, page 101). The definition for 'area control rotation' would essentially be the same.

Minor changes, refinement and clarification of pages 151 – 153 as follows:

- A.1. The first sentence should read: "Connectivity and Diversity: Manage to provide ecotypic richness and diversity and to provide for habitat connectivity for old-growth dependent and associated species within the Connectivity/Diversity Block portion of the Matrix land-use allocation."
- C.2. As described in this section, "Manage so that best ecologically functioning stands will be seldom entered in the short term." Best ecologically functioning stands is not a well-defined term and does not help with implementation of Connectivity/Diversity Block management. Under area control rotation for the Connectivity/Diversity Block land use allocation, approximately 1,790 acres would be harvested per decade. For the first decade of implementation of the ROD/RMP, only about 490 acres of the Connectivity/Diversity Block land use allocation have been authorized for harvest. Since this meets the 'seldom entered in the short term' portion of this management direction, there is no need to further interpret the 'best ecologically functioning stands.' Thus, this sentence is removed.

C.3. Remove the Species Composition paragraph. This paragraph describes a percent species mix that does not always represent what would be the expected in natural stands on the Roseburg District. The previous paragraph describes, “Large conifers reserved will proportionally represent the total range of tree size classes greater than 20 inches in diameter and will represent all conifer species present.” The conifer species present will be represented with conifers retained in harvest of Connectivity/Diversity Block lands.

C.5. As described in this section, Connectivity/Diversity Block area would be managed using a 150 year area control rotation. Regeneration harvest will be at the rate of 1/15th of the available acres in the entire Connectivity/Diversity block land use allocation per decade. This direction does not set a minimum harvest age for regeneration harvest. Harvest would be planned to occur on an area 1/15th of the Connectivity/Diversity Block land use allocation every decade.

Additionally, it states that “because of the limited size of operable areas within any given block, multiple decades of harvest could be removed at any one time from a single block in order to make viable harvest units.” Applying this direction to individual Connectivity/Diversity Blocks on the Roseburg District, regeneration harvest need not be uniformly applied across the entire land use allocation; rather, regeneration harvest may take place within an individual block as long as the 25-30 percent late-successional forests are maintained, as described on pages 34, 38, and 65 of the ROD/RMP. Late-successional forests are defined as being at least 80 years old. A description of whether regeneration harvests would occur in the oldest or youngest late-successional forests within the block is not required.

This paragraph further states that “the future desired condition across the entire Connectivity/Diversity block will have up to 15-16 different ten year age classes represented.” The intent of this direction is that as regeneration harvesting takes place, up to 15 to 16 different age classes will develop over a period of 150 years.

Plan maintenance for fiscal year 2006

The Roseburg District and other Districts in western Oregon are engaged in revising the existing ROD/RMPs. This multi-year effort will develop potentially significant changes to the ROD/RMP guidelines. Details regarding the ROD/RMP revision can be seen at <http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/wopr/index.php>.

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

Other Raptors Habitat

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

On occasion, this guidance has been incorrectly construed to mean that currently known nest sites or nest sites that have yet to be discovered belonging to any and all raptor species receive a suitable habitat buffer and a seasonal disturbance restriction. This is an incorrect interpretation. The ROD/RMP guidance (page 39) for “Other Raptors Habitat” makes an important distinction that only those raptor nest sites “...not protected by other management recommendations...” will receive suitable habitat buffers and seasonal disturbance restrictions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Connectivity/Diversity Block Landscape Design Elements

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

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

Miscellaneous Corrections

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

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

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

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

Plan Maintenance for Fiscal Year 2008

There was no Plan Maintenance conducted on the Roseburg District ROD/RMP in fiscal year 2008.

Plan Maintenance for Fiscal Year 2009

As part of the 2008 plan revision, the BLM brought Callahan Meadows, China Ditch, and Stouts Creek forward as potential Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs). While the 2008 ROD/RMPs were withdrawn, BLM Manual 1613 – Areas of Critical Environmental Concern states that potential ACECs should be provided temporary management until they can be further evaluated during the land use planning process. Management direction contained in Appendix N of the 2008 Final Environmental Impact Statement (2008 FEIS) may be used for this purpose.

Resource Management Plan Monitoring Report Fiscal Year 2009

Fiscal Year 2009 Monitoring Report

Executive Summary

Introduction

This document represents the fourteenth monitoring report of the Roseburg District ROD/RMP which was signed in June 1995. This monitoring report compiles the results and findings of implementation monitoring of the ROD/RMP for fiscal year 2009. This report does not include the monitoring conducted by the Roseburg District identified in activity or project plans. Monitoring at multiple levels and scales along with coordination with other BLM and Forest Service units has been initiated through the Regional Interagency Executive Committee (RIEC).

The ROD/RMP monitoring effort for fiscal year 2009 addressed 25 implementation questions relating to the land use allocations and resource programs contained in the Monitoring Plan. There are 51 effectiveness and validation questions included in the Monitoring Plan. The effectiveness and validation questions were not required to be addressed because some time is required to elapse after management actions are implemented in order to evaluate results that would provide answers. There is effectiveness and validation monitoring applicable to the ROD/RMP which is being developed and conducted through the Regional Ecosystem Office.

Findings

Monitoring results indicate almost full compliance with management action/direction in the twenty land use allocations and resource programs identified for monitoring in the plan.

The Roseburg District was unable to offer the full ASQ level of timber required under the ROD/RMP in fiscal year 2009. Predictably, subsequent silvicultural treatments such as site preparation, planting, and fertilization were also less than projected. Other silvicultural treatments such as maintenance/protection, precommercial thinning, and pruning were more than anticipated.

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

Recommendations

The circumstances that have frustrated the District's ability to implement the underlying assumptions that form the basis of the Allowable Sale Quantity remain unresolved. There is currently no strategy to resolve the discrepancies associated with the Little River Adaptive Management Area. A Resource Management Plan revision addressing these issues concluded in 2008. However, on July 16, 2009 the U.S. Department of the Interior, withdrew the 2008 Records of Decision and directed the BLM to implement actions in conformance with the resource management plans for western Oregon that were in place prior to December 30, 2008.

As a result of the withdrawal of the 2008 Records of Decision, the Roseburg District is again operating under the 1995 Records of Decision and Resource Management Plans (1995 ROD/RMPs) as amended and maintained.

Conclusions

Analysis of the fiscal year 2009 monitoring results concludes that the Roseburg District has complied with all Resource Management Plan management action/direction with the exceptions discussed above.

Monitoring Report Fiscal Year 2009

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 ROD/RMP management direction?

Monitoring Requirement:

At least 20 percent of regeneration harvest activities within each resource area completed in fiscal year 2009 will be examined to determine whether the widths of the Riparian Reserves were maintained.

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – N/A

South River Resource Area – N/A

Findings:

N/A

Conclusion:

ROD/RMP requirements were met.

Monitoring Question 2:

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

Monitoring Requirement:

At least 20 percent of management activities within Riparian Reserves completed in fiscal year 2009 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 - Bell Mountain Commercial Thinning

South River Resource Area – Lucky Louis Commercial Thinning

Findings:*Swiftwater Resource Area - Bell Mountain Commercial Thinning*

Silvicultural practices (density management) were applied within the Riparian Reserves “to control stocking ... and acquire vegetation characteristics needed to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives” (ROD/RMP page 25). The objective is to develop late-seral forest structure and enhance existing diversity by accelerating tree growth to promote larger trees and canopies, and provide a future source of large woody debris for stream structure. Approximately 19 acres of the Riparian Reserves were thinned for this purpose. To protect stream channel morphology, streambank stability, and riparian habitat, a 20-50 foot “no harvest” buffer was maintained along all non-fish bearing streams. There were no fish-bearing streams within the harvest area.

South River Resource Area – Lucky Louis Commercial Thinning

Silvicultural treatments to achieve Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives, as directed by the ROD/RMP (page 25), were applied on approximately 14 acres of Riparian Reserves. Riparian Reserve width was 160 feet. “No harvest” buffers a minimum of 20-feet in width were applied on all streams in the commercial thinning; to filter sediment from overland run-off, protect stream channel morphology, and protect streambank stability. In the remainder of the Riparian Reserves, outside the “no-harvest” buffers, a variable density marking prescription was applied. Trees were thinned to an average target relative density of 0.25 to accelerate individual tree growth in order to speed the development of large trees for future recruitment of large woody debris to the streams. Hardwoods and minor conifer species, and select trees with broken and damaged tops were retained in the Riparian Reserves to meet objectives for maintaining species composition, and structural and habitat diversity.

The silvicultural prescription called for retaining snags 16 inches DBH (diameter breast height) and a minimum of 20 feet in height that would be likely survive logging operations and/or not pose safety risks governed by Oregon State laws and regulations. Few snags were observed in post-harvest thinning monitoring on 1/20/2010. This is more the result of a general lack of snags, pre-thinning, given the age of the stands (about 45 years old), and the fact that the majority of the stands had been precommercially thinned.

All streams within or adjacent to the thinning units are intermittent and the “no-harvest” buffers, which were at least 20 feet in width adequately provided for maintenance of thermal cover. Large conifers were retained streamside while smaller understory trees were removed, allowing for large wood recruitment in the near term and development of additional large trees for future long-term recruitment. Trees for yarding corridors were felled toward the stream and left to contribute future large wood to stream. Perennially wet areas within unit boundaries were buffered to retain large wood and shade components.

Conclusion:

ROD/RMP requirements were met.

Late-Successional Reserves**Implementation Monitoring****Monitoring Question 1:**

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

Monitoring Requirements:

At least 20 percent of the activities that were completed in fiscal year 2009 within Late-Successional Reserves will be reviewed in order to determine whether the actions were consistent with SEIS Record of Decision Standards and Guidelines, ROD/RMP management direction and Regional Ecosystem Office review requirements.

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area –Howling Wolf Density Management and Review of Swiftwater Late-Successional Reserve activities.

South River Resource Area – Review of South River Late-Successional Reserve activities.

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area - Howling Wolf Density Management was designed to meet the treatment specifications from the SEIS Record of Decision Standards and Guidelines, ROD/RMP management direction and REO exemption criteria. Silvicultural prescriptions included maintaining tree spacing to create variable stand densities and retain or create snags and coarse woody debris to meet the Late-Successional Reserve Assessment guidelines. Review of activities showed projects within LSRs included manual maintenance of seedlings, precommercial thinning, and reforestation surveys. These activities meet the criteria for exemption from Regional Ecosystem Office review or are consistent with the LSR Assessment and are also consistent with the SEIS ROD and ROD/RMP.

South River Resource Area – Management activities conducted in the Bland Mountain Fire Area in the LSRs consisted of manual maintenance of seedlings (brushing) and reforestation surveys. Approximately 1,018 acres of manual maintenance treatments were completed. These treatments meet the Regional Ecosystem Office review exemption criteria, and are consistent with the LSR Assessment and with the SEIS ROD and ROD/RMP.

Previous treatments continue to be monitored through reforestation surveys. Surveys were conducted on 612 acres within the LSRs to determine stand conditions and develop recommendations for potential future treatments.

Conclusion:

ROD/RMP objectives were met.

Little River Adaptive Management Area

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1

What is the status of the development of the Little River Adaptive Management Area plan, and does it follow management action/direction in the ROD/RMP (pages 83 and 84).

Monitoring Requirements:

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

Monitoring Performed:

Little River AMA plan reviewed.

Findings:

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

Conclusion:

ROD/RMP requirements have not been met

Matrix

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirements:

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

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – N/A

South River Resource Area – N/A

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area – N/A

South River Resource Area - N/A

Conclusion:

ROD/RMP requirements have been met.

Air Quality

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

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

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

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirements

At least twenty percent of prescribed burn projects carried out in fiscal year 2009 will be monitored to assess what efforts were made to minimize particulate emissions.

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – North Bank Habitat Management Area

South River Resource Area - Program Review

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Particulate emissions from the broadcast prescribed burns and pile burns were within standards. Smoke clearance was obtained from ODF and the burns were ignited during weather conditions that favored good smoke dispersion. An unstable air mass provided good vertical lifting and mixing, helping disperse the smoke. Mop-up of the North Bank Habitat Management Area broadcast burns was needed to reduce impact of smoke to sensitive areas. No mop-up was planned or needed for pile burns as seasonal rains extinguished the small amount of slash not consumed by fire. No smoke intrusion occurred within any of the “Designated Areas” managed by the State.

South River Resource Area – No broadcast burning occurred in the *South River Resource Area* during fiscal year 2009. Prescribed burning of landing piles occurred on commercial thinning units during the wet season when weather conditions favored good smoke dispersion. The landing piles contained well cured materials.

Conclusion:

ROD/RMP requirements were met.

Water and Soils

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

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

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

Improvement and/or maintenance of soil productivity.

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

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Bell Mountain Commercial Thinning

South River Resource Area – Lucky Louis Commercial Thinning

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Bell Mountain Commercial Thinning:

Project design features applied to The Bell Mountain Commercial Thinning included:

- 1) Within Riparian Reserves, variable-width “no-harvest” buffers would be established to protect stream bank integrity, maintain streamside shade and provide a filtering strip for overland run-off. Variable buffer width would be based on slope break and would have a width between 20 to 50 feet. Actual widths would vary subject to an on-the-ground evaluation and consideration of factors such as unique habitat features, streamside topography and vegetation.
- 2) The integrity of the riparian habitat would be protected from logging damage by directionally felling trees away from or parallel to the Riparian Reserves (BMP I B2; ROD/RMP, page 130). No road building would take place within the Riparian Reserve. Prior to attaching any logging equipment to a reserve tree, precautions to protect the tree from damage shall be taken. Examples of protective measures include cribbing (use of sound green limbs between the cable and the bole of the tree to prevent girdling), tree plates, straps, and plastic culvert. If, for safety reasons, it would be necessary to fall a reserve tree then it would be left as coarse woody debris.
- 3) Measures to limit soil erosion and sedimentation from roads would consist of:
 - Maintaining existing roads to fix drainage and erosion problems.
 - New spur roads would be located outside of Riparian Reserves.
 - Restricting road work and log hauling on naturally surfaced roads to the dry season
 - Restricting improvement and renovation on rocked roads to the dry season.
 - Prior to any wet season haul on surfaced roads, sediment reducing measures would be placed near stream crossings, if sediment is reaching the streams. Over-wintering natural surface spur roads in a condition resistant to sedimentation. Winterization would include: installation of waterbars, mulching the running surface with straw, seeding and mulching bare cut and fill surfaces with native species and blocking.
- 4) Measures to limit soil erosion and sedimentation from logging would consist of:
 - Requiring at least partial suspension during skyline cable yarding. Excessive soil furrowing would be hand waterbarred and covered with slash.
 - Due to three planned natural surfaced spurs, dry season cable yarding would occur in portions of Units 1 and 3.

- Limit ground-based logging to the dry season.
 - Decommissioning the 22-7-27.2 road, which is natural-surface, by blocking with a trench barrier and water-barring.
- 5) Measures to limit soil compaction and loss of organic material would consist of:
- Limiting ground based logging and subsoiling to the dry season and periods of unseasonably wet soil moisture if detrimental soil displacement and compaction would occur.
 - Machines used for incidental ground-based logging would be limited to a track width no greater than 10.5 feet (BMP I C2j; ROD/RMP, page 131);
 - Using existing trails to the greatest extent practical and on slopes generally less than 35 percent when ground based logging
 - Spacing tractor skid trails 150 feet apart, on average and harvester/forwarder trails would be spaced at least 50 feet apart where topography allows.
 - Harvesters would cut trees no further than twelve inches from the ground so that there would be enough stump clearance for subsoiling excavators.
 - Harvesters would delimb trees in the trails in front of their advance to cushion against compaction.
 - Subsoiling main ground based skid trails with more than 50 percent mineral soil exposure and other trails warranting subsoiling.
 - Burning of slash piles during the late fall to mid-spring season when the soil and duff layer moisture levels are high (BMP III D1b, page 140) and the large down logs have not dried.
 - Spurs 2 and 3 would be subsoiled, waterbarred, and mulched with logging slash after use; and Spur 4 would be waterbarred after use.
- 6) Measures to protect slope stability would consist of:
- Constructing new roads in stable locations.
 - Requiring at least partial suspension on steep slopes during skyline cable yarding. Excessive soil furrowing would be hand waterbarred and covered with slash.
 - On the potentially unstable area in the southeast portion of Unit 23A, no cable yarding shall be permitted from November 15th to April 15th, both days inclusive, or during other periods when soil moisture is high (greater than 30 percent), unless waived by the Authorized Officer.

These project design features were carried forward and implemented in Bell Mountain Commercial Thinning with the exception of dry season cable yarding, subsoiling of Spur 3 and subsoiling of one main skid trail. The exceptions to subsoiling Spurs 2 and 3 occurred because: Spur 2 was not constructed and Spur 3 was rocked to allow for wet season cable yarding. Since Spur 3 was rocked, it was not subsoiled. The soil scientist waived the stipulation to limit cable yarding on the unstable slopes in Unit 23A because one end suspension was achieved. This produced a satisfactory result of avoiding gouging the soil. The main skid trail in Unit 1 was not subsoiled, because it was deferred until final harvest.

The 22-7-27.2 road was decommissioned by water-barring and covering with heavy logging slash. The environmental analysis specified that a trench barrier was to be used to block the road. However, the heavy logging slash meets the intent to keep vehicles off the road.

South River Resource Area – Lucky Louis Commercial Thinning

The Myrtle Creek Commercial Thinning and Density Management Environmental Assessment, which analyzed the units composing this sale, specified (page 8) that cable yarding equipment would have the capability of maintaining a minimum of one-end log suspension in order to reduce soil compaction and displacement.

Yarding corridors would be pre-designated prior to cutting of the timber. Lateral yarding capability of at least 100 feet would be required to minimize the number of yarding corridors, surface area subject to soil displacement and compaction, and the number of required landings.

These project design features were carried forward and implemented in the Lucky Louis Commercial Thinning. The cable-yarded areas received minimal soil disturbance, about 2 percent or less of surface soil disturbance displacement, with light to moderate soil compaction and displacement (average of less than 4 inches deep) in the yarding corridors. The Riparian Reserves which had density management also had minimal soil disturbance.

The Myrtle Creek Commercial Thinning and Density Management Environmental Assessment (page 6) also specified the establishment of variable width “no-harvest” buffers at least 20 feet slope distance to protect stream bank stability, maintain streamside shade and provide a filtering strip for overland run-off. No equipment would be allowed within the unthinned buffers.

No-harvest buffers were maintained adjacent to all perennial and intermittent streams in addition to wetlands. In preserving these buffers the thermal cover and large wood recruitment components of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy was maintained. Sediment transport to active waterways was also minimized or eliminated. Spatially interrupted watercourses (non-streams) which were not included in the hydrography were not buffered, but adequately protected; logging slash was placed in wet areas allowing for mechanized equipment crossing. Soil and water components in these areas were not negatively impacted. Site visits confirmed that the integrity of these wet areas remain intact and functional.

One temporary road would be constructed on gentle, stable slopes, and would be decommissioned at the end of timber sale activity (Unit 4). Several existing road segments would be renovated and decommissioned (Units 1 and 2), and several other existing roads would be renovated and rocked (Units 2 and 5).

The temporary spur road in Unit 4 was subsoiled, with slash and some topsoil placed onto the surface, to minimize soil erosion, alleviate some soil compaction and accelerate the recovery of the displaced soils. The existing spur road segment in Unit 2 that was planned to be decommissioned had a layer of applied crushed rock, and was not subsoiled, since it was situated on a ridge, with no erosion concerns.

Conclusion:

ROD/RMP requirements were met.

Monitoring Question 2:

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

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – The following timber sales had ground-based yarding and subsoiling accomplished in FY2009: Mining Days Density Management, Bare Cupboard Commercial Thinning and Bell Mountain Commercial Thinning. Shingle Lane had incidental ground-based harvest that was not subsoiled

South River Resource Area – Program review showed no timber sales were completed in fiscal year 2009 that had ground-based yarding.

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area – The ROD/RMP objective to maintain soil productivity was accomplished by applying the project design features as stated in the 2001 Plan Maintenance and the Decision Records for projects. The project design features included: limiting the cumulative (created or used since the adoption of the ROD/RMP) area occupied by main skid trails, landings, and large piles to less than 10 percent of the ground-based harvest units; limiting ground-based equipment operations to slopes less than 35 percent; re-using old skid trails to the extent practical; designating skid and forwarder trails, limiting the operating of ground-based yarding equipment to the dry season; and subsoiling of landings, main skid/forwarder trails and other trails warranting treatment.

ROD/RMP harvest requirements were met, however, on Bell Mountain a main skid trail used to ground-base harvest approximately eight acres in Unit 1 was not subsoiled. This unit contained one main skid trail that is about 650 feet long. While main skid trails are intended to be subsoiled, the sale remains under the 10 percent threshold for detrimental compaction. The trail is mapped and can be subsoiled at final harvest. This is in line with the goals of the ROD/RMP.

In addition, ground based harvest equipment trails from previous harvest were subsoiled to the extent possible. This included areas that were ground base harvested in the past but were cable yarded with this project. This helps meet the goal of the ROD/RMP to reduce cumulative soil impacts.

South River Resource Area – Program review showed no timber sales were completed in fiscal year 2009 that utilized ground-based yarding.

Conclusion:

Swiftwater Resource Area – ROD/RMP requirements were met

South River Resource Area – ROD/RMP requirements were met.

Monitoring Question 3:

Have the Best Management Practices related to site preparation using prescribed burning, as listed in the fiscal year 2001 Plan Maintenance, been implemented on prescribed burns conducted during fiscal year 2009? If prescribed burning took place on highly sensitive soils, was the prescription to minimize impacts on soil properties implemented successfully?

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area –N/A

South River Resource Area – N/A

Findings:

Program review showed that no prescribed burning for site preparation occurred on highly sensitive soils in fiscal year 2009

Conclusion:

ROD/RMP requirements were met.

Monitoring Question 4:

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

Monitoring Requirement:

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Question 4.

Monitoring Performed:

Program review

Findings:

The following road definitions apply to Tables 27 and 28.

Definitions:

Improve Drainage &/or Road Surfacing - Road improvements in which extra drainage structures are added and/or rock is added using BMPs in order to raise the road level to current ROD/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:

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

TABLE 27. SWIFTWATER RESOURCE AREA KEY WATERSHED COMPLETED ROAD PROJECTS THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2009.

5th Field Key Watershed	Permanent New Road Construction (miles)	Decommission of Existing Roads (miles)	Full Decommission of Existing Roads (miles)	Road Improvements (Drainage, Surfacing, etc.) (miles)
Canton Creek*	1.2	2	27.6	22
Upper Smith River	2.6	7.8	11.1	6.8
Total	2.8	9.8	38.7	28.8

*Figures include USFS completed projects within watershed.

TABLE 28. SOUTH RIVER KEY WATERSHED COMPLETED ROAD PROJECTS THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2009.

5 th and 6 th Field Key Watersheds	Permanent New Road Construction (miles)	Decommission of Existing Roads (miles)	Full Decommission of Existing Roads (miles)	Road Improvements (Drainage, Surfacing, etc.) (miles)
Middle Creek Subwatershed	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.8
South Umpqua River	3.2	1.7	6.0	56.7
Middle South Umpqua River/Dumont Creek	0.9	0.4	0.7	2.9
Days Creek-South Umpqua River	0.34	0	0	0
Total	4.94	2.1	6.7	62.4

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 ROD/RMP management direction?

Monitoring Requirement:

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

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

Monitoring Performed:

Program review.

Findings:

No regeneration harvest timber sales occurred during fiscal year 2009.

Conclusion:

ROD/RMP objectives are being met.

Monitoring Question 2:

Are special habitats being identified and protected?

Monitoring Requirement:

At least 20 percent of BLM actions, within each resource area, on lands including or near special habitats will be examined to determine whether special habitats were protected. Special habitats, as defined in the ROD/RMP, would include: ponds, bogs, springs, sups, marshes, swamps, dunes, meadows, balds, cliffs, salt licks, and mineral springs.

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Bell Mountain Commercial Thinning
South River Resource Area – Lucky Louis Commercial Thinning

Findings:

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

South River Resource Area – Lucky Louis Commercial Thinning: Field reconnaissance and surveys for target wildlife species did not identify any special habitats requiring special protection.

Conclusions:

ROD/RMP requirements were met.

Fish Habitat

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

See Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives.

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

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

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirements:

At least 20 percent of the timber sales completed in fiscal year 2009 will be reviewed to ascertain whether the design criteria were carried out as planned.

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Bell Mountain Commercial Thinning
South River Resource Area - Lucky Louis Commercial Thinning

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Bell Mountain Commercial Thinning
 Fisheries-related best management practices and project design features identified as applicable during the interdisciplinary review and EA process were carried forward into the project design and contract. All of the best management practices and project design features were implemented. To protect aquatic resources within riparian areas variable width streamside “no-harvest” buffers were established along all streams. The buffers ranged from 20 to 50 feet in width, measured feet from the outer edge of the active stream channel for all non-fish bearing streams. At the very minimum, one-tree retention was maintained along the stream bank for bank stability. Minimum buffer widths were used primarily on first or second order, ephemeral or highly interrupted intermittent streams, which lack riparian vegetation and where riparian habitat components, soil stability issues, and potential impact to downstream fisheries were absent. Timber hauling was completed during the wet and dry seasons. Riparian buffers were effective in protecting stream bank stability and reducing the potential for the transmission of sediment to stream channels.

South River Resource Area – Lucky Louis Commercial Thinning
 Fisheries-related best management practices and project design features identified as applicable during

the interdisciplinary review and the EA process were carried forward into the project design and contract implementation. “No-harvest” buffers a minimum of 20 feet in width were established along all streams. Timber hauling was completed during the dry season. No sedimentation was observed as a result of yarding or hauling activities.

“No-harvest” buffers were designed to “protect streambank integrity, maintain stream side shade and provide a filtering strip for overland runoff (EA p. 6).” The prescribed no-harvest buffers were variable in width with a 20 ft minimum on either side of the streams. Actual buffer distances were based on site conditions including stream size, existing riparian vegetation, and slope break and in most cases, “no-harvest” buffer widths exceeded 20 ft.

Based on site visits, “no-harvest” buffer strips accomplished all of the stated fish habitat protection goals. Although there were no fish-bearing streams adjacent to the units, habitat for fish in streams downstream was unaffected. There was sufficient canopy retained to provide shade for intermittent non-fish bearing streams, and the “no-harvest” buffers along with the relatively flat ground provided adequate filtering capacity for sediment. Tree retention along stream banks was enough to provide bank stability and prevent erosion and sediment transmission in to stream channels. There were no visible signs of overland flow or of transmission of sediment to adjacent stream channels.

Conclusions:

ROD/RMP requirements were met.

Special Status Species Habitat

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Protection, management, and conservation of Federally-listed and proposed species and their habitats, to achieve their recovery in compliance with the Endangered Species Act and Bureau Special Status Species policies.

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 Strategic 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 ROD/RMP management direction regarding Special Status Species?

Monitoring Requirement:

At least 20 percent of timber sales which were completed in fiscal year 2009 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 – Bell Mountain Commercial Thinning
South River Resource Area - Lucky Louis Commercial Thinning

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area - Bell Mountain Commercial Thinning was evaluated to determine potential effects on Federally-listed Threatened and Endangered and Bureau Sensitive species.

Wildlife

Northern spotted owl (Strix occidentalis caurina): There were five known spotted owl sites (including 14 activity centers) located within 1.5 miles of the timber sale units. Seasonal restrictions during the critical breeding season (March 1st through June 30th) would have been required if an activity center was located within 65 yards of the harvest activities. However, the activity centers were located more than 129 yards from the project area, therefore seasonal operating restrictions were not required to mitigate disturbance to spotted owls during the critical breeding seasonal.

The forest stands within the thinning project were not considered suitable nesting habitat for the spotted owl due to the lack of large diameter trees and snags within the stand. The forest stands were considered dispersal habitat because they provided roosting and foraging opportunities for the spotted owl. Treatment of 151 acres of mid-seral forest stands are expected to improve the quality of the dispersal habitat by enhancing the development of shrub and understory layers for prey species and thus, improving forage opportunities for the spotted owl. In the long term, the thinning treatment is expected to accelerate the development of late-successional characteristics (i.e. multiple canopy layers, large trees, large snags and down wood) associated with suitable habitat for the spotted owl. Dispersal habitat was modified by reducing canopy cover. However, post-harvest canopy closure was not reduced below 60 percent (stand-average), thus not reducing the stands' capacity to function as dispersal habitat. Because the functionality of the dispersal habitat was maintained post-harvest and disturbance mitigations were implemented, the thinning treatment was determined to not likely adversely affect the spotted owl.

This project did not occur within spotted owl designated Critical Habitat (a specific geographical area designated by the US Fish and Wildlife Service as containing habitat essential for the conservation of a Threatened and Endangered species). Therefore, there was no concern for Critical Habitat for the spotted owl.

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

Marbled Murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus): The project area was located approximately 35-36 miles from the coast. Units 14A, 23A, and 27A were within the Marbled Murrelet Inland Management Zone 2 (35-50 miles from the coast) and within the 1.3 mile Restriction Corridor (USFWS, August 2005). Unit 27B was within Zone 2, but outside the Restriction Corridor. All suitable marbled murrelet habitat within 0.25 miles of the project area was surveyed in 2000-2001 using the 2000 survey protocol (Pacific Seabird Group, Marbled Murrelet Technical Committee). No murrelets were detected during the intensive survey effort; therefore, the implementation of disturbance mitigations (e.g. Seasonal or Daily Operating Restrictions) was not necessary.

The thinning treatment is expected to accelerate the development of trees with large limbs and crowns to provide future nesting opportunities for marbled murrelets. Because the thinning would not remove suitable habitat and intensive ground survey were completed in order to mitigate disturbance effects, it was determined the thinning project was *not likely to adversely affect* the marbled murrelet.

The Bell Mountain Commercial Thinning was not located in designated Critical Habitat for the marbled murrelet. Therefore, there were no concerns for marbled murrelet Critical Habitat.

In the fiscal year 2003-2008 Programmatic Biological Opinion (Log No. 1-15-03-F-160), dated February 21, 2003, the USFWS concurred that projects of this nature are “*not likely to adversely affect*” the marbled murrelet.

Bureau Sensitive Species: The Bell Mountain Commercial Thinning units were evaluated to determine the presence of suitable habitat and effects to Bureau Sensitive Species, including the northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentiles*), purple martin (*Progne subis*), fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*), and Townsend’s big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*).

Negative effects to the northern goshawk were not expected because the units were not considered suitable nesting habitat (open stands of mature and late successional conifer habitat). The thinning treatment would open up the canopy within the stands, creating additional foraging and roosting habitat for the northern goshawk.

Disturbance or habitat effects to purple martins were not expected because the units did not contain suitable nesting habitat (snag cavities located in forest openings, meadows, and other open areas). Purple martins were expected to continue foraging within the vicinity of Bell Mountain Commercial Thinning area during harvest activities and post-harvest.

Project design criteria to maintain snags and residual tree components minimized habitat effects to the Townsend’s big-eared and fringed myotis bat species. Removal of canopy around existing snags were expected to modify micro habitat conditions around suitable snag habitat, exposing the habitat features to increased thermal and weather exposure. Micro-site conditions are expected to recover as canopy cover and stand structure develops around suitable habitat features.

Botany

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

South River Resource Area - A review of the Myrtle Creek Commercial Thinning and Density Management EA, of which Lucky Louis Commercial Thinning was a component, showed that a number of Special Status Species were evaluated in the analysis.

Wildlife

The commercial thinning was analyzed to determine the possible impacts on Federally-listed Threatened and Endangered, Bureau Sensitive, and special attention (Survey & Manage) species at the time the Myrtle Creek Commercial Thinning EA was completed in 2007.

The Lucky Louis project thinned 120 acres of forest not considered dispersal habitat for the spotted owl because they lacked large diameter trees, were relatively young (40-43 yrs old) and provided only roosting and foraging opportunities. The thinning changed the physical attributes of dispersal habitat in the short-term but the post harvest canopy closure levels above 40 percent allowed the forest stands to continue to function as dispersal habitat.

Thinning was considered a “may affect” *not likely to adversely affect* the spotted owl because none of the thinning treatments caused canopy closure of the forest stands to fall under the 40 percent threshold accepted for dispersal habitat function. In the FY 2005-2008 Programmatic Letter of Concurrence (Log No. 1-15-05-F-0511; June 24, 2005), the USFWS concurred that commercial management treatments would not adversely affect the spotted owl.

Impacts to the spotted owl from noise disturbance associated with thinning were evaluated using local information and following guidelines for the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (as amended) as stated in the FY 2005-2008 Programmatic Letter of Concurrence (Log No. 1-15-05-F-0511; June 24, 2005).

Disturbance to the spotted owl from noise associated with the thinning activities (tree cutting, yarding, etc.) did not happen. Thinning was done outside of the breeding season (March 1 through June 30) for the unit closest to a known owl site/activity center and the remaining units are well beyond the 65-yard disruption threshold distance from another known spotted owl site. In addition, surveys (2006-2007) of the older forest patches adjacent to the units did not locate any new spotted owl nest locations adjacent to the units. The harvest dates and distance of the units from the known spotted owl sites resulted in minimizing possible impacts and help confirm that noise associated with the thinning had “no effect” on the spotted owl.

The Lucky Louis commercial thinning is located outside the known range for the marbled murrelet and thus had no effect on the species. Similarly the thinning was considered a no effect on the then threatened bald eagle because the units were not considered habitat.

Evaluation of the units showed that habitat was present for two Bureau Sensitive Species: the Chace sideband snail (*Monadenia chaceana*) and the Oregon shoulderband snail (*Helminthoglypta hertleini*). Surveys prior to harvest did not find any of these mollusk species in the Lucky Louis thinning units.

The Lucky Louis units were also evaluated for the presence of two Survey and Manage species, the Crater Lake tightcoil snail and the great gray owl. Effects to these species were not expected because the units are outside the Crater Lake tightcoil distribution range and the habitat components usually associated with great gray owl nesting habitat were not present in the thinning units.

Botany

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

Conclusions:

ROD/RMP requirements were met.

Cultural Resources

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

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

Conservation and protection of cultural resource values for future generations.

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

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

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

During forest management and other actions that may disturb cultural resources, are steps taken to adequately mitigate disturbances?

Monitoring Requirements

At least 20 percent of the timber sales and other relevant actions (e.g., rights-of-way, instream structures) completed in fiscal year 2009 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 ROD/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 – Bell Mountain Commercial Thinning

South River Resource Area – Lucky Louis Commercial Thinning

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area - Bell Mountain Commercial Thinning

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

South River Resource Area – Lucky Louis Commercial Thinning

A 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 Cultural Resource Specialist and Field Manager. No cultural resources were found in the project area. The survey report was submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office. The project was approved to proceed with no follow-up monitoring required.

Conclusion:

ROD/RMP requirements were met.

Visual Resources

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirements

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

Monitoring Performed

Program review of all fiscal year 2009 actions accounted for 100 percent analysis.

Findings:

In the *Swiftwater Resource Area*, no timber sales or other substantial actions occurred within Class II or Class III areas. One recreation action occurred in a VRM II area (Tioga Bridge Project) which received assessment.

In the *South River Resource Area*, no timber sales or other substantial actions occurred within Class II or Class III areas. All timber actions within the entire District occurred in VRM IV areas and received analysis in the respective NEPA documents.

Conclusion:

ROD/RMP requirements were met.

Rural Interface Areas

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

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

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

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirements

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

Monitoring Performed:

All fiscal year 2009 projects

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area - No timber sale actions occurred within rural interface areas in the *Swiftwater Resource Area*.

South River Resource Area - No timber sale actions occurred within rural interface areas in the *South River Resource Area*.

Conclusions:

ROD/RMP objectives were met.

Recreation

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirements

The Annual Program Summary will address implementation question 1.

Monitoring Performed:

Program review of all established recreation sites

Findings:

In 2009, all established recreation sites were evaluated for safety and customer use. Hazard abatement measures were initiated as required, i.e. hazard trees pruned, topped or cut. Cooperative efforts continued with the public and with local county, state and Federal agencies. The host program continued to provide customer service and minor site maintenance at eight campgrounds. The Maintenance Organization implemented portions of the Maintenance Operation Plan (MOP). Youth groups and additional summer temporary staff helped complete actions in the MOP and most items were completed.

Major projects completed include implementation of a new reservation system on-line (Reserve USA) for pavilion and group campground rentals. New firewood sheds, constructed by the volunteer host at North Bank Habitat Management Area, were placed at all campgrounds. The Comstock Day-use Area had new split rail fencing installed by an Eagle Scout. Sand was placed in many campsites in place of rock for tent pads. Contractors completed construction at the Lone Rock Drift Boat Launch, a paving project at Millpond Campground and Rock Creek Day Use Area, and a re-route of the Tioga segment (0.6 mi) of the North Umpqua Trail around a slide area.

Guidelines in the North Umpqua Recreation Area Management Plan (2003) were followed. The District Maintenance Operating Plan was completed. The Recreation Business Plan for fee sites (2007) was followed in 2009. Two summer temps were hired to patrol the Wild & Scenic River corridor and assist in other recreation duties, including host coordination, small projects, and supervision of a summer youth group of seven 18-21 year olds funded by stimulus dollars. BLM re-acquired the E-mile Day use area from Douglas Co. Parks Dept.

Conclusion:

ROD/RMP requirements were met.

Comment/Discussion:

Detailed Recreation statistics are documented in the 2008 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 ROD/RMP objectives and management direction for special areas?

Monitoring Requirements

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

Findings:

The Roseburg District has 10 special areas that total approximately 12,177 acres, including the 6,581 acre North Bank Habitat Management Area / ACEC.

Permanent vegetation monitoring plots were established in the North Bank Habitat Management Area/ACEC and baseline data was collected. This information is used to characterize existing vegetation and to monitor long-term vegetation change within the ACEC as management activities of burning, noxious weed removal, planting and seeding take place to improve and increase Columbian white-tailed deer habitat.

Baseline fungi, lichen, and bryophyte inventories have been completed on approximately 2,100 acres in District Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) and Research Natural Areas (RNAs).

The BLM controlled noxious weeds on the North Bank Habitat Management Area/ACEC including: Himalayan blackberry, English hawthorn, and diffuse knapweed. Yellow starthistle was hand pulled at Beatty Creek ACEC/RNA. A prescribed burn, timed to coincide with the early seed development stage, was conducted on approximately 70 acres within the North Bank Habitat Management Area/ACEC to control medusahead, a noxious weed.

Permanent vegetation monitoring plots have been established and baseline data collected in the North Myrtle, Red Ponds, Beatty Creek, Myrtle Island, Bushnell-Irwin Rocks, and Bear Gulch ACECs/RNAs. This information

is used to characterize existing vegetation and to monitor long-term vegetation changes. 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, USFS, in Corvallis, Oregon.

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

Monitoring of water quality was done by monitoring of temperature, flow and precipitation.

Conclusion:

ROD/RMP requirements were met

North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirements:

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

Monitoring Performed:

Monitoring of recreation use in the North Umpqua River was conducted between May 20 and September 15 through a Cooperative Management Agreement between the Roseburg District BLM and the Umpqua National Forest, North Umpqua Ranger District. BLM has the lead on monitoring and production of the monitoring report for the entire river corridor; USFS has the on issuing Special Recreation Permits to commercial river outfitters and fishing guides. Employees engaged in monitoring included one full-time BLM River Manager, two seasonal BLM Recreation Technicians and one seasonal USFS Recreation Technician.

Objectives of the river monitoring program were to:

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

2009 Findings:

Commercial boating use (1,706 visits) accounted for 30% of all use on the Wild and Scenic River corridor. Private floating included 3,907 visits or 70 percent of all use on the river. Total use (5613 visits) was up 3percent in 2009 over 2008. 539 of the visits were on the BLM section of river.

Fishing Use: No visitor counts were gathered during the 2009 season.

Conflicts between users: During the daily monitoring patrols of the 2009 season, no major incidents were reported on the BLM segment of the Wild and Scenic River corridor. Groups monitored included fishermen, boaters and campers along the river corridor.

Conclusion:

ROD/RMP requirements were met.

Socioeconomic Conditions

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirements

Program Review

Findings:

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

Conclusion:

The Roseburg District was unable to offer the full allowable sale quantity in fiscal year 2009. All of the volume offered this year was thinning, which yields smaller receipts than regeneration harvest. Additionally, the timber market has been in decline throughout the fiscal year, resulting in a no-bid sale and decreased receipts from timber sold.

Monitoring Question 2:

Are ROD/RMP implementation strategies being identified that support local economies?

Monitoring Requirements

Program Review

Findings:

The value of all timber sold in fiscal 2009 was \$1,221,020.02. 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 2009 from active harvesting totaled \$3,773,125.99. The largest share of receipts was from Oregon and California Railroad Lands (\$3,728,913.82), with the remainder from Coos Bay Wagon Road (\$36,722.87) and Public Domain Lands (\$7,489.30).

The value of District Contracting/Services for fiscal year 2009 was approximately \$4,389,808. There were 115 full-time employees during fiscal year 2009. An average of 29 term, temporary, or cooperative student employees were employed at various times throughout the year.

In fiscal year 2009, Roseburg District had total appropriations of \$ 20,450,000

- Oregon & California Railroad Lands (O&C) = \$ 10,587,000, including:
 - Deferred Maintenance = \$ 361,000
- Forest Ecosystems Health & Recovery = \$340,000
- Timber Pipeline = \$ 1,981,000
- Recreation Pipeline = \$ 555,000
- Title II, Secure Rural Schools = \$ 1,360,000
- Management of Lands & Resources (MLR) = \$ 1,015,000 including:
 - Abandoned Mine Land Mitigation = \$ 115,000
 - Deferred Maintenance = \$ 506,000
 - Challenge Cost Share/Cooperative Conservation Initiative = \$ 89,000
- Fire Related Programs = \$ 496,000
- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) = \$ 4,116,000

Conclusion:

Except for the deficiency of volume sold, ROD/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:

ROD/RMP requirements were met.

Timber Resources

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirements:

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

Monitoring Performed:

Program and data base were reviewed and summary prepared.

Finding:

The comparison of timber sale volumes and acres reveal substantive differences compared to ROD/RMP management action/direction ASQ of 1.0 million cubic feet (45 million board feet) and ROD/RMP assumptions regarding mix of harvest types and number of regeneration and thinning acres. These differences are displayed in Table 13 of the Annual Program Summary.

Comment/Discussions:

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

The Roseburg District offered a total of 9 advertised timber sales in fiscal year 2009, for a total volume of approximately 23.4 MMBF. All of the timber sales offered in 2009 were thinning sales. The advertised sales contained harvest in the matrix, for a combined ASQ volume of 15.4 MMBF. Approximately 4.1 MMBF of that volume from these sales was from Riparian Reserve density management associated with the commercial thinning and as such is not ASQ volume.

Of the 9 advertised timber sales, two contained density management treatments of plantations in Late Successional Reserves. These sales are designed to accelerate the development of late-successional characteristics in these forest stands. These two sales produced 2.2 MMBF of volume, which is not part of the ASQ.

Miscellaneous timber volume was produced from negotiated timber sales, which generally are salvage sales, right-of-way timber sales, and modifications to operating advertised timber sales. In fiscal year 2009, 2.99 MMBF of volume was produced from miscellaneous sale volume. The total volume of timber sold on the Roseburg District for fiscal year 2009 was approximately 26.3MMBF.

The value of all timber sold in fiscal 2009 was \$1,221,020.02. 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 2009 from active harvesting totaled \$3,773,125.99. The largest share of receipts was from Oregon and California Railroad Lands (\$3,728,913.82), with the remainder from Coos Bay Wagon Road (\$36,722.87) and Public Domain Lands (\$7,489.30).

Under Section 15 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631), the BLM is required sell a certain percent of advertised timber sale volume to businesses with less than 500 employees. That percent is currently calculated at 50 percent 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 not required to set aside sales for small business during fiscal year 2009.

Conclusion:

As found in plan evaluations (such as the September, 2004 Findings of the 8th Year Evaluation of the Roseburg District Record of Decision/Resource Management Plan and Evaluation Report) and the 2005 Analysis of the Management Situation, the Roseburg Timber Management Program is not currently meeting the projections of the ROD/RMP.

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 determining 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 2009 data indicates differences between implementation and ROD/RMP assumed levels of activity. These differences are shown in Table 14 of the Annual Program Summary.

Comment/Discussion:

See the Annual Program Summary discussion of silvicultural activities for explanations and discussion.

Conclusion:

As noted in the APS, silvicultural treatments were conducted on District, but these treatments vary from the assumed ROD/RMP levels. In the case of maintenance and pruning, the District exceeds the ROD/RMP levels, at 161% and 144% of assumed levels, respectively. The District has not achieved the assumed ROD/RMP levels of site preparation, planting, or fertilization, due to low levels of regeneration harvest and administrative appeals. See Table 14 in the Annual Program Summary for total achievements related to silvicultural activities.

Special Forest Products

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1:

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

Monitoring Requirements:

Program review.

Monitoring Performed:

Program was reviewed.

Findings:

The Roseburg District restricts the amount of plant material or plant area to be harvested through special provisions on permits. The permits also prohibit collection practices that may degrade the resources. Areas subject to heavy harvest may be rotated or rested as appropriate for at least two years. No permits are sold if Special Status Species cannot be clearly identified to permittee.

Conclusion:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acronyms/Abbreviations

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

RA	-	Resource Area
REO	-	Regional Ecosystem Office
RIEC	-	Regional Interagency Executive Committee
ROD/RMP	-	Resource Management Plan
ROD/RMP/ROD	-	The Roseburg District Resource Management Plan/ Record of Decision
RO	-	Forest Service Regional Office
ROD	-	Record of Decision
RR	-	Riparian Reserve
ROW	-	Rights-of-Way
SEIS	-	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
S&G	-	Standard and Guideline
S&M	-	Survey and Manage
SRMA	-	Special Recreation Management Area
SRP	-	Special Recreation Permit
TMP	-	Transportation Management Plan
USDA	-	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	-	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	-	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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