A detailed pencil drawing of a fish, likely a salmon, is the background of the cover. The fish is shown from a side profile, facing right, with its mouth slightly open. The drawing uses fine lines and shading to create texture and depth, particularly in the scales and fins. The overall style is artistic and detailed.

ANNUAL PROGRAM SUMMARY & MONITORING REPORT

ROSEBURG DISTRICT

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



Jan 2015

The BLM manages more than 245 million acres of public land, the most of any Federal agency. This land, known as the National System of Public Lands, is primarily located in 12 western states, including Alaska. The BLM also administers 700 million acres of sub-surface mineral estate throughout the nation.

The BLM's mission is to manage and conserve the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations under our mandate of multiple-use and sustained yield. In fiscal year 2013, the BLM generated \$4.7 billion in receipts from public lands.

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ROSEBURG DISTRICT
ANNUAL PROGRAM SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 2014

Executive Summary

Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report

This document combines the Bureau of Land Management Roseburg District Annual Program Summary (APS) and Monitoring Report for fiscal year 2014. Both reports are required by the 1995 Roseburg District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP).

The 2008 ROD/RMPs for the western Oregon BLM districts were reinstated on March 31, 2011 in Douglas Timber Operators et al. v. Salazar-DOI, but were subsequently vacated by the U.S. District Court for the District of Oregon on May 15, 2012, in Pacific Rivers Council et al. v. Shepard-BLM/DOI. They are still the subject of a lawsuit in AFRC et al. v. Salazar-DOI/Locke-DOC, in the U.S. District Court, District of Columbia. Consequently, the accomplishments being reported are derived from projects that were designed under the management direction, land use allocations and objectives of the 1995 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 2014 APS illustrate that the Roseburg District is generally implementing the Northwest Forest Plan as envisioned. However, the ability to fully implement some programs or program elements over the past 18 years, particularly timber harvest, has been affected by factors such as the challenge of implementing the Survey and Manage standards and guidelines and litigation on a variety of topics.

The Monitoring Report compiles the results and findings of implementation monitoring for fiscal year 2014. 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 2014 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1995-2013 Timber 1996-2013 Others	Projected Decadal Practices ¹
Regeneration harvest (acres sold)	135	3,845	11,900
Commercial thinning/density management (acres sold)	1,698	9,550/7,399	800/1,700
Site preparation (acres)	15	2,657	8,400
Vegetation control, fire (acres)		0	n/a-
Prescribed burning (hazard reduction acres) ²	363	877	n/a
Prescribed burning (wildlife habitat and forage improvement acres) ²	120	4,133	n/a
Prescribed burning for ecosystem enhancement (acres) ²	130	170	n/a
Plantation Maintenance/Animal damage control (acres)	376	21,272	8,300
Pre-commercial thinning (acres)	2,095	62,807	39,000
Brush field/hardwood conversion (acres)	0	0	150
Planting/all stock types (acres)	286	7,848	14,300
Planting/genetically selected (acres)	31	1,564	11,400
Fertilization (acres)	0	5,504	14,400
Pruning (acres)	0	9,266	4,600
New permanent road const. (miles ³)	0	57.21	65
Roads fully decommissioned/obliterated (miles ^{4 5})	0	57.75	n/a
Roads closed/ gated (miles ⁶)	0	12.78	n/a
Open road density (per square mile ³)	n/a	4.59	n/a
Timber sale quantity sold (m board feet)	41,507	470,756	495,000
Noxious weed control, chemical (acres)	2,408	13,800	n/a
Noxious weed control, other (acres)	27	5,299	n/a

¹ These are the projected decadal (ten year) totals under the RMP. The cumulative accomplishments reflect 19 years of timber management practices, and 18 years for all other management actions.

² The prescribed burns totaled 483 acres, all of which occurred within the wildland urban interface (reducing hazardous fuels). These acres are counted twice, as they also provide benefits to wildlife habitat and ecosystem enhancement.

³ Bureau managed lands only, but including roads rocked or constructed under reciprocal rights-of-way agreements.

⁴ Bureau managed lands only.

⁵ Reporting for FY2010 includes only roads fully decommissioned in key watersheds.

⁶ Roads closed to the general public, but retained for administrative or legal access.

⁷ Initial sale offerings only including advertised sales, negotiated sales and modifications to existing contracts.

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 2014 Accomplishments	Accomplishments 1995 through 2013
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	0	2
Realty, road. Easements and rights-of-way acquired for public/agency use	actions	2	21
Realty, FLPMA road rights-of-way, permits or leases granted	actions	9	133
Realty, utility rights-of-way granted (linear/aerial)	actions	1	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	7/17	164/291
Recreation, maintained sites	units/acres	24/245	372/7,453
Cultural resource inventories	sites/acres	50/1,660	352/24,954
Hazardous material sites	incidents	1	33

Introduction

This APS is a review of the programs on the Roseburg District Bureau of Land Management for the period of October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014 (fiscal year 2014). It provides a broad overview of management activities and accomplishments for fiscal year 2014.

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.

The BLM completed an RMP revision effort in December 2008. The Secretary of the Interior withdrew the 2008 RODs/RMPs in July, 2009 and the western Oregon districts reverted to implementing the 1995 RMPs. On March 31, 2011, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia vacated and remanded the Secretary of the Interior's decision to withdraw the 2008 RODs/RMPs (*Douglas Timber Operators et al. v. Salazar*) effectively returning the districts to the 2008 RMPS.

Plaintiffs in the *Pacific Rivers Council V. Shepard* litigation filed a partial motion for summary judgment in the U.S. District Court for the District of Oregon on Endangered Species Act (ESA) claims and requested the court to vacate and remand the 2008 RODs/RMPs. A magistrate judge issued findings and recommendations on September 29, 2011 and recommended granting the Plaintiffs motion for partial summary judgment on their ESA claim. The Court recommended setting aside the agency action, vacating the 2008 RODs and reinstating the Northwest Forest Plan as the appropriate remedy. The 2008 ROD/RMPs for the western Oregon BLM districts were subsequently vacated by the U.S. District Court for the District of Oregon on May 15, 2012. in *Pacific Rivers Council et al. v. Shepard-BLM/DOI*, they are still the subject of a lawsuit in *AFRC et al. v. Salazar-DOI/Locke-DOC*, in the U.S. District Court, District of Columbia.

Fiscal year 2014 represents the eighteenth fiscal year of implementation of the 1995 ROD/RMP.

There are 20 land use allocations and resource programs under the 1995 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 1995 ROD/RMP and supporting 1994 Proposed Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, which are available at the Roseburg District Office. The 1995 ROD/RMP may also be found on the Roseburg District external internet site at <http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/wopr/exrmp/roseburg/index.html>.

The manner of reporting activities differs among the various resource programs. Some resource programs lend themselves 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 2014, Roseburg District had total appropriations of \$18,458,000.

- Oregon & California Railroad Lands (O&C) = \$12,267,000
- Forest Ecosystems Health & Recovery = \$431,000
- Timber Pipeline = \$450,000
- Recreation Pipeline = \$80,000
- Secure Rural Schools, Title II = \$581,000
- Challenge Cost Share = \$13,000
- Management of Lands & Resources (MLR) = \$2,481,000 including:
 - Deferred Maintenance = \$2,292,000
- Abandoned Mine Land Mitigation = \$1,628,000
- Fire Related Programs = \$527,000

The value of District Contracting/Services for fiscal year 2014 was approximately \$6,301,000. There was an average of 99 full-time employees during fiscal year 2014. An average of 23 term, temporary, or cooperative student employees were employed at various times throughout the year.

Appropriations for the five fiscal years 2010 through 2014:

2010	\$18,334,000
2011	\$18,777,000
2012	\$17,156,000
2013	\$15,461,000
2014	\$18,458,000

Land Use Allocations

There have been no changes to land use allocations during fiscal year 2014.

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, required by the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) Record of Decision (ROD), provide decision makers with information about 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 role of humans 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.

Thirty-nine watershed analyses had been completed through at least the first iteration, covering nearly all of the lands of the Roseburg District. The Roseburg District manages small portions of watersheds, such as the East Fork Coquille and South Fork Coos, that are principally managed by adjacent administrative units. In such cases, the Roseburg District utilizes watershed analyses prepared by these adjacent administrative units. The analyses cover 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, on both private and BLM-managed lands, in fiscal year 2014 using County Payments Title II funds, a variety of appropriated funds, and matching funds secured by partners, with the intent of restoring conditions across ownership boundaries. In most cases, projects on private lands were managed by BLM partners, with some or all funding coming from the BLM. Table 3 lists the projects accomplished in 2014.

As shown in Table 3, in 2014 the Roseburg District and its partners completed or initiated three projects designed to improve stream habitat and riparian vegetation.

Table 3. Watershed Restoration Projects on the Roseburg District Accomplished in Fiscal Year 2014.

Project Name	Funding Source	Year-End Status
Yoncalla Creek habitat enhancement	Title II ^{1,4}	Complete
Rock Creek habitat enhancement	Title II ^{1,3}	Complete
Brush Creek habitat enhancement	Title II ^{1,3}	Complete
¹ Title II funds from the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Payments to Counties) ² Funding for Fish & Wildlife Stewardship on O & C lands (6334) ³ Project managed by Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers ⁴ Project managed by the Elk Creek Watershed Council		

Watershed Councils and Soil and Water Conservation Districts

In 2014, 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 Roseburg District contributes by conducting projects on District lands that contribute to restoration goals in areas with multiple land owners, and by transferring funds to the watershed councils for restoration projects. In return, the Roseburg 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 support from organizations such as the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, Natural Resource Conservation Service, Umpqua Fisherman’s Derby, and in-kind donations from private landowners. 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, 263, 254, 265, 266 and 268. All mapped 1995 Late-Successional Reserves on the Roseburg District are covered by one of these assessments.

An update of conditions in LSR 259 has been completed to reflect the effects of the Douglas County Complex of fires, specifically the Rabbit Mountain Fire. It has been reviewed by the Regional Ecosystem Office and found to be in compliance with applicable standards and guidelines.

Fiscal year 2014 management activity within the Late-Successional Reserves included:

- 851 acres of pre-commercial thinning;
- 644 acres of density management;
- 76 acres of salvage (including rights-of-way harvests); and
- 277 acres of brushing

Total commercial density management in Late-Successional Reserves from 1995 through fiscal year 2014 equals 6,232 acres. Total salvage (including rights-of-way harvest) between 1995 and 2014 equals 406 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 roads that are a 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 completed three projects, implemented one new project, and continued work on three projects within the Little River AMA during fiscal year 2014. Water quality monitoring continues to be a major emphasis. The monitoring program is an interagency effort that includes temperature stations, multi-parameter grab sample measurement by volunteers and the Glide Middle School students, and continuous monitoring. All water quality data will be linked to an interagency geographic information system (GIS).

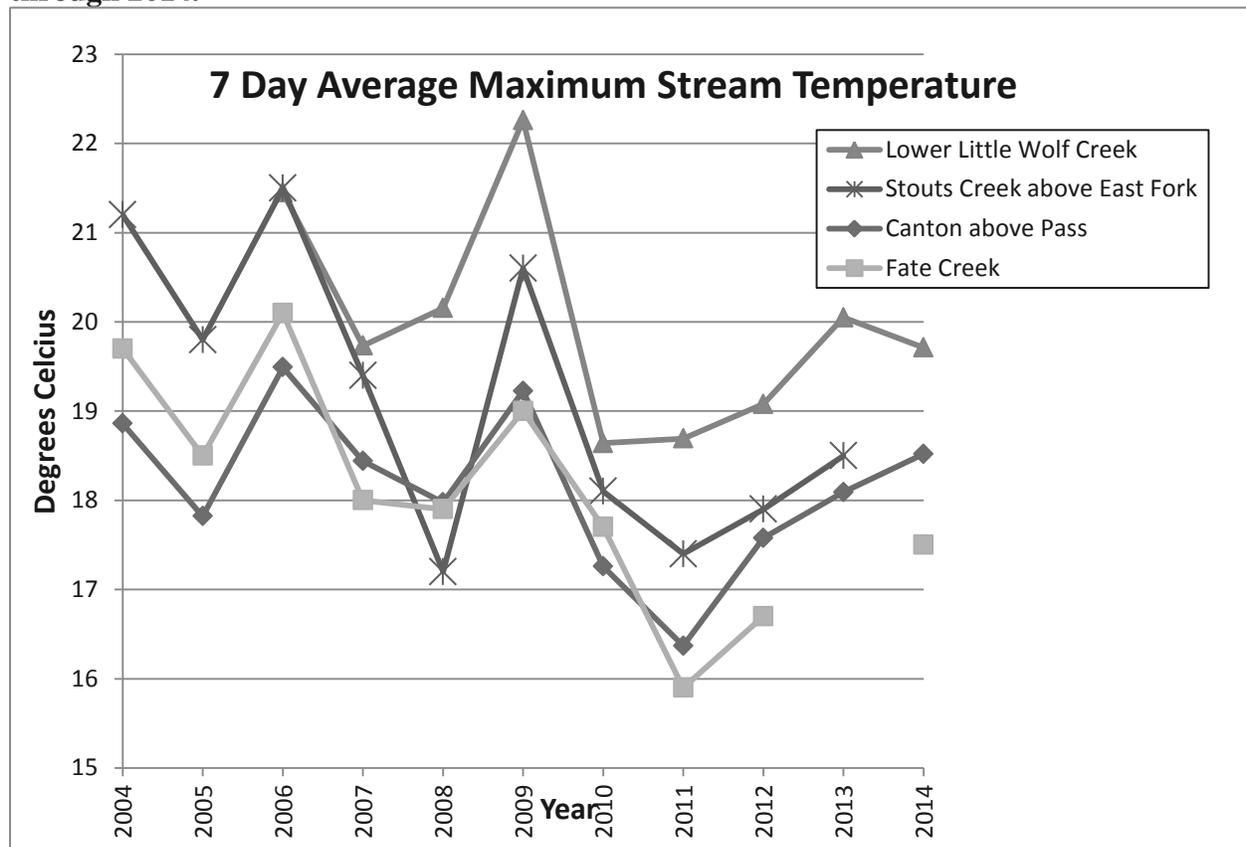
Air Quality

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 58 streams on the Roseburg District. The data will be used to track trends seen over time, update existing watershed analyses and water quality management plans, and is provided to DEQ for Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) development and assessment. The graph below displays a portion of this information for four streams.

Figure 1. Summer stream temperatures in four streams on the Roseburg District, 2004 through 2014.



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 an ongoing cooperative study with Douglas County Water Resources Survey, USGS, and the Umpqua National Forest.

Stream flow and water temperature was monitored at six 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 cooperating agencies operate 18 stream gauges.

Watershed activity information for fiscal year 1996-2014

- Operated 9 gauging stations.
- Cooperatively monitored water quality on the North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River;
- Completed several water rights applications with Oregon Water Resources;
- Installed photo plots in McComas Creek prior to and after riparian thinning actions, as part of a Western Oregon shade monitoring study.
- Surveyed geomorphology in South Myrtle Creek, Thompson Creek, Muns Creek, South Fork Smith River, Little Wolf Creek, and Jackson Creek to monitor pre and post-project channel changes associated with in-stream large wood restoration projects. This project is long term.
- Surveyed channel geomorphology in Rice Creek to monitor pre and post-project channel changes associated with the replacement of a fish barrier culvert.
- Developed 5-year aquatic restoration plan in cooperation with Fisheries staff.

State-listed Clean Water Act 303d streams

Under the Clean Water Act, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) develops the 303(d) list which identifies streams where water quality is impaired or threatened, and a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is needed. Once a TMDL for a listed stream has been approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the stream is removed from the 303(d) list. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's 2006 Umpqua Basin Total Maximum Daily Load and Water Quality Management Plan, was approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on April 12, 2007. This TMDL covers streams listed for impairment due to bacteria, stream temperature, algae/aquatic weeds, dissolved oxygen, pH, and biological criteria.

Prior to TMDL approval, the Roseburg District had 75 streams identified by the ODEQ in its 2004/2006 integrated listing. The approved TMDL and Water Quality Management Plan resulted in the delisting of streams previously listed as not attaining certain water quality standards from the Oregon DEQ 303(d) list. The most recently approved 303(d) list from 2010 now shows 17 streams on Roseburg district still needing TMDL coverage. Roseburg District BLM will work with ODEQ's implementation schedule to development TMDL's for these areas.

Municipal Watersheds

There are 26 community water systems within the Roseburg District that encompass BLM-administered lands. 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 implementation of 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 an adjoining 190 acres of BLM-administered lands. 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 1996-2014 has shown that BMPs have been appropriately implemented with a high degree of success.

In an effort to further improve their effectiveness, BMPs for BLM Districts in Western Oregon were updated in 2011 (see Plan Maintenance for 2011). This update was done through a process that included the review and incorporation of recent scientific literature, review and incorporation of protective road practices from other agencies (including EPA, ODEQ, and ODF), and use of the results of past BMP monitoring efforts.

Wildlife Habitat

Green tree retention

The ROD/RMP management direction is to retain, at the time of regeneration harvest, an average of 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. Past 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, on average, are to be 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 reserved during project design and layout. Implementation of this management direction, as is the case with green tree retention, has been complex due to the many variables involved including ecological objectives and operational feasibility. Past 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 Decay Class 1 and 2 logs per acre greater than or equal to 16 inches in diameter and minimum of 16 feet long will be left post-harvest in the Matrix (pgs. 38-39).

Where this management direction cannot be met with existing coarse woody debris, merchantable material or felling breakage is used to make up the deficit (see Plan Maintenance for 1997). Past monitoring has shown no instances in which this ROD/RMP management direction was not successfully implemented.

Connectivity/Diversity Blocks

There were no acres of regeneration harvest sales in Connectivity/Diversity Blocks in fiscal year 2014. There were 51 acres of commercial thinning treatments applied in fiscal 2014. Cumulative totals for fiscal years 1995-2014 are shown in Table 9.

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 2014 consisted of 1,250 acres of density management in pre-commercial stands. Active habitat improvement through commercial density management in stands less than 80 years old consisted of 644 acre in fiscal year 2014. Total commercial density management in Late-Successional Reserves from 1995 through fiscal year 2014 has been 6,232 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. While consultation for projects is occurring under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, no informal or formal consultation was completed in its entirety during the fiscal year.

Northern Spotted Owl

The Roseburg District currently contains 220,215 acres considered suitable nesting, roosting, and foraging of the northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) habitat. An additional 189,389 acres are considered capable of developing into suitable habitat.

Approximately 270,772 acres are designated as critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act (2012 Final Rule; December 4, 2012, 77 FR 71876). Within designated critical habitat, 153,422 acres are considered suitable for nesting, roosting, or foraging and an additional 111,391 acres are considered capable of developing into suitable habitat.

One-hundred acre retention areas of the best available northern spotted owl habitat were established around all northern spotted owl activity centers that were identified as of January 1, 1994. A total of 126 northern spotted owl activity centers were established.

Revised Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl – On June 28, 2011 the USFWS approved the *Revised Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (Strix occidentalis caurina)*. The recovery plan identifies the primary threats facing the northern spotted owl as current and past habitat loss due to harvest and catastrophic fire, and competition from the barred owl. It describes 34 recovery actions to address these threats. The main elements of the recovery strategy are:

- A network of northern spotted owl conservation areas totaling nearly 6.4 million acres of federal land west of the Cascade Mountains' crest in Washington, Oregon and California is identified. The goal of the conservation areas is to support a stable number of breeding pairs of northern spotted owls over time and allow for their movement across this network.
- On the east side of the Cascade crest, a pioneering approach to habitat management is described, based on strong recommendations from leading northern spotted owl experts and fire ecologists. The east side is dominated by a severe natural disturbance pattern so defining static conservation areas, like on the west side, is not useful, as these areas will inevitably and unpredictably be destroyed by fire or insect damage. The recommended approach calls for maintaining shifting northern spotted owl habitat patches in an entire landscape that is managed to maintain the building blocks needed for northern spotted owl habitat, such as large, older trees. As individual habitat patches are lost to fire or insect damage, we can quickly look to the neighboring areas to develop into our next habitat patch.
- To better understand the impact of barred owls on northern spotted owls and to start addressing this threat, the recovery plan calls for large-scale barred owl control experiments in key northern spotted owl areas.
- Further, the plan calls for substantially all older, complex forests to be maintained on federal lands west of the Cascade crest. This land is in addition to the designated conservation areas and is meant as an interim measure to help buffer the barred owl threat while we learn how to address it.

- The plan calls for the development of an inter-organizational work group responsible for overseeing implementation of the plan, including managing subgroups on barred owls and implementation of the eastside landscape management approach.
- The plan encourages incentives to non-federal landowners to contribute to northern spotted owl recovery through land management.

The recovery plan envisions recovery will be achieved, and the northern spotted owl potentially delisted, when there is a stable or increasing population, well-distributed across the species' range for at least 10 years and barred owl threats are reduced or eliminated.

Recovery plans are not regulatory documents enforceable by law. Rather, they provide guidance to bring about recovery through prescribed management actions and criteria to determine when recovery has been achieved, and are often influential in guiding the land-use decisions of federal and non-federal land managers. The District has implemented these recommendations to support the recovery of the spotted owl. The "Revised Recovery Plan for Northern Spotted Owl" states the network of reserve land use allocations in the Northwest Forest Plan, in addition to habitat conservation Recovery Actions 10, 32, and 6, utilizes the best available science necessary to recover the spotted owl.

Recovery Action 6 state that land managers should implement silvicultural techniques in plantations, overstocked stands and modified younger stands to accelerate the development of structural complexity and biological diversity that will benefit spotted owl recovery. A majority of the District's actions (i.e., Thinning, Variable Retention Harvest, Salvage, Fuels Treatments, Helipond Treatments, and Daylighting) occur within dispersal quality habitat, or younger stands as suggested by Recovery Action 6. In addition, Recovery Action 6 places an emphasis on retaining the oldest and largest trees in the stand or any trees that create stand diversity. Most forest management activities on District include elements of retaining legacy structures, large trees, or avoid stands with structural complexity altogether.

The intent of Recovery Action 10 is to conserve spotted owl sites and high value spotted owl habitat to provide additional demographic support to the spotted owl population. The District largely has conserved high value habitat. The District, with the assistance of the Service, took reasonable efforts to locate and configure actions so as not to reduce nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat from above habitat thresholds to below habitat thresholds within spotted owl core use areas and home ranges.

Recovery Action 32 suggests land management agencies work with the Service to maintain and restore older and more structurally complex multi-layered conifer forests. These high-quality spotted owl habitat stands are characterized as having large diameter trees, high amounts of canopy cover and decadence components such as broken-topped live trees, mistletoe, cavities, large snags, and fallen trees. No structurally complex, multi-layered stands potentially meeting Recover Action 32 were included in timber harvest prescriptions. District actions remain consistent with the intent of Recovery Action 32 in the spotted owl recovery plan.

Annual Northern Spotted Owl Monitoring – Annual monitoring is conducted to determine northern spotted owl nesting activity on the District. Detailed information is gathered on northern 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 northern spotted 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 4. Data may differ from data in previous years due to corrections and updates.

Table 4. 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%
2010	363	120	36%
2011	360	97	40%
2012	373	87	35%
2013	377	89	36%
2014	385	94	29%

¹ Sites which had one or more visits.
² Includes only pairs. Does not include single birds or bird pairs of unknown status.
³ Proportion of sites surveyed with either a resident pair or resident single.

Marbled Murrelet

Of the 188,847 acres of public land within the zones of potential habitat for marbled murrelets (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*), 99,493 acres have been classified as suitable habitat.

Approximately 77,678 acres on the District are designated as critical habitat for the marbled murrelet under the Endangered Species Act (2011 Revised Critical Habitat for the Marbled Murrelet; October 5, 2011, 76 FR 61599). Within designated critical habitat, 47,737 acres are considered currently suitable for nesting and an additional 28,280 acres are considered capable of developing into suitable habitat.

Surveys have been conducted for marbled murrelets on the Roseburg District since 1992, resulting in 25 occupied marbled murrelet sites and 27 additional sites with observed marbled murrelet presence. In fiscal year 2014, a total of 157 surveys were conducted, accounting for approximately 1,026 acres of suitable habitat. Surveys did not detect marbled murrelets, thus no new occupied marbled murrelet sites were discovered on District. Monitoring surveys at 15 previously occupied marbled murrelet sites documented continued occupancy by murrelets at three of those sites and were inconclusive regarding marbled murrelet status at the other 12 sites.

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, last updated in January 2012, 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/>.

Bald Eagle

The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) was delisted by the USFWS in 2007 (July 9, 2007, 72 FR 37346), and is now considered a *Bureau Sensitive* species. There are 26 known bald eagle nest territories within the District, 25 of the territories are located within the Swiftwater Resource Area and one is located within the South River Resource Area. Of the 26 bald eagle nest territories, 16 sites are located on public lands and 10 are located on private lands (three of which are located adjacent to public lands). Seven of the sites on public lands are located within Bald Eagle Management Areas.

Of the 26 nest sites, 19 sites were monitored to protocol and three sites were partially surveyed to due to staff and time constraints. Of the 19 sites surveyed to protocol, 18 sites were determined to be occupied by bald eagles in 2014. Fifteen of the 18 occupied nest sites fledged a total of 16 young. Nest failure was confirmed at one site and the outcome at five sites was indeterminable, including the tree sites with partial survey effort. Three nest sites were not monitored because the known nests no longer exist. It is suspected, however, that the pairs are nesting in a different stand within their respective territory. Ten additional 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 known 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 anatum*) was delisted in 1999 as a Federally-endangered species (August 25, 1999, 64 FR 46542), and is now considered a *Bureau Sensitive* species. In 2003, the USFWS established a nationwide monitoring plan for the peregrine 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. The Roseburg District has four Federal sample sites and three State sample sites identified for monitoring, pursuant to federal and state delisting.

One new site was discovered in 2014 in the Swiftwater Resource Area, increasing the total to 15 known nest sites within the boundaries of the Roseburg District. Four sites are located entirely and two partially on public lands. The remaining sites occur on private lands adjacent to public lands. In fiscal year 2014, four sites were not monitored to protocol due to staff and time constraints. At 11 sites monitored to protocol, all sites were occupied by adult peregrines. Five of these sites fledged ten young. Nest failure was confirmed at two sites and three sites were occupied by a single adult. Seasonal restrictions and distance buffers are applied for activities in proximity to known nest sites.

Townsend's Big-eared Bat

The Pacific Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) is a former Federal Candidate species. It is 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. A maternity colony was located on the Roseburg District in 1999. Monitoring of this site was last conducted in 2013 and confirmed continued occupancy by Townsend's big-eared bats.

North Coast Distinct Population Segment of the Oregon Red Tree Vole

The North Coast Distinct Population Segment of the Oregon red tree vole, more commonly known as the dusky footed vole, became a candidate for listing under the Endangered Species Act on October 13, 2011 (76 FR 63720). The dusky footed vole is documented in the Eugene and Salem Districts (State Director's Special Status Species List, Dec. 11, 2011) and is suspected in the Roseburg District. There are 1,030 acres of BLM-administered lands on the District that lay within the geographic extent of the North Coast Distinct Population Segment of the Red Tree Vole (i.e. Sections 5, 7, 17, and 19; T. 21 S., R. 04 W.; Willamette Meridian).

Special Status Species, Botany

Surveys, Monitoring, Consultation, and Restoration

The Roseburg District Special Status Species botanical list (as of January 2012) includes 71 species that are known or suspected to occur within the District. These species consist of 12 fungi, 15 bryophytes, 5 lichens, and 39 vascular plants. In addition there are 30 fungi, 5 bryophyte, and 11 lichen Strategic species known or suspected to occur within the District.

Pre-project evaluations for Special Status Species are conducted in compliance with ROD/RMP management direction prior to all habitat disturbing activities. Approximately 6,700 acres were surveyed in 2014. A new location of the Strategic list lichen species *Leptogium teretiusculum* was found. The following Survey and Manage species were also found: *Chaenotheca ferruginea*, *Chaenotheca chrysocephala*, *Helvella elastic*, *Peltigera pacifica*, *Rhizopogon truncatus*, and *Stenocybe clavata*. Baseline fungi, lichen, and bryophyte inventories have been completed on approximately 2,100 acres of Roseburg District Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)/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 have been found since. 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 of rough popcorn flower. Additional plants were moved from the road ditch to the Soggy Bottom rough popcorn flower site in 2007. Annual monitoring indicates high levels of survivorship and reproduction at this newest location. A restoration project in the Soggy Bottoms area to improve the water holding capacity of the site was implemented in 2010. Logs were placed and willows were planted in incised water channels to slow flow and allow for soil deposition. In addition, noxious weed species were manually removed in all of the rough popcorn flower sites within the North Bank Habitat Management Area.

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. A new updated Conservation Agreement for crinite mariposa lily was initiated in 2014. 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 vialis*).

A land acquisition of approximately 39 acres was completed at the end of fiscal year 2001 to secure habitat for the Umpqua mariposa lily (*Calochortus umpquaensis*). In 2011, small diameter trees were thinned out on 14 acres at the site of the Ace Williams population in Section 27, T. 27 S., R. 3 W., to provide more open growing conditions. The thinned material was piled and burned in fiscal year 2012.

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 agreement formally documents the intent of the parties to protect, conserve, and contribute to 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, a Management Plan for Kincaid's Lupine in Douglas County, Oregon was completed 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 BLM thinned out small trees and shrubs within several Kincaid's lupine sites in 2010 as prescribed by the Management Plan. Slash piles on the China Ditch and Letitia Creek population sites were burned in the fall of 2011. Additional monitoring plots were established in the largest population to monitor effects of the actions.

The Roseburg District participates in a native plant materials development program to produce native seed mixes and straw for a variety of restoration projects. Native grass seed grown under contract is stored for eventual use by the District. The seed is used for road reclamation and erosion control projects on 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

District Support

During fiscal year 2014, the Roseburg District Fisheries Program continued implementing the Northwest Forest Plan and the associated Aquatic Conservation Strategy. In fiscal year 2014, 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 Endangered Species Act (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 and the Elk Creek Watershed Council. 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 Roseburg District lies within the Oregon Coast Evolutionarily Significant Unit for coho salmon. Oregon Coast coho salmon were listed under the ESA in February, 2008, requiring the BLM to enter into ESA Section 7 consultation for all discretionary Federal actions that may affect coho salmon and designated critical habitat. ESA Section 7 consultation for aquatic restoration projects, as well as several categories of annual, routine activities, such as road maintenance, campground and trail maintenance, etc. was completed through use of regional programmatic consultation documents.

In fiscal year 2014, the BLM designed and implemented timber sales that consisted of relatively light-touch commercial thinning or density management thinning actions in Riparian Reserves that were determined to have no effect on Oregon Coast coho salmon or their habitat. The riparian thinning prescriptions were protective of shade, large wood and sediment delivery from the streamside units. All sales incorporated BMPs and additional project design features to reduce and eliminate sediment delivery from haul routes. These sales were determined to be No Effect to coho salmon and Critical Habitat.

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, application of specific project design criteria that reduce or eliminate risks of aquatic impacts, and the light-touch nature of the actions, the majority of projects analyzed locally on the Roseburg District would not adversely affect Essential Fish Habitat. Consultation on the Pet Rock timber sale for which National Marine Fisheries Service determined may adversely affect Essential Fish Habitat fulfils our requirement to consult under the MSA.

Watershed Restoration

In-stream – The Roseburg District continued its trend of substantial aquatic restoration accomplishments on BLM-managed lands in fiscal year 2014. Three in-stream large wood and boulder restoration projects were initiated by BLM staff during the summer of fiscal year 2014. The projects resulted in the placement of logs and the utilization of boulders added to the streams to improve habitat complexity and channel stability in over four miles of Oregon Coast coho salmon bearing streams. Projects were completed in Brush Creek, Rock Creek (phase three) and Yoncalla Creek. The Roseburg District also contributed funding through Title II of the Secure Rural Schools Act, and technical expertise to several restoration projects led by the Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers and the Elk Creek Watershed Council. Hydrology and Fisheries biologists have implemented planning and prepared grant applications for large wood restoration projects in several streams planned for 2015 and 2016.

Fish Passage – There were no fish passage culverts replaced in 2014 on lands under the administration of the Roseburg District BLM. The Roseburg District is preparing to implement a large road and infrastructure maintenance project in 2015 and 2016 on Cow Creek and Middle Creek in cooperation with the Federal Highways Administration. The BLM Fisheries and Hydrology staff has worked with Federal partners and private contractors to provide input into the design of fish passage culverts.

Data Collection and Monitoring

Restoration Project Monitoring – Several large in-stream restoration projects were monitored using a variety of methods that included 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 more than 20 miles of stream. Data gathered was used to assess effects of stream restoration projects on local habitat conditions, refine future restoration techniques, and better market BLM restoration efforts.

A large-scale restoration effectiveness monitoring project continued in Wolf Creek, a 23,000 acre sub-watershed in which extensive restorative work was carried out in the summers of 2008 and 2009. Monitoring efforts in 2014 focused on post-restoration data collection for evaluating habitat conditions in restored areas following two or three complete winter/spring (i.e. high flow) seasons. In addition, aquatic habitat was monitored in reaches where no restorative work had been completed. These untreated areas will be used as controls, and serve as a valuable tool when comparing habitat changes over time.

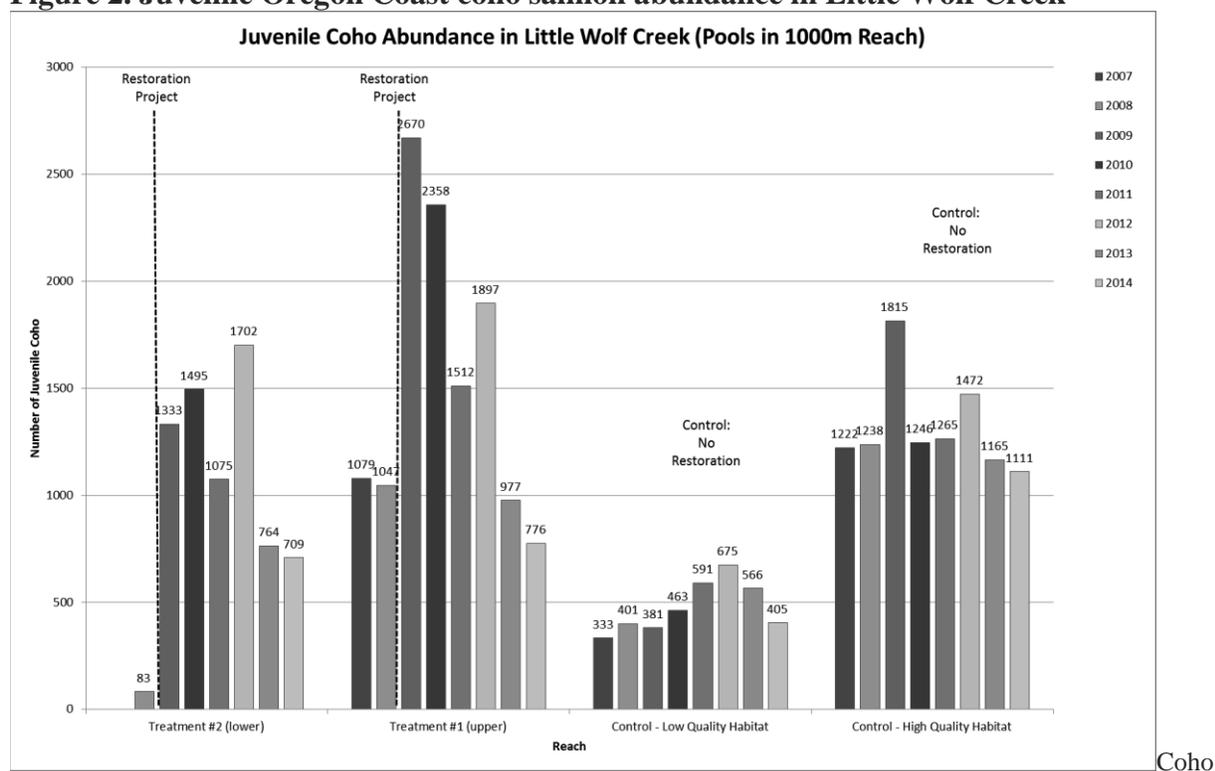
Fish Distribution Surveys – The BLM completed fish distribution surveys using mask & snorkel, and/or electro-fishing methods to determine the extent of juvenile fish distribution and species presence. Surveys were completed for projects in the Myrtle Creek, Days Creek-South Umpqua and Calapooya Creek watersheds.

The BLM has been an active member of the Umpqua Basin Lamprey Workgroup, an initiative started by the Cow Creek Tribe of the Umpqua Band of Indian that involves multiple State and Federal agencies in an effort to gather data on the distribution and population status of Pacific lamprey. In 2014, BLM fish biologists participated in field data collection in association with research conducted by the US Geological Survey.

BLM fish biologists completed a preliminary survey for Umpqua chub in Cow Creek, a tributary of the South Umpqua River. The Umpqua chub is a native minnow endemic to the basin whose distribution and population has decreased over decades due to predation and competition by non-native smallmouth bass. BLM fish biologists snorkel surveyed two reaches along Cow Creek; one above the mouth of Union Creek and one downstream of the Island Creek Recreation area. At Union Creek, Umpqua chub along with other native minnow were common while at the Island Creek reach only adult and juvenile bass were found. The BLM is planning to partner with the U.S. Forest Service, in 2015 and 2016, to complete more extensive surveys for Umpqua chub across its range.

Fish Abundance Surveys – Snorkel surveys were used to assess fish populations in four separate stream reaches. These surveys are performed annually, to determine general population trends or specific fish responses 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. An example of this information is shown in the graph below.

Figure 2. Juvenile Oregon Coast coho salmon abundance in Little Wolf Creek



Salmon juvenile abundance in two treated reaches and two control reaches that did not receive a restoration treatment. Over time there has been an increase in all reaches, however the greatest change has been in reaches that were treated with large wood to promote the formation of spawning and rearing habitat.

Spawning Surveys – Four 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 of returning adult coho salmon, and will also contribute to overall restoration project planning and 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 Eastwood Elementary School’s Outdoor Days, Camp Myrtlewood, Douglas High School, and Glide Middle School, which is in its 17th year of water quality monitoring. Staff also participated on the National Fishing Week fishing derby steering committee, and in the Free Fishing Day 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. The BLM hosted an AmeriCorp VISTA member who worked with Phoenix Charter School to help incorporate job shadow and field learning opportunities into their natural resource curriculum.

Special Areas

The Roseburg District has 10 special areas that total approximately 12,193 acres. In addition there is one proposed Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) (Callahan Meadows ACEC) which meets the criteria for designation. Since publication of the ROD/RMP in 1995, defensibility monitoring has been conducted annually on all Areas of Critical Environmental Concern/Research Natural Areas (ACEC/RNA) and continued in fiscal year 2014.

The BLM treated noxious weeds on the North Bank Habitat Management Area/ACEC including: Himalayan blackberry, English hawthorn, Scotch broom, and diffuse knapweed. Broadcast burning was applied to control Medusahead wildrye.

The BLM has hand pulled false brome, a noxious weed species, along the river bank of the North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River/ACEC annually since 2010. Because access is limited and false brome is difficult to detect, hand pulling has resulted in limited success.

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. The monitoring plots at Bushnell-Irwin Rocks RNA were resampled in 2014. 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.

Port-Orford-Cedar

Port-Orford-cedar trees, especially those growing adjacent to roads and streams, can become infected with a water mold, *Phytophthora lateralis*. 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.

North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River

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

Table 5. Visitor Use for Boating on the North Umpqua River

	2001-2005	2006-2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Private Boating Visits	19,286	17,456	2,395	1,820	2,433	2,656
Commercial Boating	10,445	9,928	1,835	1,688	1,750	1,932
Boating on BLM Section	943*	2,671	381	292	511	573

Cultural Resources

In fiscal year 2014, 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, wildlife, and recreation programs under the authority of Section 106. Cultural resource program initiatives, including evaluations and public projects, were accomplished under Section 110. Nine archaeological sites were evaluated, 50 sites were monitored and 1,660 acres were inventoried.

The Roseburg District conducted Phase II of a Passport in Time (PIT) public archaeology project at archaeological site 35DO383 near Susan Creek. Three members of the public dedicated 120 hours to finalize excavation of nine 1 x 1 meter units removing a total of 22.5 cubic meters of material. Cultural materials dating to the Early, Middle and Late Archaic were recovered, allowing for a better understanding of historic human occupation along the North Umpqua River.

Other public projects included participation in the School Forestry Tour and the Susan Creek Campfire Chats. Over 450 people, mostly school-age children, attended these programs. The Roseburg District archaeologists also supported two Umpqua National Forest projects including the South Umpqua PIT project and the Oregon Archaeology Celebration project: Screening the Past.

Visual Resources

Visual Resource Management (VRM) analysis occurred in two different VRM Class II areas in the South River Resource Area. A visual contrast rating form for one of the units in the Days Creek/South Umpqua timber sale was conducted. Mitigating factors were included in the visual contrast rating to meet VRM Class II objectives. Two visual contrast rating forms were also completed for the Rabbit Mountain Fire LSR Recovery EA. Mitigating factors were included in the visual contrast ratings to meet VRM Class II objectives.

Rural Interface Areas

The Swiftwater Field Office conducted 30 acres of commercial thinning within rural interface areas. For information on fuels reduction work within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), see the Fire and Fuels Management section, Table 13.

Socioeconomic

Payments in Lieu of Taxes were made in fiscal year 2014 as directed in current legislation. O&C Payments and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Payments were not made because the program was not funded for fiscal year 2013 (*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*). At present, continued funding has not been approved moving forward into 2015.

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 that include Payments in Lieu of Taxes, O&C Payments, and Coos Bay Wagon Road Payments. Payments of each type were made in fiscal year 2014 as directed in current legislation. The specific amounts paid to the counties under each revenue sharing program are displayed in Table 6.

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 which implement 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 in which the Federal government can fulfill its role of being a good neighbor to local communities. This is especially important for the BLM, which manages more public land than any other federal agency. Fiscal year 2014 PILT payments to Douglas County were \$604,935 based upon 1,681,887 federal acres (including lands managed by the BLM, Forest Service, National Park Service) within 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." The original legislation expired on September 30, 2007, but was reauthorized for four years , through 2012 and then again for one more year through 2013. Funding for 2013 was made available for disbursement in 2014.

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 on Federal lands. Payments for all eligible counties in Oregon in fiscal year 2014 are shown in Table 6.

Title II payments are reserved by the counties in a special account in the Treasury of the United States for funding projects providing protection, restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other natural resource objectives as outlined in 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 6. O&C and CBWR Secure Rural Schools Payments to Counties Disbursed in Fiscal Year 2014

County	Title I Paid to County	Title II Retained by BLM	Title III Paid to County	Grand Total
Benton	\$ 693,630	\$ 122,405	\$ -	\$ 816,035
Clackamas	\$ 914,733	\$ 86,093	\$ 75,331	\$ 1,076,157
Columbia	\$ 624,370	\$ 58,764	\$ 51,419	\$ 734,553
Coos	\$ 2,000,655	\$ 188,297	\$ 164,760	\$ 2,353,711
Douglas	\$ 250,474	\$ 23,574	\$ 20,627	\$ 294,675
Jackson	\$ 1,205,796	\$ 113,487	\$ 99,301	\$ 1,418,584
Klamath	\$ 9,527,620	\$ 896,717	\$ 784,628	\$ 11,208,965
Lane	\$ 36,516	\$ 3,437	\$ 3,007	\$ 42,960
Lincoln	\$ 4,744,598	\$ 446,550	\$ 390,732	\$ 5,581,881
Linn	\$ 4,858,135	\$ 457,236	\$ 400,082	\$ 5,715,452
Marion	\$ 938,330	\$ 165,588	\$ -	\$ 1,103,917
Multnomah	\$ 4,640,791	\$ 436,780	\$ 382,183	\$ 5,459,755
Polk	\$ 108,368	\$ 19,124	\$ -	\$ 127,491
Tillamook	\$ 1,115,685	\$ 105,006	\$ 91,880	\$ 1,312,570
Washington	\$ 459,183	\$ 43,217	\$ 37,815	\$ 540,216
Yamhill	\$ 222,521	\$ 20,943	\$ 18,325	\$ 261,790
Totals	\$ 33,685,617	\$ 3,343,873	\$ 2,600,648	\$ 39,630,138

Of the Title II funds shown in Table 6, the Roseburg District received \$580,609. On March 17th, 2014, the Roseburg District Resource Advisory Committee met and reviewed 21 project applications, 17 of which they recommended for funding with the 2013 payment. Implementation of these projects began in 2014 and will continue in 2015.

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.
- 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 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

There have been several public land tenure changes by acquisition and by disposal. Small acreage differences exist today from the above table that should be accounted for in the next RMP planning process. The RMA categories have remained the same.

Visitor Use

It was estimated that there were 983,952 recreation visits made to Roseburg District BLM lands in fiscal year 2014. This represents an increase of a little over 2 percent from 2013 figures, reversing a trend of declining visitation that began in 2008.

Recreation Trails Managed

The Roseburg District manages seven trails totaling 17.5 miles. When campground spurs are included, the trail system totals 19.5 miles.

Permits Issued/Fees Collected

User fees at seven campgrounds and three pavilions have remained unchanged since 2010 although fee increases had been proposed at several sites, and a new fee is desired to be instituted at Scaredman Campground. Without a USFS/BLM Resource Advisory Committee, however, it was the fifth consecutive year that fee changes could not be approved and implemented. Due to budget constraints, Scaredman Campground was closed in 2013 and did not reopen in 2014.

Recreation Use Permits (RUPs) issued for overnight camping at BLM campgrounds and for pavilion rentals totaled 3,687 in FY '14 compared to 3,752 in FY '13. Combined fees collected from all recreation revenues (RUPS & Special Rec. Permits) totaled \$95,727 in FY '14 compared to \$86,757 in FY '13. Firewood collections brought in an additional \$8,736 in FY '14 compared to \$8,538 in FY '13.

Special Recreation Permits (SRPs) managed:

- Eight commercial rafting outfitter guide SRPs and ten commercial fishing outfitter guide SRPs were managed on the North Umpqua River through a cooperative management agreement with the Umpqua National Forest,
- Three commercial mountain biking outfitter guide permits were managed on the North Umpqua Trail through a cooperative agreement with the Umpqua National Forest,
- One big-game outfitter hunting guide SRP was managed by Roseburg BLM.
- One joint group SRP was issued for the Oregon Gran Fondo Bicycle Ride by the Eugene district including Coos Bay and Roseburg
- Five big-game outfitter hunting guide SRPs were jointly issued with the Medford and Coos Bay Districts of BLM.

Off-highway Vehicle Designations Managed:

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

Over the past few years, issues and concerns have been raised by the public concerning the proliferation of new roads on public lands, illegally created by motorcycle, all-terrain vehicle and off-highway vehicle operators. This unauthorized use has been verified by BLM specialists and law enforcement officers. After illegal establishment of a new route, these roads and trails become part of the “existing roads and trails” system, allowing for unintended route proliferation, the extent of which is unknown. Private landowners and timber companies have approached BLM about gating public access into areas where off-highway vehicle damage and abuse to seedlings, gates and roads has been increasing.

Legitimate off-highway vehicle use is acknowledged as an accepted recreational activity, but controversy and impacts to public and private resources have grown to a point of management concern for action. BLM management is addressing the need for redesignation of lands available for off-highway vehicle use from “limited to existing roads and trails” to “limited to designated roads and trails.” This requires a baseline inventory of all roads that are open to motorized use, which would improve law enforcement efforts in citing violators.

At the same time, off-highway vehicle clubs and user groups have partnered with BLM to promote the legal rights of riding and enjoying public lands. In the past, clubs have sponsored organized rides, conducted clean-up activities, and conducted trail inventories on BLM lands, though none of these activities occurred in FY '14.

Partnerships and Volunteer Work Managed

The District tallied 481 volunteers, which included eight groups of volunteers in various programs. Organizations volunteering their time included Phoenix School students, Northwest Youth Corps, Oregon Youth Conservation Corps, Umpqua Community College students, Riddle High School students, and the Student Conservation Association. Additional services were provided by the Douglas County inmate, juvenile and forestry crews, and a North Bank Habitat Management Area caretaker. The value of the services was calculated using current independentsector.org rates. All combined, a total of 27,814 hours of service was provided in FY '14 with a value of close to \$600,000, compared to 38,572 hours of service in 2013 with a value of \$850,000.

Volunteer Work Completed:

Table 7. All Volunteer Work on the Roseburg District in Fiscal Year 2014

Group	Hours volunteered	Value of work (\$)
All groups (excluding hosts)	11,814	\$252,229
Campground hosts	16,000	\$341,600
All volunteers total:	27,814	\$593,829

Projects included: trail and footbridge maintenance and construction, trash collection, back-country byway maintenance, soil surveys, invasive species removal, habitat enhancement work, archeological surveys, wildlife surveys, pruning & limbing for Silviculture, information dissemination, campground maintenance, cleanup and rehabilitation; cutting and stacking firewood, wood working projects for developed recreation sites, job shadows, raptor surveys, , one Eagle Scout project in which a post-rail fence was constructed along the Emerald Trail, and program support for Forestry, Information Resource Management, Geographic Information Systems, Contracting, and Archeology.

National Public Lands Day 2014 was the successful Twelfth Annual Cow Creek Back Country Byway Cleanup. Randall Gunn brought two classes of Riddle High School students who joined an enthusiastic public in litter collection and invasive species removal. Over one ton of trash was removed from along the byway.

Other volunteer program highlights include a series of job shadows for motivated high school students, a summer campfire chat program, and a robust campground host program that contributed over 18,000 hours in 2014.

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) In coordination with Medford District BLM

Recreation Projects

- Developed a booth for the annual Outdoor Recreation Show at the Douglas County Fairgrounds in partnership with the Umpqua National Forest.
- Continued support of Colliding Rivers Information Center, providing recreational information to visitors along the Rogue Umpqua Scenic Byway. Updated the MOU between BLM and the Roseburg Area Visitor Center that solidifies our relationship.
- Campfire chat program in the Susan Creek Campground during July and August.
- Numerous small construction projects were completed at recreation sites.
- Developed a new MOU with the Wolf Creek Job Corps to adopt maintenance of the Wolf Creek Falls Trail and to refurbish and rebuild recreation site picnic tables.
- Made numerous to changes to water systems to conserve water.

Hazard Tree Assessments Completed

Hazard tree inventories were conducted at Susan Creek Campground, Susan Creek Day-Use Area, Susan Creek Falls Trail, Rock Creek Recreation Site, Millpond Recreation Site, Cavitt Creek Recreation Site, Scaredman Recreation Site, Tyee Recreation Site, Baker Wayside, North Umpqua Trail at Swiftwater, Lone Pine and Eagleview Group Recreation Sites and Island Day-Use area. Trees determined to represent a hazard to users were limbed or felled. Felled trees were removed for use in in-stream restoration projects and for campground firewood sales.

Public Fatalities or Serious Injuries at BLM Recreation Sites

No fatalities or serious injuries occurred in any recreation site in fiscal year 2014.

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	Updated January 2014

Fee Status

The Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) 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. FLREA expires in fiscal year 2015, this may affect our ability to change firewood, campground, and pavilion rental fee structures.

In 2014, the BLM spent \$105,000 from campground use fees campgrounds, pavilion rentals, and Special Recreation Permit fees, compared to \$95,000 in 2013. Expenditures went toward: volunteer host subsidies and purchase of volunteer uniforms, campground water system repairs, purchase of supplies for restrooms, recreation site equipment maintenance and repairs, vehicle costs, labor costs of operating fee sites, including temporary summer recreation technicians.

Recreation Pipeline Funds

Recreation pipeline funds are directed toward backlog recreation projects in six western Oregon BLM Districts. Roseburg spent all of its \$90,000 allocation in FY '14. Expenditures, labor and project supplies for 2014 include:

- Maintenance and upgrades of recreation tools and equipment
- Project supplies for maintenance of developed recreation sites
- Funds for summer recreation and maintenance technicians
- Funded engineering to develop plans for a new bridge on the Wolf Creek Falls Trail
- North Bank HMA recreation shop maintenance operations and supplies
- Maintenance supplies to improve and maintain recreation sites: paint, lumber, hardware, soil, and rock
- Maintenance tasks at recreation sites: hazard trees, trail work, stump grinding, and pavement repair
- Site repairs including vegetation replacement; water, sewer, and electrical system repairs; tree and flooding damage fixes, vandalism repairs, and upgrades to host site amenities
- Repair work by youth crews on the North Umpqua Trail
- Numerous signs ordered and repaired for all recreation sites

Implementation Monitoring

Guidelines in the North Umpqua Recreation Area Management Plan (2003) were followed. The District Maintenance Operating Plan was completed in 2010 and is updated annually by the District Recreation Planning and maintenance staff. The Recreation Business Plan for fee sites was initiated in 2007 and has been implemented since then. 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. A new five-year Memorandum of Understanding was developed with the Umpqua National Forest to continue shared management responsibilities of the North Umpqua. Additionally, a needs assessment was completed for future carrying capacity within the corridor. One summer recreation temporary employee was 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 ROD/RMP, 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 Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ), from Roseburg District administered public lands of 45 million board feet (MMBF) annually.

To meet the ASQ commitment, the Roseburg District 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 six advertised timber sales in fiscal year 2014, for a total volume of approximately 27.2 MMBF. The advertised sales, all initial offerings, were a mix of commercial thinning and density management sales. Offered volume within the land use allocations constituting the timber base (Matrix) contained an ASQ volume of approximately 19.4 MMBF. Another 7.8 MMBF of volume was from Riparian Reserve density management associated with the commercial thinning and as such is not ASQ volume.

Of the advertised timber sales, two contained density management treatments in Late-Successional Reserves designed to accelerate the development of late-successional characteristics in these forest stands. These sales produced approximately 3.0 MMBF of volume, which is not part of the ASQ.

Miscellaneous timber volume was produced from negotiated timber sales, which are generally salvage sales, rights-of-way timber sales, and modifications to operating advertised timber sales. In fiscal year 2014, approximately 4.2 MMBF of volume was produced from miscellaneous sale volume. The total volume of timber offered for sale initially or through modifications and negotiated contracts on the Roseburg District for fiscal year 2013 was approximately 31.4MMBF.

The value of all timber successfully sold in fiscal year 2014 was approximately \$ 5,966,000. 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 2013 from active harvesting totaled approximately \$4,989,000. Approximately 97 percent of the receipts were from Oregon and California Railroad Lands, and 3 percent from Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands.

Under Section 15 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631), the BLM is required to sell a certain percent of advertised timber sale volume to businesses with less than 500 employees. The current share was calculated as 50 percent for the Roseburg District. When the requisite percentage is not achieved through the normal bidding process, a requirement is “triggered” to set aside timber sales for exclusive offering to small businesses. The Roseburg District was not required to set aside sales for small business during fiscal year 2014.

The following tables provide a summary, by land use allocation and harvest type, of timber sale volumes and acres of timber offered since the signing of the Northwest Forest Plan.

Table 8. Summary of Advertised Volume Offered in FY 2014

Sale Name	Sale Type	Harvest Type ¹	Sale Acres	Sale Volume (MBF) ²	Sale Value
Admiral Halsey	Advertised	Thinning	99	1,927	\$416,940
Green Bunny Fire Salvage	Advertised	Salvage	7	230	\$75,580
Here’s Your Sign	Advertised	Regeneration/Thinning	202	6,252	\$1,593,460
Lost Cub	Advertised	Thinning	194	4,252	\$965,176
Big Thunder	Advertised	Thinning	657	11,928	\$2,660,048
Pop Rocks	Advertised	Thinning	209	3,334	\$805,504
Pet Rock	Advertised	Thinning	145	1,815	\$220,344
Suicide Bar	Advertised	Thinning	327	6,394	\$1,467,903
Totals	*	*	1,840	36,132	\$8,204,956

¹ Thinning category includes “density management”
² MBF = thousands of board feet using 16’ log length rules

Table 9. Roseburg District Timber Sale Volume and Acres

MBF	1995-2008 Total	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009-2014 Total	1995-2014 Total	1995-2014 Annual Average	RMP/EIS Assumed Annual Average	% of Assumed Average
Total Timber Sale Volume	378,749	23,425	40,856	27,727	27,914	31,391	41,507	192,820	571,569	30,082	49,500	61%
Matrix Timber Sales	269,214	15,364	23,876	12,755	13,538	17,329	17,259	100,120	369,334	19,439	45,000	43%
GFMA Regeneration Harvest	116,229	0	0	0	5,146	0	4,979	10,125	126,354	6,650		
GFMA Commercial Thinning	84,732	3,658	12,955	8,633	3,763	12,244	9,968	51,220	135,952	7,155		
GFMA Salvage & ROW	14,160	462	646	1,296	425	363	988	4,180	18,340	965		
C/D Block Regeneration Harvest	22,873	0	0	0	1,656	0	3	1,659	24,532	1,291		
C/D Block Commercial Thinning	26,383	10,700	9,882	2,729	2,437	4,561	1,257	31,566	57,949	3,050		
C/D Block Salvage & ROW	4,838	544	394	97	111	161	64	1,371	6,209	327		
RR Density Management	31,568	4,101	7,770	4,221	3,637	5,234	6,695	31,658	63,226	3,328		
RR Salvage & ROW	1,039	0	22	0	0	0	0	22	1,061	59		
LSR Density Management	58,958	2,172	5,861	10,180	4,546	3,334	11,950	38,043	97,001	5,105		
LSR Salvage & ROW	5,914	7	236	445	545	138	2,081	3,452	9,366	493		
Total All Reserves	97,476	6,280	13,889	14,846	8,728	8,706	14,031	66,480	163,956	8,629	4,500	192%
Key Watersheds Matrix Timber Sales	49,091	307	4,860	4,782	2,759	5,613	57	18,378	67,469	3,551	8,700	41%
AMA All Harvest Types	11,212	1,723	2,974	0	5,566	5,078	3,523	18,864	30,076	1,583	4,600	34%
AMA Salvage & ROW	847	58	118	126	82	278	0	662	1,509	84		
Total AMA Timber Sales	12,059	1,781	3,092	126	5,648	5,356	3,523	18,864	30,076	1,583		
Acres	1995-2008 Total	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009-2013 Total	1995-2013 Total	1995-2013 Annual Average	RMP/EIS Assumed Annual Average	% of Assumed Average
Total Regeneration Harvest	3,845	0	0	0	246	0	135	381	4,226	222	1,190	19%
Total Commercial Thinning	7,470	1,017	1,762	891	616	1,070	702	6,058	13,528	712	84	848%
Total Density Management	6,524	445	896	958	465	433	996	3,197	9,721	540	66	818%
GFMA Regeneration Harvest	3,095	0	0	0	160	0	135	295	3,390	178		
GFMA Commercial Thinning	5,365	156	942	690	92	600	501	2,981	8,346	439		
GFMA Salvage & ROW	812	21	21	9	20	7	40	118	930	49		
C/D Block Regeneration Harvest	684	0	0	0	61	0	0	61	745	39		
C/D Block Commercial Thinning	1,900	722	593	201	135	165	51	1,867	3,767	198		
C/D Block Salvage & ROW	257	13	15	0	36	4	2	70	327	17		
RR Density Management	2,445	293	574	310	253	258	352	2,040	4,485	236		
RR Salvage & ROW	58	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	59	3		
LSR Density Management	4,079	152	322	648	212	175	644	2,153	6,232	328		
LSR Salvage & ROW	303	1	9	1	11	5	76	103	406	21		
Total All Reserves	6,886	446	905	959	476	438	1,072	4,296	11,182	589		
AMA Regeneration Harvest	161	0	0	0	25	0	0	25	186	10		
AMA Commercial Thinning	434	139	227	0	389	305	0	1,060	1,494	79		
AMA Salvage	79	4	5	2	21	9	0	41	120	6		

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 to do so 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 16 percent of what was envisioned in the ROD/RMP. Fifteen acres were treated in 2014. An increase in this activity is expected over the next few years as more regeneration harvests are implemented.

Site Preparation (OTHER) - The number of acres prepared with alternative site preparation techniques is about 5 percent of what was envisioned in the ROD/RMP. No treatments have been done since 2002. 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 29 percent of ROD/RMP assumed levels due to lack of accomplishment of planned ROD/RMP levels of regeneration harvest. In 2014 a total of 286 acres was reforested by planting. Thirty-one (31) acres of harvested stands and 255 of wildfire impacted stands were reforested by planting. Overall planting accomplishments are low because the Roseburg District has been unable to complete any substantial acreage in regeneration harvest timber sales since 1997. Regeneration harvests are the planned 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 harvest levels which were anticipated in the ROD/RMP. However, in the next few years planting on wildfire disturbed areas is expected to increase.

Planting (improved stock) - In fiscal year 2014, there were 31 acres reforested with genetically improved Douglas-fir in the General Forest Management Area (GFMA). For ASQ and monitoring report purposes, realization of genetic gain is assumed only for regeneration harvest units planted with improved seedlings located within the 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. In 2014 approximately 255 acres in Late-successional Reserves were reforested by planting with improved stock.

Maintenance/Protection - acres of maintenance/protection treatments is currently 135 percent of planned levels due in great part to treatment need carryover from the previous land use plan era and unplanned wildfire rehabilitation.

Precommercial Thinning (PCT) - currently PCT is at 85 percent of planned ROD/RMP levels. A total of 2,095 acres were treated in 2014. Potential treatment acres are declining due to declines in regeneration harvest and reforestation over the past 20 years.

Pruning - currently pruning accomplishments are 106 percent of assumed ROD/RMP level. Pruning has not been implemented in recent years due to lack of funds.

Fertilization - Currently fertilization accomplishments are about 20 percent of assumed ROD/RMP levels. No fertilization has been implemented since 1998 due to administrative appeal and lack of funding.

Forest development (reforestation and timber stand improvement), forest stand examinations, botany surveys, noxious weed treatments and tree marking projects were accomplished in fiscal year 2014 through service contracts valued at approximately \$837,000.

Table 10. Roseburg District Forest Development Activities

	FY 96-10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Total to Date	Average Annual	Planned Annual	Accomplishment as a % of RMP Assumptions
Brushfield Conversion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0%
Site Preparation (fire)	2,591	0	0	0	15	2,606	137	840	16%
Site Preparation (other)	51	0	0	0	0	51	3	50	5%
Planting (total)	7,562	0	0	0	286	7,848	413	1,430	29%
Planting (improved stock)	1,533	0	0	0	31	1,564	85	1,140	7%
Maintenance/Protection	19,918	580	234	164	376	21,272	1,120	830	135%
Precommercial Thinning	54,230	2,820	1,234	2,428	2,095	62,807	3,306	3,900	85%
Pruning	9,266	0	0	0	0	9,266	488	460	106%
Fertilization	5,504	0	0	0	0	5,504	290	1,440	20%

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 seventeen years of implementation and 1st decade planned levels.

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 11. 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 PRMP/EIS 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 little opportunity to provide either large quantities or high quality firewood.

Table 11. Special Forest Products

No. of Contracts	FY96-06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14
Boughs-Coniferous	818	80	81	66	45	30	40	33	14
Burls & misc.	76	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Christmas Trees	2,400	188	234	289	210	146	180	196	211
Edibles & Medicinals	22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Floral & Greenery	1,231	365	650	408	445	554	624	828	389
Mosses - Bryophytes	24	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
Mushrooms - Fungi	1,035	190	776	577	434	385	493	474	333
Seeds and Cones	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transplants	51	4	2	2	4	3	0	0	0
Wood Products/Firewood	2,495	291	300	404	467	542	260	273	410
Totals	8,153	1,119	2,044	1,746	1,605	1,661	1,597	1,805	1,359
Quantity Sold	FY96-05	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14
Boughs-Coniferous (lbs)	749,192	169,700	195,500	138,400	97,700	92,500	65,500	72,500	22,500
Burls & misc. (lbs.)	145,592	40	334	0	0	0	0	335	2,000
Christmas Trees (ea.)	2,400	188	234	289	210	146	180	196	211
Edibles & Medicinals (lbs.)	49,020	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	500
Floral & Greenery (lbs.)	590,095	169,445	327,300	191,250	186,650	262,800	306,000	411,050	196,640
Mosses - Bryophytes (lbs.)	40,974	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mushrooms - Fungi (lbs.)	66,998	13,630	51,361	33,913	28,513	29,528	34,960	32,829	32,852
Seeds and Cones (bushels)	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transplants	1,100	101	43	20	76	76	0	0	0
Wood Products/Firewood (bf) except 99-03 reported cu ft	2,040,227 bf 386,014 cu. ft	114,162	44,832	49,316	61,834		35,487	24,339	15,235
Value (dollars)	FY96-05	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14
Boughs-Coniferous	\$20,222	\$5,091	\$5,865	\$4,152	\$2,931	\$2,775	\$1,965	\$2,175	\$675
Burls & misc.	\$5,483	\$10	\$10	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10	\$60
Christmas Trees	\$12,040	\$940	\$1,170	\$1,445	\$1,050	\$730	\$900	\$980	\$1,055
Edibles & Medicinals	\$1,798	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25	\$0	\$0	\$25
Floral & Greenery	\$46,120	\$16,142	\$30,563	\$18,034	\$18,300	\$24,772	\$29,342	\$39,925	\$20,200
Mosses - Bryophytes	\$1,447	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mushrooms - Fungi	\$16,797	\$2,965	\$12,737	\$8,428	\$6,847	\$7,337	\$8,598	\$8,054	\$7,936
Seeds and Cones	\$19	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transplants	\$1,039	\$42	\$20	\$20	\$40	\$30	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wood Products/Firewood	\$459,674	\$18,393	\$7,308	\$16,759	\$22,181	\$39,412	\$23,436	\$23,289	\$25,853
Totals	\$564,639	\$43,583	\$57,673	\$48,838	\$51,349	\$75,081	\$64,241	\$74,433	\$55,804

Noxious Weeds

The Roseburg District continues to survey BLM-administered land for noxious weeds by conducting inventories and pre-project surveys. Approximately 6,700 acres were surveyed in fiscal year 2014. 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 2,530 acres of BLM lands were treated for noxious weeds in cooperation with DSWCD and with contract crews using manual, mechanical, and chemical control methods. Noxious weeds treated include Portuguese broom, Scotch broom, Himalayan blackberry, false brome, English hawthorn, and yellow starthistle.

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 conducts education and outreach programs for children and adults to improve their understanding of noxious weeds and means to prevent the spread and reduce introduction of such weeds.

Table 12. Noxious Weeds Control Summary

Treatment	Species	FY96-2010 Cumulative Acres	FY 11 Acres	FY 12 Acres	FY 13 Acres	FY 14 Acres	
Manual/Mechanical	Black locust	3	0	0	0	0	
	Diffuse knapweed	4	1	1	0	1	
	English hawthorn	130	140	130	12	0	
	English ivy	61	4	2	0	0	
	False brome	20	10	10	1	0	
	French broom	25	0	0	0	0	
	Gorse	8	0	0	0	0	
	Herb Robert				1	0	
	Himalayan blackberry	1423	100	100	7	0	
	Japanese knotweed	7	0	0	0	0	
	Malta starthistle	61	0	0	0	0	
	Parrot feather	1	0	0	0	0	
	Periwinkle	1	0	0	0	0	
	Portuguese broom	11	0	0	0	0	
	Purple loosestrife	10	1	0	0	0	
	Reed canary grass	1	1	0	2	0	
	Rush skeletonweed	179	0	0	0	0	
	Scotch broom	2487	100	100	37	27	
	Spanish broom	15	0	0	0	0	
	Shiny leaf geranium	1	1	0	.08	0	
	Spotted knapweed	4	1	0	0	0	
	Spurgelaurel				1	0	
	Sulfur cinquefoil	4	0	0	0	0	
	Tansy ragwort	11	0	0	0	0	
	Thistles (Italian, Bull, Milk)	276	10	2	0	0	
	Yellow starthistle	375	10	2	0	0	
	Woolly distaff thistle	5	1	1	0	0	
	Chemical	Canada thistle	15	10	0	0	0
		Diffuse knapweed	28	0	0	0	0
		English ivy	2	0	0	0	0
English hawthorn		71	50	130	371	255	
False brome					.1	.4	
French broom		190	0	0	0	0	
Gorse		5	0	0	0	.1	
Himalayan blackberry		2175	594	480	129	86	
Japanese knotweed		0	0	2	.1	.6	
Portuguese broom		1938	106	106	0	730	
Rush skeletonweed		2	0	0	0	0	
Scotch broom		6256	850	854	730	1,588	
Spotted knapweed		14	0	0	0	0	
Thistles (Italian, Bull, Milk)		0	35	2	0	5	
Woolly distaff thistle		7	0	0	0	0	
Yellow starthistle	15	0	11	0	0		
Fire	Medusahead wildrye	0	98	0	167	0	

Fire and Fuels Management

Table 13. 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/Ac.	Lightning Fires/Ac.	Human Caused	
1995-2005**	6,026	764	119/397.24	84	33	739 district personnel and 36 Administratively Determined (AD) or annuitants dispatched, 69 engines, 27 Probeye/Palm IR, assorted fire equipment, tenders, road construction equipment, and mechanic services in response to 333 wildfires, and hurricanes Katrina and Rita..
2006	431	577	6/0.88	3/0.85	3/.03	Ninety-eight assignments to 49 different incidents, including wildfires and hurricanes Katrina and Rita: 46 red-carded district personnel, 5 red-carded ADs, 1 rehired Annuitant Personnel.
2007	432	605	14/1.99	13/1.49	1/0.5	Twenty-three red-carded employees and 9 red-carded Ads. 77 assignments to 33 incidents.
2008	312	615	13/27.03	11/25.02	2/2.01	44 red-carded employees, and 8 red-carded ADs accepted 133 assignments to 47 incidents and incident support.
2009	583	0	8/132	4/1c	4/131	56 red-carded district personnel, and 12 red carded ADs, for the FY 2009 season. 76 assignments to 18 incidents, incident support & 2 severity assignments.
2010	433	563	5/1.80	1/0.01	4/1.79c	46 red-carded district personnel, and 10 red-carded ADs for the FY 2010 season accepted 59 fire assignments to 13 incidents, incident support and 1 severity assignment. One District employee was detailed with the Redmond IHC crew. Two Incident Medical teams were dispatch to 4 fire assignments
2011	410	356	8/1.05	6/0.85	2/2.26	38 red-carded district personnel, and 8 red-carded ADs for the FY 2011 season. 25 red carded employees and 5 red carded ADs accepted 77 fire assignments to 28 incidents, incident support and 1 severity assignment. Two Incident Medical teams were dispatch to 6 fire assignments.
2012	75	356	9/2.03	1/0.10	9/1.93	39 red-carded district personnel, and 7 red-carded ADs for the FY 2012 season. 24 red carded employees and 7 red carded ADs accepted 119 fire assignments to 47 incidents, incident support and 4 severity assignment. Two Incident Medical teams were dispatch to 6 fire assignments.
2013	290	160	43/6,500.03	40/6,304.32	3/195.71	35 red-carded district personnel, and 12 red-carded ADs for the FY 2013 season. 30 red carded employees and 10 red carded ADs accepted 114 fire assignments to 37 incidents, incident support and 6 severity assignments. Two Incident Medical teams were dispatch to 4 fire assignments.
2014	483	150	14 / 4.72	13 / 2.7	1 / 2	45 red-carded district personnel, and 11 red-carded ADs for the FY 2014 season. 21 red carded employees and 10 red carded ADs accepted 83 fire assignments to 37 incidents.

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

**The cause of 2 fires was not determined.

Table 14. Dispatched Personnel and Equipment in Fiscal Year 2014

STATE	REDCARDED PERSONNEL	REDCARDED ADs/Incident Medical Teams	ENGINES
Oregon	33	25	5 + 2 Palm IR
Washington	11	14	0

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, totaling approximately 140 on the Roseburg District, are subject to the O&C regulations in effect at the time of execution. 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 15 reflects the fiscal year 2013 accomplishments of the access and rights-of-way program on the District.

Table 15. 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	0	0	5	0
2002	7	6	27	4	0
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
2010	2	2	9	3	0
2011	8	5	4	1	1
2012	13	6	2	7	0
2013	8	6	6	3	0
2014	9	5	6	2	
Totals	73	64	125	46	5

Roads

Roseburg District has approximately 2,800 miles of roads which are controlled or improved by the BLM. The district road maintenance crew's maintain roads in accordance to the maintenance operation plan, on a regular basis. Maintenance crew's maintained 574 miles of roads during fiscal year 2014. The crew's completed one deferred maintenance project, to the equivalent of one work month. Maintained and opened roads caused by the Douglas Complex Fire, equivalent of one work month. With all projects included the crew's cut 168 miles of roadside brush, placed 1,200 tons of hot mix on various asphalt-surfaced roads, replaced 2,990 linear feet of culverts, placed 6,990 cubic yards of rock on aggregate road surfaces, graded 264 miles of aggregate-surfaced roads, removed 15,900 cubic yards of slide/slough material, cleaned 1,009 culverts, cleaned 121 miles of ditches, cleaned 09 bridges, power swept 21 miles of asphalt roads, and removed 81 windfall trees from roadway.

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 1900s, with the majority of production occurring between 1927 and 1933. The Formosa mine was 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 Explorations, Inc. to establish a reclamation bond prior to beginning operations. The mine closed in 1994 and Formosa Explorations, Inc. conducted reclamation activities using a bond of one million dollars. Formosa Explorations, Inc. 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, primarily cadmium, copper, lead and zinc, associated with acid mine drainage 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 of 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 implementing 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 subwatershed and Cow Creek watershed. 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 the 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 of 2006, 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 mine 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 the coming years.

In 2011, the BLM and the EPA continued the Remedial Investigation (RI) activities at the Formosa AML site. These activities included the installation of several monitoring wells, waste rock characterization analysis, continued surface water monitoring and analysis, the completion of a three dimensional modal of the mine workings and topographic features, and core drilling investigations. The final draft of the RI, which focused on all surface mine materials deposited outside of the underground mine workings, was completed in early 2012.

Other materials on the surface, including contaminated soils, were also studied. This part of the study is called "Operable Unit 1 (OU1)". The results of this study are entitled "Final Formosa Mine Superfund Site OU1 Remedial Investigative Report" which was released in February 2012 and is available on the EPA Region 10 website and at both the Riddle and Roseburg libraries.

During FY2014, BLM undertook an Engineer Estimate, Cost Analysis of a non-time critical removal action to address OU2, specifically the discharge from the Formosa 1 Adit. A 30-day public comment period was held in the summer of 2014. Following the comment period, the alternative selected was to open and rehabilitate the Formosa 1 Adit and install a valved bulkhead to control the acid mine drainage. The BLM will contract this work through the Army Corp of Engineers with an estimated start date in Summer of 2015. The effectiveness of the action will be monitored and included in the RI/FS for OU2. This action is not expected to be inconsistent with the remediation actions for OU2.

Sampling of seeps, springs, surface water and groundwater continued in 2014 and will continue in 2015 as part of “Operable Unit 2” (OU2).

Information gathered during the RI helped determine the best and most efficient methods of addressing the surface mine materials. Several cleanup options were evaluated which are detailed in a document entitled “Final OU1 Feasibility Study, Formosa Superfund Site, Douglas County, Oregon”. This document was published and made available to the public on January 31, 2013. The EPA is expected to release a proposed alternative in January of 2015 and open a 30 day public comment period regarding the clean-up alternatives.

Sampling of seeps, springs, surface water and groundwater continued in 2013 as part of “Operable Unit 2” (OU2).

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 anticipates that activity in rock quarries (mineral material sites) will remain about the same as in previous years.

Table 16. Roseburg District Mining Related Activities

	FY96-05	FY06-11	FY12	FY 13	FY14
Plan of Operation	1	0	0	0	0
Mining notices received & reviewed	27	02	0	0	0
Mining claim compliance inspections	430	103	10	11	10
Notices of non-compliance issued	10	0	0	0	0
Community pit inspections	372	76	46	36	36
Mineral Material Disposals*		80	18	16	22

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

Land Tenure Adjustments

There were no acquisitions, donations, or exchanges completed during fiscal year 2014.

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, because it is so widespread and because the impact of dumping can be so long term.

Hazardous Materials

In FY 2014, the Roseburg District Office Hazardous Materials program consisted of a number of actions, including investigations, removals, clean-ups, and coordination, as summarized below:

- Filed the 2014 Annual Hazardous Waste Report with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.
- District hazardous materials coordinator and alternate coordinator made three Hazardous Materials First Responder – Awareness Level training presentations to the Roseburg District resource areas and DSS staff.
- Coordinated operations under a Zone Agreement with Eugene District for Hazardous Materials support.
- Updated District Environmental Contingency Plan for Emergency Preparedness and Response.
- Coordinated cleanup of one hazardous materials dump site with the state IDIQ contractor.
- Inspected five dump sites to determine level of hazardous materials concern and plan for cleanup.

Table 17. Hazardous Material Incidents Requiring Response

Fiscal Year	Incidents Requiring Response
1999 -2009	21
2010	1
2011	1
2012	0
2013	0
2014	1

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 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. Federal agency coordination and cooperation has occurred through the Regional Interagency Executive Committee and the Regional Ecosystem Office established under the Northwest Forest Plan.

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, 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 that may affect county lands, water quality issues and other issues. County commissioners receive copies of all major publications, project updates, and project proposals.

Cities

The Roseburg District has 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 consults 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 2014, 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, Northwest Youth Corps, Student Conservation Corps and an AmeriCorps Vista program member. New Memorandums of Understanding and Assistance Agreements were made with the Wolf Creek Job Corps, Umpqua National Forest, and Student Conservation Association (see the Recreation section).

Research

A long-term (15-plus years) density management study in western Oregon was initiated in 1997 by the Roseburg District in cooperation with the USGS Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center. The study examines vegetation response, and effects of treatments on micro-climate and micro-habitat, aquatic vertebrates, lichens and bryophytes. These sites also serve as demonstration areas for educational purposes. Three study sites were identified for the Roseburg District, with one subsequently dropped 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, with a second series of done in 2009-2011. Monitoring for various sub-components of the study is ongoing.

An unnamed tributary to McComas Creek in the Rock Creek watershed was selected as a study site in the Western Oregon BLM Effective Shade and Water Temperature Monitoring Project. The study site is located in Section 35, T. 25 S., R. 3 W., within the Corvid Commercial Thinning project. The objective of the study is to provide a coordinated monitoring effort to evaluate BLM Riparian Reserve management in protecting stream temperature and in meeting TMDL shade targets across the five western Oregon BLM Districts. Annual summer stream temperature monitoring has been conducted at six sites along this stream since 2010. Pre-project hemispherical photos were collected at 20 sites along this stream in 2010, before thinning, and in 2013, post-thinning, to calculate effective shade before and after thinning. Pre-thinning effective shade averaged 97 percent, while post-thinning, effective shade averaged 94 percent. Effective shade greater than 70 to 80 percent is considered ideal to protect riparian conditions. Annual summer stream temperature monitoring at this site also found no detectable change in stream temperature from 2010 to 2014.

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. The BLM has seen consolidation of servers and system administration to the Department of the Interior. This move will leverage DOI's ability to manage Information Technology assets and personnel 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 Geographic Information System. This electronic mapping and analysis tool provides a means for District specialists to complete complex analyses of spatial and relational data. Progress continues to be made on efforts to digitize paper records for inclusion in the GIS.

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 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. One full-time Cadastral crew operated on Roseburg District--their Fiscal year 2014 accomplishments include 5 projects completed, 27 miles of line surveyed/resurveyed, and 16 miles of boundary line posted and blazed. In support of the Douglas Complex fire rehabilitation, an Oregon State Office Cadastral crew was enlisted to complete an additional two projects consisting of 9 miles of line surveyed/resurveyed, and 5 miles of boundary line posted and blazed. In all, 21 Public Land Survey System (PLSS) corners were established or reestablished, 42 existing PLSS corners were rehabilitated, and an additional 9 existing PLSS corners were remonumented.

Table 18. Roseburg District Cadastral Survey Activity

	1998-2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Projects Completed	187	10	12	8	7
Miles of Survey Line Run	698	23	22	28	36

Law Enforcement

Roseburg District law enforcement is currently staffed by two full-time BLM law enforcement Rangers. One District law enforcement was vacant for four months, eventually being filled in February of 2014. In the interim, funding through the District recreation program allowed for the detail of Rangers from other BLM districts to patrol the District’s many recreation areas during peak season.

The Roseburg District also has a long running contract with the Douglas County Sheriff’s Office to provide Sheriff’s Deputies who are assigned to patrol lands administered by the BLM. One position was staffed for a full twelve 12 months, while a second was eliminated on July 1, 2014 for budgetary reasons. A good working relationship exists between the two law enforcement programs, due in large part to the contract deputy positions.

Table 19 summarizes law enforcement actions for FY 2014.

Table 19. Summary of Criminal Activity on District for Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014

<i>Activity</i>	<i>FY 13</i>	<i>FY 14</i>
Special Forest Products theft	73	31
Theft	20	20
Vehicle Violations	40	87
Vandalism	20	14
Liquor Laws	8	0
Assist Other Agencies	72	52
Driving Under the Influence	1	1
Drug/Narcotics	5	15
Violate Closure/Restriction	61	152
Abandoned Property/vehicles	12	11
Littering/Dumping	38	180
Accident Investigation	23	7
Camping Violations	83	83
Warrant Arrest	7	20
Search & Rescue	49	24
Disorderly Conduct/Hazard /Nuisance	1	54
Forgery/Counterfeiting	0	0
Game Animal/Hunting Violations	0	1
Investigation for Human Remains	2	1
Totals	515	753

The District’s law enforcement program continued to emphasize employee and public safety along with the protection of natural resources. To accomplish these goals Rangers and Deputies emphasize patrols in the developed recreation areas during the summer months, monitoring of special forest product harvesting during the fall, winter and spring and year round patrols in areas where employees are working. The law enforcement program strives to be a dynamic program and is constantly adjusting to meet the District’s law enforcement needs.

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 (CX), administrative determinations, environmental assessments (EA), or environmental impact statements (EIS).

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, and CXs are addressed specifically by Department of the 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 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, an environmental impact statement is prepared. Environmental assessments vary in complexity, detail and length depending upon the proposal under consideration.

BLM prepares an EIS for major Federal actions when there may be significant impacts to the human environment that have not been previously in an EIS.

Roseburg District Environmental Documentation, Fiscal Years 1996-2014

Table 20. Summary of NEPA Documentation in Fiscal Year 2013

NEPA documentation	FY 2014	FY 1996-2014 Totals
Environmental Impact Statements	0	1
Environmental Assessments	1	156
Determinations of NEPA Adequacy or Plan Conformance Determinations	6	98
Categorical Exclusions	16	804

Protest and Appeals

The Roseburg District received the following protests and appeals on management actions in fiscal year 2014.

Table 21. Summary of Protests, Appeals, and Litigation in Fiscal Year 2014

Project Name	Project Type	Sale Date	Protested by	Appealed by	Status
Fallen Feline Salvage	Timber Salvage	N/A	Cascadia Wildlands on February 25, 2014		Protest granted in part and decision withdrawn on September 18, 2014
White Castle Temporary Area Closure	Area Closure	N/A	N/A	Mr. Peter Garcia	Appeal received December 16, 2013 Petition for Stay denied by Interior Board of Land Appeals March 27, 2014 BLM decision affirmed by Interior Board of Land Appeals September 16, 2014
White Castle Temporary Area Closure	Area Closure	N/A	N/A	Ms. Charmaine Rehg	Appeal received December 19, 2013 Appeal dismissed by Interior Board of Land Appeals March 27, 2014
White Castle Temporary Area Closure	Area Closure	N/A	N/A	Cascadia Forest Defenders	Appeal received December 23, 2013 Petition for Stay denied by Interior Board of Land Appeals March 27, 2014 BLM decision affirmed by Interior Board of Land Appeals September 16, 2014
White Castle Variable Retention Harvest	Timber Sale	July 24 2012	Myrtle Creek Rural Community Partnership on July 11, 2012	Myrtle Creek Rural Community Partnership on November 30, 2012	Protest denied November 2, 2012 Petition for Stay denied by Interior Board of Land Appeals May 13, 2013 BLM decision affirmed by Interior Board of Land Appeals June 19, 2014
White Castle Variable Retention Harvest	Timber Sale	July 24 2012	Cascadia Wildlands and Oregon Wild on July 11, 2012	Cascadia Wildlands and Oregon Wild on January 30, 2013	Protest denied December 19, 2012 Petition for Stay denied by Interior Board of Land Appeals May 13, 2013 BLM decision affirmed by Interior Board of Land Appeals June 24, 2014
White Castle Variable Retention Harvest	Timber Sale	July 24 2012			Suit filed by Oregon Wild and Cascadia Wildlands. Motion for Summary Judgment filed with U.S. District Court for the District of Oregon June 20, 2014. BLM has responded to Plaintiffs' Motion for Summary Judgment and Plaintiffs have countered.

RMPs for Western Oregon: 2014 Summary of external activity

The BLM is continuing to make progress on the RMPs for Western Oregon plan revision. The planning team held four public meetings in December of 2013 and another eight in March of 2014 to discuss, and receive feedback on, the preliminary elements of the draft alternatives and other aspects of the Planning Criteria. Reports on these meetings were posted on the RMPs website.

In March of 2014 the BLM released the Planning Criteria for the RMPs for Western Oregon for public comment. The BLM received over 2,000 comments on the planning criteria document. The Planning Criteria for the RMPs included the purpose and need for the effort, a description of key components of the preliminary draft alternatives, and an in depth description of the analytical methodology the IDT intended to use to analyze the impacts of the draft alternatives.

Throughout FY 2014 the planning team continued to meet periodically with representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service. These meetings were intended to lay the ground work for eventual consultation on the proposed RMP by ensuring that the BLM's analysis will provide the regulatory agencies with the needed information and that the range of alternatives includes management approaches of interest to these agencies (to the extent that the meet the RMPs' purpose and need). Due to interest from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in addition to internal BLM interest, one alternative was adjusted to explore natural regeneration after harvest in some portions of the harvest land base.

The planning team also continued to meet periodically with the cooperating agency advisory group (CAAG), and its working groups, throughout FY 2014. The CAAG provided input on the public meetings, the analytical methods presented in the Planning Criteria, and the range of alternatives analyzed in the draft. The CAAG will be convened in either December of 2014 or January of 2015 for a presentation on the effects analysis and to provide any advice they may have on the selection of a preferred alternative for the Draft RMP/EIS.

The CAAG tribal work also met to discuss both the socio-economic analytical methodology and how it relates to tribal communities and the development of tribal community summaries for the Draft RMP/EIS. Members of the Core Team and Oregon leadership also periodically attended tribal council meetings for tribal communities affected by the RMP revisions. This includes attendance at quarterly meetings with representatives of the Coquille Tribe; coordination with the Coquille on the management of BLM lands surrounding the Coquille Forest is part of on the purpose and need for this planning effort. As part of this coordination, the planning team worked with representatives of the Coquille Tribe to develop an additional approach to riparian reserves, which was incorporated into Draft alternative C.

The current goal is to have a Draft RMP/Draft EIS available in April of 2015 and a Proposed RMP/Final EIS by early 2016.

All documents are available on the BLM's RMP Revision website at:
<http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/rmpswesternoregon/plandocs.php>

Resource Management Plan Evaluations

National BLM policy and federal regulations (43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), §1610.4-9) require that resource management plans be evaluated every five years. Plan evaluation is the process of determining if land use plan decisions and NEPA analysis are still valid and whether the plan is being implemented. The Roseburg District last evaluated its RMP in 2011 in conjunction with evaluations on the Resource Management Plans for the other Western Oregon BLM Districts. These Resource Management Plan Evaluation Report for Western Oregon Districts was finalized in August of 2012. The report can be found on the Oregon BLM's planning website: <http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/>

The plan evaluations showed that timber sales associated with the lands allocated to sustained yield timber production have continued to depart substantially from the assumptions of the 1995 RMP determination of the Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ). The reduced levels of regeneration harvest sales and acceleration of thinning from the harvest land base has been a long-term trend since 1999. Accelerated rates of thinning without replenishment of younger forest stands through regeneration harvest means that opportunities for thinning will eventually be exhausted. The current approach to a forest management regime that deviates so considerably from the RMP assumptions used in determination of the ASQ is not sustainable at the declared ASQ level.

New information and changed circumstances have arisen relevant to management direction and land use allocations for the northern spotted owls. The new Recovery Plan for the northern spotted owl was completed in 2011 and includes recovery actions not addressed in the 1995 RMPs. Current and proposed northern spotted owl critical habitat does not align with land use allocations in the 1995 RMPs. There are new listings, recovery plans (or draft recovery plans), and designations of critical habitat for many other fish, plant, and terrestrial species.

The evaluations concluded that most decisions in the current RMPs are still valid and that BLM can continue to implement them, however, based on the above information the evaluation report found a need for changes to the timber and wildlife programs and minor changes to most other programs. A plan revision is warranted. This is the appropriate mechanism for the BLM to comprehensively review the mix of resource uses and protections and adjust RMP objectives and associated land use allocations and management direction as needed.

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 “Arthropods” 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 from 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. Table 22 shows a breakdown of the placement of these species, and a brief description of management actions required for each. However, in 2011 the Settlement Agreement in *Conservation Northwest et al. v. Sherman et al.* (Case No. 08-CV-1067-JCC [W.D. Wash.]) updated the 2001 Survey and Manage species list.

Table 22. 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

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>.

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 (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.

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.

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 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 1/15 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.

Plan Maintenance for fiscal year 2007

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.

Plan Maintenance for fiscal year 2010

Bald Eagle

Comply with the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (as a minimum).

Manage 4,658 acres along the major river corridors to develop or maintain forest structure needed to support nesting and foraging activities. These acres are withdrawn from the timber base.

Manage existing and future occupied bald eagle nest territories under the following management guidelines:

1. Maintain or attain the following stand characteristics on all lands managed for bald eagles:
 - a. Large conifer trees that are greater than 50 inches dbh and occur at a density of five to seven trees per acre.
 - b. Multi-storied canopy with at least 60 percent crown closure.
 - c. Remainder of the stand with conifer trees with an average dbh of 24 inches and an average density of 50 to 70 trees per acre.
2. Avoid disturbance, including logging, mining, and mineral leasing (except existing recreational use), within 0.25-mile of active nest sites (0.5-mile, when in line of sight) between the dates of January 1 and August 31.
3. Provide an appropriate level of fire protection on lands managed for bald eagles and restrict the use of insecticides within 1/2-mile of bald eagle sites.

Retain ownership of all BLM designated bald eagle habitat and pursue conservation easements or acquisition of other lands occurring within known active or future nesting territories. Priority is placed on acquiring 261 acres within Cougar Creek and Woodruff Mountain nesting territories.

Implementation of the Umpqua Corridor Habitat Management Plan will continue. Habitat plans will be developed for all active nesting territories.

Vehicle use on 1.5 miles of road at the head of Huntley Creek will be restricted from January 1 to August 31.

Peregrine Falcon

Known and potential (sites rated 7 or above) nesting cliffs will be managed to maintain site integrity.

Peregrine nesting sites on, and adjacent to, BLM-administered lands, sites occupied in the future, will have seasonal disturbance restrictions of 0.25-mile or greater around them; until site-specific management zones are identified. Actual area restricted will depend on the activity, topography, and the likely disturbance to the nest cliff. Seasonal restrictions on habitat disturbing activities and other disturbance events will extend from January 1 until August 15 (inclusive). Pesticides that have a negative effect on prey species or their habitat will not be applied within two miles of active sites. Habitat management plans will be written for all active peregrine falcon nest sites on BLM-administered lands. High potential sites will periodically be surveyed for occupancy and all future occupied sites will be monitored annual to determine occupancy, nesting, and production. Acquisition will be pursued for occupied nest sites occurring on adjacent private lands.

Plan Maintenance for fiscal year 2011

Land use allocation for hiatus in Section 30, T. 28 S., R. 7½ W.

In designation of land use allocations in the 2008 ROD/RMP, a mapping error failed to identify and assign a land use allocation to a 4.5-acre parcel of BLM-administered land. Based on operational inventory, stand characteristics, and neighboring allocations, the parcel has been allocated as Timber Management Area.

2007 Amendment to the Northwest Forest Plan including the Roseburg District ROD/RMP To Remove the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines

In litigation over the 2007 ROD, removing the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines (*Conservation Northwest et al. v. Sherman et al.*, Case No. 08-1067-JCC (W.D. Wash.)) the Court found for the plaintiffs and set aside the 2007 RODs and reinstated the 2001 ROD for amendments to Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines on December 17, 2009.

The plaintiffs and Federal Agencies entered into settlement negotiations in April 2010, and the Court filed approval of the resulting Settlement Agreement on July 6, 2011. The 2011 Settlement Agreement makes four modifications to the 2001 ROD: (A) acknowledges existing exemption categories (2006 Pechman Exemptions); (B) updates the 2001 Survey and Manage species list; (C) establishes a transition period for application of the species list; and (D) establishes new exemption categories (2011 Exemptions). Table 23 shows a breakdown of the placement of these species, and a brief description of management actions required for each. However, in 2011 the Settlement Agreement in *Conservation Northwest et al. v. Sherman et al.* (Case No. 08-CV-1067-JCC [W.D. Wash.]) updated the 2001 Survey and Manage species list. The 2011 updates to the Survey and Manage species list and the categorization of species are reflected in Table 22 and not the species categorization as it was in 2001.

Table 23. 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 – 185 species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage all known sites • N/A • Strategic surveys 	Category E – 31 species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage all known sites • N/A • Strategic surveys
Uncommon	Category C – 9 species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage high priority sites • Pre-disturbance surveys • Strategic surveys 	Category D – 18 species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage high priority sites • N/A • Strategic surveys 	Category F – 13 species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A • N/A • Strategic surveys

* Table reflects the Survey and Manage species list categorizations following the update in 2011 from the Settlement Agreement in *Conservation Northwest et al. v. Sherman et al.* (Case No. 08-CV-1067-JCC [W.D. Wash.]).

Incorporating Road and Sediment Delivery Best Management Practices into Resource Management Plans

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2011-18 directed the districts to assist in the update of Best Management Practices (BMPs) that would disconnect road surfaces from drainage ditches. The BLM designed the BMPs to minimize or reduce the conveyance and delivery of sediment to the waters of the United States. All districts participated in the development of this updated set of BMPs that serve to disconnect the conveyance method to the extent practicable. Selection of BMPs is made by decision-makers using input from soil, water, fisheries, geology, and other professionals during project-level analyses. It is not intended that all of the BMPs listed will be selected for any specific management action. Each activity is unique, based on site-specific conditions and the selection of an individual BMP or a combination of BMPs and measures to become the BMP design.

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2011-074 directed the districts incorporate the updated BMPs as plan maintenance. These BMPs provide direction regarding road maintenance practices and road-related actions with the intention to minimize or prevent sediment delivery to waters of the United States in compliance with the Clean Water Act of 1972 and its revisions.

Road Design, Construction, Use and Decommissioning Best Management Practices

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 001	Locate temporary and permanent roads and landings on stable locations, e.g., ridge tops, stable benches or flats, and gentle-to-moderate side slopes. Minimize construction on steep slopes, slide areas and high landslide hazard locations.	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0200 (3)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0200, Road Location
R 002	Locate temporary and permanent road construction or improvement to minimize the number of stream crossings.	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0200 (3-4)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0200, Road Location
R 003	Avoid locating roads and landings in wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state. Avoid locating landings in areas that can contribute runoff to dry draws and swales.	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0200 (2)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0200, Road Location
R 004	Locate roads and landings to minimize total transportation system mileage. Renovate or improve existing roads or landings when it would cause less adverse environmental impact. Where roads traverse land in another ownership, investigate options for using those roads before constructing new roads.	EPA (2005)Page 3-12 Bullet 1; ODF (OAR) 629-625-0200 (5); EPA (2005)Page 3-10 Bullet 1	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0200, Road Location
R 005	Design and construct sub-surface drainage in landslide prone areas and saturated soils (e.g., trench drains using geo-textile fabrics and drain pipe).	ODEQ 2005, RC-1, RC-6 (pages 4-5, 4-6)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0300, Road Design
R 006	Design road cut and fill slopes with stable angles, to minimize erosion and prevent slope failure.	EPA 2005 mod 3-13	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0310, Road Prism
R 007	Design roads to the minimum width needed for the intended use as referenced in BLM Manual 9113.	ODF 629-625-0310 (3)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0310, Road Prism
R 008	End-haul material excavated during construction, renovation, and/or maintenance where side slopes generally exceed 60 percent, and regardless of slope where side-cast material may enter wetlands, floodplains and waters of the state.	FEIS 2008 with modification using EPA 2005 page 3-12 5th bullet	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0310, Road Prism
R 009	Construct road fills to prevent fill failure using inorganic material, compaction, buttressing, sub-surface drainage, rock facing or other effective means.	OAR 629-625-0310-5	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0310, Road Prism

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 010	Avoid use of road fills for water impoundment dams unless specifically designed for that purpose. Impoundments over 9.2 acre feet or 10 feet in depth will require a dam safety assessment by a registered engineer. Upgrade existing road fill impoundments to pass 100-year flood events.	OAR 629-625-0310-5	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0310, Road Prism
R 011	Design roads crossing low-lying areas so that water does not pond on the upslope side of the road. Provide cross drains at short intervals to ensure free drainage.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0320, Stream Crossing Structures
R 012	Minimize fill volumes at permanent and temporary stream crossings by restricting width and height of fill to amounts needed for safe travel and adequate cover for culverts. For deep fills (generally greater than 15 feet deep) incorporate additional design criteria (e.g., rock blankets, buttressing, bioengineering techniques) to reduce the susceptibility of fill failures.	ODF OAR 629-625 -0320 (1b)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0320, Stream Crossing Structures
R 013	Locate stream crossing culverts on well defined, unobstructed, and straight reaches of stream. Locate these crossings as close to perpendicular to the streamflow as stream allows. When structure cannot be aligned perpendicular, provide inlet and outlet structures that protect fill and minimize bank erosion. Choose crossings that have well defined stream channels with erosion resistant bed and banks.	EPA 2005, 3-14 G&A 2006, p5-30	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0320, Stream Crossing Structures
R 014	On new construction, install culverts at the natural stream grade.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0320, Stream Crossing Structures
R 015	Use stream crossing protection techniques to allow flood water and debris to flow over the top of the road prism without the loss of the fill or diversion of streamflow. This protection could include hardening crossings, armoring fills, dipping grades, oversizing culverts, hardening inlets and outlets, and lowering the fill height.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0320, Stream Crossing Structures

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 016	Place in-stream grade control structures above or below the crossing structure, if necessary, to prevent stream headcutting, culvert undermining and downstream sedimentation. Employ bioengineering measures (e.g., large wood for gradient control) to protect the stability of the streambed and banks.	ODEQ 2005 , RC - 2 , Gesford & Anderson 2006, pp 5 -31, USDA RMRS GTR 102 - #20	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0320, Stream Crossing Structures
R 017	Prevent culvert plugging and failure in areas of active debris movement with measures such as beveled culvert inlets, flared inlets, wingwalls, over-sized culverts, trash racks or slotted risers.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0320, Stream Crossing Structures
R 018	When installing temporary culverts, use washed rock as a backfill material. Use geotextile fabric as necessary where washed rock will spread with traffic and cannot be practicably retrieved.	ODEQ 2005 NS-3	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0320, Stream Crossing Structures
R 019	Use permanent low water fords in debris-flow susceptible streams (e.g., concrete, well anchored concrete mats, etc.).	EPA 2005 p3-50	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0320, Stream Crossing Structures
R 020	Design roads crossing low-lying areas so that water does not pond on the upslope side of the road. Provide cross drains at short intervals to ensure free drainage.	EPA (2005) Page 3-14 Bullet 1	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0320, Stream Crossing Structures
R 021	Use no-fill structures (e.g., portable mats, temporary bridges, or improved hardened crossings) for temporary stream crossings. When not practicable, design temporary stream crossings with the least amount of fill and construct with coarse material to facilitate removal upon completion.	ODF 629-625-0320 (2)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0320, Stream Crossing Structures
R 022	Install underdrain structures when roads cross or expose springs, seeps, or wet areas rather than allowing intercepted water to flow downgradient in ditchlines.	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330 (5)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 023	Effectively drain the road surface by using crowning, insloping or outsloping , grade reversals (rolling dips) and waterbars or a combination of these methods. Avoid concentrated discharge onto fill slopes unless the fill slopes are stable and erosion proofed.	EPA 2005, 3-41	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 024	Outslope temporary and permanent low volume roads to provide surface drainage on road gradients up to 6% unless there is a traffic hazard from the road shape.	EPA 2005 page 3-42 & USDA RMRS GTR 102-#13	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 025	Consider using broadbased drainage dips and/or lead-off ditches in lieu of cross drains for low volume roads. Locate these surface water drainage measures where they won't drain into wetlands, floodplains and waters of the state.	EPA 2005 page 3-41 - 45 & USDA RMRS GTR 102-#13	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 026	Avoid use of outside road berms unless designed to protect road fills. If road berms are used, breach to accommodate drainage where fill slopes are stable.	Gesford & Anderson 2006, pp 3-7	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 027	Construct variable road grades and alignments (e.g., roll the grade, grade breaks) which limit water concentration, velocity, flow distance and associated stream power.	Gesford & Anderson 2006, pp 5-20 OAR 629-625-0310 (1)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 028	Divert road and landing runoff water away from headwalls, slide areas, high landslide hazard locations or steep erodible fill slopes.	ODF 629-625-0330 (2)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 029	Design landings to disperse surface water to vegetated stable areas.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 030	Design stream crossings to prevent diversion of water from streams into downgrade road ditches or down road surfaces..	ODF OAR 629-625 -0330 (3)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 031	Disconnect the road runoff to the stream channel by outsloping the road approach. If outsloping is not possible, use runoff control, erosion control and sediment containment measures. These may include using additional cross drain culverts, ditch lining, and catchment basins. Minimize ditch flow conveyance to stream through cross drain placement above stream crossing.	Gesford & Anderson 2006 pp 5-22, OAR 629-625-0330 (4)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 032	Locate cross drains to prevent or minimize runoff and sediment conveyance to wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state. Implement sediment reduction techniques such as settling basins, brush filters, sediment fences and check dams to prevent or minimize sediment conveyance.	ODF OAR 629-625 -0330 (4)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 033	Space cross drain culverts at intervals sufficient to prevent water volume concentration and accelerated ditch erosion. At a minimum, space cross drains at intervals referred to in the BLM Road Design Handbook 9113-1, Illustration 11 -"Spacing for Drainage Laterals". Increase cross drain frequency through erodible soils, steep grades, and unstable areas.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 034	Choose cross drain culvert diameter and type according to predicted ditch flow, debris and bedload passage expected from the ditch. Minimum diameter is 18 inches.	USDA 1997-9777 1812-SDTDC, p 3	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 035	Locate surface water drainage measures (e.g., cross drain culverts, rolling dips, water bars) where water flow will be released on convex slopes or other stable and non-erosive areas that will absorb road drainage and prevent sediment flows from reaching wetlands, floodplains and waters of the state. Where possible locate surface water drainage structures above road segments with steeper downhill grade.	USDA 1997-9777 1812-SDTDC, p 3	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 036	Armor surface drainage structures (e.g., broad based dips, leadoff ditches) to maintain functionality in areas of erosive and low strength soils.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 037	Discharge cross drain culverts at ground level on non-erodible material. Install downspout structures and/or energy dissipaters at cross drain outlets or drivable dips where water is discharged onto loose material, erodible soils, fills, or steep slopes.	ODEQ 2005 RC-2, Gesford and Anderson 2006, pp 5-31	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 038	Cut protruding "shotgun" culverts at the fill surface or existing ground. Install downspout and/or energy dissipaters to prevent erosion.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 039	Skew cross drain culverts 45 to 60 degrees from the ditchline as referenced in BLM Road Design Handbook 9113-1 and provide pipe gradient slightly greater than ditch gradient to reduce erosion at cross drain inlet.	BLM road design handbook H9113-1, revised 2009	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 040	Use slotted risers, over-sized culverts or build catch basins where floatable debris or sediments may plug cross drain culverts.	EPA 2005 pp 3-43	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0330, Drainage
R 041	Locate waste disposal areas outside wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and unstable areas to minimize risk of sediment delivery to waters of the state. Apply surface erosion control prior to the wet season. Prevent overloading areas which may become unstable.	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0340 FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0340, Waste Disposal Areas
R 042	Confine pioneer roads to the construction limits of the permanent roadway to reduce the amount of area disturbed and avoid deposition in wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state. Install temporary drainage, erosion, and sediment control structures. Storm proof or close pioneer roads prior to the onset of the wet season.	EPA (2005) Page 3-41 Bullet 2	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0410, Disposal of Waste Materials
R 043	Use controlled blasting techniques to minimize loss of material on steep slopes or into wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0410, Disposal of Waste Materials
R 044	Provide for unobstructed flow at culvert inlets and within ditch lines during and upon completion of road construction prior to the wet season.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0420, Drainage
R 045	Use temporary sediment control measures (e.g., check dams, silt fencing, bark bags, filter strips and mulch) to slow runoff and contain sediment from road construction areas. Remove any accumulated sediment and the control measures when work or haul is complete. When long term structural sediment control measures are incorporated into the final erosion control plan, remove any accumulated sediment to retain capacity of the control measure.	FEIS 2008 with modification using ODEQ 2005 RC-11	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 046	Conduct all nonemergency in-water work during the ODFW in-stream work window.	Oregon Guidelines for Timing of In-Water Work to Protect Fish and Wildlife Resources – June, 2008 ODF OAR 629-625-0430 (2)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 047	Utilize stream diversion and isolation techniques when installing stream crossings. Evaluate the physical characteristics of the site, volume of water flowing through the project area and the risk of erosion and sedimentation when selecting the proper techniques.	ODEQ 2006, RC-9 and 10	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 048	Limit activities and access points of mechanized equipment to streambank areas or temporary platforms when installing or removing structures. Keep equipment activity in the stream channel to an absolute minimum.	OAR 629-625-0430 (2)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 049	Install stream crossing structures before heavy equipment moves beyond the crossing area.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 050	Remove temporary crossing structures promptly after use. Follow practices under the Closure/Decommissioning section for removing stream crossing drainage structures and reestablishing the natural drainage.	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430 (5)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 051	Harden low water ford approaches with durable materials. Provide cross drainage on approaches.	EPA 2005 p3-50	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 052	Restrict access to unimproved low water stream crossings.	ODR (OAR) 629-625-0430 (5)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 053	Locate equipment washing sites in areas with no potential for runoff into wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state. Do not use solvents or detergents to clean equipment on site.	ODEQ 2005 , NS-5	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 054	Limit disturbance to vegetation and modification of streambanks when locating road approaches to in-stream water source developments. Surface these approaches with durable material. Employ erosion and runoff control measures.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 055	Direct pass-through flow and/or overflow from in-channel and any connected off-channel water developments back into the stream.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 056	Overflow from water harvesting ponds should be directed to a safe non-eroding dissipation area, and not into a stream channel.	Unknown	Does not fit any ODF category

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 057	Limit the construction of temporary in-channel water drafting sites. Develop permanent water sources outside of stream channels and wetlands.	FEIS 2008 & ODEQ 2005, NS-1	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 058	Do not place pump intakes on the substrate or edges of the stream channel. When placing intakes in-stream, place on hard surfaces (e.g., shovel, rocks) to minimize turbidity. Use a temporary liner to create intake site. After completion of use, remove liner and restore channel to natural condition.	FEIS 2008 & ODEQ 2005, NS-1	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 059	Do not place pump intakes on the substrate or edges of the stream channel. When placing intakes in-stream, place on hard surfaces (e.g., shovel, rocks) to minimize turbidity. Use a temporary liner to create intake site. After completion of use, remove liner and restore channel to natural condition.	(404(f) exemption criteria xi)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 060	During roadside brushing remove vegetation by cutting rather than uprooting.	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430 (4)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0430, Stream Protection
R 061	Limit road and landing construction, reconstruction, or renovation activities to the dry season. Keep erosion control measures concurrent with ground disturbance to allow immediate stormproofing.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0440, Stabilization
R 062	Apply native seed and certified weed free mulch to cut and fill slopes, ditchlines, and waste disposal sites with the potential for sediment delivery to wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state. Apply upon completion of construction and as early as possible to increase germination and growth. Reseed if necessary to accomplish erosion control. Select seed species that are fast growing, have adequate germination and provide ample ground cover and soil-binding properties. Apply mulch that will stay in place and at site specific rates to prevent erosion.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0440, Stabilization

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 063	Place sediment-trapping materials or structures such as straw bales, jute netting, or sediment basins at the base of newly constructed fill or side slopes where sediment could be transported to waters of the state. Keep materials away from culvert outlets.	USDS RMRS GTR 102-#18	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0440, Stabilization
R 064	Use biotechnical stabilization and soil bioengineering techniques to control bank erosion (e.g., commercially produced matting and blankets, live plants or cuttings, dead plant material, rock or other inert structure).	USDS RMRS GTR 102-#18 & 20	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0440, Stabilization
R 065	Suspend ground-disturbing activity if projected forecasted rain will saturate soils to the extent that there is potential for movement of sediment from the road to wetlands, floodplains and waters of the state. Cover or temporarily stabilize exposed soils during work suspension. Upon completion of ground disturbing activities, immediately stabilize fill material over stream crossing structures. Measures could include but not limited to erosion control blankets and mats, soil binders, soil tackifiers, slash placement.	ODEQ 2010 1200-c permit 7 a I & ii.	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0440, Stabilization
R 066	When conducting erosion control measures, apply fertilizer in a manner to prevent direct fertilizer entry to wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state.	May find in BO for fish protection	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0440, Stabilization
R 067	Stabilize cutbanks, headwalls and other surfaces and prevent overburden, solid wastes, drainage water or petroleum products from entering wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state during the development and use of rock pits or quarries.	ODF OAR 629-625-0500 1-5 next 5 new BMPs	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0500, Rock Pits and Quarries
R 068	Do not locate new or expand existing quarry sites or stockpile sites in wetlands, riparian management areas, and floodplains or waters of the state. Control runoff from quarries to prevent sediment delivery to waters of the state.	FEIS 2008 Minerals BMP OAR 340-041-0036	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0500, Rock Pits and Quarries

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 069	When a quarry or rock pit is inactive or vacated, stabilize cutbanks, headwalls, and other surfaces to prevent surface erosion and landslides. Remove all potential pollutants to prevent their entry into wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state.	FEIS 2008 Minerals BMP mod & ODEQ 2005 NS - 6	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0500, Rock Pits and Quarries
R 070	Apply water or approved road surface stabilizers/dust control additives to reduce surfacing material loss and buildup of fine sediment that can enter into wetlands, floodplains and waters of the state. Prevent entry of road surface stabilizers/dust control additives into waters of the state during application.	ODEQ 2005, EP-13	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance
R 071	Prior to the wet season, provide effective road surface drainage through practices such as machine cleaning of ditches, surface blading including berm removal, constructing sediment barriers, cleaning inlets and outlets.	ODF OAR 629-625 0600 (2-4) EPA 2005 pp361-362	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance
R 072	Avoid undercutting of cut-slopes when cleaning ditchlines. Seed with native species and use weed free mulch on bare soils including cleaned ditchlines that drain directly to wetlands, floodplains and waters of the state.	EPA 2005 pp362	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance
R 073	Remove and dispose of slide material when it is obstructing road surface and ditchline drainage. Place material on stable ground outside of wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state.	ODF OAR 629-625-0600 (6)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance
R 074	Do not sidecast loose ditch or surface material where it can enter wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state.	FEIS 2008 & ODF OAR 629-625-0600 (7)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance
R 075	Inspect and maintain culvert inlets and outlets, drainage structures and ditches before and during the wet season to diminish the likelihood of plugged culverts and the possibility of washouts.	FEIS 2008 & ODF OAR 629-625 -0600 (3)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance
R 076	Repair damaged culvert inlets and downspouts to maintain drainage design capacity.	FEIS 2008 & ODF OAR 629-625 -0600 (3)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 077	Blade and shape roads to conserve existing aggregate surface material, retain or restore the original cross section, remove berms and other irregularities that impede effective runoff or cause erosion, and ensure that surface runoff is directed into vegetated, stable areas.	FEIS 2008 & ODF OAR 629-625 -0600 (4)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance
R 078	Retain ground cover in ditchlines, except where sediment deposition or obstructions require maintenance.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance
R 079	Retain low-growing vegetation on cut-and-fill slopes.	FEIS 2008 & EPA 2005 ; EP-6	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance
R080	Stormproof open resource roads receiving infrequent maintenance to reduce road erosion and reduce the risk of washouts by concentrated water flows. Stormproof temporary roads if retained over-winter.	ODF OAR 629-625-0600 (2)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance
R 081	Suspend stormproofing/decommissioning operations and cover or otherwise temporarily stabilize all exposed soil if conditions develop that cause a potential for sediment laden runoff to enter a wetland, floodplain or waters of the state. Resume operations when conditions allow turbidity standards to be met.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0600, Road Maintenance
R 082	Inspect closed roads to ensure that vegetational stabilization measures are operating as planned, drainage structures are operational, and noxious weeds are not providing erosion control. Conduct vegetation treatments and drainage structure maintenance as needed.	FEIS 2008 & ODF OAR 629-625 -0650 (2)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads
R 083	Fully decommission or obliterate temporary roads upon completion of use.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads
R 084	Consider decommissioning or fully decommissioning low volume permanent roads not needed for future resource management located in, or draining into wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains or waters of the state.	EPA 2005 3-64	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads
R 085	Prevent use of vehicular traffic using methods such as gates, guard rails, earth/log barricades, to reduce or eliminate erosion and sedimentation due to traffic on roads.	ODF OAR 629-625 -0650 (2)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 086	Convert existing drainage structures such as ditches and cross drain culverts to a long-term maintenance free drainage configuration such as outsloped road surface and waterbars.	FEIS 2008 & ODF OAR 629-625 -0650 (3)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads
R 087	Remove stream crossing culverts and entire in-channel fill material during ODFW in-stream work period.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads
R 088	Place excavated material from removed stream crossings on stable ground outside of wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state. In some cases material could be used for recontouring old road cuts or be spread across roadbed and treated to prevent erosion.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads
R 089	Reestablish stream crossings to the natural stream gradient. Excavate sideslopes back to the natural bank profile. Reestablish natural channel width and floodplain.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads
R 090	On each side of a stream crossing, construct waterbars or cross ditches that will remain maintenance free.	FEIS 2008 & ODF OAR 629-625 -0650 (3)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads
R 091	Following culvert removal and prior to the wet season, apply erosion control and sediment trapping measures (e.g., seeding, mulching, straw bales, jute netting, native vegetative cuttings) where sediment can be delivered into wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state.	FEIS 2008 & ODF OAR 629-625 -0650 (3)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads
R 092	Implement decompaction measures, including ripping or subsoiling to an effective depth. Treat compacted areas including the roadbed, landings, construction areas, and spoils sites.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads
R 093	After decompacting the road surface, pull back unstable road fill and either end-haul or recontour to the natural slopes.	FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0650, Vacating Forest Roads
R 094	On active haul roads, during the wet season, use durable rock surfacing and sufficient surface depth to resist rutting or development of sediment on road surfaces that drain directly to wetlands, floodplains and waters of the state.	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0700 (2)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0700, Wet Weather Road Use

Road BMP No.	Text	Source	Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Administrative Rules Forest Roads - Division 625
R 095	Prior to winter hauling activities, implement structural road treatments such as: increasing the frequency of cross drains, installing sediment barriers or catch basins, applying gravel lifts or asphalt road surfacing at stream crossing approaches, and cleaning and armoring ditchlines.	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0700 (2)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0700, Wet Weather Road Use
R 096	Suspend commercial use where the road surface is deeply rutted or covered by a layer of mud or when runoff from the road surface is causing a visible increase in stream turbidity in the receiving stream.	ODF OAR 629-625-0700 - 3 modified with add from FEIS 2008	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0700, Wet Weather Road Use
R 097	Remove snow on haul roads in a manner that will protect roads and adjacent resources. Retain a minimum layer (2-4 inches) of compacted snow on the road surface. Provide drainage through the snow bank at periodic intervals to allow for snow melt to drain off the road surface.	BLM Snow removal letter. Issued annually in the fall to ROW permittees.	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0700, Wet Weather Road Use
R 098	Do not allow wet season haul on natural surface roads or high sediment producing surfaced roads without practicable and effective mitigation.	ODF OAR 629-625-0700 (1)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0700, Wet Weather Road Use
R 099	Maintain road surface by applying appropriate gradation of aggregate and suitable particle hardness to protect road surfaces from rutting and erosion under active haul where runoff drains to wetlands, riparian management areas, floodplains and waters of the state.	ODF OAR 629-625-0700 (2)	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0700, Wet Weather Road Use
R 100	To reduce sediment tracking from natural surface roads during active haul provide gravel approach before entrance onto surfaced roads.	ODEQ 2010-1200c-7 diii	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0700, Wet Weather Road Use
R 101	Install temporary culverts and washed rock on top of low water ford to reduce vehicle contact with water during active haul. Remove culverts promptly after use.	BLM – WOTT - 2011	ODF (OAR) 629-625-0700, Wet Weather Road Use

Bureau of Land Management Road Best Management Practices Glossary

Note: These terms are defined in relation to their use in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Road Best Management Practices (BMP).

Bed Load: Coarse sediment particles with a relatively fast settling rate that move by sliding, rolling or bouncing along the streambed in response to higher stream flows.

Bioengineering: Techniques combining the biological elements of live plants with engineering design concepts for slope protection and erosion reduction.

Broad Based Dip: Shallow gradual dips in the constructed road grade with a higher-than-road surface embankment angled across the road in the direction of water flow. The dip portion is used to drain ditch flows to the other side of the road where drainage can dissipate at ground level or exit upon an erosion resistant surface, if needed, to prevent erosion.

Commercial Use: The primary purpose for development and use of the BLM road system is access for forest management activities and the transportation of forest products. Commercial use of BLM's road system typically includes log hauling and aggregate hauling and is authorized by either 1) perpetual reciprocal right-of-way agreements between the United States and private timberland owners, or 2) BLM timber sale contracts.

Cross Drain Culvert: Culverts strategically installed to pass ditch runoff or drain seeps and springs, safely under the road prism. (Often referred to as relief culverts).

Crown: The center of the road being higher than the outer edges, creating a nearly flat A-shape with a normal cross slope of $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ " per foot.

Culvert: Enclosed channels of various materials and shapes designed to convey stream or ditch water under and away from the roadway.

Cutbank Gouging: A problematic practice during grading and ditch cleaning operations where the road maintenance equipment cuts into the toe of a stable bank and creates a vertical surface thereby destabilizing the bank .

Durable Rock Surfacing: Durability is an indicator of the relative quality or competence of an aggregate to resist abrasion, impact or grinding to produce clay-like fines when subjected to commercial hauling. Durable rock surfacing will support commercial timber or rock haul in the winter with a minimal level of fines produced due to wear.

Dry Season: An annually variable period of time, starting after spring rains cease and when hillslope subsurface flow declines; drying intermittent streams and roadside ditches. Generally June through October, but may start or end earlier depending on seasonal precipitation influences.

Effective Depth of Decompaction: The depth to which the soil is tilled or loosened to provide infiltration capacity that is near to the adjacent undisturbed forest floor. Measured depth is from road surface to bottom of evidence of platy soil or increased bulk density that impedes water transmission.

Energy Dissipater: Any device or installation of material used to reduce the energy of flowing water.

Geotextile: A geosynthetic fabric or textile manufactured from synthetic plastic polymers, not biodegradable, in woven or non-woven types, and used for various purposes ranging from reinforcement and separation to drainage filtration and sediment control.

Grade Break: A long, gradual break in grade on a road with a relatively gradual downhill slope that improves drainage. Grade breaks limit water flow by decreasing concentration and velocity from a reduced area of road section.

High Sediment Producing Roads: Roads whose physical characteristics and rights of way vegetation, in combination with precipitation in the watershed and traffic result in high erosion rates.

Insloping: Constructing and maintaining the entire surface of the road toward the cutslope side of the road.

Lead-off Ditch: A formed channel that diverts ditch water away from the road, usually angled in the direction of water flow and placed at locations to empty into vegetative filtering areas.

Low Volume Road: A road that is functionally classified as a resource road and has a design average daily traffic volume of 20 vehicles per day or less.

Mitigation: The act of reducing or eliminating an adverse environmental impact.

ODFW in stream work period: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife designated guidelines that identify periods of time for in-water work that would have the least impact on important fish, wildlife and habitat resources. Work periods are established to avoid the vulnerable life stages of fish including migration, spawning and rearing. Work periods are established for the named stream, all upstream tributaries, and associated lakes within a watershed. (Oregon Guidelines for Timing of In-Water Work to Protect Fish and Wildlife Resources – June, 2008)

Outsloping: Constructing and maintaining the entire surface of the road toward the fillslope side of the road.

Pioneer Road: Temporary access ways, within the path of the permanent road, used to facilitate construction and equipment access. When building permanent roads, pioneer roads exist within the template of the finished road.

Renovation: Consists of work done to an existing road, restoring it to its original design standard.

Resource Road: Roads that provide a point of access to public lands and connect with local or collector roads.

Riparian Management Area: The areas along watercourses, lakes and wetlands which are primarily managed specifically for protection of aquatic and riparian dependent beneficial uses under Resource Management Plans.

Road Closures Categories:

a. Temporary/Seasonal/Limited Access – These are typically resource roads, closed with a gate or barrier. The road will be closed to public vehicular traffic but may be open for BLM/Permittee commercial activities. The road may or may not be closed to BLM administrative uses on a seasonal basis depending upon impacts to the resources. Drainage structures will be left in place.

b. Decommission (long-term) –The 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 left in an erosion-resistant condition by establishing cross drains, eliminating diversion potential at stream channels, and stabilizing or removing fills on unstable areas. Exposed soils will be treated to reduce sediment delivery to streams. The road will be closed with an earthen barrier or its equivalent. This category can include roads that have been or will be closed due to a natural process (abandonment) and may be opened and maintained for future use.

c. Full Decommission (permanent) – Roads 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 unstable areas will be removed, if necessary, to restore natural hydrologic flow. The road will be closed with an earthen barrier or its equivalent. The road will not require future maintenance. This category includes roads that have been closed due to a natural process (abandonment) and where hydrologic flow has been naturally restored.

d. Obliteration (full site restoration/permanent) – Roads receiving this level of treatment have no future need. All drainage structures will be removed. Fill material used in the original road construction will be excavated and placed on the subgrade in an attempt to reestablish the original ground line. Exposed soil will be vegetated with native trees or other native vegetation. Road closure by obliteration is rarely used.

Sediment: Fine particles of inorganic and /or organic matter carried by water.

Shotgun Culverts: Ditch relief or stream culverts where the outlet extends beyond the natural ground line.

Storm-proof: Roads having a self-maintaining condition, allowing unimpeded flows at channel crossings and surface conditions that reduce chronic sediment input to stream channels.

Temporary Road: A short-term use road authorized for the development of a project that has a finite lifespan, e.g., a timber sale spur road. Temporary roads are not part of the permanent designated transportation network and must be reclaimed when their intended purpose has been fulfilled.

Turbidity: The cloudiness exhibited by water carrying sediment. The degree to which suspended sediment interferes with light passage through water.

Underdrain: Culverts installed to convey water from springs, and seeps encountered during road construction, under the road.

Water drafting site: Site to provide a short duration, small pump operation that withdraws water from streams or impoundments to fill conventional tank trucks or trailers.

Water Harvesting Pond: Ponds constructed to capture and store rainwater or snowmelt.

Waters of the State: Includes lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Pacific Ocean within the territorial limits of the State of Oregon and all other bodies of surface or underground waters, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private which are wholly or partially within or bordering the State or within its jurisdiction. ORS § 468B.005(10).

Wetland: Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, as defined by the 1972 Federal Clean Water Act. These wetlands generally meet the jurisdictional wetland criteria.

Wet Season: An annually variable period of time, starting after precipitation amounts saturate soils. This occurs after the onset of fairly continuous fall rains which result in seasonal runoff in ephemeral and intermittent stream channels and from the road surface and ditches. Generally November through May, but could start or end earlier depending on seasonal precipitation influences.

Plan Maintenance for fiscal year 2012

Rural Interface Areas

It is necessary to clarify a discrepancy in the definition of rural urban interface lands. The **Glossary** (pg. 111) of the ROD/RMP defined rural interface areas as privately owned lands zoned for 1 to 20-acre lots or that already have residential development. This is inconsistent with the definition provided in management direction from the ROD/RMP (pg. 54) which is predominant and specifies special management of BLM-administered lands within ¼-mile of private lands zoned for 1-5 acre lots. The glossary definition is therefore changed to reflect the definition contained in management direction.

Regeneration Harvest

It is necessary to clarify the difference between regeneration, and regeneration harvest, a silvicultural prescription in which a single residual density is created post-harvest.

Regeneration is the renewal of tree cover by the establishment of young trees naturally or artificially. This may occur in the form of an even-aged stand or as an understory cohort through the application of silvicultural treatments that include variable density thinning, shelterwood harvest, group selection and clearcutting.

Regeneration harvest, as defined by management direction in the Roseburg District *Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* (ROD/RMP) is a silvicultural prescription that applies a single residual tree density across all harvest unit acres. Its application is limited to the matrix allocations and the Little River Adaptive Management Area. In the General Forest Management Area the residual tree density at the time of regeneration harvest is defined as six to eight large conifers per acre (ROD/RMP pg. 64). In Connectivity/Diversity Blocks the residual tree density at the time of regeneration harvest is defined as 12 to 18 large conifers per acre (ROD/RMP pg. 65). In the Little River Adaptive Management Area management direction for regeneration harvest will apply the standards and guidelines for matrix management (ROD/RMP pg. 154).

Revised Policy for the Management of Marbled Murrelet Nesting Structure within Younger Stands

The existing policy regarding “*Management of Potential Marbled Murrelet Nesting Structure in Thinning Stands*” (dated August 4, 2004) which was included in plan maintenance fiscal year 2004 was revised and updated by the Roseburg District and Coos Bay District Level 2 Teams in July 2012.

The prospect of updating and revising the existing 2004 policy was initially raised to the Roseburg Level 1 Team on December 12, 2011. The Roseburg Level 1 Team discussed the proposed update at its scheduled meetings during Winter/Spring 2012 (i.e. January 13, 2012; February 27, 2012; March 26, 2012; and April 30, 2012).

In April 2012, the Roseburg Level 1 Team and the Coos Bay Level 1 Team discussed jointly updating the existing policy. The collaboration between the Roseburg and Coos Bay Level 1 Teams resulted in the updated 2012 “*Revised Policy for the Management of Marbled Murrelet Nesting Structure within Younger Stands - Roseburg and Coos Bay BLM Districts*”.

Updates to the policy for the *Management of Marbled Murrelet Nesting Structure within Younger Stands on the Roseburg and Coos Bay BLM Districts* focus on the characteristics that define potential nesting structure for marbled murrelets; specifically: elevation, species of nest tree, platform size, and platform height. These updates are summarized below.

I. Characteristics of Potential Structure

Any tree that does not meet all of the following characteristics is unlikely to support nesting marbled murrelets. However, not all of these characteristics are visible from the ground in all situations. Therefore, the unit wildlife biologist shall make site-specific determinations on the presence of potential structure based upon professional judgment.

A tree with potential structure has all of the following characteristics:

- It occurs within 50 miles (81 km) of the coast (USFWS, 1997; pg. 32);
- It is a conifer tree (USFWS, 1997; pg. 18);
- It is ≥ 19.1 inches (49 centimeters) (dbh) in diameter, > 107 feet (33 meters) in height, has at least one **platform** ≥ 4 inches (10 centimeters) in diameter, nesting substrate (e.g. moss, epiphytes, duff) on that platform, and an access route through the canopy that a marbled murrelet could use to approach and land on the platform (Burger 2002, Nelson & Wilson 2002:24, 27, 42, 97, 100);
- It has potential structure ≥ 32.5 feet (9.9 meters) above the ground; 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).

Because marbled 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 marbled murrelet nesting habitat depending on where it occurs on the landscape.

Increasing distance from the ocean becomes a negative factor in marbled 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 decreased likelihood of use by nesting marbled murrelets (Anderson 2003, Humes 2003, U.S. BLM 2003, Willamette Industries 2003 and Wilson 2002).

This policy/plan maintenance allows thinning operations without protocol surveys when effects from proposed actions are discountable, insignificant or entirely beneficial so they would not adversely affect marbled murrelets.

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 marbled murrelet conservation. Logic presented by the Level 1 Teams clearly indicates that this plan maintenance would have a discountable, insignificant, or entirely beneficial effect on marbled 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 it clarifies the intention of current ROD/RMP requirements for the marbled murrelet 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.

Plan Maintenance for fiscal year 2013

On December 17, 2009, the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington issued an order in *Conservation Northwest, et al. v. Rey, et al.*, No. 08-1067 (W.D. Wash.) (Coughenour, J.) granting Plaintiffs' motion for partial summary judgment and finding a variety of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) violations in the BLM and USFS 2007 Record of Decision eliminating the Survey and Manage mitigation measure.

Judge Coughenour deferred issuing a remedy in his December 17, 2009 order until further proceedings, and did not enjoin the BLM from proceeding with projects. Plaintiffs and Defendants entered into settlement negotiations that resulted in the 2011 Survey and Manage Settlement Agreement, adopted by the district court on July 6, 2011.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals issued an opinion on April 25, 2013, that reversed the District Court for the Western District of Washington's approval of the 2011 Survey and Manage Settlement Agreement. The case is now remanded back to the District Court for further proceedings. This means that the December 17, 2009, District Court order which found NEPA inadequacies in the 2007 analysis and records of decision removing Survey and Manage is still valid. At this time, BLM direction is that projects that are within the range of the northern spotted owl are subject to the 2001 Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines, as incorporated into the Roseburg District Resource Management Plan.

Table 22 shows a breakdown of the placement of these species, and a brief description of management actions required for each, in 2001.

Plan Maintenance for fiscal year 2014

2007 Amendment to the Northwest Forest Plan including the Roseburg District ROD/RMP To Remove the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines

On February 18, 2014, the District Court for the Western District of Washington issued a remedy order in the case of *Conservation Northwest et al. v. Bonnie et al.*, No. 08-1067- JCC (W.D. Wash.)/No.11-35729 (9th Cir.). This was the latest step in the ongoing litigation challenging the 2007 Record of Decision (ROD) to modify the Survey and Manage (S&M) Standards and Guidelines.

The remedy order contained two components. The order:

- (1) Vacates the 2007 ROD to Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage S&M Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines, and
- (2) Allows for continued project planning and implementation for projects that relied on the 2011 Consent Decree and were being developed or implemented on or before April 25, 2013 (date of the Ninth Circuit Court ruling invalidating the 2011 Consent Decree).

In summary, the current status of Survey and Manage is:

- (1) Follow the 2001 S&M ROD and Standards and Guidelines (S&G);
- (2) Apply the “Pechman exemptions;” and
- (3) Implement the 2001, 2002, and 2003 ASR modifications to the S&M species list, except for the changes made for the red tree vole.

Resource Management Plan Monitoring Report for Fiscal Year 2014

Fiscal Year 2014 Monitoring Report

Executive Summary

Introduction

This document represents the eighteenth 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 2014. 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 2014 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 2014. 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, does not have an approved plan, and has not tested the innovative practices that are the emphasis for the 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.

The 2008 ROD/RMPs for the western Oregon BLM districts were reinstated on March 31, 2011 in Douglas Timber Operators et al. v. Salazar-DOI, but were subsequently vacated by the U.S. District Court for the District of Oregon on May 15, 2012, in Pacific Rivers Council et al. v. Shepard-BLM/DOI. They are still the subject of a lawsuit in AFRC et al. v. Salazar-DOI/Locke-DOC, in the U.S. District Court, District of Columbia. Consequently, the projects being monitored were largely designed under the management direction, land use allocations and objectives of the 1995 ROD/RMP.

As a result of the court vacatur of the 2008 Records of Decision, the Roseburg District has resumed operating under the 1995 Records of Decision and Resource Management Plans (1995 ROD/RMPs) as amended and maintained.

Conclusions

Analysis of the fiscal year 2014 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 2014

All Land Use Allocations

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

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

Implementation Monitoring

Due to ongoing litigation, current BLM guidance is for all projects to comply with either the *2001 Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines* (without Annual Species Reviews) or one of the four exemptions in the October 11, 2006, Court stipulation in **Northwest Ecosystem Alliance v. Rev.** Note: The stipulation outlines exemptions to survey and management requirements, also known as the “Pechman exemptions”, outlined as follows:

- (a) Thinning projects in stands younger than 80 years old;
- (b) Replacing culverts on roads that are in use and part of the road system, and removing culverts if the road is temporary or to be decommissioned;
- (c) Riparian and stream improvement projects where the riparian work is riparian planting, obtaining material for placing in-stream, and road or trail decommissioning; and where the stream improvement work is the placement large [*sic*] wood, channel and floodplain reconstruction, or removal of channel diversions; and
- (d) The portions of projects involving hazardous fuel treatments where prescribed fire is applied. Any portions of a hazardous fuel treatment project involving commercial logging will remain subject to the survey and manage requirements except for thinning of stands younger than 80 years old under subparagraph (a) of this paragraph.

BLM issued a record of decision in July, 2007 to amend the plans within the Northwest Forest Plan area to remove the survey and manage mitigation measures. In January, 2008 a lawsuit was filed, and in December, 2009 the presiding judge issued an Order granting Plaintiffs motion for partial summary judgment.

As described under Plan Maintenance for 2013, The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals issued an opinion on April 25, 2013, that reversed the District Court for the Western District of Washington’s approval of the 2011 Survey and Manage Settlement Agreement. The case is now remanded back to the District Court for further proceedings.

On February 18, 2014, the District Court for the Western District of Washington issued a remedy order in the case of *Conservation Northwest et al. v. Bonnie et al.*, No. 08-1067- JCC (W.D. Wash.)/No.11-35729 (9th Cir.). This was the latest step in the ongoing litigation challenging the 2007 Record of Decision (ROD) to modify the Survey and Manage (S&M) Standards and Guidelines.

The remedy order contained two components. The order:

- (1) Vacates the 2007 ROD to Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage S&M Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines, and
- (2) Allows for continued project planning and implementation for projects that relied on the 2011 Consent Decree and were being developed or implemented on or before April 25, 2013 (date of the Ninth Circuit Court ruling invalidating the 2011 Consent Decree).

In summary, the current status of Survey and Manage is:

- (1) Follow the 2001 S&M ROD and Standards and Guidelines (S&G);
- (2) Apply the “Pechman exemptions;” and
- (3) Implement the 2001, 2002, and 2003 ASR modifications to the S&M species list, except for the changes made for the red tree vole.

Monitoring Question 1:

Are surveys for the species listed in Appendix H conducted before ground disturbing activities occur?

Monitoring Requirements

1. At least 20 percent of all management actions will be examined prior to project initiation and re-examined following project completion, to determine if: surveys are conducted for species listed in Appendix H, protection buffers are provided for specific rare and locally endemic species and other species in the upland forest matrix, and sites of species listed in Appendix H of the ROD/RMP, as modified by the 2001 *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for the Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and Other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines*, and the results of the 2003 Annual Species Review (excluding the red tree vole) are protected.

Monitoring Performed

Swiftwater Resource Area – Devil’s Den Commercial Thinning, Elk Camino Commercial Thinning, and Corvid Commercial Thinning

South River Resource Area – Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning

Findings

Swiftwater Resource Area – Devil’s Den Commercial Thinning

The treated stands were between 44 and 52 years old, and as such were exempt from the Survey and Manage standards and guidelines under Pechman exemption “a.”

Field surveys for Special Status botanical species were conducted in the spring and summer of 2009 to comply with Departmental Manual 6840 directives and the Special Status Plant Program. No sites were found within or in close proximity to the thinning units.

Swiftwater Resource Area – Elk Camino Commercial Thinning

The treated stands were between 39 and 46 years old, and as such were exempt from the Survey and Manage standards and guidelines under Pechman exemption “a.”

Field surveys for Special Status botanical species were conducted in the spring and summer of 2009 to comply with Departmental Manual 6840 directives and the Special Status Plant Program. No sites were found within or in close proximity to the thinning units.

Swiftwater Resource Area – Corvid Commercial Thinning

The treated stands were between 38 and 42 years old, and as such were exempt from the Survey and Manage standards and guidelines under Pechman exemption “a.”

Field surveys for Special Status botanical species were conducted in the spring and summer of 2009 to comply with Departmental Manual 6840 directives and the Special Status Plant Program. No sites were found within or in close proximity to the thinning units.

South River Resource Area – Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning

The Doe Eyed project was a commercial thinning in stands less than 80 years of age and was exempt from Survey and Manage standards and guidelines under Pechman exemption “a”. No Survey and Manage surveys were required.

All three stands were evaluated for suitable habitat for **Oregon shoulderband** (*Helminthoglypta hertleini*) and **Chace sideband** (*Monadenia chaceana*) in 2008. None was identified.

Conclusions:

ROD/RMP requirements were met.

Monitoring Question 2:

Are protection buffers being provided for specific rare and locally endemic species and other species in the upland forest matrix?

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – N/A

South River Resource Area – Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning

Findings

Swiftwater Resource Area – N/A

South River Resource Area – Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning

Although the Doe Eyed Commercial Thinning project was a commercial thinning in stands less than 80 years of age and exempt from Survey and Manage standards and guidelines under Pechman exemption “a”, the project area was surveyed for Oregon BLM sensitive plant and lichen sites. An occurrence *Tetraplodon mnioides*, a former Bureau Sensitive bryophyte species was identified along a jeep road at the bottom of Unit 1. The site was protected to allow this ephemeral species to complete its lifecycle. The efficacy of protection measures cannot be determined as its habitat is ephemeral (carnivore dung).

Conclusions:

ROD/RMP requirements were met.

Monitoring Question 3:

Are the sites of amphibians, mammals, bryophytes, mollusks, vascular plants, fungi, lichens, and arthropod species listed in Appendix H being protected?

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – N/A

South River Resource Area – Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning

Findings

Swiftwater Resource Area – N/A

South River Resource Area – Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning

Although the Doe Eyed Commercial Thinning project was a commercial thinning in stands less than 80 years of age and exempt from Survey and Manage standards and guidelines under Pechman exemption “a”, the project area was surveyed for Oregon BLM sensitive plant and lichen sites. An occurrence *Tetraplodon mnioides*, a former Bureau Sensitive bryophyte species was identified along a jeep road at the bottom of Unit 1. The site was protected to allow this ephemeral species to complete its lifecycle. The efficacy of protection measures cannot be determined as its habitat is ephemeral (carnivore dung).

Conclusions:

ROD/RMP requirements were met.

Monitoring Question 4:

Are the sites of amphibians, mammals, bryophytes, mollusks, vascular plants, fungi, lichens, and arthropod species listed in Appendix H being surveyed?

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Devil’s Den Commercial Thinning, Elk Camino Commercial Thinning, and Corvid Commercial Thinning

South River Resource Area – Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning

Findings

Swiftwater Resource Area – Field surveys on Devil’s Den Commercial Thinning, Elk Camino Commercial Thinning, and Corvid Commercial Thinning for Special Status botanical species were conducted in the spring and summer of 2009 to comply with Departmental Manual 6840 directives and the Special Status Plant Program. No sites were found within or in close proximity to the thinning units of any of the three projects.

South River Resource Area – Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning

Although the Doe Eyed Commercial Thinning project was a commercial thinning in stands less than 80 years of age and exempt from Survey and Manage standards and guidelines under Pechman exemption “a”, the project area was surveyed for Oregon BLM sensitive plant and lichen sites. An occurrence *Tetraplodon mnioides*, a former Bureau Sensitive bryophyte species was identified along a jeep road at the bottom of Unit 1.

Conclusions:

ROD/RMP requirements were met.

Monitoring Question 5:

Are high priority sites for species management being identified?

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – N/A
South River Resource Area – N/A

Conclusions:

ROD/RMP requirements were met.

Monitoring Question 6:

Are general regional surveys being conducted to acquire additional information and to determine necessary levels of protection for arthropods, fungi species that were not classified as rare and endemic, bryophytes, and lichens?

Monitoring Performed:

General regional surveys are normally coordinated and funded through the BLM Oregon State Office. The Roseburg District did not assist with any regional surveys in FY 2014.

Conclusion:

ROD/RMP requirements have been met.

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 2014 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 2014 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 – Devil’s Den Commercial Thinning, Elk Camino Commercial Thinning, and Corvid Commercial Thinning

South River Resource Area – Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Devil’s Den Commercial Thinning

The Devil’s Den Commercial Thinning project was in General Forest Management Area and Riparian Reserve Land Use Allocation. Fifteen acres of the sale area is within the Riparian Reserve and was treated. The Mud Den Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment (pp. 7-8) prescribed 35 foot minimum “no harvest” buffers for intermittent, non-fish-bearing streams adjacent to and within thinning units to protect stream bank integrity, maintain streamside shade, and provide a filtering strip for overland run-off. The final unit configuration only included five streams adjacent to, or within, the unit boundaries. All off these streams are classified as intermittent non-fish-bearing streams. The average width of “no harvest” buffers ranged from 31 feet to 59 feet across the sale area. The average buffer distance for the entire sale area was 57 feet.

The objective of the density management outside of this buffer area was 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, and to attain forest conditions that contribute to the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (1995 ROD/RMP, pgs. 153-154).

For specific BMPs implemented within the projects, see Water and Soils Monitoring Question #1 on pages 116-118.

Swiftwater Resource Area – Elk Camino Commercial Thinning

The Elk Camino Commercial Thinning project was in Connectivity/Diversity Block and Riparian Reserve Land Use Allocation. Fourteen acres of the sale area is within the Riparian Reserve and was treated. The Third Elk Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment (p. 6) prescribed 35 foot minimum “no harvest” buffers for intermittent, non-fish-bearing streams adjacent to and within thinning units to protect stream bank integrity, maintain streamside shade, and provide a filtering strip for overland run-off. Perennial or fish-bearing streams had a minimum no harvest buffer of 60 feet. None of the Elk Camino thinning units were adjacent to fish-bearing streams. The final unit configuration only included 10 stream areas adjacent to, or within, the unit boundaries. Roughly 65 percent of these streams were classified as intermittent non-fish-bearing streams. The average width of “no harvest” buffers ranged from 40 feet to 60 feet across the sale area. The average buffer distance for the entire sale area was 52 feet.

The objective of the density management outside of this buffer area was 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, and to attain forest conditions that contribute to the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (1995 ROD/RMP, pp. 153-154).

For specific BMPs implemented within the projects, see Water and Soils Monitoring Question #1 on pages 116-118.

Swiftwater Resource Area – Corvid Commercial Thinning

The Corvid Commercial Thinning project was in General Forest Management Area and Riparian Reserve Land Use Allocation. Sixty-one acres of the sale area is within the Riparian Reserve and was treated. The Blackbird Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment (p. 5) prescribed 35 foot minimum “no harvest” buffers for intermittent, non-fish-bearing streams adjacent to and within thinning units to protect stream bank integrity, maintain streamside shade, and provide a filtering strip for overland run-off. Perennial or fish-bearing streams had a minimum no harvest buffer of 60 feet. None of the Corvid thinning units were adjacent to fish-bearing streams. The final unit configuration only included 12 stream areas adjacent to, or within, the unit boundaries. Roughly 62 percent of these streams were classified as perennial non-fish-bearing streams. The average width of “no harvest” buffers ranged from 42 feet to 66 feet across the sale area. The average buffer distance for the entire sale area was 58 feet.

The objective of the density management outside of this buffer area was 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, and to attain forest conditions that contribute to the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (1995 ROD/RMP, pp. 153-154).

For specific BMPs implemented within the projects, see Water and Soils Monitoring Question #1 on pages 116-118.

South River Resource Area – Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning

The Lower Cow Creek 2007 Commercial Thinning and Density Management Environmental Assessment specified that variable-width “no-harvest” buffers would be established on all streams within Riparian Reserve to protect stream bank integrity, maintain streamside shade, and provide a filtering strip for overland run-off. The “no-harvest” buffers would be a minimum horizontal distance of 20-feet in width on intermittent non-fish-bearing streams and 50 feet in width on fish-bearing streams. Designation of actual widths would consider habitat features, streamside topography, vegetation, susceptibility to solar heating, and proximity to Essential Fish Habitat.

Density management in the Riparian Reserve would be designed to enhance late seral forest structure by accelerating tree growth. A variable marking prescription would be applied. To maintain structural and habitat diversity, tree selection would not be solely based on the best formed trees, and would include trees with broken or deformed tops. Hardwoods greater than 10 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) and minor conifer species would be retained in percentages comparable to current representation in the stands. Snags greater than 16 inches dbh would be retained where feasible and protected by the use of untreated areas or rub trees. Snags felled in the Riparian Reserve would be retained on site for potential future recruitment into streams.

“No-harvest” buffers on intermittent streams were observed to range from 25 to 35 feet in width, and 50 to 60 feet in width on perennial streams. All streams had an abundance of small functional wood but were generally lacking in larger pieces.

There was no sign of stream sedimentation from timber harvest and no indication of bank instability or hillslope failure in the areas allocated to Riparian Reserves. Current stand diversity in the Riparian Reserves was relatively low, but this did not appear to be the result of the silvicultural prescription, but more the previous nature of the stand as indicated by the prevalence of Douglas-fir stumps in the thinned areas.

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 2014 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 – Review of Swiftwater Late-Successional Reserve activities.

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

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area - Review of activities showed that silvicultural activities within LSRs consisted of 196 acres of pre-commercial thinning. 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 LSR Program Review – Management activities conducted in the LSRs consisted of 240 acres of reforestation, 277 acres of manual maintenance of seedlings (brushing), and 451 acres of pre-commercial thinning. 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.

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 Requirement:

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 the 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:

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 2014 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 - Program Review

A portion of Unit 2 of the Buck Rising Variable Retention Harvest project was broadcast burned in May 2014. Prescribed burning of landing piles, containing well-cured materials, occurred on commercial thinning units during the wet season when weather conditions favored good smoke dispersion. 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.

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 – Devil’s Den Commercial Thinning, Elk Camino Commercial Thinning, and Corvid Commercial Thinning

South River Resource Area – Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Devil’s Den Commercial Thinning

Project design features to minimize soil erosion, sedimentation and soil compaction were prescribed in the Mud Den Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment and carried forward into contract stipulations for the Devil’s Den Commercial Thinning Sale.

No-harvest stream buffers of 35 feet for intermittent streams were implemented and effective in protecting bank stability, riparian vegetation, and providing a filter strip for overland run-off from harvest units. Ground-based yarding operations did not occur within the “no-harvest” stream buffers and equipment did not cross streams channels within the units.

Post-harvest analysis using GIS data found one intermittent stream received a no harvest buffer less than 35 feet, averaging 31 feet along this 209 foot stream reach. Although this was less than the minimum buffer distance specified in the project design criteria, no evidence of channel disturbance or sediment movement resulting from logging operations was observed. There were no perennial or fish bearing stream reaches.

Cable yarding corridors were located outside no-harvest buffers and were 15 feet or less in width. Impacts to soils from uphill and downhill cable yarding usually occurred at a break in slope, and included areas of soil displacement in the yarding corridors. These impacts were small (less than 100 square feet) and isolated with no notable impacts to soil productivity and slope stability. No excessive furrowing occurred and the corridors had adequate cover to prevent erosion. The estimated amount of soil disturbance is one (1) percent of the treatment area.

Ground-based yarding took place during the dry season which reduced the amount of compaction. The impacts from harvest/forwarder use in Unit 1 were minor, with slight soil compaction and rutting on harvester trails. Limbs placed on forwarder trails limited soil compaction to moderate levels. The overall area disturbed was estimated at five (5) percent of the treatment area.

Swiftwater Resource Area – Elk Camino Commercial Thinning

Project design features to minimize soil erosion, sedimentation and soil compaction were prescribed in the Third Elk Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment and carried forward into contract stipulations for the Elk Camino Commercial Thinning Sale.

No-harvest stream buffers of 60 feet for perennial or fish-bearing stream and 35 feet for intermittent streams were implemented and effective in protecting bank stability, riparian vegetation, and providing a filter strip for overland run-off from harvest units. Ground-based yarding operations did not occur within the “no-harvest” stream buffers and equipment did not cross streams channels within the units. Post-harvest analysis using GIS data found all stream buffer areas within the sale met or exceeded the minimum buffer distance specified within the project design criteria.

Uphill cable yarding and shovel ground-based harvest systems were monitored at Unit 3. Portions of the uphill cable yarding section were harvested with ground-based equipment, resulting in about seven (7) percent of the unit subject to slight compaction and rutting. Soil displacement and compaction on cable corridors was evident on two (2) percent of the unit. Similar to the other sales monitored, these disturbed areas were small and isolated and did not affect soil productivity and slope stability.

The ground-based portion of Unit 3 was harvested using a shovel system. Equipment tracks with slight to moderate compaction and displacement were evident on 25 percent of the ground-based portion of the unit. Skid trails with moderate to high levels of compaction and rutting were found on three (3) percent of the unit.

Swiftwater Resource Area – Corvid Commercial Thinning

Project design features to minimize soil erosion, sedimentation and soil compaction were prescribed in the Blackbird Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment and carried forward into contract stipulations for the Corvid Commercial Thinning Sale.

No-harvest stream buffers of 60 feet for perennial or fish-bearing stream and 35 feet for intermittent streams were implemented and effective in protecting bank stability, riparian vegetation, and providing a filter strip for overland run-off from harvest units. Ground-based yarding operations did not occur within the “no-harvest” stream buffers and equipment did not cross streams channels within the units. Post-harvest analysis using GIS data found that one perennial stream received a no harvest buffer less than 60 feet, averaging 55 feet along the 2300 foot stream reach. Although this was less than the minimum buffer distance specified in the project design criteria, no evidence of channel disturbance or sediment movement resulting from logging operations. All other stream buffer areas within the sale met or exceeded the minimum buffer distance specified within the project design criteria.

The impacts of uphill and downhill cable yarding, as well as shovel ground-based skidding were monitored, impacts being the same as for the Devil’s Den Timber Sale. Good layout of cable corridors with adequate deflection resulted in soil disturbance occurring on approximately one (1) percent of the treatment area. Waterbars were not needed on any of the cable corridors.

The shovel logged areas resulted in slight to moderate soil compaction along equipment tracks. The shovel log loader had made only one pass and had traveled over limbs and slash, which reduced the amount of soil compaction and displacement. The shovel logging system is estimated to have impacted less than five (5) percent of the treatment area.

South River Resource Area – Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning

The Lower Cow Creek 2007 Commercial Thinning and Density Management Environmental Assessment specified that variable-width “no-harvest” buffers would be established on all streams within Riparian Reserve to protect stream bank integrity, maintain streamside shade, and provide a filtering strip for overland run-off. The “no-harvest” buffers would be a minimum horizontal distance of 20-feet in width on intermittent non-fish-bearing streams and 50 feet in width on fish-bearing streams. Designation of actual widths would consider habitat features, streamside topography, vegetation, susceptibility to solar heating, and proximity to Essential Fish Habitat.

“No-harvest” buffers on intermittent streams were observed to range from 25 to 35 feet in width, and 50 to 60 feet in width on perennial streams. All streams had an abundance of small functional wood but were generally lacking in larger pieces. There was no sign of stream sedimentation from timber harvest and no indication of bank instability or hillslope failure in the areas allocated to Riparian Reserves.

The Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning Decision Document specified that cable yarding would be accomplished with equipment capable of maintaining a minimum of one-end log suspension in order to reduce soil compaction and displacement. Landings would be spaced at 200-foot intervals where practicable, to minimize the number of landings required, and to reduce the area subjected to soil disturbance and displacement. Yarding corridors would be pre-designated prior to cutting of the timber.

Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning consisted of three units totaling 78 acres, all of which were to be cable-yarded. Units 1 and 3 were uphill yarded. Unit 2 had 6 acres of downhill yarding, along with 14 acres of uphill yarding. Overall, yarding resulted in little to no detrimental soil disturbance. Uphill yarded areas had less than one percent soil disturbance, including landings. The downhill yarded portion of Unit 2, with sideslopes of 24 to 65 percent, exhibited less than two percent soil disturbance, including landings. The yarder locations were set back along a main gravel road, allowing better log deflection and lift to reduce the soil disturbance during the downhill yarding.

The Decision Document for Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning stated that the renovated Spur 1 and the newly constructed section of Road No. 30-7-13.5 would be decommissioned after harvest activities. Both of these roads were used to access Unit 3. Spur 1 was blocked, waterbarred, and mulched with a heavy layer of slash placed over the road surface. Road No. 30-7-13.5 was blocked, waterbarred, seeded and mulched.

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 with ground-based yarding were monitored in FY2014: Devil’s Den Commercial Thinning, Elk Camino Commercial Thinning, and Corvid Commercial Thinning

South River Resource Area – N/A

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 area of ground-based harvest; generally 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 landings, main skid/forwarder trails and other trails warranting treatment.

ROD/RMP harvest requirements were met on all monitored timber sales in 2014. Project design features ensured that cumulative area impacted by main skid trails, landings, and large piles was no more than ten percent of the harvest area. Monitoring showed that ground-based equipment operated on slopes less than 35 percent and existing skid trails were re-used where it was practical to do so. Notes from the Timber Sale Administrators indicate that operations with ground-based equipment took place during the dry season. No skid trails were subsoiled in these timber sales, however, main skid trails could be re-used for final harvest and subsoiled at that time.

South River Resource Area – N/A

Conclusion:

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 2014? 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 – The southeast portion of Buck Rising Variable Retention Harvest, Unit 2, was broadcast burned in May of 2014. The initial plan was to burn an area about 10 acres in size, but approximately two acres located in the southwest corner of the proposed burn area contained Category 1 granitic soils on steep slopes. The two acres were excluded from the burn area, consequently no broadcast burn occurred on highly sensitive soils.

Findings:

Program review showed that no prescribed burning for site preparation occurred on highly sensitive soils in fiscal year 2014.

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 24 and 25.

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.

Table 24. Swiftwater Key Watershed Road Projects through Fiscal Year 2014

RMP Name ⁷	Current Name	Permanent New Discretionary ⁸ Road Construction (miles)	Decommissioning ⁹ of Roads (miles)	Balance
Canton Creek ¹⁰	Canton Creek Watershed	0	13.31	13.31
Upper Smith River	Upper Smith River Watershed	0	9.14	9.14

Cumulative data reported for fiscal years 1996-2011 has been modified to exclude non-discretionary road construction and temporary road construction/decommissioning that was not the intent of management direction specific to Tier 1 Key Watersheds.

Based on these figures and calculations, the Canton Creek Tier 1 Key Watershed, has a road construction/decommission budget with 13.31 miles banked for potential future management. The Upper Smith River Tier 1 Key Watershed has a balance of 9.14 miles.

⁷ Since the publication of the NWFP and the subsequent RMP for the Roseburg District, watershed boundaries and naming conventions have changed. Tier 1 Key Watershed boundaries have been preserved as originally delineated. However, the hydrologic units (i.e. watersheds, subwatersheds, and drainages) contained within and their names have changed.

⁸ Whereas previous Annual Program Summaries included non-discretionary road construction, they have been eliminated here as per the direction of the RMP (p. 20, 74) which specifies that only discretionary road construction must be mitigated with an equal amount of decommissioning.

⁹ Whereas previous Annual Program Summaries separated “partial” and “full” road decommissioning, all forms of road decommissioning (BLM definition) are included here.

¹⁰ Whereas previous Annual Program Summaries included USFS completed projects within the watershed, they have been eliminated and only discretionary BLM road construction or decommissioning are included here.

Table 25. South River Key Watershed Completed Road Projects through Fiscal Year 2014

RMP Name ¹¹	Current Name	Permanent New Discretionary ¹² Road Construction (miles)	Decommissioning ¹³ of Roads (miles)	Balance
Middle Creek	Middle Creek Subwatershed	0	0	0
South Umpqua River	Dumont Creek–South Umpqua River Watershed	0	0.44 ('03 ¹⁴)	-5.49
South Umpqua River	Coffee Creek–South Umpqua River Subwatershed	0	0.08 ('03 ¹⁵) 0.13 ('04 ¹⁶) 0.42 ('10 ¹⁷)	
South Umpqua River	Corn Creek–South Umpqua River Subwatershed	0		
South Umpqua River	Days Creek Subwatershed	1.41 ('96-'01 ¹⁸)	4.42 ('96-'01 ¹⁹)	
South Umpqua River	Saint John Creek–South Umpqua River Subwatershed	0.71 ('10 ²⁰)	0.15 ('02 ²¹)	
South Umpqua River	Stouts Creek Subwatershed	0		
South Umpqua River	Shively Creek–South Umpqua River Subwatershed	0	1.73 ('02 ²²) 0.24 ('09 ²³)	

Cumulative data reported for fiscal years 1996-2011 has been modified to exclude non-discretionary road construction and temporary road construction/decommissioning which was not the intent of management direction specific to Tier 1 Key Watersheds.

Based on these figures and calculations, the Middle Creek Tier 1 Key “Watershed,” has a balanced road construction/decommission budget with zero miles banked for potential future management. The South Umpqua Tier 1 Key “Watershed” has a negative balance of 5.49 miles.

¹¹ Since the publication of the NWFP and the subsequent RMP for the Roseburg District, watershed boundaries and naming conventions have changed. Tier 1 Key Watershed boundaries have been preserved as originally delineated. However, the hydrologic units (i.e. watersheds, subwatersheds and drainages) contained within and their names have changed.

¹² Whereas previous Annual Program Summaries included non-discretionary road construction, they have been eliminated here as per the direction of the RMP (p. 20, 74) which specifies that only discretionary road construction must be mitigated with an equal amount of decommissioning.

¹³ Whereas previous Annual Program Summaries separated “partial” and “full” road decommissioning, all forms of road decommissioning (BLM definition) are included here.

¹⁴ Big Foot Density Management

¹⁵ Big Foot Density Management

¹⁶ Wasted Days Commercial Thinning

¹⁷ Tin Horn Commercial Thinning

¹⁸ High Noon Timber Sale

¹⁹ High Noon, Red Top I Salvage and Jobs in the Woods

²⁰ Treetop Flyer Commercial Thinning

²¹ Bland Days Commercial Thinning

²² Slimewater Creek Density Management

²³ Shively Whiplash Density Management

Conclusion:

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

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 in either the Swiftwater or South River resources Areas during fiscal year 2014.

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 – Devil’s Den Commercial Thinning, Elk Camino Commercial Thinning, and Corvid Commercial Thinning

South River Resource Area – Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Devil’s Den Commercial Thinning

The Mud Den Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment did not identify any special habitats in units comprising the Devil’s Den Commercial Thinning project, based upon field reconnaissance. Surveys for target wildlife species were conducted and no requirements for special habitat protection were identified and documented in the Devils’ Den Decision Document.

Swiftwater Resource Area – Elk Camino Commercial Thinning

The Third Elk Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment did not identify any special habitats in units comprising the Elk Camino Commercial Thinning project, based upon field reconnaissance. Surveys for target wildlife species were conducted and no requirements for special habitat protection were identified and documented in the Elk Camino Decision Document.

Swiftwater Resource Area – Corvid Commercial Thinning

The Blackbird Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment did not identify any special habitats in units comprising the Corvid Commercial Thinning project, based upon field reconnaissance. Surveys for target wildlife species were conducted and no requirements for special habitat protection were identified and documented in the Corvid Decision Document.

South River Resource Area – Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning

Field review did not identify any special habitats

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 2014 will be reviewed to ascertain whether the design criteria were carried out as planned.

Monitoring Performed:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Devil's Den Commercial Thinning, Elk Camino Commercial Thinning, and Corvid Commercial Thinning

South River Resource Area – Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Devil's Den Commercial Thinning

Fisheries-related best management practices and project design features identified as applicable in the Mud Den Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment were carried forward into the Devil's Den Commercial Thinning project design and contract stipulations.

The Mud Den Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment (pp. 7-8) prescribed 35 foot minimum "no harvest" buffers for intermittent, non-fish-bearing streams adjacent to and within thinning units to protect stream bank integrity, maintain streamside shade, and provide a filtering strip for overland run-off. Perennial or fish-bearing streams had a minimum "no harvest" buffer of 60 feet. Devil's Den units 17A and 21A were the only thinning units adjacent to a fish bearing stream (Camp Creek).

Trees reserved in the implemented “no harvest” buffers, as well as in the Riparian Reserves, are sufficient to provide streamside shade and are a source of short- and long-term in-stream functional wood to the stream channels. Stream bank stability has been maintained and there is an adequate filter strip present in the “no harvest” buffers that prevents overland transport of sediment from the harvest units.

Swiftwater Resource Area – Elk Camino Commercial Thinning

Fisheries-related best management practices and project design features identified as applicable in the Third Elk Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment were carried forward into the Elk Camino Commercial Thinning project design and contract stipulations.

The Third Elk Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment (p. 6) prescribed 35 foot minimum “no harvest” buffers for intermittent, non-fish-bearing streams adjacent to and within thinning units to protect stream bank integrity, maintain streamside shade, and provide a filtering strip for overland run-off. Perennial or fish-bearing streams had a minimum “no harvest” buffer of 60 feet. None of the Elk Camino thinning units were adjacent to fish-bearing streams.

Trees reserved in the implemented “no harvest” buffers, as well as in the Riparian Reserves, are sufficient to provide streamside shade and are a source of short- and long-term in-stream functional wood to the stream channels. Stream bank stability has been maintained and there is an adequate filter strip present in the “no harvest” buffers that prevents overland transport of sediment from the harvest units.

Swiftwater Resource Area – Corvid Commercial Thinning

Fisheries-related best management practices and project design features identified as applicable in the Blackbird Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment were carried forward into the Corvid Commercial Thinning project design and contract stipulations.

The Blackbird Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment (p. 5) prescribed 35 foot minimum “no harvest” buffers for intermittent, non-fish-bearing streams adjacent to and within thinning units to protect stream bank integrity, maintain streamside shade, and provide a filtering strip for overland run-off. Perennial or fish-bearing streams had a minimum “no harvest” buffer of 60 feet. None of the Corvid thinning units were adjacent to fish-bearing streams.

Trees reserved in the implemented “no harvest” buffers, as well as in the Riparian Reserves, are sufficient to provide streamside shade and are a source of short- and long-term in-stream functional wood to the stream channels. Stream bank stability has been retained and there is an adequate filter strip present in the “no harvest” buffers that prevents overland transport of sediment from the harvest units.

South River Resource Area – Doe-Eyed 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 on intermittent streams were observed to range from 25 to 35 feet in width, and 50 to 60 feet in width on perennial streams. All streams had an abundance of small functional wood but were generally lacking in larger pieces.

There was no sign of stream sedimentation from timber harvest and no indication of bank instability or hillslope failure in the areas allocated to Riparian Reserves. Current stand diversity in the Riparian Reserves was relatively low, but this did not appear to be the result of the silvicultural prescription, but more the previous nature of the stand as indicated by the prevalence of Douglas-fir stumps in the thinned areas.

There was sufficient canopy retained to provide shade for streams and the “no-treatment” areas along with patches of abundant ground covering vegetation provided adequate filtering capacity for sediment. Tree retention along stream banks was enough to provide bank stability and prevent erosion and sediment transmission into stream channels. There were no visible signs of overland flow 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 2014 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 – Devil’s Den Commercial Thinning, Elk Camino Commercial Thinning, and Corvid Commercial Thinning

South River Resource Area – Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Devil’s Den Commercial Thinning project was analyzed for potential impacts on Federally-listed Threatened and Endangered, and Bureau Sensitive and Assessment species at the time the Mud Den Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment was completed in 2010. Impacts to the *Federally threatened* species from noise disturbance and habitat modification 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 Biological Opinion (Tails#: 13420-2009-F-0125; August 29, 2005).

Wildlife

Northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*): Four known northern spotted owl sites (including eight activity centers) are located within 1.5 miles (Coast Range provincial home range) of the thinning units identified in the Mud Den Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment. Seasonal restrictions during the critical breeding season (March 1st through July 15th, both days inclusive) would be required if an activity center was located within 65 yards of the harvest activities. The closest location of any of the project units to a known activity center was approximately 150 yards, so seasonal restrictions were not required to mitigate for disturbance to northern spotted owls during the critical breeding season.

Approximately 100 acres were excluded from the final sale configuration compared to what was proposed and described in the Environmental Assessment because the acres were within the core area or nest patch of the active Camp Creek northern spotted owl site (IDNO 1917C) first located in 2010. Thinning of dispersal habitat within the core area and nest patch would have reduced the quantity and quality of thermal and hiding cover, and roost tree availability to the extent that it would likely disrupt the normal use of the nest patch for breeding, feeding and.

The forest stands within the project area were not considered suitable nesting habitat due to the lack of large diameter trees and snags, but are considered dispersal-only habitat because trees were of relatively small diameters (12.7 inches average diameter at breast height) and a young age (44-52 years), providing roosting and foraging opportunities for the northern spotted owl.

Commercial thinning is expected to improve the quality of the dispersal habitat by enhancing development of shrub and understory layers for prey species, which will improve foraging opportunities for the northern spotted owl. Dispersal habitat was modified by reduction of canopy cover, but since canopy cover was maintained above the 40 percent (stand average) threshold the stands' dispersal function was maintained. Within the Riparian Reserves, the long-term effects of the thinning treatment are 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 northern spotted owl. Because the functionality of the dispersal habitat was maintained post-harvest and disturbance mitigations were implemented, the thinning treatment was determined to be *not likely to adversely affect* the northern spotted owl.

At the time the Mud Den Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment was completed and the Devil's Den Decision Document was signed, the Devil's Den units were outside of designated Critical Habitat for the northern spotted owl under the 1992 Final Rule for Determination of Critical Habitat for the Northern Spotted Owl (57 FR 1796-1838).

Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*): The Devil's Den Commercial Thinning project area is located within Marbled Murrelet Inland Management Zone 2 (within 35 to 50 miles of the coast) Within the stands prescribed for thinning, surveys for trees with suitable platform structures were completed utilizing Residual Habitat Guidelines. No trees were identified that met the criteria as potential marbled murrelet nest trees. Suitable habitat was surveyed within and adjacent to the proposed thinning units in 2009 and 2010. One occupied marbled murrelet site was located to the west of Unit 21A and east of Unit 21B. These units and the northern portion of Unit 21C fell within the unmapped Late-Successional Reserve applied to the occupied site, identified in the environmental assessment, and were subsequently excluded from thinning. Spur road construction, use and decommissioning, and thinning operations within the remaining units did not require seasonal restrictions and daily operating restrictions described in the environmental assessment.

This action was consistent with recovery actions described in the Marbled Murrelet Recovery Plan (Recovery Action 3.2.1.3). The commercial thinning treatment is expected to accelerate the development of trees with large limbs and crowns to provide future nesting opportunities for marbled murrelets. In the FY2009-2010 Programmatic Letter of Concurrence (*Ref. #13420-2009-I-0109*), dated June 9, 2009, the USFWS concurred that projects of this nature are *not likely to adversely affect* the marbled murrelet.

At the time the Mud Den Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment was completed and the Devil's Den Decision Document was signed, the Devil's Den units were outside of designated Critical Habitat under the 1996 Final Rule for Determination of Critical Habitat for the Marbled Murrelet (61 FR 26256-26230).

Bureau Sensitive Species: The Devil's Den units were evaluated to determine the presence of suitable habitat and potential effects to Bureau Sensitive Species. The American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*), has been documented within the project area and the fisher (*Martes pennanti*), fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), purple martin (*Progne subis*), spotted tail-dropper (*Prophyaon vanattaie paradalis*), and Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) are suspected to be present within the project area.

The thinning units did not contain suitable nesting habitat (e.g. cliffs or rock outcrops) for the peregrine falcon. A peregrine falcon territory was discovered on private lands in May 2010 within 800 yards (0.5 miles) northwest of Devil's Den Unit 21A. Therefore, peregrines are expected to hunt within the units within the project area. Thinning was not expected to result in any measurable effects to foraging habitat. However, opening the canopy by thinning would create conditions favorable for regeneration of understory vegetation and habitat characteristics that would be expected to increase niches available for avian species. Thus, improving forest habitat conditions would be expected to increase foraging opportunities, by increasing the number and diversity of avian prey species for the peregrine falcon.

Thinning units were located adjacent to suitable natal and foraging habitat for the fisher, and would be expected to facilitate travel between stands of suitable habitat. The nearest recorded fisher observation occurred in the year 2000 approximately 7.6 miles to the northwest of the proposed project area (ORNHIC 2010). Thinning was not expected to result in any measurable effects to foraging habitat.

The Devil's Den units do not contain snags located in open areas typical of purple martin colonies and there are no known colony sites within the Upper Umpqua fifth-field watershed. Purple martins have been documented foraging within the watershed and because they are known to travel long distances during foraging activities, purple martins would be expected to forage above the canopies within the project area. Project design criteria maintained snags, but the thinning treatment did not create optimal habitat conditions for colonization of snags by purple martins. Unless windthrow or other catastrophic events occur that would create large openings around existing snags, the habitat conditions around those snags within the project units would remain unsuitable for purple martin colonization.

There is no suitable habitat for the pallid bat within the Devil's Den units; therefore no effects to roosting sites occurred. However, because rocky outcrops are present within the vicinity of the units, the pallid bat is expected to forage in the project area. Thinning was not expected to result in any measurable effects to foraging habitat.

The harvest units contained habitat suitable for the spotted tail-dropper. It was unknown if the species occurred within the project area. However, hardwoods and down woody debris were maintained, thus no measurable impact to this mollusk species would occur since the post-treatment stand condition falls within the range of suitability for this species and its conspecifics.

Botany

The Devil's Den Commercial Thinning project was analyzed for potential impacts on Federally-listed Threatened and Endangered, and Bureau Sensitive and Assessment botanical species at the time the Mud Den Environmental Assessment was completed in 2010. No Special Status plants were observed in the project area during field surveys.

Fisheries

The Devil's Den Commercial Thinning project was analyzed for potential impacts to Oregon Coast coho salmon (*Federally-listed Threatened*) and Oregon Coast steelhead (*Bureau Sensitive Species*) at the time the Mud Den Environmental Assessment was completed in 2010. This project was found to have no impact on either of those fish species due to the high volume of wood already in Hubbard Creek and Camp Creek, "no-harvest" buffers on all streams, and the absence of any fish-bearing streams adjacent to thinning units.

Swiftwater Resource Area – Elk Camino Commercial Thinning project was analyzed for potential impacts on Federally-listed Threatened and Endangered, and Bureau Sensitive and Assessment species at the time the Third Elk Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment was completed in 2010. Impacts to the *Federally threatened* species from noise disturbance habitat modification 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 2011-2012 Programmatic Letter of Concurrence (Tails#: 13420-2010-I-0196; October 7, 2010).

Wildlife

Northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*): Two known northern spotted owl sites (including eight activity centers) are located within 1.2 miles (Western Cascades provincial home range) of the thinning units identified in the Third Elk Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment. No seasonal restrictions during the critical breeding season (March 1st through July 15th, both days inclusive) were required because there were no activity centers within one mile of the Elk Camino units. Neither site is within the 1.2-mile provincial home range radius of the Elk Camino units. Consequently, the timber sale did not modify dispersal habitat within a home range, core area, or nest patch.

The forest stands within the Elk Camino Commercial Thinning project area were not considered suitable nesting habitat due to the lack of large diameter trees and snags, but are considered dispersal-only habitat for the northern spotted owl because trees were of relatively small diameters (16.6 inches average diameter at breast height) and a young age (39-46 years), providing roosting and foraging opportunities for the northern spotted owl. Commercial thinning is expected to improve the quality of the dispersal habitat by enhancing the development of shrub and understory layers for prey species which will improve foraging opportunities for the northern spotted owl. Dispersal habitat was modified by reducing canopy cover, but because the canopy cover was maintained above the 40 percent (stand average) threshold the stands' capacity to function as dispersal habitat was maintained. Because the functionality of the dispersal habitat was maintained post-harvest and disturbance mitigations were implemented, the thinning treatment was determined to be *not likely to adversely affect* the northern spotted owl.

At the time the Third Elk Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment was completed and the Elk Camino's Decision Document was signed, the Elk Camino units were outside of designated Critical Habitat for the northern spotted owl under the 2008 Final Rule for Determination of Critical Habitat for the Northern Spotted Owl (73 FR 47326-47374).

Bureau Sensitive Species: The Elk Camino units were evaluated to determine the presence of suitable habitat and effects to Bureau Sensitive Species. The Crater Lake tightcoil (*Pristiloma arcticum crateris*), fisher (*Martes pennanti*), foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylei*), fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*), northwestern pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata marmorata*), purple martin (*Progne subis*), and Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) are suspected to be present within the project area.

The Crater Lake tightcoil snail species is associated with perennially wet areas, seeps, springs and riparian areas in late seral forests above 2000 feet elevation and east of Interstate-5. No measurable effects to the species and its habitat due to the 35 to 60-foot no-harvest buffers within Riparian Reserves.

Fisher natal and foraging habitat consists of structurally complex forests; mature open forests with large live trees, snags, and down wood. Harvest units were located adjacent to suitable natal and foraging habitat for the fisher, and would be expected to facilitate travel between stands of suitable habitat. Thinning was not expected to result in any measurable effects to foraging habitat.

Yellow-legged frogs are associated with low gradient streams/ponds that contain gravel/cobble, bedrock pools. The project design features, including the 35 to 60-foot no-cut buffer for Riparian Reserves would protect micro climate conditions within streams.

Fringed myotis and Townsend's big-eared bats use late-successional forest features, including snags or trees with deeply furrowed bark, loose bark, cavities, as well as caves, mines, bridges, and rock crevices. Snags retained in Riparian Reserve would continue to provide roosting habitat within the units. There would be a potential loss of some roosting snags within the uplands of the Elk Camino units.

Northwestern pond turtles use ponds and low gradient rivers and use the upland habitat for over-wintering. No measurable effects to over-wintering habitat were anticipated due to the retention of existing course down wood, and exclusion of wetland breeding areas from treatment.

Purple martins are known to travel long distances during foraging activities, purple martins would be expected to forage above the canopies within the project area. Project design criteria maintained snags, but the thinning treatment did not create optimal habitat conditions for colonization of snags by purple martins. Unless windthrow or other catastrophic events occur that would create large openings around existing snags, the habitat conditions around those snags within the project units would remain unsuitable for purple martin colonization.

Botany

The Elk Camino Commercial Thinning project was analyzed for potential impacts on Federally-listed Threatened and Endangered, and Bureau Sensitive and Assessment botanical species at the time the Third Elk Environmental Assessment was completed in 2010. No Special Status Plants were observed in the project area during field surveys.

Fisheries

The Elk Camino Commercial Thinning project was analyzed for potential impacts to Oregon Coast coho salmon (*Federally-listed Threatened*) and Oregon Coast steelhead (*Bureau Sensitive Species*) at the time the Third Elk Environmental Assessment was completed in 2010. This project was found to have no impact on either of those fish species due to the high volume of wood already in Adams Creek and Elk Creek, “no-harvest” buffers on all streams, and lack of fish-bearing streams adjacent to harvest units.

Swiftwater Resource Area – Corvid Commercial Thinning project was analyzed for potential impacts on Federally-listed Threatened and Endangered, and Bureau Sensitive and Assessment species at the time the Blackbird Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment was completed in 2010. Impacts to the *Federally threatened* species 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 2009-2010 Programmatic Biological Opinion (Tails#: 13420-2009-F-0125; August 4, 2005).

Wildlife

Northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*): There are five known northern spotted owl sites located within 1.2 miles (Western Cascades provincial home range) of the thinning units identified in the Third Elk Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment. Seasonal restrictions during the critical breeding season (March 1st through July 15th, both days inclusive) would have been required if an activity center was located within 65 yards of the harvest activities. The closest known activity center was located within approximately 120 yards of a Corvid unit. The other four activity centers were located approximately 440 to 765 yards (0.25 to 0.4 miles) away from proposed unit boundaries. Seasonal restrictions were not required to mitigate for disturbance during the critical breeding seasonal since there were no known nest sites, no known activity centers, or any unsurveyed suitable habitat within 65 yards of the thinning units.

The forest stands within the Corvid Commercial Thinning project area were not considered suitable nesting habitat for the northern spotted owl due to the lack of large diameter trees and snags, but instead are considered dispersal-only because trees were of relatively small diameters (12.6 inches average diameter at breast height) and a young age (38-42 years), providing roosting and foraging opportunities for the northern spotted owl. Pre-harvest canopy cover was 86-92 percent within the Corvid units.

Of the 278 acres comprising the sale, 23 acres were located within a northern spotted owl nest patch, and 170 acres within the core area of the site. The entire project area is overlapped by five northern spotted owl home ranges.

Dispersal habitat was modified by reducing canopy cover. These stands are expected to continue functioning as dispersal habitat, however, because post-treatment canopy closure would be maintained between 62 and 80 percent, well above the 40 percent threshold for dispersal function and the quadratic mean diameter would be 11.4-14.3 inches.

Commercial thinning is expected to improve the quality of the dispersal habitat by enhancing the development of shrub and understory layers for prey species, which will improve foraging opportunities for the northern spotted owl. The quality of dispersal-only habitat within the proposed units would be temporarily reduced due to the modification of vertical and horizontal cover within the proposed units through the reduction in canopy cover with varying levels of residual tree density.

Thinning within the nest patch may have temporarily downgraded the suitability of the activity center (USDI BLM, 2009); however, this site was not occupied and habitat conditions will improve as the stand grows and canopy closure occurs. Although functionality of the dispersal habitat was maintained post-harvest and seasonal restrictions for disturbance were implemented, the thinning treatment was determined to *may affect, and is likely to adversely affect* the northern spotted owl because thinning occurred within 300 meters of known northern spotted owl sites.

At the time the Blackbird Commercial Thinning Environmental Assessment was completed and the Corvid Decision Document was signed, the Corvid thinning units were outside of designated Critical Habitat for the northern spotted owl under the 2008 Final Rule for Determination of Critical Habitat for the Northern Spotted Owl (73 FR 47326-47374).

Bureau Sensitive Species: The Corvid units were evaluated to determine the presence of suitable habitat and effects to Bureau Sensitive Species. The Northwestern Pond Turtle (*Clemmys marmorata marmorata*) and the Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) have been documented and the American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), Crater Lake tightcoil (*Pristiloma arcticum crateris*), fisher (*Martes pennanti*), fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), and purple martin (*Progne subis*) are suspected to be present within the project area.

No suitable nesting habitat (e.g. cliffs or rock outcrops) for the peregrine falcon was present within the thinning units, although cliffs are present within one mile of the project area. If peregrine falcons are occupying the cliff habitat they are expected to hunt within the project area. Thinning was not expected to result in any measurable effects to foraging habitat, although opening the canopy by thinning would create conditions favorable for regeneration of understory vegetation and habitat that would be expected to increase niches available for avian species, resulting in increased foraging opportunities as the numbers and diversity of avian prey species for the peregrine falcon would be expected to increase.

Bald eagles nest in late-successional forests with multi-layered canopies, generally within two miles of a major water source, along major rivers, or ponds, lakes, and reservoirs. Two of the units were located within one mile of the North Umpqua River, but the closest known bald eagle nest site was located 2.6 miles away. Because the units do not contain suitable nesting habitat, effects to nesting or foraging habitat were not anticipated as a result of the commercial thinning.

Fisher natal and foraging habitat consists of structurally complex forests; mature open forests with large live trees, snags, and down wood. Harvest units were located adjacent to suitable natal and foraging habitat for the fisher, and would be expected to facilitate travel between stands of suitable habitat. Thinning was not expected to result in any measurable effects to foraging habitat.

Fringed myotis and Townsend's big-eared bats use late-successional forest features, including snags or trees with deeply furrowed bark, loose bark, cavities, as well as caves, mines, bridges, and rock crevices. There would be a potential loss of some roosting snags within the uplands of the Elk Camino units, but snags retained in Riparian Reserve would continue to provide roosting habitat.

Northwestern pond turtles use ponds and low gradient rivers and use the upland habitat for over-wintering. The nearest observation of the pond turtle was more than two miles from Elk Camino units. No measurable effects to over-wintering habitat were anticipated due to the retention of existing course down wood, and exclusion of wetland breeding areas from treatment.

There is no suitable habitat for the pallid bat within the Corvid units; therefore no effects to roosting sites occurred. However, because rocky outcrops are present within the vicinity of the units, the pallid bat is expected to forage in the project area. Thinning was not expected to result in any measurable effects to foraging habitat.

Purple martins are known to travel long distances during foraging activities, purple martins would be expected to forage above the canopies within the project area. Project design criteria maintained snags, but the thinning treatment did not create optimal habitat conditions for colonization of snags by purple martins. Unless windthrow or other catastrophic events occur that would create large openings around existing snags, the habitat conditions around those snags within the project units would remain unsuitable for purple martin colonization.

Botany

The Corvid Commercial Thinning project was analyzed for potential impacts on Federally-listed Threatened and Endangered, and Bureau Sensitive and Assessment botanical species at the time the Blackbird Environmental Assessment was completed in 2010. No Special Status Plants were observed in the project area during field surveys.

Fisheries

The Corvid Commercial Thinning project was analyzed for potential impacts to Oregon Coast coho salmon (*Federally-listed Threatened*) and Oregon Coast steelhead (*Bureau Sensitive Species*) at the time the Blackbird Environmental Assessment was completed in 2010. This project was found to have no impact on either of those fish species due to the high volume of wood already in Kelly Creek, no-harvest buffers on all streams, and lack of fish-bearing streams adjacent to harvest units.

South River Resource Area – Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning

The Doe Eyed Commercial Thinning project consists of the treatment of 78 acres of young forest stands within the General Forest Management Area and Riparian Reserve land use allocations in Section 13, T. 30 S, R. 7 W., W.M. The Lower Cow Creek 2007 Commercial Thinning and Density Management EA analyzed two alternatives in detail, Alternative One, No Action (EA, p. 3), and Alternative Two, The Proposed Action (EA, pp. 3-10).

The thinning prescription applied retained approximately 90-100 trees per acre reducing canopy closure 45-60 percent, (EA p. 3). Principle yarding access was provided by existing roads, supplemented by construction of a single temporary road (No. 30-7-13.5), 0.40 miles in length, requiring the cutting and clearing of approximately one acre of right-of-way. Renovation of approximately 0.10 miles of Road No. 30-7-13.1, identified in the contract as Spur #1, was also undertaken. Road No. 30-7-13.5 was seeded, mulched, and blocked after completion of the sale.

Wildlife

Northern spotted owl (Strix occidentalis caurina)

All three units of the Doe Eyed Commercial Thinning provide dispersal habitat for the northern spotted owl. None of the units were located within designated northern spotted owl critical habitat at the time of the decision.

A new northern spotted owl site was documented in 2007 and 2008, after the Lower Cow Creek 2007 Commercial Thinning and Density Management Environmental Assessment. Initially, the site was occupied by a single male. An incidental female was located with the resident male, and in 2010 the two paired and relocated to a new site over a mile from the thinning units.

Northern spotted owl surveys were conducted in accordance with established U.S. Fish and Wildlife protocols in suitable northern spotted owl habitat located between Units 2 and 3, east of Unit 2, and south of Unit 1 thru 2009 with no territorial detections within a ¼ mile of the units. The sale was cleared thru March 1, 2012.

Harvest of Unit 3 was not complete by March 1, 2012 so concurrent northern spotted owl spot checks were conducted in spring of 2012 with no detections. The thinning occurred outside of the 65-yard disruption threshold, therefore no northern spotted owl seasonal restrictions were required.

Marbled Murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus)

All of the units are located within Marbled Murrelet Management Zone 2, outside of the Zone 2 Restriction Corridor and outside of designated 2011 marbled murrelet critical habitat.

Potential marbled murrelet nesting platform trees were located in Unit 3 and were managed in accordance with Potential Habitat Guidelines, protecting existing nesting structures while allowing for enhancement of surrounding habitat, adjusting unit boundaries where necessary to exclude potential platform trees. (EA pp.20-23).

The northwest portion of Unit 1, between Road Nos. 30-7-23.0 and 30-7-13.1, and all of Unit 2, were located within 100 yards of suitable marbled murrelet nesting habitat. Daily operational restrictions were implemented so that thinning of these units was not likely to adversely affect nesting murrelets. Operations were only allowed during the period of time extending from two hours after sunrise until two hours before sunset, between April 1st and August 5th.

Survey and Manage

All three units were evaluated for the presence of suitable habitat for the Oregon shoulderband snail (*Helminthoglypta hertleini*) and Chace sideband snail (*Monadenia chaceana*) in 2008. It was determined that no suitable habitat was present.

Bureau Sensitive Species

The Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning timber sale units were evaluated for potential effects on Bureau Sensitive Species and habitat for these species.

Although it was unknown if purple martins (*Progne subis*) were present in any of the proposed units, project design criteria were implemented that included retention of large snags, unless deemed a safety concern or operational hazard.

As discussed above, units were evaluated for the presence of suitable habitat for Oregon shoulderband snails and Chace sideband snails, but none was present.

The Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*), Pacific pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus pacificus*) and fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*) were all identified as species that might potentially use the stands proposed for thinning. Project design criteria were implemented which retained remnant trees located in Unit 2 that might provide roosting opportunities unless deemed a safety concern or operational hazard. Disturbance may have occurred during thinning operations, resulting in the displacement of roosting bats. Any potential indirect effects on these bat species would be negligible when considered at the population and/or landscape scale (EA, p.23).

Botany

Surveys of the project area did not detect any Special Status botanical species.

Fisheries

The was analyzed for potential impacts to Oregon Coast coho salmon, and its designated Critical habitat and Essential Fish Habitat. The project was found to have no impact to Oregon coast coho salmon, Critical Habitat or Essential Fish Habitat given the distance of the thinning units from stream reaches occupied by Oregon Coast coho salmon and special habitat designations.

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, in-stream structures) completed in fiscal year 2014 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 – Devil’s Den Commercial Thinning, Elk Camino Commercial Thinning, and Corvid Commercial Thinning

South River Resource Area – Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Devil’s Den Commercial Thinning

Project Tracking Form CRS# SW0907 dated October 20, 2009, was completed under the guidance of the Oregon BLM/SHPO Protocol. The form 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 identified during pedestrian inventory and no known historic properties are located in the project area. As a result, the project will have “no effect” on cultural resources. As per the BLM/SHPO Protocol, a copy of the resulting report was forwarded to SHPO on January 14, 2010. The BLM approved the project to proceed with no follow-up monitoring required.

Swiftwater Resource Area – Elk Camino Commercial Thinning

Project Tracking Form CRS# SW0911 dated September 23, 2009, was completed under the guidance of the Oregon BLM/SHPO Protocol. The form 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 identified during pedestrian inventory and no known historic properties are located in the project area. As a result, the project will have “no effect” on cultural resources. As per the BLM/SHPO Protocol, a copy of the resulting report was forwarded to SHPO on January 14, 2010. The BLM approved the project to proceed with no follow-up monitoring required.

Swiftwater Resource Area – Corvid Commercial Thinning

Project Tracking Form CRS# SW0504/SW0811 dated September 22, 2009, was completed under the guidance of the Oregon BLM/SHPO Protocol. The form 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 identified during pedestrian inventory and no known historic properties are located in the project area. As a result, the project will have “no effect” on cultural resources. As per the BLM/SHPO Protocol, a copy of the resulting report was forwarded to SHPO on January 14, 2010. The BLM approved the project to proceed with no follow-up monitoring required.

South River Resource Area – Doe-Eyed Commercial Thinning

Project Tracking Form CRS# SR0808, dated October 9, 2008 was completed under the guidance of the Oregon BLM/SHPO Protocol. The form 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 identified during pedestrian inventory and no known historic properties are located in the project area. As a result, the project will have “no effect” on cultural resources. As per the BLM/SHPO Protocol, a copy of the resulting report was forwarded to SHPO on December 23, 2008. The BLM approved the project 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 2014 actions on the Roseburg District accounted for 100 percent analysis.

Findings:

In the Swiftwater Resource Area, one timber sale was completed in fiscal year 2014 that occurred within a VRM Class II area. The Root Canal timber sale, part of the Little River MMX EA, had roughly 4 acres within VRM Class II. Subsequent visits indeed confirmed the analysis in the EA that harvest activities would not be visible from the Wolf Creek Falls Trail. There were no completed timber sales or other actions in fiscal year 2014 in the South River Resource Area within VRM Class II or III areas.

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 2014 projects

Findings:

Swiftwater Resource Area – Root Canal Commercial Thinning

Approximately 30 acres of the Root Canal Commercial Thinning sale occurred within the rural interface area in the Swiftwater Resource Area. Letters of notification about the project were sent to 103 adjacent landowners, 23 of which were registered domestic water users. No comments were received regarding the Root Canal Commercial Thinning timber sale. No special project design features or mitigation measures were identified as being necessary during the project planning to minimize the possibility of conflicts between private and federal land management.

South River Resource Area – No special actions were identified for implementation in the rural interface area in association with any timber sales terminated in FY 2014.

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:

Business plans for fee sites (completed in 2007) were followed, as were guidelines described in the North Umpqua Recreation Area Management Plan (2003). The District Maintenance Operating Plan was updated. One summer seasonal was hired to patrol the Wild and Scenic River corridor and assist in other recreation duties, including host coordination, small projects, and supervision of youth who worked in maintaining and upgrading recreation sites. All developed recreation sites were evaluated for safety and customer use. Trees were evaluated and mitigated against for hazards, potable water systems were tested frequently per state requirements, pedestrian bridges were inspected, and other numerous improvements for safety were conducted at all developed recreation sites. The host program continued to provide customer service and minor site maintenance at seven campgrounds. The Recreation Maintenance staff completed work outlined in the Maintenance Operation Plan (MOP). Youth groups and additional summer temporary staff helped complete actions in the MOP and most items were accomplished. Additionally cooperative efforts continued with the public and with local county, state and Federal agencies.

Conclusion:

ROD/RMP requirements were met in all categories of Recreation, with the exception of OHV designations and OHV management planning. A change is needed within the limited class designation to avoid future trail and road proliferation and to protect natural resources.

Comment/Discussion:

Recreation statistics (visitation) are contained within the Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) database and revenue within the Federal Business Management Systems (FBMS).

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 11 special areas that total approximately 12,227 acres, including the 6,581 acre North Bank Habitat Management Area / ACEC.

Additional areas were proposed for ACEC status as a result of the Western Oregon Planning Revision effort and analyzed to determine if they meet the requirements for designation as ACECs. As a result, the 34 acre Callahan Meadows ACEC was designated in the 2008 Roseburg ROD/RMP.

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.

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, Scotch broom, Canada thistle and other thistle species (bull, milk, and Italian). A prescribed burn, timed to coincide with the early seed development stage, was conducted on the North Bank Habitat Management Area/ACEC to control medusahead wildrye, a noxious weed.

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

Monitoring Requirements:

Annually, 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 recreational 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 had the lead on monitoring and production of the monitoring report for the entire river corridor. The USFS had the lead on issuing Special Recreation Permits to commercial boating outfitters, fly-fishing guides, and mountain biking tours. Employees engaged in monitoring included one full-time BLM Outdoor Recreation Planner, one seasonal BLM Recreation Technician and one seasonal USFS Recreation Technician. For the second year in a row, two time-lapse monitoring cameras were installed on USFS and BLM sections of the river. The cameras allow more accurate counting of boaters when river monitoring staff is not present.

Objectives of the river monitoring program are to:

- Monitor the five Outstanding Remarkable Values; Fisheries, Water Quality and Quantity, Cultural, Scenic, and Recreation on the North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River.
- 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 and North Umpqua Trail.

2014 Findings:

There were 1,932 visits reported by commercial boating guides, which accounted for 42 percent of the total use. Non-commercial boater visits totaled 2,656 accounting for 58 percent of the total use. There were 4,588 total boater visits, up 9 percent compared to 2013. An estimated 573 floaters visited the BLM Wild and Scenic section.

Fishing Use:

For the fourth year in a row, an effort was made to count the number of individuals angling on the river. This was principally done through drive-by observations, with little contact being made. It was difficult to get an accurate count of the numbers and types of people. It was also difficult to spot people fishing on the river from the highway due to vegetative screening. The times of day that monitors were present were not the peak hours for when anglers were typically on the river. Determining if the activity was commercial or non-commercial was also challenging. It is required that guides display a tag or sticker in their vehicles identifying themselves as guides. Very few commercial vehicles were seen by river monitors. The recorded results for the BLM managed sections of the river for all anglers: 405 anglers on Segment 4 (BLM/USFS boundary - Susan Creek) and 247 anglers on Segment 5 (Susan Creek to Rock Creek), although the numbers are surely much higher.

Conflicts between users: during the daily monitoring patrols of the 2014 season, no major incidents were reported on the BLM segment of the Wild and Scenic River corridor. Groups monitored included fishermen, boaters and campers.

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 2014.

Monitoring Question 2:

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

Monitoring Requirements

Program Review

Findings:

The value of all timber successfully sold in fiscal year 2014 was approximately \$ 9,386,000. 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 2014 from active harvesting totaled approximately \$4,711,000. Approximately 97 percent of the receipts were from Oregon and California Railroad Lands, and 3 percent from Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands.

In fiscal year 2014, Roseburg District had total appropriations of \$18,458,000.

- Oregon & California Railroad Lands (O&C) = \$12,267,000
- Forest Ecosystems Health & Recovery = \$431,000
- Timber Pipeline = \$450,000
- Recreation Pipeline = \$80,000
- Secure Rural Schools, Title II = \$581,000
- Challenge Cost Share = \$13,000
- Management of Lands & Resources (MLR) = \$2,481,000 including:
 - Deferred Maintenance = \$2,292,000
- Abandoned Mine Land Mitigation = \$1,628,000
- Fire Related Programs = \$527,000

The value of District Contracting/Services for fiscal year 2014 was approximately \$6,301,000. There was an average of 99 full-time employees during fiscal year 2014. An average of 23 term, temporary, or cooperative student employees were employed at various times throughout the year.

Appropriations for the five years 2010 through 2014:

2010	\$18,334,000
2011	\$18,777,000
2012	\$17,156,000
2013	\$15,461,000
2014	\$18,458,000

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 9 of the Annual Program Summary.

Comment/Discussions:

To meet the ASQ commitment, the Roseburg District prepares environmental analyses, and conducts timber sale preparation including ale layout, cruising, appraisal contract preparation. Timber sales are then advertised and auctioned at oral auctions. When sales become active, contract administration ensures 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 eight advertised timber sales in fiscal year 2014, for a total volume of approximately 36.1 MMBF. The advertised sales, all initial offerings, were a mix of commercial thinning, density management, regeneration harvest and salvage sales. Offered volume within the land use allocations constituting the timber base (Matrix) contained an ASQ volume of approximately 17.8 MMBF. Another 6.7 MMBF of volume was from Riparian Reserve density management associated with the commercial thinning and as such is not ASQ volume.

Of the advertised timber sales, three contained density management treatments in Late-Successional Reserves designed to accelerate the development of late-successional characteristics in these forest stands. These sales produced approximately 11.1 MMBF of volume, which is not part of the ASQ.

Miscellaneous timber volume was produced from negotiated timber sales, which are generally salvage, rights-of-way sales, and modifications to operating advertised timber sales. In fiscal year 2014, approximately 5.3 MMBF of volume was produced from miscellaneous sale volume. The total volume of timber offered for sale initially or through modifications and negotiated contracts on the Roseburg District for fiscal year 2014 was approximately 41.5MMBF.

The value of all timber successfully sold in fiscal year 2014 was approximately \$ 9,386,000. 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 2014 from active harvesting totaled approximately \$4,711,000. Approximately 97 percent of the receipts were from Oregon and California Railroad Lands, and 3 percent from Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands.

Under Section 15 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631), the BLM is required to sell a certain percent of advertised timber sale volume to businesses with less than 500 employees. The current share was calculated as 53 percent for the Roseburg District. When the requisite percentage is not achieved through the normal bidding process, a requirement is “triggered” to set aside timber sales for exclusive offering to small businesses. The Roseburg District was required to set aside two sales for small business during fiscal year 2014.

Conclusion:

As found in plan evaluations (such as the August 2012 Year Evaluation Report for the Roseburg District Record of Decision/Resource Management Plan) 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 determine if the silvicultural and forest health practices identified and used in the calculation of the Allowable Sale Quantity were implemented. This report will be summarized in the Annual Program Summary.

Monitoring Performed:

Program and data base were reviewed and summary prepared.

Finding:

Examination of fiscal year 2013 data indicates differences between implementation and ROD/RMP assumed levels of activity. These differences are shown in Table 10 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 140 percent and 112 percent 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 10 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 the 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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threat(s) to support issuance of a proposal to list, but issuance of a proposed rule is currently precluded by higher priority listing actions.

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

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

Connectivity/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 a 150-year longer area control rotation, retain more green trees following regeneration harvest (12-18) and must maintain 25-30 percent of each block in late successional forest, where available.

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

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

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

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

Eligible River - A river or river segment 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 - Renewal of tree cover by the establishment of young trees naturally or artificially. This may occur in the form of an even-aged stand or as an understory cohort through the application of silvicultural treatments that include variable density thinning, shelterwood harvest, group selection and clearcutting.

Regeneration harvest - Defined by management direction in the Roseburg District *Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* (ROD/RMP) is a silvicultural prescription that applies a single residual tree density across all harvest unit acres. Its application is limited to the matrix allocations and the Little River Adaptive Management Area. In the General Forest Management Area the residual tree density at the time of regeneration harvest is defined as six to eight large conifers per acre (ROD/RMP pg. 64). In Connectivity/Diversity Blocks the residual tree density at the time of regeneration harvest is defined as 12 to 18 large conifers per acre (ROD/RMP pg. 65). In the Little River Adaptive Management Area management direction for regeneration harvest will apply the standards and guidelines for matrix management (ROD/RMP pg. 154).

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 Area - BLM-administered within ¼-mile of private lands zoned for 1-5 acre lots located throughout the district.

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

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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
RMP	-	Resource Management Plan
ROD/RMP		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

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management - Oregon
Roseburg District
777 NW Garden Valley Blvd.
Roseburg, OR 97471

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