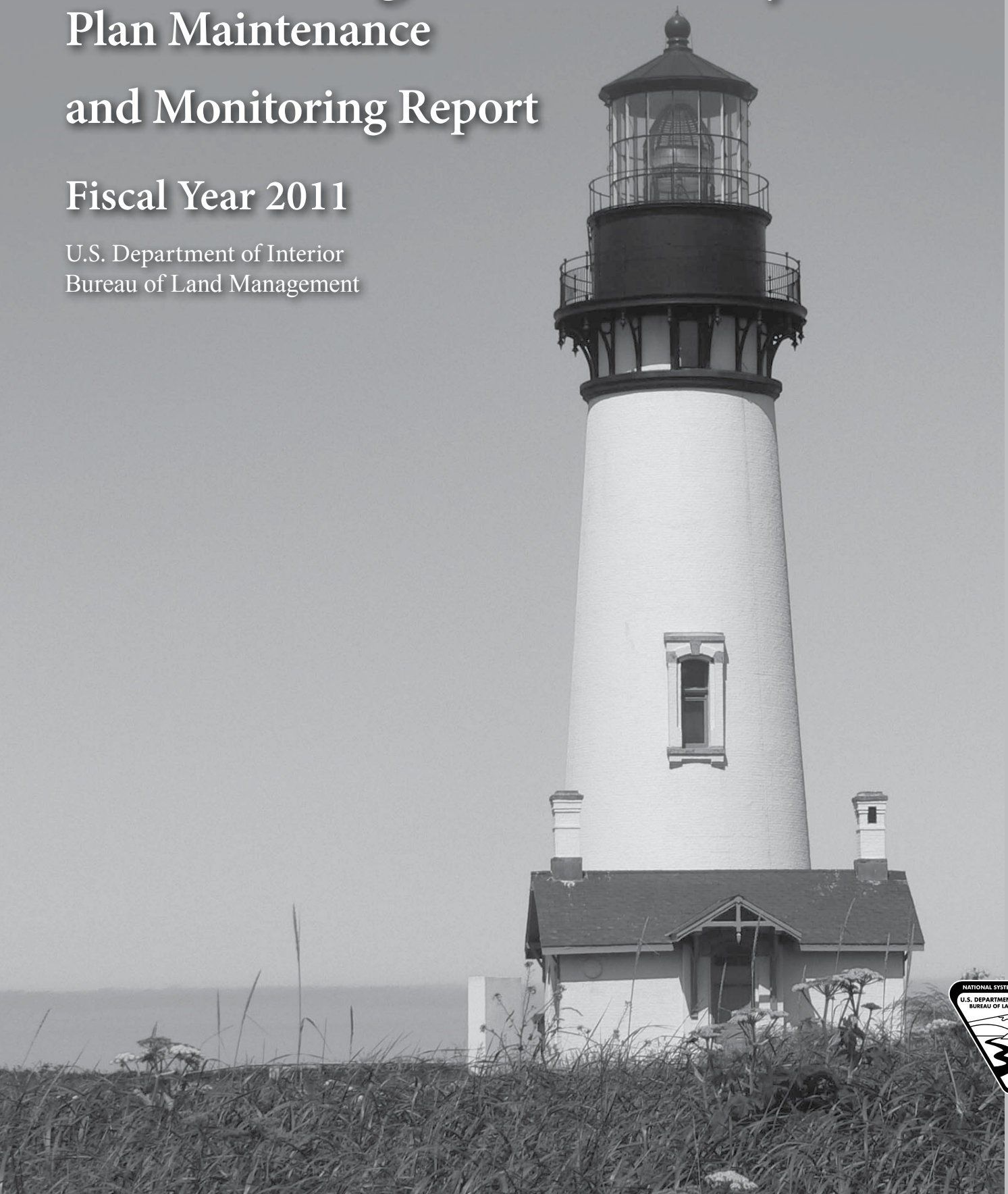
Salem District
Annual Program Summary
Plan Maintenance and Monitoring Report
Fiscal Year 2011

U.S. Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management



BLM
Salem District
2011

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

Cover Photo: Yaquina Head Lighthouse. In 2006, the BLM completed the first ever, top-to-bottom exterior historic restoration of the 93-foot tall lighthouse, Oregon's tallest. *BLM/Salem District.*

BLM/OR/WA/PL-13/006+1792 (13-030)

A Message from the Salem District Manager

This is the 16th Annual Program Summary prepared by the Salem District. As in past years, the report contains accomplishments made during fiscal year (FY) 2011 (October 2010 through September 2011). Where possible, cumulative information covering the period since the beginning of the Resource Management Plan (RMP) (fiscal years 1995 through 2011) is provided. Tables 1 and 2 summarize many of the resource management accomplishments.

BLM started a new planning process in March 2012. In order to move ahead in a time of uncertainty, the Salem District designed projects to conform to the 2008 ROD/RMP and the 1995 ROD/RMP. Consequently, projects have been consistent with the goals and objectives in both the 1995 RMP and 2008 RMP.
In FY 2011, the District offered 49.5 million board feet (MMBF) of allowable harvest, primarily from commercial and density management thinnings. Approximately 25.2 MMBF of the timber volume was offered as restoration thinning in Late-Successional Reserves and Riparian Reserves. Restoration thinning is designed to improve habitat conditions for late-successional, old-growth, and riparian dependent species.

An estimated 1.5 million visitors enjoyed the numerous recreational opportunities on public lands managed by the BLM. The Salem District manages seven National Landscape Conservation System Units, including the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area, five Wild and Scenic River segments, and Table Rock Wilderness.

We hope that you find the information contained in this report informative and we welcome suggestions for improvement.

Kim M.Titus
District Manager

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INTRODUCTION

This Annual Program Summary (APS) provides a review of the Salem District programs and accomplishments during fiscal year 2011 (FY 2011). The Salem District Resource Management Plan (RMP) approved in 1995 provides the objectives and guidance for managing the resource programs.

The RMP directs that the APS will: track the progress of plan implementation; state the findings made through monitoring; address the implementation monitoring questions posed in each section of the monitoring report; and serve as a report to the public. The different sections of the APS reflect the different purposes of the document. The information in the APS and the monitoring report are different. Both documents should be reviewed to obtain a complete picture of district programs and their progress. The APS focuses on the progress of plan implementation.

The manner of reporting activities differs between various programs. Some resource programs are described in short narratives while others lend themselves to statistical summaries. Where possible, cumulative information covering the period since the beginning of the RMP (fiscal years 1995 through 2011) is provided.

A Spyder excavator places logs in Elkhorn Creek.

Table 1 - Summary of Renewable Resource Management Accomplishments

RMP Management Activity	FY 2011	Cumulative 1995-2011	Projected Decadal Practices (2005-2015 timber only)
Regeneration Harvest (acres sold/offered)	41	3,026	5,558
Commercial Thinning / Density Management / Uneven-age Harvests (acres sold/offered)	1,891	21,778	8,195
Prescribed Burning - Hazard Reduction (acres)	4	1048	None
Prescribed Burning - Wildlife Habitat (acres)	0	46	None
Prescribed Burning - Ecosystem Management (acres)	0	144	None
Hazard Reduction - Hand Pruning and Pullback (acres)	76	1,498	None
Hazard Reduction – Mechanical Piling (acres)	0	unknown	None
Site Preparation - Prescribed Burning (acres)	84	3,098	4,800
Site Preparation - Other (acres)	163	4,276	5,900
Plantation Maintenance - Vegetation Control (acres)	746	27,585	18,500
Plantation Protection - Animal Damage Control (acres)	316	7,299	12,800
Pre-commercial Thinning (acres)	1,255	42,060	29,700
Brush Field / Hardwood Conversion (acres)	0	194	900
Planting / Regular Stock (acres)	156	5,422	4,800
Planting / Genetically Selected (acres)	0	2,056	4,500
Fertilization (acres)	0	4,645	6,000
Pruning (acres) [1]	331	4,197	None
New Permanent Road Constructed (miles)	0	27	NA
Roads Fully Decommissioned / Obliterated (miles)	6	138	NA
Roads Closed / Gated (miles)	7	187	NA
Timber Sale Quantity Sold/Offered (million board feet) (allowable sale quantity)	25	463	348
Timber Sale Quantity Sold/Offered (million cubic feet) (allowable sale quantity)	45	124	57
Noxious Weed Control, Chemical (sites/acres)	84/2295	171/2767	As Needed
Noxious Weed Control, Other (sites/acres)	44/673	132/4899	As Needed

[1] Pruning for disease control combined with wood quality

Table 2 - Summary of Non-Renewable Resource Management Accomplishments

RMP Management Activity	Activity Units	FY2011	Cumulative 1995-2011
Realty, Land Sales	actions / acres	0 / 0	16 / 15.82
Realty, Land Exchanges	actions /acres acquired / acres disposed	0/0	7/4,524/2,241
Realty, R&PP Leases/Patents	actions	1	4
Realty, Road Easements Acquired for Public / Agency Use	actions	3	28
Realty, Road Rights-of-Way, Permits or Leases Granted	actions	0	152
Realty, Utility Rights-of-Way Granted (linear / areal)	actions	10	47
Realty, Withdrawals Completed	actions / acres	0	2
Realty, Withdrawals Revoked	actions / acres	0	1/16
Mineral / Energy, Total Oil and Gas Leases	actions / acres	4/0	2/15,637
Mineral/Energy, Total Other Leases	actions / acres	0	0
Mining Plans Approved	actions / acres	0	0
Mining Claims Patented	actions / acres	0	0
Mineral Material Sites Opened	actions / acres	0	0
Mineral Material Sites, Closed	actions / acres	0	0
Recreation, Maintained Off Highway Vehicle Trails	units / miles	1 / 25	N/A [1]
Recreation, Maintained Non-Motorized Trails	units / miles	11/62	N/A [1]
Recreation, Maintained Sites	units / acres	19/ 2,000	N/A [1]
Cultural Resource Inventories	sites / acres	7/1,580	61/26,325
Cultural / Historic Sites Nominated	sites / acres	0/0	0/0
Hazardous Material Sites	identified / cleaned	1/1	66/47

[1] Same trails/sites maintained annually - no cumulative number

BUDGET

Budget Summary

The Salem District was appropriated $23.4 million in FY 2011. This includes:

Oregon and California Railroad Lands (O&C)	$14.5 million
Forest health and future year prepared sales (timber pipeline funds)	$ 1.1 Million
Recreation pipeline funds	$ 0.8 million
Public domain/Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) accounts	$ 0.9 million
Fuels management and fire preparedness	$ 0.5 million
Title II (Secure Rural Schools county payments)	$ 1.4 million
Infrastructure construction, improvements and deferred maintenance	$ 2.7 million
Land acquisition	$ 1.5 million

Salem District funding changed very little overall from FY2010 to FY2011 in the primary appropriated accounts (O&C, MLR, fire and fuels, timber and recreation pipeline). Accounts related to special one-time projects fluctuate from year-to-year. In 2011, the District received a decrease in Title II Secure Rural Schools project funds and land acquisition and a significant increase in dollars for deferred maintenance.

Pipeline Restoration Funds

The Pipeline Restoration Fund was established under Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (Public Law (PL) 104-134). The Act established separate funds for the Forest Service and BLM, using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the FY 95 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act. PL 104-134 directs that 75 percent of the Fund be used to prepare sales sufficient to achieve the total Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) and that 25 percent of the Fund be used on the backlog of recreation projects. BLM's goal is to use the Fund to gain one year's lead time in ASQ timber sale preparation work over a five to seven year time frame, reduce the backlog of maintenance at recreation sites, and address crucial unresolved visitor services or recreation management needs.

Timber Pipeline Restoration Program
Since May 1998, funds have been available to work on pipeline timber sales. These are future or out-year sales that will not be sold in the current year. These funds allow for one year of timber sales to be complete and ready to be offered. Having these sales available, or in the pipeline, provides flexibility in the sale program to react to late developing issues that might delay regular sales in the current year. The Salem District offered 12.5 million board feet (MMBF) of timber pipeline sales in FY 2011.

Recreation Pipeline Restoration Program
In fiscal year 2011, Congress provided additional appropriations to accomplish needed recreation maintenance, repairs, and improvements postponed due to reduced funding over several years. These are referred to as Recreation Pipeline Funds. Table 3 displays how Salem utilized these funds.

Table 3 - Recreation Pipeline Projects, FY 2011

Project Area	Project Description	Dollars Expended*
Wildwood Recreation Site (H201)	Group Shelter Siding Replacement	$23,000
Wildwood Recreation Site (H201)	Wellhouse replacement	$125,000
Molalla River Recreation Area (H201)	CXT Restroom Replacement	$27,000
Fishermen's Bend Recreation Site (H202)	Restroom repairs and upgrade project	$67,000
South Cascades Recreation Site (H202)	Information update and install	$8,000
Sandy Ridge Trailhead (H201)	Construction of Trailhead Facility	$180,000
Sandy Ridge Trail Project (H201)	Trail Maintenance and New Trail Construction	$130,000
Marmot Site (H201)	Site revegetation and restoration	$61,000
TOTAL		$621,000
* Costs include administrative overhead/labor costs		

Challenge Cost Share Funds

No Challenge Cost Share projects were funded on the District in FY 2011.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Funds

The Salem District received $5.5 million in funding for nine American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) projects for completion in 2011. Table 4 lists the ARRA accomplishments.

Table 4 - American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Projects

Project Title	Description
Salem Office Photovoltaic System Retrofit	Project completed in 2011. The office roof was replaced with a 30 year membrane roof and retrofitted with a 35KWh Photovoltaic System. Another 100 KWh Photovoltaic systems was constructed and completed on site.
ESPC - Salem Hot Water Boilers	Project completed in 2011. The office heating system was updated with newer low nox emitting condensing boilers. These boilers and heating water retrofit reduced the amount of heating energy required for the building.
Salem Office Mechanical System Retrofit	Project completed in 2011. Various components of the buildings mechanical system was updated with more energy efficient equipment. Air handling unit motors were upgraded, a solar system was installed to assist in domestic hot water heating, a new domestic hot water heater was installed.
Salem Office Windows and Skylight Renovation	Project completed in 2011. Windows and skylights were in the process of being replaced throughout the building.
Salem and Yaquina Security Upgrades	Project completed in 2011. This project upgraded the security systems at both the Salem District office in Salem and Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area in Newport.
Yaquina Head Door and Window Replacement	Project completed in 2011. New corrosion resistant doors and double pane windows were installed at the interpretive center to improve the energy efficiency of the building.
Yaquina Head Road and Parking Lot Slurry Seal	Project completed in 2011. The asphalt surfaces inside the Yaquina Head site were sealed to minimize maintenance and prolong the life of the roads and parking areas.
Yaquina Head Exhibit and Trail Replacement	Project completed in 2011. Exhibits were designed for the Yaquina Head site. Existing failing asphalt trails were replaced with concrete to provide longer durable trails.
Recreation Site Waterline Replacement	Project completed in 2011. Potable water system upgrades were completed at Wildwood Recreation Site, Fishermen's Bend Recreation Site, and Alsea Falls Recreation Site.

PROGRESS OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Land Use Allocations

Most of the changes to Land Use Allocation (LUA) boundaries and acreage reflect acquisitions in the Sandy River Basin. Table 5 shows LUA acreage revisions since Resource Management Plan (RMP) implementation began.

Table 5 - Revised Acreage Within Land Use Allocations*

Major Land Use Allocation	Acres in RMP Record of Decision	Acres BEFORE Adjusting for Unmapped LSRs (NSO, MM)	Acres AFTER Adjusting for Unmapped LSRs (NSO, MM)
Late-Successional Reserves outside the Adaptive Management Area	132,100	133,472	135,409
Late-Successional Reserves inside the Adaptive Management Area	79,700	80,409	80,793
Adaptive Management Area	43,700	41,927	41,543
General Forest Management Area (Matrix)	107,300	104,927	104,060
Connectivity / Diversity Blocks (Matrix)	27,400	27,286	26,345
Other	7,900	15,445	15,316
TOTAL	398,100	403,466	403,466

*See Salem RMP Record of Decision page 5 for original footnotes.
LSR = Late-Successional Reserve
NSO = Northern Spotted Owl
MM = Marbled Murrelet
Riparian Reserves are included in all land use allocations listed above. The amount of acres within Riparian Reserves is estimated at approximately 55 percent of the land base or 222,000 acres (based on mapping and analysis factors).

Late-Successional Reserve Assessments

Late-Successional Reserve Assessments have been completed and reviewed by the Regional Ecosystem Office for all Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) within the Salem District except for 1,986 acres of scattered parcels in the Scappoose block. Many of the LSR assessments were joint efforts involving the U.S. Forest Service and other BLM districts. During FY 2011, 695 acres of habitat were commercially treated to accelerate the development of late-successional characteristics on 600 acres in LSR, and on 515 acres in Riparian Reserve. A total of 4,364 acres was treated from 1996 through 2011. The District also completed 640 acres of pre-commercial thinning in very young stands in LSRs to accelerate the development of older forest structure.

Northern Coast Range Adaptive Management Area (AMA)

The Salem District's Northern Coast Range AMA is managed to restore and maintain late-successional forest habitat while developing and testing new management approaches to achieve the desired economic and social objectives described in the Salem District Resource Management Plan. Partnerships and collaboration are a major method of doing business in the AMA; the following are examples:

1. The BLM is a partner with state and local agencies, and watershed councils in the Tillamook Native Plant Cooperative. This partnership was formed to (a) share resources to enhance the restoration capacity in our communities, (b) encourage education regarding habitat management, and (c) implement riparian restoration projects across all land ownerships in each watershed. The BLM has received grants from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to support the production of locally adapted native plants for this

project. Native plant vegetation is needed in riparian zones to reduce pollutants, stabilize stream banks, and lower stream temperatures. Local students and volunteers have collected seeds and cuttings, sown and repotted plant material at various established facilities, and provided labor for planting projects. Growing facilities are being developed locally to improve efficiency and broaden partnerships with our communities. Through this partnership, more than 20 miles of degraded riparian habitat are being improved annually. The success of the Native Plant Cooperative has been recognized by several national awards.

2. Contracting continues to be a primary method used for accomplishing many of the planning, analysis and implementation steps of resource management projects, e.g., surveys to determine the presence or absence of special status species.

   During 2009, the Salem District contracted timber cruising and timber sale layout of harvest areas. The BLM staff have historically cruised timber to determine the quantity and quality of the trees and wood fiber, as well as, posted harvest boundaries and painted reserve trees. Learning to contract these services will help BLM have more tools for getting needed work completed. In 2011, cruising and sale layout was completed primarily using traditional methods.

3. The BLM and the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), with support from the Tillamook Estuaries Partnership, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Weyerhaeuser, Tillamook County Future Council, school districts, and the Tillamook Bay Watershed Council, planned and implemented a large cooperative aquatic in-stream and riparian restoration project within the Elkhorn sub-watershed of the Trask River. (2005- 2008). Ongoing monitoring efforts (for winters 08-09 and 09-10) indicate a high degree of success in improving spawning and rearing habitat for resident and anadromous fish. Increased over-winter survival of Oregon Coast coho has been particularly notable. Monitoring is continuing.

4. The BLM is an active member of the Nestucca Valley Education Partnership. The BLM has served a key role in creating an alternative education program within the Nestucca High School. Students work on aquatic, riparian, and terrestrial habitat restoration projects on BLM-managed lands. Students blend their field experience with educational objectives (science, math, language arts, and history) in the classroom. Funding from the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 has been instrumental to sustaining this cooperative effort.

   BLM hosted a summer 2011 youth crew. The natural resource crew, which included twelve students and one teacher/instructor from Nestucca Valley Lamook High Schools, did a variety of field projects. BLM managers and school district administrators spent a day in the field with the crew at the end of the summer recapping and critiquing the summer efforts.

5. In 2006, the BLM worked collaboratively with the Siuslaw National Forest, Tillamook Estuaries Partnership, Tillamook County Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Nestucca-Neskowin Watershed Council to complete a comprehensive assessment of fish passage barriers throughout the Nestucca River Watershed. Barriers that limit or preclude fish access to valuable habitat have been prioritized. Landowners have made substantial progress in removing the barriers, adding to the Watershed's capacity to support robust native fish populations. The difficult economy continued through 2011 to lessen BLM's and partner's capability to work aggressively towards these goals.

6. The BLM established a SMILE program (Science & Math Investigative Learning Experiences) in an MOU with Willamina School District and Oregon State University. The SMILE Program involves students in natural resource based field studies associated with BLM-managed lands in the Coast Creek Watershed of the South Yamhill Basin in Yamhill County. 2011 is the 5th year of the program.

7. The BLM is continuing to work cooperatively with numerous partners on the Trask and Alsea Paired Watershed Study.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Air Quality

Air quality continues to be an issue on the Salem District because of our proximity to the Willamette Valley and to the major metropolitan areas of the state. All prescribed fire activities were coordinated with the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) and adjacent landowners to assure that management of the air shed was maintained at a high quality for both visual resources and human health. These activities were completed in compliance with the guidelines outlined in the Oregon Smoke Management Plan. There were no smoke intrusions into any Smoke Sensitive Receptor Areas (SSRA's) or Class 1 air sheds. The small number of acres burned is a reflection of the type of timber harvest (density management/commercial thinning) that is occurring throughout the District. These types of harvest generally pile fuels with heavy equipment or by hand and consequently less fuel is burned than would occur under regeneration harvest activities. Burning this piled material occurs during the fall when rains have dampened the soil and atmospheric conditions are unstable. This helps to reduce residual smoke. Piles are distributed throughout the District which further reduces the impacts to any one geographic air shed. In addition, there has been an increased effort to find alternative uses for residual slash. See Table 6 below for the total number of acres that received Fuels Treatments by Land Use Allocation.

Table 6 - Fuel Treatments by Land Use Allocation

	Land Use Allocation					
	Matrix (GFMA)	**Connectivity**	**AMA**	**LSR**	**Other**	**Total**
Site Preparation Acres	15	0	82	8	0	105
Wildlife Habitat Acres	0	0	0	525	0	525
Hazard Reduction Acres	62	2	12	38	0	114
Prescribed Fire Acres	82	0	0	4	0	86
TOTAL	**159**	02	94	575	0	**830**

*Includes site preparation acres treated for planting or hazard reduction purposes.

Water and Soil Quality

Water and soils are the primary components for production of renewable resources and the health of the ecosystem. Water quality and quantity are high profile issues in terms of federal regulation and the BLM's commitment to the Aquatic Conservation Strategy found in the 1995 RMP. Salem District's foremost objectives include providing for conditions supporting high quality water for domestic drinking and fish habitat. The District promotes protection of soils to promote soil quality, maintain site productivity, reduce sediment delivery to the waterways, preventing the occurrence of landslides, and otherwise enhancing the productivity of land for overall watershed health.

Water Pollution Management and Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are the primary controls for achieving Oregon's water quality standards and are used to meet water quality objectives when implementing site-specific management actions. Best Management Practices related to the management of BLM controlled roads were reviewed during 2011. This effort was a culmination of an effort begun in 2010 and was part of an effort across the BLM Districts in Western Oregon. An updated list of BMP's were developed and designated by the OSO in 2011.

These BMP's are designed to meet Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR's) related to Oregon DEQ's Water Quality Standards. The Salem District works with federal, state and other stakeholders within the affected watersheds to ensure that timber harvest and road building BMP's are designed in a manner to protect water quality in watersheds used by cities for their municipal water supply.

Implementation Monitoring for Water Quality

Performance monitoring, as identified in OAR3400042-0030 (7), is an important component of the Total Daily Maximum Load (TMDL) process and requires annual reporting.

BMP implementation monitoring was completed on the AG-47, Gordon Creek, Highland Fling and Beeline Timber Sales in 2011; and on post-harvest treatment of roads within the Dairy and Scoggins Creek sub-basins. The field reviews indicated that BMPs was implemented and that they are effective in reducing sediment delivery to the associated stream courses.

Effectiveness Monitoring for Water Quality

In 2011, turbidity and stream flow monitoring was conducted on Maxfield Creek. This monitoring is related to the realignment and decommissioning of 0.25 mile of road, the removal of two fish passage barrier culverts and the placement of large woody debris into 2.5 miles of Maxfield Creek.

In 2011, temperature was monitored according to the TMDL Shade Monitoring Methodology on the Condenser Timber Sale in the Mill Creek Watershed. The result of the TMDL Shade Monitoring will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the channel and riparian restoration project and to provide a long term effectiveness monitoring component to the Willamette River Water Quality Restoration Plan.

Monitoring of pesticide spraying at the Horning Orchard was consistent with the Integrated Pest Management FEIS (June 2005). A NMFS Biological Opinion and Letter of Concurrence were completed during 2011. Drift cards and an in-channel monitoring device (SPMD) were utilized. The results showed zero detect. The monitoring results are in the 2011 Horning Seed Orchard Annual Monitoring Report. The report is available at the Salem District Office or at the Horning Seed Orchard.

Baseline Monitoring for Water Quality

TMDL temperature validation monitoring was completed in the Molalla-Pudding River Basin. This validation monitoring included Rock Creek, Butte Creek in addition to the Molalla River and its perennial tributaries. The purpose of the TMDL validation monitoring is to determine the level of compliance with the TMDL temperature standard at representative stations throughout the Molalla sub-basin.

The Western Oregon Shade Temperature Monitoring Methodology, as described in the Willamette Basin Water Quality Restoration Plan, continues across the district where it is appropriate to use. Baseline temperature monitoring will continue in 2012 in the Yamhill River Basin. Validation monitoring of water temperature is expected to continue in 2012, on sites in the Molalla River sub-basin (Butte Creek, Camp Creek, Dead horse Creek, Lost Creek, Lukens Creek, Molalla River, Pine Creek, Rock Creek and Table Rock Fork).

The BLM cooperates with the U.S. Geological Survey on five continuous recording stream flow stations in the Salem District. The stations are located in headwater watersheds on Nestucca Creek, East Fork Lobster Creek, Bull Creek, Schaffer Creek, and Nate Creek. The real time data from these sites is available on line at: http://waterdata.usgs.gov/or/nwis/sw

Water Body and Fragile Area Identification and Protection

The Salem District protects flood plains, wetlands, streams, and lakes through implementation of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy as described on pages 5-7 of the RMP. This is accomplished through on-the-ground

identification of water features and the application of standards and guidelines appropriate for operation in and around these areas. Field mapping of water features is tracked within the Geographic Information System (GIS) hydrology theme. Protection of aquatic systems, and associated fragile areas, is accomplished during the project level analysis completed by the resource area specialist.

Water Quality Restoration

Water quality restoration projects were undertaken in 2011 throughout the District. These types of projects add coarse woody debris to the streams to aid in the recovery of the fisheries habitat and aid in meeting the water quality parameters as described in the TMDL Orders.

Technical assistance was provided to the Sandy Basin Watershed Council and its partners, to the Yamhill Basin Council on a project to benefit water quality in Gooseneck Creek, and to the Molalla-Pudding River Watershed Council.

303d Listed Streams

The Salem District BLM administers lands in 14 sub-basins that contain 303d listed streams. Streams on the 303d list are recognized by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) as impaired and not meeting state water quality standards. ODEQ develops Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) Orders and Water Quality Management Plans (WQMP's) for these sub-basins.

The BLM, as a Designated Management Agency (DMA), complies with the TMDL Orders and develops Water Quality Restoration Plans to assist the basins in meeting the specifics of the TMDL Order. The current status of TMDL Orders and the associated WQRP is provided in Table 7.

Nestucca Valley High School students monitor the Nestucca River channel

Table 7 - Planning for Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

Sub-basin Name	Stream Segment (303d Listing Parameter)	TMDL Status
Tualatin River	East Fork Dairy Creek (temperature) McKay Creek (temperature)	In 2011, DEQ initiated revision of the existing TMDL Order. BLM as a DMA reviewed the proposed revision changes and provided verbal input to the TMDL Revision process. DEQ is expected to finalize the rRevised TMDL Order in 2012.
Nestucca River Tillamook Bay Watershed	Trask River (temperature) Wilson River (temperature) Nestucca River (temperature, sediment) East Fork Beaver Creek (sediment)	TMDL and WQMP completed and approved by the EPA for Tillamook Bay and Nestucca Bay in 2001 and 2002. 2001 and 2002.
North Coast	East Fork Nehalem (temperature)	TMDL and WQMP approved by EPA in 2003.
North Santiam River	Little North Santiam (temperature) Elkhorn Creek (temperature) North Santiam River (temperature)	TMDL and WQMP approved by EPA in 2006; BLM WQRP completed in 2008.
South Santiam River	Thomas Creek (temperature) Hamilton Creek (temperature) Crabtree Creek (temperature) Quartzville Creek (temperature)	TMDL and WQMP approved by EPA in 2006. BLM WQRP completed in 2008.
Clackamas River	Clackamas River (temperature)	TMDL and WQMP approved by EPA in 2006. BLM WQRP completed in 2008.
Lower Willamette River	Scappoose Creek (temperature)	TMDL and WQMP approved by EPA in 2006. BLM WQRP completed in 2008.
Middle Willamette River	Rickreall Creek (temperature)	TMDL and WQMP approved by EPA in 2006. BLM WQRP completed completed in 2008.
Upper Willamette River	Mary's River (temperature)	TMDL and WQMP approved by EPA in 2006. BLM WQRP completed in 2008.
Mid-coast basin	Alsea River (temperature) Fall Creek (temperature) Lobster Creek (temperature) Little Lobster Creek (temperature) Siletz River (temperature) Drift Creek (temperature)	ODEQ has initiated TMDL; DEQ is undertaking a TMDL Order in 2012. DEQ is expected to finalize the rRevised TMDL Order in 2012.
Yamhill River	Mill Creek (temperature) North Yamhill River (temperature) Turner Creek (temperature)	TMDL Order is on hold based on DEQ's staffing level.
Molalla-Pudding River	Molalla River and its perennial tributaries (temperature); Pudding River Tributaries (Abiqua, Butte and Rock Creek).	TMDL and WQMP completed in: 2008. BLM WQRP was submitted to DEQ in 2011.
Sandy River	Salmon and Sandy River (temperature)	TMDL and WQMP approved by EPA in 2005. BLM WQRP completed in 2009.

Terrestrial Habitat and Species Management

The type of work affecting wildlife, and wildlife habitat, depends on the land use allocation. Projects follow the recommendations identified in watershed analyses and Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) assessments.

Forest management activities in LSRs are designed to enhance late-successional forest characteristics for wildlife habitat. This habitat enhancement is for species ranging from raptors to invertebrates. It also benefits fungi, bryophytes, and vascular plants.

Forest management actions within matrix allocations, which include General Forest Management Area (GFMA), Adaptive Management Area (AMA), and Connectivity areas, are designed to meet timber

management objectives in conformance with RMP Standards and Guidelines. Mitigating measures to reduce impacts to wildlife in regeneration harvests, or to improve habitat in other kinds of timber treatments, include green tree retention, snag retention and recruitment, and management to increase coarse woody debris (CWD). Regeneration harvest was not conducted during FY 2011.

In FY 2011, Salem District treated 617acres to create snags to benefit forest birds, bats, and arboreal rodents. Concurrently, BLM created coarse woody debris (CWD) to benefit forest floor species such as mollusks, salamanders, and prey species for northern spotted owls and other raptors. These treatments included work in GFMA and reserves.

Green Tree Retention

In FY 2011, no regeneration harvest was conducted that required green tree retention.

Connectivity / Diversity Blocks

In FY 2011, eighty acres of commercial thinning was conducted in Connectivity/Diversity blocks to promote late successional/old growth characteristics.

Special Habitats

In partnership with the Nature Conservancy, BLM completed 489 acres of noxious weed control and habitat improvement along the Sandy River. The Riparian Restoration Effort Partnership planted 53,314 trees and shrubs along 27 miles of stream and in 22 acres of wetland. The Partnership also maintained 42 miles of existing planting in cooperation with 411 landowners.

Nest Sites, Activity Centers, and Rookeries

In FY 2011, no new nest sites, activity centers, or rookeries were discovered. Known nesting trees were protected throughout the Salem District. Active nests, particularly for raptors and special status species like the spotted owl and marbled murrelet, were protected using seasonal restrictions on nearby projects to prevent nest abandonment. Tree topping was completed on 1,150 trees to provide nesting or perching structures for forest raptors.

Elk Habitat

Roads that are unstable, or no longer required, are decommissioned or obliterated to restore watershed conditions. In FY 2011, six miles of road were decommissioned or obliterated and seven miles of road were closed, gated or blocked. While elk are not the primary reason for decommissioning, obliterating, or closing roads, they benefit from less human-induced disturbance when these kinds of actions are implemented.

Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) Habitat Improvement

In FY 2011, the Salem District implemented 695 acres of on-the-ground habitat improvement, and completed density management treatments in 21 project areas. This was done to stimulate the development of old growth characteristics. The District also completed 640 acres of pre-commercial thinning in young (<35 years old) LSR stands to accelerate the development of older forest structure.

Special Status Wildlife

Surveys for special status (listed as BLM sensitive and federally threatened or endangered) or Survey and Manage wildlife species were completed prior to all ground disturbing activities. About 4,599 acres of pre-project surveys were conducted during 2011, bringing the total since 1996 to 143,916 acres.

Bureau Sensitive or Survey and Manage Wildlife

The following species were surveyed during FY 2011:

OREGON RED TREE VOLE: Approximately 374 acres were surveyed to pre-project protocol standards.

BALD EAGLES: Eight known bald eagle nesting sites were surveyed for activity and reproductive success; seven adults and three nestlings were observed. Six eagles were observed during the winter bald eagle count; three eagles were observed at the largest known winter roost site on Salem District.

HARLEQUIN DUCKS: Harlequin duck surveys were conducted on the Salmon (2 miles), Molalla (18 miles), North Santiam (4 miles), Quartzville (9 miles), and Nestucca Rivers (8 miles) for a total of 41 river miles. Twenty-one adult ducks and 6 fledged ducklings were observed.

SALAMANDERS: 135 acres of pre-project surveys were conducted for Oregon slender salamanders.

MOLLUSKS: 1,470 acres were surveyed to protocol for mollusk species identified as potential inhabitants of the Salem District. They included warty jumping slugs, spotted tail-droppers, Pacific walker snails, evening field slugs and Puget Oregonian (a snail).

Surveys were also done for the Cascade axetail slug (Carinacauda stormi). This slug previously thought to be the salamander slug (Gliabates oregonius) was determined, in FY2011, to be a new species. The Cascade axetail slug has been detected at more than 50 localities at elevations ranging between about 1,800 and 3,570 feet in Oregon's Clackamas, Marion, Linn, and Lane Counties. Twelve sites are known on BLM lands in the Cascades Resource Area. Individuals were found in Douglas-fir / western hemlock forests where needle litter at the microsite was almost exclusively Douglas-fir. Forest age class did not seem to be a factor in detecting this species. Detections occurred in forests 25 years to over 150 years in age. The preferred habitats are areas where down wood retained pockets of moisture and where vine maple leaves formed a layer to hold moisture (Leonard et al 2011). The Cascade axtail slug was included on BLM's latest sensitive species list.

William P. Leonard, Lyle Chichester, Casey H. Richart, and Tiffany A. Young. 2011 Securicauda hermani and Carinacauda stormi, two new genera and species of slug from the Pacific Northwest of the United States (Gastropoda: Stylommatophora: Arionidae), with notes on Gliabates oregonius Webb 1959 Zootaxa 2746: 43–56 (2011)

Threatened or Endangered (T/E) Wildlife

Interagency teams continued using the Section 7 streamlined consultation process. Level one teams, consisting of local employees from BLM, Forest Service (FS), and Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), regularly met to accomplish consultations. In FY 2011, one batched biological assessment done under informal consultation procedures for "not likely to adversely affect" actions was completed for CY 2011and 2012 in the Willamette Province. BLM received a letter of concurrence from the USFWS. In FY 2011, formal consultation resulted in two biological opinions for habitat modification "likely to adversely affect" actions on both the Willamette and North Coast Provinces to cover fiscal years 2011 and 2012.

MARBLED MURRELETS: As of FY 2011, the Salem District has 34 known occupied murrelet sites in reserved land-use allocations in the Coast Range.

Two years of surveys are required for marbled murrelets on all projects that will modify suitable murrelet habitat in the Coast Range. From 1995 through 2011, surveys have been completed, where required for specific projects, in accordance with established protocol. This year, Salem BLM conducted 15 surveys for marbled murrelets in 3 project areas covering 320 acres. No murrelet presence was detected at the project sites.

Murrelet monitoring in known murrelet habitat was conducted at eleven sites on Salem District administered lands with the known highest level murrelet use. Monitoring surveys were completed on 470 acres. Two sites showed occupancy with low activity, two sites showed presence, and at seven sites no activity was detected.

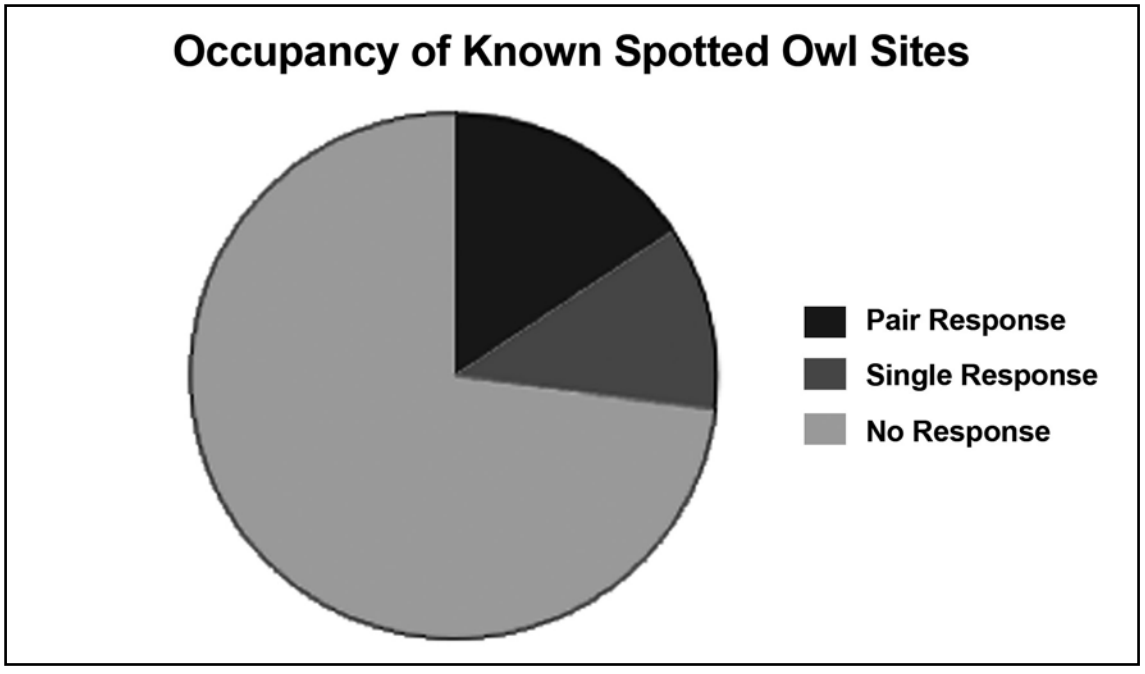
NORTHERN SPOTTED OWLS: As of 2011, the Salem District has 61 occupied spotted owl sites, determined through surveys conducted in the past five years. District-wide, 32 pre-project northern spotted owl surveys were conducted in six project areas covering 3,500 acres. District-wide monitoring of known spotted owl sites (occupied or previously occupied) was conducted on 72,290 acres. Of the 104 sites surveyed, 30 sites were occupied, but zero spotted owl fledglings were produced. Barred owls occupied 69 of the 104 spotted owl sites monitored. Summaries of the spotted owl 2011 survey results are presented below:

Cascades Resource Area – Northern Spotted Owl 2011 Survey Summary

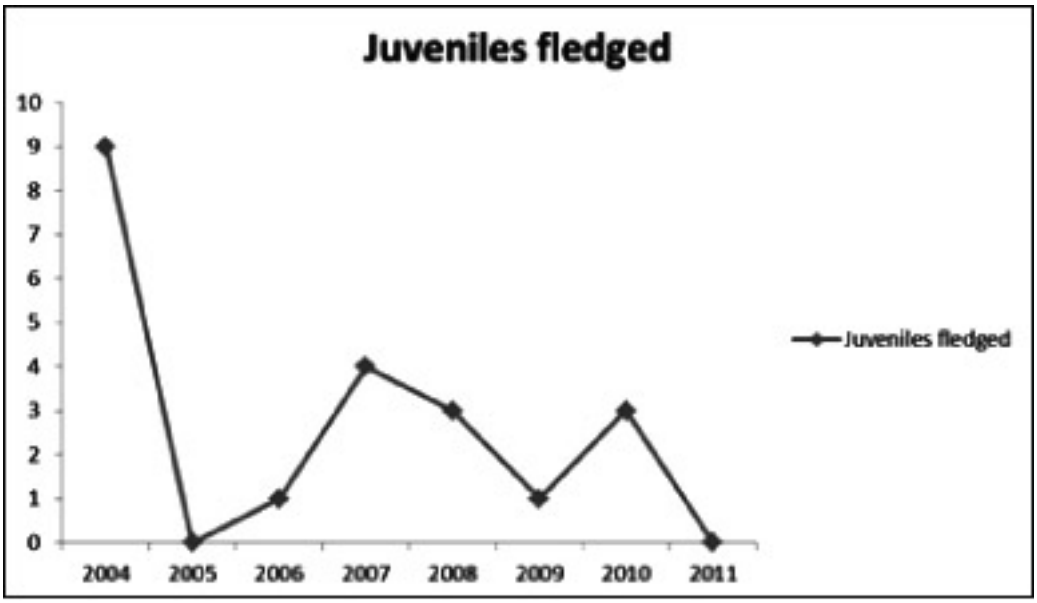
The Cascades Resource Area (CRA) consists of 175,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land in the Cascades Range of Western Oregon, located in Multnomah, Clackamas, Marion and Linn Counties. BLM lands are intermingled with State and private industrial lands. The primary objective of this project is to inventory multi-ownerships for spotted owls through comprehensive surveys in cooperation with the State and adjacent private landowners, with the intent of tracking spotted owl occupancy, nesting status, and reproductive success over time. This cooperative effort is supported by all parties contributing funding and in-kind services to accomplish the workload. It is essential to planning projects that minimize impacts to spotted owls across the landscape.

In FY2011, the Cascades Owl Survey Indefinite Infinite Quantity contract was renewed, and Turnstone Environmental Consultants (TECI) conducted the surveys. The surveys have expanded the working knowledge of spotted and barred owl locations and territories across the western Oregon Cascades. Protocol surveys were conducted for the seventh year in portions of the Snow Peak, Quartzville and Whitcomb Late Successional Reserves (LSRs). Table Rock, Lost Creek, Horse Creek and Lukens Creek LSRs were surveyed for the fifth year. Additional surveys were conducted in the Little North Santiam, Gordon Creek, Eagle Creek, Middle Clackamas, and the Middle Sandy Watersheds.

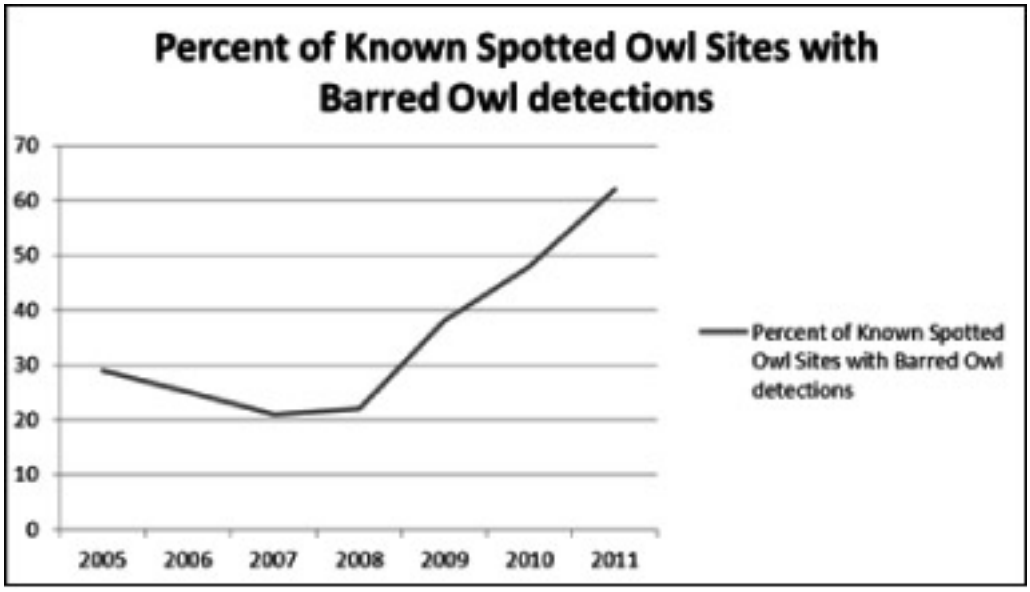
Of the 73 known spotted owl sites surveyed on or near BLM lands, the BLM contractor (TECI) and BLM personnel surveyed 41 sites; State and private surveyed 32 sites in 2011. Of the 73 sites surveyed, 11 were occupied by pairs (15%), 11 were occupied by singles (15%) and there were no responses in 51 sites (70%). In addition, there were 9 single responses not associated with known spotted owl sites. There were no new spotted owl sites confirmed in FY2011.



FY2011 represents the seventh year in a row of poor spotted owl reproduction in the cooperative area. There was no confirmed nesting behavior, and no juveniles were confirmed.. During the winter of 2011, snow accumulation was below average, but during mid-March, April and May there were heavy snow accumulations which hindered access above about 1,500 feet. Spring snow accumulations during 2011were considerably deeper than in 2010, and the majority of the survey season was pushed into June, July and August when survey areas finally opened up. As a result, there were few early season observations of spotted owls. No juveniles were detected during late season surveys. Snow and cold weather during the spring likely affected nesting and reproductive success.



Barred owls occupied 45 of the 73 known spotted owl sites (62%) surveyed in the cooperative area. There were 15 known spotted owl sites occupied by barred owl pairs, and the rest were singles. In addition, there were 4 pairs and 44 single barred owl detections not associated with known spotted owl sites. Interestingly, no juvenile barred owls were detected during 2011. It appears likely that the severe weather affected barred owl reproductive success as well. The total number of nesting barred owls and juveniles fledged is difficult to determine. They generally don't readily take prey items from surveyors and deliver them to their nests, and no follow up visits are conducted.



The numbers of barred owls were up considerably compared to 2010, when barred owls were documented at 36 of 75 known spotted owl sites (48%). Barred owls were frequently detected in Crabtree and Packers during 2011, while in past years barred owls were infrequent in these survey areas.

No "sparred" owls were detected on BLM lands in 2011. A "sparred" owl is a hybrid between a spotted and a barred owl. The first "sparred" owl on BLM lands in the Salem District was detected in 2009, and two were observed in 2010.

Mary's Peak Resource Area - Northern Spotted Owl 2011 Survey Summary
The Mary's Peak Resource Area (MPRA) consists of 128,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management-managed land in Benton, Lincoln, and Polk Counties. With the cooperation of timber companies, consultants, and Pacific Northwest Research Station (PNW), 170 survey visits were conducted at 31 spotted owl sites on BLM and adjacent landowners. The PNW owl crew monitored 28 of these sites as part of their Coast Range Demographic Study. Several of the sites involved cooperative surveys with local landowners or their consultants. The MPRA staff surveyed three spotted owl sites.

A total of 8 sites were occupied by spotted owls (4 pairs and 4 resident singles), while 23 sites had no occupancy by spotted owls. One site was occupied by a spotted-barred hybrid male owl. One or more barred owls were detected in twenty-one of the 31 owl sites. None of the spotted owl pairs were confirmed nesting, and no young were produced this year. No new adult spotted owls were banded, but 7 previously banded owls (3 male and 4 females) were confirmed by identification of their color bands.

Tillamook Resource Area – Northern Spotted Owl 2011 Survey Summary
The Tillamook Resource Area (TRA) consists of 106,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land in Clatsop, Columbia, Multnomah, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill Counties. There are eleven "active" known or historic spotted owl sites located on or near BLM land within the TRA. These sites vary in current and historical occupancy status and monitoring history. During the 2011 survey season, three spotted owl sites on BLM or on adjacent non-federal lands were monitored through efforts of our cooperators. No spotted owls were encountered at the three sites. Barred owls were detected at all three sites.

Special Status Plants

Surveys, monitoring, and restoration activities were conducted for special status plant and fungi species. Species management was consistent with RMP direction for special status plant species. Surveys for special status species were completed prior to all ground-disturbing activities. Nearly 3,000 acres of pre-project surveys for special status plant and fungi species were conducted, bringing the total from 1996 through 2011 to 87,000 acres.

LICHEN (Lobaria Linita): One new site was found in fiscal year 2011.

NOBLE POLYPORE FUNGUS (Bridgeoporus nobilissimus): Work continued with the Bridgeoporus nobilissimus (BRNO) working group on the DNA detectability study. Salem District participated in resampling known BRNO sites and establishing collection procedures for random plot sampling.

FRIGID SHOOTING STAR (Dodecatheon austrofrigidum): Two sites containing Dodecatheon austrofrigidum were visited and found to be in good condition.

DUPLICATE TUBE LICHEN (Hypogymnia duplicata): Two sites of Hypogymnia duplicata were visited and found to be in good condition.

WORKSHOPS
Salem BLM hosted an interagency bryophyte identification workshop.

Threatened or Endangered Plants

NELSON'S CHECKERMALLOW (Sidalcea nelsoniana) The Walker Flat Sidalcea nelsoniana population was monitored and found to be healthy and reproductive. Shrub encroachment into the meadow habitat has been identified as a source of habitat loss and will likely be managed in the future.

Fisheries

Fisheries Inventory and Assessment

Salem District personnel conducted adult salmonid spawning surveys in coastal and Columbia Basin streams. Spawning and redd surveys targeted coho and chinook salmon and steelhead in the Salmon River (Sandy), Clackamas, Little North Santiam, Luckiamute, Nestucca, Trask, East Fork Nehalem and Alsea watersheds. Surveys of juvenile fish use in restored habitats were completed in the Nestucca, East Fork Nehalem, Molalla, and Salmon River (Sandy). Partners in these monitoring programs include The Freshwater Trust, Forest Service, Molalla River Watch and the Tillamook Estuaries Partnership.

The Salem District, in cooperation with ODFW Salmonid Life-Cycle Monitoring Project, completed the 24th year of smolt monitoring of Oregon coastal coho salmon, steelhead, and cutthroat trout in Lobster Creek in the Alsea Watershed.

Fish Habitat Restoration

Salmon River

The Salem District continued to work with the Sandy River Basin Partners to restore habitat for chinook and coho salmon and steelhead trout on the Salmon River. In 2011, 15 engineered log jams were constructed that improved connectivity to 0.5 mile of side channel habitat. Partners in the project include: The Freshwater Trust, BLM, USFS, Portland Water Bureau, and Sandy River Basin Watershed Council. Project expenditures in 2011 were approximately $400,000, with partners providing the majority of the funding.

Little North Fork Santiam River

Eleven log jams were constructed in a side channel of the Little North Fork Santiam River to provide high quality rearing habitat for juvenile salmon and steelhead.

A stream restoration fish structure (apex log jam) installed on a side channel of the Salmon River.

Nestucca River
Six large wood structures were built in the upper Nestucca River to improve habitat for chinook and coho salmon and steelhead and cutthroat trout. The work will continue in 2012.

Duffy Creek
Eight log structures were built along 0.75 miles of Duffy Creek and 2 acres of riparian planting were completed in cooperation with the Mary's River Watershed Council. Duffy Creek is a cutthroat trout stream.

Bull Run Creek
This project, in cooperation with the Alsea Watershed Council and the Forest Service, used a helicopter to place structures along 0.25 miles of stream on BLM. This was part of a larger project in the Fall Creek watershed. The project benefitted coho salmon and steelhead trout.

Trout Creek
The BLM contributed 30 logs to the Alsea Watershed Council to treat 0.25 miles of coho salmon and steelhead trout habitat on Weyerhaeuser lands on this tributary to the South Fork Alsea River.

Feagles Creek
The BLM contributed 20 logs to the Mid-Coast Watershed Council to treat 0.25 miles of coho salmon and steelhead trout habitat on Thomson Timber lands on this tributary to Big Elk Creek in the Yaquina River watershed.

Fish Passage Restoration
Culverts were replaced on Gumm Creek (Dairy Creek watershed) and Rock Pit Creek (Luckiamute watershed) to improve passage for Upper Willamette River steelhead and cutthroat trout. One culvert was removed on the Upper Alsea watershed to benefit cutthroat trout. These projects improved access to approximately 2.5 miles of steelhead habitat and 5.5 miles of cutthroat trout habitat. Washington, Polk and Benton Counties and the Luckiamute Watershed Council partnered on these projects.

A fish passage culvert installed on Rock Creek.

Threatened or Endangered Fish

There are seven federally-listed species and sub-species of anadromous fish on Salem District lands: Oregon Coast coho salmon, Upper Willamette River spring chinook, Upper Willamette River winter steelhead, Lower Columbia River steelhead trout, Lower Columbia River chinook salmon, Lower Columbia River coho salmon, and eulachon.

Endangered Species Act consultation was completed for two timber sales. Twenty-three restoration actions, including large wood placement, culvert replacements and invasive weed treatments, were covered by programmatic biological opinions.

Weed Management

The district implemented the *Strategies for the Management and Control of Invasive Plant Species* on the Eugene and Salem Districts (September 2003). The primary goal is to reduce the density, expansiveness and the impacts posed by invasive plant infestations. The Salem District continued to actively participate in the Northwest Oregon Weed Management Partnership, six associated Cooperative Weed Management Areas, and in the Benton County Invasive Plant Strategic Planning Team.

The Salem District continued to inventory BLM-managed land for noxious weeds and other invasive species through systematic surveys and risk assessments in the course of project planning. BLM reported Infestations to the Oregon Department of Agriculture and in cooperation with partners, treated populations.

Integrated pest management includes chemical, mechanical, manual, and biological methods used in accordance with BLM's *1985 Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program Environmental Impact Statement, and the1987 Supplement,* and respective records of decision.

Table 8 provides a summary of integrated weed management activities to control invasive plants. Control efforts are coordinated with adjacent landowners and other interested entities by way of individual contacts and coordination through Cooperative Weed Management Areas.

Project clearance surveys and integrating risk assessments, averaged 5,900 acres over the last fifteen years. In all, 5,400 acres were inventoried in fiscal year 2011. The majority of high priority new invasive plant infestations have been found through systematic roadside inventories, project risk assessments and partnered projects.

Sidalcea nelsoniana is found in the Walker Flat ACEC.

Table 8 - Management Actions to Control Invasive Plants

Treatment	Species	Fiscal Year 2011 Acres	Fiscal Year 96-11 Acres
Mechanical	Scotch broom	119	1,940
	Canada thistle	0	979
	Himalayan blackberry	0	1,524
	English hHolly	0	10
	Bull thistle	0	264
	St. John's wort	0	297
	Tansy ragwort	0	388
	Giant knotweed	1	4
	English iIvy	3	3
Manual	Scotch broom	129	2,382
	Himalayan blackberry	34	952
	English ivy	10	51
	English holly	0	1
	European beach grass	0	25
	Meadow knapweed	1	289
	Spotted knapweed	0	20
	False brome	2	26
	Diffuse knapweed	0	1
	Japanese knotweed	0	26
	Gorse	0	10
	Canadian thistle	0	518
	Bull tThistle	10	1,062
	Tansy ragwort	10	892
	Butterfly bush	0	1
	Reed canary grass	0	16
	Teasel	0	30
	Cotoneaster	10	0
	Evening primrose	10	30
	St. John's wort	0	146
	Shining geranium	4	150
	Policeman's helmet	5	5
	Vinca	3	4
	Peavine	0	0
Biological (arthropods)	Scotch broom	100s	100s
	Canada thistle	500	500
	St. John's wort	200	200
	Bull thistle	250	250
	Tansy ragwort	1,000s	1,000s
Biological (goats, sheep & cows)	Scotch broom	0	75
	Himalayan blackberry	0	165
Chemical	Knotweeds (Japanese, Giant, Bohemian)	44	113
	Quack grass	0	10
	Yellow hawkweed	0	1
	False brome	172	327
	Scotch broom	172	544
	Himalayan blackberry	78	531
	Spotted knapweed	1	1
	Tansy ragwort	1	15
	Canada thistle	4	127
	Clematis	5	225
	Bull thistle	0	15
	English iIvy	9	684
	Meadow knapweed	2	3
	Peavine	1	3
	Herb Robert	1	2
	St. John's wort	0	21

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

In 2006, the Salem District evaluated nominations for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) through an interdisciplinary evaluation process to determine if they met the required relevance and importance criteria for designation. Through this process, eleven areas were determined to meet the criteria for designation as potential ACECs. These areas were managed under interim management in FY 2011.

The review also concluded that twenty-four of the twenty-six existing ACECs met the relevance and importance criteria needed for ACEC designation.

In FY 2011, nineteen of the district's existing and potential ACECs were monitored and most were found to be in good or stable condition. Vegetation management is permitted in an ACEC but actions must maintain or enhance the values for which it was nominated.

Encroachment of woody plants into the Sidalcea nelsoniana meadow habitat, within the Walker Flat ACEC, was identified as a threat. Treatments to control the encroachment are being planned by way of an environmental assessment and through consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Control of several invasive plant species, and replacing them with native species, continued at the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area ACEC.

Interim management in the Sandy River Potential ACEC included the ongoing partnered project with The Nature Conservancy and multiple other partners to inventory, control and monitor invasive plant infestations along the riparian habitats in the Sandy Watershed. The BLM, and the partnership, controlled plant infestations on more than 430 acres in 2011. In addition, more than 100 acres, including four miles of riparian habitats, were planted with native trees and shrubs and seventy- five acres were seeded with native grasses and forbs.

Cultural Resources

The Salem District Cultural Resource Program identifies and manages cultural resources on BLM-administered lands in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1996 (NHPA). Seven projects requiring pre-project inventories were surveyed according to Appendix A of the Protocol for Managing Cultural Resources on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Oregon. These inventories resulted in the survey of 826 acres, and the clearing of 1,580 project acres. No new cultural resources were discovered during these inventories. In many cases, remnants of historic logging practices were observed, but were not of a unique or significant character.

The Salem District represented Oregon BLM on the Oregon Archaeology Celebration (OAC) Steering Committee, as well as the Association of Oregon Archaeologists (AOA, parent committee of the OAC). These scientific and educational organizations are dedicated to the protection and enhancement of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. The Oregon Archaeology Celebration strives to encourage the education and appreciation of Oregon's cultural resources by promoting activities and presentations focused on Oregon's heritage directed towards all age groups. To publicize OAC 2011, the Salem District distributed 1,083 posters and 2,620 calendar- of-events to 763 locations including schools, counties, universities, libraries and museums.

Table 9 - Cultural Resources Activity Cumulative Totals, FY 1996-2011

Activity	Number
Public education and interpretative programs	392
People directly reached by these program	17,833
Number of locations OAC materials distributed	15,414

Visual Resources

Visual resource management (VRM) guidelines continued to be implemented during analysis of all proposed projects and actions. In 2011, BLM assessed visual resources on timber sale planning, river restoration and recreation management related projects.

Rural Interface Areas

Field offices review projects to determine if they are within a designated rural interface area. If appropriate, project designs may be revised or mitigating measures incorporated to reduce the effects to neighboring land owners.

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 to its programs, policies and activities." Projects with possible effects on minority and/or low-income populations are analyzed during the NEPA process to identify, avoid, or reduce disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects.

Socioeconomic Conditions

The Salem District contributes to local, state, national, and international economies through monetary payments, sustainable use of BLM-managed lands and resources, and through the use of innovative contracting.

Monetary Payments

The Bureau of Land Management contributes financially to the local economy through Payments in Lieu of Taxes, Oregon and California (O&C) payments, and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payments.

Field tour of the Butte Creek timber sale

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) are federal payments made annually to local governments to help offset losses in property taxes due to nontaxable federal lands (public domain) within their boundaries. The key law that authorizes 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.

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

Payments to Counties

Payments are made to counties under The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 as amended. The purpose of the Act is "To restore stability and predictability to the annual payments made to states and counties containing national forest system lands and public domain lands managed by the BLM for use by the counties for the benefit of public schools, roads, and other purposes." The public domain land managed by the BLM refers only to Oregon and California Revested Grant lands (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands (CBWR). The O&C lands consist of approximately 2.5 million acres of federally-owned forest lands in 18 western Oregon counties including 74,500 acres of Coos Bay Wagon Road lands in the Coos Bay and Roseburg BLM Districts.

This was the 11th year that payments were made to western Oregon counties under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law (PL) 106-393), as amended by (PL 110-343). Beginning in fiscal year 2001, and continuing through sunset of the legislation on September 30, 2011, payments are made based on historic O&C and CBWR payments to the counties. Table 10 displays the statewide payments made in FY 2011 under each Title of P.L. 110-343.

Title I payments may be used by the counties in the manner as previous "50-percent" and "safety net" payments, as defined in P.L. 110-343.

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

Title III payments are made to the counties for uses authorized in P.L. 106-393 as amended. These include:

(1) to carry out activities under the Firewise Communities Program, which provides to homeowners in fire-sensitive ecosystems, education on, and assistance with implementing, techniques in home siting, home construction, and home landscaping that can increase the protection of people and property from wildfires;
(2) to reimburse the participating county for search and rescue and other emergency services, including firefighting that are—'(A) performed on federal land after the date on which the use was approved under subsection (b); (B) paid for by the participating county; and
(3) to develop community wildfire protection plans in coordination with the appropriate Secretary concerned.

Table 10 - TFY 2011 Secure Rural Schools Payments to Counties

County	Title I Paid to County	Title III Paid to County	Total Paid to County	Title II Retained By BLM	Grand Total
Benton	$708,732.28	$58,366.19	$767,098.47	$66,704.22	$833,802.69
Clackamas	$1,034,570.61	$85,199.93	$1,119,770.54	$97,371.35	$1,217,141.89
Columbia	$652,114.56	$53,703.55	$705,818.11	$61,375.49	$767193.60
Coos	$1,935,750.31	$159,414.73	$2,095,165.04	$182,188.26	$2,277,353.30
Coos (CBWR)	$249,196.59	$20,522.07	$269,718.66$	$23,453.80	$293,172.46$
Curry	$1,079,057.92	$88,863.59	$1,167,921.51	$101,558.39	$1269479.90
Douglas	$9,153,202.96	$753,793.18	$9,906,996.14	$861,477.92	$9,906,996.14
Douglas (CBWR)	$45,048.99	$3,709.92	$48,758.91	$4,239.91	$52,998.82
Jackson	$4,901,992.26	$0	$4,901,992.26	$865,057.46	$5,767,049.72
Josephine	$4,910,824.55	$404,420.85	$5,315,245.40	$462,195.25	$5,777,440.65
Klamath	$986,141.47	$0	$986,141.47	$174,024.97	$1,160,166.44
Lane	$4,917,036.47	$404,932.42	$5,321,428.89	$462,779.90	$5784748.79
Lincoln	$115,867.43	$0	$115,867.43	$20,447.19	$136,314.62
Linn	$1,140,552.78	$93,927.88	$1,234,480.66	$107,346.14	$1,341,826.80
Marion	$485,169.25	$39,955.12	$525,124.37	$45,662.99	$570,787.36
Multnomah	$232,903.88	$19,180.32	$252,084.20	$21,920.37	$274,004.57
Polk	$868,164.53	$71,495.90	$939,660.43	$81,709.60	$1,021,370.03
Tillamook	$211,540.84	$0.00	$211,540.84	$37,330.74	$248,871.58
Washington	$146,630.83	$0.00	$146,630.83	$25,876.03	$172,506.86
Yamhill	$257,087.85	$21,171.94	$278,259.79	$24,196.50	$302,456.29
O&C	$33,737,340.78	$2,254,425.60	$35,991,766.38	$3,699,222.77	$39,690,989.15
CBWR	$294,245.58	$24,231.99	$318,477.57	$27,693.71	$346,171.28
TOTAL	**$34,031,586.36**	**$2,278,657.59**	**$36,310,243.95**	**$3,726,916.48**	**$40,037,160.43**

Recreation

Annual recreation visitation on BLM-managed lands in the Salem District is estimated to be greater than 1.5 million visitors. One third of these users visited the district's 18 developed day-use and overnight recreation sites. The remainder of the use is estimated to include those involved in dispersed recreational activities such as fishing, hunting, hiking, nature viewing, etc.

Alsea Falls at Alsea Falls Recreation Site.

Recreation Fee Program

Five Salem District recreation sites collect fees. Table 11 shows how the Salem District used the fee program funds in FY 2011.

Table 11 - Fee Site Expenditures, FY 2011

Site Name	Description	Dollars
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Operation and maintenance of facilities, visitor services, and interpretative programs.	$344,000
Nestucca River Recreation Sites	Operation and maintenance of facilities and visitor services.	$19,000
Fishermen's Bend Recreation Complex	Operation and maintenance of facilities and visitor services.	$227,000
Wildwood Recreation Site	Operation and maintenance of facilities and visitor services.	$51,000
Alsea Falls Recreation Site	Operation and maintenance of facilities and visitor services. Volunteer host stipend.	$17,000
TOTAL		**$658,000**

A Water Safety Class being taught at Fisherman Bend.

National Landscape Conservation System Units

The Salem District manages several National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) units. They include:

YAQUINA HEAD OUTSTANDING NATURAL AREA: Yaquina Head is managed to protect and conserve the area's unique scenic, scientific, cultural, historic, educational, natural, and recreational values. Efforts are underway to write a new management plan.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS: The rivers are located on BLM-managed lands in designated corridors along the Sandy, Clackamas, Salmon, Elkhorn Creek, and Quartzville Creek National Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSRs). The BLM protects each river's "Outstandingly Remarkable Values." The visitor contact and volunteer corridor host program continues along the Quartzville Creek WSR to encourage appropriate use ethics among visitors to the river. An updated water trail plan for the Sandy River was completed in 2010. The BLM partnered with the National Park Service, Oregon Department of State Lands, Oregon State Parks, City of Sandy, and American Whitewater to complete the water trail plan.

WILDERNESS: The Mazamas, Back Country Horsemen, American Hiking Society, and Molalla Riverwatch, along with several other volunteers, continue to help maintain 20 miles of trails in the Table Rock Wilderness. The Columbia River Environmental Youth Corp and Northwest Youth Corp performed approximately six weeks of trail tread maintenance within the wilderness.

Recreation Partnerships and Special Events

The recreation program greatly depends on special events and partnerships to maintain high quality recreation facilities, trails, services, and programs. The events include National Trails Day, National Public Lands Day, Earth Day, annual river clean-ups, and several other less formal work party events. These special events and work parties would not be successful without the assistance of partners. The partners include: Molalla Riverwatch, American Wildlife Foundation, Wolftree Inc., Peachuck Lookouts, Boy Scout troops, Applegate Rough Riders Motorcycle Club, Northwest and Linn County youth crews, Clackamas County Environmental Youth Corp, AmeriCorp, volunteer hosts, and other individuals who lend their enthusiastic help throughout the year. Friends of Yaquina Lighthouses work with the BLM at the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area to assist in preserving and interpreting the Yaquina Head Lighthouse and surrounding area.

In 2011, the BLM continued the development of the Sandy Ridge Trail System, in partnership with the Northwest Trails Alliance, and the International Mountain Bike Association and several Portland based bicycle retailers. These groups provided more than 1,800 hours of volunteer labor towards the development of this non-motorized trail system outside Sandy, Oregon.

2011 Co-sponsored fundraising events:

In 2011, the BLM co-sponsored two notable events on district. These events were co-sponsored with two distinct partners in an effort to provide additional resources towards the management of two non-motorized multiple use trail systems.

The Sandy Ridge Trail system held a trail fund raising event in partnership with the Fat Tire Farm, a Portland based bike retailer. This event was managed under a special recreation permit and consisted of three competitive races on the Sandy Ridge Trail system. All proceeds from the event were donated to a trail building fund that was established with the International Mountain Bike Association.

The Molalla River Shared Use Trail System held a fund raising event, the Molalla Poker Ride. This event was managed under a special recreation permit with Molalla River Watch. Over 100 individuals participated in this event and all proceeds raised support the ongoing maintenance of the Molalla trail system.

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

Other Recreation Management Areas

MOLALLA RIVER RECREATION CORRIDOR: The visitor contact program encourages appropriate use ethics among visitors to the river. Natural rock and vegetative barriers adjacent to designated dispersed campsites along the river corridor were maintained to better define parking and reduce impacts to riparian vegetation. Impacted areas behind the barriers are being rehabilitated by planting trees and shrubs. Molalla River Watch continued to help organize fall and spring volunteer river cleanups. They also hosted tours to educate the public about the natural resources and management challenges along the river. Wilderness International, a local youth corps performed multiple service projects including campsite cleaning, noxious weed removal, and replanting of native plants in the corridor.

LARCH MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION SITE: Approximately 500 students participated in natural resource education programs in partnership with the Corbett School District. The Columbia River Environmental Youth Crew work spent four weeks at this site to maintain and enhance the non-motorized trail system and rebuild damaged shelter structures.

AQUILA VISTA ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION SITE: Located in the Molalla River Recreation Corridor, the BLM hosted approximately 400 students and adults who participated in natural resource education programs provided in partnership with Molalla Riverwatch, the Molalla School District, and the American Wildlife Foundation. Groups such as the Boy Scouts helped improve and maintain the site. A youth crew, funded by Title II funds from the Secure Rural Schools & Community Self Determination Act of 2000, and Northwest Youth Corp, helped improve trails to make them more accessible to visitors and participants in educational activities.

PEACHUCK LOOKOUT: Located just outside the Table Rock Wilderness, Peachuck Historic Lookout is a popular attraction to those hiking in and near the wilderness. The Salem District, with the help of a volunteer group, the "Peachuck Lookouts," completed annual maintenance on both the Lookout and the Lookout Trail.

Non-Motorized Trails

MOLALLA SHARED-USE TRAIL SYSTEM: Twenty-five miles of trails were maintained in this popular trail system. Monthly trail work parties, hosted by our partner Molalla Riverwatch, remained successful; volunteer numbers are increasing. Other volunteer trail maintenance groups included the Molalla Youth Conservation Corps, Portland United Mountain Peddlers, Oregon Equestrian Trails, and the Oregon State Hospital's Youth Outdoor Group. The Horse, Hiker and Mountain Biker Annual Ride, a partnership event between the BLM, the Molalla Saddle Club, and Molalla Riverwatch had a great turnout of 100 participants. All of the monies generated from this event are returned to the shared-use trail system.

BATY BUTTE/SILVER KING TRAIL: Staff and several volunteers helped complete 10 miles of trail maintenance on this historic trail system.

SANDY RIDGE TRAIL SYSTEM: BLM staff, the International Mountain Biking Association, and Northwest Trails Alliance constructed 5 miles of new trails in this non-motorized trail system located within the Sandy River Basin. The Northwest Trails Alliance hosted 7 public trail maintenance days on this project. Visitor use numbers within this trail system were estimated at over 15,000 in 2011.

Motorized Roads and Trails

Off-Highway Vehicle Areas (OHVs): Approximately 7, 200 people visited the Upper Nestucca OHV trail system. Two OHV events, for up to 75 participants per event, are held each year at the trail system. The Salem District worked in partnership with the Applegate Rough Riders to maintain 10 miles of trail in the Nestucca Trail System.

A trail sustainability report was completed for this trail system in 2011. This report will be used to help prioritize trail maintenance activities in 2012 and set the future direction for trail planning.

Back Country Byways

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

The Molalla River Corridor, a popular swimming area.

Forest Management and Timber Resources

Timber Harvest Activities

The Salem District's declared Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) under the 1995 RMP is 34.8 million board feet (MMBF). The ASQ represents the annual volume of timber harvest that is offered from the General Forest Management Area (Matrix) and Connectivity/Diversity Blocks (Matrix) land use allocations. In FY 2011, the district offered 49.5 million board feet (MMBF) of timber, primarily from commercial and density management thinnings. Of the total volume offered, 24.3 MMBF counts towards the ASQ volume. This offered timber represents 70 percent of Salem's 34.8 MMBF yearly ASQ. In addition to the ASQ volume, approximately 25.2 MMBF of the timber volume was offered as a result of restoration thinning in Late-Successional Reserves and Riparian Reserves.

On October 14, 2009, Interior Department Secretary Salazar announced a Program of Work which described a specified level of timber harvest. The target volume for the Salem District was established at 52.0 MMBF.

Cumulative information on timber harvest acres, volumes, and harvest types is shown in Tables 12-15.

Except for the district declared allowable sale quantity, projections made in the Resource Management Plan (RMP) are not intended as management action/direction, but rather are underlying RMP assumptions. Projected levels of activities are the approximate level expected to support the ASQ.

Table 12 - Summary of Volume Sold

Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY 2011	Total FY 2005 – 2011	FY 2005 – 2014 Decadal Projection
ASQ Volume (Harvest Land Base)	24.3	227.8	348*
Non-ASQ - Volume (Reserves)	25.2	126.7	0*
TOTAL	**49.5**	**354.5**	**348**
Sold Unawarded as of 9/30/11) Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	**FY 2011**	**Total FY 2005 - 2011**	**FY 2005 – 2014 Decadal Projection**
ASQ Volume (Harvest Land Base)	0	29.7	NA**
Non-ASQ - Volume (Reserves)	12.5	16.0	NA
TOTAL	**12.5**	**45.7**	**NA**

* Includes Riparian Reserve volume and/or acres that are associated with the major land base allocation.
** This information is also contained in the information for the land use allocation that the Riparian Reserve is associated with.

Table 13 - Volume and Acres Sold By Allocation

	FY 2011	Total FY 2005 - 2011	FY 2005 – 2014 Decadal Projection
ASQ Volume - MMBF (Harvest Land Base)			
Matrix	23.1	168.0	328.6*
Adaptive Management Area	1.2	52.1	19.5*
ASQ Acres - (Harvest Land Base)			
Matrix	1,088	7,368	9,214*
Adaptive Management Area	56	2,617	2,141*
ASQ Volume - MMBF (Key Watersheds)			
Key Watershed	0	17.2	32

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

Table 14 - Timber Sales Sold By Harvest Types

ASQ Volume - MMBF (Harvest Land Base)	**FY 2011**	**Total FY 2005 - 2011**	**FY 2005 – 2014 Decadal Projection**
Regeneration Harvest	0.9	19.8	298.6
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	23.4	204.6	49.5*
Other (Mortality Salvage)	0.0	0.2	0.0
TOTAL	**24.3**	**224.6**	**348.1**
ASQ Acres (Harvest Land Base)	**FY 2011**	**Total FY 2005 - 2011**	**FY 2005 – 2014 Decadal Projection**
Regeneration Harvest	37	597	5,558*
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	1,107	9,623	5,797*
Other (Mortality Salvage)	0	39	0
TOTAL	**1,144**	**10,259**	**11,355**
Reserve Acres (Decadal Projection)	**FY 2011**	**Total FY 2005 - 2011**	**FY 2005 – 2014**
Late-Successional Reserves	422	3,114	1,456
Riparian Reserves	365	3,493	892**
Other Withdrawn Lands	1	18	50
TOTAL	**788**	**6,625**	**2,398**

* Includes Riparian Reserve volume and/or acres that are associated with the major land base allocation.
** This information is also contained in the information for the land use allocation that the Riparian Reserve is associated with.

Table 15 - Timber Sale Acres Sold By Age Class

Regeneration Harvest (Harvest Land Base)	**FY 2011**	**Total FY 2005 - 2011**	**FY 2005 – 2014 Decadal Projection**
0-79 Years	41	413	880
80-149 Years	0	12	4,035
150-199 Years	0	0	175
200+ Years	0	0	468
TOTAL	**41**	**425**	**5,558**

Table 15 (continued) - Timber Sale Acres Sold By Age Class

Density Management / Commercial Thinning (Harvest Land Base)	FY 2011	Total FY 2005 - 2011	FY 2005 – 2014 Decadal Projection
0-79 Years	1,923	11,622	5,647*
80-149 Years	0	1,084	150*
150-199 Years	0	0	0
200+ Years	0	0	0
TOTAL	**1,932**	**12,706**	**5,797***

Mortality Salvage & Other (Harvest Land Base)	FY 2011	Total FY 2005 - 2011	FY 2005 – 2014 Decadal Projection
0-79 Years	0	88	0
80-149 Years	0	0	0
150-199 Years	0	0	0
200+ Years	0	0	0
TOTAL	**0**	**88**	**0**

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

Silviculture

In FY 2011, silviculture accomplishments addressed a range of forest management challenges. .

Silviculture Activities

For FY 2011, variation in silviculture activities from assumed levels in the RMP include the following:

Site Preparation (FIRE) – 84 acres were treated with prescribed fire for site preparation. In FY 2011, all 84 acres were for pile burning. The amount of prescribed burning for site preparation was 1 percent of the planned amount for the second decade. Low levels of accomplishment are forecast to continue for the short term due to the low levels of regeneration harvest.

Site Preparation (OTHER) – The district treated 163 acres with site preparation techniques that included manual piling, lopping and scattering. Other types of site preparation totaled 2 percent of the planned amount for the second decade.

Planting (regular stock) – The district planted 156 acres with regular planting stock. The amount of planting with regular stock last year was less than 3 percent of the planned amount for the second decade. This is a result of lower regeneration harvest levels than planned in the RMP.

Planting (improved stock) – The district did not plant any improved stock in 2011.

Maintenance/Protection – The district accomplished 1,062 acres of maintenance and protection treatments. The amount of maintenance and protection last year was 3 percent of the planned amount for the second decade. Very low levels of regeneration harvest since the inception of the 1995 RMP, have led to the recent lack of acres in need of treatment.

Pre-commercial Thinning (PCT) – The district completed 1,255 acres of PCT last year. This was 4 percent of the planned amount for the second decade.

No fertilization has been done on the Salem District since 1999 due to Survey and Manage protocols and continued litigation. During the second decade of RMP implementation, zero acres of the decadal fertilization goals have been achieved. Approximately 331 acres of pruning to improve wood quality and for disease control was completed. No estimate of acres of pruning was projected in the 1995 RMP.

Special Forest Products

A total of 374 contracts for Special Forest Products were issued. The contracts resulted in $11,865 in receipts. Firewood accounted for the greatest number of permits; however, the greatest amount of product (38,200 pounds) was for boughs. The largest amount of receipts ($6,041) was for firewood. Table 16 summarizes the Special Forest Products sales for FY 2011.

Table 16 – Special Forest Products, FY 2011

RMP Authorized Product Sales	Unit of Measure	FY 2011	Total 2nd Decade FY 2005 - 2014
Boughs	Pounds Contracts Value ($)	38,200 8 $2,806.00	292,279 70 $33,298.00
Burls and Miscellaneous	Pounds Contracts Value ($)	0 0 $0.00	1,965 7 $113.60
Christmas Trees	Trees Contracts Value ($)	0 0 $0.00	11 8 $151.58
Edibles and Medicinals	Pounds Contracts Value ($)	0 0 $0.00	960 4 $71.00
Feed and Forage	Tons Contracts Value ($)	0 0 $0.00	1,937 6 $2,030.50
Floral and Greenery	Pounds Contracts Value ($)	3,259 6 $261.00	420,309 207 $33,761.00
Moss and Bryophytes	Pounds Contracts Value ($)	0 0 $0.00	500 1 $1,846.00
Mushrooms and Fungi	Pounds Contracts Value ($)	18,750 137 $2,678.00	143,909 1,060 $23,843.00
Ornamentals	Plants Contracts Value ($)	0 0 $0.00	0 0 $0.00
Seed and Seed Cones	Bushels Contracts Value ($)	0 0 $0.00	120 2 $120.00
Transplants	Plants Contracts Value ($)	4000 5 $0.00	25,460 90 $8,570.00
Firewood and Wood Products*	Cubic Feet Contracts Value ($)	0 0 $80.00	1,133,962 1,015 $35,724.00
TOTAL	**Contracts** **Value ($)**	**374** **$11,865**	**2,470** **$139,571**

* To avoid double counting, this line does not include saw timber which is reported elsewhere.

Energy and Minerals

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

Locatable Minerals

The rights to explore for, and develop locatable minerals are obtained according to the Mining Law of 1872. Locatable minerals are hard rock minerals such as gold, silver, copper, high grade silica, etc. Most of the public land in the Salem District is open to mining claim location.
One application and Mining Notice was received for locatable minerals on the Salem District in 2011.

Leasable Minerals

The rights to explore for, and develop leasable minerals are obtained according to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. Leasable minerals are minerals such as oil, gas, coal, oil shale, and geothermal hot water.

The BLM State Office geologists manage the Bureau's oil and gas program for the Salem District. There is no oil and gas production on public lands within the Salem District. The Mist Field near Portland is being used for natural gas storage. No applications were received for permits to drill for oil and gas on land within the Salem District.

In 2011, the Oregon State Office offered 4 separate leases for oil and gas on the Salem District but did not receive any offers.

Saleable Minerals

Sale of mineral materials from public land is authorized by the Materials Act of July 31, 1947. Saleable minerals are common variety minerals such as sand, gravel, rip-rap, and volcanic pumice. Mineral materials may be provided to federal, state, and local governments at no cost under provisions of free use permits.

The Salem District did not issue any permits for the sale of mineral material (rock).

Wind Energy

The Bureau completed an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for wind energy development on BLM lands nationwide in 2009. The BLM also identified potential transmission line corridors which would allow development of high potential sites. The EIS simultaneously amended all BLM resource management plans to allow wind energy development. Although a small number of high potential sites are located in the Salem District, the lack of nearby existing transmission line facilities will likely preclude their development in the near future.

In 2011, the Salem District received one application to test for wind energy purposes.
The grant will not exceed 1 year. It is the policy of the BLM to make mineral resources available to the public, including commercial users

Lands and Realty Program

The BLM's Lands and Realty Program consists of the following general categories or subject areas: rights-of-way (including communication use leases), land leases, Recreation & Public Purpose Leases, land tenure adjustments (purchases, sales and exchanges), compliance, trespass abatement, and withdrawals.

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

Right-of-Way Grants

Ten individual right-of-way grants were issued for a total of 199 grants since fiscal year 1995. One right-of-way grant was amended.

Land Leases

The Salem District received 1 new application for communication use leases. No new communication use leases were issued in 2011. There were no new amendments or case closure actions in 2011.

Recreation and Public Purposes Leases (R&PP)

The Salem District has ten active R&PP leases. In 2011, we continued to process the application for a new R&PP lease to the Pacific City Joint Water and Sanitary Authority.

Land Tenure Adjustments

The BLM acquires and disposes lands to support a variety of recreation and resource program objectives. Refer to Appendix 3 for a summary of completed land acquisitions by exchanges or purchase and to Appendix 4 for a summary of completed land sales.

ACQUISITIONS: In 2011, the Salem District purchased 1 parcel totaling 245.23 acres in Clackamas County. This acquisition was made with Land and Water Conservation Fund monies. This acquisition is intended to provide improved access and to protect critical habitat, open space, and the visual resources of the area.

EXCHANGES: During 2011, no land exchanges were completed.

Sales

During 2011, no land sales were completed.

Withdrawals

During 2011, no withdrawals were revoked.

Compliance

In 2011, the Salem District completed 173 compliance inspections on a variety of right-of-way grants, leases, and permits.

Trespass Abatement

In 2011, the Salem District investigated five trespass areas but did not open any trespass cases.

O&C Revested Lands Access and Transportation Rights-Of-Way Program

The O&C Revested Lands Access and Transportation Rights-of-Way Program facilitated the management and sale of BLM timber and timber owned by private companies and individuals. Access, whether acquired by the BLM to cross non-BLM lands, or by private landowners to cross BLM lands, is accomplished through reciprocal right-of-way agreements, road easements, unilateral O&C road use permits, and license agreements. These instruments facilitate access to public and private timber lands through the complex checkerboard ownership pattern of Salem District BLM lands.

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

Reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreements

Reciprocal right-of-way agreements are used when private property owners need access across public land and the BLM needs access across private property. They consist of the agreement which private land owners use to grant the BLM the right to cross private property, and permits which grant private property owners the right to cross land owned by the BLM. Right-of-way agreements are for the management of timber lands and the removal of timber and other forest products. They do not provide public access across intermingled private timber lands.

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

The district completed 32 amendments. Amendments were required to eliminate duplicate acreage and to update land schedules for agreements affected by the 2002 Weyerhaeuser/Willamette Industries merger. In addition, amendments are being prepared to consolidate seven Weyerhaeuser/Willamette agreements into three agreements. There have been 127 amendments since implementation of the RMP.

The district has entered into and administers 107 reciprocal right-of-way agreements. No new right-of-way agreements occurred in 2011.

Unilateral O&C Road Use Permits

Unilateral O&C road use permits are for the removal of timber and other forest products from private property. The resource area engineers issue and administer the permits. These permits authorize third parties to construct and/or use existing roads on public land when the BLM does not need reciprocal access across private property. Permittees are required to pay road use, road maintenance, and/or surface replacement fees. The district issued four unilateral road use permits in 2011.

Road Easements

Road easements are used by the BLM to obtain the right to cross private property. In the vast majority of cases, easements were obtained to access BLM timber lands for the removal of timber and other forest products from public lands. In a much smaller number of cases, easements were obtained to provide public access to public land or facilities. Easements are either exclusive, where the BLM owns and controls the road, or non-exclusive, where the private property owner owns and controls the road.

Road easements also grant legal use of roads and trails crossing parcels of non-federal land to access BLM land and facilities. Easements will continue to be acquired where and when needed to support BLM program objectives.

The Salem District obtained and administered 524 road easements. The district completed three easement acquisitions in FY 2011. Since Fiscal Year 1995, 28 easements have been acquired.

Transportation and Roads

The Salem District road system includes approximately 2,400 miles of road. Roads decommissioned or obliterated may still be included in BLM's road data base. Funding levels for road maintenance have not been and are not adequate to maintain this system. The Salem District has deferred maintenance identified on approximately 1,700 miles of road. Maintenance Level 4 and 5 roads are maintained yearly because of BLM Manual requirements and active use by BLM, private timber, and the public users. The stated goal of the Salem District road maintenance program is to maintain system roads, other than the maintenance Level 4 and 5 roads, on a three-year cycle. With current funding, this cycle cannot be met as the maintenance crew and resource area contracts are covering only about two thirds of the annual requirement for road maintenance.

Road maintenance personnel performed maintenance on approximately 288 miles of road. This maintenance consisted of grading aggregate roads (53 miles), cutting brush to increase visibility (196 miles), cleaning ditches (39 miles), and right-of-way cleaning (removing slide or slough material) (5354 cubic yards). Other types of maintenance such as culvert cleaning, culvert replacement, surface rock replacement, road shoulder maintenance on asphalt roads, asphalt road patching and cleaning, and removing trees and vegetation blown down on roads by winter storms, was also performed.

Contract road system maintenance was completed through timber sales and other contracts or agreements. These activities were responsible for decommissioning of 6 miles of road, blocking or gating 7 miles of roads, ,water barring or storm proofing 28 miles of roads, striping 44 miles of asphalt roads, improving or reconstructing 20 miles of existing roads, constructing new roads and 13 miles of temporary roads to be decommissioned upon timber sale completion, installing six gates, and replacing or installing 243 new culverts.

There were 115 miles of road maintained by industry users under right-of-way agreements or permits. This work consisted of brushing, surface grading, ditch cleaning, and the placement of rock.

The Salem District replaced 10 culverts which constituted a barrier to fish. The fish passage structure improved or allowed access to an additional 4 miles of fish habitat.

Hazardous Materials

BLM responded to 7 potential hazardous/illegal dumpsites; one was determined to be hazardous and needed an emergency response. Since fiscal year 1995, the BLM has identified 66 potentially hazardous abandoned waste sites on agency-managed lands. Of the 66 sites, 47 were determined to be hazardous and cleaned up. Abandoned hazardous wastes removed from federal lands included: drug lab waste, abandoned barrels of corrosives and heavy metals, dynamite and explosives, oil based paints, pesticides, used paint thinners, lead contaminated soils, and solvents.

During the 2010 CASHE inspection, a potential underground storage tank and dry well were discovered at Horning Seed Orchard. Sampling, testing and removal are ongoing and will be completed by October 1, 2012.

Forty five pounds. of mercury containing fluorescent bulbs and 200 pounds of hazardous wastes accumulated in the tree marking paint waste barrel were disposed of.

The oil/water separator was sampled, tested and pumped, and the vehicle washing area was closed. The samples came back within EPA and DEQ standards for hydrocarbons.

Wildfire

The Salem District experienced slightly below average precipitation for the year. High elevation sites across the Coast and Cascade Ranges continued to accumulate snow through April and May; however the spring snowpack as of June 1st was above normal. Rainfall tapered off by late June and the District entered into the normal summer pattern with a limited amount of lightning activity across the district.

Fiscal year 2011 was an average year for wildfire starts on the Salem District. There were 21 reported fires resulting in 2.1 acres burned on BLM-administered lands. The 10-year average is 22.9 fires and 45 acres burned. The larger average acres burned over the ten year period is a result of one or two larger fires. If these fires were excluded, the average acres burned is 2.2, bringing 2011 within the normal range for wildfire starts and acres burned.

The BLM contracts fire prevention, detection, initial attack suppression, and fuels management project work with the Oregon Department of Forestry through the Western Oregon Fire Protection Services Contract. Payment is based on a per acre assessment of the approximately 403,466 acres in the Salem District. The majority of wildfires that ODF responds to on the Salem District are abandoned campfires. These fires most

often occur in high use recreation areas such as the Molalla and Quartzville Corridors, and the Nestucca and Alsea National Backcountry Byways. The BLM has recently increased its effort on public education and signage, as well as having concentrated efforts at reducing hazardous fuels along roads in these areas. The number of deliberately set fires has dropped significantly in the past several years.

Law Enforcement

The Salem District's law enforcement program addresses the public safety and resource protection issues integral to managing public lands in northwest Oregon. The Salem District has Oregon's largest population and the heaviest urban use of public lands. The program has three rangers: the Salem District Ranger, the Cascades Field Office Ranger, and the Tillamook Field Office Ranger.

Rangers work cases ranging from recreational activities, stolen vehicles, to theft of special forest products and marijuana eradication from public lands. The District Ranger leads the Law Enforcement Assistance (LEA) Agreements/ Contracts with Linn, Marion, Polk, Yamhill, Benton, Tillamook, and Clackamas Counties. This allows the BLM to fund county deputies' time in law enforcement forest programs. The law enforcement agreements/ contracts enable the counties to patrol BLM district public lands targeting specific high use areas known for incidents including the Molalla River, Nestucca River, Little North Fork Santiam, and the Quartzville Wild and Scenic River.

Polk and Clackamas Counties have a "Dump Stoppers" program - a cleanup, an educational, violation investigation, and prosecution program designed to reduce trash dumping on federal lands. The efforts and results of these programs have been tremendously successful.. Dump sites are now sometimes hard to find for the assigned work crews. Some of these LEA agreements and "Dump Stopper" programs are funded through the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 (Title II program). This program is up for renewal and congress is debating the continuation of the program.

There were 130 law enforcement incidents reported in 2011 (Table 17). The law enforcement incidents were slightly higher in number compared to last year's statistics. Several incidents were due to vandalism and timber and firewood theft of which only a hand-full were resolved due to the heavy law enforcement workload.

There were 59 misdemeanors, 0 felonies, and 31 federal citations.

Table 17 – Law Enforcement Incidents, FY 2011

Incidents	#	Incidents	#
Natural Resource Violations	21	Search and rescue	1
Fire	8	Weapons violation	0
Drug violations	3	DUII/ liquor law violations	0
Stolen vehicles recovered	2	Camping violations	14
Thefts - other	0	Littering/dumping	22
Theft of special forest products	26	K-9 utilizations	5
Vandalism	9	OHV violations/incidents	19

Cadastral Survey

In FY 2011, Salem District cadastral survey crews completed 14 surveying projects ranging from 0.5 miles to 11.5 miles in length. In total, 48.5 miles were surveyed and 86 monuments were established. Four surveys, totaling 10 miles, were completed on a cost-share basis with adjacent landowners where BLM Cadastral Survey performs the surveys and adjacent landowners contribute half the cost. Private timber companies contributed approximately $29,400 for surveys, as part of the cost-share program in the Salem District.

In cooperation with the Oregon State Office, a survey crew from the Salem District performed a cadastral survey in the Baker Resource Area, Vale District. This survey encompassed an additional 21.75 miles and established 22 monuments.

Cadastral Survey assisted with Geographic Information System (GIS) inventory applications, providing a greater precision to land line inventories.

Education and Outreach

Fishermen's Bend Recreation Site provided 19 different environmental presentations and activities for youth and families. Eighteen volunteers, hosts and employees of Fishermen's Bend conducted presentations and activities ranging from 30 minutes to 21/2hours. ,. Sixty two hours were spent preparing. A total of 1,363 people attended. Presentations included: The Adventures of Lightfoot (Leave No Trace), Building Bird Houses, Using a Compass, Learning about Creepy Crawlies, Using a First Aid Kit, Forests Forever, Introduction to Geocaching, Bats, What's Around the Bend? Science and Education Painting Project, Making Pressed Leaf Coasters, Reduce, Reuse and Recycle, Rock Painting, Learning about the Solar System, Stargazing, Treasure Hunt (mapping skills), Water Safety, Building Hummingbird Feeders, and Trellis Making.

The BLM, in partnership with Willamina School District and Oregon State University continued to use a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the Willamina High School's SMILE (Science & Math Investigative Learning Experiences) program. This educational outreach program is aimed at teaching students the basics of natural resource management and field studies. Thirty high school students, 30 middle school students and 20 elementary students spent three separate days in the field taking stream temperatures, measuring stream flow, identifying trees and plants, studying fish populations and collecting macro invertebrates for classroom study.

The Salem District provided fire foam demonstrations at the Marion County Fair. The demonstrations, over a 4 hour period, reached approximately 150 people.

Pringle Elementary continued their partnership with the Salem District by using the District's arboretum for tree identification activities in a program titled Pringle After-School Curriculum Extravaganza (PACE). Three hundred ninety 3rd to 5th graders participated in PACE at the Salem BLM arboretum

In FY 2011, the Salem District's environmental education programs reached 1,953 people (excluding YHONA). The presentations and activities totaled more than 55 hours of direct interaction with local students and the community.

Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area (YHONA) provides a variety of coastal and marine education programs on ecology, natural systems, and history targeting different age groups, needs, and interests. YHONA presented thirteen different programs to 1,342 people for a total of 220 hours.. The programs included Rocky Shores training (70), Lighthouse Halloween (58), Victorian Christmas (125), National Public Lands Day (407), Youth Employment Recruitment Fairs (35), Whale Watch Weeks (255), Know Your Newport (88), Yaquina Century Bike Race (156), Environmental Education Spring Staff Training (8), Lincoln County Outdoor School (80), counselor training and O-camp teacher workshops (60).

YHONA hosts educational presentations to schools from throughout Oregon. A total of 4,696 students and 2,707 chaperones visited YHONA and participated in tidepool orientation, assisted by YHONA rangers, for teacher-led intertidal ecology walks. Rangers in period costume interpreted lighthouse tours for 87,929 visitors. The YHONA staff presented stewardship information for the sensitive resources such as the tidepools, birds and sea mammals to 26,720 visitors, and gave interpretive orientations about the lighthouse history, natural history of Yaquina Head, and tidepool ecosystems to 115,594 visitors.

Supporting Oregon Communities through Outreach-Education and Youth Engagement

The Salem District BLM manages approximately 403,466 acres in northwest Oregon, a diverse urban and rural region that stretches from the Pacific Coast to the Cascade crest and includes nearly three quarters of Oregon's population. The District's recreation program serves these residents and nearby communities – by providing high quality recreation opportunities, improving physical health, and employing and educating youth.

A main component of this service is the program's environmental education and community outreach efforts. At the District's marquee sites, more than 1,200 education programs were offered by BLM and our partners in FY 2011, reaching approximately 10,000 visitors. Highlighted below are some of the most successful efforts:

1. ***Fishermen's Bend Recreation Site: Community-based Environmental Education–*** Located on the scenic North Santiam River, Fishermen's Bend is a popular destination for camping, picnicking and angling. Beginning in 2010, the BLM began offering on-site education programs ranging from stargazing to instructional wildlife lectures. These programs, organized by volunteers and assisted by seasonal staff, served nearly 2,500 visitors in 2011. The programs have grown in popularity, drawing campers and residents from nearby communities such as Lyons, Gates and Mill City.

2. ***Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area –*** Located on the Oregon Coast, Yaquina Head offers a diverse natural and cultural day use area. With both formal and informal education and outreach opportunities conducted throughout the year, the site reaches 7,000 students and nearly 89 percent of the 311,000 visitors expected to visit in 2011. Visitors receive interpretive and educational opportunities while stopping at the 1873 Lighthouse, the Interpretive Center, Quarry Cove, the Cobble Beach Tidepools, or at interpretive stations covering marine wildlife and sea birds.

3. ***Wildwood Recreation Site: Cascade Streamwatch Partnership –*** Cascade Streamwatch is an internationally-recognized environmental education program located at Wildwood Recreation Site, just west of Mount Hood. For 18 years the BLM has partnered with Wolftree, a Portland-based nonprofit dedicated to improving environmental awareness. Combining classroom time with hands-on learning, Woftree brings Oregon's forests and watershed to urban Portland students. Each year, between 3,000 and 5,000 students are taken through this intensive program.

2011 District Youth Outreach Program

In FY 2011, the Salem District Office provided 37,216 hours of youth employment. The District worked with a wide variety of youth crews on several diverse projects including: annual trail maintenance, wilderness trail work, new trail construction, invasive non-native species removal, park maintenance, timber management, and fence removal.

Table 18 – Education and Outreach Cumulative Totals, FY 1996-2011

Activity	Amount
Number of school-based environmental education presentations	1,574
Number of students participating in these programs	34,198
Kids Day for Conservation participants	7,215
Students participating in YHONA intertidal ecology programs (FY99-11)	86,176

Research

The Salem District has a long-term relationship with the research community centered at Oregon State University (OSU) in Corvallis. Cooperative research is conducted by various departments of OSU, the Pacific Northwest Research Station, the Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center (FRESC) of the U.S. Geological Survey, the Biological Resources Division, and other federal agencies. The Biological Resources Division was formed when the U.S. Department of the Interior (USDI) consolidated its research personnel into one agency. Together with the BLM and other USDI agencies, the Biological Resources Division conducted an annual evaluation of ongoing and proposed research projects, choosing which ones to fund in the context of current and future management needs. Projects supporting ongoing implementation of the 1995 RMP have consistently secured funds through this process.

BLM, FRESC, OSU - Colleges of Forestry and Agricultural Sciences, and the State of Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) initiated the Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research Program (CFER) in June 1995. The intent of the program was to facilitate ecosystem management in the Pacific Northwest with emphasis on meeting the priority management information needs of the BLM and ODF. A research problem analysis in support of CFER was produced in June 1997 and identified three categories where research is needed to assist implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan: 1) the ecology and management of biodiversity of young forests; 2) the ecology and management of riparian zones; and, 3) the ecology and management of special interest species. By 2000, research in these categories led to development of three integrated projects: 1) the biotic responses to changes in stand structure; 2) the production and function of large wood in the riparian zone; and 3) the effects of landscape pattern and composition on species.

Two good sources of information on the CFER program include the CFER Annual Report for 2006, and the CFER web site at http://www.fsl.orst.edu/cfer/. A publication entitled *BLM Density Management and Riparian Buffer Study: Establishment Report and Study Plan (USGS, 2006-5087)* is an excellent synopsis of the collaboration between the BLM and the scientific community in their joint efforts to study the effects of alternative forest density management treatments in young stands on the development of late-successional forest habitat attributes as well as effects on aquatic and riparian ecosystems. Taken together, these CFER projects have significantly aided the BLM in meeting the requirements for effectiveness and validation monitoring identified in the 1995 RMP.

Although this information is available and the density management studies continue, federal funding for CFER has not been available since 2007. As the program dissolved, CFER cooperators went on to form the Forest Science Partnership (FSP) to continue to address forest research needs in the Pacific Northwest. Like CFER, FSP seeks to develop and communicate forest-related research information to natural resource managers throughout the Pacific Northwest. At the present time, FSP consists of the USGS Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center (FRESC), Oregon State University (OSU), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF). However, additional partners and cooperators may be added as the partnership develops.

The Trask River Watershed Study is researching the effects of harvesting on small non-fish bearing streams and on downstream fish-bearing streams. The parameters being collected include water temperature, flow, suspended sediment, turbidity, macro invertebrates, amphibians, dissolved nutrients and fish abundance and condition metrics. Forest management treatments will include road construction, regeneration harvest and commercial thinning in the headwater basins. Timber thinning and control treatments are scheduled for 2012.

The study area is located in the Tillamook Field Office, in the upper reaches of the East Fork of the Trask River, which is located in the Coast Range of northwest Oregon. Since the BLM manages land in the study area, this offers us a rare opportunity to monitor BLM actions in a paired watershed study.

Coordination and Consultation

Federal Agencies

The Provincial Interagency Executive Committees (PIECs) are a primary method for cooperation and coordination between federal agencies. The PIECs, organized in accordance with the Northwest Forest Plan, include the following federal agencies: Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish & Wildlife Service, Environmental Protection Agency, National Marine Fisheries Service, and Natural Resource Conservation Service. In addition, personnel from several of these agencies have been involved in project level planning, conflict resolution, Endangered Species Act consultation, and implementation monitoring.

Salem District routinely consults with the Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service on actions that may affect species federally listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act.

State of Oregon

The Salem District continued its long-term working relationships with the Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Oregon Department Environmental Quality. These relationships cover a diverse assortment of activities such as timber sale planning, fish habitat inventory, wildlife population and water quality monitoring, hazardous material cleanup, air quality maintenance, and wildfire suppression. The State of Oregon was also a cooperator in the Western Oregon Plan revisions process.

Counties

The Salem District administers land in 13 counties. While involvement levels vary between counties based on the amount of BLM lands, there is frequent mail and telephone contact with various county commissioners and other staff. The purpose of this communication is to inform, coordinate, and obtain or provide input on BLM proposed projects. County commissioners and agencies receive copies of all major publications, project updates, and project proposals. We frequently communicate with the Association of O&C Counties on issues of mutual interest.

Cities

The Salem District works with cities to ensure that timber harvest and road building are done in a manner to protect water quality in watersheds used by cities for their municipal water supply.

Tribes

Coordination with Native American groups has broadened as a result of the RMP. The Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde are represented on the Coast Provincial Advisory Committee.

Watershed Councils

The Salem District participated in and supported local watershed councils. A watershed council provides a forum for exchange of information and ideas among all interested stakeholders about the activities proposed or occurring within a watershed. Table 19 shows the current status of Salem District involvement in watershed councils.

Table 19 – Salem District Involvement with Local Watershed Councils

Watershed Council	Resource Area	Status of Involvement 2011
Alsea	Mary's Peak	Attend Watershed Council (WAC) meeting on a quarterly basis. BLM has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Alsea WAC on trout, coho large woody debris restoration projects.
Clackamas River Basin	Cascades	No current interaction on this watershed council
Lower Columbia River	Cascades	BLM has a MOU for the North Coast Cooperative Weed Management Area.
Lower Nehalem	Tillamook	Occasional meetings with members. Working together to improve riparian habitat for fisheries and wildlife by sharing resources, producing specialized plant material and providing education to the local community (Tillamook Riparian Restoration Partnership). Provide technical committee support as requested.
Luckiamute	Mary's Peak	Limited involvement. Collaborate when needed with the project review committee. Have a financial assistance agreement and MOU on Maxfield Creek Restoration Project and Rapid Bio Assessment (RBA) surveys. BLM has a MOU for the Mid-Willamette Cooperative Weed Management Area.
Mary's River	Mary's Peak	Limited involvement. Collaborate when needed with the project review committee. Have a financial assistance agreement utilizing the Secure Rural School Act (RAC) funds to help implement Duffy Creek Restoration Project. A project is being developed on Botkin Road. BLM has a MOU for the Upper Willamette Cooperative Weed Management Area.
Mid-Coast	Mary's Peak	Limited involvement. Maintain communication, provide technical support where needed.
Nestucca/Neskowin	Tillamook	Work together to improve riparian habitat for fisheries and wildlife by sharing resources, producing specialized plant material and providing education to the local community (Tillamook Riparian Restoration Partnership). Provide technical committee support as requested.
North Santiam	Cascades	Limited involvement. Maintain communication, provide technical support. BLM has a financial assistance agreement for riparian invasive plant management. Noxious weed control.
Pudding River	Cascades	Serves on the technical advisory committee. Regularly attends meeting. Provides assistance on projects, where needed.
Rickreall	Mary's Peak	Regularly attend Council meetings. Coordinating large woody debris restoration on Upper Rickerall Creek. Developing a MOU along with an Environmental Assessment on a Large Woody Debris project.
S. Santiam	Cascades	Limited involvement. Maintain communication, provide technical support. BLM has a financial assistance agreement for Crabtree Creek Japanese Knotweed Control and Riparian Restoration.
Sandy Basin	Cascades	Maintain regular communication and involvement with occasional projects.
Scappoose Bay	Tillamook	Work together to improve riparian habitat for fisheries and wildlife by sharing resources, producing specialized plant material and providing education to the local community (Tillamook Riparian Restoration Partnership). BLM has a MOU for the North Coast Cooperative Weed Management Area. Provide technical committee support as requested.
Siletz	Mary's Peak	Not involved at this time.
Tillamook Bay	Tillamook	Work together to improve riparian habitat for fisheries and wildlife by sharing resources, producing specialized plant material and providing education to the local community (Tillamook Riparian Restoration Partnership). BLM has a MOU for the North Coast Cooperative Weed Management Area. Provide technical committee support as requested.
Tualatin	Tillamook	Work together to improve riparian habitat for fisheries and wildlife by sharing resources, producing specialized plant material and providing education to the local community (Tillamook Riparian Restoration Partnership). BLM has a MOU for the Four County Cooperative Weed Management Area. Provide technical committee support as requested.

Watershed Council	Resource Area	Status of Involvement 2011
Upper Nehalem	Tillamook	Provide technical support. Work together to improve riparian habitat for fisheries and wildlife by sharing resources, producing specialized plant material and providing education to the local community (Tillamook Riparian Restoration Partnership). BLM has a MOU for the North Coast Cooperative Weed Management Area. Provide technical committee support as requested.
Yamhill Basin	Tillamook & Mary's Peak	Regularly attend Council meetings. Assisted in leading watershed tour for stakeholders (federal and state lawmakers). Maintain communication and provide technical support. Salem BLM is cooperating with the WAC on a restoration project, and provided technical assistance and in-kind contribution of Large Woody Debris. Work together to improve riparian habitat for fisheries and wildlife by sharing resources, producing specialized plant material and providing education to the local community (Tillamook Riparian Restoration Partnership).

Resource Advisory Committee (RAC)

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-393) established a Salem District RAC and a six-year payment schedule to local counties in lieu of funds derived from the harvest of timber on federally-managed lands. These receipts have dropped dramatically over the past 15 years. In addition to providing millions of dollars to the counties under Title I of the Act, the Act also created a mechanism for local communities to collaborate with federal land managers in the selection of projects to be conducted on federally-managed lands or to benefit resources on federally-managed lands. Funds for these efforts are provided through participating counties under Title II of the Act. A copy of the Act and additional information can be found at http://www.blm.gov/or/rac/index.php. Congress passed a one year extension of the Act in 2007 and therefore the RAC reconvened to review projects in accordance with Title II of the Act.

On October 3, 2008 (Fiscal Year 2009) Congress reauthorized the Secure Rural Schools and Community Schools Self-Determination Act of 2000 via Public Law (PL) 110-343 through Fiscal Year 2011.. The bill retroactively funded Titles I, II and III of the Act for FY 2008, in addition to funding FY 2009.

In FY 2011, the Salem District Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) recommended for approval more than $500,000 in Title II projects to be funded in Fiscal Year 2012. Please reference the Salem BLM web site at: http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/salem/rac/index.php for information on projects that were approved in FY 2011.

Partnerships, Volunteer Activities and Accomplishments

Volunteer Program

Approximately 865 volunteers contributed 49,626 hours to the Salem District. Their contributions are valued at $1,060,011.36 based on the 2010 dollar value of a volunteer hour at $21.36/hour.

Volunteers contributed work in a variety of programs, none of which could have been accomplished with BLM funds alone. Some volunteers seek experience for future jobs while others want to contribute toward a worthwhile project.

Partnerships

Work continues in the Northwest Weed Management Partnership to ensure seamless and broad technology transfer and information sharing among members. The members include six established and one new cooperative weed management area in northwestern Oregon and southwestern Washington, and four invasive species working groups.

Tillamook Resource Area Riparian Restoration Effort

FY 2011 was the last year of the Tillamook Resource Area Riparian Restoration Effort. It began in 2002 with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Partners include: Salem BLM's Tillamook Resource Area and Horning Seed Orchard, Lower and Upper Nehalem Watershed Councils, Nestucca/Neskowin Watershed Councils, Oregon Youth Authority, Scappoose Bay Watershed Council, Tillamook Bay Watershed Council, Tillamook County Soil and Water Conservation District, Tillamook Estuaries Partnership, Tualatin River Watershed Council, and Greater Yamhill Council. This partnership was so successful it garnered three landscape stewardship or watershed restoration awards since its inception (one from the American Fisheries Society, one from the Public Lands Foundation, and one from BLM Director Abbey for excellence through stewardship in BLM).

The primary objective of the effort was to promote healthy forest/riparian ecosystem conditions throughout the Tillamook Resource Area by collecting and growing native plant seeds and cuttings to yield a larger planting stock more resilient to competition and depredation. During 2011, BLM propagated about 50,150 plants (plugs, potted, and bare root stock). Camp Tillamook propagated about 12,900 trees and shrubs (primarily potted) and the rest of the members propagated about 6,750 plants.

Activities occurred on both lands administered by BLM and on lands of interest by the various watershed and bay area councils. In addition to providing shade and sediment filtering to improve salmonid habitat and water quality, much of the riparian planting is also used to help control invasive species such as Reed canary grass, Scotch broom, English ivy, Himalayan blackberry, and Japanese knotweed that presently occupy project sites. The project was designed to encourage the application of innovative solutions to forest/riparian health conditions across the landscape to help implement the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds and meet multiple BLM strategic goals and planning objectives, including community support, partnerships, youth, fish wildlife habitat, and water quality.,.

Four hundred eleven landowners cooperated in FY 2011. The partnership planted 53,314 trees and shrubs along 27 miles of stream, 22 acres of wetland, and maintained 42.14 miles of existing planting. About 4.3 miles of riparian fence was constructed by the partnership during 2011. Since the signing of the MOU, the effort has restored about 256 miles of stream, 114 acres of wetland and constructed about 51 miles of riparian fencing. See Table 22 for a summary of the accomplishments since the signing of the MOU.

Since the signing of the MOU, volunteers and local watershed councils monitored plantings on 468 miles of stream. Monitoring of project restoration sites is an important step in ensuring that the riparian plantings are successful. Many sites require follow-up maintenance in order to increase plant survival and maintain fence integrity when and where the landowner's attempts prove to be inadequate.

The partners in the restoration effort host public tours of the restoration sites and activities annually. Since the MOU, at least 291 education sessions or demonstration tours, attended by 7,800 people, have been conducted. Riparian restoration updates are provided at watershed council meetings and in the watershed coordinator and agency reports.

The following is a summary of the work completed since the MOU was signed in 2002 (through September 30, 2011):

Table 20 - Tillamook Resource Area Riparian Restoration Effort Accomplishments FY 2002–2011

Activity	Measure	FY2011	Total FY 2002 - 2011
Streams Planted	miles	27	256.27
Wetlands Planted	acres	22	114.03
Riparian Fence Constructed	miles	4.26	51.47
Project Maintenance	miles	42.14	353.27
Landowners Involved	number	411	1,937
Future Land Owner Contact	number	354	1,903
Plants Propagated (other than at Horning or Camp Tillamook)	number	6,750	56,680
Education Sessions or Tours	number	43	291
	people	879	7,813
Monitoring	miles	76.6	467.93
BLM / NFWF Funds Expended		$115,000	$799,671
Partner Donation Value (includes OWEB funding)		$187,262	$1,840,937

A new partnership called the Northwest Oregon Restoration Partnership (NORP) is being created through a new MOU that builds upon the success of Tillamook Resource Area Riparian Restoration Effort. NORP will include the groups above plus about twenty other agencies and schools that wish to share resources to restore not only riparian and wetland habitats but also prairie, Oregon white oak, and other important habitats in and around the North Coast Range.

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB)

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board is a state agency that promotes and funds voluntary actions that strive to enhance Oregon's watersheds. The Board fosters the collaboration of citizens, agencies, and local interests.

The BLM provides technical assistance to OWEB regional application review teams help determine which grant projects to recommend for funding. In 2011, the Salem District provided two staff hydrologists to participate on the Willamette and North Coast regional review teams.

National Environmental Policy Act

The Salem District quarterly Project Update publishes the availability of specific environmental documents and their stage of preparation. Project Update serves as a vital part of scoping and solicitation of public comment for all projects. Notice of individual project National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents is advertised in local newspapers during the public review period. Project Update can be obtained by joining the mailing list or by viewing it on the Salem District website at: http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/salem/plans/index.php

Plan Revision and Maintenance, FY 2011

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 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 recommends setting aside the agency action, vacating the 2008 RODs and reinstating the Northwest Forest Plan as the appropriate remedy. The Court will review and rule on any objections prior to issuing a final order.

Given the current uncertainty surrounding planning in western Oregon, The Salem District has designed projects to conform to both the 2008 ROD/RMP and the 1995 ROD/RMP. Consequently, projects have been consistent with the goals and objectives in both the 1995 RMP and 2008 RMP.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The BMPs are the primary controls for achieving Oregon's water quality standards and are used to meet water quality objectives when implementing site-specific management actions. BMPs was updated during the Western Oregon Plan Revision and is available for implementation.

Road related BMPs were revised during 2011 in response to guidance from the Oregon State Office. A consistent set of road related BMPs was developed for implementation across BLM Districts in Western Oregon including Salem. The BMPs were reviewed by DEQ and EPA for consistency with guidance contained within the MOA between the BLM and DEQ. In 2011, the BLM OSO issued guidance that these updated BMP's were available for implementation.

Implementation Monitoring Report, FY 2011

Introduction

Monitoring is an essential component of natural resource management because it provides information on the relative success of management strategies.

On December 30, 2008, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior approved the Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan for the Salem District, which revised the Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan, signed in 1995. The 2008 RMP provided direction to implement a new monitoring plan.

When the 2008 Record of Decision was withdrawn by the Secretary of the Interior on July 16, 2009, there was a need to return to the monitoring prescribed in the 1995 plan. While there was various project level monitoring efforts in FY 2011, there was no formal, District-level review of project implementation.

In 2011, DEQ approved The Western Shade Temperature Monitoring Protocol to be the primary method of implementation and effectiveness monitoring related to management activities within or adjacent to the stream shade zone. This protocol has become the implementation and effectiveness monitoring plan to insure that project level activities related to vegetation management did not result in exceeding a TMDL temperature standard.

Discussion of Noted Monitoring Discrepancies

Timber Management

The RMP Management Action/Direction for Timber Harvest states:
"The allowable sale quantity for the resource management plan is an estimate of annual average timber sale volume likely to be achieved from lands allocated to planned, sustainable harvest. This estimate, however, is surrounded by uncertainties."

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

The Salem District offered 49.5 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale during FY 2011. This total was comprised of 24.3 MMBF of allowable sale quantity timber and 25.2 MMBF of additional volume resulting from the treatment of wildlife habitat in the Late-Successional Reserves. These combined offerings represent 95 percent of the 52.0 MMBF that Salem was directed to offer in the Annual Work Plan and the Secretary of Interior's Program of Work.

Appendix 1 - Glossary

Adaptive Management Area (AMA) - The Salem District's Northern Coast AMA is managed to restore and maintain late-successional forest habitat while developing and testing new management approaches to achieve the desired economic and other social objectives.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MMBF - Million board feet of timber.

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

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

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

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

- Open - Designated areas and trails where off-highway vehicles may be operated subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in BLM Manuals 8341 and 8343.
- Limited - Designated areas and trails where off-highway vehicles are subject to restrictions limiting the number or types of vehicles, date, and time of use; limited to existing or designated roads and trails.
- Closed - Areas and trails where the use of 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.

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

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

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

"Projected Acres" – Projected acres are displayed by modeled age class for the decade. These "modeled" age class acres are estimates derived from modeling various silviculture prescriptions for regeneration, commercial thinning, and density management harvest. Modeled age class acre projections may or may not correspond to "Offered" or "Harvested" age class acres at this point in the decade. Additional age classes are scheduled for regeneration, commercial thinning, and density management harvest at other points in the decade.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Special Status Species - Plant or animal species in any of the following categories:
- Threatened or Endangered Species
- Proposed Threatened or Endangered Species
- Candidate Species
- Bureau Sensitive Species

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

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

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

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

Appendix 2 - Acronyms/Abbreviations

ACEC . . . . . Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ACS . . . . . Aquatic Conservation Strategy
AMA . . . . . Adaptive Management Area
APS. . . . . Annual Program Summary
ARRA . . . . . American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
ASQ . . . . . Allowable Sale Quantity
BLM . . . . . Bureau of Land Management
BMP(s) . . . . . Best Management Practices
CBWR . . . . . Coos Bay Wagon Road
CFER . . . . . Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research
CX. . . . . Categorical Exclusions
CWA . . . . . Clean Water Act
CWD. . . . . Coarse Woody Debris
DEQ (ODEQ) . . . . . Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
EA. . . . . Environmental Analysis
EIS . . . . . Environmental Impact Statement
EPA. . . . . U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERFO . . . . . Emergency Relief Federally Owned
ERMA. . . . . Extensive Recreation Management Area
ESA. . . . . Endangered Species Act
ESU. . . . . Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FEIS . . . . . Final Environmental Impact Statement
FLPMA. . . . . Federal Land Policy and Management Act
FONSI. . . . . Finding of No Significant Impacts FRESC Forest & Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center
FS . . . . . Forest Service (USFS)
FY . . . . . Fiscal Year
GFMA. . . . . General Forest Management Area
GIS . . . . . Geographic Information System
IDT . . . . . Interdisciplinary Teams
LSR. . . . . Late-Successional Reserve
LUA . . . . . Land Use Allocation
LWD . . . . . Large Woody Debris
MMBF . . . . . Million Board Feet
MOA. . . . . Memorandum of Agreement
MOU. . . . . Memorandum of Understanding
NEPA . . . . . National Environmental Policy Act
NFP (NWFP) . . . . . Northwest Forest Plan
NMFS . . . . . National Marine Fisheries Service
NRCS . . . . . National Resource Conservation Service
O&C . . . . . Oregon and California Revested Lands
ODF . . . . . Oregon Department of Forestry
ODFW . . . . . Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OSU . . . . . Oregon State University
OWEB . . . . . Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
PACs . . . . . Province Advisory Councils
PD. . . . . Public Domain
PGE. . . . . Portland General Electric

PILT . . . . . Payment in Lieu of Taxes
PIEC . . . . . Provincial Interagency Executive Committee
PL . . . . . Public Law
RA. . . . . Resource Area
RAC . . . . . Resource Advisory Committee
RMP . . . . . Resource Management Plan
RMP/ROD . . . . . The Salem District RMP and Record of Decision
RO. . . . . Forest Service Regional Office
ROD . . . . . Record of Decision
RPA. . . . . Reserve Pair Area
RR. . . . . Riparian Reserve
R/W. . . . . Right-of-Way
SEIS . . . . . Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
S&G . . . . . Standard and Guideline
S&M . . . . . Survey and Manage
SRMA. . . . . Special Recreation Management Area
TMDL. . . . . Total Maximum Daily Load
TMO . . . . . Timber Management Objective(s)
TMP . . . . . Transportation Management Plan
TPCC . . . . . Timber Productivity Capability Classification
UO . . . . . University of Oregon
USDA . . . . . U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDI. . . . . U.S. Department of Interior
USFS. . . . . U.S. Forest Service
USFWS (FWS). . . . . U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS . . . . . U.S. Geological Survey
WC . . . . . Watershed Council
WFSA. . . . . Wildfire Situation Analysis
WSR . . . . . Wild and Scenic River
WQMP . . . . . Water Quality Management Plan
WQRP. . . . . Water Quality Restoration Plan

APPENDIX 3 LAND ACQUISITIONS BY EXCHANGES OR PURCHASE, FY 1995-2011

Name	Case File Number	Date	Acres Acquired	Acres Conveyed	Remarks
Aims Exchange	OR50799	2/24/95	0	27.09	The BLM acquired 48.80 acres in Perpetual Scenic Easement to facilitate implementation of the Sandy Wild & Scenic River Management Plan.
Sandy Exchange	OR50419	3/7/95	80.85	0	Five acres of timber only conveyed in return for the acquired acreage. Acreage acquired to facilitate implementation of the Sandy River Management Plan.
Rocky Top Exchange	OR50847	8/3/95	142.82	110.00	Exchange to consolidate ownership and acquire a bald eagle nest site.
River Trail Exchange	OR51155	5/7/96	154.41	80	Exchange to obtain access for proposed Molalla River Trail.
Little North Fork Wilson River Exchange	OR51231	6/26/96	525.01	489.93	Exchange to obtain high quality marbled murrelet, spotted owl and salmon habitat.
Wildwood Exchange	OR52446	3/11/98	89.07	80	Acquired 8.12 acre Perpetual Trail Easement.
Mt. Hood Corridor Exchange	OR53235	1/12/98	3,531.65	1,453.52	Exchange completed per Title IV of the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1997. Lands are in view shed of Mt. Hood Corridor.
Fishermen's Bend (Frank Trucking)	OR55115	9/24/01	17.74	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (Prochnau)	OR56328	9/24/01	152.27	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (PGE)	OR56330	9/21/01	60	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (Smekel/PGE)	OR56329	9/23/02	239.8	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (Dodge)	OR57278	9/26/02	273.5	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (Longview)	OR57752	9/16/03	187.2	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (Winters Group)	OR58455	9/16/03	206.9	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (Barnett)	OR58456	9/22/04	19.6	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (PGE)	OR58457	9/29/04	306.9	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (PGE)	OR59051	9/22/04	117.0	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (Longview / Schopert / PGE)	OR59052	9/29/04	300.0	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (TenEyck)	OR59053	9/30/05	127.9	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (PGE)	OR60666	9/30/05	117.46	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (PGE)	OR61162	9/20/06	47.3	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (WEYCO)	OR62002	9/20/06	78.1	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (Halvorson)	OR63984	9/24/07	157.23	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (Clackamas Co.)	OR64381	9/16/08	30.0	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (Clackamas Co.)	OR65373	9/21/09	9.6	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (Clackamas Co.)	OR65973	9/21/09	19.5	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River Clackamas Co.)	OR66356	9/27/11	245.23	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
TOTAL			7,284.94	2,240.54	Net Acreage increase to BLM of 5044.4 acres

Source: Serial Register of Realty Cases - Salem District

APPENDIX 4 LAND SALES, FY 1995-2011

These land sales were isolated parcels of BLM ownership that were targeted for disposal (land tenure zone 3) or minor sales completed to resolve occupancy trespasses.

Purchaser	Serial Number	Date	Acres Sold
Peter Boden	OR51166	9/25/95	0.43
Robert Dersham	OR51291	2/23/95	0.80
Caffall Brothers	OR51890	1/9/96	2.44
Ray Johnson	OR51998	10/17/95	0.15
Clem Lulay	OR52096	5/26/96	0.19
Clara Taylor	OR52165	10/17/95	0.46
Ervin Simmons	OR52166	10/17/95	0.38
Robert Mommson	OR52644	1/24/97	0.20
Stimson Lumber Co.	OR53113	8/28/97	0.15
Stimson Lumber Co.	OR53114	8/28/97	0.60
Morrow For.Pds.	OR53115	11/19/97	1.00
Morrow For.Pds.	OR53116	11/19/97	2.10
Morrow For.Pds.	OR53117	11/19/97	2.60
City of McMinnville	OR54442	6/16/98	3.79
Susi K. Trattner	OR53611	11/6/98	0.19
Konstantin Verbin	OR53985	4/29/99	0.34
TOTAL			**15.82**

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Salem District Office
1717 Fabry Rd. SE
Salem, Oregon 97306

PRIORITY MAIL
POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
Bureau of Land Management
Permit No. G-76

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

BLM/OR/WA/PL-13/006+1792 (13-030)