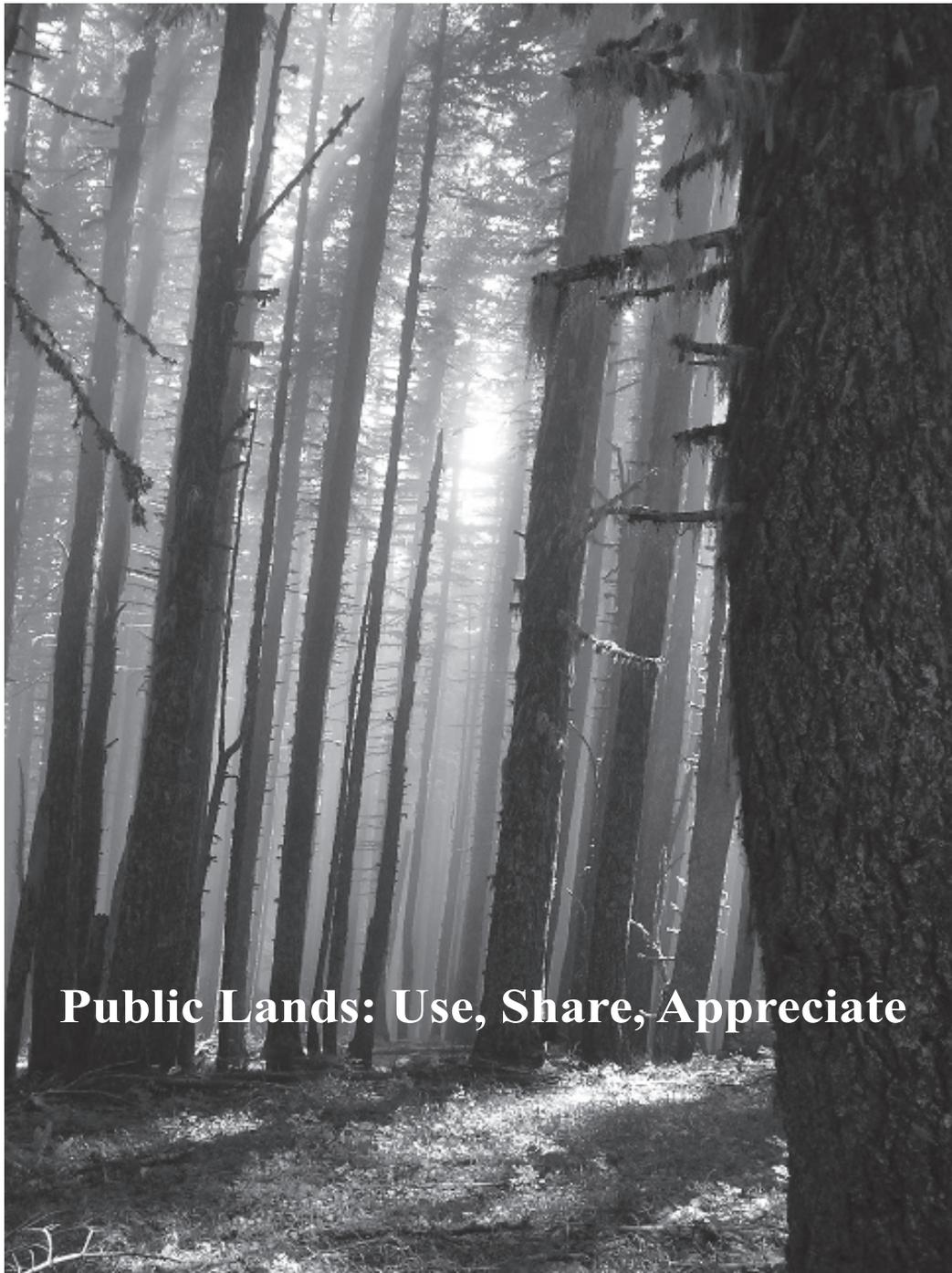


Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report 2003

BLM
Salem District



Public Lands: Use, Share, Appreciate



As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering economic 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 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: Early morning sun, shining through the trees, in the Table Rock Wilderness.

Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report

**for Fiscal Year
2003**

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
INTRODUCTION	4
BUDGET	4
Budget Summary	4
Jobs-in-the-Woods Funds.....	4
Timber Pipeline Restoration Funds (5810) - Forest Development and Sales.....	5
Challenge Cost Share.....	5
Cooperative Conservation Initiative.....	5
LAND USE ALLOCATIONS.....	8
LATE-SUCCESSIONAL RESERVE ASSESSMENTS.....	8
AIR QUALITY	8
WATER AND SOIL QUALITY	9
TERRESTRIAL HABITAT AND SPECIES MANAGEMENT.....	12
Connectivity/Diversity Blocks.....	12
Special Habitats	12
Nest Sites, Activity Centers, and Rookeries	12
Elk Habitat	13
Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) Habitat Improvement	13
Special Status Species.....	13
Survey and Manage Species (S&M).....	13
Survey and Manage Animals	13
Survey and Manage Plants.....	14
Threatened or Endangered (T/E) Wildlife	15
Threatened/Endangered Plants.....	16
AQUATIC/MARINE HABITAT AND SPECIES MANAGEMENT	16
Fisheries	16
Endangered Species Act.....	17
WEED MANAGEMENT	18
SPECIAL AREAS MANAGEMENT.....	18
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).....	18
CULTURAL RESOURCES	20
VISUAL RESOURCES.....	20
RURAL INTERFACE AREAS.....	20
SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS.....	21
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE.....	22
RECREATION.....	22
Recreation and Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) Management	24
Other Recreation Management Areas	25
FOREST MANAGEMENT AND TIMBER RESOURCES	26
Silvicultural Practices	31
SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS (SFP)	33
ENERGY AND MINERALS	33
LAND TENURE ADJUSTMENTS	33
ACCESS AND TRANSPORTATION RIGHTS-OF-WAY.....	34
TRANSPORTATION AND ROADS	35
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	36
WILDFIRE	36

LAW ENFORCEMENT	36
CADASTRAL SURVEY	37
EDUCATION AND OUTREACH.....	37
RESEARCH.....	38
COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION	38
Federal Agencies.....	38
State of Oregon	39
Counties	39
Cities	39
Tribes	39
Watershed Councils	39
Resource Advisory Committees (RAC).....	41
Partnerships and Volunteer Activities and Accomplishments.....	43
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA).....	43
NORTHERN COAST RANGE ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AREA (AMA)	43
PLAN MAINTENANCE FY 2003.....	45
IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING REPORT FY 2003.....	47
Appendix 1 GLOSSARY	77
Appendix 2 ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS.....	82
Appendix 3 SPECIAL FOREST / NATURAL PRODUCT ACTIONS.....	84
Appendix 4 LAND ACQUISITIONS BY EXCHANGES OR PURCHASE FY 95-03	85
Appendix 5 LAND SALES FY95-03.....	85

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 - Summary of Renewable Resource Management Accomplishments	2
Table 2 - Summary of Non-Renewable Resource Management Accomplishments	3
Table 3 - Challenge Cost Share and Cooperative Conservation Initiative Projects	5
Table 4 - Revised Acreage Within Land Use Allocations*	8
Table 5 - Planning for Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs).....	10
Table 6 - Total Number of Sites by Taxa Group for SS Plants as of 9/30/03.....	14
Table 7 - Total Number of Sites by Taxa Group for Special Attention Plants as of 9/30/03	14
Table 8 - Total Number of Species by Taxa Group for Special Attention Plants as of 9/30/03	15
Table 9 - Management Actions To Control Noxious Weeds	19
Table 10 - Status of ACEC Management Plans	19
Table 11 - Summary of Payment Amounts by County	21
Table 12 - FY03 Secure Rural Schools Payments to Counties	22
Table 13 - Recreation Pipeline Projects FY 2003	22
Table 14 - Fee Demonstration Site Expenditures FY 2003	23
Table 15 - Summary of Timber Volume (MMBF) Sold.....	26
Table 16 - Summary of Timber Volume (MMBF) and Acres Sold by Allocation	27
Table 17 - Summary of Timber Sales (MMBF) Sold by Harvest Types.....	28
Table 18 - Timber Sale Volumes (MMBF) - Annual Projections versus Offered	28
Table 19 - Summary of Timber Sale Acres Sold by Age Class*	29
Table 20 - Summary of Regeneration Timber Sale Volume (MMBF) Offered.....	29
Table 21 - Summary of Thinning and Density Management Timber Sale Volume (MMBF) Offered: Comparison of Projected vs. Offered Volume by Land Use Allocation (LUA)	30
Table 22 - Summary of Regeneration Timber Sale Acres Offered	30
Table 23 - Summary of Thinning and Density Management Timber Sale Acres*	30
Table 24 - Silviculture Practices - Model Projections vs. Actual	32
Table 25 - Fuel Treatments by Land Use Allocation FY 2003	33
Table 26 - Salem District Involvement with Local Watershed Councils	39
Table 27 - Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 -- Salem District Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) Project Funding Recommendations	41
Table 28 - Summary of FY 2003 Projects Monitored.....	48
Table 29 - Summary of Fiscal Year Salem District Implementation Monitoring Results.....	49

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Annual Program Summary (APS) is the District's report on how it has implemented the Salem District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP) during the past fiscal year. In addition to reporting RMP progress, the APS documents the RMP maintenance that has been accomplished to date and summarizes the results of the district implementation monitoring. The APS addresses the accomplishments of the Salem District in such areas as watershed analysis, Jobs-in-the-Woods, silviculture, wildlife, forestry, recreation, and land tenure adjustments. It also provides information concerning the Salem District budget, timber receipt collections, and payments to the counties in the District.

During fiscal year 2003 (FY03), the Salem District implemented a variety of programs called for under the Resource Management Plan. These include forest harvest and management treatments, watershed analysis, habitat restoration, recreation, fire prevention, and road maintenance and improvements.

The Salem District initially offered 25.6 million board feet (MMBF) for sale during fiscal year 2003. This represents 74 percent of Salem's 34.8 MMBF yearly allowable sale quantity.

The Salem District recreation, wildlife habitat and endangered species programs focused on building partnerships to increase effectiveness and efficiency of programs. Volunteers contributed more than 55,000 hours of labor. Their contributions have a value of \$185,000. Key partners include Molalla RiverWatch, American Wildlife Foundation, WolfTree Inc., Applegate Roughriders, boy and girl scout troops, Molalla and Corbett school districts, Mazamas, and Clackamas and Linn county youth crews. The Sheridan Prison also provides a crew that completed invaluable work on trail maintenance, park maintenance and other facilities on the District.

During FY03, additional appropriations were provided by Congress to accomplish needed recreation maintenance, repairs, and improvements which had been postponed due to reduced funding over several years. These are referred to as "Recreation Pipeline" funds. 'Recreation Pipeline' funds are providing for much needed repairs and improvements at District recreation sites. Road erosion and stabilization and stream channel restoration projects are funded through Jobs-in-the-Woods and related funds.

Plan Maintenance identifies the revisions to the Salem District Resource Management Plan which have occurred since publication of the previous APS.

This Annual Program Summary gives a basic and brief description of the programs, resources, and activities in which the Salem District is involved.

Table 1 - Summary of Renewable Resource Management Accomplishments

RMP Management Activity	Fiscal Year 2003	Cumulative 1995-2003	Projected Decadal Practices
Regeneration Harvest (acres offered)	144.5	2,159.8	5,558
Commercial Thinning / Density Management / Uneven-age Harvests (acres offered)	1,104.4	6,465.4	9,113
Prescribed Burning - hazard reduction (acres)	0	0	None
Prescribed Burning - wildlife habitat (acres)	0	0	None
Prescribed Burning - ecosystem management (acres)	0	0	None
Hazard Reduction - hand pruning and pullback (acres) ¹	185	246	None
Site Preparation - Prescribed Burning (acres)	75	1,813	4,800
Site Preparation - Other (acres)	155	3,403	5,900
Plantation Maintenance - Vegetation Control (acres) ²	2,205	19,040	18,500
Plantation Protection - Animal Damage Control (acres) ³	631	4,803	12,800
Pre-commercial Thinning (acres)	3,506	16,522	29,700
Brush Field / Hardwood Conversion (acres)	129	184	900
Planting / Regular Stock (acres)	366	3,667	4,800
Planting / Genetically Selected (acres)	75	1,441	4,500
Fertilization (acres)	0	4,645	6,000
Pruning (acres) ⁴	175	1,806	None
New Permanent Road Constructed (miles)	8	23.4	NA
Roads Fully Decommissioned / Obliterated (miles)	27	112.9	NA
Roads Closed / Gated (miles)	5	174	NA
Timber Sale Quantity Offered (million board feet)(allowable sale quantity)	25.6	207.1	348.1
Timber Sale Quantity Offered (million cubic feet)	4.6	35.1	57
Noxious Weed Control, Chemical (sites/acres)	0/0	1/1	As Needed
Noxious Weed Control, Other (sites/acres)	18/1,000	50/1,758	As Needed

1 Category added to report hazard reduction accomplishment with no burning.

2 Plantation Vegetation Control (Maintenance) & Animal Damage Control (Protection) split into two categories for 03.

3 Includes Douglas-fir trimming for maintenance of inter-planted cedar, spruce & hemlock

4 Pruning for disease control moved from Vegetation/Animal Control to Pruning & added to Pruning for wood quality

Table 2 - Summary of Non-Renewable Resource Management Accomplishments

RMP Management Activity	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2003 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1995-2003
Realty, Land Sales	actions / acres	0 / 0	16 / 15.82
Realty, Land Exchanges	actions / acres acquired / acres disposed	0/0	9/5,037/2,241
Realty, R&PP Leases/Patents	actions	0	2
Realty, Road Easements Acquired for Public / Agency Use	actions	0	22
Realty, Road Rights-of-Way, Permits or Leases Granted	actions	8	67
Realty, Utility Rights-of-Way Granted (linear / areal)	actions	4	25
Realty, Withdrawals Completed	actions / acres	0	2
Realty, Withdrawals Revoked	actions / acres	0	1/16
Mineral / Energy, Total Oil and Gas Leases	actions / acres	0	0
Mineral/Energy, Total Other Leases	actions / acres	0	0
Mining Plans Approved	actions / acres	0	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	5 / 150
Recreation, Maintained Hiking Trails	units / miles	12 / 108	42 / 300
Recreation, Maintained Sites	units / acres	18 / 1,500	N/A*
Cultural Resource Inventories	sites / acres	1/1,116	18/12,797
Cultural / Historic Sites Nominated	sites / acres	0 / 0	0 / 0
Hazardous Material Sites	identified / cleaned	3/3	38/30

*Same sites maintained annually - no cumulative number

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Program Summary (APS) is a review of the programs and accomplishments on the Salem District Bureau of Land Management during fiscal year 2003 (FY03), October 2002 through September 2003. Programs are implemented under the authority and guidance of the Salem District Resource Management Plan (RMP) which was approved in May 1995. Fiscal year 2003 represents the seventh fiscal year of RMP implementation.

The Resource Management Plan directs that the Annual Program Summary will track the progress of plan implementation, state the findings made through monitoring, specifically address the implementation monitoring questions posed in each section of the Monitoring Plan and serve as a report to the public. The different sections of the APS reflect the different purposes of the document. The information in the APS and Monitoring Report are different. Both documents should be reviewed to get a complete picture of District programs and their progress. The APS provides information about the progress of plan implementation. The Monitoring Report contains information resulting from an in-depth examination of a representative sample of projects within the District.

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 2003) is provided.

Further details concerning these programs may be obtained by viewing the Salem District website at <http://www.or.blm.gov/salem/or> or contacting the District Office.

BUDGET

Budget Summary

In fiscal year 2003, the Salem District had a total appropriation of approximately \$23.5 million. This included \$14.7 million for resource management on Oregon and California Railroad Lands (O&C), future year prepared sales or “timber pipeline” funds; \$1.0 million for watershed restoration in the Jobs-in-the-Woods program; \$1.6 million for resource management on Public Domain lands in Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) accounts; \$714,000 for National Fire Plan projects; \$3.0 million for Land Acquisition; \$1.9 million for construction; \$148,000 for postponed recreation maintenance “recreation pipeline” funds; and \$233,000 for fire preparedness.

Over time, funding in the O&C accounts has been relatively stable. Accounts related to special one-time projects fluctuate from year-to-year. Examples of these accounts include flood supplemental and Emergency Relief for Federally Owned Roads (ERFO) funds for repair of roads damaged during the 1996 and 1999/2000 flood events, Land and Water Conservation Funds (LWCF) for special land acquisitions (Sandy River acquisition), National Fire Plan, and certain specified construction and maintenance projects.

Jobs-in-the-Woods Funds

Twenty-nine Jobs in the Woods (JIW) projects valued at \$851,000 were awarded in fiscal year 2003. These were located across the District with the funds being spent equally among the three resource areas. Awards were made to contractors in all Oregon Congressional Districts (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) and Washington State Congressional District 3. Project work focused on watershed restoration with the majority of projects located in the Quartzville, Molalla, Nestucca and Alsea watersheds. Seven Cascade and Mary’s Peak Resource Area projects were included in the Willamette Province Workforce Partnership (WPWP) under which Salem BLM worked with the Willamette and Siuslaw National Forests and Eugene BLM to package contracts to provide long term contract work. Tillamook Resource Area also worked with partners to extend the watershed restoration and job creation benefits of JIW project dollars.

Timber Pipeline Restoration Funds (5810) - Forest Development and Sales

Since May 1998, 5810 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 one year’s worth of timber sales to be always 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.

During fiscal year 2003, the Salem District sold two sales that were prepared using 5810 funds. These two sales contained 6.9 MMBF. The District conducted resource surveys, prepared Environmental Assessments and completed interdisciplinary team (IDT) work on sales to be offered in 2004 and later.

Challenge Cost Share

Challenge cost sharing (CCS) is a matching fund concept in which BLM funds are supplemented with funding from public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals. CCS is used when BLM cooperates with other parties to develop, plan, and implement mutually beneficial projects and all parties share the costs. CCS funding is available for projects benefiting fish, wildlife, botany, recreation, cultural resources, environmental education and riparian resources.

In FY 2003, the Salem District cooperated in seven Challenge Cost Share projects that involved 36 partners. Partners included federal, state and local government agencies, private corporations, conservation organizations, individuals and local watershed councils. Salem District grants totaling \$123,000 were leveraged with \$578,000 of funding and value-in-kind contributions from partners.

Cooperative Conservation Initiative

The Cooperative Conservation Initiative (CCI) is similar to the Challenge Cost Share program with an emphasis on restoration of natural resources and/or the establishment or expansion of wildlife habitat. In FY 2003, the Salem District received funding for two Cooperative Conservation Initiative projects that involved 15 partners. Partners included state and local government agencies, conservation organizations, and local watershed councils. Salem District grants totaling \$104,000 were leveraged with \$145,000 worth of funding and value-in-kind contributions from partners.

Table 3 - Challenge Cost Share and Cooperative Conservation Initiative Projects

Project	Partner	Funding(000's) BLM/Partners	Accomplishments
Challenge Cost Share Projects			
Sidalcea nelsoniana monitoring	Berry Botanic Garden	\$5/11	Monitored population trends at naturally occurring Nelson’s checkermallow (Federal Threatened), Walker Flat ACEC and reintroduction sites at South McGuire and Neverstill. Sites last monitored in 1998.
Lobster Creek smolt trapping	ODFW	\$25/32	Sixteenth year of monitoring coho (ESA-listed) and steelhead production in this coastal watershed. This project monitors BLM in-stream and riparian habitat projects and is a long-term ODFW monitoring site.
Clackamas River smolt trapping	Forest Service, USFS-Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Exp. Station, Portland General Electric, ODFW	\$25/\$150	Seventh year of monitoring coho and steelhead (ESA-listed) production in this Cascades Range watershed. These trapping sites have provided important information on production from lower elevation tributaries in the Clackamas system.

Project	Partner	Funding(000's) BLM/Partners	Accomplishments
Songbird Celebration	Wolftree Inc., Forest Service, American Wildlife Foundation, Northwest Natural Gas, Mt. Hood RV Village, Backyard Bird Shop, Portland Roasting Comp., Audubon Society of Portland, Digimarc, Mt. Quail's Birds of a Feather, Margaret Linn and David Evans & Assocs.	\$5/\$28	The event attracted over 1,500 people and featured 20 exhibitors, educational displays and presentations, guided bird walks, bird banding demonstrations, live bird presentations, children's activities, field ecology exercises, music and other live performances.
Non-native species control in Sandy watershed	The Nature Conservancy, For the Sake of the Salmon, USFWS, Metro, Northwest Service Academy, Oregon Depart. of Ag., Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, US Bank Corporation, Clackamas & Multnomah Counties, Friends of Trees, youth organizations, Oregon State Parks, The Sandy River Basin Watershed Council, USFS	\$25/\$175	In FY03, field crews coordinated by The Nature Conservancy monitored and treated areas infested with Japanese, Giant, and Himalayan knotweeds and other invasive species, conducted inventories on Sandy River tributaries for additional knotweed infestations, and conducted door to door outreach and education within the watershed.
MAPS bird banding	Willamette University	\$3/\$4	Banding operations were initiated at a low elevation riparian site. This pilot year of the study will result in a plan for monitoring and educational activities at the site. This is a new partnership with Willamette Univ.
Cascade StreamWatch	Wolftree, Inc., Bean Foundation, Portland Water Bureau, Clackamas County, Merrill Lynch, Metro Greenspaces, PGE, National Geographic, Weyerhaeuser Co. Foundation, Oregon Forest Resources Inst., World Forestry Center, Portland St. University, many volunteers.	\$35/\$178	Provided science-based Aquatic and Highland Ecology programs to 1,550 school children at Cascade StreamWatch and Larch Mtn. Environmental Education Site.

Project	Partner	Funding(000's) BLM/Partners	Accomplishments
Cooperative Conservation Initiative Projects			
Tillamook Riparian Restoration Effort CCI Project: 1770 JG TKR	Tillamook Native Plant Cooperative	\$65/70	Second year of this project to restore 400 miles of stream for recovery of T/ E anadromous fish populations within Tillamook Resource Area. Twenty miles of stream were restored using 25,000 native trees and shrubs grown at Horning Seed Orchard. Another 30,000 seedlings were started for future plantings. The Tillamook Native Plant Cooperative completed the final field plantings, built protective fencing, and provided landowner assistance and education.
CCI Knotweed Inventory and Weed Treatment	Cascade Pacific RC&D, OWEB, Soil and Water Conservation Districts (7), Watershed Councils (4), Oregon Dept. Ag.	\$3,9/75	Organize invasive weed inventory and treatment efforts between BLM and interested partners within the geographic scope of the Northwest Oregon Invasive Weed Management Partnership. The primary focus is the Knotweed Complex. Inventory at least 350 acres and treat weed infestations on a minimum 70 acres is the goal.

LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

Most of the changes to Land Use Allocation (LUA) boundaries and acreage reflect acquisitions in the Sandy River Basin. Table 4 shows LUA acreage revisions since RMP implementation began.

Table 4 - Revised Acreage Within Land Use Allocations*

Major Land Use Allocation	Acres in RMP Record of Decision	Acres BEFORE Removing "Unmapped" LSRs (Owl,MM)	Acres AFTER Removing "Unmapped" LSRs (Owl,MM)
Late-Successional Reserves Outside of the Adaptive Management Area	132,100	133,633	135,549
Late-Successional Reserves Inside of the Adaptive Management Area	79,700	80,427	80,811
Adaptive Management Area	43,700	41,912	41,528
General Forest Management Area (Matrix)	107,300	105,055	104,198
Connectivity / Diversity Blocks (Matrix)	27,400	27,147	26,204
Other	7,900	13,842	13,728
TOTAL	398,100	402,016	402,018

*See Salem RMP Record of Decision page 5 for original footnotes.

LSR=Late-Successional Reserve

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. Many of the LSR assessments were joint efforts involving the U.S. Forest Service and other BLM districts. From 1996 through 2003, 471 acres of habitat in LSRs were treated to accelerate the development of late-successional characteristics. Other activities that occurred in LSRs include planting and thinning of younger stands. All of these activities were accomplished under either initial LSR assessments completed prior to fiscal year 1997 or subsequent LSR assessments which met applicable standards and guidelines.

Fifty-one projects were completed in LSRs in fiscal year 2003. Monitoring completed on 10 projects showed complete compliance with LSR requirements. A complete record of the results of monitoring activities within LSRs is included the Monitoring Report.

AIR QUALITY

Air quality continues to be a major emphasis on Salem BLM District. During fiscal year 2003, all prescribed fire projects were done in compliance with the Oregon Smoke Management Plan. There were no intrusions of smoke into any designated area or into any Class 1 airsheds. The low number of acres burned and prompt mop-up of burned units helped reduce residual smoke.

WATER AND SOIL QUALITY

Water and soils are important and high profile issues in terms of federal regulation and BLM's commitment to the Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives found in the Northwest Forest Plan. Water quality for domestic drinking and fish habitat, is one of Salem BLM's highest priority programs. Protection of soils to reduce sedimentation into waterways, reduce chances of landslides, and otherwise enhance the productivity of land is closely associated with water quality.

NPS Management and Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The Salem District incorporates design features during Environmental Analysis (EA) that comply with non-point source management direction. These include identification of downstream beneficial uses and selection of design features to protect those uses. Identification can include on-site investigations for fish and stream habitat, review of all available water use data including the Water Resource Department's water right's database, and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and Oregon Department of Forestry stream surveys. This process recognizes downstream waters on the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's water quality limited water body (303d streams) list and assesses potential contributions to water quality limited reaches (water bodies that do not meet state water quality standards). Design features and mitigations are selected site and effect specifically from the Best Management Practices (BMP's) listed in Salem District's Resource Management Plan (RMP) Appendix G to avoid or reduce the risk of adverse effects on water quality and beneficial uses.

Implementation, Effectiveness, and Baseline Monitoring for Temperature and Pesticide Application

During FY 2003, projects were monitored to determine the accuracy of beneficial uses identification and to assess the effectiveness of the BMPs implemented (see results in monitoring section). During the summer of 2003, effectiveness monitoring to evaluate water temperature was conducted in the South Fork Alsea sub-basin. This monitoring looked at changes in shade and water temperature resulting from thinning operations in Riparian Reserves. Monitoring will continue in 2004 and results will be reported.

During 2003, monitoring of pesticide application at the Horning Seed Orchard beginning in 2002 was concluded. A report on the results is available at the Salem District Office.

Baseline water temperature monitoring was conducted in the South Fork Alsea, Molalla, Clackamas, and South Santiam sub-basins. Salem BLM funded five USGS continuous recording stream gauge stations located in 303d listed sub-basins. This data has been shared with watershed councils.

303d Listed Streams

The Salem District manages lands in 12 sub-basins that currently contain 303d listed streams identified by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ). The development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) and Water Quality Management Plans are required for these sub-basins. ODEQ has set target priority dates, displayed in Table 5, for development of TMDL and Water Quality Management Plans in the listed sub-basins.

Municipal Watersheds

The Salem District has a management agreement with private landowners in the Rickreall watershed specifying seasonal vehicle closures on the watershed road system. Rickreall watershed provides the municipal water supply for the City of Dallas.

The Salem District has signed four Memorandums of Agreement (MOA) for management of the Sandy (Alder Creek), Clackamas, Molalla and Little North Santiam watersheds. These watersheds contain the municipal water supplies for the towns of Sandy, Clackamas, Estacada, Lake Oswego, Oregon City, Molalla, Canby and Salem. These agreements focus on cooperative water quality monitoring and communication regarding BLM management actions taking place.

Water body Identification and Protection

The Salem District protects flood plains, wetlands, streams and lakes through implementation of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) of the Northwest Forest Plan. This is accomplished through on-the-ground identification of these water features and application of standards and guidelines appropriate for operation in and around these areas. Field water body mapping is tracked within a local Geographic Information System (GIS) hydrology theme and will be used to update the corporate coverage in 2004. This data along with update to watershed themes will be integral to NFP aquatic effectiveness monitoring, cumulative watershed assessments and future project level planning.

Updated Watershed and Stream Information

The Salem District continued to update the attribute information on streams and lakes on BLM in the Hydrography Geographic Information System (GIS) theme. A GIS theme is a visual and digitized representation of a single set of geographic objects in a given area. Themes can include such subjects as streams, roads, forest stands, or culverts. This attribute update included stream flow, fish distribution, and water quality monitoring sites.

Watershed and sub-watershed (5th and 6th field) boundary themes were reviewed and included in the Pacific Northwest Watersheds theme, (all watersheds in the Pacific Northwest). The District coordinated watershed boundary, name and number update with the Mount Hood, Willamette and Siuslaw National Forests to provide integrated interagency coverage

Table 5 - Planning for Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

Sub-basin	Stream Segment (parameter)	DEQ Priority Date for TMDL completion
Tualatin	East Fork Dairy Creek (temperature) McKay Creek (temperature)	COMPLETED
Nestucca, Tillamook Sub-basin	Trask River (temperature) Wilson River (temperature) Nestucca River (temperature, sediment) East Fork Beaver Creek (sediment)	COMPLETED
North Santiam	Little North Santiam (temperature) Elkhorn Creek (temperature) North Santiam River (temperature)	2004
South Santiam	Thomas Creek (temperature) Hamilton Creek (temperature) Crabtree Creek (temperature) Quartzville Creek (temperature)	2004

Sub-basin	Stream Segment (parameter)	DEQ Priority Date for TMDL completion
Clackamas	Clackamas River (temperature)	2004
Middle Willamette	Rickreall Creek (temperature)	2004
Upper Willamette	Mary's River (temperature)	2004
Alsea	Alsea River (temperature) Fall Creek (temperature) Lobster Creek (temperature) Little Lobster Creek (temperature)	2008
Siletz	Siletz River (temperature) Drift Creek (temperature)	2008
Yamhill	Mill Creek (temperature) North Yamhill River (temperature) Turner Creek (temperature)	2006
Molalla	Molalla River (temperature) North Fork Molalla (temperature) Table Rock Fork (temperature) South Fork Molalla (temperature) Pine Creek (temperature)	2006
Sandy	Salmon River (temperature) Sandy River (temperature)	2004

Site Treatments

Accurate maps for project planning around fragile sites (i.e. wetlands, unstable and potentially unstable slopes) are often not available until site-specific environmental analysis has occurred. As a result, management actions around fragile sites have primarily been conducted by identifying these sites on the ground and designing riparian reserves to avoid them through the environmental analysis process.

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 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). Green tree retention was completed on 34 acres of regeneration harvest in the Cascades Resource Area during FY2003. The other two resource areas did not conduct any regeneration harvest. This year, the Salem District treated 321 acres to create snags and 260 acres to create CWD. Monitoring results pertinent to green tree retention, snags, and coarse woody debris is included in the Monitoring Report.

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

Connectivity/Diversity Blocks

The Stretcher and Fawn Creek timber sales occurred within connectivity land use allocation areas. The Stretcher timber sale was 46 acres of thinning and 46 acres of regeneration harvest. The Fawn Creek timber sale was 62 acres of high (19 trees/acre to remain) green tree retention regeneration harvest. These actions did not have an impact on the remaining late-successional forest conditions.

Special Habitats

Riparian habitat adjacent to Wildcat Creek (204 acres) was acquired. Ongoing project work in Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECS) and Mensinger Bench included three noxious weed control projects and site preparation for tree planting to enhance riparian zones.

Nest Sites, Activity Centers, and Rookeries

No new spotted owl activity centers, no new rookeries, and no new raptor nest trees were discovered in FY03. Known nesting trees were protected. For active nests, particularly for raptors and special status species like the spotted owl, seasonal restrictions were placed on nearby projects to discourage nest abandonment. Since the inception of the 1995 RMP, Salem District has established 78 spotted owl core areas (nest sites approximating 100 acres) totaling 8,312 acres. Most of these core areas lie within reserved land use categories. However, all or parts of 21 core areas totaling 1,913 acres occur on matrix lands, which have been reserved as “un-mapped LSRs.”

The Salem District has also established “un-mapped LSRs” to protect marbled murrelet nesting sites. There are 32 occupied marbled murrelet nest sites within the Coast Range of the Salem District. Some 5,993 acres of older forest habitat has been reserved to protect this occupied habitat, most of it occurring on reserved land-use allocations. However, all or parts of six occupied murrelet sites occur on matrix lands totaling 383 acres that has been reserved as “un-mapped LSRs.”

No nest boxes or platforms have been installed since implementation of the RMP. Some tree topping has occurred to provide nesting or perching structures for forest raptors.

Elk Habitat

To restore watershed conditions, often unstable or no longer required roads are decommissioned or obliterated. In FY03, 34 miles of road were decommissioned or obliterated. Five miles of road were closed and 40 miles were storm proofed. 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

The Salem District implemented 28 acres of density management treatments in 50 to 70 year old stands to stimulate the development of old growth characteristics. The district also completed 2,100 acres of precommercial thinning in very young stands in LSRs to accelerate the development of older forest structure.

Special Status Species

Wildlife

Surveys for Special Status (SS) and Special Attention (SA) wildlife species (see glossary) were completed prior to all ground disturbing activities. Some 9,129 acres of pre-project surveys were conducted during FY03, bringing the total from 1996 through 2003 to 63,759 acres.

Plants

Surveys, monitoring and restoration activities were conducted for Special Status (SS) plant species. Species management was consistent with RMP direction for SS plant species. Surveys for SS and Special Attention (SA) species (see glossary) were completed prior to all ground disturbing activities. Some 3,700 acres of pre-project surveys for Special Status plant species were conducted, bringing the total from 1996 through 2003 up to 44,000 acres.

TALL BUGBANE (*Cimicifuga elata*): Implementation of “The Conservation Strategy for *Cimicifuga elata* (tall bugbane)”, developed by western Oregon BLM Districts, National Forests and the Army Corps of Engineers was continued. Four populations were monitored for general population and habitat health and were found to be in good condition.

GORMAN’S ASTER (*Aster gormanii*) – Implementation of “Conservation Strategy for *Aster gormanii* (Piper) Blake. 1994” developed for the Salem District, Mt. Hood and Willamette National Forests was considered during the planning phase of a meadow restoration project. Five occupied sites were evaluated for potential habitat improvement activities. Additional plant information is presented in tables 6 through 8.

Survey and Manage Species (S&M)

The Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture signed the Record of Decision (ROD) on January 12, 2001, that finalized changes to the “Survey and Manage” mitigation measures in the Northwest Forest Plan. These mitigation measures, in conjunction with other elements of the NWP, provide direction for managing the approximately 400 rare species that are closely associated with late-successional forests. Survey and manage species include lichens, fungi, bryophytes, mollusks, amphibians, and mammals. Protocols have been, or are being completed for each of the categories and are used by field personnel during project level survey efforts.

Survey and Manage Animals

The following activities for S&M animal species on Salem District were conducted during FY03:

OREGON RED TREE VOLE: Approximately 570 acres were surveyed to protocol standards for this species. Some 141 potential nest structures were identified, but only two were confirmed as active red tree vole nests.

MOLLUSKS: Approximately 2,354 acres were surveyed to protocol for eight mollusk species identified as potential inhabitants of the Salem District.

Survey and Manage Plants

Approximately 3,700 acres of pre-project botanical surveys were conducted for S&M plants and fungi. Purposive surveys for botanical species were conducted on 350 acres in the fungi, bryophyte and vascular plant taxa groups.

NOBLE POLYPORE FUNGUS (*Bridgeoporus nobilissimus*): Purposive surveys were conducted for *Bridgeoporus nobilissimus* on 25 acres and no new *Bridgeoporus nobilissimus* conks were found.

COLD WATER CORYDALIS (*Corydalis aquae-gelidae*): A three-acre purposive survey was conducted for *Corydalis aquae-gelidae*, a Bureau Sensitive and a Survey and Manage species. No new sites were found.

SPECIAL ATTENTION FUNGI: Purposive surveys were conducted for fall fruiting fungi at seventeen sites on 345 acres. New sites were found for 11 of these fungi species. Two mycological studies initiated in 1999 in a partnership with the Pacific Northwest Mycological Service were continued and one of them was completed. The focus of these five-year studies is fungal community response (particularly SA species) to different management treatments and the mycological composition within different successional stages of western hemlock forests.

Table 6 - Total Number of Sites by Taxa Group for SS Plants as of 9/30/03

Taxa Group (#species)	Federal Listed	Federal Candidate	Bureau Sensitive	Assessment Species	Tracking Species
Fungi (15)			9		189
Lichens (7)				6	9
Bryophytes (2)				4	0
Vascular Plants (20)	3		35	4	33

Table 7 - Total Number of Sites by Taxa Group for Special Attention Plants as of 9/30/03

Taxa Group	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D	Category E	Category F
Fungi	26	246	0	119	1	88
Lichens	6	13	12	0	21	80
Bryophyte	4	0	0	0	6	3
Vascular Plants	0	0	6	0	0	0
Totals	36	259	18	119	28	171

Table 8 - Total Number of Species by Taxa Group for Special Attention Plants as of 9/30/03

Taxa Group	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D	Category E	Category F
Fungi (67)	1	37	0	7	1	1
Lichens (19)	3	7	1	0	2	5
Bryophytes (4)	2	0	0	0	1	1
Vascular Plants (1)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	6	42	2	7	4	7

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, FS, and FWS, regularly met to accomplish consultations. Three wildlife programmatic consultation packages were partially or fully completed for T/E wildlife. A consultation package for habitat modification was completed for the Willamette Province to cover fiscal years 2003 and 2004. A consultation package for disturbance was initiated for the North Coast Province to cover fiscal years 2004 and 2005. Another programmatic consultation package covering both Eugene and Salem BLM was initiated for right of way actions to cover fiscal years 2004-2008. These programmatic packages helped avoid or will help avoid numerous redundant consultation efforts for normal, repetitive actions. The biological opinions received from FWS will then be used in project planning for fiscal year 2003 and beyond.

BALD EAGLE: Five known bald eagle nesting sites were surveyed for activity and reproductive success; six adults and two nestlings were observed. In coordination with other federal and state agencies, winter bald eagle counts were completed on four designated routes (five eagles encountered). At the largest known winter roost site on Salem District, three eagles were encountered.

MARBLED MURRELET: The Salem District has 32 known occupied murrelet sites in reserved land-use allocations of 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 fiscal year 2003, surveys have been completed where required for specific projects, in accordance with established protocol. The Salem District conducted 64 surveys for marbled murrelets over seven project areas covering 905 acres.

Murrelet monitoring in known murrelet habitat was conducted at eleven sites including Valley of the Giants (the habitat area on Salem District administered lands with the known highest level murrelet use). Twenty-six monitoring surveys were completed covering 390 acres. Seventeen of these surveys detected murrelet presence.

NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL: In cooperation with timber companies, consultants, state, and federal agencies, 87 spotted owl sites were monitored on BLM and adjacent landowners within the Salem District. The Pacific Northwest Research Station PNW monitored 35 of these sites as part of a larger Coast Range demographic study area.

Sixty-three of the spotted owl sites were on BLM lands, of which 19 sites (30%) were occupied by pairs of spotted owls, and 13 sites (21%) were occupied by resident single spotted owls. Across all ownerships, just one site was determined to be nesting this year, which produced a single fledged juvenile. No spotted owls

were banded this year, however, 48 previously banded owls (23 males and 25 females) were confirmed by identification of their color bands. One spotted owl x barred owl hybrid was found at a site and it was banded by the PNW crew. Incidental observations of barred owls in or adjacent to spotted owl sites were also tallied during 2003 surveys. A total of 32 sites had detections of barred owls, single or paired (8 in Cascades, 24 in Coast Range). Eight pre-project surveys for northern spotted owls on 3,400 acres were completed.

Threatened/Endangered Plants

NELSON'S CHECKERMALLOW (*Sidalcea nelsoniana*) – Monitoring was conducted in partnership with the Berry Botanic Garden on the Federally Threatened *Sidalcea nelsoniana* (Nelson's checker-mallow) populations at Walker Flat ACEC, South McGuire and Neverstill to provide scientifically and statistically sound information on population trends. The project is consistent with guidance in the Recovery Plan for the Threatened Nelson's Checker-mallow (*Sidalcea nelsoniana*).

AQUATIC/MARINE HABITAT AND SPECIES MANAGEMENT

Fisheries

BLM participated on the Sandy River Basin Agreement Technical Team and Policy Group. This group is assessing historic and current fish production potential in the Sandy River Basin to determine the Portland Water Bureau's mitigation commitment under ESA for lost fish production in the Bull Run Watershed. The end result of this process will be the development of a Habitat Conservation Plan for the Water Bureau.

Monitoring

Salem District personnel conducted spawning and adult rearing surveys in coastal and Columbia basin streams within the District. Spawning surveys targeted coho and chinook salmon and steelhead, primarily in the Nestucca, Trask, Wilson, Sandy, Clackamas, and North and South Santiam River basins. Snorkel surveys of adult spring chinook, in cooperation with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), were conducted in several Willamette River tributaries including the Molalla River, Little North Santiam River, Crabtree Creek and Thomas Creek.

The Salem District, in cooperation with Portland General Electric, Mount Hood National Forest, and the Pacific Northwest Research Station, completed the 7th year of smolt monitoring for Lower Columbia River steelhead and coho in the Clackamas River basin.

The 16th year of smolt trapping to monitor Oregon Coastal coho in Lobster Creek (Alsea watershed) was completed in cooperation with the ODFW. The Lobster Creek smolt monitoring project is the longest continuous fish production study in Oregon.

Habitat Restoration

The Tillamook Resource Area completed a fish restoration project on the East Fork of Dairy Creek in the Tualatin River Watershed with an excavator placing large wood and boulder structures in the creek. An assistance agreement was signed with the Nestucca Valley High School to continue an educational program (Nestucca Connections) that utilizes students to perform fish habitat restoration monitoring and enhancement projects. Two Assistance Agreements were developed with the Scappoose Bay Watershed Council. One enabled the transfer of logs for an in-stream restoration project. The other will utilize a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant to replace three additional culverts in the watershed and provide the council with funds to assist the ODFW's salmonid population monitoring in the watershed.

The Mary's Peak Resource Area provided logs to the Mid-Coast Watershed Council to be used in several stream restoration projects.

The Cascades Resource Area began project planning for in-stream restoration and fish passage improvement on newly the acquired Mensinger Bench lands in the Sandy River basin.

BLM biologists participated in annual carcass placement projects in the Clackamas and Nestucca basins in partnership with ODFW. These projects involve placing carcasses of hatchery-returned anadromous fish into local streams for nutrient enrichment. BLM biologists also participated in Oregon Trout's Salmon Watch environmental education program.

Culverts

The Salem District has been aggressive in its efforts to identify and correct culverts that are barriers to fish passage. The Tillamook Resource Area is currently involved in a cooperative effort to survey all the culverts on fish bearing streams across 95 percent of the Nestucca River Basin. Culverts are initially assessed to determine if they present a passage problem. If a culvert presents a potential barrier, the culvert receives additional analysis to determine if a barrier exists. In FY03, an additional 42 culverts were surveyed (147 potential barrier culverts have been surveyed to date). An environmental assessment is being developed to replace seven barrier culverts in the Nestucca watershed.

Surveys of fish passage culverts were started in the Yamhill watershed; 500 culverts were reviewed and additional survey work was completed on 67 culverts.

BLM replaced culverts that were barriers to coho salmon, steelhead and cutthroat trout with passage-friendly culverts in the Nestucca (Bear Creek), N. F. Siletz, and Alsea (Record and Fall Creek) watersheds. A National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant was used to replace a barrier culvert on Cedar Creek in the Scappoose watershed and the BLM worked cooperatively with Longview Fibre Timber Company to modify an additional culvert with a rock weir to improve passage. County payment funds were used to replace two culverts in Benton County.

Endangered Species Act

Interagency teams continued using the Section 7 consultation streamlining process. Level 1 teams, consisting of members from BLM, USFS, National Marine Fisheries Service and USFWS, regularly met to assure consultation was accomplished efficiently. There are eight federally listed fish species or Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESU) within the Salem District boundaries: Upper Willamette River spring chinook ESU, Upper Willamette River winter steelhead ESU, Lower Columbia River steelhead trout ESU, Columbia River chum salmon ESU, Lower Columbia River chinook salmon ESU, Oregon Coast coho salmon ESU, Columbia River bull trout and Oregon chub. Lower Columbia/SW Washington coho salmon and Oregon Coastal steelhead are candidate species for ESA consideration. The District received a Programmatic Biological Opinion from NOAA-Fisheries to cover district routine support programs for five years. Many normal, repetitive actions are allowed to be implemented without further consultations provided they are implemented according to design criteria within the programmatic consultations.

Coastal Coho Salmon

Consultation was completed on four BLM timber sales, one road use permit and a riparian restoration project. BLM, in cooperation with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, has continued to monitor coho salmon smolt production in Lobster Creek, a tributary to the Alsea River. The Marys Peak and Tillamook Resource Areas replaced three fish passage barrier culverts in the Alsea and Nestucca River basins which improved access for coastal coho salmon. Surveys of 47 culverts that are potentially barriers to fish passage in the Nestucca Basin were completed.

Lower Columbia River and Upper Willamette Steelhead Trout and Chinook

Consultation was completed for two timber sale and a noxious weed treatment project. BLM, in cooperation with the Pacific Northwest Research Station, Mt. Hood National Forest, and Portland General Electric, continued to monitor smolt production of federally listed steelhead and coho salmon (candidate) in streams in the Clackamas River basin. BLM's participation in this project has provided valuable insight into fish utilization of the lower tributaries of the Clackamas River. Fish passage was improved at two culverts utilized by Lower Columbia stocks in the Scappoose watershed.

WEED MANAGEMENT

In FY03, the District adopted the Strategies for the Management and Control of Invasive Plant Species on the Eugene and Salem Districts (September 2003) which was developed in partnership with the Oregon Department of Agriculture. The primary goal is to reduce the density, expansiveness and the impacts posed by invasive plant infestations so other resource management objectives can be successfully implemented. Salem District was an active founding member of the Northwest Oregon Weed Management Partnership. Assistance Agreements were established with Cascade Pacific RC&D and Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission to facilitate collaborative invasive weed management, education and outreach activities. Draft MOUs have been prepared for three cooperative weed management areas involving multiple federal and state agencies and representatives from seven counties.

The Salem District continues to inventory BLM-administered land for noxious weeds through systematic surveys and risk assessments in the course of project planning. Infestations are reported to the Oregon Department of Agriculture and the District cooperates with the Department to control infestations. 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 1987 Supplement, and respective Records of Decision.

Noxious weed risk assessments have been integrated into all project clearance surveys which have averaged 4,800 acres over the last eight years. The majority of new invader noxious weed sites have been found through systematic roadside and riparian inventories. Sites that have been identified have been managed in accordance with the Resource Management Plan.

Infestations of invasive exotic plant species threaten native plant communities in several special areas including the riparian habitats in the Sandy River Gorge ACEC and adjacent ownerships. Challenge Cost Share funding has allowed the BLM to participate in a large partnership led by The Nature Conservancy to conduct inventories and treat infestations of Japanese knotweed and other invasive exotics along the Sandy River. Scotch broom was manually controlled at the Pacific City 80 site to assist native plant communities' restorations. A variety of invasive plant species were also controlled at the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area.

Table 9 - Management Actions To Control Noxious Weeds

Treatment	Species	Fiscal Year 96 - 02 Acres	Fiscal Year 2003 Acres
Mechanical	Scotch Broom	0	537
	Canada thistle	0	262
	Himalayan blackberry	0	80
Manual	Scotch Broom	901	314
	Himalayan blackberry	0	227
	English Ivy	0	12
	Meadow Knapweed	7	4
	Spotted Knapweed	10	2
	False Brome	0	6
	Diffuse Knapweed	1	0
	Japanese Knotweed	14	0
	Gorse	10	0
	Canadian Thistle	100	12
	Bull Thistle	100	0
	Tansy Ragwort	100	0
Biological	Scotch Broom	100s	100s
	Canada Thistle	1500	500
	St. John's Wort	600	200
	Bull Thistle	750	250
	Tansy Ragwort	1000s	1000s

SPECIAL AREAS MANAGEMENT

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

Nineteen of the district's twenty-six ACECs were monitored in FY03. The water level in the fens at White Rock Fen was found to be lower than in previous years. Continued monitoring is recommended to assess the condition in FY04. The *Sidalcea nelsoniana* population at Walker Flat ACEC was monitored through a Challenge Cost Share project with the Berry Botanic Garden. Management activities to improve conditions within and adjacent to eight ACECs included manual weed control and road decommissioning.

Management plans for ACECs are in various stages of completion or undergoing revision. Status of plans through fiscal year 2003 is shown in Table 10.

Table 10 - Status of ACEC Management Plans

ACECs	ACECs Which Had Plans in 1995	1995 Plans Which are Still Valid	Plans That Have Been Updated or Developed Since 1995	1995 Plans Needing Revision	2003 Plans and ACECs That Need New Plans
26	21	9	9	4	0/4

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Salem BLM continued to actively promote appreciation of cultural resources through public education and interpretive programs. Thirty-three presentations reached more than 1,400 people. One “Exploring Oregon’s Past” teacher workshop was held with 10 elementary and middle school teachers trained in use of BLM’s teacher’s activity guide. Salem District continued to distribute the “Exploring Oregon’s Past” Teacher’s Activity Guide statewide by teacher request. Salem District represented OR/WA BLM on the Oregon Archeology Celebration (OAC) Steering Committee, again co-chairing the committee with an archeologist from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Regional office. For this annual event for which BLM is a sponsoring partner, Salem District distributed posters and Calendars of Events to 1,300 locations including all Salem-Keizer schools, all schools in Marion, Polk, Umatilla, Morrow, Union and Morrow counties, all branches of the Washington County library, nine units of the National Park Service in or adjacent to Oregon, and to 820 schools and museums statewide. The District also facilitated the distribution of materials to all schools in Washington, Douglas, Deschutes, Crook and Clackamas counties.

The Salem District developed eight traveling displays utilizing the entries from a 4th grade poster contest in which students interpreted the theme “How people lived in Oregon in the past”. Salem District organized the contest and notified 869 schools statewide including all schools in the above listed counties. One statewide winner and five regional winners were chosen from the 197 entries received. Artwork from the winning entries was used on the 2003 OAC poster and Calendar of Events.

The Salem District developed a new brochure, *Oregon Archeology: Getting There From Here*. The brochure is available to teachers and the general public. The brochure served as a focus for one of the cultural resource exhibits in BLM’s Oregon State Fair cabin.

Cumulative Totals FY96-03

Public Education and Interpretative Programs	210
Number of people directly reached by these programs	8,902
Number of Teacher Workshops Held	22
Number of Teachers Attending Workshops	387
Number of Teacher’s Guides Distributed	3,100
Number of years co-chaired OAC	6
Number of locations OAC materials distributed	6,181
Traveling Displays Developed	12
Permanent Displays Developed	4

VISUAL RESOURCES

Visual Resource Management (VRM) guidelines continued to be implemented as part of all reviewed projects and actions. A completed record of VRM monitoring is included in the monitoring report.

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 in order to reduce the effects to neighboring land owners. A complete report of rural interface monitoring is included in the monitoring report.

SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Payments in Lieu of Taxes and O&C Payments were made in FY 03 as directed in legislation. The total amounts paid to counties within Salem District in FY 03 are displayed in Table 11.

Fiscal Year 03 was the third year that payments were made to counties under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393). Counties made elections to receive the standard O&C payment as calculated under the Act of August 28, 1937 or the Act of May 24, 1939, or the calculated full payment amount as determined under P.L. 106-393. All counties in the Salem District elected to receive payments under the new legislation. Beginning last Fiscal Year (2002) and continuing through 2006, payments are to be made based on historic O&C payments to the counties. Table 12 displays the county payments made under each Title of P.L. 106-393.

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

Title II payments are reserved by the counties in a special account in the U.S. Treasury for funding projects providing protection, restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other natural resource objectives as outlined in P.L. 106-3983. BLM obligates these funds for projects selected by local Resource Advisory Committees (RAC) and approved by the Secretary of Interior or her designee. Title II projects recommended for funding by the Salem District RAC are displayed in Table 27.

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

Table 11 - Summary of Payment Amounts by County

County	Payment	Total Acres
BENTON COUNTY	\$3,696.00	20,327
CLACKAMAS COUNTY	\$94,845.00	521,598
CLATSOP COUNTY	\$488.00	359
COLUMBIA COUNTY	\$0.00	1
LINCOLN COUNTY	\$33,297.00	183,116
LINN COUNTY	\$86,558.00	476,022
MARION COUNTY	\$37,151.00	204,312
MULTNOMAH COUNTY	\$13,795.00	75,865
POLK COUNTY	\$0.00	435
TILLAMOOK COUNTY	\$16,904.00	92,962
WASHINGTON COUNTY	\$3,548.00	2,608
YAMHILL COUNTY	\$4,689.00	25,790
TOTAL	\$294,971	1,603,395

Table 12 - FY03 Secure Rural Schools Payments to Counties

(Payments made October 31, 2003)

County	Title I Paid to County	Title III Paid to County	Total Paid to County	Title II Retained By BLM	Grand Total
Benton	\$2,649,253.09	\$233,757.62	\$2,883,010.71	\$233,757.62	\$3,116,768.33
Clackamas	\$5,232,510.54	\$692,538.16	\$5,925,048.70	\$230,846.05	\$6,155,894.75
Columbia	\$1,942,157.06	\$229,631.51	\$2,171,788.57	\$113,102.09	\$2,284,890.66
Lincoln	\$339,406.09	\$19,969.06	\$359,375.15	\$39,926.13	\$399,301.28
Linn	\$2,488,977.98	\$219,615.71	\$2,708,593.69	\$153,731.00	\$2,928,209.40
Marion	\$1,376,480.25	\$194,326.62	\$1,570,806.87	\$48,581.66	\$1,619,388.53
Multnomah	\$1,027,646.22	\$176,349.33	\$1,203,995.55	\$5,000.00	\$1,208,995.55
Polk	\$2,036,436.53	\$323,434.04	\$2,359,870.57	\$35,937.12	\$2,395,807.69
Tillamook	\$527,965.03	\$30,746.20	\$558,711.23	\$62,424.10	\$621,135.33
Washington	\$593,960.65	\$78,612.44	\$672,573.09	\$26,204.15	\$698,777.24
Yamhill	\$678,812.18	\$116,196.67	\$795,008.85	\$3,593.71	\$798,602.56
Total	\$18,893,605.62	\$2,315,177.36	\$21,208,782.98	\$953,103.63	\$22,227,771.32

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

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

RECREATION

Recreation Pipeline Funds

During FY03, additional appropriations were provided by Congress to accomplish needed recreation maintenance, repairs, and improvements which had been postponed due to reduced funding over several years. These are referred to as "Recreation Pipeline" funds. Table 13 shows how Salem utilized these funds.

Table 13 - Recreation Pipeline Projects FY 2003

Project Area	Project Description	Dollars Expended*
Fisherman's Bend Recreation Site	Capital improvements.	6,000
Wildwood Recreation Site	Paving of trails. Capital improvements.	46,100 4,000
Nestucca OHV Area	Trail hardening. GPS unit.	5,300 1,800
Alsea Falls Recreation Site	Foot bridge over the South Fork	32,305
Total		\$95,505

*Costs include administrative overhead/labor costs

Recreation Fee Demonstration Project

In 1996, the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program was authorized by Congress until September 30, 2002. The program has since been extended to continue through September 30, 2004. The program expanded the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) authority to charge and retain fees to provide additional funding for maintaining or enhancing the sites where the fees are collected. Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area has been a fee demonstration site since October 1, 1996 and collected \$284,805 in fiscal year 2003. On October 1, 1997, the remaining developed recreation sites in the Salem District that charge fees were added to the program and \$166,420 in fees were collected in fiscal year 2003. With the support of the Association of O & C Counties, these fees are being retained by the Salem District to be used locally for visitor facility maintenance and repairs, accessibility improvements, visitor services, replacement of signs, environmental interpretation and new construction. Table 14 shows how the Salem District used fee demonstration funds.

Table 14 - Fee Demonstration Site Expenditures FY 2003

Site Name	Description	Dollars
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Operation and maintenance of facilities and interpretative programs.	296,743
	Installation of new accessible toilets and upgrade of volunteer host site.	66,109
Nestucca River Recreation Sites	Operation and maintenance of facilities.	16,000
Fishermen's Bend Recreation Site	Operation and maintenance of facilities.	72,000
Wildwood Recreation Site	Operation and maintenance of facilities.	40,000
Alsea Falls Recreation Site	Operation and maintenance of facilities.	6,080
General – All Sites	Miscellaneous supplies, repairs, and services. Recreation Site volunteer and host programs.	10,000
General – All Sites	Recreation site brochures and interpretive materials.	1,500
Total Expenditures		\$508,432

National Landscape Conservation System Units

In 1996, the BLM established the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) to protect some of the nation's most remarkable and rugged landscapes. These include BLM's National Monuments, congressionally designated National Conservation Areas and Outstanding Natural Areas, Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Scenic and Historic Trails.

These lands have been designated for important scientific and ecological characteristics and to ensure that future generations will enjoy some of the last great open spaces in the United States. NLCS lands enable the public to experience the solitude and splendor of undeveloped landscapes by providing numerous opportunities for exploration and discovery. Through actions that emphasize outreach, visitor services, resource protection, and management planning, the BLM hopes to raise the profile of NLCS areas in the rapidly growing and changing West. The Salem District has responsibility for managing several NLCS units.

Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area is managed to protect and conserve the area's unique scenic, scientific, cultural, historic, educational, natural, and recreational values. A visitor use survey was administered during July and August to gather basic use information to be used in the upcoming effort to write a new management plan for Yaquina Head.

The Salem District manages BLM-administered lands within the designated corridor boundaries of the Sandy, Clackamas, Salmon, Elkhorn Creek, and Quartzville Creek National Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSRs). The BLM

continues to protect each river's "Outstandingly Remarkable Values". The visitor contact and volunteer corridor host program along Quartzville Creek WSR encouraged appropriate use ethics among visitors to the river. The BLM provided input to the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department's Scenic Waterways Program on private development proposals within the Sandy and Salmon River's WSR boundary. The BLM continues to work with several partners including Portland Metro and the River Conservancy on a comprehensive Sandy River conservation and land acquisition strategy.

Several groups, including the Mazamas, Back Country Horsemen and Molalla RiverWatch, in addition to other individual and organizational volunteers, helped BLM maintain 18 miles of trail. Additional inventory work was also completed.

Located just outside the Table Rock Wilderness, Pechuck Historic Lookout is a popular attraction to hikers in and near the wilderness. BLM staff, with the help of a volunteer group "Pechuck Lookouts," completed annual maintenance on the lookout and trail maintenance to the lookout.

Recreation and Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) Management

Developed Recreation Areas

Approximately 329,000 people visited Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area and \$284,805 in fees was collected. Approximately 189,315 people visited other developed recreation sites in the Salem District and \$166,420 in fees was collected from these sites. All fees collected in the Salem District were retained for use to maintain or enhance the sites at which the fees were collected as part of the Fee Demonstration Program (see table 15). All of the developed recreation sites provide a high quality recreation experience. Visitation on all BLM-administered lands in the Salem District was estimated to be over 1.5 million visitors.

Special Events/Recreation Partnerships

The recreation program greatly depends on special events and partnerships to maintain high quality recreation facilities, trails, services, and programs. Some of the events include National Trails Day, National Public Lands Day, annual river clean-ups and other less formal work party events. These special events and work parties would not be successful without the assistance of partners, including Molalla RiverWatch, American Wildlife Foundation, Wolfree Inc., Pechuck Lookouts, Boy Scout Troops, Applegate Roughriders Motorcycle Club, Clackamas and Linn County Youth Crews, campsite and volunteer hosts and other groups and individuals who lend their enthusiastic help throughout the year. The Sheridan Prison is also an important partner in providing a crew that does a variety of work on recreation projects, park maintenance and other facilities maintenance on the district. BLM staff continued to participate in the Oregon State Fair providing the public with information about the BLM's mission and opportunities for enjoying public lands, purchasing or obtaining public resources or getting involved.

Other partnerships involve cooperative efforts with other federal land management agencies such as the U.S. Forest Service. An Interagency Agreement with the Siuslaw National Forest covers operation and maintenance of Marys Peak Recreation Area from mid-May through September. Rocky Bend Campground maintenance is performed under a Service First Agreement with the Siuslaw National Forest.

Other Recreation Management Areas

Molalla River Recreation Corridor

The visitor contact program was in place to encourage appropriate use ethics among visitors to the river. Molalla RiverWatch helped organize fall and spring volunteer river clean-ups. They also hosted tours to educate the public about the natural resources and management challenges along the river. Todos Juntos, a local non-profit organization that serves the Hispanic youth, performed multiple service projects including campsite cleaning, noxious weed removal and replanting of native plants in the corridor.

Larch Mountain Environmental Education Site

In partnership with the Corbett School District and Wolfree Inc., approximately 1,500 students participated in natural resource education programs. The 6th annual National Public Lands Day event was held at Larch Mountain with support from various partners and Wolfree Inc. The 35 participants completed three miles of trail maintenance.

Aquila Vista Environmental Education Site

Located in the Molalla River Recreation Corridor, Aquila Vista hosted numerous students participating in natural resource education programs provided in partnership with Molalla RiverWatch, the Molalla School District and the American Wildlife Foundation. Several groups such as the Boy Scouts helped with improvements and maintenance of the site. A youth crew, funded by Clackamas County (Title II of the Secure Rural Schools & Community Self Determination Act of 2000), improved trails making them more accessible for visitors and participants in educational activities.

Non-motorized Trails

Molalla Shared-Use Trail System: Over 50 miles of trails in the Molalla Shared-Use Trail System were maintained. Monthly trail work parties hosted by our partner Molalla RiverWatch were successful with volunteer numbers increasing each project. Other volunteer trail maintenance groups included the Molalla Youth Conservation Corps 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 over 100 participants. These events bring together mountain bikers, hikers and horseback riders and encourage shared-use ethics.

Baty Butte/Silver King Trail: Staff and volunteers completed ten miles of trail maintenance on this historic trail system.

Back Country Byways

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

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Areas

The Salem District managed OHVs in compliance with the BLM Resource Management Plan. Approximately 100 people participated in OHV events with a total of 3,800 people using the Upper Nestucca OHV trail system. The Salem District worked in partnership with the Applegate Roughriders to maintain 10 miles of trail in the Nestucca Trail System. An additional two miles of trail work including trail hardening, installing water diversions, and replacing trail tread and culverts was completed through a grant from the Oregon State Park's "All Terrain Vehicle Grant Program." The grant also enabled the closure and rehabilitation of three miles of unauthorized OHV trails.

FOREST MANAGEMENT AND TIMBER RESOURCES

Timber Harvest Activities

The Salem District offered 35.8 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale during fiscal year 2003, of which 10.2 MMBF had been offered, but not sold, in previous years. The 25.6 million board feet of initially offered timber represents 74 percent of Salem's 34.8 MMBF yearly allowable sale quantity (ASQ). Through the end of fiscal year 2003, over the nine-year life of the RMP, the Salem District is at 65 percent of the RMP anticipated decadal total of offered timber sale volume from all land use allocations, with 49 percent of the volume being from Regeneration Harvest and 51 percent being from Commercial Thinning and Density Management Harvest. This compares with the RMP planned percentages being 85 percent of the volume from Regeneration Harvest and 15 percent from Commercial Thinning and Density Management Harvest.

Cumulative information on timber harvest acres, volumes, and harvest types since the beginning of FY95 and/or the signing date of the RMP are shown in Tables 15 - 23.

Except for the District declared Allowable Sale Quantity, projections made in the 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 Allowable Sale Quantity.

Unresolved litigation and uncompleted strategic surveys under Survey and Manage have limited the ability to offer timber sales at the levels anticipated by the RMP during fiscal year 2003 and prior years. It is not possible at this time to accurately predict the duration or effect of these short term uncertainties on the long-term ability to implement the underlying assumptions that form the basis of the Allowable Sale Quantity. Therefore, changes to the RMP based on the inability to implement timber resources decisions and assumptions in fiscal year 2003 would be premature at this time. These circumstances will be more closely examined during the next RMP evaluation.

Table 15 - Summary of Timber Volume (MMBF) Sold

Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume	FY95-98	FY99-03	FY95-03 Total	FY95-03 Declared ASQ
ASQ Volume - Harvest	117.0 ¹	62.0	179.0	313.2 ²
Non ASQ Volume -	12.0 ¹	31.0	43.0	n/a
Total	129.0¹	93.0	222.0	n/a

Sold Unawarded ASQ/ Non ASQ Volume (as of	FY95-98	FY99-03	FY95-03 Total
ASQ Volume - Harvest	6.6 ¹	1.7	8.3
Non ASQ Volume -	0.7 ¹	8.8	9.5
Total	7.3¹	10.5	17.8

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

2 Declared annual ASQ times 9.

Table 16 - Summary of Timber Volume (MMBF) and Acres Sold by Allocation

ASQ Volume - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-03	FY95-03 Total	Decadal Projection
Matrix	106.7 ¹	54.7	161.4	328.6 ¹
AMA	6.8 ¹	7.3	14.1	19.5 ¹
ASQ Acres - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-03	FY95-03 Total	Decadal Projection
Matrix	3,255 ¹	2,423	7,195	9,214 ¹
AMA	411 ¹	540	951	2,141 ¹
Key Watershed ASQ Volume - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-03	FY95-03 Total	Decadal Projection
Key Watersheds	5.8 ²	9.0	14.8	32.0 ²

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

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

Table 17 - Summary of Timber Sales (MMBF) Sold by Harvest Types

ASQ Volume - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-03	FY95-03 Total	Decadal Projection
Regeneration Harvest	79.3 ¹	19.4	98.7	298.6 ¹
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	28.7 ¹	39.8	68.5	49.5 ¹
Other	5.5 ¹	2.8	8.3	0.0 ¹
Total	113.5¹	62.0	175.5	348.1¹

ASQ Acres - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-03	FY95-03 Total	Decadal Projection
Regeneration Harvest	1,620 ¹	388	2,008	5,558 ¹
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	1,884 ¹	2,505	4,389	5,797 ¹
Other	162 ¹	73	235	0 ¹
Total	3,666¹	2,966	6,632	11,355¹

Reserve Acres	FY95-98	FY99-03	FY95-03 Total
Late-Successional Reserves	154 ²	1,283	1,437
Riparian Reserves	381 ²	416	797
Other Reserves (Admin. Withdrawn, etc.)	0 ²	50	50
Total	535²	1,749	2,284

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

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

Table 18 - Timber Sale Volumes (MMBF) - Annual Projections versus Offered

Land Use Allocation	Project Annual @ Full ASQ*	FY 95-98	FY 99-03	Total FY 95-03
AMA	1.95	9.962	9.066	19.028
Matrix (GFMA)	29.75	108.369	43.979	152.348
Connectivity	3.11	0.632	8.549	9.181
Misc. From Above LUAs	0	4.351	3.142	7.493
Total ASQ Lands	34.81	123.314	64.736	188.05
LSR (Density Mgt.)	N/A	2.606	20.391	22.997
RR (Density Mgt.)	N/A	7.414	4.771	12.185
Miscellaneous (LSR, RR)	N/A	1.594	1.413	3.007
Total Non-ASQ Lands	N/A	11.614	26.575	38.189
Grand Total Offered	N/A	134.928	91.311	226.239
District Budget Target	N/A	122	125	247

*Projected figures are 1/10th of the decadal projection

Table 19 - Summary of Timber Sale Acres Sold by Age Class*

Regeneration Harvest (Harvest Land Base)**	FY95-98¹	FY99-03	FY95-03 Total	Decadal Projection¹
0-70	353	287	640	880
80-140	1,168	99	1,267	4,035
150-190	43	30	73	175
200+	46	0	46	468
Total	1,610	416	2,026	5,558
Density Management, Commercial Thinning & Other	FY95-98¹	FY99-03	FY95-03 Total	Decadal Projection¹
0-70	1,871	2,071	3,942	5,647
80-140	184	630	814	150
150-190	1	0	1	0
200+	0	2	2	0
Total	2,056	2,703	4,759	5,797

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

*Based on the harvest age class in the FOI 1992, which represents the stands age class at the time of the RMP decadal projection.

**Clearcut right-of-way acres were included in Regeneration Harvest.

***Modifications and negotiated acres were included in Density Management.

Table 20 - Summary of Regeneration Timber Sale Volume (MMBF) Offered

Land Use Allocation	Total Cumulative Offered FY 95-02	Offered FY03	Total Projected For Decade 1995-2005
Matrix (GFMA)	98.858	3.253	274.5
Connectivity	0.276	0.000	24.1
LSR*	0.420	0.654	N/A
AMA*	0.161	0.088	N/A
Other	1.533	0.479	N/A
Totals	101.248	4.474	298.6

*No regeneration harvest projected in LSR or AMA. PSQ = Probable Sale Quantity

**Table 21 - Summary of Thinning and Density Management Timber Sale Volume (MMBF) Offered:
Comparison of Projected vs. Offered Volume by Land Use Allocation (LUA)**

Land Use Allocation	Total Cumulative Offered FY 95-02	Offered FY03	Total Projected For Decade 1995-2005
Matrix* (GFMA)	45.795	10.789	23.044
Connectivity*	4.269	0.000	6.952
AMA**	14.352	0.589	19.477
Total ASO	64.416	11.378	49.473
Riparian Reserve	9.415	1.562	N/A
LSR / AMR	15.094	8.177	N/A
Total Non-ASO	24.509	9.739	N/A
Grand Total	88.925	21.117	49.473

*Commercial thinning projected in these LUAs.

**Density Management projected in AMAs.

Table 22 - Summary of Regeneration Timber Sale Acres Offered

Land Use Allocation	Total Cumulative Acres Offered FY 95-02	Acres Offered FY03	Total Projected Acres For Decade 1995-2005
Matrix (GFMA)	1,932.5	99.5	4,971.0
Connectivity	12.0	0.0	587.0
LSR	43.5	25.5	N/A
AMA	5.0	6.0	N/A
Other	45.3	13.5	N/A
Totals	2,038.3	144.5	5,558.0

Table 23 - Summary of Thinning and Density Management Timber Sale Acres*

Land Use Allocation	Total Cumulative Acres Offered FY 95-02	Acres Offered FY 03	Total Projected Acres For Decade 1995-2005
Matrix** (GFMA)	2,785.0	640.4	2,920.0
Connectivity**	83.0	0.0	736.0
AMA***	1,040.0	23.0	2,141.0
Total ASO Lands	3,908.0	663.4	5,797.0
LSR***	847.0	294.0	3,316.0
RR	601.0	147.0	None
Total Non-ASQ Lands	1,448.0	441.0	3,316.0
Grand Total	5,356.0	1,104.4	9,113.0

*Information from TSIS

**Commercial thinning projected in these LUAs.

***Density Management projected in AMAs.

Silvicultural Practices

Silvicultural activities for the year are summarized in Table 24.

The reforestation process includes site preparation, tree planting, and seedling production practices to produce desired plants, genetic tree trait conservation and young stand maintenance (control of competing vegetation and/or protection from animals, insects and disease). Fewer acres of site preparation were completed than in any other year since adoption of the RMP. Acreage amounts are almost 80% below the amounts projected in the RMP. Tree planting acreage was also the lowest level since RMP adoption, and 53% below the amounts projected in the RMP. Site preparation and planting occur soon after final harvest. The decline in site preparation and planting corresponds to the decline in final harvest acres. The Salem District continues to use a diverse array of tree species for reforestation and restoration. Selected areas within commercial thinnings have been underplanted with shade tolerant conifers, including western hemlock, western red cedar, and grand fir.

The current supply of genetically improved seed does not provide adequate genetic diversity. A total of 366 acres of reforestation plantings were accomplished using regular reforestation seedlings. Genetically selected tree seedlings were used in plantings on 75 acres. Seed from an array of genetically selected species is currently available, including Douglas fir, noble fir, western hemlock (Coast Range) and western white pine. There are no genetic improvement programs for western red cedar, Sitka spruce and grand fir. Genetically selected seed is not yet available from Cascades western hemlock and sugar pine. Genetic stock is managed for maintenance of genetic diversity, faster growth and disease resistance.

BLM is a participant in cost-share partnerships with other public and private agencies in second-generation tree improvement programs. These programs are expected to provide additional increments of disease resistance and growth potential.

Acres treated for stand maintenance/protection were over 96% of RMP projected amounts for the year. Young stand maintenance/protection reflects a sequence of multi-year treatments needed to assure the survival and growth of young stands. Maintenance treatments are intended to reduce competition from brush and hardwood so that young conifer stands can survive and grow. Protection includes trapping, tubing, and pruning (white pine blister rust control) to ensure conifer survival. Some stands containing Douglas fir with an average age of 10 years old and infected by Swiss needle cast have been inter-planted with conifers other than Douglas fir. Stands impacted by Swiss needle cast require more maintenance and protection treatments than stands with normal forest health.

In FY03, Salem District completed more acres of release and pre-commercial thinning (PCT) than in any previous year since the adoption of the RMP in 1995. The District performed 118% of the projected acres in the RMP. PCT is the most common forest growth enhancement treatment. By cutting some trees in young stands, remaining live trees have less competition. This enhances growth on the more desirable trees. PCT is also used to attain a desired species composition, develop individual tree attributes (large boles or limbs), or promote understory vegetation.

More acres of stand conversion were completed in FY2003 than in any year since the adoption of the RMP. Stand conversion acres were 143% of projected amount in the RMP. This level of stand conversion may be a one year aberration and might not be sustained in future years.

No fertilization has been done on the district since 1999 due to Survey and Manage constraints. No pruning to improve wood quality was completed.

There were 230 acres of fuels treatment accomplished in fiscal year 2003. All areas were successfully treated within the parameters set forth in the approved burn plans and all burning was conducted within the guidelines of the Oregon Smoke Management Plan. The District also assisted other agencies with prescribed fire activities. Table 25 shows accomplishment by land allocation.

Table 24 - Silviculture Practices - Model Projections vs. Actual

Silvicultural Practice	Annual Projected Amount (acres)	Actual Amount (Acres) FY 95 (part)	Actual Amount (Acres) FY 96	Actual Amount (Acres) FY 97	Actual Amount (Acres) FY 98	Actual Amount (Acres) FY 99	Actual Amount (Acres) FY 00	Actual Amount (Acres) FY 01	Actual Amount (Acres) FY 02	Actual Amount (Acres) FY 03	Total Acres Treated FY 95-FY 03
Site Preparation -	480	88	183	263	330	245	284	229	116	75	1813
Site Preparation -	590	157	224	646	220	642	730	334	295	155	3403
Maintenance /	3,130	3,907	2,632	2,399	2,244	2,102	2,906	3,086	2,861	3011	25148
Release / Pre-commercial Thinning	2,970	1,419	2,609	1,250	1,172	1,330	711	1,962	2,563	3506	16522
Stand Conversion**	90	5	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	129	184
Plant Regular Stock*	480	0	478	520	343	382	577	490	511	366	3667
Plant Genetic Stock*	450	0	156	131	186	345	169	212	167	75	1441
Fertilization**	600	0	0	0	1,671	2,974	0	0	0	0	4645
Pruning ³	None	14	113	0	158	65	0	0	151	0	501

1 Includes Douglas-fir trimming for maintenance of inter-planted cedar, spruce & hemlock.
2 Includes pruning for disease control.
3 Includes pruning for wood quality.
**These items are directly related to acres harvested. Funding was sufficient to complete all available acres.
**These items are related to need and budget levels. Actual amounts vary from year to year.
NOTE: This table displays treatment acres differently than the 1995 - 1999 editions of the APS. This difference is the result of using a more consistent methodology for sorting treatment acres into various practices and fiscal years.

Table 25 - Fuel Treatments by Land Use Allocation FY 2003

Land Use Allocation	Matrix (GFMA)		AMA	LSR	Other	Total
Fire Treatment Acres	39	36	0	0	0	75
Other Treatment Acres	102	0	16	37	0	155
Total	141	36	16	37	0	230

SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS (SFP)

A total of 459 contracts for special forest products were issued during fiscal year 2003. The contracts resulted in \$41,743 in receipts. Firewood accounted for the greatest number of permits. However, the greatest amount of product (199,485 pounds) and receipts (\$21,588) were for bough products. Appendix 3 summarizes all the SFP sales for fiscal years 96-03. There are fluctuations in demand for different products from year to year.

The Salem District follows the standards and guidelines in the Oregon/Washington Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook. Each resource area established specific guidelines for the management of individual special forest products. These guidelines can be found in each resource area's SFP environmental documentation in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

ENERGY AND MINERALS

It is the policy of BLM to make mineral materials (sand, gravel and decorative rock) available to the public, including commercial users.

The Salem District issued three permits to sell a total of approximately 504 cubic yards of mineral material (rock).

LAND TENURE ADJUSTMENTS

BLM acquires and disposes lands to support a variety of recreation and resource program objectives. Refer to Appendix 4 for a FY95-03 summary of completed land acquisitions by exchanges or purchase. Refer to Appendix 5 for a FY95-03 summary of completed land sales.

Acquisitions

In FY03, the District acquired by purchase two parcels totaling 394 acres in the Mt. Hood Corridor. This follows acquisition of 513 acres in the corridor in FY02.

Exchanges

The District completed no land exchanges in fiscal year 2003. Since implementation of the RMP (1995-2003), 4,524 acres have been acquired by the BLM in seven land exchanges, while 2,240 acres have been conveyed out of federal ownership by exchange.

Sales

The District completed no land sales in fiscal year 2003. Since 1995, 16 sales have resulted in conveyance of 15.82 acres.

Withdrawals

Withdrawals are actions by the President, Congress or the Secretary of Interior to reserve (set aside) and close public land to the operation of certain public laws such as mining claim location, settlement or disposal (sale or exchange.)

No withdrawals were initiated or revoked in 2003. Since 1995, two withdrawals applications have been processed.

One appropriation (44 LD 513) for a U.S. Forest Service log scaling station was removed from public land records. Use of the land ceased 20+ years ago.

Commercial, Recreation and Public Purposes Leases

BLM issues leases to individuals and businesses for commercial use of public lands. BLM also issues Recreation and Public Purpose leases (and patents) to State and local government agencies and qualified non-profit organizations for uses of public lands that benefit the public.

The District did not issue any commercial or Recreation and Public Purpose leases in FY2003. Since 1995, one Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) lease and one patent have been issued.

The District completed five compliance inspections of Recreation and Public Purpose leases (R & PP) in FY2003. The District currently has 10 R&PP leases.

Trespass Abatement

Trespass is the unauthorized use or occupancy of public lands. It is Bureau policy to identify and abate trespass cases where they are found.

The District confirmed that the structures had been removed from public lands at Cape Kiwanda on the Oregon Coast.

The District identified two residential occupancy trespass cases on the Trask River east of Tillamook. Action has been initiated to abate the trespasses

The District identified one residential occupancy trespass on a 29-acre survey hiatus west of Willamina. This hiatus resulted from an 1864 error in the land description on the patent. Action has not yet been initiated to abate the trespass.

The District identified 10 occupancy trespasses by electric and telephone utilities. Action has been initiated to collect back rent and issue a right-of-way for one of the trespasses.

ACCESS AND TRANSPORTATION RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Access, whether acquired by the BLM to cross non-BLM lands or by private landowners to cross BLM lands, is accomplished through several methods. BLM and numerous private industrial landowners have reciprocal right-of-way agreements, which have existed for many years. These agreements facilitate access to public and private timberlands through the complex checkerboard ownership pattern of Salem BLM lands. Easements are also commonly used to attain BLM access over private property.

Reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreements

The District completed one right-of-way agreement amendment in FY2003. The total number of such amendments since implementation of the RMP (1995-2003) is 51.

The District completed eight right-of-way assignments in FY2003. Seven of the assignments were to facilitate the Weyerhaeuser/Willamette Industries/Willamette Valley Lumber merger. Work is ongoing to update develop a list of federal and permittee lands to be included in the right-of-way agreement (land schedules), eliminate acreage overlaps in the included lands and consolidate (amend) the agreements.

Road Easements

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

The District completed no easement acquisitions in FY2003. Since 1995, 22 easements have been acquired.

The District released its interest in two road easements to facilitate road decommissioning and stabilization by the land owners.

Right-of-Way Grants

BLM issues right-of-way grants, when consistent with land use planning, local comprehensive plans and Oregon State law, for roads, driveways, trails, power lines, telephone lines, water lines and communication sites.

The District issued eight individual right-of-way grants in FY03, for a total of 67 since 1995. One right-of-way grant was amended.

TRANSPORTATION AND ROADS

The Salem District Road System encompasses approximately 2,400 miles of road. Roads decommissioned or obliterated are still included in the overall road system. Funding levels for road maintenance is not adequate to maintain this system. The Salem District deferred maintenance on approximately 1,700 miles of road in FY 2003. Maintenance Level 4 and 5 roads are maintained yearly. The goal of the Salem District 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.

BLM road maintenance personnel performed maintenance on 500-700 miles of road. This maintenance consisted of blading gravel roads (344 miles), cutting brush back to increase visibility (378 miles), cleaning ditches to allow water to freely flow (218 miles) and removing slide or slough material (8,825 cubic yards). Other types of maintenance such as bridge deck cleaning (26 bridges), culvert cleaning (1,584 culverts), road shoulder maintenance, and removing vegetation blown down on roads by winter storms were also performed.

The Federal Highways Administration has finished or currently has under contract four ERFO sites for repairs resulting from storms of 1996 – 2000. Upon completion of these sites, all ERFO projects will be completed.

Through timber sales contracts, Jobs-in-the-Woods funds and Secure Rural Schools Payments to Counties projects, road system maintenance was completed in addition to work done by the BLM maintenance crews. These contracts were responsible for the decommissioning of 27 miles of road, gating or blocking five miles of road, water barring or storm proofing 42 miles of road, the striping of 29 miles of main line road, improving or reconstructing 62 miles of existing road, construction of four miles of new road, construction of four miles of temporary road (to be decommissioned upon timber sale completion), and the replacement or installation of 135 new culverts. Required maintenance by road users under Rights-of Ways Permits on was completed on 63 miles of road. This work consisted of brushing, surface blading, ditch cleaning, and the placement of rock.

Jobs-In-The-Woods program, Secure Rural Schools Payments to Counties program and congressionally

approved anadromous fish passage funds were used to make improvements to anadromous fish passage. The Salem District replaced seven existing culverts which constituted barriers to fish. These new “Fish Friendly” culverts are larger than 10 feet in width with the largest being 24 feet in width and 10 feet in height.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Three abandoned hazardous waste sites were discovered and cleaned up in FY 2003. Since 1995, BLM has identified 38 potentially hazardous abandoned waste sites on agency administered lands. Of the 38 sites, 30 were determined to be hazardous and cleaned up. Abandoned hazardous wastes removed from federal lands have 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.

A leaking underground storage tank site located at Alsea Road Maintenance Shop received “no further action” status from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ). Another abandoned underground storage tank at BLM’s High Heaven site in the Tillamook Resource Area was decommissioned by the Oregon Department of Forestry, the responsible party. An abandoned underground storage tank site at Miner’s Meadow recreation site is scheduled for decommissioning. The site was acquired by BLM in 1989. All other known tank sites on Salem District BLM lands have achieved “no further action” status.

Salem District BLM participated in a BLM sponsored assessment known as Compliance Assessment - Safety, Health, and the Environment (CASHE) in August, 2003. The CASHE assessment process was developed to assist BLM managers identify environmental and safety compliance issues that may exist at their facilities, and determine how to correct them. The first Salem District CASHE was conducted in March, 1997.

WILDFIRE

Fiscal year 2003 was an active year for wildfires on the Salem District due to continued drought conditions and recording historic levels of fire indices across the district. The Salem District had 16 wildfires burning 36 acres total. Lightning caused 3 fires and 13 were human caused. Fire prevention, detection, and suppression continue to be provided by the Oregon Department of Forestry through the Western Oregon Protection Contract, assessed on a per acre basis.

There were no escaped fires requiring a Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA).

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 concentration and the largest urban use of public lands. The program has three rangers (the District Staff Ranger, the Cascades Field Office Ranger and the Tillamook Field Office Ranger). The ranger assigned to the Cascades Field Office has been reactivated by the U.S. Army and is not available. Law Enforcement Assistance (LEA) agreements with Linn, Marion, Yamhill and Clackamas counties allow BLM to fund officers’ time in county Forest Deputy Programs to patrol District lands targeting specific high use areas including the Molalla River, Nestucca River, Little North Fork Santiam and the Quartzville Wild and Scenic River. These LEA agreements are funded through the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act Title II program. Clackamas County has the “Dump Stoppers”, an education, clean-up, violation investigation and prosecution program designed to reduce trash dumping on federal lands.

There were 209 law enforcement incidents reported in FY03. Law enforcement incidents include assault, special forest product thefts, resource damage, trash and automobile dumping, controlled substance crimes (drug lab dumps and marijuana growing), and recreation related problems (overtime camping, recreation area rule violations). Of the reported incidents, two felonies were charged and 39 misdemeanors were charged.

CADASTRAL SURVEY

Salem District cadastral survey crews completed 27 projects ranging from ½ mile to 8 miles in length. In total, 61.5 miles were surveyed and 35 monuments set. Sixteen projects were administrative surveys performed in areas where cadastral surveys done in the 1940s to 1970s did not result in clearly marked lines because the trees were too small at that time. Many surveys were done on a cost-share basis with adjacent landowners. BLM cadastral survey performs the survey with the adjacent private landowner paying part of the cost. Timber companies contributed approximately \$80,000 for surveys as a part of the cost-share program. Under a bartering program, the adjacent landowner has a percentage of the work done by private surveyors and that cost is subtracted from the total the landowner pays into the cost-share. In FY03, two projects consisting of nine miles and costing approximately \$13,000 were completed under this program.

Cadastral survey assisted with Geographic Information System (GIS) inventory applications. Using either Geographic Positioning System (GPS) technology or locating to a high precision station such as a geological survey monument on all surveys, GIS land line inventory applications and resultant maps were made more precise. Cadastral survey assisted Realty in the Sandy River land acquisition. BLM reviewed 15 miles from private surveys prior to completion of the final acquisition.

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Several key outdoor programs are implemented on Salem District. Programs are operated cooperatively with non-profit educational organizations, schools, colleges, and other organized groups. One of the most successful cooperative partnerships is the science-based and award winning Cascade StreamWatch program operated in coordination with Wolfree, Inc. and the Forest Service since 1994 at the Wildwood Recreation Site along the Salmon Wild and Scenic River. Wolfree, Inc. served over 1,500 students at Wildwood in fiscal year 2003 bringing a total of 19,500 students served since the partnership was established.

Other partners in cooperation with BLM utilize the Molalla River, Sandy River, Wilhoit Springs, Yaquina Head and the Nestucca watershed. Yaquina Head hosted 6,100 elementary, middle and high school students for school based tide pool and marine natural history field activities. Since FY99, YHONA has had over 43,000 students participate in these education programs. A partnership with the Tillamook County Education Consortium has resulted in a very successful outdoor education program in the Nestucca watershed including performance of service learning projects and site monitoring by students. Over 3,000 students used Salem District's Environmental Education Sites at Aquila Vista (Molalla River), Larch Mountain (Buck Creek) and in teacher-led (non-Wolfree) activities at Wildwood.

The Salem District presented 142 school-based environmental education programs to 2,961 students ranging from kindergarten through college and adult education in classrooms, outdoor school and other education organization based settings.

The Salem District presented information at large public events including the Tillamook County Fair, Salmon Fest at Oxbow Park (Portland), Songbird Celebration at the World Forestry Center (Portland) and Earth Day at the Oregon Gardens (Silverton). Educational contacts made at these events totaled 27,000 (10,000 Tillamook County Fair; 7,000, Salmon Fest; 1,000, Songbird Celebration; 9,500, Earth Day). The District also developed the primary displays and provided the majority of the staffing at the Oregon State Fair cabin where visitation was estimated at 52,000. Displays highlighted BLM management programs, public recreation opportunities, and included a special exhibit of children's artwork from the 2003 Oregon Archaeology Celebration.

Cumulative Totals Starting FY96-03	
Number of School-based Environmental Presentations	1,169
Number of students participating in these programs	24,890
Salmon Fest Participants	84,400
Songbird Celebration	11,500
State Fair Cabin Visitors (starting FY98)	263,000

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, Biological Resources Division (BRD); and other federal agencies. The BRD was formed when USDI consolidated its research personnel into one agency. Together with the BLM and other USDI agencies, the BRD conducts an annual evaluation of ongoing and proposed research projects, choosing which ones to fund in the context of current and future management needs. Each westside BLM District has a representative at these meetings. Projects supporting ongoing implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) have consistently secured funds through this process.

The Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research program (CFER) was initiated in June 1995. Cooperators include the BLM, FRESC, OSU - Colleges of Forestry and Agricultural Sciences, and the State of Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF). The intent of the program is to facilitate ecosystem management in the Pacific Northwest with emphasis on meeting 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 NFP: 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) biotic responses to changes in stand structure, 2) production and function of large wood in the riparian zone, and 3) effects of landscape pattern and composition on species.

Two good sources of current information on the CFER program are the CFER Annual Report for 2002, and the CFER web site at: www.fsl.orst.edu/cfer. The annual report lists 21 ongoing research projects in western Oregon. Study sites for eight of these projects are on Salem District, including 1) old-growth stand development, 2) bird response to thinning, 3) monitoring avian response to density management, 4) large woody debris production and input, 5) environmental controls on woody plant diversity in western Oregon riparian forests, 6) effects of beaver on plant diversity, 7) effects of landscape patterns on fish distribution, and 8) influence of forest management on headwater stream amphibians at multiple spatial scales. Taken together, these CFER projects will significantly aid the BLM in meeting the requirements for both effectiveness and validation monitoring identified in the NFP.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

Federal Agencies

The Provincial Interagency Advisory Committees (PIECs) are a primary method for cooperation and coordination between federal agencies to occur. 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 Fishery 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.

State of Oregon

The Salem District continued its long term working relationships with Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Oregon Department Environmental Quality. These relationships cover a diverse assortment of activities, including; timber sale planning, fish habitat inventory, water quality monitoring, hazardous material cleanup, air quality maintenance and wildfire suppression.

Counties

The Salem District administers land in 13 counties. While involvement levels vary between counties based on 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 projects that may affect BLM lands, water quality, and other issues. County commissioners and agencies receive copies of all major publications, project updates, and project proposals.

Cities

The Salem District has had increasing involvement with city governments. BLM 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 NFP. The Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation are represented on the Oregon Coast Advisory Committee. The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde are represented on the Willamette Provincial Advisory Committees and the District Resource Advisory Committee.

Watershed Councils

In FY03, Salem District participated in and support local watershed councils (WC). 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 26 shows the current status of Salem District involvement in watershed councils.

Table 26 - Salem District Involvement with Local Watershed Councils

Watershed Council	Resource Area	Status of Involvement 2003
Alsea	Marys Peak	Attend monthly meetings.
Clackamas River Basin	Cascades	Share a seat on the Council with the Forest Service. Attends monthly meetings. Participate in prioritizing restoration actions for the Clear/Foster Creeks Watershed Analysis.
Lower Columbia River WS Council	Cascades	Not involved at this time.

Watershed Council	Resource Area	Status of Involvement 2003
Lower Nehalem WS Council	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 (Native Plant Cooperative).
Luckiamute	Marys Peak	Attend monthly meetings, provide technical assistance. Now includes Pedee and Ritner Creeks.
Marys River WS Council	Marys Peak	Attend monthly council meetings. Member of the council.
Mid-Coast WS Council	Marys Peak	Not a member of the council. Attend council meetings and technical committee meetings. Helped fund a watershed analysis for Rock Creek sub-watershed in 2000.
Nestucca/Neskowin WS Council	Tillamook	Attend monthly council meetings and technical committee meetings. The Council reviews BLM projects. Work together to improve riparian habitat for fisheries and wildlife by sharing resources, producing specialized plant material and providing education to the local community (Native Plant Cooperative).
North Santiam	Cascades	Attend monthly meetings. Participate in developing an Action Plan for the recently completed Lower & Middle North Santiam River Watershed Analysis.
Pudding River Watershed Council	Cascades	Attend monthly meetings. Technical advisory role only. Coordinate BLM specialists input to watershed analysis done by the Council.
Rickreall Watershed Council	Marys Peak	Attends monthly council meetings. Member of the council.
S. Santiam WS Council	Cascades	Attend monthly council meetings. Member of the council. Participate in water quality monitoring partnership.
Sandy Basin WS Council	Cascades	Attend council meetings. Involved with Council in projects in the basin.
Scappoose Bay WS Council	Tillamook	Attend meetings. The Council reviews BLM projects. Work together to improve riparian habitat for fisheries and wildlife by sharing resources, producing specialized plant material and providing education to the local community (Native Plant Cooperative).
Siletz	Marys Peak	Attend meetings.
Tillamook Bay WS Council	Tillamook	Attend meetings. The Council reviews BLM projects. Work together to improve riparian habitat for fisheries and wildlife by sharing resources, producing specialized plant material and providing education to the local community (Native Plant Cooperative).

Watershed Council	Resource Area	Status of Involvement 2003
Tualatin Watershed Council	Tillamook	Attend monthly council meetings and technical committee meetings. Work together to improve riparian habitat for fisheries and wildlife by sharing resources, producing specialized plant material and providing education to the local community (Native Plant Cooperative).
Upper Nehalem Watershed Council	Tillamook	Attend meetings. 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 (Native Plant Cooperative).
Yamhill Basin Council	Tillamook & Marys Peak	Attend meetings. Member of council. The Council participates in BLM Adaptive Management Area planning and reviews BLM projects. Work together to improve riparian habitat for fisheries and wildlife by sharing resources, producing specialized plant material and providing education to the local community (Native Plant Cooperative).

Resource Advisory Committees (RAC)

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 establishes 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 10 years. The Act creates 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 are provided through participating counties under Title II of the Act. A copy of the Act and additional information can be found on the Salem District web site (www.or.blm.gov/salem).

The Salem District RAC reviewed proposals for projects intended to improve infrastructure, restore forest ecosystems and provide for improved land health and water quality. Sixty six projects with a total estimated value of \$2 million were submitted. From those initial project requests, the RAC recommended funding 26 projects with the \$966,221 that was available. The recommended projects were all adopted for implementation by the District Manager. These projects, shown in Table 27, are in nine of the counties within the Salem District.

Table 27 - Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 -- Salem District Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) Project Funding Recommendations

COUNTY	PROJECT NAME	2003 FUNDING LEVEL
Benton	Fish Passage and Habitat Assessment Program	\$46,191
Benton	Northwest Oregon Invasive Weed Partnership	\$2,798
Benton	South Fork Road Improvement Project	\$185,000
Clackamas	Illegal Dumping Prevention and Cleanup	\$125,662
Clackamas	Northwest Oregon Invasive Weed Partnership	\$2,798
Clackamas	Clackamas County Law Enforcement	\$27,500
Clackamas	Molalla River Campsites and Parking	\$13,200
Clackamas	Northwest Youth Corps/ Horning Seed Orchard	\$55,914
Clackamas	Native Seed Collection Contracts	\$5,500

COUNTY	PROJECT NAME	2003 FUNDING LEVEL
Clackamas	Native Seed Increase Contracts	\$5,500
Columbia	Northwest Oregon Invasive Weed Partnership	\$2,798
Columbia	CZ Trail Stream Crossings	\$43,267
Columbia	Scappose Vernonia Road Overlay	\$75,000
Lincoln	Lincoln County Knotweed Part 2	\$36,750
Lincoln	Northwest Oregon Invasive Weed Partnership	\$2,798
Linn	Law Enforcement Agreement	\$27,500
Linn	Yellowbottom Access Road Repair and Culverts	\$108,185
Linn	Thomas Creek Variable Density LSR Thinning	\$12,320
Linn	Thomas Creek LSR Young Stand Management	\$3,080
Linn	Northwest Oregon Invasive Weed Partnership	\$2,798
Marion	Northwest Oregon Invasive Weed Partnership	\$2,798
Marion	Law Enforcement Agreement	\$16,500
Marion	8-3E-25.4 Road Culvert Removals	\$29,332
Polk	Northwest Oregon Invasive Weed Partnership	\$2,798
Polk	Beck Road Oak Restoration Interpretive Sign	\$5,720
Polk	BLM Native Plant Seed Purchase	\$5,500
Polk	Polk County Noxious Weed Project	\$27,500
Tillamook	Nestucca Fish Habitat Restoration Riparian	\$20,000
Tillamook	Southern Flame Density Management Part 2	\$29,503
Tillamook	Tillamook Native Plant Coop Nursery	\$10,185
Tillamook	Northwest Oregon Invasive Weed Partnership	\$2,798
Washington	Pottratz Rd/McKay Creek Watershed Restoration	\$13,432
Washington	Northwest Oregon Invasive Weed Partnership	\$2,798
Washington	Tualatin Watershed Wildlife Habitat Enhancement	\$10,000
Yamhill	Northwest Oregon Invasive Weed Partnership	\$2,798
TOTAL		\$966,221

BLM provided information on proposed projects to county governments to recruit their support for the projects. County governments and local groups (such as Watershed Councils) proposed 11 of the projects. Ninety two percent of the projects proposed by these groups were funded while 38 percent of the BLM proposed projects were funded.

Partnerships and Volunteer Activities and Accomplishments

Volunteer Program

Six hundred volunteers contributed 55,000 hours to the Salem District BLM. Their contributions are valued at \$851,000 (based on minimum wage estimates). Overall BLM costs to support the volunteer program were \$185,000. This calculates to a net value of \$666,000 to BLM (equivalent to 1 percent of the Salem District's total budget).

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. Others want to contribute toward a worthwhile project. Recreation programs garnered 76 percent of the volunteer hours. Biological programs, environmental education, support services, and surveying were the beneficiaries of the remaining 24 percent.

Tillamook Bay National Estuary Project

BLM is a member of the Tillamook County Performance Partnership (a local, state, and federal partnership). The Performance Partnership oversees the implementation of the Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan developed by the Tillamook Bay National Estuary Project Management Committee over a five-year period.

Willamette Restoration Initiative (WRI)

Many issues the District deals with results from actions occurring across the entire watershed or region. In order to make noteworthy gains on these issues, a broader, watershed wide strategy is needed. WRI has completed a basin wide strategy and is working on related tasks that should benefit the entire area, including public lands managed by BLM. In recognition of the multiple benefits from the work done by WRI, Salem District provides support including office space, use of office services, and meeting rooms.

WRI is working on a Willamette River Opportunities Synthesis to design a fish and wildlife conservation investment portfolio for the Willamette River Basin. The Synthesis is being developed as the Willamette Sub-Basin Plan by WRI under contract with the Northwest Power Conservation Council.

WRI is also supporting the Mid-Willamette River Connections workgroup. This group sponsored three open houses in October and November. These evening sessions held in Salem, Corvallis, and Dundee were attended by a total of 180 people who shared their interests and concerns, provided input on questionnaires and large-format maps, and discussed watershed issues.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA)

The quarterly Project Update publishes the availability of specific environmental documents and their stage of preparation. The Project Update serves as a vital part of scoping and solicitation of public comment for all projects. Availability of individual project NEPA documents is advertised in local newspapers during the public review period. Documents are also posted on the Salem District's Internet site.

Internet

The address for the Salem-BLM internet web site is <http://www.or.blm.gov/salem>. NEPA documents and planning information along with recreation information, maps, directories and numerous other informative items are available to the public at this site.

NORTHERN COAST RANGE ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AREA (AMA)

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.

1. The Tillamook Resource Area is a partner with state agencies, local agencies and watershed councils in the Native Plant Cooperative. This partnership was formed to share resources, encourage education to the local community on habitat enhancement and 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 plant material 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 reproductive plant material, sown and repotted plant material at the BLM Horning Seed Orchard, and provided labor for planting projects. Because of this partnership 15 to 20 miles of degraded riparian habitat is being treated annually. Threatened, proposed, and candidate salmonids and their habitat will directly and indirectly benefit.
2. Contracting is the primary method used to accomplishing surveys for most of the Northwest Forest Plan Survey and Manage species. This method has been very successful and provides job opportunities in the private sector.
3. Methods of marketing forest density management thinnings for wildlife habitat development are being tested through variations in timber sale contracts. The objective is to successfully complete forest habitat development projects with less cost in preparing and administering the contracts. The District is testing variations of “designation by description” contracts. In “designation by description” by contracts, BLM describes the desired density (basal area) and desired species mix. The Contractor selects which trees to cut and which are to remain based upon the description.
4. In the South Yamhill Watershed, The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, in cooperation with the Siuslaw National Forest and Salem BLM, are providing the primary leadership in testing ways to accomplish marbled murrelet surveys more efficiently.
5. Collaboration with the Natural Resource Department of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde is continuing in the northern portion of the South Yamhill River Watershed. BLM (4,200 acres) and the Siuslaw National Forest (6,600 acres) are working with the tribe’s Natural Resource Department to develop a coordinated approach managing the natural resources in the watershed.
6. The Tillamook Resource Area and the Oregon Department of Forestry completed a joint watershed analysis for the Trask River Watershed.
7. The Tillamook Resource Area 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 from the Nestucca Connections program work on aquatic, riparian and terrestrial habitat restoration projects on BLM-administered lands. Students blend their field experience with educational objectives in the classroom, including science, math, language arts and history. Funding from The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 has been integral in sustaining this cooperative effort.
8. The Tillamook Resource Area has initiated a Nestucca Comprehensive Restoration Strategy for the Nestucca Watershed. The BLM will invite participation by other land managers in the watershed to achieve a coordinated and informed management approach across the watershed.

PLAN MAINTENANCE FY 2003

The Salem District Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (ROD/RMP) was approved in May 1995. Since then, Salem-BLM has been implementing the plan across the entire spectrum of resources and land use allocations. As the plan is implemented, it has become necessary to make minor changes, refinements, or clarifications to the plan. These actions are called “plan maintenance.” They do not result in expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions or changes in the terms, conditions, and decisions of the approved ROD/RMP. Plan maintenance does not require environmental analysis, formal public involvement, or interagency coordination. No additional plan maintenance actions were implemented in fiscal year 2003. Plan maintenance implemented prior to 2003 was published in the previous Annual Program Summaries.

IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING REPORT FY 2003

Introduction

Monitoring is an essential component of natural resource management because it provides information on the relative success of management strategies. This report compiles the results and findings of implementation monitoring of projects completed during 2002 as part of the Salem District Resource Management Plan. It meets the requirements for monitoring and evaluation of resource management plans at appropriate intervals within BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.4-9). This report does not include the monitoring conducted by the Salem District that is identified in activity or project plans. The Regional Interagency Executive Committee (RIEC) conducts additional monitoring at watershed and province level scales.

The Resource Management Plan directs that the Annual Program Summary (APS) track the progress of plan implementation, state the findings made through monitoring, specifically address the implementation monitoring questions posed in each section of the RMP Monitoring Plan and serve as a report to the public. Information in the APS provides information about the progress of plan implementation. Information within the Monitoring report contains monitoring information resulting from an in depth examination of a representative sample of projects within the District. To get a complete picture of District programs and progress, both documents should be reviewed.

This report addresses implementation monitoring on projects Salem-BLM completed from the period June 30, 2002 to June 30, 2003. The "monitoring year" varies from the fiscal year to facilitate the timing of monitoring and to alleviate conflicts with "end of year" workloads such as accomplishment and budget reporting. A full year of project work is desirable to provide a large and diverse pool of completed projects to monitor.

The goal of management is to have complete compliance with all management action/direction on all standards and guidelines. Monitoring results help to identify and change District processes and procedures to achieve all implementation objectives.

The monitoring process uses information collected on a sample basis. Without the use of a sampling design, monitoring costs would be prohibitive. It is not necessary or desirable to monitor every management action or direction. Unnecessary detail and unacceptable costs are avoided by focusing on key monitoring questions and sampling procedures. The level and intensity of monitoring varies depending on the sensitivity of the resource or area and the scope of the management activity. Monitoring requirements describe appropriate sampling levels and types of data needed to answer the key questions. Changes in the monitoring process may be made to increase clarity, efficiency, and usefulness of monitoring.

Effectiveness and validation monitoring questions are not addressed in this report. The nature of questions concerning effectiveness and validation monitoring generally require some maturation of implemented projects and research in order to discern results. Effectiveness and validation monitoring will be conducted as appropriate in future years.

Monitoring Process and Approach

Interdisciplinary teams are formed to complete implementation monitoring. The teams normally include a mixture of Resource Area, District, other agency and public interest group representatives. Resource Area employees are generally assigned to review projects in other Resource Areas.

Several steps are involved in selecting which projects to monitor. Information about each project completed

during the year is collected. This identifies the total number of projects applicable to a specific land use allocation (for example, Late-Successional Reserves) or program (for example, fisheries). From the resulting project list, a sufficient number of projects can be selected to meet the “20 percent of projects” monitoring requirement for most monitoring categories. Projects usually apply to more than one category. For example, a timber sale along a stream in a Late-Successional Reserve would apply to the 20 percent threshold for timber sales, Riparian Reserves and Late-Successional Reserves. Additional factors for selecting projects to monitor include ensuring all geographic regions on the District are included, providing useful program information and efficient organization of work.

For most projects selected, the monitoring team reviews project files and examines the project in the field. There are up to 69 implementation monitoring questions to be reviewed for each project. Some questions are specific to a land allocation or a type of project and do not apply to all projects. The original implementation monitoring questions were taken directly from Appendix J of the RMP. Over the course of several years, monitoring questions based on provincial level monitoring were incorporated and some questions were revised to improve clarity or understanding. As a result, the number of monitoring questions applicable to a project varies. The monitoring team reviews the monitoring questions to determine which ones are applicable to the specific project. The team completes the monitoring questionnaire and submits a report to the local line manager and the District Manager. A list of the projects monitored in each Resource Area is shown in Table 28.

A few projects require a less intensive program review to meet monitoring requirements. Environmental assessments and other project records are reviewed to ensure compliance with specific program requirements. Visual resource management and rural interface projects are normally monitored in this manner. This monitoring process stimulates an exchange of information, ideas and perspectives relating to RMP implementation. The monitoring process has a significant educational value to District employees and others who participate in the process.

Table 28 - Summary of FY 2003 Projects Monitored

Project Type	Tillamook R.A.	Marys Peak R.A.	Cascades R.A.	Total Number of Projects
Timber Sales	Coast Creek Density Management	Gotaway, Units 2, 4, 5 and 6	Church Creek Salvage, Hamilton Creek Units 2, 5 and 6, Split Finger Unit 1	5 sales, 10 units
Riparian Projects	Nestucca Fish Habitat Enhancement (Phase 2)	0	0	8 (includes projects in other categories)
Fish Habitat Projects	Nestucca Fish Habitat Enhancement (Phase 2)	Falls Over Stream Project, Tobe Creek Log Placement	0	3
Prescribed Burns	0	0	Split Finger Unit 1	1
Road Restoration / Bridge Replacement	Upper Nestucca Drainage Improvement, Willamina/Von Road culvert replacement	Grass Mountain Road Closure, Mill Creek Road Restoration	Quartzville Creek Road Decommission	5
Other Projects	OHV Trail Maintenance, Pacific City Noxious Weed treatment	0	0	2
Total	6	5	4	15 projects, several in more than one category

Monitoring Results and Findings

There were 330 applicable monitoring questions for the 15 monitored projects. Responses to 327 of the monitoring questions (99%) indicated that RMP standards and guidelines were met. Four responses indicated that RMP standards were not met. Two ‘does not meet’ responses were on the Split Finger timber sale, one was on the Got Away timber sale, and one was on the Willamina/Von Road Culvert Replacement. The trees left after completion of the Split Finger timber sale were too small to meet snag and down wood objectives. One culvert and one stream crossing in the Willamina Culvert project caused headcutting of the upstream channel. The discrepancies are discussed in greater detail in the next section. A summary of the monitoring results is shown in Table 29.

Table 29 - Summary of Fiscal Year Salem District Implementation Monitoring Results

Project	Applicable Questions	Met	Did not Meet
<u>Cascades</u>			
Church Creek Salvage	28	28	0
Hamilton Creek timber sale (Units 2, 5 & 6)	16	16	0
Quartzville/Crabtree Road Decommission	17	17	0
Split Finger timber sale, Unit 1 (harvest & burn)	12	10	2
<u>Marys Peak</u>			
Gotaway timber sale, Units 2, 4, 5 & 6	28	27	1
Grass Mtn Road Closure	13	13	0
Mill Creek Road Restoration	19	19	0
Falls Over Stream Project	24	24	0
Tobe Creek Log	25	25	0
<u>Tillamook</u>			
Cape Kiwanda Fuel	10	10	0
Coast Creek Density Management	28	28	0
Fish Habitat Enhancement, Phase 2	33	33	0
OHV Trail Maintenance	31	31	0
Upper Nestucca Drainage Improvement	25	25	0
Willamina/Von Road culvert replacement	21	20	1
Total	330	326	4

Monitoring results found full compliance with management action/direction in 18 of 20 land use allocations and resource programs identified for monitoring in the plan. The discrepancies are discussed in greater detail in the next section.

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 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 initially offered 25.6 million board feet (MMBF) for sale during fiscal year 2003. This represents 74 percent of Salem’s 34.8 MMBF yearly allowable sale quantity. Cumulative information on timber harvest acres, volumes, and harvest types since the adoption of the RMP are provided in the Forest Management and Timber Resources section of the Annual Program Summary.

Short term legal, administrative, and Northwest Forest Plan implementation challenges have limited the ability to offer timber sales at the levels anticipated by the RMPs. These include:

Survey and Manage standard and guideline: The constraints on the lands available for harvest with the current list of species and management recommendations covered by the Survey and Manage has been greater than anticipated by the RMP. At the close of fiscal year 2003, an amendment to the Northwest Forest Plan to modify Survey and Manage standards and guidelines or replace them with the Special Status Species Program is being completed.

Resolution of Endangered Species Act Consultation Issues Associated with Anadromous Fish: At the end of fiscal year 2003, National Marine Fisheries Service is evaluating salmon and steelhead listings for the West Coast in order to address circumstances where both hatchery and wild fish are present in an Evolutionarily Significant Unit. In the interim, emphasis has been placed on timber sales for which either a “No Effect” (NE) or “Not Likely to Adversely Affect” (NLAA) biological determination can be made for listed anadromous fish. This strategy will allow effective use of appropriated funds, implementation of the Allowable Sale Quantity and contributions to the socio-economic objectives of the RMP and NFP to the maximum extent possible.

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

Silvicultural Activities

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

Site Preparation (FIRE) – During FY03, 75 acres were treated with prescribed fire (15% of projected amount). Since implementation of the NFP, the number of acres prepared with prescribed fire, both broadcast treatment and pile treatment is about 47% of the planned amount. A continued decline in trend is likely to continue due to less than expected levels of regeneration harvest and other resource concerns.

Site Preparation (OTHER) - During FY03, 155 acres were treated with other site preparation techniques (26% of projected amount). Since implementation of the NFP, the number of acres prepared with alternative site preparation techniques is about 67% of the planned amount. Factors affecting this activity are the same as for prescribed fire.

Planting (regular stock) – During FY03, 366 acres were planted with regular planting stock (76% of projected). Total planted acres since 1995 without regard to genetic quality is 68% of RMP assumed levels. This is a result of obtaining lower harvest levels than planned in the RMP.

In 2004, planting may be approximately 20 – 40% of the projected annual level because fewer regeneration harvests are occurring than anticipated in the RMP.

Planting (improved stock) - In FY03, 75% of the acres reforested were planted with genetically improved Douglas-fir. Planning for production of genetically improved stock has proved difficult due to the uncertainty of timber harvest timing. Seed must be sown one to three years prior to actual need. Due to decline in timber harvest overall and uncertainty in harvest timing, this target may be approximately 20-40% of RMP levels by the end of the decade.

Maintenance/Protection – In FY03, the District accomplished 3,011 acres of maintenance treatments (96% of projected levels). Total number of maintenance acres since 1995 is 100% of projected levels. It is expected that RMP goals will be met or exceeded over the decade.

Precommercial Thinning (PCT) – In FY03, the District completed 3,506 acres of PCT (118% of projected levels). Since implementation of the RMP, 70% of projected PCT levels have been completed.

Detailed, cumulative information on all silviculture treatments since the adoption of the RMP are provided in the Timber Resources section of the Annual Program Summary.

Snags and Coarse Woody Debris

Two discrepancies on Unit 1 of the Split Finger timber sale were the result of the relatively young age and small diameter of the trees in the sale. The standards were not met because the unit was not capable of meeting them.

The monitoring team noted in the field that the standard for snags was not met. Prior to treatment, the stand was young and had few trees large enough to be used as a snag. After treatment, there were very few snags within the unit and those that were available were scattered and relatively small in diameter (less than 20” dbh). The stand was a regeneration ‘sanitation’ harvest designed to remove diseased trees. The small size of the trees in the stand and the prescription to remove diseased trees prevented the standard for snags being met.

Prior to treatment, the stand had little down wood in decay class 1 and 2 suitable for leaving on site for future habitat. In addition, the existing stand had few trees larger than 20” in diameter. To accomplish the treatment to remove diseased trees, few down logs were left on the site. The monitoring team did see a few large, hard conifer logs in the unit during the field review.

Design Features for Fish

A discrepancy was associated with the Gotaway timber sale. This sale was a thinning, logged using tractors and other heavy equipment. The environmental assessment for the sale stated a “Stream protection area (a minimum 25 foot buffer for all streams . . .) would be maintained.” In addition, “Prohibit equipment operations within an additional 20 foot protection area adjacent to the stream protection areas.” Stream protection areas where no heavy equipment was to enter were identified in the timber sale contract and marked on the ground.

During logging, the timber sale contract administrator noted that a 30 to 40 foot section of a designated skid trail for the equipment was in an unsafe location. The trail would have required the equipment to operate across a steep hill slope. The equipment could safely operate up and down the slope but not across the contour. To resolve the safety concern, the contract administrator granted 30 to 40 foot skid roads in two places within the stream protection area. While this action resolved the safety issue, it was different from the original management decision and the intended design and impacts identified in the environmental assessment. An amendment to the original decision should have been completed and entered into the records.

The skid roads allowed within the stream protection area caused no noticeable, significant adverse impacts. The two existing skid trail locations were much preferable to another option, cutting into the side of the hill to create a more level operating surface.

Culvert Installation

The Willamina culvert replacement project had varying success in accomplishing ACS objectives. Culvert replacement in the flowing streams was intended to provide fish passage. In order to accomplish this, grade in the pipes needed to be 5% or less. Placement at this grade, along with providing an outlet accessible to fish, caused the inlet to be cut down into the streambed in one location. This caused headcutting of the upstream channel. The headcutting (erosion of the stream bed) advanced approximately 50 feet before being armored by large boulders and cobbles. One stream crossing which was not planned for fish passage was also placed at the 5% grade. In this case, erosion at the outlet was noted along with active headcutting upstream into soft soil and bed materials. No downspout or erosion control was provided at the outlet. Elements of the Willamina Creek culvert replacement were found to not meet standards and guidelines.

Additional Comments on Project Implementation and Monitoring

Questions about invasive weed prevention measures and the use of locally adapted plant materials were asked on all monitored projects in FY03 in addition to the previously identified RMP implementation monitoring questions. Discussion topics included how certified weed free seed was used to prevent the introduction of weeds into an area. Requiring clean equipment is a regular part of project planning, contract stipulations, and implementation in Tillamook and Cascades Resource areas. Research Natural Areas are on the list of high priority areas at which to prevent introduction of invasive weeds. The Policy on the use of Native Species Plant Materials was adopted in December of 2000 and has been extended every year since then. The NEPA process must be used to rationalize why native plant materials aren't used in any given project.

Rock chains installed in fish passage culverts seem to be effective in collecting smaller gravels and slowing down water through the culvert.

Questions were raised about whether fish passage and allowance for 100 year flood events, including debris, could be or should be incorporated into all culverts. Some culverts in fish bearing streams are in relatively steep terrain. To install the culvert at the prescribed slope could require digging out a large area and could create potential for future slope failures. This problem sometimes occurs when upgrading culverts on older roads located and built before fish passage concerns were considered. In addition, to meet the 100 year flood standard, the size and costs for the replacement culvert could be significant.

The monitoring process continues to be an excellent means to share information and ideas between work groups and to improve understanding of RMP requirements.

Conclusions

Analysis of the fiscal year 2003 monitoring results indicates that the Salem District had high compliance with management action/direction. Of the many discrete actions reviewed through the implementation monitoring questions, few discrepancies were found.

The Resource Management Plan will be evaluated in fiscal year 2004. The evaluation will help identify if future major changes to the management direction or implementation of the Resource Management Plan are warranted.

All Land Use Allocations

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

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

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1

Are management actions for the Record of Decision and Standards and guidelines to the Survey & Manage, Protection Buffer and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines being implemented as required?

Monitoring Requirement

At least twenty percent of all management actions will be examined following project completion.

Monitoring Performed

Due to the types of habitat or the types of projects, survey and manage requirements applied to all projects monitored except the Cape Kiwanda fuels reduction project.

Findings

Surveys were completed, recorded and mitigating measures were implemented in the monitored projects listed above.

Approximately 4,100 acres of pre-project botanical surveys were conducted during FY03.

Conclusion

In all instances, the required surveys and management actions for Survey and Manage species were implemented.

Comment/Discussion

None.

Riparian Reserves

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

See Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives.

Provide habitat for special status and SEIS special attention species.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1

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

Monitoring Requirement

At least twenty percent of management activities within each resource area will be examined prior to project initiation and re-examined following project completion, to determine whether the width and integrity of the Riparian Reserves were maintained.

Monitoring Performed

Monitoring of riparian reserves involves checking to ensure streams have been identified in the management area and that the riparian reserves identified in the environmental assessment have been established. All the projects monitored except the Split Finger timber sale harvest and burn were associated with or had activities in riparian reserves

Findings

Monitoring recorded complete compliance with stream marking and identification on all units monitored.

Conclusion

RMP requirements were fully met.

Comment/Discussion

None

Monitoring Question 2

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

Monitoring Requirement

At least twenty percent of the activities that are conducted or authorized within Riparian Reserves will be reviewed in order to identify whether the actions were consistent with the SEIS Record of Decision Standards and Guidelines, resource management plan management direction and Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

Monitoring Performed

Monitoring of riparian reserves involves checking to ensure streams have been identified in the management area and that the riparian reserves identified in the environmental assessment have been established. All the projects monitored this year except the Split Finger timber sale harvest and burn were associated with or had activities in riparian reserves.

Findings

The riparian widths were appropriate and complied with the environmental assessments. Projects met the RMP requirements. Road restoration and road construction had the greatest potential for disturbing conditions in riparian reserves. Activities met standards.

Conclusion

Management activities in riparian reserves were consistent with SEIS Record of Decision Standards and Guidelines and RMP management direction.

Comment/Discussion

There is a continuing trend of good compliance with stream marking and identification in all units monitored this year and in the past 3 years. RMP riparian reserves have been established according to RMP management direction.

Monitoring Question 3

Are new structures and improvements in Riparian Reserves constructed to minimize the diversion of natural hydrologic flow paths, reduce the amount of sediment delivery into the stream, protect fish and wildlife populations and accommodate the 100-year flood?

Monitoring Requirement

All new structures and improvements within a Riparian Reserve will be monitored during and after construction to ensure that it was constructed to: minimize the diversion of natural hydrologic flow paths, reduce the amount of sediment delivery into the stream, protect fish and wildlife populations and accommodate the 100-year flood.

Monitoring Performed

Projects monitored included Quartzville/Crabtree Road Decommission, Mill Creek Road Restoration, Falls Over Stream Project, Tobe Creek Log Placement, Fish Habitat Enhancement, Phase 2, OHV Trail Maintenance, Upper Nestucca Drainage Improvement, and Willamina/Von Road Culvert Replacement. The Falls Over Stream Project was a channel restoration in which trees from the riparian zone were pulled into the channel to create fish habitat and channel structural elements to capture gravel. Fish Enhancement Phase 2, a habitat project in the Nestucca drainage, introduced large woody debris in the form of whole trees into the system over a 1-2 mile reach to provide habitat complexity, dissipation of flood flows and retention of bedload. Culvert work in the Willamina/Von road system in the Tillamook Resource Area involved replacement of relief drains and replacing and upgrading culverts for fish passage.

Findings

The log placement work in the Nestucca was found to meet the intention of the project objectives. It reduced the amount of sediment delivery into the stream through applying effective erosion control BMP's. It enhanced fish and wildlife habitat through introducing complexity and provided better opportunity for a 100-year flood to access the floodplain.

The Willamina culvert replacement project had varying success in accomplishing this ACS objective. The road ditch relief culvert replacement was successful in meeting the objectives of the project. It will reduce the amount of sediment delivery into Willamina Creek, and will help the system to accommodate a 100-year flood. Culvert replacement in the flowing streams was intended to provide fish passage. In order to accomplish this, grade in the pipes needed to be 5% or less. Placement at this grade along with providing an outlet accessible to fish caused the inlet to be cut down into the streambed in one location. This caused headcutting of the

upstream channel. The headcutting advanced approximately 50 feet before being armored by large boulders and cobbles. One stream crossing which was not planned for fish passage was also placed at the 5% grade. In this case, erosion at the outlet was noted along with active headcutting upstream into soft soil and bed materials. No downspout or erosion control was provided at the outlet.

Conclusion

The structure projects in the Nestucca met the SEIS Record of Decision Standards and Guidelines and RMP management direction. Elements of the Willamina Creek culvert replacement were found to not meet standards and guidelines.

Monitoring Question 4

(A) Are all mining structures, support facilities and roads located outside the Riparian Reserves?

(B) Are those located within the Riparian Reserves meeting the objectives of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy? (C) Are all solid and sanitary waste facilities excluded from Riparian Reserves or located, monitored and reclaimed in accordance with SEIS record of decision Standards and Guidelines and resource management plan management direction?

Monitoring Requirement

All approved mining Plans of Operations will be reviewed to determine if regulatory and RMP requirements were met.

Monitoring Performed

Program review.

Findings

No Plans of Operations for projects were filed or monitored during fiscal year 2003.

Conclusion

RMP objectives were met.

Late-Successional Reserves

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Develop and maintain a functional, interacting, late-successional and old-growth forest ecosystem in Late-Successional Reserves.

Protect and enhance habitat for late-successional and old-growth forest-related species including the northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1

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

Monitoring Requirement

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

Monitoring Performed

Projects within LSRs included Church Creek Salvage, Quartzville/Crabtree Road Decommission, Gotaway timber sale, Units 4 & 5, Grass Mtn Road Closure, Mill Creek Road Restoration, Falls Over Stream Project, Tobe Creek Log Placement, Cape Kiwanda Fuel, Fish Habitat Enhancement, Phase 2, OHV Trail Maintenance, Upper Nestucca Drainage Improvement, Willamina/Von Road culvert replacement

Findings

The projects met all applicable standards and guidelines.

Conclusion

The monitored projects were completed in accordance with SEIS Record of Decision Standards and Guidelines, resource management plan management direction, Regional Ecosystem Office review requirements and the Late-Successional Reserve assessment.

Matrix

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Produce a stable supply of timber and other forest commodities.

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

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

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

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1

Are late-successional stands being retained in fifth-field watersheds in which federal forest lands have 15 percent or less late-successional forest?

Monitoring Requirement

At least twenty percent of the files on each year's timber sales will be reviewed annually to determine if ecosystem goals were addressed in the silvicultural prescriptions.

Monitoring Performed

All monitored timber sales were reviewed to determine if they reduced the level of mature forest within the watershed. The monitored projects included the Split Finger timber sale harvest and burn, Church Creek Salvage, Hamilton Creek timber sale (Units 2, 5 & 6), Gotaway timber sale, Units 2, 4, 5 and 6, and Coast Creek Density Management.

Findings

None of the monitored projects were timber sales that would have the effect of reducing the amount of late successional forest within a watershed.

Conclusion

RMP objectives have been met.

Monitoring Question 2

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

Monitoring Requirement

At least 20 percent of the files involving each year's timber sales in Connectivity/Diversity blocks will be reviewed to determine that they meet this requirement.

Monitoring Performed

The Church Creek Salvage was the only timber sale that had acreage within designated Connectivity/Diversity blocks.

Findings

The Church Creek Salvage timber sale did not remove standing trees and would not have the effect of reducing the amount of late successional forest within the designated area.

Conclusion

RMP objectives are being met.

Air Quality

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Attain National Ambient Air Quality Standards, Prevention of Significant Deterioration goals, and Oregon visibility protection plan and smoke management plan goals.

Maintain and enhance air quality and visibility in a manner consistent with the Clean Air Act and the state implementation plan.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1

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

Monitoring Requirement

Each year at least twenty percent of prescribed burn projects will be randomly selected for monitoring to assess what efforts were made to minimize particulate emissions, and whether the environmental analysis that preceded the decision to burn addressed the questions set forth in the SEIS discussion of Emission Monitoring.

Monitoring Performed

The Split Finger prescribed burn was monitored.

Findings

The project met all applicable standards and guidelines. Air quality was addressed in the EA with project design features incorporated to achieve air quality objectives.

Conclusion

RMP requirements were met.

Comment/Discussion

None.

Monitoring Question 2

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

Monitoring Requirement

Each year at least twenty percent of the construction activities and commodity hauling activities will be monitored to determine if dust abatement measures were implemented.

Monitoring Performed

The Fish Habitat Enhancement, Phase 2 project was the only project in or near rural interface areas that included dust abatement.

Findings

Dust abatement was completed as planned.

Conclusion

RMP objectives were met.

Water and Soils

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Restore and maintain the ecological health of watersheds. See Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives.

Comply with state water quality requirements to restore and maintain water quality to protect recognized beneficial uses.

Improve and/or maintain soil productivity.

Reduce existing road mileage within Key Watersheds.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1

Are site-specific best management practices, identified as applicable during interdisciplinary review, carried forward into project design and executed?

Monitoring Requirement

Each year at least twenty percent of the timber sales and other relevant actions stratified by management category will be randomly selected for monitoring to determine whether or not best management practices were implemented as prescribed.

Monitoring Performed

All projects monitored included 'best management practice' provisions to meet soil and water objectives. These projects included the Split Finger timber sale harvest and burn Church Creek Salvage, Hamilton Creek timber sale (Units 2, 5 & 6), Quartzville/Crabtree Road Decommission, Gotaway timber sale, Units 2, 4, 5 & 6, Grass Mtn. Road Closure, Mill Creek Road Restoration, Falls Over Stream Project, Tobe Creek Log Placement, Cape Kiwanda Fuel, Coast Creek Density Management, Fish Habitat Enhancement, Phase 2, OHV Trail Maintenance, Upper Nestucca Drainage Improvement, Willamina/Von Road culvert replacement

Findings

The appropriate BMP's were designed to avoid or mitigate potential impacts to beneficial uses identified. The assessments had documented complete disclosure of downstream beneficial uses. All BMP's identified in project documentation were found to be implemented on the ground, with one discrepancy.

The BLM contract administrator allowed skid roads in the stream protection area of the Gotaway timber sale to permit safe operation of harvester equipment. Stream protection areas where no heavy equipment was to enter were identified in the timber sale contract and marked on the ground. During logging, the timber sale contract administrator noted that a 30 to 40 foot section of a designated skid trail was in an unsafe location because the equipment would have had to operate across a steep slope. The administrator granted 30 to 40 foot skid roads in two places within the stream protection area where level terrain was present. Because this action was different from the original management decision and the intended design and impacts identified in the environmental assessment, an amendment to the original decision should have been completed and entered into the records.

Concerns were expressed about the potential for erosion and channel instability associated with two culverts replaced on Willamina Road. Due to the area topography, the cutbanks are steep with little vegetation. Corrective measures may be needed to prevent large scale erosion or slope failures.

Conclusion

RMP objectives were met.

Comment/Discussion

Clean Water Act Monitoring was accomplished through partnership with ODEQ and local Watershed Councils. The BLM monitoring targeted collection of information on Salem District administered lands in the North Santiam and Clackamas sub-basins as per the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management protocol for addressing Clean Water Act Section 303d Listed Waters (May 1999, version 2). Continuous water temperature, low flow measurements, riparian and channel data were collected on 16 sites in these focus areas to prepare for starting the Water Quality Management Planning process. Identification of total maximum daily loads (TMDLS) and completion of a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) are due for these sub-basins by 2004.

During FY2003, Salem BLM funded four USGS continuous recording stream gauge stations which occur in 303d listed sub-basins. This data and hydrologist expertise has been shared with watershed councils in an effort to cooperate with the Governor's Plan and develop watershed-based plans.

Monitoring Question 2

What watershed analyses have been or are being performed? Are watershed analyses being performed prior to management activities in riparian reserves in Key Watersheds?

Monitoring Requirement

At least twenty percent of all management actions will be examined to ensure that watershed analyses were completed prior to project initiation.

Compliance checks will be completed for all agreements entered into with providers of municipal water.

Monitoring Performed

The projects monitored this year within key watersheds were Tobe Creek Log Placement, Cape Kiwanda Fuel, Fish Habitat Enhancement, Phase 2, OHV Trail Maintenance, and Upper Nestucca Drainage Improvement.

A review of program files indicated that watershed analyses had been completed in these areas.

Findings

The projects were completed consistent with the recommendations of the watershed analysis. The projects within community watersheds were implemented according to the standards and guides of the NFP and therefore met the Memorandum of Agreement with the water providers.

Conclusion

RMP objectives and requirements were met.

Comment/Discussion

A summary of Watershed Analysis completed and in progress is included in the main section of the Annual Program Summary.

Wildlife Habitat

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Maintain biological diversity and ecosystem health to contribute to healthy wildlife populations.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1

Are suitable (diameter, length, and numbers) of snags, coarse woody debris and green trees being left, in a manner that meets the needs of species and provides for ecological functions in harvested areas as called for in the SEIS record of decision Standards and Guidelines and resource management plan management direction?

Monitoring Requirement

Each year at least twenty percent of regeneration harvest timber sales will be selected for pre- and post-harvest (and after site preparation) examinations to determine snag and green tree numbers, heights, diameters and distribution within harvest units. The measure of distribution of snags and green trees will be the percent in the upper, middle and lower thirds of the sale units monitored. Snags and green trees left following timber harvest activities (including site preparation for reforestation) will be compared to those marked prior to harvest.

Monitoring Performed

The Split Finger regeneration harvest timber sale, unit 1 was monitored.

Findings

The root rot infected stand did not have a sufficient supply of large conifers on site rendering it incapable of meeting snag and coarse woody debris (CWD) retention Standards and Guidelines. As a sanitation harvest, this unit required the removal of conifers susceptible to *Phellinus weirii*. Despite these limitations to retaining, protecting and creating future snags, CWD and large green trees, the project was planned and implemented for best use of the material. During the field review the team noted the presence of some large, hard conifer logs left in the unit, the green tree retention area for the Survey and Manage mollusks and the buffer area along the edge of the road.

Conclusion

RMP objectives could not be met due to site limitations.

Comment/Discussion

None.

Monitoring Question 2

Are special habitats being identified and protected?

Monitoring Requirement

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

Monitoring Performed

All projects monitored were reviewed to determine if they included or were near special habitats.

Projects meeting this criterion included the Coast Creek Density Management and Fish Habitat Enhancement, Phase 2 projects.

Findings

The projects included measures to ensure there was no adverse affect to the special habitats.

Conclusion

RMP objectives were met.

Fish Habitat

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

See Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives.

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

Rehabilitate and protect at-risk fish stocks and their habitat.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1

Are fish habitat restoration and enhancement activities which contribute to attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives being designed and implemented?

Monitoring Requirement

The Annual Program Summary will report on the status of the design and implementation of fish habitat restoration and habitat activities.

Monitoring Performed

Fish habitat restoration projects that were monitored included the Nestucca Fish Habitat Enhancement, Phase 2, Falls Over Stream Project and Tobe Creek Log Placement.

Findings

ACS objectives were considered, documented in analysis and incorporated into project design and implementation.

The Nestucca Fish Habitat Enhancement, Phase 2 placed large logs and boulders into the channel of the Nestucca River using an excavator and a helicopter. The logs came primarily from a blowdown site on Bald Mtn. with some additional trees taken from the adjacent riparian area. The minimum numbers of equipment access roads necessary to access the placement sites were created. As work at the site was completed, the equipment access roads were blocked and grass seeded. The access roads showed no signs of erosion and none remained accessible by vehicle.

The structures appeared to be stable and functioning as planned. Adult fall chinook were observed at the structures.

An interpretive sign had not been installed at the Falls Over Stream project at the time of the monitoring review. This sign is expected to be installed in 2004.

Conclusion

RMP objectives for meeting ACS objectives were met.

Monitoring Question 2

Are potential adverse impacts to fish habitat and fish stocks being identified?

Monitoring Requirement

At least twenty percent of the files on each year's timber sales, and other relevant actions, will be reviewed annually to evaluate documentation regarding fish species and habitat and related recommendations and decisions in light of policy and SEIS record of decision Standards and Guidelines and resource management plan management direction. If mitigation was required, review will ascertain whether such mitigation was incorporated in the authorization document and the actions will be reviewed on the ground after completion to ascertain whether the mitigation was completed as planned.

Monitoring Performed

Projects with the potential for adverse impacts to fish included Hamilton Creek timber sale (Units 2, 5 & 6), Gotaway timber sale, Units 2, 4, 5 & 6, Mill Creek Road Restoration, Falls Over Stream Project, Tobe Creek Log Placement, Coast Creek Density Management, Fish Habitat Enhancement, Phase 2, Upper Nestucca Drainage Improvement, and Willamina/Von Road culvert replacement.

Findings

Actions were completed consistent with Letters of Concurrence and Biologic Opinions. The Biologic Assessments for these projects normally contained measures restricting instream activities to low flow months and criteria for selecting trees. Special design features were incorporated to eliminate or reduce impacts to fish.

Conclusion

RMP objectives were met.

Special Status and SEIS Special Attention Species and Habitat

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Protect, manage and conserve federally listed and proposed species and their habitats, to achieve their recovery in compliance with the Endangered Species Act and bureau special status species policies.

Conserve federal candidate and bureau sensitive species and their habitats so as not to contribute to the need to list and recover the species.

Conserve state-listed species and their habitats to assist the state in achieving management objectives.

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

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

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1

Are special status species being addressed in deciding whether or not to implement forest management and other actions? During forest management and other actions that may disturb special status species, are steps taken to adequately mitigate disturbances?

Monitoring Requirement

Each year at least twenty percent of all management actions will be selected for examination to evaluate documentation regarding special status species and related recommendations and decisions in light of Endangered Species Act requirements, policy and SEIS record of decision Standards and Guidelines and resource management plan management direction. If mitigation was required, review will ascertain whether such mitigation was incorporated in the authorization document and the actions will be reviewed on the ground after completion to ascertain whether the mitigation was completed as planned.

Monitoring Performed

Projects affected by Special Status species included Hamilton Creek timber sale (Units 2, 5 & 6), Quartzville/Crabtree Road Decommission, Gotaway timber sale, Units 2, 4, 5 & 6, Grass Mtn Road Closure, Mill Creek Road Restoration, Falls Over Stream Project, Tobe Creek Log Placement, Coast Creek Density Management, Fish Habitat Enhancement, Phase 2, OHV Trail Maintenance, Upper Nestucca Drainage Improvement, and Willamina/Von Road culvert replacement.

Findings

Surveys were completed, recorded and mitigating measures were implemented in the monitored projects listed above. Generally, the species were not found in the project area or did not affect the project. The most common mitigating measure implemented for special status species was seasonal restrictions.

Surveys for Special Status (SS) and Special Attention (SA) plant species (see glossary) were completed prior to all ground disturbing activities. Pre-project surveys were conducted over 3,700 acres for Special Status plant species during fiscal year 2003.

Conclusion

RMP objectives were met.

Monitoring Question 2

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

Monitoring Requirement

Review recovery plans for threatened and endangered species to ascertain if management actions were consistent with plans to recover species.

Monitoring Performed

Programs and activities were assessed for compliance with recovery plans. Projects monitored included Hamilton Creek timber sale (Units 2, 5 & 6), Quartzville/Crabtree Road Decommission, Gotaway timber sale, Units 2, 4, 5 & 6, Grass Mtn Road Closure, Mill Creek Road Restoration, Falls Over Stream Project, Tobe Creek Log Placement, Coast Creek Density Management, Fish Habitat Enhancement, Phase 2, OHV Trail Maintenance, Upper Nestucca Drainage Improvement, and Willamina/Von Road culvert replacement.

Findings

In fiscal year 2003, interagency teams continued using the Section 7 consultation streamlining process. Level one teams, consisting of local employees from BLM, FS, and FWS, regularly met to accomplish consultations. Three wildlife programmatic consultation packages, prepared for fiscal year 2003, were implemented for wildlife. One consultation package for disturbance was completed for the Willamette Province. A consultation package for disturbance and one for habitat modification were completed for the North Coast Province. This helped avoid numerous redundant consultation efforts for normal, repetitive actions. In addition, five other consultations for terrestrial wildlife were conducted for activities outside the scope of the programmatic activities. The biological opinions received from FWS were then used in project planning for fiscal year 2003 and beyond.

Endangered Species Act consultation for anadromous fish was completed for five timber sales and the Horning Seed Orchard spray project in fiscal year 2003.

Design features for timber sales were found to be consistent with criteria included in the BA/BO. Design criteria normally included seasonal restrictions, reserve trees suitable for nesting, timing of in water work, stabilizing potential erosion areas, minimizing the number of access points, and spill containment plans.

Conclusion

RMP objectives were met.

Comment/Discussion

None.

Special Areas

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Maintain, protect and/or restore the relevant and important values of the special areas which include: Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), Outstanding Natural Areas, Research Natural Areas, and Environmental Education Areas.

Provide recreation uses and environmental education in outstanding natural areas. Manage uses to prevent damage to those values that make the area outstanding.

Preserve, protect or restore native species composition and ecological processes of biological communities in research natural areas.

Provide and maintain environmental education opportunities in environmental education areas. Manage uses to minimize disturbances of educational values.

Retain existing research natural areas and existing areas of critical environmental concern that meet the test for continued designation. Retain other special areas. Designate new special areas where needed to maintain or protect important values.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1

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

Monitoring Requirement

Annually, the files on all actions and research proposals within and adjacent to special areas will be reviewed to determine whether the possibility of impacts on area of critical environmental concern values was considered, and whether any mitigation identified as important for maintenance of area of critical environmental concern values was required. If mitigation was required, the relevant actions will be reviewed on the ground, after completion, to ascertain whether it was actually implemented.

Monitoring Performed

Monitoring was completed on sixteen of the 26 designated ACECs.

Findings

Current management was determined to be effective in protecting the values for 15 of the monitored special areas. Management issues addressed include road maintenance or closure, special forest products theft, off road vehicle use causing excessive resource damage and infestations of invasive exotic plant species threatening riparian habitats.

During field monitoring of the Grass Mountain (ACEC) road closure it was apparent that this area has been and still is being abused by 4X4 recreationists despite management efforts to prevent this damage. An installed dirt berm was recently breached by a 4X4 to gain entrance to a grassy bald area. Ruts in the soil and mechanical damage to trees and shrubs resulted. Assorted beverage containers were also found in this area. The gentle topography in the area

makes effective access restriction of 4X4 vehicles difficult. The road closure project reduces the frequency of 4X4 activity and special forest product theft in the ACEC. The water bars on the mid-slope road have been functioning as designed to divert snowmelt across the road. Overall, the Grass Mountain ACEC road closure project was implemented as planned and met the applicable project specific RMP implementation monitoring questions.

Conclusion

BLM actions and BLM-authorized actions/uses near or within special areas are consistent with RMP objectives and management direction for special areas. However, management objectives and resource values on some special areas are at risk.

Comment/Discussion

Additional maintenance, protection and/or restoration of the relevant and important values is needed for some special areas.

Additional means to restrict access to Grass Mountain ACEC need to be explored to keep the most determined 4X4 publics out of the grassy bald areas. Include clean equipment measures in future ground disturbing activities to prevent inadvertent introduction of weeds at project sites. Aim to use locally adapted native plant materials for revegetation efforts within projects. Address the locally adapted native plant materials issue in the NEPA process for future projects to be in compliance with IM OR-2001-014 the Policy on the use of Native Species Plant Materials.

Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Identify cultural resource localities for public, scientific, and cultural heritage purposes.

Conserve and protect cultural resource values for future generations.

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

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

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1

Are cultural resources being addressed in decisions regarding forest management and other actions? If forest management and other actions may disturb cultural resources, are steps taken to adequately mitigate disturbances?

Monitoring Requirement

At least twenty percent of the files on each year's timber sales and other relevant actions (e.g., rights-of-way, instream structures) will be reviewed to evaluate documentation of cultural resources and American Indian values. If mitigation was required, review will ascertain whether mitigation was incorporated in the authorization document and the actions will be reviewed on the ground after completion to determine if the mitigation was carried out as planned.

Monitoring Performed

Projects monitored included the Split Finger timber sale harvest and burn, Church Creek Salvage, Hamilton Creek timber sale (Units 2, 5 & 6), Gotaway timber sale, Units 2, 4, 5 & 6, and Coast Creek Density Management.

Findings

All timber sales had the required cultural reviews prior to implementation.

Conclusion

RMP objectives were met. Cultural resources have been addressed in deciding whether or not to go forward with actions.

Comment/Discussion

None.

Visual Resources

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Preserve or retain the existing character of landscapes on BLM-administered lands allocated for visual resource management class I and II management; partially retain the existing character on lands allocated for visual resource management class III management and permit major modification of the existing character of some lands allocated for visual resource management class IV management.

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

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1

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

Monitoring Requirement

Twenty percent of the files for timber sales and other substantial projects in visual resource management class II or III areas will be reviewed to ascertain whether relevant design features or mitigating measures were included.

Monitoring Performed

Projects with VRM class II or III lands in or near the project included the Quartzville/Crabtree Road Decommission, Gotaway timber sale, Units 2, 4, 5 & 6, Grass Mtn Road Closure, Falls Over Stream Project, Cape Kiwanda Fuel, and OHV Trail Maintenance.

Findings

The general management direction for VRM Class II is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The monitored projects did not alter the overall character of the landscape.

Conclusion

RMP objectives were met.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Protect the outstandingly remarkable values of designated components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System through the maintenance and enhancement of the natural integrity of river-related values.

Protect the outstandingly remarkable values of eligible/suitable wild and scenic rivers and the maintenance or enhancement of the highest tentative classification pending resolution of suitability and/or designation.

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

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

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1

Are BLM actions and BLM-authorized actions consistent with protection of the outstandingly remarkable values of designated, suitable, and eligible but not studied, rivers?

Monitoring Requirement

Annually, the files on all actions and research proposals within and adjacent to wild and scenic river corridors will be reviewed to determine whether the possibility of impacts on the outstandingly remarkable values was considered, and whether any mitigation identified as important for maintenance of the values was required. If mitigation was required, the relevant actions will be reviewed on the ground, after completion, to ascertain whether it was actually implemented.

Monitoring Performed

Projects were reviewed to determine their potential impacts to designated and potential wild and scenic rivers. The Nestucca Fish Habitat Enhancement, Phase 2 was monitored.

Findings

The Nestucca River has been identified as suitable for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system. Consideration of outstandingly remarkable values and potential mitigation was documented for the project.

Conclusion

RMP objectives requirements were met.

Rural Interface Areas

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

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

Determine how land owners might be or are affected by activities on BLM-administered lands.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1

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

Monitoring Requirement

Each year at least twenty percent of all actions within the identified rural interface areas will be selected for examination to determine if special project design features and mitigation measures were included and implemented as planned.

Monitoring Performed

The Split Finger timber sale, Mill Creek Road Restoration and Tobe Creek Log Placement projects were within areas designated as rural interface. Files for these projects were reviewed to ensure that rural interface issues were considered, documented and implemented.

Findings

The monitoring teams examined project files for the projects. The projects had minimal to no effect to surrounding properties and residents and no significant conflicts occurred.

Split Finger timber sale Unit 1 was within a Rural Interface Area which had some influence on the project design. A narrow buffer of trees was left along Hazelnut Ridge Road to reduce visual impacts in this VRM III area. The IDT also considered broadcast burning the unit but determined it would be an inappropriate fuels treatments because of rural interface concerns.

Conclusion

RMP objectives were met.

Noxious Weeds

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Contain and/or reduce noxious weed infestations on BLM-administered lands using an integrated pest management approach.

Avoid introduction or spread of noxious weed infestations in all areas.

Implementation Monitoring

Monitoring Question 1

Are noxious weed control methods compatible with Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

Monitoring Requirement

Review the files of at least twenty percent of each year's noxious weed control applications to determine if noxious weed control methods were compatible with Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

Monitoring Performed

The Cape Kiwanda Fuel reduction project and the Split Finger timber sale included treatments of noxious weed or measures to prevent the spread of weeds. Grass Mountain ACEC Road closure was also monitored for noxious weeds although it was not designed as a weed treatment project.

Findings

Noxious weed actions were implemented. Records for the project document consideration of ACS objectives.

On Split Finger sale, yarding roads were ripped and seeded to reduce compaction and soil erosion. Locally adapted blue wildrye was used for seeding. An added benefit of this treatment was the very obvious weed abatement within the ripped and seeded road beds. The roads were filled with native grass and planted trees and Canadian thistle directly adjacent to the roads was prevented from invading.

In the Grass Mountain ACEC Road Closure project certified weed free seed was used to prevent the introduction of weeds into the project area. Ensuring heavy, ground disturbing equipment was free of seeds or plant parts prior to breaking ground were not taken on this project. Requiring clean equipment is a regular part of project planning, contract stipulations, and implementation in Tillamook and Cascades Resource areas. Research Natural Areas are included in the list of high priority areas in which to prevent introduction of invasive weeds.

Conclusion

RMP objectives were met.

Appendix 1 GLOSSARY

AMA - Adaptive Management Area - 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 administered lands where special management attention is needed to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes; or to protect life and provide safety from natural hazards.

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

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

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

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

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

Connectivity - 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 nor 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 EIS 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 silvicultural 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 below 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 - Abbreviation for million board feet of timber.

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

O&C Lands - Public lands granted to the Oregon and California Railroad Company, and subsequently reverted 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 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. OHV 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.

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

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

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 silvicultural 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Early Seral Stage** - The period from disturbance to crown closure of conifer stands usually occurring from 0-15 years. 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 disturbance, the forest structure will be more even-aged at late mature or early old growth stages.

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

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

SEIS Special Attention Species - A term which incorporates the “Survey and Manage” and “Protection Buffer” species from the Northwest Forest Plan. (RMP30)

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

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

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
APS	Annual Program Summary
BA(s)	Biological Assessments
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP(s)	Best Management Practices
BRD	Biological Resources Division of USGS
CBWR	Coos Bay Wagon Road
CON	Connectivity/Diversity Blocks
CERTS	Community Economic Revitalization Teams
CFER	Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research
COPE	Coastal Oregon Productivity Enhancement Project
CT	Commercial Thinning
CX	Categorical Exclusions
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWD	Coarse Woody Debris
DEQ(ODEQ)	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
DM	Density Management
DPS	Distinct Population Segment
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
GTR	Green Tree Retention
IDT	Interdisciplinary Teams
LSR	Late-Successional Reserve
LUA	Land Use Allocation
LWD	Large Woody Debris
MMBF	Million Board Feet
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFP (NWFP)	Northwest Forest Plan
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
O&C	Oregon and California Revested Lands
ODF	Oregon Department of Forestry
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

OSU.....	Oregon State University
PACs.....	Province Advisory Councils
PD	Public Domain
PGE.....	Portland General Electric
PILT	Payment in Lieu of Taxes
PL.....	Public Law
PSQ.....	Probable Sale Quantity
RA	Resource Area
REO.....	Regional Ecosystem Office
RIEC	Regional Interagency Executive Committee
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RMP/ROD.....	The 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
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.....	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WC	Watershed Council
WFSA	Wildfire Situation Analysis
WQMP	Water Quality Management Plan

Appendix 3 SPECIAL FOREST / NATURAL PRODUCT ACTIONS

RMP Authorized Product Sales	FY 1996-2002 Units/Contracts*/ Value	FY 2003 Units/Contracts/ Value	Eight Year Total Units/Contracts/ Value
Boughs	744,241 pounds 142 contracts \$60,043.00	199,485 pounds 30 contracts \$21,588.20	943,726 pounds 172 contracts \$81,631.35
Burls and Miscellaneous	1,535.7 pounds 2 contracts \$220.00	0 pounds 0 contracts \$0.00	1,535.7 pounds 2 contracts \$220.00
Christmas Trees	42 trees 31 contracts \$380.77	17 trees 13 contracts \$248.54	59 trees 44 contracts \$629.31
Edibles and Medicinals	41,849 pounds 53 contracts \$1,666.00	5,205 pounds 6 contracts \$164,80	47,054 pounds 59 contracts \$1,830.76
Feed and Forage	365.1 tons 37 contracts \$2,979.27	0 tons 0 contracts \$0.00	365.1 tons 37 contracts \$2,979.27
Floral and Greenery	907,550.5 pounds 613 contracts \$69,788.73	113,850 pounds 95 contracts \$9,108.00	1,021,299.5 pounds 708 contracts \$78,896.73
Moss and Bryophytes	920,976.5 pounds 709 contracts \$43,910.84	84,390 pounds 61 contracts \$3,466.08	1,005,366.5 pounds 770 contracts \$47,376.92
Mushrooms and Fungi	140,736.6 pounds 1,116 contracts \$18,530.35	8,738.5 pounds 113 contracts \$1,758.97	149,471.1 pounds 1,229 contracts \$20,289.32
Ornamentals	502 plants 2 contracts \$20.00	0 plants 0 contracts \$0.00	502 plants 2 contracts \$20.00
Seed and Seed Cones	1,674.5 bushels 19 contracts \$1,940.45	400 bushels 1 contract \$500.00	2,074.5 bushels 20 contracts \$2,440.45
Transplants	55,068 plants 113 contracts \$7,417.40	6,100 plants 10 contracts \$1,200.00	61,168 plants 123 contracts \$8,617.40
Firewood and Wood Products**	312,840.3 cu. ft. 1,028 contracts \$47,999.83	19,534.5 cu. ft. 130 contracts \$3,708.50	332,374.8 cu. ft. 1,158 contracts \$51,708.33
TOTALS	3,865 contracts \$254,896.44	459 contracts \$41,743.09	4,324 contracts \$296,639.53

*Contract numbers represent individual sale (or free use) actions. Value is in dollars per year received.

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

Appendix 4 LAND ACQUISITIONS BY EXCHANGES OR PURCHASE FY 95-03

Name	Case File Number	Date	Acres Acquired	Acres Conveyed	Remarks
Aims Exchange	OR50799	2/24/95	0	27.09	BLM acquired 48.80 acres in Perpetual Scenic Easement to facilitate implementation of the Sandy Wild & Scenic River Mgt. Plan.
Sandy Exchange	OR50419	3/7/95	80.85	0	5 acres of timber only conveyed in return for the acquired acreage. Acreage acquired to facilitate implementation of the Sandy River Mgt. 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 N.Fk. 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	Also acquired 8.12 acre Perpetual Trail Easement.
Mt.Hood Corridor Exchange	OR53235	1/12/98	3531.65	1453.52	Exchange completed per Title IV of the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 1997. Lands are in view shed of Mt.Hood Corridor.
	OR55115	9/24/01	17.74	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River	OR56328	9/24/01	152.27	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River	OR56330	9/21/01	60	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Totals			4523.81	2240.54	Net Acreage increase to BLM of 2,513.28 Acres

Source: Serial Register of Realty Cases - Salem District

Appendix 5 LAND SALES FY95-03

No Additions to this table for fiscal year 2003

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 Lmbr. Co.	OR53113	8/28/97	0.15
Stimson Lmbr. 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 Acres Sold			15.82

**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**

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