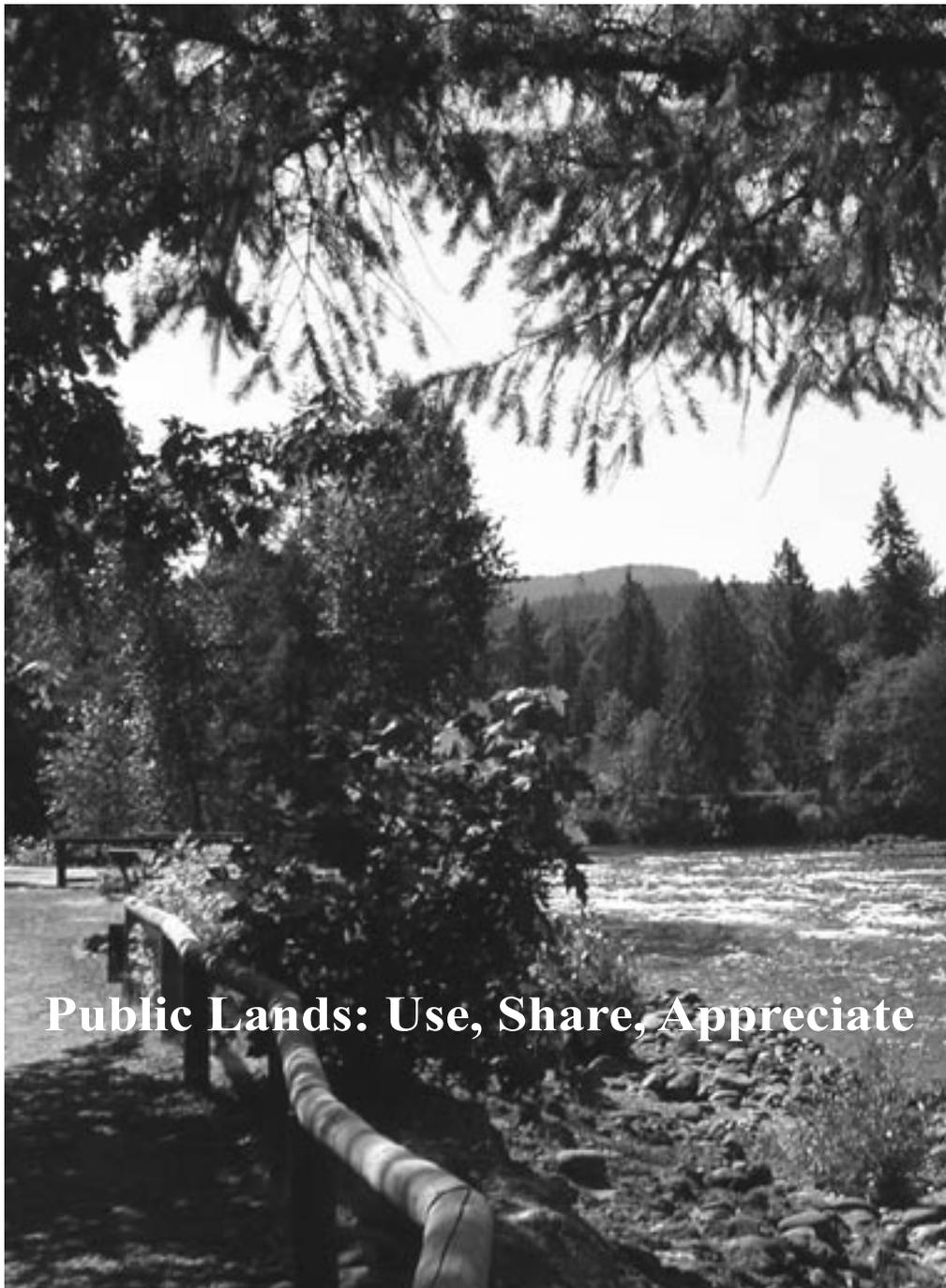


Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report 2004

BLM
Salem District



Public Lands: Use, Share, Appreciate

Fishermen's Bend Recreation Area



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.

**ANNUAL PROGRAM SUMMARY
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN MAINTENANCE, and
MONITORING REPORT**

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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 2004 (FY04), 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 offered 32.5 million board feet (MMBF) for sale during fiscal year 2004. With the addition of smaller negotiated timber sales, the total ASQ and non-ASQ timber volume offered totals 258.2 MMBF between FY 95 and FY 04.

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. The Sheridan Prison also provides a crew that completed invaluable work on trail maintenance, park maintenance and other facilities on the District. In FY 2004, the Salem District cooperated in nine Challenge Cost Share projects that involved 24 major partners plus many individual volunteers. Partners included federal, state and local government agencies, private corporations, conservation organizations, individuals and local watershed councils. Salem District grants totaling \$148,000 were leveraged with \$627,000 of funding and value-in-kind contributions from partners. In addition, the Salem District received funding for three Cooperative Conservation Initiative projects that involved 33 major partners plus many individual volunteers. Partners included state and local government agencies, conservation organizations, and local watershed councils. Salem District grants totaling \$148,000 were leveraged with \$329,000 worth of funding and value-in-kind contributions from partners.

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

Table 1 - Summary of Renewable Resource Management Accomplishments

RMP Management Activity	Fiscal Year 2004	Cumulative 1995-2004	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)	500	500	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	148	394	None
Site Preparation - Prescribed Burning (acres)	108	2,089	4,800
Site Preparation - Other (acres)	162	3,565	5,900
Plantation Maintenance - Vegetation Control (acres) ²	1,865	20,905	18,500
Plantation Protection - Animal Damage Control (acres) ³	717	5,520	12,800
Pre-commercial Thinning (acres)	3,836	20,358	29,700
Brush Field / Hardwood Conversion (acres)	0	184	900
Planting / Regular Stock (acres)	407	4,074	4,800
Planting / Genetically Selected (acres)	114	1,555	4,500
Fertilization (acres)	0	4,645	6,000
Pruning (acres) ⁴	172	1,978	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)	29	217.7	348.1
Timber Sale Quantity Offered (million cubic feet)	5.3	40.4	57
Noxious Weed Control, Chemical (sites/acres)	48/56	49/57	As Needed
Noxious Weed Control, Other (sites/acres)	26/536	61/2,594	As Needed

1 Hazard reduction accomplishment with no burning.

2 Plantation Vegetation Control (Maintenance) & Animal Damage Control (Protection) separated in 2003.

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

4 Pruning for disease control combined with wood quality

Table 2 - Summary of Non-Renewable Resource Management Accomplishments

RMP Management Activity	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2004 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1995-2004
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 / 29	6 / 179
Recreation, Maintained Hiking Trails	units / miles	12 / 70	54/374
Recreation, Maintained Sites	units / acres	18 / 1,500	N/A*
Cultural Resource Inventories	sites / acres	1/872	19/13,669
Cultural / Historic Sites Nominated	sites / acres	0/0	0/0
Hazardous Material Sites	identified / cleaned	6/6	34/36

*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 2004 (FY04), October 2003 through September 2004. Programs are implemented under the authority and guidance of the Salem District Resource Management Plan (RMP) which was approved in May 1995. Fiscal year 2004 represents the eighth 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 2004) is provided.

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

BUDGET

Budget Summary

In Fiscal Year 2004, the Salem District had a total appropriation of approximately \$20.8 million. This included \$14.2 million for resource management on Oregon and California Railroad Lands (O&C), future year prepared sales or "timber pipeline" funds, and funds for the Jobs-in-the-Woods program; approximately \$1.8 million for resource management on Public Domain lands in Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) accounts (including fire management and preparation); \$1.1 million for Title II (County Payments) projects; \$1.6 million for construction and infrastructure improvements; approximately \$900,000 in fees and collections including recreation 'fee demonstration' sites; and \$1.2 million for other special purpose accounts.

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 Land and Water Conservation Funds (LWCF) for special land acquisitions (Sandy River acquisition), National Fire Plan, Title II Projects (County Payments), and certain specified construction and maintenance projects.

Jobs-in-the-Woods Funds

Thirty-three Jobs in the Woods (JIW) projects valued at \$771,000 were awarded in Fiscal Year 2004. 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), in California Congressional District 1 and Washington Congressional District 3. Project work focused on watershed restoration with

the majority of projects located in the Quartzville, Molalla, Nestucca and Alsea watersheds. Four 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 2004, the Salem District sold three sales that were prepared using 5810 funds. These three sales contained 12.3 MMBF. The District conducted resource surveys, prepared Environmental Assessments and completed interdisciplinary team (IDT) work on sales to be offered in 2005 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 2004, the Salem District cooperated in nine Challenge Cost Share projects that involved 24 major partners plus many individual volunteers. Partners included federal, state and local government agencies, private corporations, conservation organizations, individuals and local watershed councils. Salem District grants totaling \$148,000 were leveraged with \$627,000 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 2004, the Salem District received funding for three Cooperative Conservation Initiative projects that involved 33 major partners plus many individual volunteers. Partners included state and local government agencies, conservation organizations, and local watershed councils. Salem District grants totaling \$148,000 were leveraged with \$329,000 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			
Salmon Festival	Portland Metro, Portland Water Bureau, Portland General Electric, Portland Metro Event Volunteers	\$8/60	Almost 7,000 visitors participated in the Salmon Festival. BLM was a main sponsor and had a booth at the event and helped with guided fish walks along the Wild and Scenic Sandy River (which BLM manages).
Lobster Creek smolt trapping	ODFW	\$28/28	Seventeenth 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	\$28/\$210	Eighth 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.
Songbird Celebration	Wolfree Inc., Backyard Bird Shop, Portland Roasting Comp., Audubon Society of Portland, Digimarc, NW Service Academy, American Bird Conservancy, East Cascades Bird Conservancy, Wild Birds Unlimited, Portland State University, Deschutes Basin Land Trust	\$5/\$22	The event featured 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.
Cascades Owl Surveys	State of Oregon, Private Landowners	\$15/89	In FY2004, an agreement between all the partners was completed and a contract for surveys was prepared. Actual surveys will begin in FY2005.

Project	Partner	Funding(000's) BLM/Partners	Accomplishments
RNA Baseline Vegetation Monitoring	Reid Schuller	\$11/10	Eight permanent vegetation monitoring plot locations were established in the High Peak - Moon Creek Research Natural Area in 2004. Data was gathered to start the preparation of an RNA Guidebook for the RNA which will serve as a resource guide and brochure for prospective researchers and educators. It will contain a general description of the RNA, information on access and accommodation, the environment: soils, biota - including species lists of vegetation, reptiles and amphibians, birds, and mammals, past research within the areas, maps and aerial photographs, history of disturbance, and a listing of literature cited.
ODFW/BLM GIS Partnership	ODFW	\$16/32	ODF&W was able to produce a database that BLM can use to determine T/E fish occupancy and fish passage barriers throughout Oregon. Salem BLM was able to input or cleanup 4,180 animal and plant records to allow migration of this information into a new special status species GIS based data system.
Green Peak Density Management Fungal Study	PNW-Mycological Service	\$12/12	A one of a kind fungi study to record fungi response to three thinning density treatments, clear-cut and control plots. This was the 6 th year of data collection.
Cascade StreamWatch	Wolfree, Inc., many volunteers.	\$26/\$165	Along with BLM staff, Wolfree's staff helped provide an outdoor learning activity similar to their programs for participants in BLM's local perspectives training at Wildwood Recreation Site. Over 3,000 students participated in 2004.

Project	Partner	Funding(000's) BLM/Partners	Accomplishments
Cooperative Conservation Initiative Projects			
Sandy River Weed Management	OWEB, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, The Nature Conservancy, ODFW, USFS, Clackamas County, Friends of Trees, Youth organizations, Multnomah County, Portland General Electric, Sandy River Basin Watershed Council, Blue Sky Rafting	\$28/201	Over 600 knotweed patches in riparian areas on BLM lands along the Sandy River were treated. The overall project treated knotweed on both private and public lands with the goal of eradicating this invasive weed species.
Sandy River Basin Riparian Restoration	Sandy River Basin Watershed Council, OWEB, Private Landowners	\$18/19	Watershed Council hired a Crew leader/ Outreach Specialist whose initial task will be outreach to private landowners to recruit them to participate in this riparian restoration project.
Northwest Oregon Invasive Weed Management Project	Cascade Pacific RC&D, OWEB, Soil and Water Conservation Districts (7), Watershed Councils (3), Oregon Dept. Ag., Oregon Dept. Forestry, Marion Dept. Public Works, Oregon Dept. Transportation, The Nature Conservancy, Oregon State Weed Board	\$102/98	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

Except for 1,986 acres of scattered parcels in the Scappoose block, 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 2004, about 766 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.

Twenty-seven projects were completed in LSRs in fiscal year 2004. Monitoring conducted on five of these projects showed complete compliance with LSR requirements. A 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 the Salem District BLM. During fiscal year 2004, all prescribed fire projects were done in compliance with the guidelines outlined in 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, prompt mop-up of burned units and burning piled material in damp, unstable atmospheric conditions helped reduce residual smoke. Concentration of piles were well distributed throughout the District, also reducing impacts to any one geographic airshed.

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
Clackamas	Clackamas River (temperature)	2004
Middle Willamette	Rickreall Creek (temperature)	2004
Upper Willamette	Mary's River (temperature)	2004

Sub-basin	Stream Segment (parameter)	DEQ Priority Date for TMDL completion
Alesea	Alesea 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 171 acres of regeneration harvest in the Cascades Resource Area during FY2004. The other two resource areas did not conduct any regeneration harvest. This year, the Salem District treated 436 acres to create snags and 180 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

No timber sales occurred within connectivity land use allocation areas during FY2004.

Special Habitats

Along the Molalla River, Sandy River, and Quartzville Creek, 250 acres of noxious weed control was conducted, mainly to prepare sites for planting native trees, shrubs, and grasses to enhance riparian zones.

Nest Sites, Activity Centers, and Rookeries

One new spotted owl activity center and one new bald eagle nest tree was discovered in the Cascades Resource Area during FY2004. In the other two resource areas, no new nest sites, activity centers, or rookeries were found. Existing known nesting trees were protected. For active nests, particularly for raptors and special status species like the spotted owl and marbled murrelet, 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 34 occupied marbled murrelet nest sites within the Coast Range of the Salem District. Some 6,340 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 FY2004, 17 miles of road were decommissioned or obliterated. Five miles of road were closed

and 43 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 295 acres of density management treatments in 45 to 60 year old stands to stimulate the development of old growth characteristics. These treatments were in the Mary’s Peak Resource area and included parts of the Gotaway Density Management Treatment, Klickitat Tie LSR Thinning, and Old Blue LSR Enhancement Area. The district also completed 2,998 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 9,974 acres of pre-project surveys were conducted during FY04, bringing the total from 1996 through 2004 to 73,833 acres.

Plants

Surveys, monitoring and restoration activities were conducted for Special Status (SS) plant and fungi 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 7,900 acres of pre-project surveys for Special Status plant and fungi species were conducted, bringing the total from 1996 through 2004 up to 51,900 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. Three populations were monitored for general population and habitat health and were found to be in good condition.

Table 6 - Total Number of Sites by Taxa Group for SS Plants as of 9/30/04

Taxa Group (#species)	Federal Listed	Federal Candidate	Bureau Sensitive	State Listed	Assessment Species	Tracking Species
Fungi (35)			40			161
Lichens (13)					6	75
Bryophytes (5)					5	2
Vascular Plants (28)	3		59	2	7	122

Survey and Manage Species (S&M)

The Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture signed the Record of Decision (ROD) on March 22, 2004, “To Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines” within the range of the Northern Spotted Owl. The former Survey and Manage species include lichens, fungi, bryophytes, mollusks, amphibians, and mammals; many are now classified as special status species. Established survey protocols are used by field personnel during project level survey efforts.

Former Survey and Manage Animals

The following activities for S&M animal species on Salem District were conducted during FY2004:

OREGON RED TREE VOLE: Approximately 1,123 acres were surveyed to pre-project protocol standards for this species. Some 138 potential nest structures were identified, but only 4 were confirmed as active red tree vole nests. Strategic surveys for this species were also conducted on 450 acres at 18 sites.

MOLLUSKS: Approximately 1,151 acres were surveyed to protocol for eight mollusk species identified as potential inhabitants of the Salem District.

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. Four wildlife programmatic consultation packages were fully completed or initiated for T/E wildlife. Consultation packages for habitat modification were initiated for both the Willamette and North Coast Provinces to cover fiscal years 2005 and 2006. Consultation packages for disturbance were completed for both the Willamette and North Coast Provinces to cover fiscal years 2004 and 2005. 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 2004 and beyond.

BALD EAGLE: In FY 2004, six known bald eagle nesting sites were surveyed for activity and reproductive success; five adults and four nestlings were observed. In coordination with other federal and state agencies, winter bald eagle counts were completed on three designated routes (one adult eagle was encountered). At the largest known winter roost site on Salem District, three eagles were encountered.

MARBLED MURRELET: The Salem District has 34 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 2004, surveys have been completed where required for specific projects, in accordance with established protocol. During FY 2004, the Salem District conducted 61 surveys for marbled murrelets over 11 project areas covering 930 acres.

Murrelet monitoring in known murrelet habitat was conducted at nine sites including Valley of the Giants (the habitat area on Salem District administered lands with the known highest level murrelet use). Monitoring surveys (27) were completed covering 400 acres. Seventeen of these surveys detected murrelet presence.

NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL: In cooperation with timber companies, consultants, state, and federal agencies, 76 spotted owl sites were monitored on BLM and adjacent landowners within the Salem District. The Pacific Northwest Research Station PNW monitored 37 of these sites as part of a larger Coast Range demographic study area.

Fifty-nine of the spotted owl sites were on BLM lands, of which 23 sites (39%) were occupied by pairs of spotted owls, and 9 sites (15%) were occupied by resident single spotted owls. Across all ownerships, 19 sites were determined to be nesting this year, which produced 25 juveniles. One spotted owl was banded this year, however, 48 previously banded owls (25 males and 23 females) were confirmed by identification of their color bands. Incidental observations of barred owls in or adjacent to spotted owl sites were also tallied

during 2004 surveys. A total of 40 sites had detections of barred owls, single or paired (9 in Cascades, 31 in Coast Range). Sixteen project areas were surveyed for northern spotted owls on 6,200 acres.

Threatened/Endangered Plants

NELSON'S CHECKERMALLOW (*Sidalcea nelsoniana*)--Monitoring was conducted on the population at Walker Flat ACEC during the peak flowering period and was found to be in good condition.

AQUATIC/MARINE HABITAT AND SPECIES MANAGEMENT

Fisheries

Technical Assistance

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. Partners in this process include Portland Water Bureau, BLM, USFS, USFWS, NOAA Fisheries, ODEQ, ODFW, The Nature Conservancy, Sandy River Basin Council, Northwest Steelheaders and Oregon Trout. This partnership is also involved in developing a restoration strategy for the Sandy River basin based on the identification of anchor habitats. BLM participated with the Clackamas River Basin Council and the Willamette River Initiative in an assessment of the Ecosystems Diagnostic and Treatment (EDT) database for the Clackamas River basin. BLM also was involved with NOAA Fisheries' Oregon Coast Coho Salmon critical habitat analytical review process.

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, Willamina, Dairy Creek, Sandy, Clackamas, Little North Santiam and South Santiam River basins. Snorkel surveys of adult spring chinook, in cooperation with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), were conducted in the Molalla River and Thomas Creek. Snorkel surveys of juvenile rearing habitats were completed in the Nestucca and Yamhill basins.

The Salem District, in cooperation with Portland General Electric, Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and ODFW, completed the 8th year of smolt monitoring for Lower Columbia River steelhead and coho in the Clackamas River Basin. The 17th 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 Elk Creek in the Nestucca River Watershed with an excavator placing large wood and boulder structures in the creek. An assistance agreement with the Nestucca Valley High School for educational outreach (Nestucca Connections) utilizes students to perform fish habitat restoration monitoring and enhancement projects. Students from Nestucca Connections assisted in collecting large wood data, monitored recent restoration actions in the Nestucca, maintained riparian fences and participated in salmon carcass placement in streams. Sediment retention waddles were built (5th grade class) and placed by high school students at several locations to reduce the potential of sediment entering streams from roadside ditches. An assistance agreement was initiated with Tillamook

Estuaries Partnership along with a MOU between Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), Tillamook Estuaries Partnership, ODFW, Tillamook Bay Watershed Council, Tillamook County Futures Council, Nestucca Valley School District, and the Tillamook School District. This MOU defines a cooperative effort to conduct instream restoration, road decommissioning and culvert replacements in the upper Trask watershed on lands managed by ODF and BLM.

The Cascades Resource Area implemented a stream and riparian restoration project in West Creek at Minsinger Bench in the Sandy River Basin. Logs and boulders were used to construct 18 instream structures to increase habitat complexity, stabilize streambanks along the Marmot Road and improve spawning and rearing habitat for native resident cutthroat trout. Other actions included removal of invasive plants, streambank pull back to allow the stream to access its floodplain, and breaching of an earthen dam to allow the stream to flow freely through an old stock pond site, and willow and conifer planting along the stream to provide shade and bank stability.

The Mary's Peak Resource Area provided logs to the Luckiamute Watershed Council to be used in a stream restoration project.

BLM biologists participated in annual carcass placement projects in the Clackamas basin 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 and Fish Passage

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 culverts on fish bearing streams in the Nestucca River Basin and a contract has been let to Tillamook Estuary Partnership to develop a prioritization system for evaluating these culverts. In addition surveys of fish passage culverts in the Yamhill watershed are done for BLM managed lands and participating industrial timber owners adjacent to BLM. An environmental assessment for the replacement of seven barrier culverts in the Nestucca watershed was completed in FY2004. The Mary's Peak Resource Area surveyed culverts on BLM lands in the Alsea, Siletz, Luckiamute and Yamhill watersheds.

A BLM secured National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant was used to replace two barrier culverts in the Scappoose watershed; these culverts are located on private property with BLM managed lands located upstream.

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 seven 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, Columbia River bull trout and Oregon chub. Oregon Coast coho salmon ESU and Lower Columbia coho salmon were proposed for listing as threatened in 2004. The Oregon Coastal steelhead ESU is a candidate species for ESA consideration. The District continues to operate under the 2003 Programmatic Biological Opinion from NOAA-Fisheries that covers district routine support programs for five years. One hundred actions were implemented without further consultations because they are implemented according to design criteria within the programmatic biological opinion. These actions included road maintenance; recreation site maintenance; manual

maintenance and precommercial silvicultural treatments; culvert, spawning and snorkel surveys; instream habitat improvement projects; special forest product permits and a road decommissioning.

The Salem District coordinated a consultation with NOAA Fisheries on the proposed integrated pest management programs at four BLM-managed seed orchards in western Oregon. Four biological assessments and negotiations on the pending biological opinions were completed in FY2004.

Lower Columbia River and Upper Willamette Steelhead Trout, Coho and Chinook - Consultation was completed for two timber sales 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 (proposed threatened) 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.

Coastal Coho Salmon – The listing status of this ESU was changed twice during FY2004. The ESU was delisted as a result of a Ninth Circuit Court ruling in the spring of 2004 and proposed for relisting in June 2004. NOAA Fisheries will make a final listing decision for this ESU in June 2005. BLM policy is to conference on projects that “may affect” species proposed for listing. Conference was completed on one BLM timber sale in FY2004. 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.

WEED MANAGEMENT

In FY04, the District implemented 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 continued to actively participate in the Northwest Oregon Weed Management Partnership. The District participates in five Cooperative Weed Management Areas within this partnership to facilitate collaborative invasive weed management, education and outreach activities. Through this partnership the District was involved in several workshops, field trips and a large scale partnered knotweed inventory and control project involving six watersheds.

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 5,300 acres over the last nine years. In all, 23,032 acres were inventoried for noxious weeds in FY2004. The majority of new invader noxious weed sites have been found through systematic roadside and riparian inventories. Sites 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. Cooperative Conservation Initiative funding has allowed the BLM to participate in large partnerships led by The Nature Conservancy and the Northwest Oregon Invasive Weed Management Partnership. They have conducted inventories and treated infestations of Japanese knotweed and other invasive exotics along the Sandy River, the North Yamhill, Rickreall Creek, Abiqua Cree and the Crabtree Creek 5th field watersheds.

Table 7 - Management Actions To Control Noxious Weeds

Treatment	Species	Fiscal Year 96 - 03 Acres	Fiscal Year 2004 Acres
Mechanical	Scotch Broom	537	156
	Canada thistle	262	0
	Himalayan blackberry	80	20
Manual	Scotch Broom	901	302
	Himalayan blackberry	227	183
	English Ivy	25	13
	Meadow Knapweed	7	2
	Spotted Knapweed	10	3
	False Brome	0	21
	Diffuse Knapweed	1	0
	Japanese Knotweed	16	2
	Gorse	10	0
	Canadian Thistle	100	50
	Bull Thistle	100	0
	Tansy Ragwort	100	16
	Butterfly bush	0	1
Biological (arthropods)	Scotch Broom	100s	100s
	Canada Thistle	1500	500
	St. John's Wort	600	200
	Bull Thistle	750	250
	Tansy Ragwort	1000s	1000s
Biological (goats)	Scotch Broom	75	75
	Himalayan blackberry	75	75
Chemical	False brome	-	4
	Knotweeds (Japanese, Giant, Bohemian)	-	36
	Yellow hawkweed	-	1
	False brome	-	19

SPECIAL AREAS MANAGEMENT

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

Twenty of the district's twenty-six ACECs were monitored in FY2004, and most were found to be in good condition. Management activities to improve conditions within and adjacent to five ACECs included weed control and trash removal. Weed control activities occurred in and adjacent to the Yaquina Head and Sandy River Gorge Outstanding Natural Areas (ONA). Small trees encroaching on the meadows in the Soosap Meadows ACEC were removed to maintain meadow habitat. Vandalism is still a management concern at the Grass Mountain Research Natural Area. Determined vandals used chainsaws to gain vehicle access to the Grass Mountain Research Natural Area and created tire ruts in the meadows. Other damage observed in the RNA includes fire rings and trash. Garbage is removed from several of the ACECs on a regular basis.

Management plans for ACECs are in various stages of completion or undergoing revision. Status of plans through Fiscal Year 2004 is shown in Table 8

Table 8 - 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	10	4	0/4

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Five projects totaling 728 surveyed acres were inventoried for cultural sites prior to project implementation. Fourteen projects totaling 144 surveyed acres were inventoried after project work was completed (post-project inventory). One new site and one new isolated find were recorded.

Salem BLM continued to actively promote appreciation of cultural resources through public education and interpretive programs. Thirty-five presentations, the majority of which were school based, reached 1,698 people. Four “Exploring Oregon’s Past” teacher workshops were held with 61 educators 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, and an additional 100 copies were printed Salem District represented OR/WA BLM on the Oregon Archeology Celebration (OAC) Steering Committee. To publicize this annual event in which BLM is a sponsoring partner, Salem District distributed posters and Calendars of Events to 1,400 locations including all Salem-Keizer schools, all schools in Marion, Polk, Yamhill, Umatilla, Wallowa, 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 over 900 schools, teachers, and museums statewide.

The Oregon/Washington BLM Archaeology, History and Paleontology website is on the Salem District Internet site. This website was reorganized, updated and expanded to enhance its public appeal and information content

A new handout on atlatls, a nearly universal spear throwing device in Oregon until approximately 1,000 years ago was developed for the public.

Cumulative Totals FY96-04

Public Education and Interpretative Programs	245
Number of people directly reached by these programs	10,600
Number of Teacher Workshops Held	26
Number of Teachers Attending Workshops	448
Number of Teacher’s Guides Distributed	3,200
Number of years co-chaired OAC	6
Number of locations OAC materials distributed	7,581
Traveling Displays Developed	12
Permanent Displays Developed	10

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

The Salem District has been successful in contributing to local, state, national and international economies through monetary payments, sustainable use of BLM-managed lands and resources, and use of innovative contracting and other implementation strategies as well.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

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

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

Payments to Counties

Payments are currently made to counties under “The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000.” The purpose of the act is “To restore stability and predictability to the annual payments made to states and counties containing National Forest System lands and public domain lands managed by the BLM for use by the counties for the benefit of public schools, roads and other purposes.” The Public Domain lands managed by the BLM refers only to Oregon and California Retested Grantlands (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands (CBWR), not Public Domain (PD) lands. The O&C lands consist of approximately 2.5 million acres of federally-owned forest lands in 18 western Oregon counties including approximately 74,500 acres of Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands in the Coos Bay and Roseburg BLM districts. Fiscal Year 2004 was the fourth year that payments were made to western Oregon counties under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393). Counties made elections to receive the standard O&C and CBWR payment as calculated under the Act of August 28, 1937 or the Act of May 24, 1939, or the calculated full payment amount as determined under P.L. 106-393. All counties in the Salem District elected to receive payments under the new legislation. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2001 and continuing through 2006 payments are to be made based on historic O&C and CBWR payments to the counties. Table 9 displays the statewide payments made under each Title of P.L. 106-393 plus the grand total, and Table 25 displays the Title II payments for the Salem District. Actual payments made in 2004 for Fiscal Year 2005 projects were distributed October 28, 2004.

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

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

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 9 Summary of Payments by County		
County	Payment	Total Acres
BAKER COUNTY	\$343,560.00	1,020,693
BENTON COUNTY	\$3,855.00	20,327
CLACKAMAS COUNTY	\$98,998.00	521,992
CLATSOP COUNTY	\$501.00	359
COLUMBIA COUNTY	\$0.00	1
COOS COUNTY	\$12,815.00	67,573
CROOK COUNTY	\$178,239.00	939,816
CURRY COUNTY	\$112,030.00	590,707
DESCHUTES COUNTY	\$271,863.00	1,433,476
DOUGLAS COUNTY	\$180,023.00	949,221
GILLIAM COUNTY	\$47,056.00	34,616
GRANT COUNTY	\$332,044.00	1,750,793
HARNEY COUNTY	\$577,210.00	4,466,344
HOOD RIVER COUNTY	\$39,025.00	205,773
JACKSON COUNTY	\$87,360.00	460,631
JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$56,344.00	297,088
JOSEPHINE COUNTY	\$66,396.00	350,091
KLAMATH COUNTY	\$409,560.00	2,159,522
LAKE COUNTY	\$577,210.00	3,703,245
LANE COUNTY	\$259,698.00	1,369,332
LINCOLN COUNTY	\$34,980.00	184,443
LINN COUNTY	\$90,279.00	476,022
MALHEUR COUNTY	\$1,418,226.00	4,300,684
MARION COUNTY	\$38,766.00	204,378
MORROW COUNTY	\$39,924.00	149,960
MULTNOMAH COUNTY	\$14,400.00	75,930
POLK COUNTY	\$0.00	435
SHERMAN COUNTY	\$73,932.00	53,672
TILLAMOOK COUNTY	\$17,621.00	92,913
UMATILLA COUNTY	\$128,081.00	418,790
UNION COUNTY	\$405,389.00	624,346
WALLOWA COUNTY	\$221,494.00	1,167,805
WASCO COUNTY	\$42,016.00	221,541
WASHINGTON COUNTY	\$3,639.00	2,608
WHEELER COUNTY	\$57,728.00	301,926
YAMHILL COUNTY	\$4,891.00	25,790
TOTAL	\$6,245,153.00	28,642,843

Table 10 FY04 Secure Rural Schools Payments to Counties (Payments were made October 28, 2004)

	FY04 Full Payment Amount with CPI	Amount to County (including Title III)	Amount Elected for Projects	Amount Elected for Title III	Amount Elected for Title II
Benton	\$3,157,286.32	2,920,489.85	473,592.94	236,796.47	236,796.47
Clackamas	6,235,921.38	6,058,197.62	935,388.21	757,664.45	177,723.76
Columbia	2,314,594.24	2,081,977.52	347,189.13	114,572.41	232,616.72
Coos	7,459,102.78	7,212,952.39	1,118,865.42	872,715.03	246,150.39
Curry	4,101,101.45	3,787,367.19	615,165.22	301,430.96	313,734.26
Douglas	28,295,946.76	25,112,652.75	4,244,392.01	1,061,098.00	3,183,294.01
Jackson	17,606,646.50	16,286,148.01	2,640,996.98	1,320,498.49	1,320,498.49
Josephine	13,572,960.41	12,554,988.38	2,035,944.06	1,017,972.03	1,017,972.03
Klamath	2,629,199.28	2,313,695.37	394,379.89	78,875.98	315,503.91
Lane	17,157,210.72	15,896,155.73	2,573,581.61	1,312,526.62	1,261,054.99
Lincoln	404,492.20	380,222.67	60,673.83	36,404.30	24,269.53
Linn	2,966,276.12	2,743,805.41	444,941.42	222,470.71	222,470.71
Marion	1,640,440.58	1,578,924.06	246,066.09	184,549.57	61,516.52
Multnomah	1,224,712.49	1,192,712.49	183,706.87	151,706.87	32,000.00
Polk	2,426,953.19	2,354,144.59	364,042.98	291,234.38	72,808.60
Tillamook	629,210.08	566,446.37	94,381.52	31,617.81	62,763.71
Washington	707,861.35	681,316.55	106,179.20	79,634.40	26,544.80
Yamhill	808,984.40	808,984.40	121,347.66	121,347.66	0.00
Total	\$113,338,900.25	\$104,531,181.35	\$17,000,835.04	\$8,193,116.14	\$8,807,718.90

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 Fiscal Year 2004, 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 11 shows how Salem utilized these funds.

Table 11 - Recreation Pipeline Projects FY 2004

Project Area	Project Description	Dollars Expended*
Wildwood Recreation Site (H201)	Office building improvement and construction of a public reception room	42,000
Nestucca OHV Area (H205)	Trail hardening and other improvements.	8,500
Alsea Falls Recreation Site (H206)	Foot bridge over the South Fork Alsea River	6,000
Total: \$56,500		

* Costs include administrative overhead/labor costs

Recreation Fee Demonstration Project

In 1996, the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program was authorized by Congress and has been extended several times over the last eight years. On December 8, 2004, the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Bush. The Act authorizes the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture for the next 10 years to establish, modify, charge and collect recreation fees at Federal recreation lands and waters as provided for in the Act. The program authorizes the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) 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 site since October 1, 1996 and collected \$282,700 in Fiscal Year 2004. On October 1, 1997, the remaining developed recreation sites in the Salem District that charge fees were added to the program and \$181,800 in fees were collected in Fiscal Year 2004. 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 and cultural interpretation and new construction. Table 12 shows how the Salem District used fee demonstration funds.

New this year is the Washington and Oregon Recreation Pass. State and federal agencies in Washington and Oregon are collectively offering a convenient day-use recreation pass, which is honored at the majority of agency sites within the region, including all fee sites on the Salem District. This pass is an add-on to the existing Golden Eagle Passport, reducing the need to purchase multiple passes, while providing a cost savings to the avid recreationist. This pass can also be added-on to the National Parks Pass with the Golden Eagle Hologram.

Table 12 - Fee Demonstration Site Expenditures FY 2004

Site Name	Description	Dollars
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Operation and maintenance of facilities, visitor services, and interpretative programs.	305,000

Nestucca River Recreation Sites	Operation and maintenance of facilities and visitor services.	15,500
Fishermen's Bend Recreation Complex	Operation and maintenance of facilities and visitor services.	86,000
Wildwood Recreation Site	Operation and maintenance of facilities and visitor services.	6,000
Alsea Falls Recreation Site	Operation and maintenance of facilities and visitor services.	29,000
General – All Sites	Miscellaneous supplies, repairs, and services. Recreation Site volunteer and host programs.	31,000
Total: \$472,500		

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 United States' last great open spaces. 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 several units in the NLCS they are responsible for managing.

Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area: The area continued to be managed to protect and conserve the areas unique scenic, scientific, cultural, historic, educational, natural, and recreational values. Efforts are underway to write a new management plan for Yaquina Head and to prepare for the restoration of the historic Yaquina Head lighthouse scheduled for the summer of 2005.

Wild and Scenic Rivers: The Salem District continued to manage 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 was continued along Quartzville Creek WSR to help encourage appropriate use ethics among visitors to the river. The BLM continued to provide 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. They also continued to work with several partners including Portland Metro and the River Conservancy on a comprehensive Sandy River conservation and land acquisition strategy.

Wilderness: Several groups such as the Mazamas, Back Country Horsemen, American Hiking Society, and Molalla RiverWatch along with several other volunteers, continued to help BLM in maintaining over 16 miles of trails in the Table Rock Wilderness.

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

Recreation and Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) Management

Approximately 329,000 people visited Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area and \$282,700 in fees was collected in Fiscal Year 2004. Approximately 188,500 people visited other developed recreation sites in the Salem District and \$181,800 in fees was collected from these sites. All fees collected in the Salem District were retained for use to maintain or enhance the sites they were collected at, as part of the Fee Demonstration Program (see table 14). Numerous projects were also completed with recreation pipeline funding (see table 13).

All of the developed recreation sites continued to 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.

Using capital improvement funding, a \$485,000 water and sewer system upgrade was completed at Wildwood Recreation Site. Built over 30 years ago, several components of the water and sewer system were in need of improvement or replacement.

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, Earth day, annual river clean-ups and several other less formal work party events. These special events and work parties would not be successful without the assistance of partners. Some of these partners include Molalla RiverWatch, American Wildlife Foundation, Wolfree Inc., Pechuck Lookouts, Boy Scout troops, Applegate Roughriders Motorcycle Club, Northwest and Linn County Youth Crews, campsite and volunteer hosts and several other groups and individuals who lend their enthusiastic help throughout the year. The Oregon State prison is an important partner in providing crews that do a variety of work on recreation projects, park maintenance and other facilities maintenance on the District. Yaquina Lights, Inc. works with the BLM at Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area to assist them in preserving and interpreting the Yaquina Head lighthouse.

Other partnerships include the involvement and cooperation with other federal land management agencies such as the U.S. Forest Service. The Salem District's Marys Peak Resource Area continued its Interagency Agreement with the Siuslaw National Forest to perform operations and maintenance on Marys Peak from mid-May through September. The Tillamook Field Office also continued its agreement with the Forest Service to maintain Rocky Bend Campground.

Other Recreation Management Areas

Molalla River Recreation Corridor: The visitor contact program continued helping to encourage appropriate use ethics among visitors to the river. Clackamas County Environmental Youth Crew built trailhead registration boxes, to gather baseline data on Wilderness and Multiple Use non-motorized trails throughout the Molalla River Recreation Corridor. Molalla RiverWatch helped organize fall and spring volunteer river cleanups. They also hosted tours to educate the public about the natural resources and management challenges along the river. Todos Juntos, a local non-profit organization that serves the Hispanic youth of the area 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 500 students participated in natural resource education programs.

Aquila Vista Environmental Education Site: Located in the Molalla River Recreation Corridor, Aquila Vista hosted 700 students and adults who participated in natural resource education programs provided in partnership with Molalla RiverWatch, the Molalla School District and the American Wildlife Foundation.

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), and Northwest Youth Corp. helped improve trails to make them more accessible for visitors and participants in educational activities.

Non-motorized Trails:

Over 25 miles of trails in the **Molalla Shared-Use Trail System** were maintained. Monthly trail work parties hosted by our partner Molalla RiverWatch continue to be successful and volunteer numbers are increasing. Other volunteer trail maintenance groups included the Molalla Youth Conservation Corps, Portland United Mountain Peddlers, Oregon Equestrian Trails and the Oregon State Hospital's Youth Outdoor Group. The Horse, Hiker and Mountain Biker Annual Ride, a partnership event between the BLM, the Molalla Saddle Club and Molalla RiverWatch had a great turn out with over 100 participants. These events bring together mountain bikers, hikers and horseback riders so they can get to know one another and encourage shared-use ethics. All of the monies generated from this event are directly returned to the shared use trail system.

Baty Butte/Silver King Trail: Staff and several volunteers helped complete 10 miles of trail maintenance on this historic trail system.

Back Country Byways

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

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Areas

The Salem District continues to manage OHVs in compliance with the BLM Resource Management Plan. Approximately 100 people participated in OHV events this last year with over 3,700 people visiting the Upper Nestucca OHV trail system. The Salem District worked in partnership with the Applegate Roughriders, to maintain the Nestucca Trail System. They helped to maintain approximately 23 miles of trail. An additional 6.4 miles of trail maintenance and rehabilitation work such as trail hardening, installing water diversions, and replacing trail tread and culverts in several locations was also completed through a grant obtained from the Oregon State Park's "All Terrain Vehicle Grant Program." The grant also enabled the closure and refurbishment of approximately ¾'s of a mile of unauthorized OHV trails and reroute of two trails.

FOREST MANAGEMENT AND TIMBER RESOURCES

Timber Harvest Activities

The Salem District offered 32.5 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale during FY 2004, of which 0.6 MMBF had been offered, but not sold, in previous years. The 31.9 million board feet of initially offered timber represents 91.7 percent of Salem's 34.8 MMBF yearly allowable sale quantity (ASQ). Through the end of FY 2004, over the ten-year life of the RMP, the Salem District is at 73 percent of the RMP anticipated decadal total of offered timber sale volume from all land use allocations, with 44.7 percent of the volume being from Regeneration Harvest and 55.3 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 13 - 21.

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.

Continuing unresolved litigation and reduced budgets during FY 2004 have limited the ability to offer timber sales at the levels anticipated by the RMP during FY 2004 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 FY 2004 would be premature at this time. These circumstances will be more closely examined during the next RMP evaluation.

Table 13 - Summary of Timber Volume (MMBF) Sold

Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume	FY95-98	FY99-04	FY95-04 Total	FY95-04 Declared ASQ
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	117.0 ¹	91.6	208.6	348.0 ²
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves	12.0 ¹	33.3	45.3	n/a
Total	129.0¹	124.9	253.9	n/a

Sold Unawarded ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (as of 9/30/04)	FY95-98	FY99-04	FY95-04 Total
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	6.6 ¹	8.7	15.3
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves	0.7 ¹	0.1	0.8
Total	7.3¹	8.8	16.1

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

2 Declared annual ASQ times 10.

Table 14 - Summary of Timber Volume (MMBF) and Acres Sold by Allocation

ASQ Volume - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-04	FY95-04 Total	Decadal Projection
Matrix	106.7 ¹	69.5	176.2	328.6 ¹
AMA	6.8 ¹	22.0	28.8	19.5 ¹
ASQ Acres - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-04	FY95-04 Total	Decadal Projection
Matrix	3,255 ¹	3,224	6,479	9,214 ¹
AMA	411 ¹	1,181	1,592	2,141 ¹
Key Watershed ASQ Volume - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-04	FY95-04 Total	Decadal Projection
Key Watersheds	5.8 ²	12.4	18.2	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 15 - Summary of Timber Sales (MMBF) Sold by Harvest Types

ASQ Volume - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-04	FY95-04 Total	Decadal Projection
Regeneration Harvest	79.3 ¹	24.1	103.4	298.6 ¹
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	28.7 ¹	62.9	91.6	49.5 ¹
Other	5.5 ¹	4.5	10.0	0.0 ¹
Total	113.5¹	91.5	205.0	348.1¹

ASQ Acres - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-04	FY95-04 Total	Decadal Projection
Regeneration Harvest	1,620 ¹	500	2,120	5,558 ¹
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	1,884 ¹	3,693	5,577	5,797 ¹
Other	162 ¹	215	377	0 ¹
Total	3,666¹	4,408	8,074	11,355¹

Reserve Acres	FY95-98	FY99-04	FY95-04 Total
Late-Successional Reserves	154 ²	1,302	1,456
Riparian Reserves	381 ²	511	892
Other Reserves (Admin. Withdrawn, etc.)	0 ²	50	50
Total	535²	1,863	2,398

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 16 - Timber Sale Volumes (MMBF) - Annual Projections versus Offered

Land Use Allocation	Project Annual @ Full ASQ*	FY 95-98	FY 99-04	Total FY 95-04
AMA	1.95	9.962	23.814	33.776
Matrix (GFMA)	29.75	108.369	57.796	166.165
Connectivity	3.11	0.632	9.488	10.120
Misc. From Above LUAs	0	4.351	3.272	7.623
Total ASQ Lands	34.81	123.314	94.370	217.684
LSR (Density Mgt.)	N/A	2.606	20.543	23.149
RR (Density Mgt.)	N/A	7.414	6.436	13.850
Miscellaneous (LSR, RR)	N/A	1.594	1.897	3.491
Total Non-ASQ Lands	N/A	11.614	28.876	40.490
Grand Total Offered	N/A	134.928	123.246	258.174
District Budget Target	N/A	122	155	277

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

Table 17 - Summary of Timber Sale Acres Sold by 10-Year Age Class*

Regeneration Harvest (Harvest Land Base)**	FY95-98¹	FY99-04	FY95-04 Total	Decadal Projection¹
0-70	353	332	685	880
80-140	1,168	165	1,333	4,035
150-190	43	30	73	175
200+	46	0	46	468
Total	1,610	527	2,137	5,558
Density Management, Commercial Thinning & Other (Harvest Land Base)***	FY95-98¹	FY99-04	FY95-04 Total	Decadal Projection¹
0-70	1,871	3,335	5,206	5,647
80-140	184	810	994	150
150-190	1	1	2	0

Table 18 - Summary of Regeneration Timber Sale Volume (MMBF) Offered

Land Use Allocation	Total Cumulative Offered FY 95-03	Offered FY04	Total Projected For Decade 1995-2005
Matrix (GFMA)	102.111	3.928	274.5
Connectivity	0.276	0.000	24.1
LSR*	1.074	0.215	N/A
AMA*	0.249	0.825	N/A
Other	2.012	0.000	N/A
Totals	105.722	4.968	298.6

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

Table 19 - 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 95-03	Offered FY04	Total Projected For Decade 1995-2005
Matrix* (GFMA)	56.584	10.019	23.044
Connectivity*	4.269	0.939	6.952
AMA**	14.941	13.922	19.477
Total ASQ	75.794	24.880	49.473
Riparian Reserve	10.977	1.774	N/A
LSR / AMR	23.271	0.312	N/A
Total Non-ASQ	34.248	2.086	N/A
Grand Total	110.042	26.966	49.473

*Commercial thinning projected in these LUAs.

**Density Management projected in AMAs.

Table 20 - Summary of Regeneration Timber Sale Acres Offered

Land Use Allocation	Total Cumulative Acres Offered FY 95-03	Acres Offered FY04	Total Projected Acres For Decade 1995-2005
Matrix (GFMA)	2,032.0	86.0	4,971.0
Connectivity	12.0	0.0	587.0
LSR	69.0	15.0	N/A
AMA	11.0	26.0	N/A
Other	58.8	0.0	N/A
Totals	2,182.8	127.0	5,558.0

Table 21 - Summary of Thinning and Density Management Timber Sale Acres*

Land Use Allocation	Total Cumulative Acres Offered FY 95-03	Acres Offered FY 04	Total Projected Acres For Decade 1995-2005
Matrix** (GFMA)	3,425.4	654.0	2,920.0
Connectivity**	83.0	61.0	736.0
AMA***	1,063.0	615.0	2,141.0
Total ASQ Lands	4,571.4	1,330.0	5,797.0
LSR***	1,141.0	4.5	3,316.0
RR	748.0	95.0	None
Total Non-ASQ Lands	1,889.0	99.5	3,316.0
Grand Total	6,460.4	1,429.5	9,113.0

*Information from TSIS

**Commercial thinning projected in these LUAs.

***Density Management projected in AMAs.

Silvicultural Practices

Silvicultural accomplishments were diverse and addressed a range of forest management challenges. Silvicultural activities for the year are summarized in Table 22

The reforestation process includes site preparation, growing desired plants in nurseries for reforestation, tree planting, genetic selection for increased growth and/or disease resistance and young stand maintenance (control of competing vegetation and/or protection from animals, insects and disease). These practices occur soon after timber harvest.

Acres of site preparation and planting were considerably below RMP projections. The Salem District continues to use a diverse array of tree species for reforestation and restoration. Selected areas within commercial thinnings have been under planted with shade tolerant conifers, including western hemlock, western red cedar, and grand fir. Acres of site preparation and planting were considerably below RMP projections. This has been the case for the last several years. Site preparation and planting occur soon after final harvest. The decline in site preparation and planting follows an ongoing decline in regeneration timber harvest acres.

The current supply of genetically improved seed does not provide adequate genetic diversity. Reforestation plantings on 407 acres were accomplished using regular reforestation seedlings. Genetically selected tree seedlings were planted on 114 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.

Young stand maintenance/protection reflects a sequence of multi-year treatments needed to assure the survival and growth of young stands. Maintenance treatments involve the cutting down of competing brush and hardwoods so that young conifers 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 FY 2004, the 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 129 percent 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 leave trees. PCT is also used to attain a desired species composition, develop individual tree attributes (large boles or limbs), or promote understory vegetation.

Stand conversion is conversion of grasslands, brush fields, or stands of hardwoods to coniferous forests. No stand conversion was accomplished in FY 2004.

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 330 acres of fuels treatment accomplished in FY 2004. 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 23 shows accomplishment by land allocation.

Table 22 - 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	Actual Amount (Acres) FY 04	Total Acres Treated FY 95-FY 04
Site Preparation - Prescribed Fire*	480	88	183	263	330	245	284	229	116	75	168	1981
Site Preparation - Other*	590	157	224	646	220	642	730	334	295	155	162	3565
Maintenance / Protection**1,2	3,130	3,907	2,632	2,399	2,244	2,102	2,906	3,086	2,861	3011	2754	27902
Release / Pre-commercial Thinning (PCT)**	2,970	1,419	2,609	1,250	1,172	1,330	711	1,962	2,563	3506	3836	20358
Stand Conversion**	90	5	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	129	0	184
Plant Regular Stock*	480	0	478	520	343	382	577	490	511	366	407	4074
Plant Genetic Stock*	450	0	156	131	186	345	169	212	167	75	114	1555
Fertilization**	600	0	0	0	1,671	2,974	0	0	0	0	0	4645
Pruning ³	None	14	113	0	158	65	0	0	151	0	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 23 – Site Preparation Fuel Treatments by Land Use Allocation

Land Use Allocation	Matrix (GFMA)	Connectivity	AMA	LSR	Other	Total
Fire Treatment Acres	116	52	0	0	0	168
Other Treatment Acres	63	73	26	0	0	162
Total	179	125	26	0	0	330

SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS (SFP)

A total of 283 contracts for special forest products were issued during FY 2004. The contracts resulted in \$31,752 in receipts. Firewood accounted for the greatest number of permits. However, the greatest amount of product (175,030 pounds) was for floral greenery, and the largest amount of receipts (\$16,516) was for bough products. Appendix 3 summarizes all the SFP sales for fiscal years 96-04. 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 resources available to the public, including commercial users. Most public lands in the Salem District are also open to mining claim location under the general Mining Law of 1872 and oil and gas leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.

Locatable Minerals

The rights to explore for, and develop locatable minerals are obtained according to the Mining Law of 1872. Locatable minerals are hard rock minerals such as gold, silver, copper, high grade silica etc.

Most of the public land in the Salem District is open to mining claim location. In FY 2004, the Salem District Office received its first Mining Plan of Operations for 13 mining claims in the Santiam River drainage in the vicinity of Elkhorn Creek.

The plan was reviewed in house and by one of the BLM's placer mining experts in Cottonwood, Idaho and was determined to be incomplete. Among other deficiencies, the proposed Plan of Operations lacked an acceptable mining and reclamation plan and did not contain sufficient detail by which the amount required for a reclamation bond could be calculated. The deficiencies remained at the end of the fiscal year. Twelve of the claims were later deemed to be forfeited for claimant's failure to pay their annual assessment/claim maintenance fees. It is anticipated that an exploration notice will be filed in FY 2005 for the remaining mining claim.

Leaseable Minerals

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

BLM State Office geologists manage the Bureau's oil and gas program for the Salem District. No applications for permit to drill for oil and gas on land within the Salem District were received in Fiscal Year 2004.

Saleable Minerals

Sale of mineral materials from public land is authorized by the Materials Act of July 31, 1947. Saleable minerals are common variety minerals such as sand, gravel, rip-rap and volcanic pumice.

The Salem District issued three permits to sell a total of approximately 104 cubic yards of mineral material (rock) in FY 2004.

LANDS AND REALTY PROGRAM

BLM's Lands and Realty Program consists of the following general categories or subject areas:

- Rights-of-Way (including communication use leases)
- Commercial Leases
- Recreation & Public Purpose Leases
- Land Tenure Adjustments (Purchases, Sales and Exchanges)
- Compliance
- Trespass Abatement
- Withdrawals

Uses of public land in the Lands and Realty Program must be consistent with a land use (Resource Management) plan.

Right-of-Way Grants

BLM issues right-of-way grants for roads, driveways, trails, power lines, telephone lines and water wells and water pipelines. Rights-of-way are also issued for oil, natural gas and petroleum product pipelines under the authority of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. Communication uses of public lands are authorized by communication use leases.

The District began an effort to simplify administration of its right-of-way grants by combining multiple grants to a single right-of-way holder into a single grant. Six right-of-way grants were combined into one grant for Pioneer Telephone and eleven grants were combined into one grant for Consumers Power.

The District authorized Portland General Electric's existing 230 kv Bethel-Round Butte electric transmission line. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission removed the line from the Lake Billy Chinook power project and a separate right-of-way authorization was required.

The District received a proposal from Clackamas County for a new communication site at Brightwood in the Mt. Hood Corridor. The new site would greatly enhance Clackamas County's emergency communications system. Action will be completed on this proposal in FY 2005.

The District issued ten individual right-of-way grants in FY 2004, for a total of 76 since 1995. Three right-of-way grants were amended.

Commercial Leases

BLM issues leases to individuals and businesses for commercial use of public lands.

One commercial lease (Eagle Creek Golf Course) and one occupancy lease (Willamette University) were reappraised in FY 2004 to establish current fair market value land use rent.

The District did not receive any applications for commercial leases in FY 2004 and no commercial leases were issued in FY 2004.

Recreation and Public Purposes Leases

Recreation and Public Purpose (R&PP) leases are issued to units of state and local government and to qualified non-profit agencies for recreation and public purpose uses of BLM administered public land. State and local governments may obtain the land at no cost. Non-profit agencies may obtain land at 50 percent of fair market value.

The Pacific City Joint Water and Sanitation Authority relinquished its lease on three acres of public land in Pacific City. Pacific City intended to construct maintenance facilities on the land. The facilities were constructed on property owned by the Authority instead. The leased premises were no longer needed for the purpose for which the lease was originally issued.

The Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue Agency gave BLM notice of its intent to relinquish its lease for a fire/rescue station. The agency is consolidating its facilities and the leased premises are no longer needed for the purposes for which the lease was originally issued. At the end of the fiscal year, the site had been vacated and BLM was in the process of accepting the relinquishment.

The District completed one compliance inspection of the Skaponia Park R&PP lease in FY2004. The District currently has nine active R&PP leases.

Since 1995, one R&PP lease and one R&PP patent have been issued.

Land Tenure Adjustments

BLM acquires and disposes lands to support a variety of recreation and resource program objectives. Refer to Appendix 4 for a FY95-04 summary of completed land acquisitions by exchanges or purchase and to Appendix 5 for a FY95-04 summary of completed land sales.

Acquisitions

In FY 2004, the District acquired by purchase four parcels totaling 745 acres in the Mt. Hood Corridor along the Sandy River. These acquisitions were made with Land and Water Conservation Fund monies and are intended to protect the visual resources of the area and protect the land from development. FY 2004 acquisitions follow acquisition of 513 acres in FY 2002 and 394 acres in FY 2003.

Exchanges

The District completed no land exchanges in FY 2004. 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 FY 2004. 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.)

Staff work, including a minerals report, for a minerals withdrawal for public land along Quartzville Creek was completed in FY 2004. The withdrawal would replace a Recreation & Public Purpose lease issued to Lane County which segregated and closed the land to mining claim location. The withdrawal is the more appropriate way to segregate and close land to mining claim location. The land along Quartzville Creek will remain open to recreational prospecting and gold mining.

No withdrawals were revoked in FY 2004. Since 1995, two withdrawals applications have been processed.

Compliance

Compliance is the process by which BLM insures that public lands are used according to the terms and conditions of the land use authorization.

The District completed 19 compliance inspections on a variety of right-of-way grants, leases and permits.

Trespass Abatement

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

A survey of public land in Township 3 South, Range 8 West Section 27 along the Trask River confirmed two residential occupancy trespasses. Before action to abate the trespasses could be taken, the home owners filed a quiet title action in federal district court alleging that the survey was arbitrary, capricious and unlawful. They also alleged that BLM deliberately moved a section corner to put the homes in trespass. District Realty and Cadastral Survey staff has spent 498 hours and \$28,000 in staff time preparing a case to defend title to the 1.3 acres of public land in question. Additional dollars for Plaintiff's share of the survey costs (\$8,000.00) and the property appraisal (\$6,800.00) have been also been spent.

The District identified one residential occupancy trespass on a 29-acre survey hiatus west of Willamina in FY 2004. This hiatus resulted from an error in the land description on the original patent issued by the United States in 1864. Action has not yet been initiated to abate the trespass as the survey or supplemental plat has not been completed.

The District identified several new trespasses in FY 2004. For the most part, these trespasses involved unauthorized road construction. One new case involved "recreational bull dozing". Action has been initiated to rehabilitate the roads and disturbed areas and close the cases.

O&C REVESTED LANDS ACCESS AND TRANSPORTATION RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROGRAM

The O&C Revested Lands Access and Transportation Rights-of-Way Program facilitates the management and sale of BLM timber and timber owned by private companies and individuals. Access, whether acquired by the BLM to cross non-BLM lands or by private landowners to cross BLM lands, is accomplished through Reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreements, Road Easements, Unilateral O&C Road Use Permits, License Agreements.

These instruments facilitate access to public and private timberlands through the complex checkerboard ownership pattern of Salem BLM lands.

Reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreements

Reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreements are used when private property owners need access across public land and the United States (BLM) needs access across private property. They consist of the agreement which

private land owners use to grant the United States the right to cross private property and permits which grant private property owners the right to cross land owned by the United States. Right-of-Way Agreements are for the management of timber lands and the removal of timber and other forest products. They do not provide public access.

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

The District did not complete any right-of-way agreement amendments in FY 2004. Work continued on amendments required to eliminate duplicate acreage and to update and conform land schedules for agreements affected by the 2002 Weyerhaeuser/Willamette Industries merger. Amendments are being prepared to consolidate seven Weyerhaeuser/Willamette agreements into three agreements. The total number of such amendments since implementation of the RMP (1995-2004) is 51.

An agreement was reached with John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company regarding replacement of four deep fill culverts. Under the agreement, Hancock will replace the culverts to comply with its road maintenance obligations under their right-of-way agreement. After the culverts are replaced, the lands will be amended out of the agreement as the lands and roads are no longer needed by either party.

The Salem District has entered into, and administers, 90 reciprocal right-of-way agreements. The District did not execute any new right-of-way assignments in FY 2004.

Unilateral O&C Road Use Permits

Unilateral O&C Road Use Permits authorize third parties to construct and/or use existing roads on public land when the United States does not need reciprocal access across private property. Unilateral Permits are for the removal of timber and other forest products from private property.

The Salem District issued six Unilateral Road Use Permits in FY 2004.

Road Easements

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

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.

BLM removed a decrepit log bridge in its road easement over Schooner Creek east of Lincoln City. The bridge had been deemed by the Department of Transportation and the Salem District Engineer to be unsafe for vehicular traffic. A private land owner affected by the bridge removal has appealed the removal to the Interior Board of Land Appeals and that appeal is still pending.

The Salem District has obtained and administers 505 road easements. The District completed no easement acquisitions in FY 2004. Since 1995, 22 easements have been acquired.

License Agreements

License agreements are issued private land owners to purchasers of BLM timber when access is required over private property or to purchasers of private timber when access is required over land owned by the United States. For the most part, license agreements are issued under the blanket authorization of reciprocal right-of-way agreements. However, license agreements are also issued by both BLM and the Oregon Department of Forestry under a 1960 Cooperative Road Use Agreement.

The Salem District issued two license agreements in FY 2004.

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 are not adequate to maintain this system. The Salem District deferred maintenance on approximately 1,700 miles of road in FY 2004. 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 (271 miles), cutting brush back to increase visibility (324 miles), cleaning ditches to allow water to freely flow (139 miles) and removing slide or slough material (6,092 cubic yards). Other types of maintenance such as bridge deck cleaning (16), culvert cleaning (845), road shoulder maintenance, and removing vegetation blown down on roads by winter storms were also performed.

The Federal Highways Administration has completed four ERFO sites for repairs resulting from storms of 1996 – 2000. Upon completion of these sites, all ERFO projects are complete. Final closure was conducted in FY 2004.

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 17 miles of road, gating or blocking 5 miles of road, water barring or storm proofing 43 miles of road, the striping of 15 miles of main line road, improving or reconstructing 27 miles of existing road, construction of 1 mile of new road, construction of 6 miles of temporary road (to be decommissioned upon timber sale completion), installation of 5 gates, 2 bridges repaired, and the replacement or installation of 141 new culverts. There were 50 miles of roads maintained by industry users under Rights-Of-Ways-Permits. 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 two existing culverts which constituted barriers to fish. One of these new “Fish Friendly” culverts was a 24-foot span, 10 feet in height, and 70 feet long.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Six abandoned hazardous waste sites were discovered and cleaned up in FY 2004. Since 1995, BLM has identified 44 potentially hazardous abandoned waste sites on agency administered lands. Of the 44 sites, 36

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.

An abandoned underground storage tank at Miner's Meadow recreation site containing 300 gallons of diesel was decommissioned, and a No Further Action Letter received from Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. The site was originally a Forest Service Guard Station in the late 1960s and early 1970s and the land acquired by BLM in 1989. All other known tank sites on Salem District BLM lands have achieved "no further action" status.

WILDFIRE

The Salem District contracts their fire protection including fire prevention, detection and suppression to the Oregon Department of Forestry on a per acre basis. The District FMO is the COR for implementation of this contract. FY 2004 was an average year for wildfires on the Salem District due to the early rains received in August. The Salem District implemented public use restrictions in the Molalla River Corridor in early July, ahead of the July 4th weekend to reduce the risk of wildfires caused by fireworks. Overall the Salem District incurred 18 wildfires burning 4 acres. Lightning caused 1 fire and 17 were human-caused.

The District accomplished 108 acres of prescribed burning and 500 acres of hazardous fuels treatment under the National Fire Plan.

The District trained several staff officers and resource specialists on the use of the Wildland Fire Situation Analysis assessment program prior to fire season. However, there were no escaped fires on BLM lands requiring the implementation of 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. Law Enforcement Assistance (LEA) agreements with Linn, Marion, Yamhill and Clackamas counties allow the 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" Program, a clean-up, education, violation investigation and prosecution program designed to reduce trash dumping on federal lands. Polk County has also added a "Dump Stopper" Program

There were 171 law enforcement incidents reported in FY 2004. Law enforcement incidents include theft of aluminum bridge railings, theft of solar panels, one case of unauthorized use of a Govt. credit card, one case of posted Public Lands, special forest product thefts(16), resource damage, trash dumping(18) and automobile dumping(11), controlled substance crimes (drug lab dumps and marijuana growing) including one active marijuana garden resulting in two arrests, and recreation related problems (overtime camping, recreation area rule violations). Of the reported incidents, three felonies were charged and 43 misdemeanors were charged.

CADASTRAL SURVEY

Salem District cadastral survey crews completed 23 projects ranging from ½ mile to 16.5 miles in length. In total, 53.25 miles were surveyed and 45 monuments set. Nine 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 half 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 FY04, two projects consisting of nine miles and costing approximately \$10,000 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 20 miles from private surveys prior to completion of the final acquisition. They also are involved in a Quiet Title acting in federal court on the Trask River.

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 3,500 students at Wildwood in fiscal year 2004 bringing a total of 24,000 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 4,854 school-aged students for school based tide pool and marine natural history field activities. Since FY99, YHONA has had over 49,000 students participate in these education programs. YHONA has also initiated a student lighthouse history program with 225 4th grade students participating in FY 2004. A Costumed Lighthouse Tour program was presented to 6,667 people. A partnership with the Tillamook County Education Consortium has resulted in a very successful outdoor education program called Nestucca Connections in the Nestucca Watershed including performance of service learning projects and site monitoring by students. Over 900 students used Salem District's Environmental Education Sites at Aquila Vista (Molalla River), and Larch Mountain (Buck Creek) and in teacher-led activities.

The Salem District presented 110 school-based environmental education programs to 2,249 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, (10,000 contacts), Salmon Fest at Oxbow Park, Portland, (7,300), Autumn Festival at Wildwood (500), Kids Day for Conservation in Corvallis (700), National Trails Day in Table Rock Wilderness (68) Free Fishing Day at the Fall Creek Fish Hatchery (419) and Earth Day at the Oregon Gardens (4,500). Educational contacts made at these events totaled 13,487.

Cumulative Totals Starting FY96-04

Number of School-based Environmental Presentations	1,279
Number of students participating in these programs	27, 139
Salmon Fest Participants	91,700
Kids Day for Conservation	1,500

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 2004, 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 FY04, 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 24 shows the current status of Salem District involvement in watershed councils.

Table 24 - Salem District Involvement with Local Watershed Councils

Watershed Council	Resource Area	Status of Involvement 2004
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 2004
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 2004
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. Thirty nine projects with a total estimated value of \$2 million were submitted. From those initial project requests, the RAC recommended funding 21 projects. The recommended projects were all adopted for implementation by the District Manager. These projects, shown in Table 25, are in nine of the counties within the Salem District. BLM provided information on proposed projects to county governments to ensure their support for the projects. County governments and local groups (such as Watershed Councils) proposed ten of the projects. Seventy percent of the projects (7 of 10) proposed by these groups were funded while 41 percent (14 of 29) of the BLM proposed projects were funded.

Table 25 Title II Salem District RAC

County	Projects	Total funding
Benton	Fish Passage and Habitat Assessment Program Knotweed Control Project	\$236,796
Clackamas	Illegal Dumping Prevention & Cleanup NYC Youth Employment Clackamas County Law Enforcement	\$177,724
Columbia	Bacona Road Drainage Improvement	\$113,214
Lincoln	Lincoln County North Fork Access Road Drainage	\$24,688
Linn	Law Enforcement Agreement	\$62,400
Marion	Knotweed Control Project Law Enforcement Agreement	\$51,400
Multnomah	Native Seed Collection Contracts	\$5,500
Polk	Dumpsite Cleanup Gooseneck/Neuman Roads	\$50,600
Tillamook	Nestucca Fish Habitat Restoration	\$62,764
Washington	Inmate Work Crew	\$26,545
Total		\$826,816

Partnerships and Volunteer Activities and Accomplishments

Volunteer Program

Five hundred volunteers contributed 59,000 hours to the Salem District BLM. Their contributions are valued at \$1.2 million (based on minimum wage estimates). Overall BLM costs to support the volunteer program were \$34,100. This calculates to a net value of \$99,000 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 Resource Area Riparian Restoration Effort

BLM is a party to several initiatives/plans or a partner with many entities to restore watershed health. This includes the State of Oregon and other parties to implement the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, the Tillamook County Performance Partnership to implement the Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan developed by the Tillamook Bay National Estuary Project Management Committee, and as a partner with several watershed councils to develop and implement action plans to address restoration of BLM and other lands. All of these different plans and initiatives have identified riparian habitat restoration as a principal need. A lack of native trees and shrubs in riparian zones is the most common problem. Obtaining appropriate large planting stock that can overcome noxious weed infestations, beaver and other wildlife foraging, and other stresses has been a struggle for BLM and its partners. To help implement all these plans and to improve coordination with several of its cooperators, in 2002, the Tillamook Resource Area and

Horning Seed Orchard of Salem BLM entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The other signatories to this MOU include the Tillamook County Soil and Water Conservation District, Oregon Youth Authority, Tillamook County Estuary Partnership, Tillamook Watershed Council, Upper and Lower Nehalem Watershed Councils, Nestucca/Neskowin Watershed Council, Scappoose Bay Watershed Council, Tualatin River Watershed Council, and Yamhill Basin Council.

Under this MOU, the parties agreed to share resources, encourage education to local communities on habitat enhancement, and to implement riparian restoration projects across all land ownerships within participating watersheds. For its part, BLM has used grants from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and from appropriated challenge cost share funds primarily to grow or provide native plant material for the “Tillamook Resource Area Riparian Restoration Effort”. Native plant vegetation is needed in riparian zones to reduce pollutants, stabilize stream banks, and lower stream temperatures. The other signatories 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.

To implement the Tillamook Riparian Restoration Effort during FY2004:

About 58,500 native riparian trees and shrubs were started or further propagated for future restoration efforts by BLM through Horning Seed Orchard, Camp Tillamook, or Phipps Nursery. The other partners started or propagated another 2,000 plants.

About 18,200 trees and shrubs from BLM sources were field planted along streams. By the partners involved. Tillamook BLM planted another 1,000 riparian trees and shrubs along stream reaches under its administration. Almost 25 miles of stream were planted with these trees and shrubs.

About 2.5 miles of riparian fencing was constructed.



Another volunteer work day at Horning Seed Orchard. Members of several partners in the Tillamook Resource Area Riparian Restoration Effort repotting seedlings into one gallon pots to grow large stock.

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.
2. Contracting is the primary method used for accomplishing surveys for implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan. 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 these 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. The Tillamook Resource Area and the Oregon Department of Forestry completed a joint watershed analysis for the Trask River Watershed. The two agencies, with support of TEP, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Tillamook County Future Council, school districts and the Tillamook Bay Watershed Council, are planning to implement a large aquatic instream and riparian project with the Elkhorn sub watershed of the Trask River.
5. 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. This program has been expanded into the Tillaryhooh and Neah-Kah school districts.
6. The Tillamook Resource Area is working collaboratively with the Siuslaw National Forest to develop a Nestucca River Watershed fish passage connection and habitat restoration strategy.

PLAN MAINTENANCE FY 2004

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.

2004 Amendments to the Salem District RMP

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

Survey and Manage

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

- Continue to provide for diversity of plant and animal communities in accordance with the National Forest Management Act and conserve rare and little known species that may be at risk of becoming listed under the Endangered Species Act.
- Reduce the Agencies’ cost, time, and effort associated with rare and little known species conservation.
- Restore the Agencies ability to achieve Northwest Forest Plan resource management goals and predicted timber outputs.

Aquatic Conservation Strategy

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

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

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

Settlement Agreement

In August 2003, the U.S. Department of Justice, on behalf of the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture signed a Settlement Agreement which settles litigation with the American Forest Resource Council, and the Association of O&C Counties, hereafter referred to as the Settlement Agreement, (AFRC v. Clarke, Civil No. 94-1031-TPJ (D.D.C.)). Among other items in the Settlement Agreement the BLM is required to revise the six existing Resource Management Plans by December, 2008 in western Oregon consistent with the O&C Act as interpreted by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. Under the Settlement Agreement, the BLM is required to consider an alternative in the land use plan revisions which will not create any reserves on O&C lands, except as required to avoid jeopardy under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or meet other legal obligations. In FY2004 the BLM in western Oregon began making preparations in order to comply with Resource Management Plan revision section of the Settlement Agreement.

Resource Management Plan Evaluation

A formal Resource Management Plan (RMP) evaluation of the Salem District RMP was completed in fiscal year 2004. Periodic evaluations of land use plans and environmental review procedures are required by the Bureau's planning regulations (43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1610.4-9) to determine the status of ongoing plan implementation, conformance and monitoring.

The Salem evaluation served as a review of cumulative progress for the composite fiscal year period of 1995 through 2003 and assessed the progress of implementation and meeting the objectives of the RMP. This evaluation determined that, with the exception of a few program areas, all RMP program management actions/objectives were being implemented at, or near, a 100 percent completion rate. Program level needs or opportunities were identified in some programs, such as special area management and recreation management (primarily Off-Highway-Vehicle). These were minor in scope and did not necessarily warrant an amendment or revision at this time. However, procedural constraints and restrictions were identified that have limited the ability of the Salem District to fully implement the timber management program. While the timber management program can continue to perform over the short-term in conformance with the RMP, there may be opportunities to better balance competing mandates of existing laws through an RMP revision or amendment process.

IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING REPORT FY 2004

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 2003 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, 2003 to June 30, 2004. 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 26.

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 26 - Summary of FY 2004 Projects Monitored

Project Type	Tillamook R.A.	Marys Peak R.A.	Cascades R.A.	Total Number of Projects
Timber Sales	Pisgah Progeny, 2 units Scoggins Ck. Dens. Mgmt., 3 units	Duffy Creek timber sale Klickitat LSR Enhancement	Stretcher timber sale, units 2 & 3 South McCully Thinning, 4 units Quartzville Salvage	7 sales, 14 units
Riparian Projects		Meadow Restoration		9 (includes projects in other categories)
Road Restoration / Bridge Replacement	Bear Ck. Culverts Tillamook Rd. Stabilization	Fall Ck. Culverts and Restoration	Aquila Vista Bridge	4
Other Projects			Aquila Vista Improvements	1
Total				22 projects, several in more than one category

Monitoring Results and Findings

There were 321 applicable monitoring questions for the 22 monitored projects (sale units each count as one project). Responses to 320 of the monitoring questions indicated that RMP standards and guidelines were met. One response indicated that RMP standards were not met. This discrepancy was on the Meadow Restoration project. The discrepancy is discussed in greater detail in the next section. A summary of the monitoring results is shown in Table 27.

Table 27 - Summary of Fiscal Year Salem District Implementation Monitoring Results

Project	Applicable Questions	Met	Did not Meet
<u>Cascades</u>			
Stretcher Timber Sale, units 2 and 3	28	28	0
South McCully Thinning, units 1 - 4	37	37	0
Quartzville Salvage	16	16	0
Aquila Vista Site Improvements	19	19	0
Aquila Vista Bridge	21	21	0
<u>Marys Peak</u>			
Meadow Restoration	23	22	1
Duffy Creek Timber Sale	24	24	0
Klickitat LSR Enhancement	31	31	0
Fall Creek Culverts and Restoration	26	26	0
<u>Tillamook</u>			
Pisgah Progeny, 2 units	27	27	0
Scoggins Creek Density Mgmt., 3 units	27	27	0
Bear Creek Culverts	22	22	0
Tillamook Road Stabilization	20	20	0
Total	321	320	1

Discussion of Noted Monitoring Discrepancies

Question 47 on the Meadow Restoration project, “Survey and Manage (S&M) Species” and “protection buffer species or Special Status Species (Decision after March 2004) -- have required surveys been conducted? (NFP C5, C19, C47) Botanical Special Status Species were addressed in the EA on page 18. Within the EA it was stated that the surveys would be completed prior to implementation. No documentation of these surveys, or a rationale to not conduct botanical surveys, was found in the project file. Such documentation was also not provided from the resource area files. We do not think the surveys occurred.

Monitoring results found full compliance with management action/direction in 19 of 20 land use allocations and resource programs identified for monitoring in the plan. The single discrepancy is also discussed 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.”

In FY04, 32.5 million board feet (MMBF) was offered for sale. This represents 93% of the 35 MMBF 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.

The District has been unable to harvest the timber sale volumes, acres, age classes or harvest types anticipated in the RMP. Through the end of FY 2004, over the ten-year life of the RMP, the Salem District is at 73 percent of the RMP anticipated decadal total of offered timber sale volume from all land use allocations, with 44.7 percent of the volume being from Regeneration Harvest and 55.3 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.

Silvicultural Activities

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

Site Preparation (FIRE) – During FY04, 168 acres were treated with prescribed fire (35% of projected amount). Since implementation of the NFP, the number of acres prepared with prescribed fire, both broadcast treatment and pile treatment, is about 41% of the planned amount. A continued decline in trend is likely to continue due to less than expected levels of regeneration harvest.

Site Preparation (OTHER) - During FY04, 162 acres were treated with other site preparation techniques (27% of projected amount). Since implementation of the RMP, the number of acres prepared with alternative site preparation techniques is about 60% of the planned amount. Factors affecting this activity are the same as for prescribed fire.

Planting (regular stock) – During FY04, 407 acres were planted with regular planting stock (85% of projected). Total acres planted with regular reforestation stock since 1995 is 85% of RMP assumed levels. This is a result of lower actual harvest levels than planned in the RMP.

Planting (improved stock) - In FY04, 114 acres were planted with genetically selected conifers (25% of projected). Total acres planted with genetically selected stock since 1995 is 35% of RMP projected acres. This is a result of less than expected levels of regeneration timber harvest.

Maintenance/Protection – In FY04, the District accomplished 2,754 acres of maintenance treatments (88% of projected levels). Total number of maintenance acres since 1995 is 90% of projected levels.

Precommercial Thinning (PCT) – In FY04, the District completed 3,836 acres of PCT (129% of projected levels). Since implementation of the RMP, 70% of projected PCT levels have been completed.

No fertilization has been done on the district since 1999 due to Survey and Manage constraints. Total acres fertilized since 1995 is 77% of the amount projected in the RMP for the decade. No pruning to improve wood quality was completed in FY 2004 and there are no pruning accomplishments projected in the RMP.

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.

Additional Comments on Project Implementation and Monitoring

The monitoring process continues to be an excellent means to share information and ideas between work groups and to improve understanding of RMP requirements. Some of the ideas identified during the monitoring process included;

- Using an Environmental Assessment to Timber Sale Cross reference document to ensure all stipulations are included in timber sale contracts.
- Using windblown trees in riparian areas for placement in streams instead of being sold for timber production. This wood could then be retained in the for fish habitat and/or stream flow measures.
- Updating the land use allocation for the Aquila Vista Environmental education area.
- Having a copy of the ACZA treated wood report on file for future reference when projects using this material are planned and reviewed. Providing this report to state and district for use on other projects using this material.
- Specifying the desired number of large trees desired after riparian reserve thinnings and implementing a more variable spacing, thus providing the growing space to accomplish that target.
- Using the NEPA process to rationalize why native or non-native plant materials are used in any given project.
- Development of a district coarse woody debris marking policy that will improve the ability to see or track in the contract reports whether marking was completed.
- Reducing the monitoring requirements for projects that have been monitored for many years with little new information or benefit provided.

Recommendations and Conclusions

Implementation monitoring of the Resource Management Plan since its adoption in 1995 through fiscal year 2004 has indicated that the Salem District has consistently implemented the Resource Management Plan with a high degree of success. The few discrepancies that have been discovered by monitoring during the past nine years have been examined closely and corrective action has been taken. However, the departure of timber sales and silvicultural activities from the level of actions assumed in the Resource Management Plan has been identified as a concern to the management of the Salem District.

The departures from assumed level of activities related to timber sales and silviculture in the Resource Management Plan are largely a result of conditions and uncertainties that the Salem District does not directly control. These issues will be addressed in the RMP revision scheduled for completion in 2008.

Hundreds of discrete actions are reviewed through the implementation monitoring questions. The Salem

District has achieved a remarkable record in implementing the Resource Management Plan. Analysis of the fiscal year 2004 monitoring results concludes that the Salem District has complied with Resource Management Plan management action/direction with a high degree of fidelity. Implementation of the Salem District Resource Management Plan involves the management of diverse natural resources through a complex mix of planning, budgeting, environmental analysis, compliance with many laws and regulations, on-the-ground actions, contracting, follow-up actions, monitoring and adaptive management that take place year after year and involves many BLM resource professionals and managers. The managers and employees of the Salem District take pride in the monitoring results of fiscal year 2004.

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 Survey & Manage, Protection Buffer, or Special Status Species being implemented as required? Prior to March 2004, Survey and Manage guidelines would be applicable. After March 2004, Special Status Species guidelines would be applicable per the Record of Decision "To Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines".

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 or Special Status Species requirements applied to all the projects monitored.

Findings

Surveys were completed, recorded, and mitigating measures were implemented in all the monitored projects except one. Documentation of the surveys for the Meadow Restoration Project was not completed at the time of monitoring. The Resource Area has since completed that documentation.

Conclusion

In all instances but the Meadow Restoration Project, the required surveys and management actions for Survey and Manage or Special Status 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 South McCulley timber sale (units 2 and 4) and the Pisgah Progeny timber sale units 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 South McCulley timber sale (units 2 and 4) and the Pisgah Progeny timber sale units 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 with structures in riparian reserves included Stretcher timber sale, Aquila Vista bridge and improvements, Duffy Creek timber sale, Fall Creek culverts and restoration and the Nestucca Road stabilization

Findings

Activities met standards.

Conclusion

The structure projects met the SEIS Record of Decision Standards and Guidelines and RMP management direction.

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 2004.

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 the Quartzville salvage, Klicitat LSR enhancement, Fall Creek culverts and restoration, and the Bear Creek culverts

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 in Matrix LUA were reviewed to determine if they reduced the level of mature forest within the watershed. The monitored projects that were within watersheds with less than 15% late successional forest included Pisgah Progeny Timber sale and the Scoggins Creek Density Management units.

Findings

The Pisgah Progeny timber sale was within the Scappoose watershed. The Scoggins Creek Density Management Units were within the Tualatin River watershed. Both watersheds have less than 15% late successional forests.

Both timber harvest treatments did not change the level of late successional forest in the watershed as treatments were in forests ranging 35 to 60 years old. In addition, other forest stands not included in the sales have been designated to retain for future late successional forest.

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 Stetcher timber sale had acreage within Connectivity/Diversity portion of the matrix LUA.

Findings

Twenty five percent of the connectivity block was in late successional forest after timber harvest activities were completed.

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 prescribed burn on Stretcher timber sale, unit 2 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

No projects completed during the monitoring period included dust abatement measures.

Findings

No applicable projects.

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.

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.

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.

During FY2004, 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

A review of program files indicated that watershed analyses had been completed in all the watersheds where projects were monitored.

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 Stretcher Timber Sale (unit 2) and the Pisgah Progeny Timber Sale (units 31-3 and 31-7) are the only timber sales monitored that included some regeneration harvest.

Findings

The appropriate amount of snags, coarse woody debris, and green trees were left or accounted for through the retention of additional green trees post harvest for pre-harvest conditions that did not meet requirements.

Conclusion

RMP objectives were met.

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. Only one project, the Meadow Restoration project in Marys Peak Resource Area had special habitat present and that was the meadow itself. The project was designed to enhance

this special habitat.

Findings

No adverse affect to special habitats occurred because all the projects except one did not have special habitats present. The exception enhanced the special habitat (a meadow) present.

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

No fish habitat restoration projects were monitored. Several culvert replacement & stream related projects were monitored, including those on Stretcher timber sale, Aquila Vista bridge, South McCulley thinning (unit 2), Duffy Creek timber sale, Fall Creek culverts, and the Nestucca Road stabilization.

Findings

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

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 in Stretcher timber sale, Aquila Vista bridge, South McCulley thinning (unit 2), Duffy Creek timber sale, Fall Creek culverts, and the Nestucca Road stabilization.

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

All of the projects monitored considered special status species.

Findings

For all the projects except the Meadow Restoration in the Marys Peak Resource Area, surveys were completed and recorded, then mitigating measures were implemented in the monitored projects. Generally, the species were not found in the project area or did not affect the project. If special status species were found, the most common mitigating measures implemented were seasonal restrictions and buffers. Documentation of the surveys for the Meadow Restoration project was not completed at the time of monitoring. The Resource Area has since completed that documentation.

Conclusion

Except for the Meadow Restoration project, 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

All of the projects were assessed for compliance with recovery plans and applicable biological opinions or letters of concurrence.

Findings

In fiscal year 2004, 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. Five wildlife programmatic consultation packages for fiscal year 2004 were implemented for wildlife. This helped avoid numerous redundant consultation efforts for normal, repetitive actions. In addition, one re-initiation of consultation was completed for terrestrial wildlife where activities outside the scope of the programmatic activities were planned.

Endangered Species Act consultation for anadromous fish was completed for five timber sales in fiscal year 2004. 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.

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.

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

All projects were monitored.

Findings

In every case, cultural resources were addressed in the decision on whether or not to go forward with the proposed management actions. No sites were identified in the monitored. A required post-harvest survey was completed on the Klickitat Tie LSR Enhancement.

Conclusion

RMP objectives were met.

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

The South McCulley timber sale and the Quartzville Road salvage were the only projects with VRM class II or III lands in or near the project area. Unit 4 of the South McCulley timber sale was classified as VRM III and the other units were VRM IV.

No design features specific to VRM were necessary for the Quartzville Road salvage project.

Findings

The general management direction for VRM Class II is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The projects did not alter the overall character of the landscape. No other special landscape features or concerns were identified

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.

Findings

The Quartzville salvage project is within a designated wild and scenic river corridor. Consideration of outstandingly remarkable values and potential mitigation was documented. Since operations were within the road prism, no specific measures were needed.

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

All three South McCulley timber sale units were within areas designated as rural interface.

Findings

Files for these projects were reviewed to ensure that rural interface issues were considered, documented and implemented. Discussions and design features incorporated into the project were intended to address concerns of local residents.

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

Findings

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

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 revested to the United States, that are managed by the Bureau of Land Management under the authority of the O&C Lands Act.

Offered (sold) Volume or Offered (sold) Acres - Any timber sold during the year by auction or negotiated sales, including modifications to contracts. This is more of a “pulse” check on the district’s success in meeting ASQ goals than it is a socioeconomic indicator, since the volume can get to market over a period of several years. It should be noted that for this Annual Program Summary 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..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Commercial Thinning
CX..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Categorical Exclusions
CWA..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Clean Water Act
CWD..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Coarse Woody Debris
DEQ(ODEQ).....	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
DM..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Density Management
DPS.....	Distinct Population Segment
EA..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Environmental Analysis
EIS.....	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA.....	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERFO.....	Emergency Relief Federally Owned
ERMA.....	Extensive Recreation Management Area
ESA..... <input type="checkbox"/>	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..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Forest Service (USFS)
FY..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Fiscal Year
GFMA.....	General Forest Management Area
GIS.....	Geographic Information System
GTR..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Green Tree Retention
IDT..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Interdisciplinary Teams
LSR.....	Late-Successional Reserve
LUA..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Land Use Allocation
LWD..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Large Woody Debris
MMBF..... <input type="checkbox"/>	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 <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Domain
PGE	Portland General Electric
PILT	Payment in Lieu of Taxes
PL..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Law
PSQ . <input type="checkbox"/>	Probable Sale Quantity
RA..... <input type="checkbox"/>	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..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Record of Decision
RPA..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Reserve Pair Area
RR..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Riparian Reserve
R/W..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Right-of-Way
SEIS	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
S&G <input type="checkbox"/>	Standard and Guideline
S&M..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Survey and Manage
SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area
TMO.....	Timber Management Objective(s)
TMP	Transportation Management Plan
TPCC	Timber Productivity Capability Classification
UO..... <input type="checkbox"/>	University of Oregon
USDA.....	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDI	U.S. Department of Interior
USFS..... <input type="checkbox"/>	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WC..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Watershed Council
WFSA.....	Wildfire Situation Analysis
WQMP	Water Quality Management Plan

Appendix 3 SPECIAL FOREST / NATURAL PRODUCT ACTIONS

RMP Authorized Product Sales	FY 1996-2003 Units/Contracts*/ Value	FY 2004 Units/Contracts/ Value	Nine Year Total Units/Contracts/ Value
Boughs	943,726 pounds 172 contracts \$81,631.35	138,638 pounds 20 contracts \$16,516.48	1,082,364 pounds 192 contracts \$98,147.83
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	59 trees 44 contracts \$629.31	0 trees 0 contracts \$0.00	59 trees 44 contracts \$629.31
Edibles and Medicinals	47,054 pounds 59 contracts \$1,830.76	666 pounds 2 contracts \$20.00	47,720 pounds 61 contracts \$1,850.76
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	1,021,299.5 pounds 708 contracts \$78,896.73	175,030 pounds 18 contracts \$8,184.00	1,196,329.5 pounds 726 contracts \$87,080.73
Moss and Bryophytes	1,005,366.5 pounds 770 contracts \$47,376.92	8,415 pounds 8 contracts \$396.00	1,013,781.5 pounds 778 contracts \$47,772.92
Mushrooms and Fungi	149,471.1 pounds 1,229 contracts \$20,289.32	10,477.9 pounds 75 contracts \$1,684.86	159,949.0 pounds 1,304 contracts \$21,974.18
Ornamentals	502 plants 2 contracts \$20.00	0 plants 0 contracts \$0.00	502 plants 2 contracts \$20.00
Seed and Seed Cones	2,074.5 bushels 20 contracts \$2,440.45	220 bushels 2 contracts \$193.60	2,294.5 bushels 22 contracts \$2,634.05
Transplants	61,168 plants 123 contracts \$8,617.40	4,152 plants 12 contracts \$793.00	65,320 plants 135 contracts \$9,410.40
Firewood and Wood Products**	332,374.8 cu. ft. 1,158 contracts \$51,708.33	29,842.0 cu. ft. 146 contracts \$3,964.50	362,216.8 cu. ft. 1,304 contracts \$55,672.83
TOTALS	4,324 contracts \$296,639.53	283 contracts \$31,752.44	4,324 contracts \$328,391.97
*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 saw timber which is reported elsewhere.			

Appendix 4 LAND ACQUISITIONS BY EXCHANGES OR PURCHASE FY 95-04

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.
Fishermen's Bend (Frank Trucking)	OR55115	9/24/01	17.74	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (Prochnau)	OR56328	9/24/01	152.27	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Sandy River (PGE)	OR56330	9/21/01	60	0	Purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
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 FY95-04

No Additions to this table for fiscal year 2004

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

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

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

Salem District Office
1717 Fabry Rd. SE
Salem, Oregon 97306

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

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