

*Bureau of Land Management
Western Oregon and
Northern California*



*Fiscal Year 1998
Accomplishments
Report*



Cover Photograph: *Each year BLM's Oregon/Washington Human Resource Development Committee sponsors a photo contest for employees. Terry Tuttle of the BLM Medford District captured Mt. McLoughlin at sunrise for a second place in the 1997 contest.*

BLM Northwest Forest Plan Accomplishments for FY98



Introduction

As Fiscal Year (FY) 1998 closes, it marks the third full year of Northwest Forest Plan implementation — a plan that employs ecosystem management across an entire region. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Districts in Western Oregon implementing the Northwest Forest Plan are: Salem, Eugene, Roseburg, Coos Bay, Medford, and the Lakeview District's Klamath Falls Resource Area. In Northern California, the Field Offices implementing the Northwest Forest plan are: Alturas, Arcata, Clear Lake, and Redding. This report provides a summary of major programs and achievements that the (BLM) in Oregon, and Northern California accomplished during FY 1998 within the geographic area of the Northwest Forest Plan.

One of the keys to the successful implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan is partnerships. These partnerships are fundamental in developing and maintaining communication between communities and federal land management agencies. The Watershed Councils that were developed under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds are benefitting from BLM's participation through technology transfer, technical expertise, and funding of ecosystem restoration projects. Ultimately, the people, wildlife, and fish that depend on a healthy Western Oregon ecosystem benefit.

Above photo: In September 1997, the Coos Bay District hosted a "Partners Appreciation Day". Pictured are many individuals from the communities, representing organizations and agencies that work in partnership with the Coos Bay District.

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A partnership in southwestern Oregon shows how agencies, communities, and organizations are working together to improve economic conditions. The BLM's Coos Bay District is a partner in the County Trails and Bikeways Partnership, establishing a countywide multi-use trails network. The organization is made up of land management agencies, economic development agencies and private individuals and businesses. During 1998, the BLM was instrumental in bringing trail-building crews to the area from the Northwest Youth Corps and Americorps, and is developing two major trail systems on public lands as a part of the project. The partnership recently acquired major grants from the federal government and the State of Oregon.



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Citizen Involvement

Along with public involvement required under the planning process, the Northwest Forest Plan set up a process for the public to have a say on how Oregon, Washington and California's federal forests are managed.

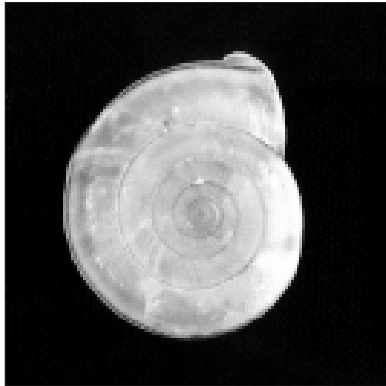
The Intergovernmental Advisory Committee serves as the lead advisory body to the Regional Interagency Executive Committee to assure the prompt, coordinated and successful implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan. The 20 members include one official from local, state, and tribal governments in Washington, Oregon and California, plus federal officials from each participating agency in the region.

Twelve Provincial Advisory Committees (PACs) were chartered in 1994 under the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The PACs have up to 29 members made up of representatives from federal, state, county, and tribal governments, timber industry, environmental groups, recreation and tourism organizations and up to five other members from the public. The PACs meet on a regular basis to discuss and provide advice on natural resource management issues within their province.



Adaptive Management Areas

The Northwest Forest Plan created ten Adaptive Management Areas to foster innovative methods for ecosystem management, science, community collaboration and technical applications. More than 260 research and monitoring projects are ongoing in the Adaptive Management Areas. Building relationships between agency managers and staff, scientists, and communities is a key to the success of Adaptive Management Areas. Watershed Councils, schools, Provincial Advisory Committees, and others are forming partnerships with Adaptive Management Area managers to accomplish assessments, monitoring, watershed analysis, and other projects.



Survey and Manage

The Survey and Manage Protection Buffer standards and guidelines in the Northwest Forest Plan are mitigation measures for 400+ species, whose continued persistence across federal land could be at risk. The species include animals, plants, and fungi. During the last four years, the BLM and the Forest Service have developed survey protocols for 57 Survey and Manage species. Work is underway surveying for more than 320 species on a landscape basis. In addition to protocols, management recommendations have been completed and sent to the field offices for 170 species.

Thirty two of the Survey and Manage species have proven to be technically infeasible to develop effective survey techniques because identification can't be done in the field, or it takes several years of looking at an area to prove the absence of these species. The BLM and the Forest Service are conducting an Environmental Analysis to propose delaying the surveys for the 32 species for one year, allowing a substantial portion of FY1999 projects to be accomplished including ecosystem restoration, prescribed fire, and timber sales. The agencies will continue to look for Survey and Manage species, and will develop more efficient ways to determine the presence of the 32 species. The agencies also will begin work on evaluating the need for long-term changes to Survey and Manage and Protection Buffer standards and guidelines through an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). This process is expected to be completed by the end of 1999.

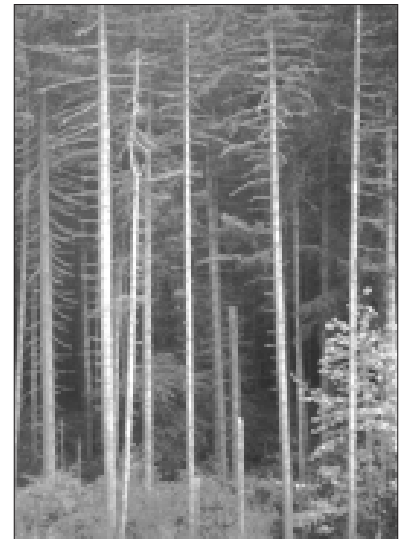
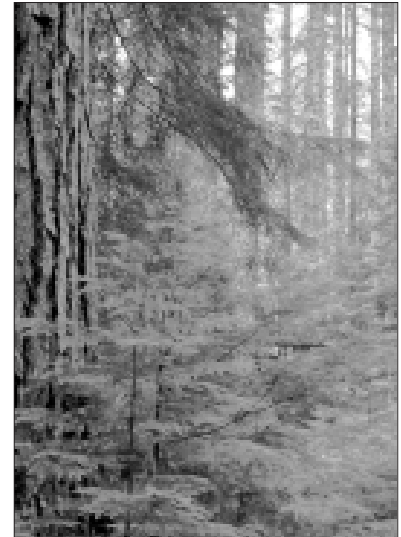
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forestry

BLM manages 2.5 million acres of land in Western Oregon, from the Columbia River dividing Oregon and Washington to the Siskiyou Mountains near the California border, and east from the Pacific Ocean to the Cascade Mountains. Under the Northwest Forest Plan, approximately 500,000 acres (or 22% of the BLM Western Oregon land base) are available for timber harvest. Under the six Western Oregon RMPs, BLM's Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) is 211 million board feet (MMBF). In FY 1998, the agency offered 258 MMBF, exceeding the ASQ. The average amount offered for FYs 1995-1998 is 197 MMBF. The additional volume in FY 1998 reflects BLM's commitment to offer volume not offered in FYs 1995 and 1996 in order to achieve an annual average offering of the ASQ on a decadal basis.

Beginning in FY 1998, all BLM timber sales in the Oregon and California Revested (O&C), Coos Bay Wagon Road, and Public Domain forest lands are measured, sold, and reported in volumes of hundred cubic feet (CCF). The cubic foot measurement takes into account the taper in logs and offers a more accurate, consistent measurement that accounts for lumber, chips, and the sawdust that is produced from logs of all sizes. Volumes in board feet will continue to be reported.

Reforestation of harvested lands is a major focus of forest development funding. Successful reforestation depends on site preparation, tree planting, and maintenance of young stands. These treatments are developed to meet annual and long-term forest health goals set in the Western Oregon RMPs.



FY 1998 Western Oregon Timber Sales (in MMBF)

District	Target Volume	Volume Offered
Coos Bay	32.0	51.5
Eugene	36.0	39.1
Lakeview	6.0	5.9
Medford	57.0	74.8
Roseburg	45.0	45.1
Salem	35.0	41.1
Totals	211.0	257.5

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Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund

The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund was established under Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-134). The Act established separate funds for the Forest Service and the BLM, using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the FY 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act. Public Law 104-134 directs that 75 percent of the Fund be used to prepare sales sufficient to achieve the total Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) and that 25 percent of the Fund be used to expend on the backlog of recreation projects after necessary payments. BLM's goal is to use the Fund to regain one year's lead time in ASQ timber sale preparation work (211 million board feet) over a five to seven year time frame, and to reduce the backlog of maintenance at recreation sites, and address crucial unresolved visitor services or recreation management needs in Western Oregon.

In FY 1998, examples of activities accomplished included surveys for Threatened or Endangered species and Survey & Manage species; botanical and cultural clearances; timber stand exams; interdisciplinary team analysis, sale design, and environmental assessment; and a limited amount of sale layout.

FY 1998 Western Oregon Reforestation

Acres of Trees Planted	6,314
Seedlings Planted	3.027 million
Forest Inventory	133,600 acres
Stand Maintenance	32,512 acres
Thinning and Fertilization	30,753 acres

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Watershed Analysis

In FY 1998, BLM Districts began updating existing watershed analysis to provide guidance for meeting Water Quality Management Plans under Section 303d of the Clean Water Act.



Understanding the environmental history and conditions of a watershed through watershed analysis provides managers a foundation to make decisions about on-the-ground projects. In Western Oregon, the BLM has completed watershed analysis on 80% of BLM lands.



FY 1998 Western Oregon Watershed Analysis (in acres)

District	Analysis Completed in FY 98	Cumulative % Completed
Coos Bay	5,250	78
Eugene	28,476	90
Lakeview	0	91
Medford	34,300	78
Roseburg	57,000	90
Salem	32,900	55
Total	157,926	80

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Ecosystem Restoration

BLM was allocated \$9.3 million in FY 98 to continue the program of watershed restoration and job creation for displaced workers in the region's timber industry. The Jobs-in-the-Woods (JITW) program focused projects to support the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. Watershed Councils identified projects for on-the-ground ecosystem priorities, and supported ecosystem restoration training agreements that provide employment and training for forest resource dependent communities. The Wyden Amendment (an authorization that allows BLM to fund ecosystem restoration projects on private lands that benefit public lands) has also gained increasing importance in addressing restoration needs across watershed systems.

We continue to work closely with individuals, grassroots organizations, communities, state and federal agencies and others to achieve healthy ecosystems across all ownerships.

During FY 98, the BLM Jobs-in-the-Woods program in Western Oregon and Northern California completed 194 ecosystem restoration projects.

FY 1998 Western Oregon/NORCAL Jobs-in- the-Woods

District	Obligated (in \$)	Projects (in #)
Coos Bay	1,332,766	49
Eugene	2,141,684	30
Lakeview	389,769	16
Medford	1,225,849	26
Roseburg	1,615,929	10
Salem	1,031,474	25
NORCAL	1,612,112	38
Total	9,349,583	194

Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds

During FY 1998, BLM continued to make significant contributions to the implementation of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. The Oregon Plan is focused on restoring salmon populations and improving water quality throughout Oregon by improving fish passage, maintaining or decommissioning roads, and placing instream structures to improve spawning.

The Northwest Forest Plan is a major foundation of the Oregon Plan's habitat restoration strategy. BLM has provided technical support for watershed council activities, and is cooperating with the state on monitoring, aquatic education and outreach. In addition to completing significant habitat restoration projects on federal lands through the Jobs-In-The-Woods Program, BLM has cooperated with salmon restoration efforts on private lands through the Wyden Amendment which gives BLM authority to invest in cooperative watershed projects on private lands if they directly benefit federal fish and wildlife resources on public lands.



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New trails were constructed at the West Eugene Wetlands and at the Tyrrell Seed Orchard in the Eugene District, giving schools and other visitors the opportunity to explore these unique sites. Much of the trail construction was accomplished with the assistance of volunteers, who were recognized for their efforts on National Trails Day in June. The District had 266 volunteers contribute over 35,000 hours of service on various projects.

The West Eugene wetlands project continues to acquire, manage and restore wetland habitat in a partnership effort with the City of Eugene and The Nature Conservancy. The Project acquired an additional 111 acres and now owns and manages over 1200 acres. In addition to restoring wetland habitat through seeding with native plants, an aggressive prescribed fire program was initiated. In a cooperative effort with the Corps of Engineers and The Nature Conservancy, over 80 acres were burned on seven sites to promote native plant growth.



FY98 O&C Appropriated Dollars

Forest Management

\$19,563,000

Design and administer timber sales; monitor ecological trends, impacts, and effectiveness of management of the ecosystem; ensure compliance with federal and state laws and regulations; support the research, protection, and management of habitat for wildlife species; assist development and implementation of recovery plans for threatened and endangered species; implement best management practices on watersheds.

Reforestation and Forest Development

\$24,773,000

Maintain sustainability of forest resources and timber harvest levels through successful reforestation, utilizing site preparation, tree planting, young stand maintenance and protection, genetic tree trait conservation, and growth enhancing and forest health practices; develop site specific and watershed level prescriptions using silvicultural techniques; maintain up-to-date inventories of sites available for reforestation and forest development.

Other Forest Resources Management, including Watershed Analysis, Wildlife Habitat and Fisheries Management

\$28,819,000

Conduct watershed analysis; comply with Clean Water Act; use smoke management to comply with air quality rules; monitor Threatened and Endangered species, develop protocols for and conduct field inventories of more than 400 Survey and Manage species.

Facilities Maintenance

\$ 8,258,000

Maintain 300 buildings and 104 recreation sites.

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Transportation Systems Maintenance \$ 5,554,000

Maintain 14,000 miles of roads, 353 bridges and thousands of culverts in Western Oregon. (roads, trails, airstrips).



Planning \$ 950,000

Maintain viability of resource management plans (RMP) through plan monitoring, incorporation of new data and amendments to the RMPs.

Data System Operation and Management \$ 1,912,000

Convert existing Geographic Information System (GIS) data from Map Overlay and Statistical System to commercial software; operation of the data system at each BLM Western Oregon district office.



Construction and Acquisition \$10,805,000

Access easements across private land to allow management of federal lands, and for construction of roads, bridges, buildings and other facilities.

Jobs-in-the-Woods \$ 8,009,000

Hire displaced timber workers, provide training, and assist communities while accomplishing watershed restoration.

Total \$108,643,000

Third Year Evaluation

The BLM's Western Oregon Resource Management Plans (RMPs) are scheduled to be formally evaluated at the end of every third year after implementation, with the first evaluation scheduled for completion in 1999. The evaluations include the Salem, Eugene, Coos Bay, Roseburg, Medford Districts and the Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview District. Coordination of the evaluations will occur among all BLM Districts, the Oregon State Office, and regulatory agencies.

The purpose for the evaluations is to determine whether there is significant cause for amendment or revision of any or all of the approved plans. Evaluations include a cumulative review and analysis of monitoring records, with the broader purpose of determining if the RMP's goals and objectives are being met, and whether the goals and objectives were realistic and achievable.

If an evaluation concludes that the plan's goals are not achievable in anticipated time frames, a plan amendment or revision will be initiated, including appropriate environmental analyses and public involvement. As part of these third year evaluations, the allowable timber sale quantity will be reevaluated, to incorporate results of watershed analyses, monitoring of our activities and projects in the first three years, further inventory, and site specific or province level decisions. Cumulative information will be summarized and published in the series of 1998 Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Reports which are expected to be available in February 1999.



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Northern California Field Offices

The Northern California Field Offices (Norcal) Jobs-in-the-Woods projects supported by the Arcata Field Office included reshaping road surfaces, upgrading drainage structures, and decommissioning of roads to minimize sedimentation into watersheds supporting anadromous fish, particularly in the key watersheds of the north coast such as the Mattole River and South Fork Eel River. This is coupled with an aggressive program of pre-commercial thinnings on restocked plantations and on acquired lands in Late Successional Reserves (LSR) to accelerate recruitment of late-successional forest habitat.

Inland projects, administered by the Redding Field Office, focus on instream conditions which restore channel and floodplain features lost through historic land uses such as gravel mining and gold mining. Lower Clear Creek, an important tributary to the Sacramento River, acquired by BLM in 1998, is the center of a community-based Coordinated Resource Management Planning effort aimed at restoring Sacramento spring and fall-run chinook salmon. Phase 1 of a four phase project for re-establishing a functional riparian zone and floodplain was completed in 1998. The Redding Field Office continued a program of fuels management aimed at managing fire risk near the urban interface of west Redding, and at reintroducing fire into the ecosystem of the Trinity River system. Projects included a system of fuel breaks and underburning.

New partnerships were initiated from the Ukiah Field Office, serving Lake and southern Mendocino counties. Two major road rehabilitation projects were initiated using the Lake County Careers Center in collaboration with the Lake County Department of Public Works, and Lake County Coordinated Resource Management Committee. Projects addressed sedimentation and water quality issues for the closed basin containing Clear Lake.

Northwest Forest Plan—BLM



NORCAL

Timber Volume (harvested) (MMBF)	0.085
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Timber Value (harvested) Millions	\$14,740
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Acres Planted	30
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Seedlings Planted (thousands)	19
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Salem District

Public Lands Day, September 26, 1998, marked the grand opening of Cascade Streamwatch, a collaborative effort by BLM, U.S. Forest Service, the non-profit educational organization Wolfree Inc., and 50 other agencies and private sponsors, to develop a comprehensive environmental education program focusing on watersheds and fisheries. Cascade Streamwatch, located at Salem BLM's Wildwood Recreation Site east of Portland, has hosted 8,000 school children since 1994.

Jobs-in-the-Woods projects including stream enhancement, riparian improvement, road improvements, water sampling, native seed collection and forest ecosystem enhancement contributed to ecosystem restoration in the district. Contracts to repair 1996/1997 flood damage to main access roads and other important roads were completed. Salem District projects such as timber sales, road improvements, and stream habitat projects were monitored to ensure that they met the requirements of the Northwest Forest Plan guidelines.

BLM and Forest Service signed memorandum of understanding agreements with the city of Sandy and with Clackamas Water Providers to address their concerns when the BLM and Forest Service perform resource management projects on federal lands.

As part of the Oregon Resources Conservation Act, the Mt. Hood Corridor land exchange with Longview Fiber was completed as well as a land exchange bordering Wildwood Recreation Site.

Tier 2 of the Congressionally mandated Recreation Fees Demonstration Project, a per car fee for entrance to the headland, was enacted at Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area. All fees collected will remain at the site for operations and maintenance. Nine thousand school children were given presentations at the Yaquina tidepools and the interpretive center.

Six hundred fifty volunteers contributed 51,000 hours of work to the Salem District totaling a value of \$553,350.

Salem District

Timber Volume (harvested) (MMBF)	33.4
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Timber Value (harvested) Millions	\$11.8
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Acres Planted	510
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Seedlings Planted (thousands)	170
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Eugene District

The Eugene District remained active monitoring existing projects and implementing new projects consistent with the Northwest Forest Plan and focused on maintaining a healthy ecosystem. To meet these objectives, the District awarded numerous Jobs-in-the-Woods (JITW) contracts, initiated inventory efforts for Survey and Manage species such as mollusk and non-vascular plants, and continued research studies on density management timber harvest techniques, like those at the Bottomline Sale site.

The District continued their involvement as an active partner and member on the Central Cascades Adaptive Management Area, the McKenzie and Siuslaw Watershed Councils, and the West Eugene Wetlands Executive Team. In addition, the District is a member of the Willamette and Coast Province Advisory Committees. All of these organizations were created to enhance public participation, coordination between agencies, and to assist with the implementation of planning decisions.

Major efforts were undertaken to improve riparian and aquatic habitat on tributaries to the Siuslaw and McKenzie Rivers. Projects were initiated to enhance anadromous fish spawning and rearing areas. Placement of logs and boulders in streams and planting cedar trees in riparian areas are some of the ways the district is improving fish habitat. The projects were coordinated efforts with private land owners, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the U.S. Forest Service, non-profit organizations, such as Oregon Trout and Northwest Steelheaders and even the United States Marine Corps. The Marines installed a portable bridge to provide access to the restoration sites. Also connected to this effort was the popular Salmon Watch Program. Students from around the area visited the Whittaker Creek Watchable Wildlife Site to view spawning fish and learn about their life cycle and habitat needs.

The Special Forest Products program continues to be an active arena attracting purchasers from both near and far. It is not uncommon to hear several languages, such as Spanish, Laotian, or Vietnamese being spoken by purchasers as they acquire the necessary permits at the District office. Mushrooms were in high demand, but there was also great interest in Salal and Moss which are used in the floral industry.

At the Travis Tyrrell Seed Orchard a milestone was reached when the first crop of cones was harvested for seed extraction. The 500 acre operation was cleared and planted in 1988 and will eventually provide enough seed to exceed BLM's reforestation needs. The Orchard recently initiated a cooperative agreement with several private timber companies to begin supplying their seed needs in return for assisting with facility operation expenses.



Eugene District

Timber Volume (harvested) (MMBF)	22.3
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Timber Value (harvested) Millions	\$8.9
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Acres Planted	1,142
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Seedlings Planted (thousands)	565
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Roseburg District

In FY 1998, the Roseburg District continued implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan with projects and monitoring across the District's landscape. Jobs-in-the Woods projects included installation of fish passages, road restoration and road decommissioning. Forest development and restoration projects included reforestation and stand improvement activities within the matrix, riparian reserves and late-successional reserves.

Surveys were conducted to assess fish populations in six watersheds. Surveys were also conducted to monitor mollusks, northern spotted owls, peregrine falcons, neotropical birds and other species in support of specific projects and to assess distribution and other population characteristics.

Cooperative partnerships with federal, state, and local organizations for protection, monitoring and enhancement of water quality were strengthened. Through a partnership with the Northwest Youth Corps, the District employed work crews on several resource area projects. Cooperative research efforts with the U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Forest Service and Oregon State University were fully supported and expanded. Project implementation was completed on the O.M. Hubbard and Little Wolf Density Management Study sites, and post-treatment monitoring was initiated.

The District continued its involvement as an active partner and member of the Little River Adaptive Management Area (AMA). A landscape level project planning process was begun in the Watson Creek watershed. Water quality and riparian fauna studies commenced with interagency and private landowner cooperation. Other cooperative efforts included road inventories. Local high school students conducted water monitoring within the Little River AMA.

The District accomplished several recreation projects including campground renovation and upgrading. New recreation brochures were produced and a major recreational event, "Cycle Oregon" occurred over a wide area of the Roseburg District.

Roseburg District

Timber Volume (harvested) (MMBF)	21.2
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Timber Value (harvested) Millions	\$9.5
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Acres Planted	1,183
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Seedlings Planted (thousands)	728
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BLM Northwest Forest Plan Accomplishments for FY98

Coos Bay District

The Coos Bay District continues to work in partnership with the many Watershed Councils and Associations within the District boundaries. The District plays an important role in the support of the associations and provides technical and operational assistance as needed. Federal “Jobs-in-the-Woods” funds were used to support two Ecosystem Workforce projects with the Coos and Coquille Watershed Associations to retrain displaced timber workers. These five to eight person crews did a wide variety of watershed restoration projects, including installation of fish-passage culverts, road upgrading and decommissioning, in-stream riparian structures, riparian silviculture treatments and snag inventories. With authorization under the “Wyden Amendment,” the District was also able to finance three watershed-enhancing projects on private land, working through landowner agreements with the Watershed Associations.

The Coos Bay District completed a two-year process of transferring 5,400 acres of public land to the Coquille Indian Tribe. District personnel worked closely with tribal members to provide resource data and technical expertise on the standards and guidelines of the Northwest Forest Plan. Under the provisions of the Oregon Resource Conservation Act of 1996 that created the Coquille Forest, the Tribe is required to “manage the Coquille Forest under applicable State and Federal forestry and environmental protection laws, and subject to critical habitat designations under the Endangered Species Act, and subject to the standards and guidelines of Federal forest plans on adjacent or nearby Federal lands.”

The District continued to make significant progress on implementing the “Jobs in the Woods” program by contracting more than \$1 million with local contractors for watershed restoration and other projects. Also in FY 1998, the district committed almost \$1.4 million in funding from the “Emergency Repair of Federally Owned Roads” (ERFO) program to repair damages from recent floods.



Coos Bay District

Timber Volume (harvested) (MMBF)	25.6
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Timber Value (harvested) Millions	\$8.2
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Acres Planted	939
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Seedlings Planted (thousands)	437
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BLM Northwest Forest Plan Accomplishments for FY98

Medford District



Ecosystem restoration projects in the BLM's Medford District included hardwood thinning, cutbank stabilization, native seed growing, replacement of large culvert structures on streams to allow for anadromous fish passage, and road decommissioning. To help with some of these efforts and to create jobs, approximately \$1.1 million was obligated to the Jobs-in-the-Woods program, including a contract with the Rogue Institute of Ecology and Economy. Funding also supported partnerships with local watershed councils and other agencies to help improve fish passage by removing irrigation diversion dams.

In addition to reforestation of wildfire and harvest areas, seedlings were planted on decommissioned roads and in recreation areas, reclaimed rock quarries, riparian areas, the Box O Ranch lands, and the Port Orford cedar root disease monitoring area. Additionally, 32,000 hardwood and conifer seedlings were donated to schools and other non-profit organizations to support outdoor education and community involvement in riparian restoration and ecosystem health.

Other work to reduce fire hazard and enhance watershed and ecosystem values included accomplishment of the largest fuel treatment program in the BLM. Approximately \$4.2 million was contracted out and 8,900 acres treated. In conjunction with the Department of Environmental Quality, the District was instrumental in the development of the nation's first interagency smoke quality monitoring network. The program was designed to mitigate smoke from increased prescribed fire program acres.

Ecosystem restoration projects in the Applegate Adaptive Management Area (AMA) continued. Approximately 14.8 MMBF, 25% of the District's Total Allowable Sale Quantity, was produced. The District coordinated with and provided considerable support to numerous volunteer organizations, watershed councils (eight within the District), a local mining association, and the Applegate Partnership.

A total of 7,470 private permits (\$163,120 in permit fees) were issued under the Wild and Scenic Rogue River Management Program. Commercial permits on the wild and recreation sections totaled 143, generating \$138,446 in permit fees. FY 1998 saw the first year of a "fee demonstration program" on the Rogue River. Based on public input, private rafters will be charged a lesser fee (\$12 per person in FY99) in comparison to \$20 in FY98. In conjunction with community partners, a 72 mile bike route between Glendale and Powers and a one-half mile handicap accessible trail to the London Peak Overlook were dedicated.

Medford District

Timber Volume (harvested) (MMBF)	38.2
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Timber Value (harvested) Millions	\$10.7
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Acres Planted	2,251
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Seedlings Planted (thousands)	979
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BLM Northwest Forest Plan Accomplishments for FY98

Lakeview District Klamath Falls Resource Area

The Klamath Falls Resource Area participated in a unique partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to improve bald eagle habitat and reduce fire potential in the Bear Valley National Wildlife Refuge. The trees on this 4,200-acre Refuge, located west of Klamath Falls and adjoining some BLM-administered lands, is where a large number of wintering bald eagles roost.

An environmental impact statement recognized a need to selectively log timber stands in the Refuge, for improvement of eagle habitat. Wildfire suppression and some limited partial cutting had resulted in a dense understory. Some prescribed burning conducted in the late 1980s was effective at lower elevations, but did not sufficiently improve higher elevation lands.

Responding to recommendations, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service approached the BLM and Forest Service in 1995 to assist in thinning 300-400 acres of the Refuge. A Memorandum of Understanding provided for BLM to assist in designing and administering the timber sale, while the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service would use their equipment to help with BLM's Wood River wetland restoration. BLM's Wood River Wetlands was dedicated in 1998.

The Bear Valley project involved input from several agencies, individuals, and specialists. The initial review included representatives from Weyerhaeuser Company, who had experimented with improving eagle roosting habitat, and representatives from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife who had been involved in the Refuge's acquisition. Others consulted were researchers from Oregon State University, Frank Isaacs (who monitors eagles statewide), and forest pathologists from the Pacific Northwest Research station.

The primary treatment was understory thinning of approximately 245 acres in both roosting and nonroosting areas. In addition, one million board feet of sawlog timber was harvested. Snags and downed wood were yarded in some areas to reduce excessive fuel loads and snag levels. The negotiated timber sale generated enough revenue to pay for the needed treatment. Most importantly, the Bear Valley National Wildlife Refuge is in a much healthier condition.



Lakeview District

Timber Volume (harvested) (MMBF)	7.0
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Timber Value (harvested) Millions	\$1.4
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Acres Planted	289
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Seedlings Planted (thousands)	149
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BLM Northwest Forest Plan Accomplishments for FY98

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