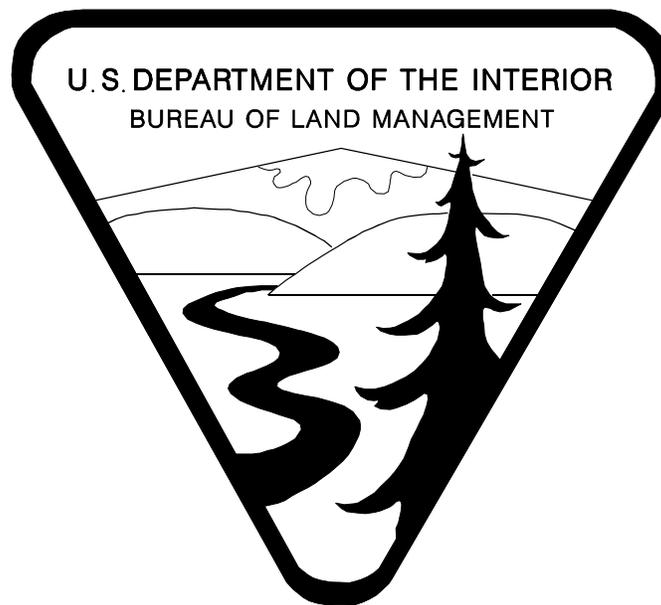


FISCAL YEAR 2001

ANNUAL PROGRAM SUMMARY
and
MONITORING REPORT

BLM EUGENE DISTRICT



**FISCAL YEAR 2001
ANNUAL PROGRAM SUMMARY AND MONITORING REPORT
FOR THE
EUGENE DISTRICT**

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Budget	5
PILT (Payments in Lieu of Taxes)	6
O&C Payments	7
Recreation Pipeline Funds	7
Timber Sale Pipeline Funds	8
Recreation Fee Demonstration Program	8
Challenge Cost Share (CCS)	9
Employment Trends	11
All Land Use Allocations (LUAs)	14
Aquatic Conservation Strategy Implementation (ACS)	16
Late-Successional Reserves	18
Adaptive Management Areas	20
Air Quality	21
Water and Soil	21
Wildlife Habitat	25
Fish Habitat	27
Special Status Aquatic Species	28
Special Status and SEIS Special Attention Species (Animals)	28
Candidate and Sensitive Species	29
Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer Plant Species	30
Special Status Plant Species	30
Special Areas	31
Cultural Resources	33
Visual Resources	33
Rural Interface Areas	33
Socio-Economic	33
Environmental Justice	36
Recreation	36
Volunteers	37
Off-Highway Vehicle Management (OHV)	39
Developed Recreation Sites	39
Developed Trails	40
Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA)	40
Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA)	41
Timber Resources	42
Silviculture	48

Special Forest Products (SFP)	50
Noxious Weeds	53
Fire/Fuels Management	53
Access and Rights-of-Way	54
Energy and Minerals	57
Land Tenure Adjustments	58
Hazardous Materials	59
Coordination and Consultation	60
Research and Education	60
Education	62
Information Resource Management	62
Cadastral Survey	62
Law Enforcement	63
NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) Documentation and Planning ..	64
Monitoring	65
Glossary	69
Acronyms/Abbreviations	74
Appendix A - Summary of Plan Maintenance Actions Since 1995	75
Appendix B - Monitoring Report - Program Level	81
Appendix C - Monitoring - Project Level for FY01	95

TABLES

Table 1 - RMP Summary of Renewable Resource Management Actions, Directions and Accomplishments	3
Table 2 - RMP - Summary of Nonbiological Resource or Land Use Management Actions, Directions, and Accomplishments	4
Table 3 - Payments in Lieu of Taxes	6
Table 4 - O&C Payments to Counties	7
Table 5 - Recreation Fee Demonstration Program Statistics	9
Table 6 - Challenge Cost Share Projects - FY 2001	10
Table 7 - Resident Labor Force, Employment by Industry, Oregon	12
Table 8 - Resident Labor Forces, Employment by Industry, Lane County	13
Table 9 - Realty Actions Affecting LUA Acreage	15
Table 10 - Major Land Allocation Acres	15
Table 11 - Riparian Reserve Stand Treatments (# acres treated)	16
Table 12 - Completed Watershed Analysis Areas	17
Table 13 - Summary of Non-flood Watershed Restoration Projects	17
Table 14 - Late-Successional Reserve Stand Treatments (Number of acres treated)	20
Table 15 - Central Cascades AMA Land Use Allocations under the Northwest Forest Plan ...	21
Table 16 - Summary of Eugene District Streams on the Final 1998 DEQ 303(d) List	23
Table 17 - Community Watersheds in the Eugene District	24
Table 18 - Total Number of SEIS Special Attention Plant Sites by Species Group	30
Table 19 - Total Number of Special Status Plant Sites by Species Group	31

Table 20 - Wild and Scenic Rivers Status	32
Table 21 - RMP - Summary of Socio-Economic Activities and Allocations	35
Table 22 - Recreation Program Statistics	37
Table 23 - Volunteers	38
Table 24 - Fee Demonstration Program	38
Table 25 - Special Recreation Management Areas	40
Table 26- Summary of Volume Sold	43
Table 27 - Volume and Acres Sold by Allocations	43
Table 28 - Sales Sold By Harvest Types	44
Table 29 - Sale Acres Sold By Age Class	45
Table 30 - Harvest Volume (MMBF) Offered FY 95 - FY 01	46
Table 31 - Regeneration Harvest Volume	46
Table 32 - Thinning and Density Management Harvest Volume	47
Table 33 - Regeneration Acres	47
Table 34 - Thinning and Density Management Acres	47
Table 35 - FY 2001 Timber Sales	48
Table 36 - Summary of Silviculture Treatments and Decadal Commitment	49
Table 37 - 1996 to 2001 Summary of Silvicultural Accomplishments	49
Table 38 - RMP - Summary of Special Forest/Natural Product Actions and Accomplishments ..	51
Table 39 - Cumulative Summary Report of Negotiated Cash Sales - Eugene District - FY 2001	52
Table 40 - Integrated Noxious Weed Management	53
Table 41 - Fire and Fuels Management	53
Table 42 - Fire Management	54
Table 43 - Reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreements	54
Table 44 - Rights-of-Way Agreements and O&C Road Permits	55
Table 45 - Roads (Decommissioned)	56
Table 46 - General Road Maintenance Accomplished	56
Table 47 - Road Status in Key Watersheds	57
Table 48 - Land Tenure, Temporary Use Permits, and Trespass Cases	58
Table 49 - Land Exchange Land Status and LUA Changes	59
Table 50 - No Net Loss Report	59
Table 51 - EA's Per Category For FY 96 - 01	65
Table 52 - Sampled Projects For FY 96 - 01	66
Table 53 - Carryover Projects FY 96 - 01	67
Table 54 - Recreation Area Management Plans	91

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document combines the Eugene District Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report for fiscal year 2001. This Annual Program Summary addresses the accomplishments of the Eugene 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 Eugene District budget, timber receipt collections, and payments to Lane, Linn, Douglas, and Benton counties. The Monitoring Report compiles the results and findings of implementation monitoring for fiscal year 2001 of the Eugene District Resource Management Plan (RMP), which can be found at www.edo.blm.gov. The Monitoring Report, which is a “stand alone” document, follows the Annual Program Summary in Appendix B and C.

The quantity of timber offered for sale in FY 2001 was 12 million board feet (MMBF). This was considerably below the Eugene District Potential Sale Quantity (PSB) of 33 MMBF. On August 17, 2001 the Oregon State Director re-declared the annual harvest level of the Eugene District to be 33 MMBF as part of the release of the 3rd year evaluation due to errors detected in the projection of growth and yield. Issues related to listed fish and Survey and Manage implementation continued to limit the amount of timber available for sale in 2001.

The Eugene District wildlife habitat and endangered species programs in 2001 focused on the conservation and recovery of several sensitive species. The District matched \$60,000 with \$160,834 in non-federal funds to support such initiatives. Most notable among these were projects to promote the conservation of the Fender’s blue butterfly, a federally listed threatened species, and several Bureau sensitive amphibian, bird, and bat species. The District has supported research and conservation efforts for the species for the past six years.

The District led a multi-agency initiative to improve consultation procedures under the Endangered Species Act. This work resolved a national policy impasse, improved customer services, and significantly increased protections for federally listed species. The District continued other endangered species initiatives, including work to promote the recovery of the marbled murrelet. The District was an active participant in developing methods to improve protocol survey and to better define habitats needing survey.

Survey and Manage – A final Supplemental EIS (FSEIS) was published November 2000 with a Record of Decision signed and released January 2001. The FSEIS amends portions of the Eugene District RMP regarding the standards and guidelines for the Survey and Manage Program. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is a partner in this effort. The alternatives do not change the underlying purposes of the Northwest Forest Plan and do not address changes to other elements of the Plan.

This “Annual Program Summary” gives only a very basic and brief description of the programs, resources, and activities that the Eugene District is involved with. This report does give the reader a sense of the enormous scope, complexity, and diversity involved in management of the Eugene District public lands and resources. Although there are and will continue to be challenges that require BLM to adapt and give our best, the managers and employees of Eugene District take pride in the accomplishments described in this report.



**Table 1 – RMP Summary of Renewable Resource Management Actions,
Directions, and Accomplishments**

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice or Activity	Cumulative Accomplishments 1996-2001	2001 Accomplishments	Projected Decadal Practices
Regeneration harvest (acres offered)	**2839	46 (includes R/W & Patch cuts)	5,700
Commercial thinning/density management/uneven-age harvest (acres offered)	**4107	704	7,300
Site preparation (acres)	***1,530	433	4,300
Vegetation control, fire (acres)	-0-	-0-	-0-
Prescribed burning (hazard reduction acres)	13	-0-	500
Prescribed burning (wildlife habitat and forage reduction acres)	-0-	-0-	4,000
Natural or artificial ignition prescribed fire for ecosystem enhancement (acres)	-0-	-0-	5,400
Animal damage control (acres)	3,120	352	6,000
Pre-commercial thinning (acres)	21,651	3,835	5,900
Brush field/hardwood conversion (acres)	290	-0-	500
Planting/regular stock (acres)	2,508	68	-0-
Planting/genetically selected (acres)	2,018	417	6,800
Fertilization (acres)	2,418	-0-	16,700
Pruning (acres)	1,672	663	6,300
New permanent road const. (miles/acres*)	14.83 / 60.58	4.36 / 13.08	8/42
Roads fully decommissioned / obliterated (miles / acres*)	32.69 / 93.51	0.78	-0-
Roads decommissioned (miles)	39.23	21.31	-0-
Timber sale quantity offered (mm board feet)	**156.2	11.7	360
Timber sale quantity offered (mm cubic feet)	**46.07	21.1	61
Noxious weed control, chemical (site/acres)	0/0	0/0	-0-
Noxious weed control, other (site/acres)	112 / 894	****/ 536	-0-

* Bureau managed lands only.

** Represents cumulative accomplishments from 1995 to 2001.

*** This figure represents a correction from the 1998 Annual Program Summary.

**** Not able to count sites because contracts were conducted by miles of roadside.

Table 2 – RMP - Summary of Non-biological Resource or Land Use Management Actions, Directions, and Accomplishments

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice	Activity Units	*2001 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1996-2001
Realty, land sales	(actions/acres)	0/0	1/0.37
Realty, land exchanges	(actions/acres acquired/disposed)	0/0/0	5/863/500
Realty, R&PP leases/patents	(actions/acres)	0/0	0/0
Realty, road rights-of-way acquired for public/agency use*	(actions/miles)	0/0	4/1.56
Realty, road rights-of-way, or permits granted	(actions/miles)	15/18.1	84/130.8
Realty, utility rights-of-way granted (linear/areal)	(actions/acres)	1/0/0.2	11/5.05/2.5
Realty, withdrawals completed	(actions/acres)	0/0	2/226
Realty, withdrawals revoked	(actions/acres)	0/0	1/120
Mineral/energy, total oil and gas lease	(actions/acres)	0/0	0/0
Mineral/energy, total other leases	(actions/acres)	0/0	0/0
Mining plans approved	(actions/acres)	0/0	0/0
Mining claims patented	(actions/acres)	0/0	0/0
Mineral material sites opened	(actions/acres)	0/0	0/0
Mineral material sites, closed	(actions/acres)	0/0	0/0
Recreation, maintained off-highway vehicle trails	(units/miles)	4/9	18/40
Recreation, maintained hiking trails	(units/miles)	11/23	55/115
Recreation, sites	(units/acres)	10/600	50/3,000
Cultural resource inventories	(Sites/acres)	100	7,300
Cultural/historic sites nominated	(Sites/acres)	0	-0-
Hazardous material sites	(identified/cleaned)	2/2	19/19

* Does not include access acquired through new reciprocal right-of-way agreements, amendments to existing agreements, or exercise of rights under existing agreements.

BUDGET

During fiscal year 2001 the Eugene District expended \$19,941,692. This included \$920,000 on the Jobs-in-the-Woods program, \$2.7 million for the acquisition of parcels in the West Eugene Wetlands, and \$1.1 million related to fire suppression and fuels management. There were an average of 190 full time employees during this period.

PILT (Payment in Lieu of Taxes) – The Federal Government provides Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) in recognition of the need to offset losses to local property taxes that are sustained because Federally owned land cannot be taxed. The PILT Act was passed in 1976. The amount of the payments is determined by several codified formulas (U.S.C. 6901-07). Although the PILT payments are administered by BLM, the entitlement lands are often managed by several different Federal agencies.

The PILT payments to local governments are appropriated to BLM by Congress on an annual basis. The BLM primary responsibility is to calculate the payments according to the formula established by law and to distribute the funds to the affected counties (see Table 3).

O&C Payments – The Oregon and California (O&C) Revested Lands Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181f) stipulates that 50 percent of the revenue generated from the 2.5 million acres of revested Oregon and California Railroad lands be shared with 18 Oregon Counties. Since FY 1991, Congress has replaced the 50 percent formula with an “owl guarantee” formula. This new formula established a floor under the payments to counties to protect affected counties from a precipitous decline in payments from Federal lands affected by management decisions and litigation related to protection of habitat for the northern spotted owl and other forest species.

Congress has since further modified the payment protocol by providing for a “special payment amount” to all of the O&C counties based on an annually decreasing percentage of a 5-year average (1986-1990), replacing both the old O&C payment and the Coos Bay Wagon Road payment. The “owl guarantee” will be replaced in FY 2002, when payments will be according to a new formula. Federal law does not stipulate how the O&C payments are to be used by the counties (see Table 4).



Table 3 – PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

OREGON Local Unit of Government	FY 1998 Payment \$	FY 1999 Payment \$	FY 2000 Payment \$	FY 2001 Payment \$
BAKER COUNTY	275,261	305,556	377,545	642,721
BENTON COUNTY	2,377	1,776	2,144	3,109
CLACKAMAS COUNTY	56,496	47,219	54,924	79,658
CLATSOP COUNTY	0	0	0	0
COLUMBIA COUNTY	0	0	0	0
COOS COUNTY	9,102	4,438	7,127	10,335
CROOK COUNTY	266,899	340,489	468,849	754,022
CURRY COUNTY	65,157	52,592	62,305	90,337
DESCHUTES COUNTY	144,496	140,343	151,324	247,700
DOUGLAS COUNTY	105,090	83,669	99,959	144,920
GILLIAM COUNTY	19,595	21,405	25,666	36,675
GRANT COUNTY	176,157	174,267	185,980	269,604
HARNEY COUNTY	297,381	307,820	324,916	494,273
HOOD RIVER COUNTY	20,925	19,840	21,588	31,305
JACKSON COUNTY	51,695	41,347	48,631	70,519
JEFFERSON COUNTY	30,504	40,617	53,543	95,455
JOSEPHINE COUNTY	46,089	23,652	36,922	53,540
KLAMATH COUNTY	218,850	210,174	226,970	330,367
LAKE COUNTY	297,381	307,820	324,916	466,127
LANE COUNTY	148,217	126,861	144,360	209,371
LINCOLN COUNTY	18,468	17,999	19,312	28,004
LINN COUNTY	48,011	47,169	50,203	72,799
MALHEUR COUNTY	688,701	710,654	756,497	1,176,077
MARION COUNTY	20,628	20,301	21,478	31,145
MORROW COUNTY	53,086	36,324	95,999	124,802
MULTNOMAH COUNTY	7,818	7,269	7,981	11,585
POLK COUNTY	160	0	0	0
SHERMAN COUNTY	36,584	38,420	41,124	58,960
TILLAMOOK COUNTY	10,202	8,313	9,804	14,217
UMATILLA COUNTY	144,981	98,712	265,205	349,428
UNION COUNTY	290,185	290,262	388,683	597,937
WALLOWA COUNTY	171,467	139,329	153,028	265,783
WASCO COUNTY	22,505	21,954	23,304	33,793
WASHINGTON COUNTY	716	1,120	1,621	2,252
WHEELER COUNTY	30,472	30,008	56,722	85,342
YAMHILL COUNTY	2,588	2,548	2,720	3,944
STATE TOTAL	3,778,244	3,720,267	4,511,350	6,886,106

Table 4 – O&C PAYMENTS TO COUNTIES

OREGON Local Unit of Government	FY 1998 Payment \$	FY 1999 Payment \$	FY 2000 Payment \$	FY 2001 Payment \$
BENTON COUNTY	1,896,522	1,818,583	1,740,643	2,780,384
CLACKAMAS COUNTY	3,745,801	3,591,864	3,437,926	6,034,622
COLUMBIA COUNTY	1,390,333	1,333,196	1,276,059	2,129,004
COOS COUNTY	3,982,022	3,818,377	3,654,732	5,962,914 *(CBWR) 746,513
CURRY COUNTY	2,463,454	2,362,217	2,260,978	3,938,950
DOUGLAS COUNTY	16,906,721	16,211,925	15,517,127	24,173,150 *(CBWR) 128,854
JACKSON COUNTY	10,575,981	10,141,352	9,706,722	15,760,423
JOSEPHINE COUNTY	8,153,022	7,817,966	7,482,910	12,524,049
KLAMATH COUNTY	1,579,310	1,514,407	1,449,504	2,353,502
LANE COUNTY	10,306,013	9,882,478	9,458,943	15,358,115
LINCOLN COUNTY	242,971	232,986	223,000	362,077
LINN COUNTY	1,781,786	1,708,562	1,635,338	2,655,234
MARION COUNTY	985,382	944,887	904,391	1,563,674
MULTNOMAH COUNTY	735,662	705,429	675,196	1,185,178
POLK COUNTY	1,457,825	1,397,914	1,338,003	2,313,380
TILLAMOOK COUNTY	377,955	362,422	346,889	547,704
WASHINGTON COUNTY	425,199	407,725	390,251	659,323
YAMHILL COUNTY	485,942	465,972	446,001	782,870
TOTAL	67,491,901	64,718,262	61,944,613	101,959,920

*CBWR = Coos Bay Wagon Road

RECREATION PIPELINE FUNDS

This fund is intended to reduce infrastructure replacement or facility maintenance needs and resolve critical visitor safety, recreation management needs, or issues identified in land use plans, including resource protection needs. Since the fund was established in FY 1998 (funding became available in early May 1998), the Eugene District obligated approximately \$1,218,742 of the recreation pipeline fund to the design, procurement, and construction of critical infrastructure replacement or repair and visitor safety needs. In FY 2001 \$168,000 in projects were undertaken including:

- Completion of a parking lot and toilet at the Lower Lake Creek/Lake Creek Falls site.
- Re-paving Shotgun Park and retrofitting walkways to improve accessibility for disabled visitors.
- Re-paving of the group shelter parking lots and aprons at the Clay Creek Recreation site.

TIMBER SALE PIPELINE FUNDS

The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund was established under Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1966 (Public Law 104-134). The Act established separate funds for the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, 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 complete a backlog of recreation projects.

The BLM intends to use this fund to regain a year's lead time in the preparation of timber sales over a 5-year time frame.

Also, using this fund, the Eugene District completed a number of different types of work such as timber sale layout and marking during Fiscal Year 2001. Most of the fund was spent on initial steps such as reconnaissance, identifying streams and Riparian Reserves, botanical and cultural clearances, and Interdisciplinary Team project design and analysis of planned timber sales.

RECREATION FEE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

In early March 1998, the Eugene District received approval for establishing its Recreation Area Pilot Fee Demonstration Projects under the authority of Public Law 104-134, Section 315. This authority allows the retention and expenditure of recreation fees for operations (including the cost of collecting fees) and maintenance of the recreation sites and areas where the fees were collected. A special account was established for each area.

Prior to 1998 all recreation fees were combined with other revenue sources from public O&C lands and allocated between the USDI and the O&C counties. Recreation facilities were wholly dependent on the funding provided through the Congressional appropriations process for operations and maintenance funding.

The Association of O&C Counties supported allowing the retention of all recreation fee revenues under the Fee Demonstration Pilot authority to help operate the Bureau's recreation facilities.

Implementation Status - The Recreation Fee Demonstration Program was initiated in 1997 and is being fully implemented. It includes all Eugene District recreation program fee sites and Special Recreation Permits. Fee sites include the Whittaker Creek Campground, Clay Creek Campground and group picnic shelters, Sharps Creek Campground, and Shotgun Creek Park. Fees generated from these sites are applied to the Fee-Demo program as shown in Table 5.

Table 5 - Recreation Fee Demonstration Program Statistics

SITE NAME	FY 1998 Revenues \$	FY 1999 Revenues \$	FY 2000 Revenues \$	FY 2001 Revenues \$	Utilization \$
Shotgun Park	10,230	17,430	19,297	17,944	19,971
Siuslaw River SRMA	9,998	19,736	19,288	19,210	1,335
Eugene General	6,999	1,280	1,220	3,704	0
Mohawk Area	639	750	2,236	*NA	NA
Sharps Creek Campground	2,451	2,782	2,482	6,674	5,016

Note: During FY 1999 most of the fee demonstration revenues were used to fund operations at the facilities where the fees were collected, including temporary visitor services staffing and volunteer support.

*Area dropped from fee demonstration Program

Golden Passports – The revenues accumulated through the sale of Golden Age and Golden Access Passports amounted to \$3,704 for FY 2001.

CHALLENGE COST SHARE (CCS)

The Eugene District leverages its funds with nonfederal partners through its Challenge Cost Share (CCS) program. CCS projects are partnerships with nonfederal organizations such as State and local governments, Native American tribes, nonprofit organizations, landowners, individuals, and corporations or private institutions, working together to accomplish common objectives. To qualify as a CCS project, BLM must match appropriated funds with contributions of goods, services, or funds from the nonfederal partner. Service oriented initiatives that are educational or customer service oriented also are acceptable uses of CCS funds as long as they meet Bureau objectives to benefit public land uses.

Congressional support for this strategy continues to be strong, and the Eugene District continues to actively participate in the CCS program. Table 6 lists the projects funded during FY 2001.

Table 6 – Challenge Cost Share Projects - FY 2001

CHALLENGE COST SHARE PROJECT	BLM Contribution (\$)	Nonfederal Contribution (\$)
Trend Assessment and Population Monitoring for <i>Aster vialis</i>	9,500	9,500
Restoration for the Fender’s Blue Butterfly	6,000	6,000
Propagation & Restoration Methods for Sensitive Plants	12,000	14,000
Population Monitoring & Experimental Habitat Management for the Willamette Valley Daisy	7,500	7,500
Population Monitoring for Kincaid’s Lupine	8,000	8,000
Willamette Valley Wetlands – Shorebirds	6,000	96,000
Botanical Technical Assistance in the West Eugene Wetlands	16,000	24,000
Survey of Insects in the West Eugene Wetlands	8,000	8,000
Long-term Monitoring of Headwater Stream Amphibians and Water Temperature	26,500	14,500
Baseline Vegetation Monitoring in Two ACEC/RNA	7,100	3,500
Brochure for Horse Rock Ridge RNA	3,500	3,500
Oak Habitat Restoration/Project Lead	10,000	30,000
Influence of Landscape Characteristics on Abundance and Habitat Use of Bats	15,000	130,000
Natural Areas Association Conference Support	3,000	3,000
Study on <i>Festuca roemerii</i>	5,500	5,500
Natural Area Association CD Rom-Weed Project	4,000	4,000
Long-Term Monitoring of Headwater Stream Amphibians and Water Temperature in the Middle McKenzie Adaptive Management Area	14,500	14,500
Development history of a multi-aged stand on the Central Cascades Adaptive Management Area	15,000	15,000
Influence of Landscape Characteristics on Abundance and Habitat Use of Bats	15,000	113,834
Cavity-nester use of created snags	6,500	8,500
Survey of insects in the West Eugene Wetlands	9,000	9,000
TOTALS	\$236,010	\$527,834

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Employment growth in Lane County during 2000 increased by one (1) percent, about the same as the Statewide rate of one (1) percent. The only sectors that added jobs in 2000 were “lumber & wood products”, “other manufacturing”, and “services & miscellaneous”. Of particular interest were the 600 jobs added in the “services and miscellaneous” sector. In 1990, lumber and wood products employment represented about half of the manufacturing employment. Ten years later lumber and wood products employment is about 30 percent of all manufacturing employment.

Statewide lumber and wood products employment has continued the downward trend that began in 1989, decreasing by 2,100 jobs between 1998 and 2000. Total lumber and wood products employment in 2000 averaged 56,900 jobs within Oregon. Lane County was one of the few regions to counter this downward trend, adding 400 jobs between 1998 and 2000.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes and O&C Payments were made in FY 2001 as directed in current legislation. The specific amounts paid to the County under each revenue sharing program in FY 2001 are displayed in Tables 3 and 4.

New legislation (P.L. 106-393, Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000) was signed October 30, 2000 that extends “safety-net” payments through FY 2006. The law establishes a new formula for calculating payments that is based on selecting the highest three years in the eligibility period (1986-1999). The law also allows for annual increases in the payment based on Consumer Price Index information. O&C Payments for FY 2001 were based on this new legislation.



Table 7 - Resident Labor Force, Employment by Industry, Oregon

	1970	1980	Average 1984-88 Baseline	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Civilian Labor Force	864,500	1,295,000	1,362,400	1,491,000	1,640,000	1,652,700	1,719,700	1,727,600	1,765,000	1,761,100	1,802,900
Unemployment	61,700	107,000	104,800	82,000	89,000	80,100	101,600	100,600	98,600	100,400	87,500
Total Wage and Salary Emp.	709,200	1,044,600	1,068,680	1,251,900	1,362,900	1,418,400	1,474,600	1,526,400	1,551,800	1,575,100	1,603,300
Total Manufacturing	172,300	215,100	203,240	220,300	221,300	229,300	235,800	243,600	246,100	242,200	243,000
Lumber & Wood Products (& Paper)	76,200	79,900	75,060	73,200	63,300	61,300	59,800	60,200	59,000	57,800	56,900
Other Manufacturing	96,100	135,200	128,180	147,100	158,000	168,000	176,000	183,400	187,100	184,400	186,100
Total Non-manufacturing	536,900	829,500	865,440	1,031,600	1,141,600	1,189,100	1,238,900	1,282,800	1,305,700	1,332,800	1,360,300
Const. & Mining	30,800	48,800	35,800	54,000	62,900	70,400	79,400	83,300	84,400	85,200	87,600
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	48,700	60,500	58,040	64,500	68,900	71,300	73,500	74,900	76,200	77,800	79,900
Trade	162,000	255,600	269,680	313,100	344,100	357,000	365,900	377,500	383,400	388,000	394,000
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	36,000	70,000	69,360	80,300	87,800	87,200	91,000	94,800	95,200	95,100	94,000
Services & Misc.	112,700	191,400	231,180	296,200	343,200	362,900	382,600	402,800	412,100	425,600	438,800
Government	146,700	203,200	201,360	223,500	234,700	240,200	246,600	249,500	255,300	261,300	266,000

Table 8 - Resident Labor Forces, Employment by Industry, Lane County

	1970	1980	Average 1984-88 Baseline	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Civilian Labor Force	87,250	135,400	134,420	148,200	155,200	155,900	159,900	157,500	163,500	163,300	166,800
Unemployment	6,850	13,300	10,220	8,700	8,400	8,200	9,200	9,000	9,200	9,000	8,500
Total Wages and Salary Emp.	69,650	102,900	101,240	117,900	126,300	129,500	133,100	136,800	139,700	142,100	143,700
Total Manufacturing	18,400	19,800	19,300	20,700	19,200	19,600	19,900	21,400	22,200	23,000	23,800
Lumber & Wood Products	15,400	12,900	11,020	10,200	7,900	7,600	7,400	7,300	7,100	7,300	7,500
Other Manufacturing	3,000	6,900	8,280	10,500	11,300	12,000	12,500	14,100	15,100	15,700	16,300
Total Non-manufacturing	51,250	83,100	81,960	97,200	107,000	109,900	113,300	115,400	117,500	119,100	119,900
Const. & Mining	2,950	4,600	3,300	4,200	5,700	6,100	6,800	7,500	7,300	7,300	7,000
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	4,150	5,100	4,180	4,500	4,700	4,700	4,500	4,600	4,600	4,300	4,300
Trade	14,650	25,700	25,820	30,600	32,100	33,500	34,000	34,400	34,800	35,500	35,500
Finance, Inc. and Real Est.	2,950	5,500	4,740	5,800	6,800	6,800	7,100	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,100
Services and Miscellaneous	10,050	19,700	22,180	28,000	33,700	34,600	36,100	36,900	38,300	39,300	39,900
Government	16,500	22,500	21,800	24,200	24,000	24,300	25,000	24,800	25,300	25,600	26,000

ALL LAND USE ALLOCATIONS (LUAs)

There were no changes in major LUA acreage in FY 2001 due to land tenure adjustments (land exchanges, land sales, purchases, donations, and boundary adjustments).

Late-Successional Reserves – There were no changes due to land tenure adjustment actions.

General Forest Management Area – There were no changes due to land tenure adjustment actions.

Connectivity – There were no changes due to land tenure adjustment actions.

Adaptive Management Area – There were no changes due to land tenure adjustment actions.

District Designated Reserves – There were no changes due to land tenure adjustment actions.

Riparian Reserves – There were no changes due to land tenure adjustment actions.

In FY 1998 a theme was created in the Bureau's Geographic Information System (GIS) to track the major land use allocations. The GIS system has been used below to complete Table 9 showing Land Use Allocation acreage as of October 1998. It has not been updated except to reflect the changes in Late-Successional Reserve and General Forest Management Area acreage made in previous years.



Table 9 – Realty Actions Affecting LUA Acreage

LAND USE ALLOCATION	TOTAL BLM ACRES				Acreage calculated using Land Use Allocation (LUA) and Land Lines (LLI) themes in GIS. Acreage changes slightly over time as new property corner coordinate information is entered in LLI theme to better define the actual location of public land property boundaries. Such changes will occur even when there are no changes in actual property ownership. The numbers at the left were derived from the initial comparison of the LLI and LUA themes. Some inconsistencies between the 2 themes were identified and are in the process of being resolved, with future comparisons expected to produce more accurate numbers with slightly higher total acreage.
	O&C	PD	Other	Total	
Late-Successional Reserves – LSR	125,274	5,412	0	130,686	
General Forest Mgt. Area – GFMA	99,722	1,815	0	101,537	
Connectivity	60,639	223	375	61,237	
Adaptive Mgt. Areas – AMA	15,280	1,395	0	16,675	
District Designated Reserves – DDR	2,809	366	0	3,175	
Total	303,724	9,211	375	313,310	

Table 10 - Major Land Allocation Acres

Land Use Allocation	Total BLM Acres			
	O&C	PD	Other	Total
Late-Successional Reserves – LSR				138,700
General Forest Management Area – GFMA				100,000
Connectivity				57,800
Adaptive Management. Areas – AMA				16,100
District Designated Reserves – DDR				2,900
Total				315,500

AQUATIC CONSERVATION STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION (ACS)

The Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) was developed to restore and maintain the ecological health of watersheds and aquatic ecosystems contained within them on public lands. The strategy is to protect salmon and steelhead habitat on Federal lands managed by the BLM. This conservation strategy employs several tactics to approach the goal of maintaining the “natural” disturbance regime. The ACS strives to maintain and restore ecosystem health at watershed and landscape scales to protect habitat for fish and other riparian dependent species and resources and restore currently degraded habitats.

Riparian Reserves – Silvicultural Practices have been implemented within Riparian Reserves to control stocking, reestablish and manage stands, and acquire desired vegetation characteristics needed to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) objectives. These silvicultural practices include tree planting, pre-commercial thinning, and density management thinning.

Table 11 – Riparian Reserve Stand Treatments (# acres treated)

	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Precommercial Thinning (acres)	0	1600	1450	600	907	766	999
Commercial Thinning (acres)	20	19	11	317	87	73	107
Coarse Woody Debris Creation (acres)	0	0	0	14	1.5	24	0
Snag Creation – Acres (# of snags created)	15 (11)	935 (640)	984 (1494)	1363 (2230)	770 (1100)	880 (2640)	494 (1646)

Tree planting is addressed in the section on “Timber Resources – Silvicultural Activities.”

Approximately 766 acres within Riparian Reserves have been pre-commercially thinned to control stocking and manage stands (see Table 11). Pre-commercial thinning is also addressed in the section on “Timber Resources – Silvicultural Activities.”

Approximately 73 acres within Riparian Reserves have been thinned for density management to accelerate the growth of trees, provide large snags and down logs, and manage species composition. Approximately five acres of red alder stands in Riparian Reserves have been thinned to release conifers in the under-story. Density management thinning of Riparian Reserves has been implemented as part of multi-resource projects, including timber sales, in other land use allocations. In addition trees within Riparian Reserves have been girdled to produce snags and coarse woody debris.

Coarse woody debris in Table 11 includes only areas where coarse woody debris has been created from timber harvest and stream restoration projects.

Watershed Analysis – Watershed analysis is required by the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP), Record of Decision (ROD). Watershed analyses includes:

- Analysis of at-risk fish species and stocks, their presence, habitat conditions, and restoration needs;
- Descriptions of the landscape over time, including the impacts of humans, their role in shaping the landscape, and the effects of fire;
- The distribution and abundance of species and populations throughout the watershed; and
- Characterization of the geologic and hydrologic conditions.

This information is obtained from a variety of sources, including field inventory and observation, history books, agency records, and old maps and survey records. Watershed analysis proceeded at a consistent pace. Coordination occurred between the BLM Eugene District, adjacent BLM Districts, and USFS to assure that watershed analysis in areas of joint ownership had appropriate participation from adjacent Districts or agencies. Table 12 shows the current status of the Eugene District watershed analysis.

Table 12 – Completed Watershed Analysis Areas

	Watershed Analysis Areas	Number of Key Watersheds	BLM Acres	Percent Total Acres
Completed through FY01	25	4	301,614	97%
Remaining FY02+	2	1	9,341	3%
Total	27	5	310,955	100%

Table 13 is a summary of non-flood watershed restoration projects including Riparian Reserve density management and road decommissioning.

Table 13 – Summary of Non-flood Watershed Restoration Projects FY 2001

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
Bottle Creek, Deadwood Creek	Culvert Replacement or Removal
Oxbow Creek	Road Decommissioning
Native Seed Collection	Collection of Native Seeds
Native Seed Grown out	Native Seed Propagation
-Whittaker Cr. aquatic habitat improvement. -Middle Siuslaw/Oxbow Cr. aquatic Riparian Restoration. -North/Pugh Cr aquatic habitat improvement. -Bierce Cr. habitat improvement.	-Placement of In stream Structures for Fish Habitat Improvement. -Riparian Planting and Maintenance.
District wide noxious weed treatments.	Noxious Weed Control
-Long Tom TMP Implementation. -Hills Cr./Little Fall Cr. TMP Implementation.	Transportation Management Plans (TMP)

LATE-SUCCESSIONAL RESERVES

Late-Successional Reserve assessments have been completed for all mapped Late-Successional Reserves in the Eugene District. The Oregon Coast Province (Southern Portion) Late-Successional Reserve Assessment addresses the portions of LSR RO267 and RO268 in the Coast Range and South Valley Resource Areas of the Eugene District. The South Cascades Late-Successional Reserve Assessment addresses the portions of LSR 222 in the South Valley Resource Area of the Eugene District. The Regional Ecosystem Office has reviewed these assessments and found that they provide a sufficient framework and context for projects and activities within the Late-Successional Reserves. For each assessment, the Regional Ecosystem Office acknowledged that many types of future projects that are consistent with the assessment and the Standards and Guidelines in the Northwest Forest Plan are exempted from subsequent project-level review by the Regional Ecosystem Office.

In FY 2001, decisions were made on two commercial thinning projects within Late-Successional Reserves: Sammy Hill and Fawn Creek. The Sammy Hill Density Management Project, located LSR268 in T. 16 S., R. 8 W., Section 1, will result in density management treatment of approximately 112 acres to hasten the development of late-successional forest structural characteristics. The Fawn Creek Forest Management Project, located in LSR267 in T. 20 S, R. 5 W., Section 17, will result in density management treatment of approximately 150 acres to hasten the development of late-successional forest structural characteristics.

Approximately 2,815 acres of young stands within Late-Successional Reserves were pre-commercially thinned to control stocking and manage stands (see Table 14). Pre-commercial thinning in Late-Successional Reserves is addressed more fully in the section on “Timber Resources — Silvicultural Activities.” Approximately 400 acres within Late-Successional Reserves were treated to release individual trees from competition to increase individual tree growth rate and crown size and enhance stand structural heterogeneity (see Table 14).

Approximately 5.62 miles of roads within Late-Successional Reserves were decommissioned. Aquatic restoration actions, such as in-stream structures and road decommissioning implemented at Bierce and Oxbow creeks, are addressed more fully in the section on “Fish Habitat.” Water systems were upgraded at Whittaker Creek and Clay Creek recreation sites.



“Public Lands Day” With the Junction City Jeepers Helping Pick Up Trash

Photo by Sandra Miles

Table 14 - Late-Successional Reserve Stand Treatments - (Number of acres treated)

	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Precommercial Thinning - Acres	0	1476	1242	3927	667	947	2815
Density Management Thinning - Acres	31	59	0	223	0	0	262
Single tree release - Acres (Number of trees released)	0	0	0	0	344 (1376)	982	400
Snag Creation - Acres (Number of snags created)	0	0	0	14	1253 (998)	0	0
Wildlife Habitat Structure Creation - Acres (Number of trees treated)	120 (89)	1000 (200)	0	1050 (315)	500 (870)	0	0

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AREAS

Central Cascades Adaptive Management Area (CCAMA) – The McKenzie Resource Area completed the Middle McKenzie Landscape Design using many of the concepts developed for the Blue River Landscape Design on the Willamette National Forest. The Middle McKenzie landscape area is within the Central Cascades Adaptive Management Area and is located 2 miles east of Leaburg, Oregon (see Table 15).

The Landscape Design incorporated information from a fire history study completed on the Bear Creek and Marten Creek watersheds. This fire history information was used to determine the frequency of timber harvests, rotation lengths, and the spatial location of retention trees. A draft landscape design document was peer reviewed by people within and outside the BLM, including scientists. Presentations were given to Eugene District personnel and Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research Staff.

A field trip was conducted with the Level 1 Fish team to discuss the landscape design and to obtain ideas and concerns for managing Threatened and Endangered fish under the landscape design. The landscape design was also presented at an interagency workshop that focused on the role of fire on the landscape.

Other CCAMA activities that the Eugene District participated in were:

- Monitored amphibians and stream temperature on 9 stream segments. Sampled stream temperature only on an additional 45 stream segments. All work was done in headwater (1st-2nd order) streams. These are two distinct projects. Combined products include baseline, characterization of amphibian and water temp data. The products would also include development of predictive models for amphibian presence and water temperature in headwater streams.

- Research work was completed on lichen species/communities associated with large stream riparian systems, and what are the habitat characteristics associated with these areas? The final report has been received.
- In conjunction with the CCAMA partnership and the McKenzie Watershed Council, sponsored the “Restoring Our Streams and Roads: Sharing Adaptive Strategies” workshop. This workshop was attended by over 200 people from Federal and State agencies, watershed councils, and interested members of the public.
- Produced the CCAMA newsletter

Interagency cooperation and project planning continues within the CCAMA framework.

**Table 15 – Central Cascades Adaptive Management Area
Land Use Allocation Under The Northwest Forest Plan**

Land Use Allocations	Acres	Management Goal
Adaptive Management Area	165,541 (148,946 Willamette National Forest, 16,595 Eugene District BLM)	Develop and test technical and social approaches to achieve desired ecological, economic, and social objectives

AIR QUALITY

All prescribed fire activities were carried out on Matrix LUA in compliance with the Oregon State Smoke Management Plan, State Implementation Plan, and consistent with the Clean Air Act. No smoke intrusions occurred in designated areas as a result of prescribed burning activities on the District.

Prescribed fire projects in FY 2001 were limited to pile burning on 7 areas consisting of 408 acres of machine piles, and 3 areas consisting of 25 acres of hand piles.

WATER AND SOIL

Number of Temperature Monitoring Stations:

1996 9 sites
 1997 29 sites
 1998 50 sites
 1999 49 sites
 2000 68 sites
 2001 73 sites

The Eugene District successfully collected and analyzed stream temperature at 73 sites as part of the regular monitoring program. The District assisted the Lost Creek Watershed Council by performing statistical and graphical data analysis on 7 sites operated by the council.

Number of Gauging Stations Operated:

1996	4 stations
1997	1 station
1998	1 station
1999	1 station*
2000	1 station*
2001	1 station*

* A cooperative agreement with the McKenzie Watershed Council, and funding the operation of a gauging station through the USGS.

In addition, the Eugene District is utilizing a Lane County in-stream flow measurement site to collect discharge data in cooperation with the Lost Creek Watershed Council. Low flow discharge measurements were also performed at the temperature monitoring sites.

The Eugene District is a cooperator with Eugene Water and Electric Board, Department of Environmental Quality, and the Willamette National Forest in an ambient water quality monitoring project in the McKenzie River Sub-basin. The District also contributes in-kind technical assistance to the Lost Creek, McKenzie, Long Tom, Middle Fork, Calapooia, and Siuslaw Watershed councils and groups.

State Listed Clean Water Act 303d Streams – Stream temperature data was provided to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for use in developing the 1998 list of water quality limited streams. Approximately 41 stream segments are included on the DEQ 1998 Section 303d List of Water Quality Limited Water bodies across BLM administered land in the Eugene District. These 41 State listed 303d segments, identified by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), require the development of Water Quality Management Plans (WQRP) and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) allocations.

The 303(d) listed streams have been included in the site prioritization for the temperature monitoring. The Eugene District BLM has begun to implement the *Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Protocol for Addressing Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Listed Waters* and has begun cooperation with DEQ on TMDL efforts within the Willamette Basin. Per the request of DEQ, the District submitted data for inclusion in the 2000 303(d) list (see Table 16).

**Table 16 – Summary of Eugene District Streams
on the
Final 1998 DEQ 303(d) List**

303(d) Stream Segment	Extent	Factor/Season
Deadwood Creek	Mouth to headwaters	Habitat Modification
Deadwood Creek	Mouth to headwaters	Temperature – Summer
Eames Creek	Mouth to headwaters	Biological
Lake Creek	Mouth to Congdon Cr.	Temperature
Siuslaw River	Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature
Long Tom	Mouth to Headwaters	Bacteria – Water Contact – Rec.
Long Tom	Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature – Summer
Long Tom River	Mouth to Fern Ridge Reservoir	Bacteria – Water Contact – Rec.
Long Tom River	Mouth to Fern Ridge Reservoir	Temperature – Summer
Fern Ridge Reservoir	Reservoir	Bacteria – Water Contact – Rec.
Fern Ridge Reservoir	Reservoir	Turbidity
Calapooia River	Mouth to Brush Creek	Temperature – Summer
Calapooia River	Mouth to Brush Creek	Bacteria – Water Contact – Rec.
Calapooia River	Mouth to Brush Creek	Bacteria – Water Contact – Rec.
Calapooia River	Mouth to Brush Creek	Dissolved Oxygen (DO)
Fall Creek	Mouth to Fall Creek Reservoir	Temperature – Summer
Fall Creek	Fall Creek Res. to headwaters	Temperature – Summer
Horse Creek	Mouth to Eugene Creek	Temp. – Bull Trout – Summer
McKenzie River	Mouth to Ritchie Creek	Temperature – Summer
McKenzie River	Ritchie Crk to SF McKenzie River.	Temp. – Bull Trout – Summer
McKenzie River	Mouth to Leaburg Dam	Temperature – Summer
McKenzie River	Leaburg Dam to S. Fork McKenzie	Temperature – Summer – Fall
MF Willamette River	Mouth to Dexter Lake	Temperature – Summer
Mill Creek	Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature – Summer
Willamette River	Santiam River to Calapooia	Temperature – Summer
Willamette River	Calapooia River to Long Tom	Bacteria – Water Contact – Rec.
Willamette River	Calapooia R. to Long Tom	Temperature – Summer
Willamette River	Long Tom R. to McKenzie	Temperature – Summer
Willamette River	Santiam River to Calapooia	Bacteria – Water Contact – Rec.
Winberry Creek	Mouth to North/South	Temperature – Summer
Siuslaw River	Mouth to headwaters	Temperature – Summer
Coast Fork of Willamette	Mouth to Cottage Grove Res.	Temperature – Summer
Coast Fork of Willamette	Mouth to Cottage Grove Res.	Bacteria – Water Contact – Rec.
Coast Fork of Willamette	Mouth to Cottage Grove Res.	Bacteria – Water Contact – Rec.
Cottage Grove Reservoir	Reservoir	Toxics – Tissue & Water – mercury
Row River	Mouth to Dorena Reservoir	Temperature – Summer
Layng Creek	Mouth to Saltpeter Creek	Temperature – Summer
Coyote Creek	Mouth Headwaters	Dissolved Oxygen – Cool Water Aquatic L.
Coyote Creek	Mouth to Headwaters	Bacteria – Water Contact – Rec.
Siuslaw River, South Fork	Mouth to Kelly Creek	Biological
Mohawk River	Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature – Summer

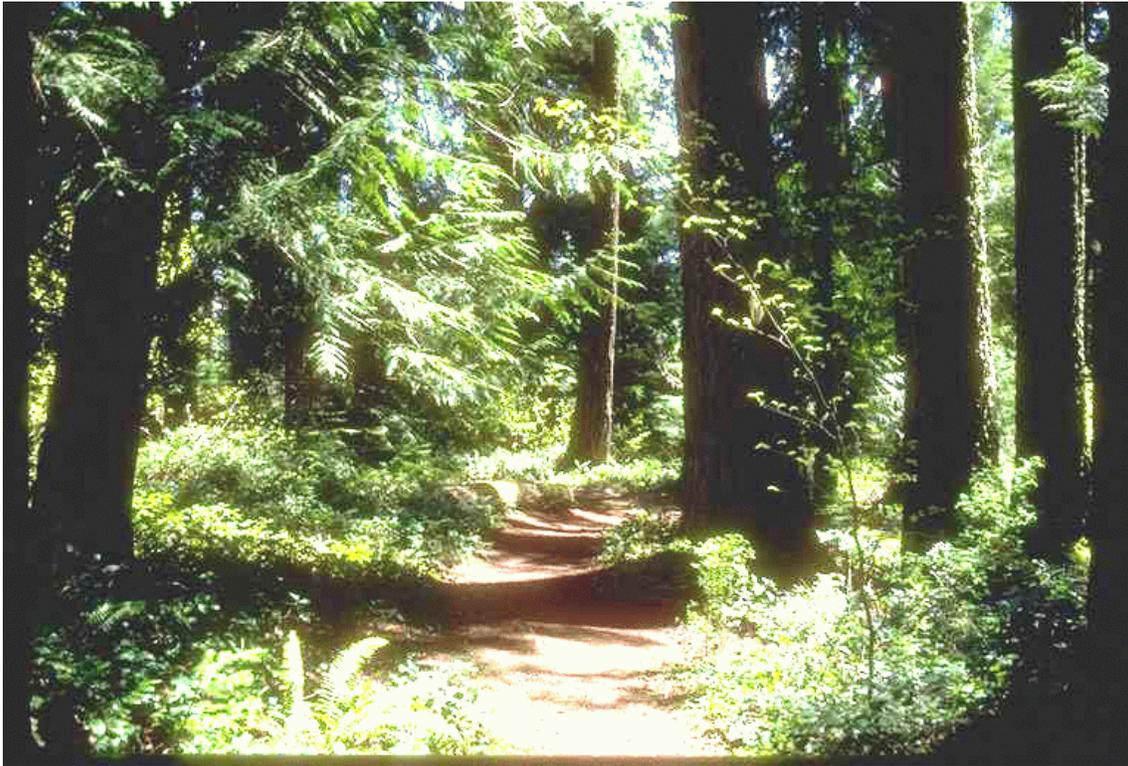


Table 17 - Community Watersheds in the Eugene District

Watershed Name	System Name	Population Served	Filtered (Y/N)	Acres (BLM)	Acres (Other)	Acres (Total)
McKenzie River	EWEB	84,750	Y	25,910	820,863	846,773
Layng Creek	City of Cottage Grove	8000	Y	107	37,059	37,166
Row River	City of Cottage Grove	8000	Y	37,209	160,503	19,7712
Panther Creek	City of Cottage Grove	8000	Y	0	3,737	3,737
Beaver Creek	London Water Co-op	50	Y	211	524	735
Long Tom River	City of Monroe	485	Y	19,117	232,223	251,340

Updated Stream Information – The District has accumulated updated stream information in the form of stream location surveys conducted in the presale phase. At the completion of FY01, the GIS hydrography layer was over 80 percent complete. A second project was initiated to convert existing aquatic data from an older database into the ARIMS corporate format.

Use of Best Management Practices (BMP) – The District reported 346 acres of timber cutting and 359 acres of yarding and removal activity in FY 2001. Ground-based yarding and the associated Best Management Practices (designated skid trails on 10% or less of this ground, 25% soil moisture, and subsoiling of the skid trails) were applied to a subset of these acres. Native surface roads and skid trails were subsoiled post-harvest. These

actions resulted in compliance with the RMP standard of not exceeding 1 percent productivity/growth loss for the treated acres. Road decommissioning and storm proofing occurred on 8.2 miles of road in McKenzie Resource Area and South Valley Resource Area. BMPs included design features, rehabilitations, erosion control, and sediment abatement.

The McKenzie Resource Area constructed drainage features designed to reduce sediment input to streams (check dams and water bars) and other improvements on a multi-use trail system in the Shotgun Creek area. Drainage features were installed on slopes ranging from 3 to 90 percent. The effectiveness of each type of feature at different skews and gradients will be monitored and evaluated for use in existing and future trail systems.

Road Related Analysis and Studies – During FY 2001, a project assessing road sedimentation rates was either continued or completed in 3 watersheds to determine sediment generation and connectivity to the stream channel system. The road inventories and subsequent sediment analysis included all public and private roads within the watershed either through a sampling process or through 100 percent inventory. Roughly one half of the acreage and road mileage analyzed was BLM public land, but included private land to gain a watershed understanding of impacts relative to natural background levels of sediment for the whole watershed.

The Eugene District RMP directs transportation management plans be developed that meet ACS objectives. Transportation planning entailed a field review of all BLM controlled roads to locate current high fine sediment delivery situations, and to identify which of these could be effectively managed to reduce sediment delivery from the road network.

WILDLIFE HABITAT

District biologists made a variety of presentations on wildlife and conservation themes to local grade, middle, and high schools, and to members of the public.

The District led an initiative with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U. S. Forest Service to improve consultation procedures under the Endangered Species Act. This work resolved a national policy impasse, improved customer services and significantly increased protections for federally listed species.

The District continued to lead conservation assistance activities by the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) in the Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve of northeastern Honduras. This reserve is a United Nations-designated Man and the Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage Site, and one of 22 global sites on the List of World Heritage In Danger. Since it began in 1995, the District has led this project, which is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development and involves five DOI bureaus and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Special Habitats

Wetland and riparian habitats – The District began transportation management plans for the Long Tom and Lake Creek watersheds with the intent of reducing unneeded roads and related infrastructures (culverts, etc.). Implementation of these management plans would enhance stream quality and associated wildlife habitats.

Oak woodlands – In FY 2001, the Eugene District received a grant from the National Fish & Wildlife Foundation for “Conservation of Oak and Pine Habitat in the Southern Willamette Valley, Oregon.” This demonstration project is working towards 1) identifying and mapping all existing oak and pine habitat on Eugene District lands; 2) developing a habitat management plan for these lands; 3) implementing management and restoration efforts; 4) evaluating potential lands for acquisition, and 5) developing outreach efforts to work with private landowners. The National Fish & Wildlife Foundation Grant involves the following non-federal partners: Institute for Applied Ecology, Friends of Buford Park, Oregon Herpetological Society, Integrated Resource Management Inc., Northwest Habitat Institute, and Salix Associates LLC. The work of these partners includes mapping and habitat assessment, species surveys, monitoring, developing restoration techniques, and growing plants for restoration projects. Weeds were removed from the roadsides of the section where the oak enhancement demo project is taking place; approximately 10 miles of road were treated.

Adaptive Management Area – The District participated in a Challenge Cost Share project that evaluated habitat for amphibians in the Middle McKenzie Adaptive Management Area (AMA). Cooperators surveyed and monitored nine stream segments for amphibian species. Fifty thermistors were placed in 50 1st and 2nd order streams in this AMA to measure water temperature and collect stream characterization data. Data will be used to develop a stream temperature model for this AMA.

Nest Sites, Activity Centers, and Rookeries

Snag creation – The District created 1,001 snags in regeneration harvest units as part of post-treatment stand management, and 645 snags on approximately 215 acres of mid-seral stage forest Riparian Reserves within the Matrix land use allocation.

Osprey – The District, in cooperation with volunteers, monitored 20 osprey nest sites and continued to update and improve nesting data for osprey with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Great blue heron – The rookery discovered in 2000 was delineated in a GIS database and received a 0.25 mile no treatment buffer. Monitoring continued in 2001, and it was noted the rookery is expanding to include more nests.

Late-Successional Reserve Habitat Improvement – The District completed one commercial thinning in a 45-55 year-old stand totaling 150 acres that is intended to enhance and accelerate the development of old growth characteristics within the stand. A District interdisciplinary team is developing an Environmental Impact Statement on a plan to restore the Upper Siuslaw Watershed portion of Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) 267 to late-successional forest conditions. The plan will use silvicultural treatments in young stands to put them on a trajectory to exhibit late-successional forest characteristics.

The District continued treatments in LSR 222 with a contract to treat 400 to 700 acres. The treatments consisted of wide spacing and individual tree release in young stands under 35 years old.

FISH HABITAT

The Eugene District continues to implement the Aquatic Conservation Strategy as outlined in the Northwest Forest Plan and the Eugene District RMP and Record of Decision.

Habitat Management Plans – The District continues to implement restoration under the Upper Siuslaw, Whittaker/Esmond, Lake Creek, and draft McKenzie Aquatic Habitat Management Plans.

Cooperative Efforts – Aquatic habitat management plans are closely coordinated with management efforts of other Federal, State, and County agencies and the activities of basin and regional organizations such as watershed councils and the Willamette River Initiative. The District works with other interest groups, and is an active participant in educational programs such as Salmon Watch and the Eugene Wetlands.

Habitat restoration projects are conducted in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, watershed councils, and private landowners under the Wyden Amendment authority.

Information Gathering – The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife inventoried 60 miles of aquatic habitat in the District under a contract with BLM. BLM volunteers and personnel inventoried an additional 5.4 miles of aquatic habitat. The District completed spawning counts on 45 miles of stream using volunteers and District personnel. An additional 12 miles were inventoried in Lost Creek and Lower Willamette watersheds through a cooperative effort with the watershed councils. Approximately 300 culverts were evaluated by District personnel and volunteers. The District operated a smolt trap for three months on Wolf Creek with assistance from ODFW and volunteers. Monitoring and evaluation of management activities and aquatic habitat and riparian vegetation restoration continued on 10 streams, primarily using snorkeling, electro fishing, and photo point images. Similar methods were used to establish pre-project baselines on 11 miles of additional habitat.

Restoration Activities – Culverts were replaced at four sites and removed at eight sites in the Bierce, North, Pugh, Oxbow, and Dogwood creeks. Eleven miles of road were repaired or decommissioned in North, Bierce, Oxbow, Mohawk, Little Fall Creek, and Middle Fork Willamette watersheds. Stream channel sites were improved through placement of boulders and logs in Bierce, North, Pugh, and Esmond creeks. Site preparation and planting of conifers was completed along 3.55 miles of stream in the North, Pugh, Esmond, Fish, and Oxbow watersheds.

SPECIAL STATUS AQUATIC SPECIES

Oregon Chub – The District participated in development and implementation of the Oregon Chub Recovery Plan.

Bull Trout – The District participated in Level 1 consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on projects in the range of the bull trout. A draft recovery plan was completed and is in review.

Willamette Spring Chinook – The District continues to participate in recovery efforts for the Willamette spring chinook prior to listing. The District participated in Level 1 consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) for activities that might affect the Willamette spring chinook. Monitoring activities were primarily spawning ground counts and snorkeling.

Willamette Summer Steelhead – The District manages four miles of habitat potentially useable by Willamette summer steelhead. No activities were conducted involving this habitat.

Coastal Coho Salmon – The inventory, habitat restoration, and monitoring activities listed earlier were primarily for coastal coho salmon. The District continues to cooperate with other agencies and organizations in basin-wide management activities in the Siuslaw River. Consultation was completed with the NMFS through the Level 1 Team for activities that may affect coastal coho salmon prior to the decision by Judge Michael Hogan in September 2001 that unlisted the coho salmon.

SPECIAL STATUS AND SEIS SPECIAL ATTENTION SPECIES (ANIMALS)

ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND PROPOSED SPECIES

Fender's Blue Butterfly – In cooperation with the Nature Conservancy and consultant Dr. Cheryl Schultz, the District continued to monitor Fender's blue butterfly (a federally-listed threatened species) populations in the West Eugene Wetlands, and evaluate techniques to control invasive plants and reestablish native flora.

Canada Lynx – During 2000 the District verified that Canada lynx were not likely to occur on District administered lands. No actions during 2001.

Columbia White-Tailed Deer – This species is not believed to inhabit the District.

American Peregrine Falcon – This species was de-listed in 1999. No actions during 2001.

Northern Spotted Owl – Within the Cascade Range, the District contributed vehicles and funding toward the NCASI Adaptive Management of the Northern Spotted Owls study that monitored 30,000 acres of habitat. The District completed coordinated monitoring on an additional 8,000 acres of owl habitat with private timber companies and consultants. To assess responses of spotted owls to various forestry and silvicultural

practices within the Coast Range, the District continued to cooperate and support NCASI in monitoring eight sites and the Pacific Northwest Field Station (PNW) that monitored 47 known sites. PNW located one new site. The District, through a contract, also surveyed six timber sales (900 acres) for spotted owls and monitored 15 owl sites. The BLM industrial forest neighbors monitored an additional 21 owl sites on BLM land in the South Valley Resource Area and 10 owl sites in the Coast Range Resource Area. Through an interdisciplinary team process, the District incorporated guidelines of the draft spotted owl recovery plan into a Transportation Management Plan, a Recreation Management Plan, and three timber sales.

Marbled Murrelet – The District conducted nine murrelet surveys totaling 324 acres in areas proposed for ground disturbing projects, and monitored three known occupied sites totaling 90 acres. The District sent a representative to the Pacific Seabird Group annual meeting in which protocol development is ongoing. Additionally, the District shared its murrelet data with two research organizations in hopes of improving BLM’s understanding of murrelet response to human disturbance and habitat modification.

Bald Eagle – The District incorporated the recommendations in the “McKenzie Resource Area Bald Eagle Habitat Management Plan” into the McKenzie Transportation Management Recommendations and the McKenzie Transportation Management Environmental Assessment. In mid-summer, the District followed up on reports of two adult bald eagle flying in and out of a stand designated as a bald eagle habitat area. Because this behavior at this time of year may be indicative of nesting, the District surveyed the area.

The District completed mid-winter bald eagle surveys at one McKenzie River location, at the Warner Lake winter roost, along the Coburg Hills Roost Sites, along established routes at Triangle Lake and the Siuslaw River, and on Dorena and Cottage Grove reservoirs. From the ground at Osborn Knob the District monitored an active nest, which fledged 2 young. The District conducted its yearly nest monitoring at Dorena and Cottage Grove reservoirs and the Jones Swamp nest site. In a rare occurrence, at the Jones Swamp site two eagles and one red-tailed hawk were reared together by the adult eagles and successfully fledged. The District and OSU completed a cooperative aerial nesting survey, monitoring known nest sites at Dorena and Cottage Grove reservoirs, Osborn Knob, Fall Creek, Warner Lake, and Mt. Pisgah. The District also had a volunteer who checked the nest sites periodically throughout the nesting season.

CANDIDATE AND SENSITIVE SPECIES

The District developed mitigation measures for Candidate and Bureau Sensitive species in all applicable project Environmental Assessments.

Bats – The District continued to participate in a Challenge Cost Share project with several cooperators, including Oregon State University, Weyerhaeuser Company, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, that is funding a 5-year study to identify local bat species and examine bat roost strata availability and use. To date this study has captured 1,421 individuals of nine species and found 445 bat roosts through radio telemetry on 158 bats. This year the cooperators continued to evaluate 95,000 acres of habitat.

In conjunction with a local Boy Scout Troop, the District evaluated 24 concrete bridges for suitability of bat box installation. Scouts installed boxes on nine of those bridges, with the remainder expected to be installed in 2002.

SURVEY AND MANAGE SPECIES

The District developed mitigation measures for Survey and Manage species in all applicable project Environmental Assessments. District personnel fully participated in updating the Integrated Species Management

Red tree vole – District personnel participated on the regional red tree vole taxa team that developed management recommendations throughout the range and started working on a High Priority Site Model for the species. District personnel conducted training sessions to implement the survey protocol for red tree voles. The District surveyed and/or climbed trees in 11 timber sales in the South Valley Resource Area searching for red tree voles.

Fungi – District personnel participated in the Annual Species Review Process to evaluate species suitable for inclusion in the Survey and Manage Program.

SURVEY AND MANAGE/PROTECTION BUFFER PLANT SPECIES

The Eugene District has implemented management actions directed by the standards and guidelines under the NW Forest Plan/Eugene District RMP for Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer Plant Species through fiscal year 2001. *The Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, and Other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines* was issued in January 2001. The ROD ended the requirements to survey for Protection Buffer Species. Table 18 reflects these changes in categories. Over 3,890 acres have been surveyed for SEIS Special Attention (SA) Plant Species on the District in FY 2001. The total number of SA plant/fungi sites known to occur on the District are listed in Table 18.

Table 18 - Total Number of SEIS Special Attention Plant Sites by Species Group

Species Group	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D	Category E	Category F
Fungi	0	67	0	5	0	0
Lichens	52	1	3	0	3	9
Bryophytes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vascular Plant	51	0	2	0	0	0

SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES – Survey, monitoring, consultation, and restoration activities were conducted for Special Status (SS) Plant Species. Surveys were made prior to ground disturbing activities for all SS plants on the Eugene District. Species management was consistent with Eugene District RMP direction for SS plant species. Less than 100 acres were surveyed for SS plants during FY 2001. Six SS plants

are monitored on an annual basis to determine populations trends. The total number of SS plant sites known to occur on the Eugene District are listed in Table 19.

The Eugene District is also implementing a native species plant program to develop native seed mixes for a variety of restoration projects. Contracts for both collection of native plant species seed and grow-out projects, to increase yields of native seed, were implemented in FY 2001. Over 3,300 pounds of native seed were purchased for use in restoration activities, and multiple projects utilized this seed.

Table 19 – Total Number of Special Status Plant Sites By Species Group

Species Group	Federally Listed	Federal Candidate	Bureau Sensitive	Assessment	Tracking
Fungi	0	0	0	0	12
Lichens	0	0	1	0	5
Bryophytes	0	0	0	1	0
Vascular Plants	16	0	67	99	11

SPECIAL AREAS

Research Natural Area/Area of Critical Environmental Concern (RNA/ACEC)

Defensibility monitoring was conducted at target ACECs to identify any unauthorized uses and to respond quickly to mitigate potential negative impacts. Some ecological monitoring occurred at sites that contain SS plant species. Installation of long-term ecological monitoring plots was implemented on the Camas Swale ACEC/RNA and Mohawk RNA. All Eugene District ACEC/RNAs now have base-line vegetation monitoring completed.

The Heceta Sand Dunes ACEC/ONA continues to receive unauthorized off-road vehicle use that may be impacting the biological integrity of the ACEC. A detailed Biological Resource Assessment was completed in cooperation with The Nature Conservancy for Heceta Dunes ACEC/ONA in 1999, which outlines specific resource values at this site, that will guide management direction for this area. This assessment supports continuation of protective measures for the ACEC area.

In late fall of 1999 the access and the northern boundary of the ACEC were posted as closed to motor vehicle use; however, the boundary closure postings were placed to allow vehicle passage over a short (1/10th mile) sand track to allow access from Joshua Lane to the adjoining Forest Service Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) “open” area. This posting also included the installation of an explanatory message, map, etc. encouraging OHV visitors to keep to the Forest Service “open” area once they had traversed the entry of the BLM “closed” area. This combination of boundary posting and interpretive/guidance signing has been largely successful at reducing OHV intrusions into the ACEC on the western and

northwestern edges of the ACEC. Shifting dunes have buried the boundary signs in some places, and such points show evidence of light OHV use. The interior and eastern parts of

the ACEC continue to receive steady and moderate OHV use due to a combination of inadequate posting, deliberately removed boundary signs, and lack of alternative access to the Forest Service open area and beach, especially during the winter months when alternative access routes are flooded.

Motor vehicle use of this area continues to increase, continuing the trend that began when the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area (ODNRA) to the south of Florence began charging fees to visitors, and enforcing noise restrictions on off-road vehicles using that area. The combined result of user fees and legal restrictions has displaced some former ODNRA users, and some have moved onto the Sutton Creek/Heceta ACEC area. The impact of this OHV user population on the nearby residential area has resulted in numerous complaints to BLM about noise and disorderly conduct by OHV users on the ACEC; however, consistent with the trend that appeared during FY2000, neighboring residents have reported a reduction in objectionable behavior since the entry signs and boundary markers were installed.

A suitable resolution of the management direction conflict between the Forest Service and BLM in this area is still being explored.

Wild & Scenic Eligible Rivers – All proposed actions in close proximity to eligible or suitable wild and scenic rivers are evaluated for potential affects upon the Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORV) that caused the river to be eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Three suitable and seven eligible river segments remain in interim protected status pending further study or Congressional or Secretarial action (see Table 20). There have been no management actions adversely affecting the status of the ORV for these rivers.

Table 20 – Wild And Scenic Rivers Status

RIVER SEGMENT NAME	STATUS/CLASS	ORV
Siuslaw River - Segment B	Suitable/Recreational	Fish, Wildlife
Siuslaw River - Segment C	Suitable/Recreational	Recreation, Wildlife
McKenzie River - Segment A	Suitable/Recreational	Fish, Recreation, Scenery
Fall Creek	Eligible/Recreational	Fish
Nelson Creek	Eligible/Recreational	Fish
Willamette River	Eligible	State Greenway
Lake Creek - Segment B	Eligible/Recreational	Recreation, Fish
McKenzie River - Segment B	Eligible/Recreational	Fish, Recreation, Wildlife, Scenery
North Fork Gate Creek	Eligible/Recreational	Fish
South Fork Gate Creek	Eligible/Recreational	Fish

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resource inventories were conducted on 100 acres of BLM administered lands in the Eugene District during FY2001. No archaeological sites were discovered as a result of the inventories. No cultural/historic sites in the Eugene District were nominated to the National Register of Historic Places during FY2001.

VISUAL RESOURCES

Mitigation measures intended to reduce visual contrasts of management actions include leaving 12-18 trees per acre in Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class III areas and performing an action specific visual contrast analysis for management actions within VRM Class II areas, such as the McKenzie River Special Recreation Management Area and the view sheds of proposed recreation sites. There are no VRM Class I areas designated on the Eugene District. Most of the District's forested lands fall within VRM Class IV that allows substantial visual contrasts to be created through management actions.

RURAL INTERFACE AREAS

When operating in Rural Interface Areas, the Eugene District has considered the interests of adjacent and nearby landowners in a number of ways including:

1. providing protective no-harvest buffers adjacent to private land to avoid potential damage to structure from windthrow in the residual stand after harvest;
2. leaving 12-18 trees per acre after harvest;
3. protecting private water rights for beneficial uses;
4. using dust abatement measures;
5. contacting all adjacent landowners prior to or during the project initiation process; and
6. providing field trips for adjacent landowners when concerns are identified.

Such activities occur on designated Rural Interface Areas as well as other lands adjacent to private lands where concerns have been voiced.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

The Eugene District provides employment opportunities for local companies, contractors, and individuals in the implementation of the RMP and NFP. Timber sales; silvicultural treatment projects such as thinning and planting trees; repair of storm damaged roads; the collection of ferns, mushrooms, and firewood; and the recreational use of public lands provide work opportunities.

As has been mentioned previously, the Eugene District in coordination with other Federal, State, and local governments participates in the NFP Jobs-in-the-Woods/Watershed Restoration programs. Eugene BLM awarded new Jobs-in-the-Woods contracts valued at \$760,000 during FY 2001 in two primary areas of emphasis:

Aquatic Conservation Strategy Projects (\$534,000)

- Replacement of old culverts and decommissioning unneeded roads
- Placement of logs and boulders within streams to improve fish habitat
- Management of vegetation to improve riparian habitat

Upland Vegetation Management Projects (\$226,000)

- Creation of snags for wildlife habitat
- Inventory and control of noxious weeds.
- Native species seed collection and grow out to produce a source of seed for restoration projects
- Density management to promote stand characteristics that enhance wildlife habitat

Project identification was based on opportunities described in watershed analyses. Managers selected the highest priority projects for contracting based on restoration objectives and availability of staff to prepare and manage the contracts. Project planning had to start in many cases a full 2 years prior to award in order to ensure that all clearances, NEPA compliance, designs, and contract preparation steps were completed.

Competition for Jobs-in-the-Woods contracts is limited to bidders located in Pacific Northwest counties affected by Federal timber supply policies.



Table 21 – RMP – Summary of Socio-Economic Activities and Allocations

PROGRAM ELEMENT	\$000 By Fiscal Year					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
District budget	12,939	14,327	14,498	15,300	19,300	19,900
Timber sale collections, O&C lands	16,493	16,373	8,866	11,710	5,840	1,869
Timber sale collections, CBWR lands	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Timber sale collections, PD lands	636	-0-	-0-	-0-	324	-0-
Payments to Lane County (O&C/CWBR)	11,153	10,729	10,306	9,882	9,460	*15,358 1,245
Payments to Lane County (PILT)	208	133	148	127	144	209
Value of forest development contracts	890	1,023	970	738	727	862
Value of timber sales, oral auctions (# sales)	\$12,628 (13)	\$13,923 (14)	\$11,065 (15)	\$2,326 (4)	\$1,653 (4)	\$2,472 (5)
Value of negotiated sales, (# sales)	\$158 (8)	\$132 (14)	\$12 (3)	\$10 (3)	\$46 (7)	\$11 (2)
Jobs-in-the -Woods funds in contracts	1,190	1,212	1,865	858	726	760
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds - Timber	-0-	-0-	335	711	635	615
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds - Received	-0-	-0-	396	619	239	-0-
Recreation Fee Demonstration Project receipts	-0-	1	32	34	45	47
Challenge Cost Share project contributions (non-federal \$) and value-in-kind or volunteer efforts	241	295	124	269	407	528
Value of land sales	-0-	1	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

Acronyms in Table: O&C = Oregon and California Railroad lands; CWBR = Coos Bay Wagon Road lands; PD = Public Domain lands; PILT = Payments In Lieu of Taxes.

* FY 2001 is the first year that payments have been made to the counties under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393). That law changes the date of payment. No payments were actually made to the counties in FY 2001. FY 2000 payments were made in late September of 2000. Total paid to Lane County (Title I & III) was \$15,358,115, and the total retained by BLM (Title II) was \$1,245,252.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

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

New projects with possible effects on minority populations and/or low-income populations will incorporate an analysis of Environmental Justice impacts to ensure any disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects are identified, and reduced to acceptable levels, if possible.

RECREATION

The Eugene District’s Recreation Management Program includes an ongoing set of base operations as well as a number of activities that respond to changing land management needs and public demand. The base program includes:

- operation and maintenance of 3 recreation sites with campgrounds at Whittaker, Clay, and Sharps creeks;
- group-use and day-use facilities at Shotgun Creek Park and Clay Creek Recreation Site;
- the 14-mile Row River Trail (Rails-to-Trails facility along Dorena Lake);
- boat landings on the McKenzie River at Silver Creek, Taylor Creek, and Rennie; and
- a boat landing on the Siuslaw River at Whittaker Creek.
- a natural water slide and fish ladder watchable wildlife viewing site at the Lower Lake Creek Special Recreation Management Area.
- interpretive trails, viewing stations, bicycle path (in cooperation with the City of Eugene), and an environmental education classroom facility at the West Eugene Wetlands.

The District manages recreational use of hundreds of dispersed use or undeveloped sites that provide opportunities for a wide variety of user defined recreational activities including motorcycle and horseback riding, hang gliding, shooting, fishing, water-play, camping, sightseeing, etc.

The District also manages a National Recreational Trail at Whittaker Ridge, an interpretive trail at the Tyrrell Seed Orchard, a developed hiking trail at Clay Creek, and Watchable Wildlife sites at the West Eugene Wetlands, Whittaker Creek, Silver Creek, and Lake Creek Falls. Nonmotorized boating and warm water fishing opportunities are provided at Hult Reservoir.

In addition to the base program, the District provides commercial and competitive event permits for bicycle races and tours, off-road motorcycle races, equestrian events, etc.

In FY 1998 the District established all the revenue generating recreation service activities (campgrounds, group use facilities, Special Recreation Permits) as Pilot Fee Demonstration Projects under the authority of the 1995 appropriations bill as amended by the FY 1998 appropriations act. The first year under the pilot fee demonstration program, public acceptance and cooperation resulted in a 30 percent increase in recreation revenues over the previous year. During FY 2000, parking fees were added to assist with operations at Shotgun Park. Revenues continued to increase, however, at a less dramatic pace.

Watchable Wildlife – The District refurbished the McKenzie River Watchable Wildlife platform in 1998 and installed a vault toilet and information/bulletin board; upgraded a wildlife photography blind in the West Eugene Wetlands; and constructed over 800 feet of trail. Biologists from the District addressed approximately 400 students (elementary school through University level) regarding wildlife and the roles of biologists in their management; made a presentation on Wildlife Tree Enhancement; and produced and published an updated Eugene Wetland Self-guided Tour booklet and a color brochure about the project. In the summer of 2001, BLM built a large yurt at the West Eugene Wetlands Environmental Education Campus site for use as a classroom or meeting facility, and began using it as a classroom in September of 2001.

Table 22 – Recreation Program Statistics

ITEM	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Public Land Visitors	1,603,530	2,078,000	2,140,340	2,204,500	894,948	1,245,482	952,000
Campsites Operated	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Miles of Maintained Trail	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Special Recreation permits	5	8	8	7	10	6	8
Recreation Permit Revenues	\$27,428	\$25,595	\$24,159	\$31,938	\$41,978	\$44,523	\$43,800

VOLUNTEERS – The contribution of volunteers to the District overall and to the recreation program specifically is substantial. Recreation program volunteers typically fall into one of three types – campground hosts, Row River Trail Adopt-a-Trail program participants, and project-specific volunteers (such as those who helped build segments of the Clay Creek Trail and McGowan Creek cleanup participants, etc.).

Table 23 – VOLUNTEERS

ITEMS	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Number of Volunteers	219	221	266	277	290	293
Volunteer Hours	23,000	31,000	36,000	35,100	32,720	33,270
Value contributed	\$276,000	\$363,000	\$422,000	\$400,000	400,000	\$400,000
Rec. Volunteers	113	91	110	174	146	166
Rec Volunteer Hours	6,200	5,700	7,100	12,700	9,820	10,334
Rec. Value contributed	\$48,000	\$51,000	\$55,000	\$75,000	65,000	\$71,500
Special One-time Recreation Volunteer Projects	Tyrrell Forest Succession Trail; ETRA OHV trails survey; COPS cleanup; RRT	Tyrrell Forest Succession Trail; Clay Creek Trail	Wetlands Interpretive Boardwalk; OUT horse trail evaluation	National Public Lands Day trail; Clay Creek Tables; McGowan Creek Trail.	Wetlands Trail in Stewart woods; Bridge Construction on Clay Creek Trail.	Balboa Trail and puncheon / bridges

Fee Demonstration Sites – In FY 1998 the Eugene District designated all Special Recreation Management Areas (SLMA) and dispersed use areas as Fee Demonstration Areas. This designation was accomplished with the cooperation and support of the Association of O&C Counties. The result is that all revenues generated through the District’s recreation program are kept on the District and will be used for the recreation program and facility operations, enhancements, maintenance, and fee collection activities. Table 24 shows the results of the FY 1998 through FY 2001 Fee Demonstration program operations.

Table 24 – Fee Demonstration Program

Fee Demonstration Area	FY 1998 Fees Collected	FY 1999 Fees Collected	FY 2000 Fees Collected	FY 2001 Fees Collected	Fee Demo Permit Site Name
Eugene General - OR05	\$ 419	\$1,280	\$1,220	\$3,704	Golden Age/Eagle Passports
Shotgun SLMA	\$10,230	\$17,430	\$19,297	\$17,944	Group Shelters/Parking
Siuslaw River SLMA	\$ 9,997	\$11,733	\$19,288	\$10,933	Whittaker Creek Campground
Siuslaw River SLMA*	\$1,011	\$1,256	0	\$740	Special Recreation Permits
Siuslaw River SLMA*	\$ 639	\$710	0	\$800	Clay Creek Picnic Shelters
Row River SLMA	\$2,451	\$2,782	\$2,482	\$6,674	Sharps Creek Campground
Siuslaw River SLMA*	\$6,999	\$6,037	0	\$7,477	Clay Creek Campground

Note: For FY 2000 it is included in total Siuslaw River SLMA

OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE MANAGEMENT (OHV)

Trail inventories, condition surveys, and sediment control mitigation continue in the Mohawk Recreation Management Plan area. Two OHV bridges were installed for live stream crossings, and numerous water diversion structures were placed in existing trails to reduce soil erosion.

The Off-Highway Vehicle damage mitigation conducted at Horserock Ridge ACEC/RNA (fence and sign installation) continues to be effective at halting OHV use of that sensitive area.

The rock barriers placed at Hult Reservoir to discourage motorized vehicle damage to wetlands and camping areas along the west and south sides of the reservoir continue to be effective in halting additional vehicle damage to these fragile sites.

Unauthorized Off-Highway Vehicle use of the Heceta Dune area, which is designated “Closed” to off-highway vehicles, continued throughout FY 2001; however, new signs describing the resource values need to avoid motor vehicle use, and a map showing alternative OHV use opportunities were posted at the entrance to the Heceta area and have proven effective in reducing unauthorized off-road vehicle use.

Off-Highway Vehicle Areas – There is no formally dedicated Off-Highway Vehicle use area on the Eugene District. The Low-Pass area and the Shotgun-Mohawk areas are popular with Off-Highway Vehicle enthusiasts. Both areas receive heavy use and are crossed by a proliferation of informally established trails. Most of these trails follow disused timber haul roads and overgrown railroad grades, with short connector trails between the more stable roadbed segments. A few trails have literally been newly created across previously roadless lands. Most of the trails cross or use private lands adjoining BLM lands.

A prototype off-highway-vehicle inventory and off-highway-vehicle plan effort was initiated during the summer of FY 2001. This project is expected to produce a prototype OHV inventory over FY 2002 for a selected portion of the Low Pass area.

DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES

The Eugene District operates 9 developed recreation sites that include 61 family camping units in campgrounds at Whittaker, Clay, and Sharps creeks; 4 group picnic shelters at Clay Creek (2) and Shotgun Creek Park (2); picnic area at Shotgun Park; swimming beaches at Clay Creek and Shotgun Park; a multi-modal (hiking, bicycling, equestrian) surfaced trail at Dorena Lake (Row River Trail); and paved boat landings at Whittaker Creek, Silver Creek, and Rennie Landing. Interpretive signing, a paved boat ramp, and a toilet were installed at the Silver Creek landing. The Row River Trail became operational in FY 1997 with asphalt paving of its entire length and development of primitive trail heads. The Mosby Creek Trailhead was built in FY 1999. The new parking lot at the Lower Lake Creek site at Lake Creek Falls was contracted in FY 1999 and construction was completed in FY 2000. The Lower Lake Creek walkway construction project was initiated in late FY 2001.

DEVELOPED TRAILS

There are several trails on the District. The *Old Growth Ridge National Recreation Trail* runs from the Whittaker Creek Campground to a ridge bearing a number of big trees. Plans are being considered for building additional trail to create a return loop for visitors.

The *Clay Creek Trail* at Clay Creek Recreation Site was completed in FY 1996 and improvements, including construction of a pedestrian bridge, were completed in FY 2000.

At Shotgun Creek Park there are nearly 5 miles of hiking trail.

The *Row River Trail* has received a number of improvements including trailside parking areas and access fencing in FY 1996, paving and installation of 3 toilets in FY 1997, rest areas at scenic points in FY 1998, and major Trailhead construction at Mosby Creek in FY 1999. During FY 2001 the Rat Creek bridge was damaged by a wildfire, and reconstruction is expected to be completed during FY 2002.

A system of OHV trails in the Mohawk area that had been created by 4-wheel drive and off-road motorcycle enthusiasts in the past are being inventoried and planning has been initiated for rehabilitation of environmentally sensitive portions of several trails. A Transportation Management Plan for the area was completed in FY 2000.

SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS (SRMA)

The Eugene District has seven (7) Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA), 6 of which were designated in the ROD. Eventually all of these areas will have Recreation Area Management Plans (RAMPs) (see Table 25).

Table 25 – Special Recreation Management Areas

SLMA NAME	SIZE in Acres	STATUS OF RAMP
Siuslaw River SLMA	9,529	None/not planned
Lower Lake Creek	2,090	Completed FY 1998
Upper Lake Creek	10,515	Initiated FY 1996
Row River	11,257	Completed FY 1995
McKenzie River	2,178	On hold since FY 1995
Shotgun Park	277	Not planned
Gilkey Creek	375	Not planned
Eugene Extensive Recreation Management Area	281,000	Mohawk plan completed FY 1998. Remainder not planned.

EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (ERMA)

The remainder of the public lands within the Eugene District fall under the category of Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA). Generally, this is public land that is usually available for dispersed recreation use; however, there are no developed facilities, and no special management attention is directed toward such areas. An exception to this rule is the Mohawk area, which lies within the ERMA and, because of high public use and recreation management needs, receives more intensive recreation management than is typical of an ERMA.

Back Country Byways – In the RMP a total of nine (9) routes were identified as having potential for designation as Back Country Byways. To date none of these routes has been designated.



Lake Creek Falls

TIMBER RESOURCES

Introduction –In FY 2001 11.7 million board feet (MMBF) was sold. This represents 35 % of the 33 MMBF allowable sale quantity. Cumulative information on timber harvest acres, volumes, and harvest types since the beginning of the RMP are provided on pages 44 thru 50.

Except for the District declared Allowable Sale Quantity, projections made in the RMP are not intended as management action/direction, but rather are underlying RMP assumptions. Projected levels of activities are the approximate level expected to support the Allowable Sale Quantity.

Unresolved litigation, an uncompleted strategic surveys under Survey and Manage have limited the ability to offer timber sales at the levels anticipated by the RMPs during Fiscal Year 2001 and prior years. It is not possible at this time to accurately predict the duration or effect of these short term uncertainties on the long term ability to implement the underlying assumptions that form the basis of the Allowable Sale Quantity. Therefore, changes to the RMP based on the inability to implement timber resources decisions and assumptions in fiscal year 2001 would be premature at this time. These circumstances will be more closely examined during the next RMP evaluation.

Sale Methods – The Eugene timber sale program is composed of a number of different elements. The **first** and primary element is the advertised sale program. These are sales that are advertised and competitively bid at auctions held typically on the 4th Thursday of the month. Most of the District timber volume is sold in this manner.

Second, timber is sold by negotiated sale to permit construction of roads across BLM lands in accordance with District Right-of-Way agreements and permits.

Third, some miscellaneous volume is sold to small operators where a competitive sale is not feasible due to size, location, or other factors. Included are small amounts of trees sold to facilitate safe logging operations on adjacent private lands, and trees endangering dwellings or roads.

Fourth, volume is sold as a modification to existing sales, such as corridor volume in commercial thinning to permit logging operations to occur in a safe and economical manner.

Volume Accounting – Volume sold under the above four sale methods is divided into two types. The first type is what is known as PSQ (probable sale quantity) or chargeable volume and is the volume that has been computed to be the sustainable level that those lands can produce under the standards and guides within the RMP.

The second type of volume is termed Non-PSQ volume. This volume is produced incidentally from lands reserved from planned harvest under the Northwest Forest Plan and the RMP. Examples of this type of volume might be sales designed to adjust stand densities in LSRs to accelerate development of late-successional forest, or such projects as Riparian Reserve treatments.

HARVEST METHODS – A number of harvest methods are employed in the Eugene District. These consist of regeneration harvest, commercial thinning, density management, selective, clear cut, and salvage. Definitions of each of these types of harvest are shown in the Glossary.

The quantity of timber offered for sale in FY 2001 was 11.7 million board feet (MMBF). This was considerably below the Eugene District Potential Sale Quantity (PSQ) of 33 MMBF. This reduced level of offerings was mainly due to a limited ability to survey for Survey and Manage Species. All timber sales offered in FY 2001 had to have surveys completed and protection for any locations of these species in accordance with Management Recommendations.

1) Summary of Volume Sold

Note: Tables 26-29 include all volume sold in FY 1995 including that sold prior to the signing of the RMP and also replacement volume awarded in accordance with the Rescissions Act.

Table 26

Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	FY95-01 Declared ASQ
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	122.9	26.3	149.3	243
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves	8.7	6.6	15.3	n/a
Total	131.6	32.9	164.6	n/a

ASQ = Allowable Sale Quantity

Table 26

Sold Unawarded (as of 09/30/01) ASQ/Non ASQ Volume	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	10.4	10.4	20.9
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves	2.8	6.0	8.8
Total	13.2	16.5	29.7

Sales sold in September 2001 were not awarded by the end of FY 2001 but have subsequently been awarded.

2) Volume and Acres Sold by Allocations

Table 27

ASQ Volume - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	Decadal Projection
Matrix	122.9	26.3	149.2	330
AMA	0.1	0	0.1	47

Table 27

ASQ Acres - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	Decadal Projection
Matrix	4827	1473	6300	13288
AMA	2	0	2	1020

Table 27

Key Watershed ASQ Volume - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	Decadal Projection
Key Watersheds	0.1	0	0.1	26.4

3) Sales Sold by Harvest Types**Table 28**

ASQ Volume - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	Decadal Projection
Regeneration Harvest	86.1	3.8	89.9	230.0
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	29.6	17.6	47.2	100.0
Other	6.8	5.0	11.8	0
Total	122.5	26.4	148.9	330.0

Note: Volume sold by Eugene District but located within adjacent districts along administrative boundaries is not included here.

Table 28

ASQ Acres - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	Decadal Projection
Regeneration Harvest	2606	103	2709	5366
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	2070	1396	3466	7922
Other	149	81	230	0
Total	4825	1580	6405	13288

Note: "other" includes such sale types as patch cuts, right-of-ways under road use agreements and other miscellaneous types.

Note: Commercial thinning and density management volume includes selectives

Table 28

Reserve Acres	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total
Late-Successional Reserves	220	259	479
Riparian Reserves	231	135	366
Total	451	394	845

Note: Riparian acres within Late Successional Reserves are tallied as LSR acres.

4) Sale Acres Sold by Age Class

Table 29

Regeneration Harvest (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	Decadal Projection
0-70	2150	87	2237	3602
80-140	452	16	468	1314
150-190	0	0	0	28
200+	16	0	16	422
Total	2618	103	2721	5366

Table 29

Density Management, Commercial Thinning & Other (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	Decadal Projection
0-70	2072	1424	3496	7922
80-140	0	0	0	0
150-190	0	0	0	0
200+	0	0	0	0
Total	2072	1424	3496	7922



**Road Maintenance Crew Plowing Snow for the
“Tour of Willamette” Bike Race
Photo by Sandra Miles**

Table 30 - Harvest Volume (mmbf) Offered FY 95-01

Land Use Allocation	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
GFMA	15.6	23.9	26.6	23.6	6.9	8	5.9
Connectivity	2.2	5.3	10.9	8.6	0.4	1.7	0.1
AMA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0
Total PSQ Volume	17.9	29.3	37.6	32.2	7.3	9.7	6.0
Riparian Reserve Vol.	0.2	0	0.1	3.8	0.5	1.1	1.4
Hardwood Volume	0.1	0	0.3	0.3	0	0	0
LSR Volume	0	0.7	0.3	2.7	0.1	0.1	4.3
Total Volume	18.2	30	38.3	39	7.9	11	11.7
FY Target Volume	19	30	36	36	36	36	*33

Note: Does not include Special Forest Product sales of saw timber rounded to nearest .1 MMBF.

Note: Tables 26, 27 and 28 do not include modification volumes and volumes in FY 1995 that predate the RMP. Also does not include replacement volume awarded in accordance with the Rescissions Act.

* Volume level reduced to 33 MMBF as a result of 3rd year evaluation, effective as of FY 1999.

Table 31 - Regeneration Harvest Volume

Land Use Allocation	FY 1995 (MMBF)	FY 1996 (MMBF)	FY 1997 (MMBF)	FY 1998 (MMBF)	FY1999 (MMBF)	FY 2000 (MMBF)	FY 2001 (MMBF)
GFMA	14.8	23.4	22	10	4	1.4	0.9
Conn	0.4	3.6	4.9	5.8	0	0.2	0
AMA	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Riparian Reserve	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0.2
LSR	0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0	0.1	0.8

Note: Regeneration Volume includes Right-of-way volume. These volumes do not include hardwood volume. All volumes are rounded to nearest .1 MMBF

Table 32 - Thinning and Density Management Harvest Volume (MMBF)

Land Use Allocation	FY 1995	FY1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
GFMA	0.7	0.5	4.7	15.2	2.8	6.6	4.8
Conn	1.8	1.5	6.0	1.2	0.4	1.6	0.1
AMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riparian Reserves	.2	0	.1	3.4	0.5	1.0	1.4
LSR	0	.5	.2	2.7	0.1	0	3.6
TOTALS	2.7	2.5	11.0	22.5	3.8	9.2	9.9

Note: This table contains both commercial thinning and density management thinning in connectivity and reserved land use categories. Thinning volumes include selective harvest volume since the vast majority of such volume is generated as a result of yarding corridors needed to harvest thinning units. Does not include Special Forest Products.

Table 33 - Regeneration Acres

Land Use Allocation	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
GFMA	400	703	737	285	105	44	21
Conn	12	110	150	218	0	6	0
AMA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Riparian Reserve	0	0	0	10	1	1	4
LSR	1	7	10	6	0	2	20
TOTALS	414	820	898	519	106	53	45

Acres shown include right-of-way acres and patch cuts .

Table 34 - Thinning And Density Management Acres

Land Use Allocation	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
GFMA	88	21	245	1011	166	475	386
Conn	199	146	285	75	0	102	0
AMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riparian Reserves	0	0	4	214	41	79	113
LSR	0	58	0	188	33	0	205
TOTALS	287	225	534	1488	240	656	694

Table 35 – FY 2001 Timber Sales

SALE NAME	RESOURCE AREA	VOLUME (MBF)	VOLUME (CCF)	MONTH SOLD
Crooked Creek	McKenzie	1184	2154	July
Sammy Hill	Coast Range	2698	4800	Sept.
Little Al	Coast Range	2182	3921	Sept.
Fawn Creek	South Valley	2405	4319	Sept.
Cedar Flats	McKenzie	2995	5470	Sept.
TOTALS		11,464	20,664	

Note: Only advertised sales are shown. No modifications, negotiated sales, or other miscellaneous volume is included. Volume shown is total sale volume.

SILVICULTURE

A variety of silviculture systems were implemented in FY 2001. Silviculture treatments are designed to meet a wide range of management objectives. These objectives vary according to the land use allocation. Silviculture treatments are selected to meet the ecological requirements of the communities of plants and animals and the physical characteristics of the site. The selection of the silvicultural treatment also depends on the current condition of the forest stand.

There are six general types of silviculture treatments – regeneration harvest with partial retention, site preparation following harvest, reforestation, management of young stands, commercial thinning in mid-aged stands, and management of overstory trees, snags, and large woody debris.

Table 1 includes a summary of renewable resource management actions, directions, and accomplishments. It includes a summary of several silvicultural treatments (animal damage control, pre-commercial thinning, brush field/hardwood conversion, planting, fertilization, pruning). **Table 36** compares the Eugene District decadal commitment to actual accomplished acres. **Table 37** summarizes Eugene yearly silvicultural accomplishments from 1996 to 2001.

Table 36 - Summary of Silviculture Treatments and Decadal Commitment

Silviculture Practices	Average Annual Acres (1996-2001)	Annual Commitment From RMP (Acres)	Revised Projections for Annual Commitment (Acres)
Site Preparation prescribed fire	47	1070	80
Site Preparation - other	508	350	350
Vegetation Control	1,920	340	1100
Animal Damage Control	542	600	500
Pre-commercial Thinning	3,609	590	1990
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	0	50	50
Planting/regular stock	418	0	180
Planting - genetically improved stock	336	680	540
Fertilization	403	1670	250
Pruning	279	630	630

Table 37 – 1996 to 2001 Summary of Silvicultural Accomplishments

TREATMENTS	TYPE	UNITS	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Total
Planting	Initial	acres	468	497	1071	305	740	480	3561
	Replant	acres	0	241	71	466	182	5	965
Site Preparation	Burning	acres	40	216	0	25	0	0	281
	Manual	acres	106	30	113	84	91	29	453
	Mechanical	acres	572	295	496	300	524	408	2595
Seedling Protection	Tubing	acres	10	88	0	0	0	0	98
	Shading	acres	17	0	0	17	0	0	34
	Netting	acres	395	645	1035	122	571	352	3120
Vegetation	Maintenance	acres	1155	1259	594	1004	524	648	5184
	Release	acres	1477	1964	356	133	1219	1187	6336
Precommercial Thinning	Manual	acres	4494	3768	5139	2500	1915	3835	21651
Pruning	Manual	acres	0	0	153	0	856	663	1672
Fertilization	Broadcast	acres	0	0	0	2418	0	0	2418
TOTALS			8734	9003	9028	7374	6622	7607	

FY 2001 – 417 acres (87%) of the 480 acres of initial planting were with genetically improved stock. The FY 2001 silviculture projects were accomplished with contracts totaling approximately \$681,534.

SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS (SFP)

The Eugene District sold a wide variety of products under the Special Forest Products (SFP) program in FY 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001. Interest in SFP has remained relatively steady over the past several years. Floral and greenery sales have decreased, due in part to heavy repeated harvesting in past years in the same area; mushroom sales showed an increase due to favorable weather conditions. Firewood permits have exhibited a more steady decline due to the limited supply of harvest units and minimal alternative sources. Tables 38 and 39 provide an opportunity to note fluctuations from year to year and observe harvest trends.

Table 38 - RMP - Summary of Special Forest Product Actions and Accomplishments

TYPE OF PRODUCT	Unit of Measure	Fiscal Year 1996 * Units/Contracts/Value	Fiscal Year 1997 Units/Contracts/Value	Fiscal Year 1998 Units/Contracts/Value	Fiscal Year 1999 Units/Contracts/Value	Fiscal Year 2000 Units/Contracts/Value	Fiscal Year 2001 Units/Contracts/Value
Boughs, coniferous	Pounds	1,050 / 3 / 20.60	400 / 3 / 4.75	700 / 3 / 16	600 / 2 / 6.00	20,511 / 12 / 1,010.6	1,200 / 2 / 14.00
Burls & Miscellaneous	Pounds	0	20 / 1 / 3	1,020 / 2 / 103	0	0	0
Christmas trees	Number	109 / 109 / 545	65 / 65 / 325	127 / 127 / 635	88 / 88 / 440	93 / 93 / 465	124 / 124 / 620
Edibles and Medicinals	Pounds	1,835 / 8 / 90.75	540 / 1 / 26.20	5,900 / 10 / 291	675 / 6 / 54	1,220 / 4 / 109.73	500 / 2 / 25
Feed & Forage	Tons	0	0	0	0	0	0
Floral & Greenery	Pounds	27,955 / 84 / 1,952.85	45,560 / 170 / 3,160	142,000 / 329 / 10,348	103,070 / 247 / 7,193.80	219,585 / 306 / 15,407.24	154,600 / 225 / 11,539.70
Moss/Bryophytes	Pounds	16,978 / 31 / 530.45	10,326 / 25 / 341.70	22,829 / 56 / 693	13,600 / 26 / 408	3,700 / 6 / 111	21,810 / 26 / 661.50
Mushrooms/Fungi	Pounds	5,240 / 68 / 1,303.75	9,900 / 117 / 3,677	14,955 / 209 / 3,734.75	12,353 / 164 / 3,173.96	7,476 / 99 / 1,930.65	41,715 / 461 / 9,979.50
Ornamentals	Bushels	0	0	0	0	1,050 / 2 / 15	1400 / 1 / 14
Seed and seed cones	Number	0.3 / 1 / 18.75	10 / 1 / 5	0	0	3 / 1 / 11	0
Transplants	Number	220 / 7 / 42	590 / 21 / 118.60	305 / 14 / 46.80	1,139 / 18 / 154.30	592 / 14 / 67.85	220 / 8 / 40.55
Wood products/ firewood **	Cubic Feet	88,893 / 135 / 2,367	110,887.8 / 150 / 3,307.59	61,205/109/2,112.60	28,528.8/211/3,961.00	23,608/174/3,792.50	12,727.8 / 84 / 9,159.39
TOTALS		142,280.3/446/6,871.15	178,298.8/554/10,968.84	249,041/859/17,980	160,054/762/15,391	277,838/711/22,920.57	234,296.8/2,322 /32,053.64

* Value is in dollars per year received.

** To avoid double counting, line does not include products converted into and sold as either board or cubic feet and reported elsewhere.

**TABLE 39 - Cumulative Summary Report of Negotiated Cash Sales
Eugene District – FY 96 - 01**

PRODUCT	QUANTITY	UNIT OF MEASURE	NUMBER OF CONTRACT \$	VALUE RECEIVED \$
Boughs - Coniferous	24,461	Pounds	25	1,071.95
Burls & Miscellaneous	0	Pounds	0	0.00
Christmas Trees	606	Number	606	3,030
Edibles & Medicinals	10,670	Pounds	31	596.68
Feed & Forage	0	Tons	0	0.00
Floral & Greenery	692,770	Pounds	1,361	49,601.59
Mosses - Bryophytes	89,243	Pounds	170	2,745.65
Mushrooms - Fungi	91,639	Pounds	1,118	23,799.61
Ornamentals	2,450	Number	3	29
Seed & Seed Cones	13.3	Bushels	3	34.75
Transplants	3,066	Number	82	470.10
Wood Products - (firewood)	22,456	Cubic Feet	150	3,792.50
Wood Products - (poles/misc.)	1,151	Cubic Feet	24	302.50
Wood Products - (not SFP) Saw timber	7,170	Cubic Feet	11	9,418
Current Totals -- SFP ONLY			706	\$22,895.62
Current Totals - All Products			717	\$32,616.22

Note: SPF = Special Forest Products

To help sustainability of Special Forest Products, Eugene District has not allowed any harvesting within Riparian Reserves, and no harvesting of mosses in Late-Successional Reserves pending the completion of a District-wide Environmental Assessment on the Special Forest Products Program.

A research project was implemented by Oregon State University to study the recovery rates and sustainability of moss harvest. Results from this research will aid in the management of this resource.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

During FY 2001 the Eugene District Invasive Plant Species Program took a more central role in controlling noxious weeds and invasive plant species within the planning area. Several contracts were implemented on the District, focusing on control of Scotch broom, meadow knapweed, and other invasive plant species of concern. Manual and mechanical control methods were implemented along roadsides and other special habitat features on the District including West Eugene Wetlands and Heceta Dunes ACEC/ONA. In FY 2001 the District's integrated pest management program focused on mechanical, manual, and biological control methods. The District has formed an Invasive Plant Species working group and is currently working with other government and non-government institutions interested in the control and prevention of pest plants (see Table 40).

Table 40 – Integrated Noxious Weed Management

Treatment	Species	FY96 Acres	FY97 Acres	FY98 Acres	FY99 Acres	FY00 Acres	FY01 Acres
Manual	Scotch broom	20	8	128	77	80	446
	Meadow knapweed	18	18	11	12	12	18
Biological	Scotch broom	0	0	60	100	100	0*
	Meadow knapweed	0	0	5	5	5	0*
	English Ivy	0	0	0	0	0	1

* No Biological control releases were made on the District in FY 2001; however, the effects of previous releases continue to impact noxious weed species for which they were targeted.

FIRE/FUELS MANAGEMENT

FY 2001 Site preparation, prescribed fire: 437 treated acres.

Table 41 – Fire and Fuels Management

Total Treatment Acres – FY 1996-2001							
Treatment Type	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Total
No Treatment	0	16	777	78*	0	940**	1811***
Mechanical	0	152	454	300	378	408	1692
Manual	0	0	82	84	13	29	208
Broadcast burning	0	0	0	25	0	0	25

* Includes 49 acres of commercial thinning.

** Includes 935 acres of commercial thinning.

*** Includes 1519 acres of commercial thinning.

FY 2001 On-District Fires: 15 fires for a total of 5.6 acres.

Table 42 – Fire Management

Eugene District Fires 1996-2001							
General Cause	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Total
Lightning	2	0	2	1	0	4	9
Human caused	4	3	4	11	15	11	48

Eugene District personnel and resources were dispatched to a total of 85 off district fires during the 2001 fire season.

ACCESS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY

New legal access has been acquired through amendment of existing reciprocal right-of-way agreements. Activity for FY 2001 is displayed in Table 43.

Table 43 - Reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreements

	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01
EASEMENTS						
New Easements Acquired	1	1	1	1	0	0
Releases & Terminations	1	0	0	0	4	0
RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS						
New Agreements Completed	0	2	0	0	0	2
Amendments	5	6	2	3	8	5
Assignments	11	0	6	1	8	11
Releases & Terminations	1	4	0	0	4	6

Rights-of-Way – Applications for rights-of-way across BLM administered lands have been received and processed under the RMP/ROD at a relatively low but consistent rate. New authorizations were predominantly for use of existing roads for log hauling and for legal ingress and egress to private land. There was one renewal of an existing communication site. There were no requests for new hydroelectric or surface water developments. Case activity for the fiscal year is displayed in Table 44.

Table 44 – Rights-of-Way Agreements and O&C Road Permits

	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01
Rights-of-Way						
New Cases Processed	3	5	5	5	8	5
Amendments	1	4	1	1	1	1
Assignments	2	2	2	2	6	2
Relinquishments & Terminations	3	5	1	4	11	3
O&C Road Permits						
Permits Processed or Extended	18	14	8	9	10	13
Amendments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assignments	2	0	2	1	2	1
Relinquishments & Terminations	13	30	12	10	22	16

Transportation/Roads – The Western Oregon Transportation Management Plan (OTMP) was completed in 1996. One of the stated objectives of the plan is to comply with ACS objectives. As part of the watershed analysis process, road inventories and identified drainage features that may pose a risk to aquatic or other resource values are discussed and documented.

The activities that are identified in watershed analyses as a recommendation include:

- surfacing dirt roads
- replacing deteriorated culverts
- replacing log fill culverts
- replacing undersized culverts in perennial streams to meet 100-year flood event.

Other efforts were made to reduce overall road miles by closure or elimination of roads (see Table 45). The terms to describe the two types of decommissioned roads are:

Decommission – Road segments closed to vehicles on a long-term basis, but may be used again in the future. The road is left in an “erosion resistant” condition by establishing cross drains and removing fills in stream channels and potentially unstable fill area. The road is closed with a tank trap or equivalent.

Full Decommission – Roads determined through an interdisciplinary process to have no future need would be subsoiled, seeded, mulched, and planted to reestablish vegetation. Natural hydrologic flow would be restored.

Table 45 – Roads (Decommissioned)

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Decommissioned (miles)	-0-	3.59	4.46	-0-	9.87	21.31
Fully Decommissioned (miles)	4.02	7.05	1.83	5.12	9.79	0.78

Road Decommissioning by Resource Area:

FY 2000

1. McKenzie Resource Area = 5.44 miles of Full Decommissioning
1.86 miles of Decommissioning
2. South Valley Resource Area = 4.35 miles of Full Decommissioning
3. Coast Range Resource Area = 8.01 miles of Decommissioning

FY 2001

1. McKenzie Resource Area = 11.30 miles of Decommissioning
2. South Valley Resource Area = 0.78 miles of Full Decommissioning
3. Coast Range Resource Area = 10.01 miles of Decommissioning

To protect the remaining high quality habitats, existing system and non-system roads within Key Watersheds should be reduced through decommissioning or a reduction in road mileage. The intent is to have no net increase in the amount of roads in Key Watersheds. Table 46 lists the Key Watersheds in the Eugene District and road mileage in them before the NFP and in 2001.

Table 46 – Road Status in Key Watersheds

KEY WATERSHED	FY 94 MILES OF ROAD	FY 98 MILES OF ROAD	FY 99 MILES OF ROAD	FY 00 MILES OF ROAD	FY01 MILES OF ROAD	NET GAIN/DECREASE
Bear Marten	81.3	82.3	82.3	82.3	82.3	* +1.0
Upper Smith River	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	0
Steamboat Creek	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0
North Fork Smith River	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0
Total Miles	89.8	90.8	90.8	90.8	90.8	* +1.0

Note: The 1.0 mile increase in road mileage in this key watershed was the result of a pre-Forest Plan timber sale that was sold and not awarded in November 1991. This sale, Martin Power, was later awarded unmodified from its original design in October 1995 under the authority of the Rescissions Act. Road construction and timber harvest occurred in 1996. Eugene District does not have any land in the Upper Lobster Creek Watershed.

Road Maintenance – Completed over 800 miles (MIS units) of normal road maintenance and active hauls (blading, brushing, culvert cleaning, drainage, patch rock, etc.). In addition the following non-MIS reportable work was accomplished:

- Completed extensive work in support of West Eugene Wetlands. Received

- recognition from City of Eugene and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Paved parking lot for Pearl Buck Center (CFC, Good Neighbor Day project).
- Completed a fuels reduction project for Fire (extensive brushing for fire breaks).
- Contributed to a fire rehab project for Vale District (seeding w/rangeland drill).
- Assisted Vale District in cleaning up a dump site.
- Completed three ERFO projects with FHWA funding approved this year.
- Supported South Valley R.A. Bicycle Race by clearing roads and removing snow and ice just prior to the race.
- Maintained 52 bridges (high pressure cleaning, repair of expansion joints, paving/rocking of bridge approaches, repair/replacement of delineator signs).
- Supported McKenzie R.A. in closing trails/roads created by off road vehicle use that was causing severe environmental damage.
- Completed five subsoiling projects in support of resource area objectives concerning soil, water, and erosion control.
- Completed three road decommissioning projects in support of resource area transportation management plans.
- Replaced five large culverts that were failing (these were in addition to normal cross drains, small culverts, that BLM replaces yearly).
- Applied 1500 tons of hot mix.

Table 47 – General Road Maintenance Accomplishments

Total Roads Maintained	807 miles
Grade Road Surface	322 miles
Clean Drainage (ditches)	418 miles
Cut Brush	478 miles
Clear Right-of-Way debris	17,295 cubic yards; includes one ERFO repair
Culverts cleaned	1,740 each
Crushed patch rock	8,665 cubic yards hauled
Pit Run Rock hauled	1,019 cubic yards
Hot Mix patch material	1,574 tons
Broom Asphalt surface	197 miles
Roads Snow Plowed	17 miles

ENERGY AND MINERALS

There were no plans of operations submitted for FY 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, and 01 and no mining notices received. Mining claim compliance inspections numbered **10** for FY 96, **30** for FY 97, **15** for FY 98, **5** for FY 99, **10** for FY 2000, and 12 for FY 2001. There were no mineral permit sales for FY 2001.

LAND TENURE ADJUSTMENTS

There were no land sale transactions completed during fiscal year 2001. See Table 48 for statistics on the land tenure changes and land use authorization/realty trespass case activities during the period. The table does not include data for lands purchased with Land and Water Conservation Fund money for the West Eugene Wetlands Project (WEW) because the WEW is managed under the West Eugene Wetlands Plan rather than the Eugene RMP.

There were no title transfers under the *Color-of-Title Act* or the *Recreation and Public Purposes Act*. There were also no land transfers to or from other public agencies (see Table 17 of the RMP/ROD). The recommended transfers between BLM and the U.S. Forest Service would require legislation from Congress.

No Temporary Use Permits (TUP) were issued in FY01.

Table 48 – Land Tenure, Temporary Use Permits, and Trespass Cases

LAND SALES	FY96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY00	FY01
Sale Transactions Completed	0	1	0	0	0	0
Acres Sold	0	0.37	0	0	0	0
LAND PURCHASES/DONATIONS						
Transactions Completed	0	0	0	3	0	0
Acres Acquired	0	0	0	2	0	0
LAND EXCHANGES						
Exchange Transactions Completed	2	2	2	0	1	0
Acres Transferred	200	0	0	0	300	0
Acres Acquired	174	359	0	0	330	0
TEMPORARY USE PERMITS						
Cases Processed	5	3	2	3	0	0
Leases/Easements						
Cases Processed	0	0	0	1	1	3
REALTY TRESPASS						
Cases Processed	4	5	2	1	0	1

Table 49 – Land Exchange Land Status and LUA Changes

O&C In	O&C Out	PD In	PD Out	GFMA In	GFMA Out	LSR In	LSR Out	AMA In	AMA Out
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

No Net Loss Policy - Section 3 of Public Law 105-321 established a policy of “No Net Loss” of O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands in western Oregon. The Act requires that, when selling, purchasing, and exchanging land, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) may neither 1) reduce the total acres of O&C and CBWR lands nor 2) reduce the number of acres of O&C, CBWR, and Public Domain land that are available for timber harvest below what existed on October 30, 1998. The Act requires BLM to ensure that the acres have not been reduced on a 10-year basis.

Table 50 lists the land status and available timber harvest acreage changes resulting from land sales, purchases (including donations), and exchanges completed between October 30, 1998 and September 30, 2001.

Table 50 – NO NET LOSS REPORT

TYPE OF ACTION (sale, purchase, exchange)	Name/Serial Number	ACQUIRED ACRES					DISPOSED ACRES				
		Land Status		Available for Timber Harvest			Land Status		Available for Timber Harvest		
		O&C	CBWR	O&C	CBWR	PD	O&C	CBWR	O&C	CBWR	PD
Purchase	OR 49776	0	0	0	0	0					
Purchase	OR 54350	0	0	0	0	0					
Purchase	OR 54424	0	0	0	0	0					

Withdrawals – Table 18 and Appendix L of the RMP/ROD contain 34 recommendations for making new withdrawals from the public land laws and the mining laws, for revoking existing withdrawals, and for modifying existing withdrawals. None of these actions were completed in FY 2001. Implementation of the recommendations has been delayed due to Realty work load priorities, but is expected to be accomplished gradually over a number of years as work loads permit.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

There were two emergency response incidents where the emergency response contractor was utilized to investigate/remove abandoned hazardous wastes from the public lands for a cost of \$2,700. Approximately 30 incidents of illegal dumping of household garbage and similar solid wastes were investigated that contained no hazardous wastes. Three Hazardous Materials Contingency Plans were updated for District Facilities and were signed by the District Manager. Six environmental site assessments were completed to determine the likelihood of the presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products on lands to be acquired/or disposed of by the United States prior to the acquisition of the land.

CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

Consultation and coordination with all levels of government have been ongoing and are a standard practice in the Eugene District. On the Federal level, the District consults with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service on matters relating to Federally listed threatened or endangered species. The District coordinates its activities with the U.S. Forest Service on matters pertaining to the Central Cascades AMA and also through development of interagency watershed analyses. State level consultation and coordination occurs with the State Historic Preservation Office for Section 106 compliance, and with Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Oregon Division of State Lands (primarily for Coastal Zone consistency determinations). On a local level, the District consults with Native American tribal organizations, Lane County, and Lane Council of Governments.

Third Year Evaluation

On July 31, 2001, the Oregon/Washington State Director, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), released the following findings based on the Third Year Plan Evaluation for the Eugene District. The period evaluated was 1995- 1998.

“Based on this plan evaluation which included information through Fiscal Year 1998, I find that the Eugene District RMP goals and objectives are being met or are likely to be met, and that the environmental consequences of the plan are similar to those anticipated in the RMP FEIS and that there is no new information, as of September 30, 1998, that would substantively alter the RMP conclusions. Therefore a plan amendment or plan revision of the Eugene District RMP is not warranted. This document meets the requirements for a plan evaluation as provided in 43 CFR 1610.4-9.”

Based on the recently completed evaluations of the first 3 years of Eugene District’s Resource Management Plans (RMPs), it was determined the annual harvest level for the Eugene District is reduced from 36 MMBF to 33 MMBF because of required harvest deferrals and the correction of an error in timber yield projections.

An executive summary and the entire evaluation document are available, free of charge, upon request. Contact the Eugene District.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

The Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research project (CFER) is a program initiated in June 1995. Cooperators in this program are the Bureau of Land Management, Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center (FRESC) of the United States Geological Survey, the College of Forestry at Oregon State University (OSU), and the OSU College of Agricultural Sciences. The intent of this program is to facilitate ecosystem management in the Pacific Northwest with an emphasis on meeting BLM priority research information needs in western Oregon. CFER research will address short-term information needs within the context of conducting integrative, long-term ecological research.

Response to a National assessment of BLM research information needs in 1996 established the foundation and initial general direction of the CFER program. In the assessment BLM identified the highest priority need as research information to support

the implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan with 3 specific subcategories of interest: (1) determining how biodiversity of young forest stands compares/contrasts in managed and natural conditions, (2) ecology and management of riparian zones, and (3) assessing habitat needs and protection for survey and manage and other special interest species.

A research problem analysis completed in 1997 helped focus and direct this research program and started the initiation of new projects as well as, where possible, the integration of existing research into the CFER program. On-going research in FY 2001 continued and expanded upon existing topics, including: (1) biotic response 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.

RESEARCH – The following research project is currently underway on the Eugene District:

Density Management Study – The BLM, Oregon State University, the U.S. Geological Survey’s Biological Resources Division, and the U.S. Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station have developed the Density Management Study to research various aspects of the *Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl*. Objectives of the Density Management Study include determining how to manage relatively young (30 to 70 yrs.) forest stands to accelerate the development of late-successional forest structure characteristics; research on the response of lichens, bryophytes, and amphibians to density management treatments; and monitoring the effects of density management in riparian areas on micro-climate and riparian-associated species. The Density Management Study is currently being implemented on 3 sites in the Eugene District: Bottomline, Perkins Creek, and Ten High.

The **Bottomline** project area is located in Section 1, Township 21 South, Range 5 West, in the South Valley Resource Area of the Eugene District (EA-OR-090-94-28). The project area is in the Connectivity/Diversity Block portion of the Matrix land use allocation. The timber to implement the density management thinning treatments at Bottomline was sold, and harvesting has been completed. Research and monitoring are on-going at this time.

The **Perkins Creek** project area is located in Section 27, Township 21 South, Range 2 West, in the South Valley Resource Area (EA-OR090-98-9). The project area is in the Connectivity/Diversity Block portion of the Matrix land use allocation. The Perkins Creek project area is one of seven “re-thinning” sites in the Density Management Study. These seven sites were selected from among managed stands that were commercially thinned, have abundant advanced conifer regeneration (i.e., young trees growing in the understory), and have reasonable road access. The timber to implement the density management thinning treatments at Perkins Creek has been sold, and harvesting is complete.

The **Ten High** project area is located in Sections 10 and 15, Township 15 South, Range 7 West, in the Coast Range Resource Area (EA-090-98-11). The project area is in the General Forest Management Area of the Matrix land use allocation.

More detailed descriptions of the Density Management Study are provided in the research study plans that are contained in the project analysis files for the Bottomline, Perkins Creek, and Ten High timber sales.

Other Research

- Adaptive management monitoring of northern spotted owls in young forest stands;
- Influence of landscape characteristics on abundance and habitat use of bats;
- Long-term fertilizer studies on growth and development of Douglas-fir; and
- Response of amphibians to landscape and stand conditions.

EDUCATION – The Eugene District encourages the use of the Forest Succession Trail at the Travis Tyrrell Seed Orchard as an outstanding opportunity for environmental education. The interpretive trail allows visitors to learn about forest succession, experience forest dynamics, become familiar with tree and plant species native to the area, and understand natural cycles and how they benefit all species.

The Eugene District is an active partner with Oregon Trout and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in the award-winning Salmon Watch program. The program helps facilitate and coordinate community service projects, teacher training, curriculum, and on-site field trips for middle and high school students. Over 500 local students participate annually in the program, which includes visits to BLM sites at Whittaker Creek and/or Fish Creek Watchable Wildlife Viewing areas.

The District's Environmental Education program utilizes numerous employees to participate in 10-15 activities each year. The activities include: hosting field trips for schools or Scout Troops, providing presentations at service clubs or in the classroom, and facilitating the popular Kidstart Project, which places student art in the District office. Approximately 500-1000 students and 100-200 adults participate in these types of activities each year.

INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

BLM continues to implement computer and communications technology that enables them to work more efficiently and effectively, both internally and externally.

The BLM in Western Oregon made a substantial investment in the building of a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as it developed the Resource Management Plans (RMPs). This information system has allowed the BLM to organize and standardize basic resource data across the Western Oregon Districts. The GIS has now become a day-to-day tool in resource management that allows BLM to display and analyze complex resource issues in a fast and efficient manner. BLM is now actively updating and enhancing resource data as conditions change and additional field information is gathered. The GIS plays a fundamental role in ecosystem management that allows BLM to track constantly changing conditions, analyze complex resource relationships, and take an organized approach for managing data.

CADASTRAL SURVEY

The Cadastral Survey Crew completed 8 surveying projects with a total of 13 miles of resurvey. Ten (10) brass cap monuments were established and a total of 10 miles of Federal boundaries were marked. These surveys were completed for the purposes of Forestry and Lands and Realty.

Geographic Positions Systems (GPS) technology was provided by a Cadastral Surveyor in support of the following work groups: Botany and Biology for mapping Wildlife and Botany sites, and assisting the Roads Inventory and Sediment Project. A GPS training session was conducted by for approximately 10 District employees. GPS coordinates were obtained in the field at 30 section corners requested for GIS purposes.

The Geographic Coordinate Data Base project completed 3 townships. Each township was abstracted for survey data and adjusted for final coordinates to serve as the Public Land Survey layer for GIS.

Other accomplishments by Cadastral Survey included resolving Water Rights issues, providing technical support for the Land Line Inventory for GIS, and administering the land surveying contract for the survey of land acquisitions for the West Eugene Wetlands program. Also, approximately 25 inquiries for surveying information from private land surveyors and local landowners were answered.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Eugene District has two full-time Law Enforcement Rangers, the District Ranger and the Coast Range Resource Area Ranger. The District works cooperatively with other agencies such as the Oregon State Police, Eugene City Police Department, Federal Protective Service, U.S. Forest Service, FBI, INET (Interagency Narcotics Enforcement Team), and the Douglas, Lane, and Linn County Sheriff's Offices who provide law enforcement services to BLM. The District receives investigative assistance and support from BLM Special Agents who work in the State Office.

Law enforcement efforts on the District focus on patrol, investigating criminal activities, and physical security to provide for employee and public safety and to protect natural resources and property. Incidents and violations have involved timber theft, wildlife poaching, marijuana cultivation, methamphetamine labs, trash dumping, recreation, illegal occupancy, abandoned vehicles, timber protests, special forest products, and fisheries.

Law enforcement efforts have included educating the public in the field and classroom, issuing verbal and written warnings and citations, and making arrests. Law enforcement works closely with and coordinates their activities with BLM employees in all disciplines.

Law enforcement handled about 247 incidents in FY97, 290 incidents in FY98, 346 incidents in FY99, 196 incidents in FY 2000, and 367 incidents in FY 2001. Law enforcement actions were taken in 241 incidents. Law enforcement activity is expected to increase as the population of Lane County continues to grow.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA)

Analysis & Documentation

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is the broadest environmental law in the Nation. NEPA applies to all Federal agencies and most of the activities they manage, regulate, or fund that may affect the quality of the human environment. Whenever a management action is proposed on the BLM administered lands in the Eugene District, BLM is required to conduct an interdisciplinary review of the environmental effects of the proposal. The agency is also required to provide the public with an opportunity to be involved in the planning and decision making process. The review of the environmental effects of a proposed action can occur in any assessments or environmental impact statements.

Categorical Exclusions – It has been determined that some types of proposed activities do not individually or cumulatively have significant environmental effects and may be exempt from requirements to prepare an environmental analysis. These actions are called Categorical Exclusions (CX) and are covered specifically by Department of the Interior and BLM Guidelines.

Environmental Assessments (EA) are prepared to assess the effects of actions that are not exempt from NEPA, are not categorically excluded, and are not covered by an existing environmental document. An EA is prepared to determine if a proposed action or alternative will significantly affect the quality of the human environment (significance is defined in 40 CFR 1508.27). If the impacts are determined to be insignificant, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is prepared that briefly states the reasons the proposed action and/or alternatives will not have a significant effect on the human environment. Once the FONSI has been prepared, the resource manager considers the environmental, social, and economic impacts that would result if the proposed action or an alternative were implemented, and makes a decision as to whether or not to allow the action to take place. If impacts are determined to be significant, the project could be dropped or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) could be prepared.

How the Public Can Be Involved – Resource management in the BLM Eugene District and other government agencies is process oriented. To influence a final decision on a project or activity, the public must be a part of the process, and the sooner the better. The public can provide views and concerns as the proposed action and alternatives are being developed. They can also comment on the FONSI for EAs or the Record of Decision for an EIS during the formal comment periods. This information and the time frame for individual projects are published in the Eugene District's *Planning & Environmental Analysis* and is included on the Internet at www.edo.or.blm.gov .

As BLM begins to distribute and collect environmental information about projects being considered, Scoping Notices are sent to a mailing list of interested citizens and adjacent landowners, and are on-line for all to see and respond. Comments may be sent to the BLM Eugene District by e-mail at or090mb@or.blm.gov. BLM will keep the public informed by displaying the EA (with maps and appendices) and the FONSI for public comment. After considering the comments, BLM will display the final decision on the project. Paper copies of these documents are available by mail upon request with your mailing address to BLM - Eugene District Office, P. O. Box 10226 (2890 Chad Drive, 97408-7336), Eugene, Oregon 97440-2226.

Table 51 – EAs Per Category for FY 1996 thru 2001

Timber Sales	52
Recreation	12
Restoration	37
Roads including flood repairs	25
Fertilization	2
EAs Protested	17
EAs Appealed	10

MONITORING

Eugene District Implementation Monitoring is based on a process developed by the Eugene District Ecosystem CORE Team, a group of senior resource specialists. The original basis was Appendix D of the ROD/RMP, but questions from the interagency monitoring effort were also incorporated or used to clarify issues of concern. The District monitoring team consists of the District Ecosystem CORE Team members. The monitoring team assembles all the projects completed for each fiscal year. All projects that had a Categorical Exclusion (CE) or Environmental Assessment (EA) were included in the pool to be sampled. The CE or EA were considered the “action” that varied in size from small localized projects to silvicultural contracts spanning the entire District. A monitoring question package derived from Appendix D of the Eugene RMP was prepared for the District.

Five categories were established to stratify projects into similar types for sampling to ensure that a variety of project types were included, and that some of all types of projects were monitored. The categories were (1) timber sales, (2) silvicultural projects, (3) roads and construction, (4) habitat restoration, and (5) other. A 20 percent random sample was selected from each category. Projects sampled for fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001 are shown in the following table.

It should be noted that the District Core Team completed field verification of implementation monitoring results for three timber sales, that are not part of the formal monitoring procedure. The field verification for the three timber sales (Upper Wolf, Tucker 2, and Alma Over) was completed on November 27, 2000 and found no discrepancies or deviations.

**Table 52 – Sampled Projects, Fiscal Years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001
Eugene District**

	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01
Timber Sales	–Petzold Road –Battle East –River Grub –Bear Alder –Woody Hayes –Camas Connection –Wendling	–Hazard Trees –McKenzie Blowdown Trees –Gowdyville Density Mgmt. –Tucker Creek 2 –Upper Wolf	–Torch Mill –Alma Over Density Mgmt. –Goodpasture	–Pataha	–Dorena Lake	–Crooked Shot* –Cedar Flats –Get Lost –Fawn Cr. –Lost Cr.
Silvicultural Projects	–Tree Planting –McKenzie RA* –Manual Release, CE #96-09	–South Valley PCT –Coast Range PCT	–South Valley Manual Maintenance & PCT	–McKenzie PCT	–McKenzie Pruning –Coast Range PCT	–None
Roads and Construction	–High Road Restoration –ERFO Road Repair –Blagen Road –McGowan Creek Rd. Restoration –County Line Rd. Decommission.	–Eagle Rest/High Road Repair –Horn Butte Road –Owl Creek Road Repair –Hale Road Use Permit	–Road No. 22-3- 18 Storm Damage Repair –WEYCO Culvert Replacement –Silver Creek CXT Installation	–Millers Head R/W	–Hancock Road Const. –Kline Creek Bridge Repair –Swing Log Creek Road Decom.	–Hills / Little Fall TMP* –Willamette Ind. ROW –Polly Hatch ROW –Long Tom TMP* –Haynes Head ROW
Habitat Restoration	–Whittaker Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project	–McKenzie Snag Creation –Native Seeding in the AMA	–McKenzie Snag Creation	–Snag Creation	–Fish Creek Riparian Conversion (CR) – Siuslaw Cascades (SV) – Noxious Weed Removal (SV) –McKenzie Oak Brush Restoration (McK)	–McGowan Cr. EEA Impr. –Whittaker Cr. Habitat Impr. –Middle Siuslaw/Oxbow RR Restoration –Bierce Cr. Habitat Improv.* –North / Pugh cr. Impr.
Other	–Lake Creek Fish Ladder Repair –Silver Creek Boat Landing –McKenzie RA Blowdown –Danger Trees, McKenzie RA –U of W Seismic Site	–South Valley Roadside Blowdown –Lower Lake Creek Falls Parking Lot Restoration	–Nelson Ridge Quarry Permit		–Slope Stabilization (SV)	–Whittaker Cr. Campground water system upgrade.

*Selected for monitoring.

The Eugene District is separated into three (3) Resource Areas – Coast Range, McKenzie, and South Valley. The Resource Area staffs prepared answers to the monitoring questions for the individual actions based on a review of the files and NEPA documentation. A monitoring team consisting of members of the District Ecosystem Core Team reviewed individual project monitoring packages.

Each year some projects selected for monitoring have not been completed. For the purposes of monitoring, “completed” is defined as all ground disturbing work done for projects other than timber sales. For timber sales, “completed” is defined as yarding of the timber has been completed. Site preparation is not included but may be reexamined if deemed necessary at the time it is completed.

Only completed projects were monitored. If a project was not completed at the time it was selected for monitoring, it was carried over to the next monitoring period or when it was completed. Table 53 shows those carryover projects that are yet to be completed. The table does not show those projects that were originally carried over to another fiscal year, but for which the monitoring has now been completed. **Appendix C** has the results of the FY 2000 Project Level monitoring, while **Appendix B** has the results of the FY 2000 Program Level monitoring that are completed by the staff specialists on the Eugene District.

Table 53 – Carryover Projects, Fiscal Years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Timber Sales		–Gowdyville Density Mgt. –Tucker Creek 2 –Upper Wolf	–Torched Mill –Alma Over Density Mgmt. –Goodpasture	–Alma Over	–Alma Over	–Torch Mill –Dorena Lake –Crooked Cr.* –Armitage – Little AI*
Silviculture Projects	None	None	None		None	
Roads and Construction	None	None	None	– ODF R/W – Clay Creek footbridge	–Clay Creek Footbridge	–John Hancock Rd. Const. --ODF / BLM ROW
Habitat Restoration	–Whittaker Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration	None	None		None	
Other	None	None	None		None	–Clay Cr.* Campground water system upgrade.

*Selected for monitoring when implemented.

Province Level Implementation Monitoring

Two separate teams, one to monitor the Willamette Province and one to monitor the Coast Range Province, were selected to complete the second year Province level implementation monitoring. There were Federal agency representatives and community members on the team. The teams addressed 114 revised and improved questions on randomly selected timber sales (greater than 1 million board feet), roads associated with those timber sales, and a pilot effort to monitor landscape scale activities. Specific results can be seen in the report titled, "*Results of the FY 2000 Implementation Monitoring Program*", which is available from REO, or individual reports may be reviewed at the Eugene District office.

Effectiveness Monitoring

Effectiveness monitoring is a longer range program than implementation monitoring, and time must pass to measure many of the factors of concern. Forest Plan effectiveness monitoring will be done at the regional or province scale. Effectiveness monitoring of the Eugene RMP will incorporate these regional and province findings and may also conduct specific effectiveness monitoring as well. The overall strategy, logic, and design of the effectiveness monitoring program for the Northwest Forest Plan was discussed in the general technical report number PNW-GTR-437, January 1999. This report provides the scientific basis for the effectiveness monitoring program and discusses specific modules for monitoring priority resources. These modules and priority resources are (1) late-successional and old growth forest, (2) northern spotted owl, (3) marbled murrelet, and (4) aquatic-riparian ecosystems. Effectiveness monitoring modules for the first three priority resources have been published and the aquatic-riparian module is scheduled to be finalized later this year.

Modules for monitoring other Forest Plan priority species and topic areas such as (1) survey and manage species, (2) socioeconomic, and (3) tribal issues will be developed in the future.

Adaptive Management Areas – Landscape units designated for development and testing of technical and social approaches to achieving desired ecological, economic, and other social objectives.

Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) – The gross amount of timber volume, including salvage, that may be sold annually from a specified area over a stated period of time in accordance with the management plan. Formerly referred to as “allowable cut.”

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

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

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

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

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

Candidate Species – Those plants and animals included in Federal Register "Notices of Review" that are being considered by the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) for listing as threatened or endangered. There are 2 categories that are of primary concern to BLM. These are:

Category 1. Taxa for which the FWS has substantial information on hand to support proposing the species for listing as threatened or endangered. Listing proposals are either being prepared or have been delayed by higher priority listing work.

Category 2. Taxa for which the FWS has information to indicate that listing is possibly appropriate. Additional information is being collected.

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 an even-aged stand to encourage growth of the remaining trees.

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 PSQ.

Eligible River – A river or river segment found, through interdisciplinary team and, in some cases interagency review, to meet Wild and Scenic River Act criteria of being free flowing and possessing one or more Outstandingly Remarkable Values.

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

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

General Forest Management Area (GFMA) – Forest land managed on a regeneration harvest cycle of 60-110 years. A biological legacy of 6 to 8 green trees per acre would be retained to assure forest health. Commercial thinning would be applied where practicable and where research indicates there would be gains in timber production.

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 Allocations – Allocations that define allowable uses/activities, restricted uses/activities, and prohibited uses/activities. They may be expressed in terms of area such as acres or miles, etc. Each allocation is associated with a specific management objective.

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

Matrix Lands – Federal land outside of Reserves and Special Management Areas that will be available for timber harvest at varying levels.

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.

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

Open: Designated areas and trails where Off Highway Vehicles may be operated subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in BLM Manuals 8341 and 8343.

Limited: Designated areas and trails where Off Highway Vehicles are subject to restrictions limiting the number or types of vehicles, date, and time of use; limited to existing or designated roads and trails.

Closed: Areas and trails where the use of Off Highway Vehicles is permanently or temporarily prohibited. Emergency use is allowed.

Outstanding Natural Area (ONA) – An area that contains unusual natural characteristics and is managed primarily for educational and recreational purposes.

Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORV) – Values among those listed in Section 1(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act: "scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values" Other similar values that may be considered include ecological, biological or botanical, paleontological, hydrological, scientific, or research.

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

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

Probable Sale Quantity (PSQ) – Probable Sale Quantity estimates the allowable harvest levels for the various alternatives that could be maintained without decline over the long-

term if the schedule of harvests and regeneration were followed. "Allowable" was changed to "probable" to reflect uncertainty in the calculations for some alternatives. Probable Sale Quantity (PSQ) is otherwise comparable to Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ). However, Probable Sale Quantity does not reflect a commitment to a specific cut level. Probable Sale Quantity includes only scheduled or regulated yields and does not include "other wood" or volume of cull and other products that are not normally part of Allowable Sale Quantity calculations.

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 land use plan prepared by the BLM under current regulations in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

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

Rural Interface Areas – Areas where BLM 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. Grass, herbs, or brush are plentiful.

Mid Seral Stage – The period in the life of a forest stand from crown closure to ages 15-40. Due to stand density, brush, grass, or herbs rapidly decrease in the stand. Hiding cover may be present.

Late Seral Stage – The period in the life of a forest stand from first merchantability to culmination of Mean Annual Increment. This is under a regime including commercial thinning, or to 100 years of age, depending on wildlife habitat needs. During this period, stand diversity is minimal, except that conifer mortality rates will be fairly rapid. Hiding and thermal cover may be present. Forage is minimal.

Mature Seral Stage – The period in the life of a forest stand from Culmination of Mean Annual Increment to an old growth stage or to 200 years. This is a time of

gradually increasing stand diversity. Hiding cover, thermal cover, and some forage may be present.

Old Growth – This stage constitutes the potential plant community capable of existing on a site given the frequency of natural disturbance events. For forest communities, this stage exists from approximately age 200 until when stand replacement occurs and secondary succession begins again. Depending on fire frequency and intensity, old growth forests may have different structures, species composition, and age distributions. In forests with longer periods between natural disturbance, the forest structure will be more even-aged at late mature or early old growth stages.

Short-Term – The period of time during which the RMP will be implemented; assumed to be 10 years.

Silvicultural Prescription – A professional plan for controlling the establishment, composition, constitution, and growth of forests.

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.

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 National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Scenic River – A river or section of a river free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and undeveloped but accessible in places by roads. Designated scenic as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Recreational River – A river or section of a river readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along its shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past. Designated recreational as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Acronyms/Abbreviations

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
ACS	Aquatic Conservation Strategy	NFP	Northwest Forest Plan
APS	Annual Program Summary	NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	OCEAN	Oregon Coastal Environment Awareness Network
CBWR	Coos Bay Wagon Road	O&C	Oregon and California Revested Lands
C/DB	Connectivity/Diversity Blocks	ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
CERTs	Community Economic Revitalization Teams	ONA	Outstanding Natural Area
CT	Commercial Thinning	PACs	Province Advisory Councils
CX	Categorical Exclusions	PL	Public Law
CWA	Clean Water Act	POC	Port-Orford Cedar
CWD	Coarse woody debris	PSQ	Probable Sale Quantity
CX	Categorical Exclusions	REO	Regional Ecosystem Office
DM	Density Management	RIEC	Regional Interagency Executive Committee
EA	Environmental Analysis	RMP	Resource Management Plan
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	RMP/ROD	<i>The Eugene District Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision</i>
ERFO	Emergency Relief Federally Owned	ROD	Record of Decision
ESA	Endangered Species Act	RR	Riparian Reserve
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit	R/W	Right-of-Way
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement	SEIS	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
FH	Final Harvest	S&G	Standards and Guidelines
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impacts	S&M	Survey and Manage
FY	Fiscal Year	TMO	Timber Management Objective(s)
GFMA	General Forest Management Area	USFS	U.S. Forest Service
GIS	Geographic Information System	USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
IDT	Interdisciplinary Teams		
LSR	Late-Successional Reserve		
LUA	Land Use Allocation		
MMBF	Million board feet		

MOU Memorandum of Understanding

The Eugene District's Resource Management Plan Record of Decision was approved in May 1995. Since that time, Eugene has begun implementation of the plan across the entire spectrum of resources and land use allocations. As the plan is implemented it sometimes becomes necessary to make minor changes, refinements, or clarifications.

Potential minor changes, refinements, or clarifications in the plan may take the form of maintenance actions. Maintenance actions respond to minor data changes and incorporation of activity plans. This maintenance is limited to further refining or documenting a previously approved decision incorporated in the plan. Plan maintenance will not result in expansion of the scope of resource uses or restriction or change the terms, conditions, and decisions of the approved Resource Management Plan. Maintenance actions are not considered a plan amendment and do not require the formal public involvement and interagency coordination process undertaken for plan amendments.

Important plan maintenance will be documented in the Eugene District Annual Program Summary. Examples of possible plan maintenance issues that would involve clarification may include the level of accuracy of measurements needed to establish Riparian Reserve widths, measurement of coarse woody debris, etc. Much of this type of clarification or refinement involves issues that have been examined by the Regional Ecosystem Office (REO) and contained in subsequent instruction memos from the BLM Oregon State Office. Depending on the issue, not all plan maintenance will necessarily be reviewed and coordinated with the Regional Ecosystem Office or Provincial Advisory Committee. Plan maintenance is also described in the Eugene District Resource Management Plan Record of Decision, page 109.

Summary of Plan Maintenance June 1995 thru September 2000

1996

Oregon State Office Guidance

1. Memo directing changes in surveys for arthropods 11/8/96 - BLM IB-OR-97-045
2. Memo implementing REO memo on management of lynx 6/28/96 - BLM IM-OR-96-97
3. Memo on protocols for S&M amphibians 3/19/96 - BLM IB-OR-96-006
4. Memo on dwarf mistletoe 8/15/96 - BLM IB-OR-95-443
5. Memo on plan maintenance 7/5/96 - OR IB-OR-96-294
6. Memo on implementing CWD S&G 11/19/96 - BLM IB-OR-96-064

Clarification Originating at the Eugene BLM District – The guidance shown below is in a draft or interim stage. These interim drafts have not been formally approved and completed as plan maintenance.

1. Snag recruitment in the Matrix (in progress)
2. Hardwood retention in harvest areas
3. Maximum harvest area size
4. Management of riparian features when they do not clearly meet the definitions of Riparian Reserves as stated in the ROD
5. Reserves surrounding wetlands of less than 1 acre
6. Yarding corridors through Riparian Reserves
7. Criteria to be applied in determination of regeneration or intermediate harvest
8. Silvicultural treatments to enhance Connectivity Blocks

1997

The Eugene District continually worked on maintenance of the Eugene District Resource Management Plan. The following refinements and clarifications to the Resource Management Plan have been completed.

- Area control rotation of connectivity blocks - dated 6/23/97 - Permits greater flexibility in amounts of harvest from connectivity blocks to better achieve objectives of connectivity blocks.
- Clarification of purpose of connectivity/diversity blocks in the South Valley Resource Area dated 7/18/97.
- Perpendicular yarding across stream channels dated 9/2/97 allows yarding angles to streams to be between 45 and 90 degrees.

MEMORANDUM REFERENCE SUBJECT SUMMARY OR DESCRIPTION

REO Memorandum dated 4/7/95	• Clarifies access for key watersheds, how to meet S&G for no net increases in roads where third parties have access rights.
REO Memorandum dated	• Memo exempting certain Silvicultural activities from LSR assessment requirements. Interagency Memorandum dated 7/5/95
BLM IM OR-95-123	• Memo clarifying when watershed analysis is and is not required for minor activities in Riparian Reserves.
REO Memorandum dated 7/24/95	• Memo changing status of dwarf mistletoe in Table C-3 of the ROD.
REO Memorandum dated 12/15/95	• Memo clarifying adaptive management process
REO Memorandum dated 12/15/95	• Memo clarifying REO review of LSR assessments

- REO Memorandum dated 4/26/96 • Additional guidance on LSR assessment reviews
- REO Memorandum dated 9/6/96 • Draft memo limiting surveys for certain arthropods to southern range.
- REO Memorandum dated 6/11/96 • Memo changing provisions regarding the management of the lynx.
- REO Memorandum dated 7/9/96 • Memo exempting certain commercial thinning projects in LSRs and MLSAs from REO review.
- REO Memorandum dated 9/30/96 • Memo amending commercial thinning exemption in LSRs.
- Interagency Memorandum dated 11/1/96 • Interagency Memo clarifying the implementation of BLM IM-OR-97-007 S&M component 2 species; contains definitions of S&G terms such as “ground disturbing” and “implemented.”
- REO Memorandum dated 2/27/97 • Memo clarifying requirement by REO to review AMA plans.
- REO Memorandum dated 3/22/95 • Memo reviewing BLM site potential tree height determination.
- REO Memorandum dated 10/13/94 • Memo reviewing BLM’s interpretation of Coarse Woody Debris requirements.
- REO Memorandum dated • Removal of *Buxbazlmia p.* From S&M list.
- REO Memorandum dated 8/31/95 • Memo on LSR boundary adjustments.

1998

Clarification when a project is implemented in context of component 2 Survey and Manage – S&G C-5 of NFP ROD and Management Action/Direction 2.c., page 22 of the RMP ROD states that “surveys must precede the design of activities that will be implemented in [FY] 1997 or later”. The interagency interpretation is that the “NEPA decision equals implemented” in context of component 2 species survey requirements. Projects with NEPA decisions to be signed before June 1, 1997 have transition rules that are described in IM OR-97-007 (Information from Oregon State Office Instruction Memorandum OR-97-007).

Conversion to Cubic Measurement System – Beginning in fiscal year 1998 (October 1997 sales), all timber sales (negotiated and advertised) will be measured and sold based upon cubic measurement rules. All timber sales will be sold based upon volume of hundred cubic feet (CCF). The Eugene District RMP/ROD declared an allowable harvest level of 6.1 million cubic feet. Information is from Oregon State Office Instruction Memorandum OR-97-045.

Oregon Public Lands Transfer and Protection Act of 1998 – Requirements affecting the District are a policy of no-net-loss of O&C or Public Domain Land in carrying out sales, purchases, and exchanges in the geographic area which includes the Eugene District. This legislation is adopted as part of the RMP decision.

1999

No Plan maintenance activities to report.

2000

Survey and Manage Record of Decision – The Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture signed the Record of Decision (ROD) on Jan. 12, 2001 that finalized changes to the "Survey and Manage" mitigation measures in the Northwest Forest Plan. These mitigation measures, in conjunction with other elements of the NW Forest Plan, provide direction for managing the approximately 400 rare species that are thought to be closely associated with late-successional forests. The ROD implements alternative 1 of the Final SEIS, with modifications, and will provide approximately the same level of protection intended in the NWFP but will also eliminate inconsistent or redundant direction and establish a process for adding or removing species when new information becomes available. Survey and Manage requirements apply to all forest-management activities, such as timber harvesting, prescribed burning, trail construction, road construction or other activities that could disturb habitats of the species covered within the ROD.

Copies of the ROD and Final SEIS may be obtained by writing the Regional Ecosystem Office at PO Box 3623, Portland, Oregon 97208, or they can be accessed at <http://www.or.blm.gov/nwfpnepa>.

This Record of Decision effectively amends the Eugene Resource Management Plan/Record of Decision (June 1995) for Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines.

2001

Survey and Manage Record of Decision The Survey and Manage mitigation in the Northwest Forest Plan was amended in January 2001 through the signing of the Record of Decision (ROD) for the "*Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines.*" The intent of the amendment was to incorporate up-to-date science into management of Survey and Manage species and to utilize the agencies' limited resources more efficiently. The ROD provides approximately the same level of protection intended in the Northwest Forest Plan but eliminates inconsistent and redundant direction and establishes a process for adding or removing species when new information becomes available.

The ROD reduced the number of species requiring the Survey and Manage mitigation, dropping 72 species in all or part of their range. The remaining species were then placed into 6 different management categories, based on their relative rarity, whether surveys can be easily conducted, and whether there is uncertainty as to their need to be included in this mitigation. The following table shows a break down of the placement of these 346 species, and a brief description of management actions required for each.

Redefine Categories Based on Species Characteristics			
Relative Rarity	Pre-Disturbance Surveys Practical	Pre-Disturbance Surveys Not Practical	Status Undetermined Pre-disturbance Surveys Not Practical
Rare	Category A - 57 species • Manage All Known Sites • Pre-Disturbance Surveys • Strategic Surveys	Category B - 222 species • Manage All Known Sites • N/A • Strategic Surveys	Category E - 22 species • Manage All Known Sites • N/A • Strategic Surveys
Uncommon	Category C - 10 species • Manage High-Priority Sites • Pre-Disturbance Surveys • Strategic Surveys	Category D - 14 species ¹ • Manage High-Priority Sites • N/A • Strategic Surveys	Category F - 21 species • N/A • N/A • Strategic Surveys

¹ Includes three species for which pre-disturbance surveys are not necessary

The ROD identifies species management direction for each of the above categories. Uncommon species categories C and D require the management of “high priority” sites only, while category F requires no known site management. The new Standards and Guidelines also establish an in-depth process for reviewing and evaluating the placement of species into the different management categories. This process allows for adding, removing, or moving species around into various categories, based on the new information acquired through our surveys.

Approval of the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standard and Guidelines* amended the Standards and Guidelines contained in the Northwest Forest Plan Record of Decision related to Survey and Manage, Protection Buffers, Protect Sites from Grazing, Manage Recreation Areas to Minimize Disturbance to Species, and Provide Additional Protection for Caves, Mines, and Abandoned Wooden Bridges and Building That are Used as Roost Sites for Bats. These standards and guidelines were removed and replaced by the contents of the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standard and Guidelines*.

Plan Maintenance actions to delete all references to Management Action/Direction for Survey and Manage and Protection Buffer species in the Eugene District Resource Management Plan and Appendices and adopt the Standards and Guidelines contained in the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures* are required in response to the Record of Decision.

Copies of the ROD and Final SEIS may be obtained by writing the Regional Ecosystem Office at PO Box 3623, Portland, Oregon 97208, or they can be accessed at <http://www.or.blm.gov/nwfpnepa..>

FY 2002

RMP Evaluation Interval The RMP, in the Use of the Completed Plan section, established a three year interval for conducting plan evaluations. The purpose of a plan evaluation is to determine if there is significant new information and or changed circumstance to warrant amendment or revision of the plan. The ecosystem approach of the RMP is based on long term management actions to achieve multiple resource objectives including; habitat development, species protection, and commodity outputs. The relatively short three year cycle has been found to be inappropriate for determining if long term goals and objectives will be met. A five year interval is more appropriate given the resource management actions and decisions identified in the RMP. The Annual Program Summaries and Monitoring Reports continue to provide the cumulative RMP accomplishments. Changes to the RMP continue through appropriate amendments and plan maintenance actions. A five year interval for conducting evaluations is consistent with the BLM planning regulations as revised in November 2000.

The State Director decision to change the evaluation interval from three years to five years was made on March 8, 2002. The next evaluation of the Eugene District RMP will address implementation through September 2003.

Reservoirs, one McKenzie River location, the Warner Lake winter roost, the Coburg Hills Roost Sites, and along 47 miles of the Triangle Lake and Siuslaw River survey routes. Frank Isaac, with funding from the Oregon State Office, monitored the nest sites at both reservoirs during the nesting. BLM also had a volunteer check them periodically. The District also monitored the active nests on Osborn Knob and Jones Swamp.

Bradshaw's *Lomatium* – Population monitoring for Bradshaw's *Lomatium* occurred in FY 2001 at two sites within the West Eugene Wetlands Project Area. This data can be related to the baseline knowledge gained in years past and will help to reflect the status and health of the population. This knowledge will help in future management decisions concerning these populations. No maintenance or burns were scheduled for 2001.

Kinkaid's Lupine – Population monitoring for the Kinkaid's lupine occurred in FY 2001 at three sites within the West Eugene Wetlands Project Area. This data will be part of the baseline data used to help monitor the effects of the future restoration efforts. Youth crews worked on a habitat management project at one site and City staff mowed at one site in an effort to control invasive blackberry. There is currently a project funded through a grant with the National Wildlife Federation to help restore the site through control of invasives and cultivation and introduction of nectar plants and more Kinkaid's lupine plants. Seed was collected this summer and plants will be propagated, grown and transplanted this coming winter and following spring.

Willamette Daisy – Population monitoring for the Willamette daisy occurred in FY 2001 at two sites within the West Eugene Wetlands. This data can be related to the baseline knowledge gained in years past and will help to reflect the status and health of the population. This knowledge will help in future management decisions concerning these populations. No maintenance or burns were scheduled for 2001.

SSS #3 – What coordination with other agencies has occurred in the management of Special Status Species? Identify agency and coordination efforts.

The Eugene District has coordinated with the Institute of Applied Ecology, The Nature Conservancy, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, multiple U.S. Forest Service administrative units, Oregon State University, City of Eugene, Army Corps of Engineers, and other specialists interested in managing federally listed plant and Special Status plant species in the West Eugene Wetlands Project Area and throughout the District.

SSS #4 – What land acquisitions occurred or are underway to facilitate the management and recovery of Special Status Species? How many acres were or will be acquired, and which species will benefit?

Thirteen acres of conservation easements and/or sites acquired occurred in the West Eugene Project area to benefit rare Willamette Valley plant and animal species. Proposals for an additional 50 acres of acquisition/easements are planned for FY 2002.

SSS #5 – What site specific plans for the recovery of Special Status Species were or are being developed?

An Interagency Conservation Strategy is being developed for the West Eugene Wetlands that outlines conservation measures for recovery and management of Special Status Plant Species that occur within the Planning Area. The BLM has contracted with The

Nature Conservancy (TNC) to draft this plan in coordination with TNC, Army Corps of Engineers, and City of Eugene.

SSS #6 – What type of analysis is being implemented that ascertains species requirements or enhances the recovery or survival of a species?

Rare plant monitoring on all Threatened and Endangered plant populations and habitat management treatments were implemented to benefit these species.

SSS #7 – What is the status of on-the-ground efforts to maintain or restore the community structure, species composition, and ecological processes of Special Status plant and animal habitat?

In FY2001 several management actions were implemented to assist in the management of Special Status Plants/plant habitats including: Wetland habitat restoration; Native plant introductions, Habitat and Special Status Plant species monitoring; Pre and post Special Status Plant species treatment monitoring; Seed collection and planting in wetlands and upland habitats. Invasive species control, including noxious weeds, occurred on several sites.

3. Special Areas

SA #2 – What is the status of the preparation, revision, and implementation of ACEC management plans?

Management plans were not prepared or revised in FY2001. Special Area Plan implementation has focused on Defensibility Monitoring to assure that any inappropriate actions occurring in these areas are identified in time to prevent site degradation. Rare species monitoring has occurred at several sites to track the status of Special Status Plants occurring in these areas, and mowing and weed control has occurred on selected sites to aid in restoring native plant composition.

SA #3 – Are interpretive programs and recreation uses being developed and encouraged in ONAs?

YES _____ NO X N/A _____

Are the outstanding values of the ONAs being protected from damage?

YES X NO _____ N/A _____

SA #4 – What environmental education and research initiatives and programs are occurring in the RNAs and EEAs?

Establishment of long term ecological monitoring was completed at all Research Natural Areas during FY 2001.

McGowan Creek EEA was highlighted on National Public Lands Day. Local schools, watershed councils, local citizens, etc., participated in a variety of activities including: trail maintenance, bridge building, walkway building over wetlands and garbage pickup. Education programs occurred at the site before and during the event.

SA #6 – Are actions being identified that are needed to maintain or restore the important values of the Special Areas?

YES NO N/A

A comprehensive assessment of each area should be done to identify and prioritize actions needed (if any). Defensibility monitoring has been effective in preventing inappropriate actions from occurring within these areas that would degrade important values.

Appropriate management direction for Heceta Dunes ACEC/ONA is still being explored between the Forest Service and BLM to help mitigate unauthorized use within the Special Area.

Boundary posting and interpretive/guidance signing has been largely successful at reducing OHV intrusions into the ACEC on the western and northwestern edges of the ACEC.

Are the actions being implemented?

YES NO N/A

4. Riparian Reserves (No Program Level Q)

5. Late-Successional Reserves

LSR #1 – What is the status of the preparation of assessment and fire plans for Late-Successional Reserves?

Oregon Coast Province LSR Assessment (R0267 & R0268) completed in October 1996. South Cascades LSR Assessment (R0222) completed in January 1998. Both assessments contain fire management plans.

LSR #2 – What activities were conducted or authorized within Late-Successional Reserves, and how were they compatible with the objectives in the Late-Successional Reserve Assessment? Were the activities consistent with SEIS/ROD Standards and Guidelines, RMP management direction, Regional Ecosystem Office (REO) review requirements and the Late-Successional Reserve Assessment?

Projects and uses were reviewed by interdisciplinary teams prior to implementation and were found to be consistent and compatible with the objectives of the approved LSR assessments and RMP Standards and Guidelines.

The following management projects were conducted or authorized within Late-Successional Reserves in FY 2001 in the Eugene District:

- Sammy Hill Density Management EA-01-99-15
- Long Tom Watershed Transportation Management Plan EA-01-09
- Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Plan EA-01-11
- Oxbow Creek Aquatic Habitat Plan EA-01-12
- Whittaker Creek Recreation Site Water System Upgrade EA-01-14
- Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System Upgrade EA-01-15
- Fawn Creek Forest Management Project EA-01-21
- Noxious Weed Manual Treatment CE-01-13
- Pre-Commercial Thinning (South Valley) CE-01-14
- Manual Release and Pre-Commercial Thinning (Coast Range) CE-01-39
- Monte Carlo Thinning CE-01-55
- Release of Young Trees CE-01-59.

LSR #3 – What is the status of development and implementation of plans to eliminate or control nonnative species that adversely impact Late-Successional objectives?

Roadside inventories adjacent to the LSRs were completed in 1996. Native seed grow out is ongoing with native seed collection and grow out contracts district wide. A District-wide noxious weed removal project has begun in FY 2001 and is using manual treatments to control noxious weeds along roads in the Late-Successional Reserves.

6. Adaptive Management Areas

AMA #1 – Are the AMA plans being developed, and do they establish future desired conditions?

YES X

NO

N/A

An AMA guide was developed that established guiding principles and themes. Work continued on the Middle McKenzie Landscape Design.

7. **Matrix (No Program Level Q)**
8. **Air Quality (No Program Level Q)**
9. **Soil and Water**

S&W #3 – What is the status of identification of instream flow needs for the maintenance of channel conditions, aquatic habitat, and riparian resources?

BLM has stream measurement sites, cooperatively funds a USGS gauging station, and uses additional USGS gauging stations. Most of the work for identifying in-stream needs has been data gathering. Riparian Reserves identified during timber sale analysis and design maintain options to address the issue at a later date.

S&W #4 – What watershed restoration projects are being developed and implemented?

Eugene District constructed or replaced 145 in stream structures and culverts. Four acres of riparian silvicultural treatments were implemented, 2,718 acres of LSR was thinned, and oak release treatments occurred in 506 acres.

S&W #5 – What fuel treatment and fire suppression strategies have been developed to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

None.

S&W #6 – What is the status of development of road or transportation management plans to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

The following transportation management plans were developed for the Eugene District: **Deadwood-Indian, Lake Creek, Lower McKenzie.**

S&W #7 – What is the status of preparation of criteria and standards that govern the operation, maintenance, and design for construction and reconstruction of roads?

The Northwest Forest Plan S&Gs and Resource Management Plan Best Management Practices are being applied on a site-specific basis, where appropriate.

Consistent with the Record of Decision, standard road construction engineering guidelines are utilized on a site specific basis.

S&W #8 – What is the status of the reconstruction of roads and associated drainage features identified in watershed analysis as posing a substantial risk?

Selected culverts are being replaced to provide for 100-year event flows and provide fish passage. Roads damaged by floods are being repaired according to the S&Gs of the Northwest Forest Plan, and Environmental Analysis is used as appropriate to determine repair design features.

a. What is the status of closure or elimination of roads to further Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives and to reduce the overall road mileage within Key Watersheds?

A Landscape Plan for the Bear-Martens Key Watershed was completed in FY2001. Implementation strategy is being planned out.

b. If funding is insufficient to implement road mileage reductions, are construction and authorizations through discretionary permits denied to prevent a net increase in road mileage in Key Watersheds?

YES _____ NO _____ N/A X

S&W #9 – What is the status of review of ongoing research in Key Watersheds to ensure that significant risk to the watershed does not exist?

In FY 2001 a 3-5 year study was initiated in the CCAMA. This study includes characterization of amphibian and water temperature data, development of predictive models for amphibian presence and water temperature in headwater streams. In FY 2001, the study included 9 amphibian sites and 45 stream temperatures sites.

S&W #10 – What is the status of evaluation of recreation, interpretive, and user enhancement activities/facilities to determine their effects on the watershed?

Recreation, interpretive, and user-enhancement activities/facilities within the watershed are evaluated to determine their effects on the watershed on a case-by-case basis as proposals for actions or changes to facilities occur using the NEPA compliance process. There is no independent evaluation ongoing for existing facilities. Proposed actions are evaluated for consistency with watershed analysis recommendations in those watersheds having a watershed analysis.

What is the status of eliminating or relocating these activities/facilities when found to be in conflict with Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

No existing facilities have been found to be out of compliance with the Aquatic Conservation Strategy. Proposed activities or facilities are evaluated for consistency with Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives, and modified, moved, or eliminated

if compliance cannot be achieved. Efforts are being made to control or eliminate inconsistent activities, such as unauthorized off-road vehicle use in limited areas, through signing, enforcement, and public education; however, these efforts have not been wholly successful.

A campground expansion project is planned for the Whittaker Creek Campground to reduce public use of the undeveloped and vulnerable streambank sites along the Siuslaw River and Whittaker Creek. These undeveloped sites are impacted primarily at times when the existing campground's capacity has been reached.

S&W #11 – What is the status of cooperation with other agencies in the development of watershed-based Research Management Plans and other cooperative agreements to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

BLM is currently working or cooperating with the following agencies:

- Long Tom Watershed Council, and Siuslaw Watershed Council;
- Siuslaw Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Natural Resource Conservation Service;
- Nursery Technical Coop at Oregon State University (Study of the Effects of Different Levels of Fertilization on Water Resource Council (WRC) in Riparian Areas).
- PNW/Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research (CFER) working on the Middle McKenzie Landscape Design.
- Watershed Cumulative Effects Research Coop Links with Rocky Mountain Research Station (USFS) and the National Council for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI), UC Berkeley, UC Davis, and PNW.
- Western Oregon Density Management Study – (Ten High Density Management Study Area).
- Formal and informal communications with other agencies: USFW, ODFW, NMFS, and University of Washington Stand Management Cooperative, McKenzie Watershed Council, Mohawk Watershed Partnership, Middle Fork Watershed Council, and Lost Creek Watershed Group.

What is the status of cooperation with other agencies to identify and eliminate wild ungulate impacts that are inconsistent with attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

No impacts of concern have been identified to date. In general, silvicultural practices include tubing of new seedlings planted in Riparian Reserves or other areas where wild ungulate damage may be expected.

10. Wildlife Habitat

Oak woodlands – A District team began work on a plan to enhance, maintain and develop oak habitat. They were awarded a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant to plan and to proceed with a demonstration project. The demonstration area

has been surveyed for botanical and wildlife species. BLM removed weeds from the roadsides of the section where the oak enhancement demo project is taking place; approximately 10 miles of road were treated.

Snag creation – The District created 1,001 snags in regeneration harvest units as part of post-treatment stand management and 645 snags on approximately 215 acres of mid-seral stage forest Riparian Reserves within the Matrix land use allocation.

Bats – In conjunction with a local Boy Scout Troop, the District evaluated 24 concrete bridges for suitability of bat box installation. Scouts installed boxes on nine of those bridges, with the remainder expected to be installed in 2002.

Late-Successional Reserve Habitat Improvement – The District completed one commercial thinning in a 45-55-year-old stand, totaling 150 acres, that is intended to enhance and accelerate the development of old-growth characteristics within the stand. A District interdisciplinary team is developing an environmental impact statement on a plan to restore the Upper Siuslaw Watershed portion of Late Successional Reserve (LSR) 267 to late-successional forest conditions. The plan will use silvicultural treatments in young stands to put them on a trajectory to exhibit late-successional forest characteristics. The District continued treatments in LSR 222 with a contract to treat 400 to 700 acres; the treatments consisted of wide spacing and individual tree release in young stands under 35 years old.

WH #4 – What is the status of designing and constructing wildlife interpretive and other user-enhancement facilities?

No new designs or construction during 2001.

11. Fish Habitat (No Program Level Q)

12. Cultural Resources (No Program Level Q)

CR #3 – What efforts are being made to work with Native American Indian groups to accomplish cultural resource objectives and achieve goals outlined in existing memoranda of understanding, and develop additional memoranda as needs arise?

No goals or objectives are identified.

CR #4 – What public education and interpretive programs were developed to promote the appreciation of cultural resources?

None.

13. Visual Resources

VR#1 – Are visual resource design features and mitigation methods being followed during timber sales and other substantial actions in Class II and III areas?

Yes. Visual Resource management design and mitigation methods are being followed for all timber sales and other substantial actions in areas with VRM Class II and III management prescriptions. One timber sale design in a VRM class IV area was modified to reduce visual impacts to a popular recreation area

Where timber sales fall in VRM Class III areas, at least 12-18 trees per acre are retained. This practice usually reduces the visual impacts of timber harvest in most circumstances. No timber harvest has occurred in VRM Class II areas.

14. Wild and Scenic Rivers

WSR#1 – Are BLM actions and BLM authorized actions consistent with protection of the ORVs designated suitable and eligible, but not studied, rivers?

All BLM actions on designated Suitable and Eligible have been consistent with protection of the river segment's Outstandingly Remarkable Values.

WSR#2 – Are existing plans being revised to conform to Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives? Are revised plans being implemented?

There are no formal plans developed at this time for Eugene District BLM eligible rivers.

15. Rural Interface Areas

RIF #1 – Are design features and mitigation measures developed and implemented to avoid/minimize impacts to health, life, property, and quality of life and to minimize the possibility of conflicts between private and Federal land management?

No activity in RIF for Eugene District in FY2001.

16. Socioeconomic Conditions

SC#1 – What innovative strategies and programs have been developed through coordination with State and local governments to support local economies and enhance local communities?

South Valley Resource Area continues to implement the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1994 with seven agencies and organizations for the management of the Row River Trail. Cooperation with the City of Cottage Grove regarding city-owned portions of the trail is on-going.

SC#2 – Are RMP implementation strategies being identified that support local economies?

Yes, refer to JITW contracts located in the Budget section.

SC#3 – What is the status of planning and developing amenities that enhance local communities – *Includes recreation and wildlife viewing facilities.*

Completed design and construction of the Mosby Trailhead for the Row River Trail.

17. Recreation

RN#2 – What is the status of development and implementation of Recreation Area Management Plans (RAMP)?

Table 54 – Recreation Area Management Plans

Special Recreation Management Area Name	Size in Acres (Approx)	Status of RAMP
Siuslaw River	9,529	None/not planned
Lower Lake Creek	2,090	completed FY 1998
Upper Lake Creek	10,515	Initiated FY 1996
Row River	11,257	completed FY 1995
McKenzie River	2,178	on hold since FY 1995
Shotgun Park	277	not planned
Gilkey Creek	375	not planned
Eugene Extensive Recreation Management Area	281,000	Mohawk plan completed FY 1998. Remainder not planned.

18. Timber Resources

TR#1 – By land use allocation, how do timber sale volumes, harvested acres, and the age and type of regeneration harvest stands compare to the projections in the SEIS/ROD Standards and Guidelines, and RMP?

In FY 2001, the timber sale volumes, acres, and the harvest types sold were reduced from those projected in the RMP. This was due to continuing survey and management implementation issues.

TR#2 – Were the silvicultural (e.g., planting with genetically selected stock, fertilization, release, and thinning) and forest health practices anticipated in the calculation of the expected sale quantity implemented?

The silvicultural and forest health practices anticipated in the calculation of the expected sale quantity were implemented. The annual average for FY 1996-1998 is 8,152 acres of silvicultural treatments. The number of acres accomplished in some silvicultural practices vary from the assumed average annual acres. The acres of vegetation control and precommercial thinning exceeded the assumed average annual acres. The acres of planting genetically improved stock, fertilization, and pruning are less than the assumed average annual acres.

The location and quantity (acres) of silvicultural treatments accomplished in any year depend on an analysis of the need for silvicultural treatment and the level of available funding. The acres of accomplishment will vary from year to year. The assumed average annual acres are an estimate of the average quantity for each year in the decade. The assumed average annual acres was developed at the time of the RMP. Monitoring is done to check if the assumptions used in calculating the assumed average annual acres are correct. The assumed average annual acres will be revised periodically as new information becomes available.

19. Special Forest Products

SFP #1 – Is the sustainability and protection of Special Forest Product resources ensured prior to selling Special Forest Products?

To help sustainability of SFP, the District has not allowed harvesting within Riparian Reserves, and has not allowed harvest of mosses in LSRs pending the completion of a Districtwide EA (Environmental Assessment) for the Special Forest Products Program. The research project implemented by Oregon State University (OSU) for the study of recovery rates of mosses after harvest has been concluded, and a decision is pending to determine if moss harvesting will continue.

SFP #2 – What is the status of the development and implementation of specific guidelines for the management of individual Special Forest Products?

20. Noxious Weeds

NW #1 – Are noxious weed control methods compatible with Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives?

Manual control methods are compatible with Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives in that they maintain the chemical integrity of the ecosystem. Noxious weeds could cause increased sedimentation because of their capability to alter the species composition and understory structure allowing for elevated rates of surface erosion.

21. Fire and Fuels Management

FM#1 – What is the status of the preparation and implementation of fire management plans for Late-Successional Reserves and Adaptive Management Areas?

No change on LSRs from last year.

FM#2 – Have additional analysis and planning been completed to allow some natural fires to burn under prescribed conditions?

No. None is planned as the District's broken land ownership pattern does not lend itself to prescribed natural fire.

FM#3 – Do wildfire suppression plans emphasize maintaining Late-Successional habitat?

Yes. Both the Southern Oregon Coast Province fire plan and the Southern Oregon Cascade Province fire plan emphasize maintenance of Late-Successional habitat.

FM#4 – Are Wildfire Situation Analysis being prepared for wildfires that escape initial attack?

Yes. One wildfire escaped initial attack in 1999. A Wildfire Situation Analysis was prepared for the Austa Fire in the Coast Range Resource Area.

FM#5 – What is the status of the interdisciplinary team preparation and implementation of fuels hazard reduction plans?

Site prep (including fuel hazard reduction) is discussed by project IDTs. If the District fuels specialist determines from on-site investigation that modifications to the project design are warranted, the IDT discusses proposed modifications and presents a recommendation to the Field Manager.

Work on the Eugene District/Willamette National Forest Integrated Natural Fuels Management Strategy (INFMS) was started in FY 1999 and has been completed. INFMS will provide the ground work for identifying fuels reduction priorities and potential project areas to be analyzed by the IDTs.

FM#1 – What is the status of the preparation and implementation of fire management plans for Late-Successional Reserves and Adaptive Management Areas?

No change on LSRs from last year.

FM#2 – Have additional analysis and planning been completed to allow some natural fires to burn under prescribed conditions?

No. None is planned as the District's broken land ownership pattern does not lend itself to prescribed natural fire.

FM#3 – Do wildfire suppression plans emphasize maintaining late-successional habitat?

Yes. Both the Southern Oregon Coast Province fire plan and the Southern Oregon Cascade Province fire plan emphasize maintenance of Late-Successional habitat.

FM#4 – Are Wildfire Situation Analyses being prepared for wildfires that escape initial attack?

Yes. One wildfire escaped initial attack in 1999. A wildfire Situation Analysis was prepared for the Austa Fire in the Coast Range Resource Area. No other fires have escaped initial attack.

FM#5 – What is the status of the interdisciplinary team preparation and implementation of fuel hazard reduction plans?

Ongoing ID teams work on projects such as timber sales, PCT, etc. Site prep (including fuel hazard reduction) is discussed by project IDTs. If the District fuels specialists determines from on-site investigation that modifications to the project design are warranted, the IDT discusses proposed modifications and presents a recommendation to the Field Manager. Work on the Eugene District/Willamette National Forest Integrated Natural Fuels Management Strategy (INFMS) was started in FY 1999 and has been completed. INFMS provided the ground work for identifying fuels reduction priorities and potential project areas to be analyzed by the IDTs. IDT work has started on natural fuels and habitat projects within the Eugene District. This work is targeting the restoration of Pine/Oak habitat and would result in natural fuels reduction.

S&M #1 – Are surveys for species, and associated habitats being conducted prior to all ground disturbing activities as directed in the “Record of Decision and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines” (January 2001)?

YES

NO

N/A

Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement

Are surveys being completed for the red tree vole as per protocols outlined in the “Record of Decision and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines”(January 2001).

YES

NO

N/A

Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement- Absence of suitable habitat in the project area.

For species where approved protocols have been developed, are surveys being implemented in compliance with approved protocols?

YES

NO

N/A

Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement

S&M#2 – Are management buffers being provided for specific rare and locally endemic species and other species in habitats identified in Table 1-1, as directed by species specific Management Recommendations, of the “Record of Decision and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines” (January 2001)?

YES

NO

N/A

Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement

S&M#3 – Are sites of amphibians, mammals, bryophytes, mollusks, vascular plants, fungi, lichens, and arthropod species listed in Table 1-1 of the “Record of Decision and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines” (January 2001) being managed as directed?

YES

NO

N/A

Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement

2. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

Initial Question – Are Special Status Species present in the project area or within the zone of influence of a project?

YES _____ NO X N/A _____

Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation - Two road locations were timing restricted to protect Northern Spotted owl & Murrelets.

Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation - For any proposed project sites within a quarter mile of suitable spotted owl habitat or known sites, no operations would occur during the critical nesting season (March 1 - July 15) or during the entire nesting season (March 1 - September 30), depending on site specific conditions. Also, no activities would occur within 0.25 mile (0.5 mile line of sight) of suitable habitat within the Bald Eagle Habitat Area during the bald eagle nest period (January 1st - August 31st).

Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project

If no or N/A, skip to the next section

YES _____ NO _____ N/A _____

SSS #1 – Are Special Status Species being addressed in deciding whether or not to go forward with forest management and other actions?

YES _____ NO _____ N/A _____

SSS #5 – During forest management and other actions that may disturb Special Status Species, are steps taken to adequately mitigate disturbances?

YES _____ NO _____ N/A _____

3. SPECIAL AREAS

Initial Question – Are special areas in or adjacent to the project location(s)?

Includes ACEC, RNA, ONA, EEA

YES _____ NO X N/A _____

Crooked Shot Timber Sale

Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation

Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project

Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation

If no or N/A, skip to the next section

SA#1 – Are BLM or authorized actions consistent with RMP objectives and management direction for Special Areas?

YES _____ NO _____ N/A _____

SA#5 – Are existing BLM actions and BLM authorized actions and uses not consistent with management direction for Special Areas being eliminated or relocated?

YES _____ NO _____ N/A _____

SA#3 – Are the outstanding values of the ONAs being protected from damage?

YES _____ NO _____ N/A _____

If not, identify problems:

4. RIPARIAN RESERVES

Initial Question – Are Riparian Reserves contained within or adjacent to the project location(s), or is the project within a Riparian Reserve?

YES X NO _____ N/A _____

Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation - Project is about decommissioning existing roads. Some of these existing roads are adjacent to or traverse through some RRs.

Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation

Crooked Shot TS - RRs are adjacent to this timber sale and were buffered 200 feet or 1 site potential tree.

Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project

RR #1 – Are watershed analysis being conducted before on-the-ground actions are initiated in Riparian Reserves ?

YES X NO _____ N/A _____

Hills Creek / Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation - The “Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Watershed Analysis” was completed in September 2000. Implementation of the Hills Creek TMR started in the summer of 2001.

Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation

Crooked Shot TS - This area is inside the Mohawk/McGowan Watershed Analysis which was completed in 1996.

Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project

RR #2 – Are the width and integrity of the Riparian Reserves being maintained?

For example, did the conditions that existed before management activities change in ways that are not in accordance with the SEIS/ROD Standards and Guidelines, and RMP management direction?

YES _____

NO _____

N/A _____

Hills Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation- RRs where existing roads traversed through were improved by decommissioning and restoring the natural stream side function. Improvements from road decommissioning were also obtained by increasing stream side vegetation, increasing stream shading, and creating future large woody material.

Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation - Removal of the failed culvert at Road No. 16-6-19.2 was consistent with ACS objectives. The EA indicated the No Action alternative had greater risks. Mixed opinions were noted from some FWS/BLM team members that the contracts 1.5:1 slope criteria was not able to be achieved at the one culvert location as the slope was constrained by the main roads location above the stream and contract budget was a factor as well. See RR #4 below.

Crooked Shot timber sale

Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project

YES _____

NO _____

N/A _____

RR #3 – What silviculture practices are being applied to control stocking, reestablish and manage stands, and acquire desired vegetation characteristics needed to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

Identify –

- (1) N/A For Hills Creek TMR.
- (2) N/A For Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation
- (3) Crooked Shot Timber Sale - Silviculture practices were determined to be not needed by the IDT.
- (4) *Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project* - Thinning of alders and brush species should enable the establishment of conifers as potential future large woody debris for this stream project and adjacent riparian zone.

RR #4 – Are management activities in Riparian Reserves consistent with SEIS/ROD Standards and Guidelines, RMP management direction, and ACS Objectives?

YES X

NO

N/A

(1) Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation - A variety of road decommissioning methods consistent with the RMP are described in the EA including but not limited to road closure techniques, culvert removals, water bars, and barricading. A total of 7.97 miles of road were closed under this contract in FY2001 (3.66 miles in LSR; 3.54 miles in Matrix; .77miles in Connectivity). One culvert removal location (Matrix LUA) observed during implementation monitoring appears to need followup mitigation to address concern for pulses of sediment during storm events in the long term. The EA properly identified indirect effects including downstream impacts to stream channels from fine sediment moving through the watershed during high flows from road decommissioning activities. This was the site of a small collapsed culvert with a large failing fill that was recommended for closure during Transportation Management Planning for the Long Tom Watershed.

Although the site's steep slopes were straw mulched and straw bales used to trap down slope movement of sediment, as the sideslopes revegetate, it presents as the abrupt edges left from culvert removal falling into this small stream reach and introducing periodic sediment. The monitoring team discussed mitigative measures that could be applied including the placement of erosion control mats to help stabilize the slopes, willow cuttings along the stream, planting trees and seeding, and periodic followup monitoring. Additional methods could include culvert replacement or temporary replacement if further re-slope of the bank were needed. Armoring the bank is another method discussed. This riparian area is presently populated with alder that is expected to seed naturally into this area fairly quickly. Placement of removed fill material occurred along portions of the existing road both in the riparian zone and uplands. Adverse haul and limited budget for the project contract were factors in placement of fill material. The fill was graded and mulched and no erosion was noted from these placements during project monitoring. Engineering design of future large fill removals of similar nature was also recommended by the team. Future IDTs will look at culvert removal sites to evaluate site specific requirements for removals.

(2) Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation Control and prevention of road related runoff is considered to be one of the most important components for improving watershed conditions and meeting Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives. Watershed restoration is a key component of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy of the Northwest Forest Plan ROD/FEIS (NWFP). As stated in the NWFP, road decommissioning functions as watershed restoration.

(3) *Crooked Shot timber sale* - Silviculture practices and density management were determined to be not needed by the IDT.

(4) *Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project* - Yes, they are consistent with SEIS/ROD Standards and Guidelines, RMP management direction, and ACS objectives.

RR #5 – Are new structures and improvements in Riparian Reserves constructed to minimize the diversion of natural flow, reduce sediment, protect fish and wildlife, and accommodate a 100-year flood event?

YES

NO

N/A

(1) *Hills Creek / Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation* - The objectives of decommissioning identified roads are to restore the natural flow pattern of the watershed, restore natural streamside function, restore fish passage, improve wildlife habitat. New culverts are calculated to accommodate a 100 year flood event. Long-term monitoring will have to be done in order to ensure for long-term success.

YES

NO

N/A

(2) *Crook Shot Timber Sale*

(3) *Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project*

(4) *Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation* - This was the removal of an existing small failed culvert that was delivering sediment to the stream with much greater potential for road fill failure and delivery.

RR #6 – Are all mining structures, support facilities, and roads located outside the Riparian Reserves?

YES

NO

N/A

(1) *Crooked Shot Timber Sale*

(2) *Hills Creek / Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation*

(3) *Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation*

(4) *Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project*

a. Are those located within the Riparian Reserves meeting the objectives of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy?

YES

NO

N/A

- (1) Crooked Shot Timber Sale
- (2) Hills Creek / Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation
- (3) Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation
- (4) Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project

b. Are all solid and sanitary waste facilities excluded from Riparian Reserves or located, monitored, and reclaimed in accordance with SEIS/ROD Standards and Guidelines and RMP management direction?

YES _____ NO _____ N/A X

- (1) Crooked Shot Timber Sale
- (2) Hills Creek / Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation
- (3) Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation
- (4) Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project

RR #7 – Are new recreation facilities within Riparian Reserves designed to meet and, where practicable, contribute to ACS objectives?

YES _____ NO _____ N/A X

- (1) Crooked Shot Timber Sale
- (2) Hills Creek / Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation
- (3) Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation
- (4) Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project

Are mitigation measures initiated where existing facilities are not meeting ACS objectives?

YES _____ NO _____ N/A X

- (1) Crooked Shot Timber Sale
- (2) Hills Creek / Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation
- (3) Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation
- (4) Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project

5. LATE-SUCCESSIONAL RESERVES

Initial Question – Is the project located within or adjacent to a LSR?

YES

NO

N/A

- (1) *Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project*
- (2) *Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation* - 3.66 miles of road in LSR was closed by contract.

YES

NO

N/A

- (3) *Hills Creek / Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation*
- (4) *Crooked Shot Timber Sale*

LSR #1 – What is the status of the preparation of assessment and fire plans for Late-Successional Reserve where the project is located?

- (1) *Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation* - 3.66 miles of road in LSR was closed by contract.
- (2) *Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project*- An LSR Assessment for the Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion (RO267, RO268) was completed and approved by the REO in June 1997. A fire management plan is included within the appendices of the LSR assessment.

a. What activities were conducted or authorized in LSRs, and how were they compatible with the objectives of the LSR Assessments?

- (1) *Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation* - Closing roads is a consistent activity as identified by several management triggers in Table 7 of the LSR assessment.
- (2) *Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project* - The proposed action as implemented included road closure, culvert removal, creation of stream channel complexity, riparian area conifer planting, and placement of large logs in the stream channel. All of these activities are consistent with the LSR assessment.

b. Were the activities consistent with SEIS/ROD Standards and Guides, RMP management direction, REO review requirements, and the LSR assessment?

YES

NO

N/A

- (1) *Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation* The activity of closing roads is consistent. A stability concern (discussed in item 4 above) occurred in the Matrix LUA at one culvert removal site.

- (2) *Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project*

6. ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AREAS

Initial Question – Is the project located partly or completely within an Adaptive Management Area?

YES _____ NO X N/A _____

- (1) *Crooked Shot Timber Sale*
- (2) *Hills Creek / Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation*
- (3) *Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation*
- (4) *Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project*

If no or N/A, skip to next section

AMA #2 – Is the project in accordance with the AMA plan in place or being developed, and does it contribute to establishing future desired conditions?

YES _____ NO _____ N/A _____

7. MATRIX

Initial Question – Is the project located within or partly within the Matrix land allocation?

YES _____ NO X N/A _____

Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project

YES X NO _____ N/A _____

- (1) *Crooked Shot Timber Sale*
- (2) *Hills Creek / Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation*
- (3) *Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation - 3.54 miles of road was closed by contract.*

MA #1 – Are suitable 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/ROD Standards and guidelines and RMP management direction?

Note: The monitoring plan contains specific monitoring requirements. These are: 20% or more regeneration harvest timber sales per RA in the Matrix LUA will be examined pre and post harvest (including site-prep) to determine: (a) down log retention, and: (b) snag and green tree numbers, heights, and distribution within the units. The measure of distribution of snags and green trees will be reported as the % in the upper, middle, and lower thirds of the sale units. Snags, green trees and down logs left following harvest (include site-prep) will be compared to those that were marked or planned prior to harvest.

YES

NO

N/A

Crooked Shot Timber Sale

YES

NO

N/A

(1) Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation

(2) Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation

MA #2 – Are timber sales being designed to meet ecosystem goals, as specified in the Eugene ROD for the Matrix LUA?

YES

NO

N/A

Crooked Shot Timber Sale

YES

NO

N/A

(1) Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation

(2) Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation

MA #3 – Are late-successional stands being retained in 5th field watersheds in which Federal forest lands have 15% or less late-successional forest?

YES

NO

N/A

Crooked Shot Timber Sale - The “Mohawk / McGowan” Watershed does not meet the 15% rule; therefore no stands over 80 years of age will be or have been harvested. Approximately 1,236 acres have tree stands >80 years old and will be available for harvest as younger reserve stands exceed 80 years in age. The stands that received a regeneration harvest with this timber sale was predominately 60 years old.

8. AIR QUALITY

Initial Question – Is the project expected to have effects on Air Quality, including burning or dust creation.

YES ____ NO X N/A ____

- (1) *Crooked Shot Timber Sale*
- (2) *Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation*
- (3) *Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation*
- (4) *Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project*

If no or N/A, skip to the next section

AQ #1 – Were efforts made to minimize the amount of particulate emissions from prescribed burns?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A ____

AQ #2 – Are dust abatement measures used during construction activities and on roads during BLM timber harvest operations and other commodity hauling activities?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A ____

AQ #3 – Are conformity determinations being prepared prior to activities that may contribute to a new violation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, increase the frequency or severity of an existing violation, or delay the timely attainment of a standard?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A ____

9. WATER AND SOIL

Initial Question – Is the project expected to have effects on soil and water?

YES X NO ____ N/A ____

- (1) *Crooked Shot Timber Sale*
- (2) *Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation.*
- (3) *Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation*
- (4) *Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project*

S&W #1 – Are site-specific Best Management Practices (BMP) identified as applicable during interdisciplinary review and carried forward into project design and execution?

YES

NO

N/A

(1) *Crooked Shot Timber Sale*

(2) *Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation*

(3) *Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation*- Design features for the project incorporate BMPs and are included in the EA; however, no design feature specifically addressed placement of fill material. At one culvert site the quantity of fill material and limited contract budget affected re-sloping efforts and placement of a portion of the fill in the riparian zone. No sediment has been observed from placement of fill although some team members suggested alternate locations.

(4) *Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project*

S&W #2 - What watershed analyses have been or are being performed?

(1) *Crooked Shot Timber Sale* - Mohawk/McGowan Watershed Analysis, May 1995

(2) *Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation* - Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Watershed Analysis, September 2000

(3) *Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project* - Siuslaw Watershed Analysis, February 1996.

(4) *Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation* - Long Tom Watershed Analysis, October 2000.

Are watershed analyses being performed prior to management activities in Key Watersheds?

YES

NO

N/A

There are no Key Watersheds involved in these projects.

S&W #3 – What is the status of identification of in stream flow needs for the maintenance of channel conditions, aquatic habitat, and riparian resources?

(1) *Crooked Shot Timber Sale*- N/A

(2) *Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation* - Control and prevention of road-related run-off and sediment production, thereby protecting or improving water quality in the watershed. Removed or replace stream crossings that were barriers to fish passage.

(3) *Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation*- In stream flow was not impacted by this project. Channel conditions, aquatic habitat, and riparian resources would be protected in the long-term. In general, removal of culverts on roads to be closed prevents a later fill failure because of plugged culverts. A fill failure can result in a surge of water and sediment which can potentially destroy channel features and remove riparian vegetation (1996 flood observations).

(4) *Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project* - Stream habitat and fish population surveys were conducted prior to initiation of this aquatic restoration plan. Lack of large woody debris (in stream) was found to be the limiting factor affecting survival of juvenile salmonids during the low flow summer months.

10. WILDLIFE HABITAT

Initial Question: Is the project expected to have effects to Wildlife Habitat?

YES X NO _____ N/A _____

(1) *Crooked Shot Timber Sale*

(2) *Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation.*

(3) *Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation*

(4) *Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project*

WH #1 – (Same as Matrix #1) Are suitable (diameter, length, number) 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/ROD Standards and Guidelines, and RMP management direction?

Note: The monitoring plan contains specific monitoring requirements. These are: 20% or more regeneration harvest timber sales per RA in the Matrix LUA will be examined pre and post harvest (including site-prep) to determine: (a) down log retention, and (b) snag and green tree numbers, heights, and distribution within the units. The measure of distribution of snags and green trees will be reported as the % in the upper, middle, and lower thirds of the sale units. Snags, green trees, and down logs left following harvest (includes site-prep) will be compared to those that were marked or planned prior to harvest.

YES _____ NO _____ N/A X

-Hills Creek / Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation

-Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation

Beneficial wildlife habitat effects are realized by reduced vehicle traffic and disturbance to wildlife species within these areas of closure for both Hills Creek and Long Tom Transportation Management Plans.

- Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project

YES NO N/A

(1) Crooked Shot Timber Sale - Trees left for snag requirement numbered 3.4 trees per acre on all harvest areas. Trees left standing for future coarse woody debris source (120 ft./acre) numbered 6 per acre on all harvest areas. Trees left for Green tree retention numbered 6 to 8 trees per acre on all harvest areas.

WH #2 – Do Special Habitats occur in the project area?

YES NO N/A

-Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation

-Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation

-Crooked Shot Timber Sale - No special habitats occur in this timber sale.

YES NO N/A

-Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project

Are Special Habitats being protected?

YES NO N/A

-Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement

Narrative: Special habitats were buffered and restoration equipment was prevented from entering these buffered areas.

11. FISH HABITAT

Initial Question – Is the project expected to have any effects on fish habitat?

YES NO N/A

(1) Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement

(2) Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation - The EA identified native fish, both salmonid and non-salmonid, and a variety of introduced species in the watershed. The EA (page 15-16) characterizes the adverse and beneficial effects of the project implementation.

(3) Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendation - Short term effects on aquatic habitat are expected, particularly during culvert removal / replacement activities. However, over the long term the action will have decreased sediment delivery from roads and remove migration barriers for fish.

YES _____

NO X _____

N/A _____

-Crooked Shot Timber Sale

If no or N/A, skip to the next section

FH #1 - Are at-risk fish species and stocks being identified?

YES X _____

NO _____

N/A _____

-Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement

YES _____

NO _____

N/A X _____

-Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation - The Long Tom Basin is non-anadromous.

-Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation. There are no threatened or endangered natural occurring fish in Hills Creek.

FH #2 – Are fish habitat restoration and enhancement activities being designed and implemented that contribute to attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) objectives?

YES X _____

NO _____

N/A _____

-Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement

-Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation and Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation - In the long term, removal of failing culverts and use of proven techniques to close roads reduce the potential for sediment pulses and improves access to and connectivity of the stream channel for aquatic species.

FH #3 – Are potential adverse impacts to fish habitat and fish stocks being identified?

YES X _____

NO _____

N/A _____

Yes, through the environmental assessment and monitoring, potential impacts, both beneficial and adverse were identified.

-Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement

-Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation

-Hills Creek /Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation

12. CULTURAL RESOURCES INCLUDING NATIVE AMERICAN VALUES

Initial Question – Are surveys for cultural species being conducted, and/or have cultural resources been identified on or adjacent to the project location(s)?

YES NO N/A

Crooked Shot Timber Sale - Cultural surveys were conducted prior to development of the EA with no identified cultural resources on or adjacent to the project site.

YES NO N/A

-Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement
-Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation
-Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation

CR #1 – Are cultural resources being addressed in deciding whether or not to go forward with forest management and other management actions?

YES NO N/A

-Crooked Shot Timber sale

13. VISUAL RESOURCES

Initial Question: Is the project location(s) within or adjacent to Visual resource Class II or Class III designations?

YES NO N/A

(1) *Crooked Shot Timber Sale*
(2) *Hills Creek / Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation.*
(3) *Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project*

If no or N/A, skip to next section

YES NO N/A

(1) *Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation* - No class II in the watershed; some Class III (670).

VR#1 – Are design features and mitigation being included in project to preserve or retain the existing character of the landscape in VRM Class II or VRM Class III management areas.

YES _____ NO X N/A _____

(1) Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation - Class III objectives provide for partially retaining the existing character of the landscape. No project design features for visual resources were required for closing roads in this project area.

14. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Initial Question: Does the project effect the ORVs of any designated suitable and eligible river?

YES _____ NO X N/A _____

- (1) Crooked Shot Timber Sale*
- (2) Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation.*
- (3) Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation*
- (4) Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project*

If no or N/A, skip to the next section

WSR#1 – Is project consistent with protection of the ORVs of the designated suitable and eligible river?

YES _____ NO _____ N/A _____

15. RURAL INTERFACE AREAS

Initial Question: Is the project located in or adjacent to a Rural Interface Area?

YES _____ NO X N/A _____

- (1) Crooked Shot Timber Sale*
- (2) Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation.*
- (3) Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation*
- (4) Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project*

If no or N/A, skip to the next section

RIF #1 – Are design features and mitigation measures developed and implemented to avoid/minimize impacts to health, life, property, and quality of life and to minimize the possibility of conflicts between private and Federal land management?

YES ____

NO ____

N/A ____

16. SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Initial Question: Has the project been designed to enhance local communities or support local economies?

YES X

NO ____

N/A ____

(1) Crooked Shot Timber Sale

(2) Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation.

(3) Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation

(4) Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project

SC#3 – What design features have been implemented?

(1) Crooked Shot Timber Sale - A local timber company purchased the sale.

(2) Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation. - Approximately \$40,000 spent on JITW.

(3) Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation - This small contract was offered as a Job-In-The-Woods project and was awarded to a local contractor; thereby providing some support to local communities.

(4) Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project - Contract was offered as a Jobs-In-The-Woods project and was awarded to a local contractor.

17. RECREATION

Initial Question: Is this a recreation project?

YES ____

NO X

N/A ____

(1) Crooked Shot Timber Sale

(2) Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation.

(3) Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation

(4) Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project

If no or N/A, skip to next section

RN#1 – Provide description of project and how this project has contributed to the range of developed and dispersed opportunities that contribute to meeting expected recreation demand.

18. TIMBER RESOURCE

Initial Question: Is the project a timber sale or silvicultural project?

YES _____ NO X _____ N/A _____

(1) Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation.

(2) Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation

(3) Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project

If no or N/A, skip to next section.

YES X _____ NO _____ N/A _____

Crooked Creek Timber Sale

TR#3 – Provide description of volume, harvested acres, and age and type of regeneration harvest, and how this compares to the projections in the SEIS/ROD S&Gs and RMP management objectives.

Crooked Creek Timber Sale - Volume harvested was 6000 MBF, on 253 acres. Age of the stands were predominately 60 years old and were harvested with a combination of cable yarding and ground based yarding. Within the management objectives of the RMP and S&Gs.

19. SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS

Initial Question: Is the project harvest of Special Forest Products?

YES _____ NO X _____ N/A _____

(1) Crooked Shot Timber Sale

(2) Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation.

(3) Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation

(4) Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project

If no or N/A, skip to next section.

SFP#3 – Describe harvest of Special Forest Products

Narrative:

20. NOXIOUS WEEDS

Initial Question: Is the project a control of Noxious Weeds?

YES _____ NO X N/A _____

- (1) *Crooked Shot Timber Sale*
- (2) *Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation.*
- (3) *Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation*
- (4) *Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project*

If no or N/A, skip to next section

NW#1 – Was control project compatible with Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives?

21. FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT

Initial Question: Does the project contain fire or fuels management features?

YES X NO _____ N/A _____

Crooked Creek Timber Sale - Site preparation consists of piling logging debris and burning during winter months.

YES _____ NO X N/A _____

- (1) *Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Transportation Management Recommendations & Implementation.*
- (2) *Long Tom Transportation Management Plan Implementation*
- (3) *Bierce Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project*

FM#6 – Describe fuels management or fire features of project.

Crooked Creek Timber Sale - Site preparation consists of piling logging debris and burning during winter months.