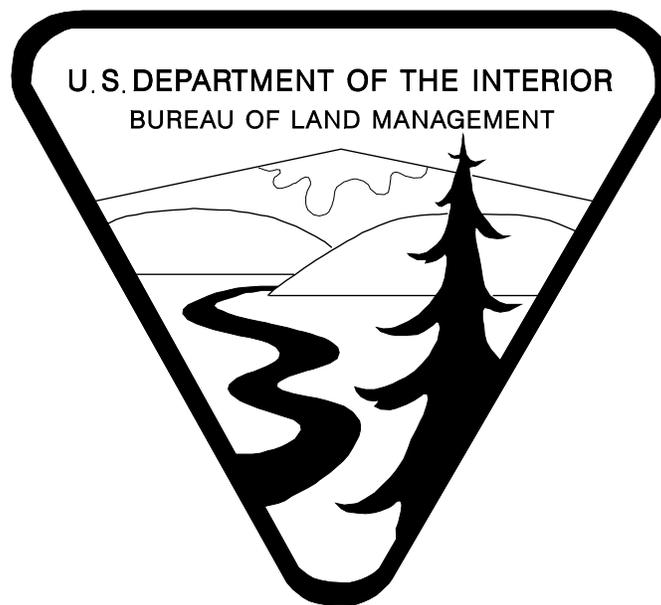


FISCAL YEAR 2002

ANNUAL PROGRAM SUMMARY
and
MONITORING REPORT

BLM EUGENE DISTRICT



FISCAL YEAR 2002
ANNUAL PROGRAM SUMMARY AND MONITORING REPORT
FOR
THE EUGENE DISTRICT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document combines the Eugene District Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report for fiscal year 2002. 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 2002 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 2002 was 14.4 million board feet (MMBF). This was considerably below the Eugene District Potential Sale Quantity (PSQ) of 33 MMBF. The volume offered will assist in providing additional employment opportunities for our local communities.

The Eugene District wildlife habitat and endangered species programs in 2002 focused on the conservation and recovery of several sensitive species. The District matched \$86,000 with \$195,000 in non-federal funds to support such initiatives. The District has supported research and conservation efforts for the species for the past six years.

The Eugene District has reached out to many partners to accomplish goals that could not have been achieved through single-agency or individual efforts. The restoration work accomplished on public and private lands through watershed associations is an excellent example of local team work.

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 1996-2002	2002 Accomplishments	Projected Decadal Practices
Regeneration harvest (acres offered)	**2877	38	5,700
Commercial thinning/density management/uneven-age harvest - HLB (acres sold)	**5192	1085	7,300
Commercial thinning/density mgt. / uneven age harvest - Reserves (acres sold)	4398	992	7922
Timber Volume sold - HLB (MMBF/MMCF)	178.9	14.0	333
Timber Volume sold - Reserves (MMBF/MMCF)	19.5	0.9	N/A
Pre-commercial thinning - HLB (acres)	23,179	1,528	5,900
Brush field/Hardwood conversion (acres)	290	0	500
Site preparation (acres)	***1,686	156	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,	96	6,000
Pre-commercial thinning (acres)	23,179	1,528	5,900
Brush field/hardwood conversion (acres)	290	0	500
Planting/regular stock (acres)	2,560	52	-0-
Planting/genetically selected (acres)	2,239	221	6,800
Fertilization (acres)	2,418	0	16,700
Pruning (acres)	2,241	569	6,300
New permanent road const. (miles)	14.83		8
Roads fully decommissioned / obliterated (miles)	46.99	14.3	-0-
Roads decommissioned (miles)	46.11	6.88	-0-
Noxious weed control, chemical (site/acres)	0/0	0/0	-0-
Noxious weed control, other (site/acres)	112 / 2232	1338 acres	-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	*2002 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1996-2002
Realty, land sales	(actions/acres)	1/1.72	1/2.09
Realty, land exchanges	(actions/acres acquired/disposed)	0/0/0	5/863/500
Realty, R&PP leases/patents	(actions/acres)	1/2.5	1/2.5
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)	12/21.52	84/152.32
Realty, utility rights-of-way granted (linear/areal)	(actions/acres)	1/6.62	11/5.05/9.12
Realty, withdrawals completed	(actions/acres)	0/0	2/226
Realty, withdrawals revoked	(actions/acres)	0/0	1/120
Mineral/energy, total oil and gas leases	(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)	31/24	18/64
Recreation, maintained hiking trails	(units/miles)	31/27	55/142
Recreation, sites maintained	(units/acres)	21/3000	50/3,000
Cultural resource inventories	(Sites/acres)	194	7,494
Cultural/historic sites nominated	(Sites/acres)	0	-0-
Hazardous material sites, identified	(# Sites)	3	22
Hazardous Materials sites, rededicated	(# Sites)	3	22

* 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 2002 the Eugene District expended \$19,656,800. This included \$850,000 on the Jobs-in-the-Woods program, \$1.6 million for the acquisition of parcels in the West Eugene Wetlands, and \$1.8 million related to fire suppression and fuels management. There were an average of 188 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 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.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes, O&C Payments, were made in FY 2002 as directed in current legislation. The specific amounts paid to the counties under each revenue sharing program in FY 2002 are displayed in Table 3.

Fiscal Year 2002 was the second year that payments were made to counties under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393). Counties made elections to receive the standard O&C payment as calculated under the Act of August 28, 1937 or the Act of May 24, 1939, or the calculated full payment amount as determined under P.L. 106-393. All counties in the Eugene District elected to receive payments under the new legislation. Beginning last Fiscal Year (2001) and continuing through 2006 payments are to be made based on historic O&C and CBWR payments to the counties. Table 4 displays the statewide payments made under each Title of P.L. 106-393 as well as the grand total and Table 5 displays the Title II payments for this District. Actual payments for 2002 were made November 1, 2002.

Table 3 – PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

OREGON Local Unit of Government	FY 1998 Payment \$	FY 1999 Payment \$	FY 2000 Payment \$	FY 2001 Payment \$	FY 2002 Payment \$
BAKER COUNTY	275,261	305,556	377,545	642,721	675,881
BENTON COUNTY	2,377	1,776	2,144	3,109	3,276
CLACKAMAS COUNTY	56,496	47,219	54,924	79,658	83,996
CLATSOP COUNTY	0	0	0	0	426
COLUMBIA COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0
COOS COUNTY	9,102	4,438	7,127	10,335	10,900
CROOK COUNTY	266,899	340,489	468,849	754,022	824,141
CURRY COUNTY	65,157	52,592	62,305	90,337	95,219
DESCHUTES COUNTY	144,496	140,343	151,324	247,700	348,437
DOUGLAS COUNTY	105,090	83,669	99,959	144,920	152,759
GILLIAM COUNTY	19,595	21,405	25,666	36,675	39,890
GRANT COUNTY	176,157	174,267	185,980	269,604	347,883
HARNEY COUNTY	297,381	307,820	324,916	494,273	518,880
HOOD RIVER COUNTY	20,925	19,840	21,588	31,305	33,161
JACKSON COUNTY	51,695	41,347	48,631	70,519	74,344
JEFFERSON COUNTY	30,504	40,617	53,543	95,455	104,401
JOSEPHINE COUNTY	46,089	23,652	36,922	53,540	56,433
KLAMATH COUNTY	218,850	210,174	226,970	330,367	348,281
LAKE COUNTY	297,381	307,820	324,916	466,127	489,334
LANE COUNTY	148,217	126,861	144,360	209,371	220,670
LINCOLN COUNTY	18,468	17,999	19,312	28,004	29,517
LINN COUNTY	48,011	47,169	50,203	72,799	76,732
MALHEUR COUNTY	688,701	710,654	756,497	1,176,077	1,244,109
MARION COUNTY	20,628	20,301	21,478	31,145	32,934
MORROW COUNTY	53,086	36,324	95,999	124,802	158,929
MULTNOMAH COUNTY	7,818	7,269	7,981	11,585	12,216
POLK COUNTY	160	0	0	0	0
SHERMAN COUNTY	36,584	38,420	41,124	58,960	62,910
TILLAMOOK COUNTY	10,202	8,313	9,804	14,217	14,985
UMATILLA COUNTY	144,981	98,712	265,205	349,428	440,521
UNION COUNTY	290,185	290,262	388,683	597,937	640,353
WALLOWA COUNTY	171,467	139,329	153,028	265,783	313,148
WASCO COUNTY	22,505	21,954	23,304	33,793	35,620
WASHINGTON COUNTY	716	1,120	1,621	2,252	3,099
WHEELER COUNTY	30,472	30,008	56,722	85,342	99,743
YAMHILL COUNTY	2,588	2,548	2,720	3,944	4,157
STATE TOTAL	3,778,244	3,720,267	4,511,350	6,886,106	7,597,285

Table 4 – O&C PAYMENTS TO COUNTIES

County	Title I Paid to County	Title III Paid to County	Total Paid to County	Title II Retained By BLM	Grand Total
BENTON COUNTY	\$2,617,839.01	\$230,985.80	\$2,848,824.81	\$230,985.80	\$3,079,810.61
CLACKAMAS COUNTY	\$5,170,464.96	\$793,818.44	\$5,964,283.40	\$118,616.55	\$6,082,899.95
COLUMBIA COUNTY	\$1,919,127.53	\$226,908.61	\$2,146,036.14	\$111,760.96	\$2,257,797.10
COOS COUNTY	\$5,496,530.32	\$126,096.87	\$5,622,627.19	\$843,879.07	\$6,466,506.26
COOS (CBWR)	\$688,125.83	\$15,786.42	\$703,912.25	\$105,647.56	\$809,559.81
CURRY COUNTY	\$3,400,395.87	\$432,050.30	\$3,832,446.17	\$168,019.56	\$4,000,465.73
DOUGLAS COUNTY	\$23,336,963.46	\$1,029,571.92	\$24,366,535.38	\$3,088,715.75	\$27,455,251.13
DOUGLAS (CBWR)	\$124,397.28	\$5,488.12	\$129,885.40	\$16,464.35	\$146,349.75
JACKSON COUNTY	\$14,598,411.87	\$1,288,095.17	\$15,886,507.04	\$1,288,095.17	\$17,174,602.21
JOSEPHINE COUNTY	\$11,253,912.92	\$1,469,628.63	\$12,723,541.55	\$516,356.00	\$13,239,897.55
KLAMATH COUNTY	\$2,179,979.82	\$192,351.16	\$2,372,330.98	\$192,351.16	\$2,564,682.14
LANE COUNTY	\$14,225,765.75	\$1,280,318.92	\$15,506,084.67	\$1,230,110.33	\$16,736,195.00
LINCOLN COUNTY	\$335,381.51	\$19,531.04	\$354,912.55	\$39,653.93	\$394,566.48
LINN COUNTY	\$2,459,464.40	\$217,011.57	\$2,676,475.97	\$217,011.57	\$2,893,487.54
MARION COUNTY	\$1,360,158.35	\$204,023.75	\$1,564,182.10	\$36,004.19	\$1,600,186.29
MULTNOMAH COUNTY	\$1,015,460.69	\$179,198.94	\$1,194,659.63	\$0.00	\$1,194,659.63
POLK COUNTY	\$2,012,289.06	\$355,109.84	\$2,367,398.90	\$0.00	\$2,367,398.90
TILLAMOOK COUNTY	\$521,704.58	\$30,381.62	\$552,086.20	\$61,683.89	\$613,770.09
WASHINGTON COUNTY	\$586,917.64	\$77,680.28	\$664,597.92	\$25,893.43	\$690,491.35

*CBWR = Coos Bay Wagon Road

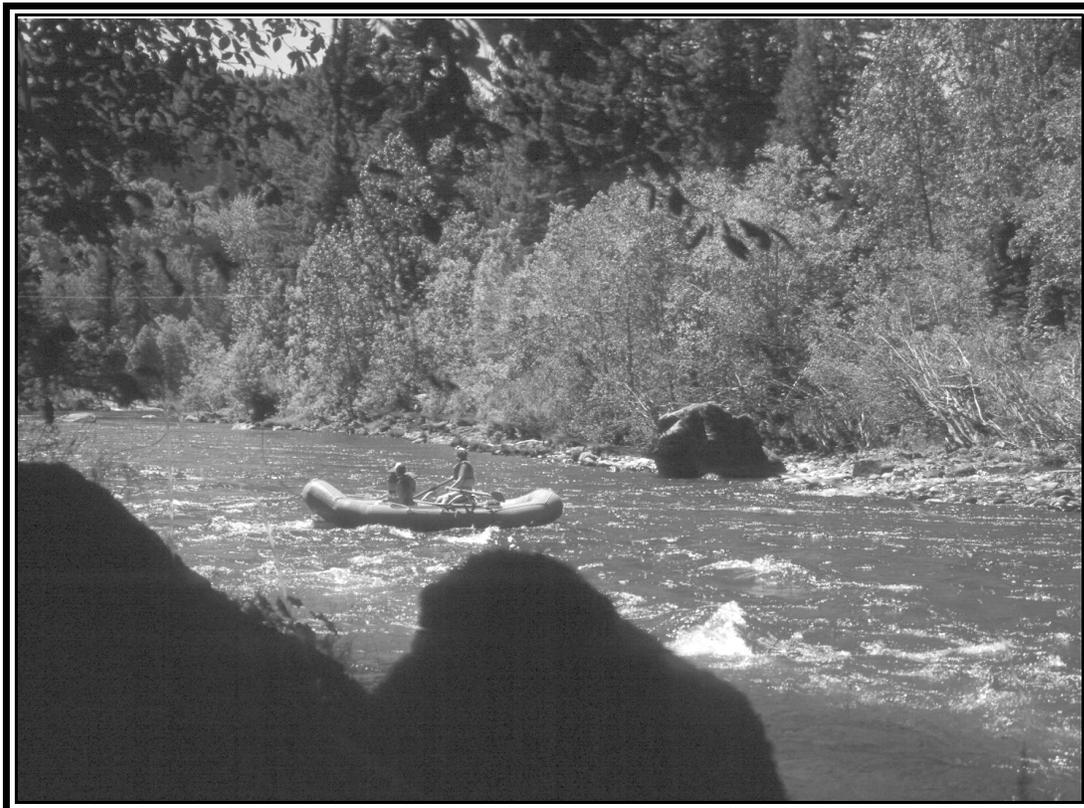
**Table 5- Title II Eugene District
Resource Advisory Committee**
(Payments were made November 1, 2002)

Douglas	\$92,661.47
Douglas (CBWR)	\$493.93
Lane	\$1,230,110.33
Linn	\$65,103.47
Total	\$1,388,369.20

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

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

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



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 \$1,418,742 of the recreation pipeline fund to the design, procurement, and construction of critical infrastructure replacement or repair and visitor safety needs. In FY 2002, the following pipeline projects were undertaken:

- Completed installation of a new water system at Clay Creek Campground. This included installation of a solar panel needed to operate the system.
- Completed installation of a new water system at Whittaker Creek Campground.
- Completed construction of the Lower Lake Creek walkway.

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.

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 areas where recreation events are administered under a Special Recreation Permit (SRP). Fee sites include Whittaker Creek Campground, Clay Creek Campground (including 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 6.

Table 6 - Recreation Fee Demonstration Program Statistics

SITE NAME	FY 1998 Revenues \$	FY 1999 Revenues \$	FY 2000 Revenues \$	FY 2001 Revenues \$	FY 2002 Revenues \$	Utilization \$
Shotgun Park	10,230	17,430	19,297	17,944	17,738	15,855
Siuslaw River SRMA	9,998	19,736	19,288	19,210	18,767	1,922
Eugene General	6,999	1,280	1,220	3,704	1,210	0
Mohawk Area	639	750	2,236	*	*	NA
Sharps Creek Campground	2,451	2,782	2,482	6,674	3,355	2,629

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 \$1,210 for FY 2002.

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 7 lists the projects funded during FY 2002.



Table 7 – Challenge Cost Share Projects - FY 2002

CHALLENGE COST SHARE PROJECT	BLM Contribution (\$)	Nonfederal Contribution (\$)
Willamette Valley wetlands connectivity evaluation	4,000	25,000
West Eugene Wetlands insect study	6,000	8,000
Long term monitoring of headwater stream amphibians	14,000	14,000
Influence of landscape characteristics on bats	10,000	74,800
Long term thinning effects on California pinefoot	4,000	4,400
Kincaid's lupine management and monitoring	8,000	9,900
Fender's blue butterfly habitat restoration	5,000	6,000
Willamette Daisy management and monitoring	8,000	8,800
Propagation and restoration methods for special status species plants	10,000	13,200
Shaggy horkelia population monitoring	7,000	7,700
Botanical technical assistance for the West Eugene Wetlands project	10,000	24,000
TOTALS	86,000	195,800

ALL LAND USE ALLOCATIONS (LUAs)

There were no changes in major LUA acreage in FY 2002 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 8 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 8 – 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 – MATRIX	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	

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 9 – Riparian Reserve Stand Treatments (# acres treated)

	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Precommercial Thinning (acres)	0	1600	1450	600	907	766	999	382
Commercial Thinning (acres)	20	19	11	317	87	73	107	73
Coarse Woody Debris Creation (acres)	0	0	0	14	1.5	24	0	0
Snag Creation – acres (# of snags created)	15 (11)	935 (640)	984 (1494)	1363 (2230)	770 (1100)	880 (2640)	494 (1646)	464 (873)

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

Approximately 382 acres within Riparian Reserves have been pre-commercially thinned to control stocking and manage stands (see Table 9). 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 9 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), and the 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, 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 10 shows the current status of the Eugene District watershed analysis.

Table 10 – 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 11 – Summary of Non-flood Watershed Restoration Projects FY 2001

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
Road Decommissioning Objectives include reducing erosion and sediment delivery to nearby streams, reducing road density, and reducing maintenance costs	Lower McKenzie Watershed 6.46 miles Hills Cr. 3.47 miles Lost Cr. 0.10 miles Long Tom Watershed 0.75 miles
Road Storm proofing Constricted additional drainage features and restricted access to reduce maintenance costs until road is needed for future management.	Long Tom Watershed 6.75 miles
Big River Fish Habitat Enhancement Projects	Places approximately 22 instream log structures over 1.2 miles of stream.
Leopold Cr. Stream Enhancement Project – improved fish habitat, enhanced and restored passage, reduced impacts from adjacent uses such, and improved user safety.	Placed 73 log and/or boulder structures, removed 4 culverts, created 1 log and boulder jam, and removed a rotting stringer bridge on 1.84 miles of stream.
Noxious Weed Control	2 acres of manual control of Japanese knotweed within the Hult Pond and Greenleaf Cr. riparian areas.
Native Seed Planting	Used native seed for erosion control and weed exclusion on 9.5 acres of roads and projects at over 10 locations.
West Eugene Wetlands	Restoration and invasive species control of 127 acres spread over 5 projects that included moving, manual control methods, and historic flooding replication.

Table 11 is a summary of non-flood watershed restoration projects including Riparian Reserve density management and road decommissioning.

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 Siuslaw Resource Area of the Eugene District. The South Cascades Late-Successional Reserve Assessment addresses the portions of LSR 222 in the Upper Willamette 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.

Approximately 318 acres of young stands within Late-Successional Reserves were pre-commercially thinned to control stocking and manage stands (see Table 12). Pre-commercial thinning in Late-Successional Reserves is addressed more fully in the section on “Timber Resources — Silvicultural Activities.” Approximately 229 acres of this pre-commercial thinning also included releasing individual trees from competition to increase individual tree

growth rate and crown size and enhance stand structural heterogeneity.

Approximately 3.94 miles of roads within Late-Successional Reserves were decommissioned. Road improvements were made to roads within LSR 268 in Lake Creek. Aquatic restoration actions, such as in-stream structures and road decommissioning implemented at Greenleaf and Congdon Creeks, are addressed more fully in the section on “Fish Habitat.”

Table 12 - Late-Successional Reserve Stand Treatments - (Number of acres treated)

	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Precommercial Thinning - Acres	0	1476	1242	3927	667	947	2815	318
Density Management Thinning - Acres	31	59	0	223	0	0	262	0
Single tree release - acres (Number of trees released)	0	0	0	0	344 (1376)	982	400	0
Snag Creation - Acres (Number of snags created)	0	0	0	14	1253 (998)	0	0	0
Wildlife Habitat Structure Creation - Acres (Number of trees treated)	120 (89)	1000 (200)	0	1050 (315)	500 (870)	0	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 13).

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:

- The final report on Modeling Temperature Regimes in Headwater Streams in the BLM Middle McKenzie Landscape Area, Central Cascades Adaptive Management Area was completed.
- On April 11th, a workshop to generate ideas for future learning opportunities was held.
- On May 14, 2002, the Central Cascades AMA, Little River AMA, and Northwest Oregon Ecology Group jointly sponsored a workshop titled: Restoring Ecosystems - Fire Ecology, Planning, and Application in Western, Oregon.
- This was the third year of the Long-term Monitoring of Headwater Stream Amphibians and Water Temperature in the BLM Middle McKenzie Landscape Area, Central Cascades Adaptive Management Area.
- Thermistors were placed in Bear and Marten Creeks to characterize the quality of the water leaving the AMA.
- As part of a aquatic restoration project, an estimated 15 trees were felled into Gale Creek. Tree pulling and decommissioning a road are expected to occur the Summer of 2003.

Interagency cooperation and project planning continues within the CCAMA framework.

**Table 13 – 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 2002 were limited to pile burning on 6 areas consisting of 15 acres of landing piles, grapple pile burning on 2 areas consisting of 112 acres and 2 areas consisting of 18 acres of hand piles.

WATER AND SOIL

Number of Temperature Monitoring Sites:

2001: 68 sites
2002: 75 sites

The Eugene District successfully collected and analyzed stream temperature at 75 sites as part of the regular monitoring program. The temperature monitoring focus is the result of a need to collect stream temperature data for water quality restoration planning.

Number of Stream Gauging Sites:

2001: 1*
2002: 2

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

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 updating the 2002 list of water quality limited streams. Over 40 stream segments are included on the DEQ 2002 Section 303d List of Water Quality Limited Water bodies across BLM administered land in the Eugene District. These 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. Table 15 is a summary of the 2002 303(d) list for the Eugene District.

**Table 14 – Summary of Eugene District Streams
on the
Final 1998 DEQ 303(d) List**

303(d) Stream Segment	Extent	Factor
DEADWOOD CREEK	Mouth to headwaters	Habitat Modification
SUB BASIN	Name	Parameter
COAST FORK WILLAMETTE	Brice Creek	Temperature
COAST FORK WILLAMETTE	Camas Swale Creek	Dissolved Oxygen
COAST FORK WILLAMETTE	Coast Fork Willamette River	Fecal Coliform
COAST FORK WILLAMETTE	Coast Fork Willamette River	Mercury
COAST FORK WILLAMETTE	Coast Fork Willamette River	Temperature
COAST FORK WILLAMETTE	Cottage Grove Reservoir/Coast Fork Willamette River	Mercury
COAST FORK WILLAMETTE	Dorena Lake/Row River	Mercury
COAST FORK WILLAMETTE	Laying Creek	Temperature
COAST FORK WILLAMETTE	Mosby Creek	Temperature
COAST FORK WILLAMETTE	Row River	Temperature
COAST FORK WILLAMETTE	Sharps Creek	Temperature
MCKENZIE	McKenzie River	Temperature
MCKENZIE	Mill Creek	Temperature
MCKENZIE	Mohawk River	Dissolved Oxygen
MCKENZIE	Mohawk River	Temperature
MCKENZIE	Shotgun Creek	Temperature
MIDDLE FORK WILLAMETTE	Anthony Creek	Dissolved Oxygen
MIDDLE FORK WILLAMETTE	Anthony Creek	Temperature
MIDDLE FORK WILLAMETTE	Fall Creek	Temperature
MIDDLE FORK WILLAMETTE	Hills Creek	Temperature
MIDDLE FORK WILLAMETTE	Little Fall Creek	Temperature
MIDDLE FORK WILLAMETTE	Lost Creek	Dissolved Oxygen
MIDDLE FORK WILLAMETTE	Lost Creek	Temperature
MIDDLE FORK WILLAMETTE	Middle Fork Willamette River	Temperature
MIDDLE FORK WILLAMETTE	Winberry Creek	Temperature
SIUSLAW	Deadwood Creek	Temperature
SIUSLAW	Eames Creek	Biological Criteria
SIUSLAW	Lake Creek	Temperature
SIUSLAW	Siuslaw River	Temperature
SIUSLAW	Siuslaw River	Dissolved Oxygen
SIUSLAW	South Fork Siuslaw River	Biological Criteria
UPPER WILLAMETTE	Amazon Creek	Arsenic
UPPER WILLAMETTE	Amazon Creek	E Coli
UPPER WILLAMETTE	Amazon Creek	Lead
UPPER WILLAMETTE	Amazon Diversion Canal	Dissolved Oxygen
UPPER WILLAMETTE	Amazon Diversion Canal	Fecal Coliform
UPPER WILLAMETTE	Calapooia River	Fecal Coliform
UPPER WILLAMETTE	Calapooia River	Temperature

Table 15 - 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. The expected completion date for the hydrography update is mid-2003

Use of Best Management Practices (BMP) – 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 over 15 miles of road. BMPs included design features, rehabilitations, erosion control, and sediment abatement.

Road Related Analysis and Studies – The Eugene District RMP directs transportation management plans be developed that meet ACS objectives. Transportation planning entails a field review of all BLM controlled roads, locations of sediment delivery situations, and identification of management 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, along with representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U. S. Forest Service, developed and tested procedures to measure how implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan affects the conservation and recovery of federally listed species, and to improve the quality or baseline data needed for consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. This work will allow federal agencies to more accurately measure how the habitats and populations of federally listed species respond to federal management actions, and to ensure that implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan fosters the conservation and recovery of listed species.

The District helped to develop a four-year technical assistance program, funded by the U.S.

Agency for International Development, through which the U.S. Department of the Interior and U.S. Forest Service will assist the Government of Peru with the management of forest concessions, protected areas and wildlife.

Special Habitats

Wetland and riparian habitats - The District created 873 snags on 464 acres of mid-seral stage forest Riparian Reserve interspersed with the Matrix land use allocation in FY 2002.

Oak woodlands – The District “Valley Fringe” team was awarded a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant to restore oak and pine habitats in the southern Willamette Valley. Project objectives were to identify and select sites for restoring oak, pine and Wayside Aster (*Aster vialis*) habitat on the district, implement restoration and management actions at selected sites, and collect data on the efficacy of management techniques to maintain and restore these habitats. The BLM worked with six non-federal partners to develop a Restoration Plan for a demonstration site on the District and implemented the first phase of treatments on 7 acres. Treatments included thinning conifers, snag creation, weed removal (10 miles of roadway), and swamper burning of slash. Prior to treatments, the partners collected baseline data on vegetation, birds, reptiles and amphibians to monitor community responses to the treatments. *Aster vialis*, a BLM sensitive species, is being monitored to evaluate techniques for improving conditions for this species. As part of this grant, mapping of oak and pine habitats was completed for the west side of the Willamette Valley Fringe to help identify areas for future restoration and management in the valley.

Adaptive Management Area – The District funded a Challenge Cost Share project that evaluated habitat for amphibians in an AMA. Nine stream segments were surveyed and monitored for amphibian species.

Nest Sites, Activity Centers, and Rookeries

Snag creation – The District created 873 snags on 464 acres of mid-seral stage forest Riparian Reserve interspersed with the Matrix land use allocation. The District also identified 600 acres of forest habitat in the Coast Range needing additional snags. Depending on budgetary concerns, up to 300 snags will be created in these areas during FY 2003.

Osprey – The District, in cooperation with volunteers, monitored nesting success at 23 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 District continued to monitor a rookery first identified in 2001, and confirmed continued nesting.

Late-Successional Reserve Habitat Improvement – A District interdisciplinary team began 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.

Treatments continued 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 Record of Decision.

Habitat Management Plans- The District continues to implement aquatic and riparian habitat under the Upper Siuslaw and Lake Creek Aquatic Habitat Management Plans and site-specific plans in other locations in accordance with opportunities identified in the appropriate Watershed Analysis.

Cooperative Efforts- Aquatic habitat management plans and activities are coordinated with management efforts of other Federal, State, and County agencies, and the activities of basin and regional organizations such as the Watershed Councils. The District works with individuals and other interest groups, and is an active participant in educational programs such as Salmon Watch and the Eugene Wetlands.

Habitat restoration programs are conducted in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Watershed Councils, and private land owners under the Wyden Amendment.

Information Gathering- The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife inventoried 44 miles of aquatic habitat in the District under a state-wide contract with BLM. BLM volunteers and personnel inventoried an additional three miles of habitat. The District completed spawning counts on one mile of habitat. Monitoring and evaluation of management activities, aquatic habitat, and riparian vegetation restoration continue on 10 streams, primarily using electrofishing, snorkeling, and photopoints. This work included locations of existing and proposed project activity.

Restoration Activities - Fifteen culverts were replaced, two removed, and access to one improved in both the Siuslaw and Willamette watersheds. Eight miles of road were rehabilitated. Channel restoration was completed in Leopold, North Fork Leopold, Greenleaf, Congdon and Gale Creeks. Riparian restoration was completed in Bierce, North, Pugh and Gale creeks. In addition, maintenance of existing riparian restoration plots was conducted throughout the District using Title III funds.



SPECIAL STATUS AQUATIC SPECIES

Oregon Chub: The District continues to cooperate with 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 activities in the range of bull trout, and in review of the proposed Recovery Plan.

Willamette Spring Chinook: The District continues to participate in recovery efforts for the Willamette spring chinook. The District participated in Level 1 consultation with NOAA Fisheries for activities that might affect Willamette spring chinook.

Willamette Summer Steelhead: The District manages four miles of habitat potentially useable by Willamette summer steelhead. The District participated in Level 1 consultation with NOAA Fisheries on activities that might affect Willamette steelhead habitat.

Oregon 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 the Siuslaw basin on basin-wide management activities. The District continued to participate in Level 1 consultation with NOAA Fisheries on activities in the Siuslaw and Umpqua basins.

SPECIAL STATUS AND SEIS SPECIAL ATTENTION SPECIES (ANIMALS) ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND PROPOSED SPECIES

Fender's Blue Butterfly – No action.

Canada Lynx – This species is not believed to inhabit the District.

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

American Peregrine Falcon – This species was de-listed in 1999. The District monitored activity at one possible nest location, reported by a local land owner to be active. No nesting activity was detected.

Northern Spotted Owl – The District continued to support nest site monitoring in the Coast Range by NCASI (8 sites) and the Pacific Northwest Field Station (47 sites). No new sites were documented this year. In the Cascade Range, the District contributed vehicles and funding toward the NCASI Adaptive Management of the Northern Spotted Owls study which monitored 30,000 acres of habitat. The District also completed coordinated monitoring of 8,000 acres of owl habitat with private timber companies and consultants, monitoring 30 nest sites in the McKenzie RA. In addition, the District, through a contract, surveyed 6 timber sales (900 acres) and 1 project for spotted owls, and monitored an additional 14 owl sites. Our industrial forest neighbors monitored an additional 41 known owl sites on BLM land in the District.

Through the interdisciplinary team process, the District incorporated standards to protect spotted owls into three timber sales, one highway safety construction project (ongoing), one fire rehabilitation plan (ongoing), and one dam improvement project (ongoing). A District

interdisciplinary team team also is developing an environmental impact statement, now in the analysis phase, on a plan to restore the Upper Siuslaw watershed portion of Late Successional Reserve (LSR) 267 to late-successional forest conditions. The plan will take into account the habitat needs of spotted owls.

Marbled Murrelet – The District conducted 5 protocol murrelet surveys (300 acres) in areas proposed for ground disturbing projects and monitored activity at 3 known occupied sites (90 acres). As in the previous year, the District sent a representative to attend the Pacific Seabird Group annual meeting in which protocol development is ongoing. Additionally, murrelet data were shared with two research organizations in hopes of improving our understanding of murrelet response to human disturbance and habitat modification.

Through the interdisciplinary team process, the District incorporated the guidelines of the murrelet Recover Plan into three timber sales, one highway safety construction project (ongoing), one fire rehabilitation plan (ongoing), and one dam improvement project (ongoing). 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 take into account the habitat needs of marbled murrelets.

Bald Eagle - With the assistance of volunteers, the District conducted its annual mid-winter bald eagle survey along established routes at Dorena and Cottage Grove reservoirs, Triangle Lake and the Siuslaw River, at one McKenzie River location, at the Warner Lake winter roost and along the Coburg Hills Roost Sites. The District funded regional flights by Frank Isaacs to monitor nesting productivity at known nests. The District found a new nest at Dorena Reservoir. The District also conducted its yearly nest monitoring of the Jones Swamp and Osborn Knob nest sites where one eaglet fledged at each site. The District surveyed 250 acres of nesting habitat along the McKenzie River for new nesting activity. No nests were detected.

CANDIDATE AND SENSITIVE SPECIES

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

Amphibians - The District funded a Challenge Cost Share project that evaluated habitat for amphibians in an Adaptive Management Area. Nine stream segments were surveyed and monitored for amphibian species.

Bats – The District participated in a second Challenge Cost Share project with several cooperators including Oregon State University, Weyerhaeuser, the 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 1421 individuals of nine species and found 445 bat roosts through telemetry on 158 bats. This year this project continued the evaluation of 95,000 acres of habitat. The District mounted 48 bat boxes on bridges and created 169 snags with bat flanges in Riparian Reserves.

SURVEY AND MANAGE SPECIES

The District developed mitigation for Survey and Manage and Bureau Sensitive species in all applicable project Environmental Assessments. The District included mitigation for Survey and Manage and Sensitive species in project Environmental Assessments and Categorical Exclusions.

Invertebrates - The District completed the second survey of the Laurel Curves timber sale for *Pristiloma arcticum crateris*, surveying 300 acres, but did not locate the species.

Red tree vole – District personnel participated on the regional red tree vole taxa team that worked on developing a High Priority Site Model for the species. District personnel facilitated protocol implementation at the District level. The District surveyed and/or climbed trees in 4 timber sales in South Valley (Laurel Curves, Jasper Creek, Damewood, Tucker Creek) searching for red tree voles.

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 16 reflects these changes in categories. Over 1000 acres have been surveyed for SEIS Special Attention (SA) Plant Species on the District in FY 2002. The total number of SA plant/fungi sites known to occur on the District are listed in Table 16.

Table 16 - 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	24	0	8	0	5
Lichens	74	1	3	0	22	10
Bryophytes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vascular Plant	42	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. Over 3000 acres were surveyed for SS plants during FY 2002. Seven SS plants were monitored in FY 2002 to determine populations trends. The total number of SS plant sites known to occur on the Eugene District are listed in Table 18.

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 2002. Over 3,800 pounds of native seed were purchased for use in restoration activities, and multiple projects utilized this seed. In addition genetic studies have been implemented on selected species to determine seed transfer zones.

Table 17 – 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	2
Lichens	0	0	1	1	5
Bryophytes	0	0	0	1	2
Vascular Plants	14	0	170	17	60

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.

The Heceta Sand Dunes ACEC/ONA (Outstanding Natural Area) 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 18). There have been no management actions adversely affecting the status of the ORV for these rivers.

Table 18 – 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	Siuslaw River - Segment B

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resource inventories were conducted on 194 acres of BLM administered lands in the Eugene District during FY 2002. 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 FY2002.

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:

- providing protective no-harvest buffers adjacent to private land to avoid potential damage to structure from windthrow in the residual stand after harvest;
- leaving 12-18 trees per acre after harvest;
- protecting private water rights for beneficial uses;
- using dust abatement measures;
- contacting all adjacent landowners prior to or during the project initiation process; and
- 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 \$719,000 during FY 2002 in two primary areas of emphasis:

Aquatic Conservation Strategy Projects (\$581,000)

- 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 (\$56,000)

- 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
-

Recreation Repair and Restoration (\$82,000)

- Bridge and trail repair
- Hazard tree reduction

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.

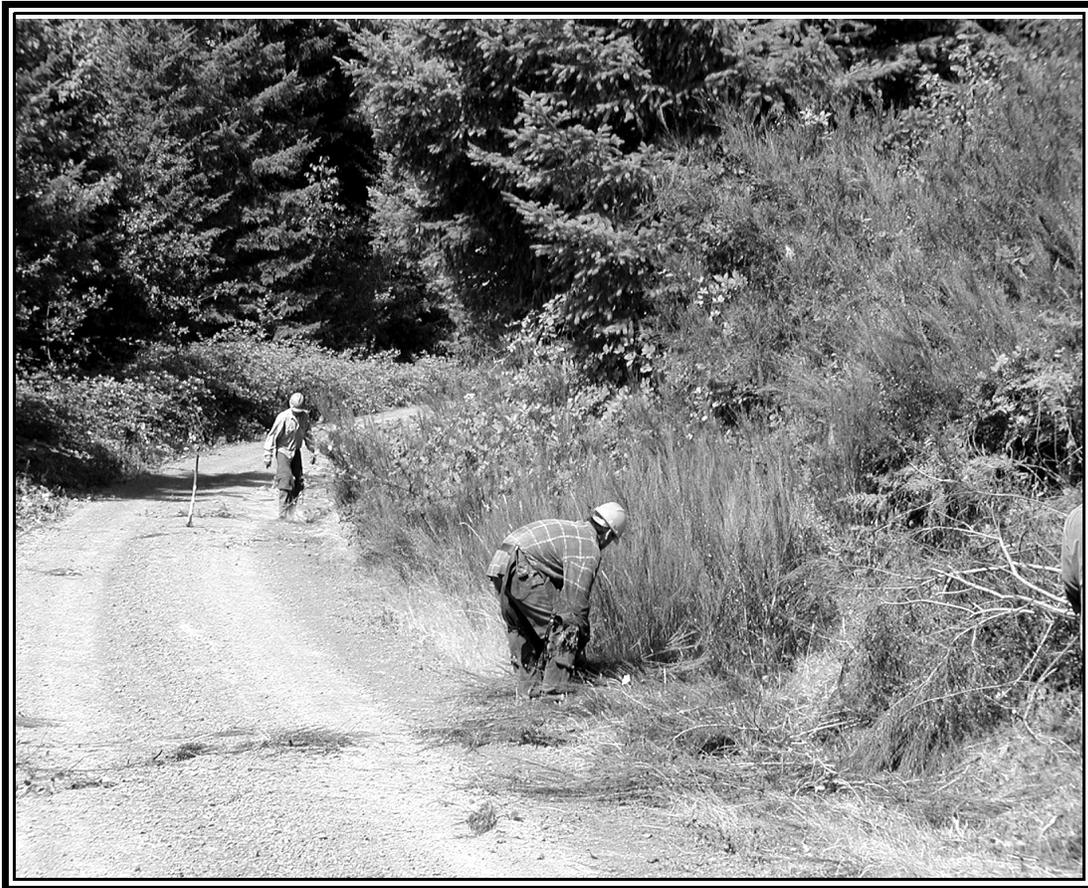


Table 19 – RMP: Summary of Socio-Economic Activities and Allocations

PROGRAM ELEMENT					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
District budget	14,498	15,300	19,300	19,900	21,500
Timber sale collections, O&C lands	8,866	11,710	5,840	1,869	2,287
Timber sale collections, CBWR lands	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Timber sale collections, PD lands	-0-	-0-	324	-0-	-0-
Payments to Lane County (O&C/CWBR)	10,306	9,882	9,460	*15,358 1,245	15,506 1,230
Payments to Lane County (PILT)	148	127	144	209	221
Value of forest development contracts	970	738	727	862	547
Value of timber sales, oral auctions (# sales)	\$11,065 (15)	\$2,326 (4)	\$1,653 (4)	\$2,472 (5)	\$3,133 (5)
Value of negotiated sales, (# sales)	\$12 (3)	\$10 (3)	\$46 (7)	\$11 (2)	\$79** (33)
Jobs-in-the -Woods funds in contracts	1,865	858	726	760	718
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds - Timber	335	711	635	615	532
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds - Received	396	619	239	-0-	272
Recreation Fee Demonstration Project receipts	32	34	45	47	41
Challenge Cost Share project contributions (non-federal \$ and value-in-kind or volunteer efforts)	124	269	407	528	215 (195 CCS) (20 CS)
Value of land sales	-0-	-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.

** Includes Short form saw timber sales (under \$2,500), these are not included in Special Forest Products reporting.

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 management operations tied to developed and dispersed recreational resources and opportunities. These include the following:

- operation and maintenance of 3 developed campgrounds: Whittaker Creek, Clay Creek, and Sharps creeks;
- group- and day-use facilities at Shotgun Creek Park and Clay Creek Campground;
- Row River Trail, a 13-mile rails-to-trails corridor;
- multiple boat landings/day-use sites along the McKenzie River (i.e., Silver Creek, Rennie, Taylor) and 1 along the Siuslaw River near Whittaker Creek Campground;
- Shotgun OHV Trail System, a 24-mile system of varying difficulty levels open to Class I, II, and III vehicles;
- a natural water slide feature located within the Lower Lake Creek Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA);
- Watchable Wildlife viewing sites located within the McKenzie River and Lower Lake Creek SRMAs, and the West Eugene Wetlands;
- non-motorized boating, fishing and camping opportunities at Hult Reservoir;
- a National Recreation Trail at Whittaker ridge, hiking trails within the Shotgun SRMA, interpretive trails at the Tyrrell Seed Orchard and West Eugene Wetlands, and a 0.7 mile trail leading to the top of Eagles Rest mountain.

The public further draws upon Eugene District lands for a variety of user-defined dispersed recreational activities. These include driving-for pleasure, photography, water play, fishing, camping, hunting, rock hounding, bicycling, etc.

Organized recreational events conducted within the District are administered under Special Recreation Permit. Commercial and/or competitive recreational events administered in FY 2002 include bicycle races and tours, an equestrian event, and an OHV truck challenge.

Watchable Wildlife – The District conducted minor trail maintenance of trails located in the Stewart Pond area of the West Eugene Wetlands. A portable toilet was also provided for visitors at the site.



Table 20 – Recreation Program Statistics

ITEM	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Public Land Visitors	1,603,530	2,078,000	2,140,340	2,204,500	894,948	1,245,482	952,000	1,072,292
Campsites Operated	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Miles of Maintained Trail	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	53
Special Recreation permits	5	8	8	7	10	6	8	4
Recreation Permit Revenues	\$27,428	\$25,595	\$24,159	\$31,938	\$41,978	\$44,523	\$43,800	\$39,860

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 21 – VOLUNTEERS

ITEMS	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Number of Volunteers	219	221	266	277	290	293	256
Volunteer Hours	23,000	31,000	36,000	35,100	32,720	33,270	26,300
Value contributed	\$276,000	\$363,000	\$422,000	\$400,000	400,000	\$400,000	\$422,115
Rec. Volunteers	113	91	110	174	146	166	138
Rec. Volunteer Hours	6,200	5,700	7,100	12,700	9,820	10,334	12,200
Rec. Value contributed	\$48,000	\$51,000	\$55,000	\$75,000	65,000	\$71,500	\$195,810
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	NPLD at Whittaker Creek, Camp Hostsat Clay, Mosby, and Sharps Creeks, OHV inventory, MoGowan Creek Trail

Fee Demonstration Sites – In FY 1998 the Eugene District designated all Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA) 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 22 shows the results of the FY 1998 through FY 2002 Fee Demonstration program operations.

Table 22 – Fee Demonstration Program

Fee Demonstration Area	FY 1998 - 99 Fees Collected	FY 2000 Fees Collected	FY 2001 Fees Collected	FY 2002 Fees Collected	Fee Demo Permit Site Name
Eugene General - OR05	\$1699	\$1,220	\$3,704	\$1,210	Golden Age/Eagle Passports
Shotgun SLMA	\$27,660	\$19,297	\$17,944	\$17,738	Group Shelters/Parking/ERMA SRPs
Siuslaw River SLMA	\$ 21,730	\$19,288	\$10,933	\$10,790	Whittaker Creek Campground
Siuslaw River SLMA*	\$2,267	0	\$740	0	Special Recreation Permits
Siuslaw River SLMA*	\$ 1,349	0	\$800	\$850	Clay Creek Picnic Shelters
Row River SLMA	\$5,233	\$2,482	\$6,674	\$3,355	Sharps Creek Campground/ERMA SRPs
Siuslaw River SLMA*	\$13,036	0	\$7,477	\$7,127	Clay Creek Campground

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

OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE MANAGEMENT (OHV)

The Shotgun OHV Trail System, a 24-mile network of trails and road-to-trail conversions, was signed in FY2002. Trail signage indicates trail direction, number, authorized motorized vehicle(s), and difficulty level. The District’s first OHV map produced for this trail system was in development during FY2002. The maps are now available free to the public at the Eugene District Office, Shotgun staging sites, and numerous OHV retail and repair shops located in the Eugene/Springfield area. Regular maintenance of the Shotgun OHV Trail System was also conducted in FY2002. Area youth crews were contracted to implement needed maintenance activities. Much of the Shotgun OHV trail management activities were funded through grants secured through the Oregon All Terrain Vehicle Grant Program.

An OHV trail inventory of the District’s Low Pass area was initiated during the summer of FY 2001. This work was completed in FY2002. A Geographic Information System map of inventoried trails in the Low Pass area is now available. No timetable is established for furthering this effort for the purpose of developing an off-highway vehicle plan for the 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 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 completed in late FY 2002.

DEVELOPED TRAILS

The ***Old Growth Ridge National Recreation Trail*** begins at Whittaker Creek Campground and extends up an old growth forest for a distance of 1.3 miles. Interpretive trail features were added in FY2002. Plans are being considered for lengthening the trail to create a loop back to Whittaker Creek Campground.

The ***Eagles Rest Trail*** offers a moderately difficult hiking experience for a distance of 0.7 mile. It terminates at the top of Eagles Rest Mountain, a site that once housed a fire lookout station. No structure remains today. This trail connects to Forest Service Trail #3461 offering visitors a more extensive trail opportunity.

The ***Shotgun OHV Trail System*** was signed in FY2002; a corresponding OHV map was also produced. These actions, coupled with continuing trail maintenance activities serve to provide OHV enthusiasts with a 24-mile trail system of varying difficulty and needed adjunct facilities (e.g., staging sites, toilets, garbage receptacles, information boards, etc.)

The ***Row River Trail***, a 13-mile paved corridor, is open to hikers, bikers and equestrians. From the trail, visitors have opportunity to enjoy lakeside views of Dorena Lake from Dorena Dam to Bake Stewart Park. The trail's Rat Creek Bridge, damaged by fire in FY2001, was repaired in FY2002.

The ***Clay Creek Trail*** is located adjacent to Clay Creek Campground. Trail length is less than 1 mile.

An 8-mile system of hiking trails are located within the Shotgun SRMA. These trails wind through a forested landscape where evidence of early settlement and railroad logging remains visible.

SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS (SRMA)

The Eugene District has Special Recreation Management Areas, six of which were designated in the ROD. Eventually all Areas will have Recreation Area Management Plans (RAMPs) (see Table 23).

Table 23– 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	Revised draft plan completed in FY 2002
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 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.

TIMBER RESOURCES

Introduction –In FY 2002 15.0 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, have limited the ability to offer timber sales at the levels anticipated by the RMPs during Fiscal Year 2002 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 2002 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, and salvage. Definitions of each of these types of harvest are shown in the Glossary.

The quantity of timber offered for sale in FY 2002 was 14.4 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 2002 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 24-27 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 24-1

Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY95-01 Total	FY 02 Total	Decadal ASQ
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	149.3	14.1	333
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves	15.3	0.9	n/a
Total	164.6	14.4	n/a

ASQ = Allowable Sale Quantity

Table 24-2

Sold Unawarded (as of 09/30/01) ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY 02 Total	FY95-01 Total
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	0	16.1
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves	0	3.3
Total	0	19.4

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 25-1

ASQ Volume - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-01 Total	FY 02 Total	Decadal Projection
Matrix	149.2	14.1	285
AMA	0.1	0	48

Table 25-2

ASQ Acres - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-01 Total	FY 02 Total	Decadal Projection
Matrix	6300	1050	13288
AMA	2	0	1020

Table 25-3

Key Watershed ASQ Volume (MMBF) - Harvest Land Base	FY95-01 Total	FY 02 Total	Decadal Projection
Key Watersheds	0.1	0	26.4

3) Sales Sold by Harvest Types**Table 26-1**

ASQ Volume (MMBF) - Harvest Land Base	FY95-01 Total	FY 02 Total	Decadal Projection
Regeneration Harvest	89.9	0.9	230.0
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	47.2	13.0	100.0
Other	11.8	0.2	0
Total	148.9	14.1	330.0

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

Table 26-2

ASQ Acres - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-01 Total	FY 02 Total	Decadal Projection
Regeneration Harvest	2709	33	5366
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	3466	1012	7922
Other	230	5	0
Total	6405	1050	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 26-3

Reserve Acres	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	FY 02
Late-Successional Reserves	220	259	479	0
Riparian Reserves	231	135	366	73
Total	451	394	845	73

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

4) Sale Acres Sold by Age Class

Table 27-1

Regeneration Harvest (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-01 Total	FY 02 Total	Decadal Projection
0-70	2237	38	3602
80-140	468	0	1314
150-190	0	0	28
200+	16	0	422
Total	2721	38	5366



Table 27-2

Density Management, Commercial Thinning & Other (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-01 Total	FY 02 Total	Decadal Projection
0-70	3496	1012	7922
80-140	0	0	0
150-190	0	0	0
200+	0	0	0
Total	3496	992	7922

Table 28- Harvest Volume (mmbf) Offered FY 95-01

Land Use Allocation	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
MATRIX	15.6	23.9	26.6	23.6	6.9	8	5.9	11.1
Connectivity	2.2	5.3	10.9	8.6	0.4	1.7	0.1	3.0
AMA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Total PSQ Volume	17.9	29.3	37.6	32.2	7.3	9.7	6.0	13.5
Riparian Reserve Vol.	0.2	0	0.1	3.8	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.9
Hardwood Volume	0.1	0	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0
LSR Volume	0	0.7	0.3	2.7	0.1	0.1	4.3	0
Total Volume	18.2	30	38.3	39	7.9	11	11.7	15.0
FY Target Volume	19	30	36	36	36	36	*33	33

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

Note: Tables 25, 26 and 27 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 29 - 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)	FY 2002 (MMBF)
MATRIX	14.8	23.4	22	10	4	1.4	0.9	0.8
Conn	0.4	3.6	4.9	5.8	0	0.2	0	0.3
AMA	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riparian Reserve	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0.2	0
LSR	0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0	0.1	0.8	0

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

Table 30 - Thinning and Density Management Harvest Volume (MMBF)

Land Use Allocation	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
MATRIX	0.7	0.5	4.7	15.2	2.8	6.6	4.8	10.3
Conn	1.8	1.5	6.0	1.2	0.4	1.6	0.1	2.7
AMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riparian Reserves	.2	0	.1	3.4	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.9
LSR	0	.5	.2	2.7	0.1	0	3.6	0
TOTALS	2.7	2.5	11.0	22.5	3.8	9.2	9.9	13.9

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 31 - Regeneration Acres

Land Use Allocation	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 19 99	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
MATRIX	400	703	737	285	105	44	21	30
Conn	12	110	150	218	0	6	0	8
AMA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Riparian Reserve	0	0	0	10	1	1	4	0
LSR	1	7	10	6	0	2	20	0
TOTALS	414	820	898	519	106	53	45	38

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

Table 32 - Thinning And Density Management Acres

Land Use Allocation	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
MATRIX	88	21	245	1011	166	475	386	844
Conn	199	146	285	75	0	102	0	168
AMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riparian Reserves	0	0	4	214	41	79	113	73
LSR	0	58	0	188	33	0	205	0
TOTALS	287	225	534	1488	240	656	694	1085

Table 33 – FY 2002 Timber Sales

SALE NAME	RESOURCE AREA	VOLUME (MBF)	VOLUME (CCF)	MONTH SOLD
Get Lost	McKenzie	4779	8525	March
Twin Prairie	South Valley	1218	2233	August
Calapooya	McKenzie	4540	8306	August
Bishops Hat	Coast Range	1603	2862	August
Laurel Curves	South Valley	1577	2731	September
TOTALS		13717	24657	

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 2002. 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 practices – 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 (site preparation, animal damage control, pre-commercial thinning, brush field/hardwood conversion, planting, fertilization, pruning). Table 34 compares the Eugene District decadal commitment to actual accomplished acres. Table 35 summarizes the Eugene District's yearly silvicultural accomplishments from 1996 to 2002.

Table 34 - 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	40	1070	80
Site Preparation - other	457	350	350
Vegetation Control	1,786	340	1100
Animal Damage Control	478	600	500
Pre-commercial Thinning	3,311	590	1990
Brush field/Hardwood Conversion	0	50	50
Planting/regular stock	366	0	180
Planting - genetically improved stock	320	680	440
Fertilization	345	1670	250
Pruning	320	630	500

Table 35 – 1996 to 2002 Summary of Silvicultural Accomplishments

TREATMENTS	TYPE	UNITS	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	Total
Planting	Initial	acres	468	497	1071	305	740	480	136	3697
	Replant	acres	0	241	71	466	182	5	137	1102
Site Preparation	Burning	acres	40	216	0	25	0	0	0	281
	Manual	acres	106	30	113	84	91	29	18	471
	Mechanical	acres	572	295	496	300	524	408	138	2733
Seedling Protection	Tubing	acres	10	88	0	0	0	0	10	108
	Shading	acres	17	0	0	17	0	0	0	34
	Netting	acres	395	645	1035	122	571	352	86	3206
Vegetation	Maintenance	acres	1155	1259	594	1004	524	648	542	5726
	Release	acres	1477	1964	356	133	1219	1187	438	6774
Precommercial Thinning	Manual	acres	4494	3768	5139	2500	1915	3835	1528	23179
Pruning	Manual	acres	0	0	153	0	856	663	569	2241
Fertilization	Broadcast	acres	0	0	0	2418	0	0	0	2418
TOTALS			8734	9003	9028	7374	6622	7607	3602	

FY 2002 – 89 acres (65%) of the 136 acres of initial planting were with genetically improved stock. The FY 2002 silviculture projects were accomplished with contracts and services totaling approximately \$546,636.

SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS (SFP)

The Eugene District sold a wide variety of products under the Special Forest Products (SFP) program in FY 1996 through 2002. Demand for SFP has remained relatively steady over the past several years. The number and quantity of products sold is dependant on product availability and/or climatic conditions. Floral and greenery sales have remained steady while mushroom sales show an increase due to more favorable weather conditions over the past years. Firewood sales vary from year to year based on the amount and availability of logging debris generated from current year timber harvest areas. Tables 36 and 37 provide an opportunity to note fluctuations from year to year and observe harvest trends.



Table 36 - RMP - Summary of Special Forest Product Actions and Accomplishments

TYPE OF PRODUCT	Unit of Measure	FY 98 Units/Contracts/ Value	FY 99 Units/Contracts/Value	FY 00 Units/Contracts/Value	FY 01 Units/Contracts/Value	FY 02 Units/Contracts/ Value
Boughs, coniferous	Pounds	700 / 3 / 16	600 / 2 / 6.00	20,511 / 12 / 1,010.6	1,200 / 2 / 14.00	850 / 2 / 17.00
Burls & Miscellaneous	Pounds	1,020 / 2 / 103	0	0	0	0
Christmas trees	Number	127 / 127 / 635	88 / 88 / 440	93 / 93 / 465	124 / 124 / 620	204 / 204 / 1,020.00
Edibles and Medicinals	Pounds	5,900 / 10 / 291	675 / 6 / 54	1,220 / 4 / 109.73	500 / 2 / 25	0
Feed & Forage	Tons	0	0	0	0	0
Floral & Greenery	Pounds	142,000 / 329 / 10,348	103,070 / 247 / 7,193.80	219,585 / 306 / 15,407.24	154,600 / 225 / 11,539.70	260,340 / 285 / 18,220.20
Moss/Bryophytes	Pounds	22,829 / 56 / 693	13,600 / 26 / 408	3,700 / 6 / 111	21,810 / 26 / 661.50	5,660 / 9 / 177.00
Mushrooms/Fun gi	Pounds	14,955 / 209 / 3,734.75	12,353 / 164 / 3,173.96	7,476 / 99 / 1,930.65	41,715 / 461 / 9,979.50	48,244 / 384 / 11,176.67
Ornamentals	Bushels	0	0	1,050 / 2 / 15	1400 / 1 / 14	0
Seed and seed cones	Number	0	0	3 / 1 / 11	0	0
Transplants	Number	305 / 14 / 46.80	1,139 / 18 / 154.30	592 / 14 / 67.85	220 / 8 / 40.55	109 / 3 / 38.00
Wood products/ firewood **	Cubic Feet	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	28,071.0 / 242 / 3,090.00
TOTALS		249,041/859/17,980	160,054/762/15,391	277,838/711/22,920.57	234,296.8/2,322 /32,053.64	343,478 /1,130 /33,738.87

* 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 37 - Cumulative Summary Report of Negotiated Cash Sales
Eugene District – FY 96 - 02**

PRODUCT	QUANTITY	UNIT OF MEASURE	NUMBER OF CONTRACT \$	VALUE RECEIVED \$
Boughs - Coniferous	850	Pounds	2	\$17.00
Burls & Miscellaneous	0	Pounds	0	\$0.00
Christmas Trees	204	Number	204	\$1,020.00
Edibles & Medicinals	0	Pounds	0	\$0.00
Feed & Forage	0	Tons	0	\$0.00
Floral & Greenery	260,340	Pounds	285	\$18,220.20
Mosses - Bryophytes	5,660	Pounds	9	\$177.00
Mushrooms - Fungi	48,244	Pounds	384	\$11,176.67
Ornamentals	0	Number	0	\$0.00
Seed & Seed Cones	0	Bushels	0	\$0.00
Transplants	109	Number	3	\$38.00
Wood Products - (firewood)	27,384	Cubic Feet	232	\$2,865.00
Wood Products - (poles/misc.)	687	Cubic Feet	10	\$225.00
Wood Products - (not SFP) Saw timber	18,014	Cubic Feet	26	\$23,693.19
Current Totals -- SFP ONLY			1130	\$33,738.87
Current Totals - All Products			1156	\$57,432.06

Note: SPF = Special Forest Products

To help sustain ability 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.

INTEGRATED NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT

During FY 2002 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. The Alma Forest Work Camp crews, Juvenile work crew and contractors were used. Funding for the work was from Title II, Title III and reforestation funds.

In FY 2002 the District's integrated pest management program focused on mechanical, manual, and biological control methods. A new mechanical method, the Waipuna, using steam and heated foam(non-chemical) was obtained. The District Invasive Plant Species working group continued control efforts and is involved in planning future control, and inventory projects on the District. A District Noxious Weed and Invasive Species Coordinator (Trainee) was hired. About 1000 acres were inventoried for a new invasive grass, False Brome. A monitoring program was initiated for alternative control methods, with competitive planting of native species as one of the methods. Development of a Geospatial database was begun.

The District continues working with other government and non-government institutions interested in the control and prevention of pest plants. Part of that effort is active involvement in development of the Willamette Valley Weed Management area. A Title II Funded project for remote sensing of Scotch Broom was initiated this year.

Table 38 – Integrated Noxious Weed Management

Treatment	Species	FY96 Acres	FY97 Acres	FY98 Acres	FY99 Acres	FY00 Acres	FY01 Acres	FY02 Acres
Manual	Scotch broom	20	8	128	77	80	446	1316
	False Brome	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Meadow knapweed	18	18	11	12	12	18	18
	Japanese Knotweed	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Biological	Scotch broom	0	0	60	100	100	0*	0
	Meadow knapweed	0	0	5	5	5	0*	0
	English Ivy	0	0	0	0	0	1	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 2002 Site preparation, prescribed fire: 130 treated acres.

Table 39 – Fire and Fuels Management

Total Treatment Acres – FY 1996-2001								
Treatment Type	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	Total
No Treatment	0	16	777	78*	0	940**	230***	1811****
Mechanical	0	152	454	300	378	408	112	1804
Manual	0	0	82	84	13	29	18	226
Broadcast burning	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	25

* Includes 49 acres of commercial thinning.

** Includes 935 acres of commercial thinning.

*** Includes 230 acres of commercial thinning.

**** Includes 1749 acres of commercial thinning.

FY 2002 On-District Fires: 21 fires for a total of .130 acres. Eugene District personnel and resources were dispatched to a total of 109 off district fires during the 2002 fire season.

Table 40 – Fire Management

Eugene District Fires 1996-2001								
General Cause	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	Total
Lightning	2	0	2	1	0	4	1	10
Human caused	4	3	4	11	15	11	20	68

ACCESS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY

New legal access has been acquired through amendment of existing reciprocal right-of-way agreements. Activity for FY 2002 is displayed in Table 41.

Table 41 - Reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreements

	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02
EASEMENTS							
New Easements Acquired	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Releases & Terminations	1	0	0	0	4	0	1
RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS							
New Agreements Completed	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Amendments	5	6	2	3	8	5	9
Assignments	11	0	6	1	8	11	7
Releases & Terminations	1	4	0	0	4	6	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 were three renewals of existing communication sites and one renewal for an existing powerline. There were no requests for new hydroelectric or surface water developments. Case activity for the fiscal year is displayed in Table 42.

Table 42 – Rights-of-Way Agreements and O&C Road Permits

	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02
Rights-of-Way							
New Cases Processed	3	5	5	5	8	5	4
Amendments	1	4	1	1	1	1	0
Assignments	2	2	2	2	6	2	0
Relinquishments & Terminations	3	5	1	4	11	3	12
O&C Road Permits							
Permits Processed or Extended	18	14	8	9	10	13	11
Amendments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assignments	2	0	2	1	2	1	2
Relinquishments & Terminations	13	30	12	10	22	16	12

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 43).

Table 43 – Roads (Decommissioned)

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY2002
Decommissioned (miles)	-0-	3.59	4.46	-0-	9.87	21.31	6.88
Fully Decommissioned (miles)	4.02	7.05	1.83	5.12	9.79	0.78	14.3

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

FY 2002

1. McKenzie Resource Area = 10 miles of Full Decommissioning
2. South Valley Resource Area = 3.05 miles of Full Decommissioning
.13 miles of Decommissioning
3. Coast Range Resource Area = 1.25 miles of Full Decommissioning
6.75 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 44 – 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	FY02 MILES OF ROAD	NET GAIN/ DECREASE
Bear Marten	81.3	82.3	82.3	82.3	82.3	82.3	* +1.0
Upper Smith River	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	0
Steamboat Creek	0.5	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	0.6	0
Total Miles	89.8	90.8	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.

Road Maintenance – Completed over 827 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 194 acres of fuels reduction via brush cutting for Fire; (extensive brushing for fire breaks).
- Completed 12 Special Benefiting Projects this year; from all three resource areas from slash piling, to Seed Orchard, and Wetlands work.
- OEN crew member spent one week cutting brush on The Steen’s Mountain Loop in the Burns District.
- Applied 4825 tons of hot mix on 63 miles of a Deferred Maintenance Project.
- Completed the sod stripping at Turtle Swale for the Wetlands.

Table 45 – General Road Maintenance Accomplishments

Total Roads Maintained	827 miles
Grade Road Surface	250 miles
Clean Drainage (ditches)	475 miles
Cut Brush	496 miles
Clear Right-of-Way debris	16,029 cubic yards; includes one ERFO repair
Culverts cleaned	3,008 each
Crushed patch rock	3,377 cubic yards hauled
Pit Run Rock hauled	0 cubic yards
Hot Mix patch material	4,825 tons
Broom Asphalt surface	177 miles
Roads Snow Plowed	24 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, and **10** for 2002. There were 10 mineral permit sales for FY 2002.

LAND TENURE ADJUSTMENTS

There was one land sale transactions completed during fiscal year 2002. See Table 46 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 46 – Land Tenure, Temporary Use Permits, and Trespass Cases

LAND SALES	FY96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY00	FY01	FY02
Sale Transactions Completed	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Acres Sold	0	0.37	0	0	0	0	1.72
LAND PURCHASES/DONATIONS							
Transactions Completed	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Acres Acquired	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
LAND EXCHANGES							
Exchange Transactions Completed	2	2	2	0	1	0	0
Acres Transferred	200	0	0	0	300	0	0
Acres Acquired	174	359	0	0	330	0	0
TEMPORARY USE PERMITS							
Cases Processed	5	3	2	3	0	0	0
LEASES/EASEMENTS							
Cases Processed	0	0	0	1	1	3	1
REALTY TRESPASS							
Cases Processed	4	5	2	1	0	1	0

Table 47 – 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 48 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, 2002.

Table 48 – 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 45987	250	-	-	-	-	222	-	-	-	40
Purchase	OR 54610	0	0	0	0	0					
Purchase	OR 54027	0	0	0	0	0					
Purchase	OR 56179	0	0	0	0	0					
Purchase	OR 54388	0	0	0	0	0					
Sale	OR 55430										N/A

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 2002. 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 three emergency response incidents where the emergency response contractor was utilized to investigate/remove abandoned hazardous wastes from the public lands with a cost of approximately \$8,000. In addition, the contractor was used to disinfect an existing BLM building with potential Hantavirus Virus concerns. Approximately 20 incidents of illegal dumping were investigated that were solid waste. One hazardous materials contingency plan was updated. Five environmental site assessments for land acquisition or disposal were completed.

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.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

The Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research project (CFER) is a cooperative research program that was 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. Research progress has continued since 1997 with the completion of several projects and technical reports. Research in FY 2001 included the development of a new research initiative examining the influences of riparian vegetative community composition on animal community response 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. In FY 2002 the semi-technical report titled “Managing for Biodiversity in Young Douglas-fir Forests of Western Oregon” was published.

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.

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INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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

The BLM Eugene District utilizes Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as a day-to-day tool in resource management that allows BLM to display and analyze complex resource issues in a fast and efficient manner. We are actively updating and enhancing resource data as conditions change and additional field information is gathered. 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.

The BLM Eugene District has a public internet web site (www.edo.or.blm.gov) that provides information to the public about our many resources and programs.

CADASTRAL SURVEY

The Cadastral Survey Crew completed 3 surveying projects with a total of 3 miles of resurvey. Five brass cap monuments were established and a total of 3 miles of Federal boundaries were marked. These surveys were completed for the primary purpose of Forestry.

The Geographic Coordinate Data Base project completed 5 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 providing technical support for the Land Line Inventory for GIS and 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 who perform law enforcement duties throughout the District. 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, Interagency Narcotics Enforcement Team, and the Douglas, Lane and Linn County Sheriff's Offices who provide law enforcement services on

public land. 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 protest, 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 247 incidents in FY 97, 290 incidents in FY 98, 346 incidents in FY 99, 196 incidents in FY 2000, 367 incidents in FY 2001 and 350 incidents in FY 2002. Law enforcement actions were taken in 322 incidents in FY 2002. Law enforcement activity is expected to increase as the population of Lane County continues to grow.

Rangers were detailed to out of district homeland security events (Olympics, dam patrols) on several occasions in FY 2002.

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 49 – EAs Per Category
for FY 1996 thru 2002**

Timber Sales	63
Recreation	13
Restoration	43
Roads including flood repairs	28
Fertilization	3
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, 2001, and 2002 are shown in Table 50.

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 51 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 2002 Project Level monitoring, while **Appendix B** has the results of the FY 2002 Program Level monitoring that are completed by the staff specialists on the Eugene District.

**Table 50 – Sampled Projects, Fiscal Years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001,2002
Eugene District**

	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY 02
Timber Sales	-Torched Mill -Alma Over Density Mgmt. -Goodpasture	-Pataha	-Dorena Lake	-Crooked Shot* -Cedar Flats -Get Lost -Fawn Cr. -Lost Cr.	- Torched Mill - Dorena Lake
Silvicultural Projects	-South Valley Manual Maintenance & PCT	-McKenzie PCT	-McKenzie Pruning -Coast Range PCT	-None	- None
Roads and Construction	-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	- Hult Pond - Lower McKenzie Rd. Decom
Habitat Restoration	-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.	- Congden Creek Habitat Improvement Project
Other	-Nelson Ridge Quarry Permit		-Slope Stabilization (SV)	-Whittaker Cr. Campground water system upgrade.	- Clay Creek Water System

Table 51 – Carryover Projects, Fiscal Years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002

	FY 1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY 2002
Timber Sales	-Torched Mill -Alma Over Density Mgmt. -Goodpasture	-Alma Over	-Alma Over	-Torch Mill -Dorena Lake -Crooked Cr.* -Armitage - Little Al*	- Torched Mill - Dorena Lake - Crooked Creek - Little Al - Twin Prairie
Silviculture Projects	None		None		None
Roads and Construction	None	- ODF R/W - Clay Creek footbridge	-Clay Creek Footbridge	-John Hancock Rd. Const. --ODF / BLM ROW	- Hult Pond Dam
Habitat Restoration	None		None		None
Other	None		None	-Clay Cr.* Campground water system upgrade.	- South Lane TV



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 2002 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

SUMMARY OF PLAN MAINTENANCE ACTIONS SINCE 1995

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.

MONITORING REPORT – Program Level

1. SEIS Special Attention Species (S&M, Protection Buffer SP)

S&M #4 – Are the habitats for amphibians, mammals, bryophytes, mollusks, vascular plants, fungi, lichens, and species listed in Table 1-1 being surveyed as directed in the SEIS/ROD?

YES X NO ____ N/A ____

S&M #5 – Are high priority sites for species management being identified ?

No high priority botanical or animal sites for species management have been identified on the Eugene District.

YES X NO ____ N/A ____

S&M #6 – Are Strategic Surveys being conducted to acquire additional information and to determine necessary levels of protection for arthropods and fungi species that were not classed as rare and endemic, bryophytes, and lichens?

Yes, in cooperation with the Regional Survey and Manage team several survey efforts have been implemented on the Eugene District as part of Botanical Purposive Survey efforts.

YES X NO ____ N/A ____

2. Special Status Species

SSS #2 – Are the actions identified in plans to recover Special Status Species being implemented in a timely manner?

YES X NO ____ N/A ____

Which actions were implemented; which (if any) were not?

Bald eagle - The District surveyed 250 acres of nesting habitat along the McKenzie River. No nests were detected. With the assistance of volunteers, the District conducted its annual mid-winter survey along established routes at Dorena and Cottage Grove reservoirs, Triangle Lake and the Siuslaw River, at one McKenzie River location, at the Warner Lake winter roost and along the Coburg Hills Roost Sites. The District funded regional flights by Frank Isaacs to monitor nesting productivity. The District found a new nest at Dorena Reservoir. The District also conducted its yearly nest monitoring of the Jones Swamp and Osborn Knob nest sites where one eaglet fledged at each site.

Northern spotted owl - In the Coast Range, the District continued to cooperate and

support NCASI in monitoring eight sites and the Pacific Northwest Field Station (PNW) monitored 47 known sites. No new sites were documented this year. In the Cascades, the District contributed vehicles and funding toward the NCASI Adaptive Management of the Northern Spotted Owls study which monitored 30,000 acres of habitat. Completed coordinated monitoring of 8,000 acres of owl habitat with private timber companies and consultants. Thirty nest sites were monitored on the McKenzie RA. In addition, the District, through a contract, surveyed 6 timber sales (900 acres) and 1 project for spotted owls, and monitored 14 owl sites. Our industrial forest neighbors monitored an additional 22 owl sites on BLM land in the South Valley Resource Area and 19 owl sites in the Coast Range Resource Area. Through the interdisciplinary team process, the Coast Range Resource Area portion of the District incorporated the above guidelines into three timber sales, one highway safety construction project (ongoing), one fire rehabilitation plan (ongoing), and one dam improvement project (ongoing). A District interdisciplinary team is developing an environmental impact statement, now in the analysis phase, on a plan to restore the Upper Siuslaw watershed portion of Late Successional Reserve (LSR) 267 to late-successional forest conditions. The plan will take into account the habitat needs of spotted owls. Treatments continued 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.

Marbled murrelet - The District conducted five murrelet surveys in areas proposed for ground disturbing projects totaling approximately 300 acres and monitored three known occupied sites totaling 90 acres. As in the previous year, the District sent a representative to attend the Pacific Seabird Group annual meeting in which protocol development is ongoing. Additionally, murrelet data were shared with two research organizations in hopes of improving our understanding of murrelet response to human disturbance and habitat modification. Through the interdisciplinary team process, the Coast Range Resource Area portion of the District incorporated the guidelines of the murrelet Recover Plan into three timber sales, one highway safety construction project (ongoing), one fire rehabilitation plan (ongoing), and one dam improvement project (ongoing). 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 take into account the habitat needs of marbled murrelets.

Red tree vole - District personnel participated on the regional red tree vole taxa team that worked on developing a High Priority Site Model for the species. District personnel facilitated protocol implementation at the District level. The District surveyed and/or climbed trees in 4 timber sales in South Valley (Laurel Curves, Jasper Creek, Damewood, Tucker Creek) searching for red tree voles.

Pristiloma - The District completed the second survey of the Laurel Curves timber sale for *Pristiloma arcticum crateris*, surveying 300 acres, but did not locate the species.

Bats - The District participated in a Challenge Cost Share project with several cooperators including Oregon State University, Weyerhaeuser, the 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 1421 individuals of nine species and found 445 bat roosts through telemetry on 158 bats. This year this project continued the evaluation of 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 and installed bat boxes on all of those bridges. The District created 169 snags with bat flanges in riparian reserves.

Amphibians - The District participated in a second Challenge Cost Share project that evaluated habitat for amphibians in an AMA. Nine stream segments were surveyed and monitored for amphibian species.

Purple martin - In conjunction with the Northwest Habitat Institute, the District conducted purple martin surveys on 380 acres of District lands to determine general population levels in habitats considered suitable for this neotropical migrant. With a resource area silviculturalist, the Coast Range wildlife biologist identified approximately 600 acres of habitat in this Resource Area needing additional snags.

Bradshaw's Lomatium – Population monitoring for Bradshaw's Lomatium occurred in FY 2002 at three 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 populations. This knowledge will help in future management decisions concerning these populations. No maintenance or burns were scheduled for 2002.

Kinkaid's Lupine – Population monitoring for the Kinkaid's lupine occurred in FY 2002 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. Plants were propagated, grown and transplanted in the winter and spring of FY 2002.

One new site for Kinkaid's lupine was located outside of the West Eugene Wetlands Project Area in FY 2002. Some invasive plant control will occur in FY 2003, and monitoring and habitat assessment are planned for FY 2004.

Willamette Daisy – Population monitoring for the Willamette daisy occurred in FY 2002 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 populations. This knowledge will help in future management decisions concerning these populations. No maintenance or burns were scheduled for 2002. Populations were located at an additional two recently acquired BLM sites.

Rigid white-topped aster - Population monitoring for rigid white-typed aster occurred in FY 2002 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 populations. This knowledge will help in future management decisions concerning these populations. No maintenance or burns were scheduled for 2002. Populations were located at an additional two recently acquired BLM sites.

Shaggy horkelia - Population monitoring for shaggy horkelia occurred in FY2002 at three 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 FY 2002. Populations were located at an additional two recently acquired BLM Sites.

Wayside aster - Population monitoring for wayside aster occurred in FY 2002 at multiple sites throughout the District. This data will be used to establish baseline information for future habitat enhancement projects at selected sites.

Defensibility monitoring occurred at several other SSS plant sites around the District to assure sites are being adequately protected.

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, U.S. Department of Agriculture Plant Materials Center, the Oregon State Correctional Institution, Kew Botanical Gardens (London, England) 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?

Eighty four acres were acquired in the West Eugene Project area to benefit rare Willamette Valley plant and animal species.

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

An Interagency Conservation Strategy has been 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 FY2002 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 FY2002. 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?

In FY 2002 local school groups used McGowan Creek EEA for educational purposes.

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

YES X 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 X

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 2002 in the Eugene District:

Greenleaf Creek Aquatic Project	EA-02-13
Congdon Creek Aquatic Project	EA-02-12
Lake Creek Road Improvement	EA-02-07
Waterbarring OHV Trails	CE-02-45
National Public Lands Day Projects	CE-02-40
Amendment 5 to E-310 (Right-of-Way)	CE-02-30
Manual Maintenance, Hardwood Cutting, Pruning and Precommercial Thinning	CE-02-27
Monte Carlo Thinning 2	CE-02-16
Noxious Weed	CE-02-08

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 begun in FY 2001 is continuing to use 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

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-Marten 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 2002.

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 52– 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 2002, 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 manage 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 are listed in table 1 of the RMP. The silvicultural accomplishments for FY 1996-2002 are listed in table 37 of this document (51,970 acres). The silvicultural accomplishments currently exceed the silvicultural and forest health practices anticipated in the RMP. The number of acres accomplished in some silvicultural practices vary from those listed in the RMP. The acres of vegetation control and precommercial thinning exceeded the assumed average annual acres. The acres of site preparation, 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 in the RMP were the quantity for the decade with the assumption that a average amount would be accomplished each year in the decade. The projected decadal practices for some silvicultural practices are listed in table 1 and table 34.

Monitoring is done to check if the assumptions used in calculating the assumed average annual acres for the RMP were correct. The projections for the annual

acres will be revised periodically based on monitoring results and updated information (see table 35).

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 District-wide CE (Categorical Exclusion Review) 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 and one in 2002. A Wildfire Situation Analysis was prepared for both the Austa Fire (1999) and the Siuslaw River Fire (2002) 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.

APPENDIX C

MONITORING - Project Level Questions For FY 2002

1. SEIS/SPECIAL ATTENTION SPECIES (SURVEY & MANAGE)

Initial Question: Are surveys for special attention species and survey and manage species required, being conducted, or are known sites of special attention species on or adjacent to the project location(s)?

YES NO N/A

This is being implemented as amended in the “Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines” (January 2001).

- 1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System Upgrade*
- 2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*
- 3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning*

If no or N/A, skip to next section

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

- 1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System*
- 2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*
- 3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning*

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

1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System - Absence of suitable habitat in the project areas.*

2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration - Absence of suitable habitat in the project areas.*

YES NO N/A

3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning*

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

YES X

NO _____

N/A _____

- 1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System*
- 2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*
- 3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning*

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 X

NO _____

N/A _____

- 1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System*

YES _____

NO _____

N/A X

- 2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*
- 3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning*

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 X

NO _____

N/A _____

- 1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System* - Two epiphytic lichen species were located during surveys. No removal or pruning of trees was proposed for these areas.
- 2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration* - A component “F” lichen was located during surveys. No Special management was required, site was documented and avoided.
- 3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning* - Surveys for red tree voles, three species of mollusks, and S&M / PB fungus and moss were conducted according to existing protocols prior to project design. Habitat areas and reserves were established to protect known sites. Some sites were found within Riparian Reserves (see EA, pg. 3). Post harvest field examination shows that the habitat areas and reserves were left as intended. Key habitat features were well-protected in the reserves; there was no evidence of any disturbance from tree felling within the reserves. Shading as required by current management recommendations was adequate.

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 _____

1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System*

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

YES X NO _____ N/A _____

2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*

3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning*

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

YES X NO _____ N/A _____

2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*

3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning*

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

YES X NO _____ N/A _____

2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*

Narrative: Timing restrictions to alleviate disturbance to marbled murrelet. Component “F” lichen avoided.

3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning*

Narrative : Pre-disturbance survey for northern spotted owls was conducted with negative findings. Purchaser was given permission to operate within the critical nesting season because no owls were present.

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 _____

1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System*

2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*

3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning*

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 _____

- 1) Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System
- 2) Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration
- 3) Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning - Riparian Reserves are in the project area, but no activities occurred within the reserves.

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

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

YES X NO _____ N/A _____

- 1) Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System
- 2) Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration

YES _____ NO _____ N/A X

- 1) Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning

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 X NO _____ N/A _____

- 1) Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System

YES _____ NO _____ N/A X

- 1) Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System
- 2) Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning

YES _____ NO X N/A _____

- 3) Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration - Temporary access trails within.

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

YES _____ NO _____ N/A X

- 1) Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System
- 2) Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning

YES X NO _____ N/A _____

- 3) Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration - Temporary access trails and existing old roads have been closed.

c. 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) Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System
- 2) Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration
- 3) Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning

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

YES X NO _____ N/A _____

- 1) Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System

YES _____ NO _____ N/A X

- 2) Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration
- 3) Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning

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

YES _____ NO _____ N/A X

- 1) Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System
- 2) Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration
- 3) Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning

5. LATE-SUCCESSIONAL RESERVES

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

YES NO N/A

- 1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System*
- 2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*

YES NO N/A

- 3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning*

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

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

- 1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System*

Identify: 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.

- 2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*

Identify: 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.

LSR #2

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

- 1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System*

Identify: Improvement of the water system in Clay Creek Campground.

- 2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*

Identify: 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) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System*
- 2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*

6. ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AREAS

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

YES NO N/A

- 1) Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System
- 2) Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration
- 3) Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning

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 _____

- 1) Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System
- 2) Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration

If no or N/A, skip to next section

YES X NO _____ N/A _____
 3) Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning

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 X
 3) Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning - Action was not a regeneration harvest.

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

YES X NO _____ N/A _____
 3) Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning

Narrative: This density management thinning was designed in part to reduce stand

density and thus promote diameter growth (EA, pg.1).

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 X
3) Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning

16. 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) Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System
- 2) Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration
- 3) Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning

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) Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System
- 2) Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration
- 3) Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning

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 X NO ____ N/A ____

1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System:*

Project design features were implemented from the EA.

2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration:*

Project design features were implemented from the EA.

3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning:* Project design features include BMP's, but are not identified in the EA or Interdisciplinary Team agreement as such. These included directional falling to protect Riparian Reserves and wetlands, no yarding through Riparian Reserves or wetlands, outsloping new roads, no yarding or log hauling on natural surface roads during periods of wet weather, and subsoiling roads after harvest operations were complete. Part of spur A was not subsoiled, as per determination by contract administrator. Contractor hit excessive rock that made subsoiling ineffective, so that part of the road was left *in situ*. However, contractor covered the untreated road with slash.

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

1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System - Identify:*

Siuslaw watershed analysis, February 1996.

2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration - Identify:*

Lake Creek watershed analysis, June 1995.

3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning - Identify:*

The action lies within the ROW River 5th Field Watershed. Watershed analysis was completed in 1995.

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

YES ____ NO ____ N/A X

1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System - Not in Key Watershed.*

2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration - Not in Key Watershed.*

3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning - Not in Key Watershed.*

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) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System - NA for this project.*

2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration - 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 _____ NO X N/A _____
1) Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System

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

YES X NO _____ N/A _____
2) Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration
3) Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning

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
2) Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration
3) Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning - This is a density management thinning; snags, large woody debris, and green tree retention requirements would be implemented at the final harvest. However, large remnant trees, hardwoods and snags that are not a safety hazard were to be retained (See EA pg. 3). Field verified on March 28, 2003.

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

YES X NO _____ N/A _____
2) Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration
3) Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning

Are Special Habitats being protected?

YES X NO _____ N/A _____
1) Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System
Narrative: Special habitats were buffered and restoration equipment was prevented from entering these buffered areas.

2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*

Narrative: Special habitats were buffered and restoration equipment was prevented from entering buffered areas. Seasonal restrictions were implemented.

3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning* - A small grassy “bald” meadow is located adjacent to harvest area. A single tree buffer on its north side protected it from yarding activities. Field review on March 28th ,2003 verified that the special habitat was fully protected.

11. FISH HABITAT

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

YES _____ NO X N/A _____

1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System*

2) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning*

YES X NO X N/A _____

3) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*

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 _____

3) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*

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 _____

3) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*

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

YES X NO _____ N/A _____

3) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*

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 X N/A _____

1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System*: - Cultural surveys were conducted

prior to development of the EA with no identified cultural resources on or adjacent to the project site.
2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*

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

YES X NO ____ N/A ____
3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning*

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 X
3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning* - No cultural resources were found during survey (see memo in EA file).

13. VISUAL RESOURCES

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

YES X NO ____ N/A ____
1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System*

YES ____ NO X N/A ____
2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*
3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning*

If no or N/A, skip to next section

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 X NO ____ N/A ____

1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System*

Narrative: Only a few small trees were cut down or pruned to accommodate installation of the water supply pipeline and treatment house. The solar panel and pole are expected to grey with time and blend with the campground. Vegetation removed or disturbed during the project is expected to grow back and re-establish within a year or two. Seeding with a native mix has hastened recovery of vegetation all along the pipelines length.

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) Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System
- 2) Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration
- 3) Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning

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) Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System
- 2) Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration
- 3) Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning

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) Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System
- 2) Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration
- 3) Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning

SC#3 – What design features have been implemented?

- 1) Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System

Narrative: Contract was awarded to a local contractor. A safe and consistent supply of water for the campground users is the result.

- 2) Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration

Narrative: Contract was offered as a Jobs-In-The-Woods project and was awarded to a local contractor. A local contract was also awarded for cabling structures.

- 3) Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning

Narrative: Provided forest products to local mills.

17. RECREATION

Initial Question: Is this a recreation project?

YES X NO ____ N/A ____
1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System*

YES ____ NO X N/A ____
2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*

If no or N/A, skip to the 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.

3) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System -*
Narrative: The project was to improve the drinking water system within the Clay Creek campground. Visitors will now have safe and reliable drinking water.

18. TIMBER RESOURCE

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

YES ____ NO X N/A ____
1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System*
2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*

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

YES X NO ____ N/A ____
3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning*

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.

3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning*
Narrative: Projections from EA = 1.012 MMBF, 71 acres. Average stand age = 46
Actual volume sold = 1.012 MMBF.

19. SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS

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

YES ____ NO X N/A ____
1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System*

- 2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*
- 3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning*

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

SFP#3 – Describe harvest of Special Forest Products

20. NOXIOUS WEEDS

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

YES _____ NO X N/A _____

- 1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System*
- 2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*
- 3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning*

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 _____ NO X N/A _____

- 1) *Clay Creek Recreation Site Water System*
- 2) *Congdon Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration*
- 3) *Dorena Lake Density Management Thinning*

If no or N/A, skip to next section

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