

Table 36. Road Maintenance Levels and ATM Objectives, 1999-2000

Maintenance Level	Total Miles	Description
Basic custodial - closed	322	Non-ATM intermittent access
High clearance use	1764	Includes ATM Secondary High-clearance
Standard passenger car use	292	Includes ATM Low-clearance
Moderate user comfort	33	Some ATM Primary roads including developed recreation site roads.
High user comfort	39	“ “ “ “

Because of limited funds, only 77% of these miles were maintained to standard through 1998. Only 55% of these miles were maintained to standard over the two-year period of 1999-2000. The remaining miles are under deferred maintenance.

Road stabilization includes 1,036 miles of water barred roads in maintenance levels 1 and 2. During 1999 and 2000, 95 miles of level 2 roads were stabilized and converted to maintenance level 1, closing the roads to public use and reducing environmental impacts.

Road Decommissioning was completed on 24 miles of road in 1997 and 1998 and on 22.5 miles of road in 1999 and 2000. Decommissioned roads may include restoring stream drainage by removing culvert and fill material from the roadbed, installing water bars across the roadbed and barricading the road entrance. The road miles are removed from the road “system”.

Reconstruction for environmental and access improvement totaled 14.2 miles of system roads.

Deferred maintenance was performed on a total of 8.9 miles of system roads damaged by flood events in calendar years 1996-1999. The projects are generally short segments of system roads with culverts washed out or slope failure repairs. The total miles are scattered throughout the road system.

Road Construction of 0 new road miles were constructed or added to the forest system in 1999 or 2000.

Recommendations: Request funding levels to cover the needed ATM road deferred maintenance. Seek funds to cover the deferred road stabilization and decommissioning work.

IV. OTHER (PROGRAMS AND BUDGETS)

ISSUE: Are Forest programs and budgets providing the needs for Forest Plan implementation?

Question 1: Are the annual programs and budgets needed to implement the Forest Plan being realized?

Monitoring Action: Management Attainment Reports (MARs) for FY 1997 through FY 2000 were obtained from the Budget and Finance office. The reports include planned and actual accomplishments for programs and activities on the Forest.

Results: Table 37 shows the FY 1997 through FY 2000 MARs accomplishments.

FY 1997-2000 Monitoring Report

Table 37. Annual Accomplishments, by Program Area

Activity	Accomplishments				
	Units	FY 97	FY 98	FY99 ⁷	FY00
Cultural Resources					
Heritage Sited Evaluated	Sites	8	No data		7
Heritage Sites Interpreted	Sites	3	No data		3
Heritage Sites Preserved/Protected	Sites	14	No data		24
Heritage Inventory	Acres	No data	No data		211
Lands					
Land Owner Adjustments	Acres	25.9	20	.2	2.5
Land Exchanges	Acres	260	None		4.02
Landline Location/Maintenance	Miles	1.5	None	2.0	.45
Rights of Way Acquisitions	Cases	1	4		
Transportation					
Road Construction/Reconstruction	Miles	14.9	23	109	9
Road Maintenance	Miles	2,470	2,444	1497	
Road Obliteration	Miles	10.4	19	14	8.5
Wildlife					
Wildlife Structures	Structures	590	12		
Wildlife Habitat Restoration/Enhance	Acres	111	242	250	
Wildlife Habitat Inventory	Acres	7,000	None		
Wildlife Habitat Protection	Acres	None	None		
TES Structures	Structures	7	2		
TES Terrestrial Restoration/Enhance	Acres	36	100	125	100
TES Habitat Inventory	Acres	16,000	None		
TES Habitat Protection	Acres	None	None		
Recreation					
Trail Construction/Reconstruction	Miles	9	8	3.5	5.5
Fish and Water					
Soil & Water Restoration/Improve	Acres	540.1	220	200	250
Lake Restoration Protection	Acres	5	None	1	
Stream Restoration/Enhance	Miles	38.8	7.6	7.0	26
TES Aquatic Stream Restoration/Enhance	Miles	1	1	1.1	2
Aquatic Inventories	Miles	98	90	54	50
Stream Protection	Miles	None	None		

⁷ Blank indicates no data were available.

Timber					
Total Timber Volume Offered ⁸	MBF/MCF ⁹	28,667/7,206	2,973/687	4,104	1,330
Total Timber Sold ¹⁰	MBF/MCF	36,665/7,051	12,147/3,108	7,307	0
Total Timber Volume Awarded ¹¹	MBF			10,021	1,477
Total Timber Volume Harvested ¹²	MBF/MCF	4,904/943	28,175/7,212	14,698	19,373
Commercial Thin Acres	Acres	461	1,053	1,157	1,445
Timber Stand Improvement (TSI)	Acres	8,528	4,466	2,903	1,943
Reforestation	Acres	276	409	1229	579
Fuels Treatment (brush disposal)	Acres	100	100	300	100
Noxious Weed Treatment	Acres	500	280	155	420
Grazing					
Range Non-structural Improvements	Acres	70	None		
Grazing Allotments Administered	Allotments	9	9	3	3
Grazing-Cattle and Horses	Hd Mths	215	None		

Recommended Action: Continue to monitor.

Question 2: What revenues were collected from sale or use of Forest resources?

Monitoring Action: National Forest Statement of Receipt reports were obtained from the Regional Office. Recreation Fee Demonstration Project user fee totals were summed from Forest cash balance statements. Special Forest Product permit values were summed from Sold and Removed worksheets.

Results: In FY 97, Siuslaw National Forest receipts totaled \$1.1 million, down from \$4.8 million for FY 96. Revenues jumped to \$19.9 million in FY 98, as a result of a one-time default sale settlement and have continued to decline in FY 99 and FY 2000. Table 38 displays revenues by output category for FY 97 through FY 2000.

⁸ Offered means the volume of timber a forest advertises and seeks bids for.

⁹ MBF=thousand board feet/MCF=thousand cubic feet.

¹⁰ Sold means the volume of timber receiving a bid and being accepted.

¹¹ Awarded means the volume of timber released for harvest to an acceptable purchaser.

¹² Harvested means the volume of timber that is cut and removed from the forest.

Table 38. Annual Receipts by Forest Output, in Dollars

Category	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY2000
Timber	197,353	18,948,990	1,762,837	990,945
Salvage Sales	Not included	Not included	508,948	764,962
Grazing	331	0	60	60
Land Uses	65,091	54,309	68,544	61,962
Recreation – Special Uses	883	63,314	2,137	1,069
Recreation – User Fees	463,800	33,737	25,187	24,583 (credit)
Recreation Fee Demo Project	345,649	796,539	975,000	800,000
Power	6,180	12,160	1,604	0
Minerals	39,764	1,480	470	650
Total	1,119,051	19,910,529	3,344,787	2,644,231

Timber: Timber receipts on the Forest have steadily declined since 1990. The FY 97 timber receipts of \$197,353 are less than one percent of the FY 90 receipts (\$42.2 million). The FY 98 receipts of \$18.9 million are higher, but approximately \$18 million of that increase is due to a one-time default sale settlement with a timber purchaser. Net FY 98 timber settlement receipts, are \$948,900. In 1999 and 2000, the Salvage Sales earnings have been included in the table.

Recreation: Recreation receipts have steadily increased since FY 90, with major increases in FY 97 through FY 99 due to the implementation of the Recreation Fee Demonstration Project. The Recreation Fee Demo project allows collection of user fees at certain recreation sites, and the fees are kept on the Forest (as opposed to being returned to the Treasury) to be spent on recreation facility maintenance and improvement. Beginning in May 2000, a single recreation pass (Northwest Forest Pass) was initiated in Region 6 and could be purchased for one year.

Special Forest Products: In Table 38, special forest product (mushrooms, moss, ferns, etc.) receipts are included with Timber receipts, because of the accounting system used to record the revenues. The values for the permits sold for these products were summed separately from Sold and Removed worksheets. In FY 97, \$129,918 of special forest product permits was sold, of which 83% was for mushroom permits on the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area and Mapleton Ranger district. In FY 98, special forest product permit values totaled \$81,137, of which 82% was for mushrooms. FY99 and FY2000 special forest product permits totaled \$98,306 and \$41,800 (to date) respectively.

Plan projections of annual receipts have not been updated to reflect the 1994 Plan amendment, so comparisons to Plan expectations cannot be made.

Recommended Action: Continue to monitor.

Question 3: What are expenditures for major resource activities on the Forest?

Monitoring Action: Expenditure information was tallied from the Year End Closing Analysis reports produced in the Forest's Budget and Finance Office.

Results: Table 40 lists FY 97 through FY 00 actual expenditures for major program activities on the Forest. Total expenditures were \$18.1 million in FY 97, and increased 2% to \$18.4 million in FY 98. Note that due to a funding change, road maintenance was funded under the National Forest System Appropriations in FY 97, but changed to Construction funding in FY 98. Expenditures have declined approximately 10% in FY 99 and 13% in FY 2000 as a result of decreasing budgets.

Recommended Action: Continue to monitor.

Table 40. Annual Expenditures by Program Area, in Thousands of Dollars

Program Area	FY 97 Expenditures	FY 98 Expenditures	FY 99 Expenditures	FY 00 Expenditures
National Forest System Appropriations (thousands of dollars)				
Anadromous & Inland Fish	566.0	652.7	703.3	879.7
Heritage Resources Management	78.0	69.1	69.8	95.2
Ecosystem Management	1,067.4	995.8	589.9	509.5
Facilities Maintenance	96.5	145.4	258.6	
Forest Vegetation Management	622.3	521.9	715.9	459.9
General Administration	1,450.5	1,277.5	1,285.6	526.1
Law Enforcement Support	243.0	225.5	174.6	145.6
Lands, Minerals, Geology	223.2	159.4	97.5	92.8
Rangeland & Grazing Vegetation Management	47.7	36.4	30.6	21.9
Real Estate Management	173.6	159.7	189.4	133.6
Recreation and Wilderness	1,573.5	1,238.9	1,120.1	919.4
Road Maintenance	831.8	0.0		
Senior Community Service Employment Program	125.2	124.0	157.9	174.8
Threatened & Endangered Species	164.2	173.1	149.6	180.6
Timber Sale Management	1,807.4	1,981.3	1,637	1,289.1
Watershed Resources	583.5	422.2	303.7	203.8
Wildlife Management	157.8	157.3	120.4	718.4
Total (NFS) Appropriations	9,811.6	8,340.2	7603.9	6350.4

Other Funds:				
Brush Disposal	145.7	139.4	180.7	203.4
Coop Work - KV-reforestation, TSI	2,344.7	2,382.9	1,995.5	1,548.7
Coop Work - Other	335.4	357.5	277.3	129.1
Forest Fire Protection & Suppression	663.4	946.9	666.1	916.1
Federal Highway Administration	7.9	0.0	3.5	9.7

Table 40. Annual Expenditures by Program Area, in Thousands of Dollars Continued				
Hazardous Waste Management	5.0	0.0	0.0	63.4
Land Acquisition	619.1	162.8	139.7	28.3
Recreation Fee Demo Collections & Services	272.0	759.0	1,039.4	1,003.3
Quarters Maintenance	84.6	72.7	79.6	93.2
S&P Pacific NW Assistance Program	45.8	40.5	32.8	20.1
10% Road and Trail Fund	0.0	113.8	455.7	620.4
Timber Salvage Sale Fund	887.5	1,003.9	1,060.4	781
Working Capital Fund	65.8	56.0	68.6	65
Total (Other Funds)	5,476.9	6,035.4	5999.3	5481.7
Construction Funds:				
Recreation Facilities Construction	18.1	40.5	107.2	0.0
Facilities Maintenance				586.8
Trail Construction	314.4	179.6	89.6	190
Trail Maintenance				126.7
All Road Construction	744.0	1,146.2	574.9	709.4
Road Maintenance	0.0	786.7	602.4	1,018.1
Watershed Restoration	53.7	0.0	1.8	0.0
ATV Agreements	598.0	211.8	296.6	0.0
Total (Construction)	1,728.2	2,364.8	1672.5	2631
Emergency Funds:				
FY96 & 97 Supplemental Disaster Fund	303.5	829.2		
Emergency Flood	501.4	822.7	1,104.7	959.1
Federal Highway Relief	297.6	49.1	155.2	103
Total (Emergency Funds)	1,102.5	1,701.0	1,259.9	1,062.1
Total All Funds	18,119.2	18,441.4	16,535.6	16,046.8

V. OTHER (STANDARD & GUIDELINE COMPLIANCE)

Question 1: Do projects comply with standards and guidelines, as amended by the Northwest Forest Plan standards and guidelines (S&Gs)?

Monitoring actions: None

Results: None

Discussion: Monitoring of many Siuslaw NF S&Gs has been suspended since 1994 because of guidance to do implementation monitoring that reflects Northwest Forest Plan emphasis on old-growth, late-successional species, and resultant shifts in work priorities.

Recommended Action: None, pending revision of the Species Recovery Plan.

ISSUE: Are management objectives for scenery resources being met?

Question 1 : Do management activities meet scenery resource objectives?

Monitoring actions: The Forest Landscape Architect reviewed completed projects that affect areas of high scenic value. Projects were reviewed for consistency with design criteria and scenic quality objectives.

Results:

Baker Beach, north of Florence along Highway 101, and the Oregon Dunes Overlook, north of Reedsport along Highway 101 are two landscapes that have been enhanced by work the Forest Service, in cooperation with partners, has completed in Fiscal Years 1999 and 2000. Restoration work was done at Enchanted Valley near Mercer Lake, which resulted in more natural appearing scenery. Work there increased the scenic integrity of the Mercer/Berry watershed. Enchanted Valley is not visible from a major scenic corridor.

As part of the Forest Service's responsibility as managers of Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area, proposals by property owners, as well as those proposed by the Forest Service and other agencies which might affect the scenery and environment of Cascade Head were reviewed by the Forest Service for consistency with Cascade Head design criteria and visual quality standards.

Each proposed project is evaluated to determine whether implementing it would constitute a substantial change in use within Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area. In 1999, five projects were proposed and reviewed, and in 2000, 8 projects were proposed and reviewed. Also, in 2000, two vegetation removal projects were reviewed after completion as potential substantial changes.

The types of projects proposed or undertaken were entry porch reconstruction, studio and garage construction, deck and related construction, new roof, driveway construction, road reconstruction, alder removal, conifer/alder removal, Master plan review (Y.W.C.A.), shower building, shop/maintenance building, build able lot review, house construction and reconstruction, landscaping.

At Cascade Head, no formal reviews of completed projects for consistency were done. After completion, one house construction was reviewed in 1999 to monitor results of earlier approved project. In fiscal year 2000, two vegetation removals, that had not been approved, were reviewed to determine if they resulted in substantial changes.

Baker Beach Results. The Baker Beach area was viewed briefly on August 18, 1998 in connection with a recreation project site visit. The impact on scenery of crushing of gorse plants that had been completed at that time was positive, opening up the view west, and creating already a more changing view.

Question 2: Are viewshed integrity levels being maintained or raised?

Monitoring actions: Corridors and areas with the highest scenic importance are: Highway 101, Highway 38, Highway 34, Highway 126, Highway 18, and Special Interest Areas, Oregon Dunes and Cascade Head. Areas to be monitored are: Marys Peak, Mount Hebo, Cape Perpetua, Siltcoos Corridor, South Jetty Corridor, Horsfall Corridor, Sutton Recreation Area, Sand Lake Recreation Area, and views of Cascade Head, as well as other monitoring along the corridors listed above.

In 1997 and 1998, scenery was evaluated within portions of Highway 101 and Highway 34 scenic corridors and within a portion of the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area. The condition of the Lily Lake-Baker Beach landscape, the Oregon Dunes Overlook landscape, and the land that makes up the entrance to Marys Peak Recreation Area was evaluated in connection with establishing existing condition in order to evaluate project proposals. The standard of measure of the existing condition of a landscape is the extent to which a landscape retains integrity or has been altered. The reviews and results are summarized by site.

Lily Lake Landscape at Baker Beach

Monitoring action: The Lily Lake-Baker Beach landscape was evaluated on April 10, 1997. Major views were recorded, also in April.

Results: The landscape was found to be natural appearing (high scenic integrity), and unique (high scenic attractiveness). The gorse visible over much of the view does not create an unnatural view to many casual viewers, but does affect the uniqueness of the view. The changing effects and varied forces and patterns of the coastal landscape in view is an essential part of its high scenic attractiveness, and gorse was beginning to have the effect of making the landscape view more static. Still, the view was found to be unique, where many processes and patterns were evident and where change and motion were an essential part of the view.

Oregon Dunes Overlook

Monitoring action: The dunes landscape at Oregon Dunes Overlook was evaluated on site on February 11 and 17th, 1998. The evaluation was done in conjunction with an assessment of existing scenery conditions viewed from the Overlook prior to evaluating a proposed vegetation management project.

Photographs were taken from major view points for use in analysis of potential impacts of the vegetation management project and to establish existing condition of that coastal scenery.

Results: The landscape was found to have very high integrity of form, no development evident, no structures in the view, no roads, and no manmade structures. The vegetation was found to have less integrity because of the increasing dominance of non-native species which are creating a

more monotone view. To some viewers, vegetation condition will also look as if it has high scenic integrity because there are no unnatural appearing lines in the vegetation pattern, and not all viewers recognize the difference between native and non-native vegetation.

Marys Peak Entrance land: the north side of Highway 34 corridor at Marys Wayside extending west to the National Forest Boundary

Monitoring action: The site was evaluated on May 21, July 28, and July 30, 1998. Photographs of the corridor were taken on July 30, 1998, and a video on July 9, 1998 (by Consumers Power). This evaluation was made to establish existing conditions in order to determine impacts on scenery of a proposed project along the highway corridor.

Results: The scenic integrity level beyond the immediate roadside was found to be high. Along the Highway, there were three large road cuts and one point where the powerline crosses the Highway. Two power poles are visible north of the Highway, at the top of the large road cut farthest to the east. This Marys Peak area is the widest area of the Highway, between Corvallis and Waldport. The width and straightness of the Highway, together with the road cuts gives the setting a more modified appearance, though the land here and where the Highway winds down to the east of the proposed project area is unmodified in appearance, with minor vegetation modifications.

Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area

Monitoring action: Photographs were taken of views of Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area on February 21, 1997. Viewpoints included: Highway 101, Knight Park, and from Ridge Road. Panoramic photographs were taken as a record against which to measure changes to scenic integrity over time. Photographs are kept in the files of the recreation department at the Forest Supervisor's Office.

Results - Not evaluated. To be used for comparison in the future.

In the fall of 2000, Highway 101 scenery was monitored as part of a scenery inventory of the land viewed along Highway 101 from Waldport to Reedsport by a landscape assessment class from the Landscape Architecture Department, under a partnership agreement with the University of Oregon.

Results: Results will be part of the 2001 monitoring report.

ISSUE: Are management objectives for Wild and Scenic Rivers being met?

Question 1 : Are the free-flowing characters, outstandingly remarkable values and the classifications of the eligible rivers on the Forest being maintained?

- Alsea – Recreation
- Drift Creek (Siletz) – Scenic, recreation
- Nestucca – Recreation
- North Fork of the Smith – Scenic, recreation
- Siuslaw – Recreation
- Tenmile Creek – Scenic
- Tahkenitch Creek – Wild
- Umpqua – Recreation
- Wassen Creek – Wild, recreation

Background: The following projects were completed along eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers in 1997 and 1998:

Alsea River - Fencing in Blackberry Campground, 1997.

Drift Creek of the Siletz River - Road obliteration of portions of Rd 19 in 1997. Removed a culvert and blocked approximately two miles of road to vehicle travel. The project was found consistent with the Aquatic Conservation Strategy.

Nestucca River - No projects in 1997, 1998.

N.Fork Smith - Repair of existing structures, 1997 and 1998. The structures were designed to hide cables as much as possible.

Siuslaw River - No known projects in 1997, 1998.

Tenmile Creek - The boat ramp was repaired with a load of rock to stabilize, beach grass was removed mechanically for plover habitat at the spit, and herbicide was applied to follow-up mechanical treatment in a plover habitat rehabilitation area.

Tahkenitch River - A segment of trail adjacent to the stream was abandoned, beach grass was removed mechanically for plover habitat at the spit, and herbicide was applied to follow-up mechanical treatment in a plover habitat rehabilitation area.

Umpqua River - No known projects in 1997 and 1998.

Wassen Creek - No projects in 1997 and 1998.

The following projects were reported as completed along eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers in 1999 and 2000:

Alsea River - In 1999, the Forest Service removed two old pit toilets from the Launching site, and planted trees in the clearing at the site. In 2000, the old restroom building north of Highway 34, was removed at Mike Bauer Recreation site. The site of the building was re-sloped, and planted with grass seed. Trees at Blackberry Campground were thinned. Several trees were removed to create a more open environment in the campground. This was done to create a more open canopy in the campground, and to encourage some brush growth between camp sites. No fisheries or riparian improvement work or monitoring was done along the mainstem of the Alsea River in 1999 or 2000.

Drift Creek of the Siletz - Seven small riparian planting spots on Drift Creek have been monitored on an on-going basis to ensure survival of the planted trees.

North Fork Smith River - In 1999, the Forest Service cleared and brushed the North Fork Trail and Kentucky Falls trail. In 2000, the Forest Service cleared and brushed North Fork Trail and Kentucky Falls Trail, and added two bridges on the North Fork Trail.

Monitoring Action: Whether the eligibility of qualifying rivers on the Siuslaw National Forest is being maintained was not monitored in 1999 and 2000.

Recommended Action: This monitoring report is the only process in place for reporting work completed on or along eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers. . The cumulative effect of project work, and the current condition of eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers has not been monitored since the rivers were determined as eligible, and is not being monitored. The Forest Service's responsibility to retain the free-flowing character and the outstandingly remarkable values of the above listed eligible rivers and river corridors (1/4 mile each

side of the river) should be included as part of all environmental assessments done for project proposals in or along these rivers.

ISSUE: Are management objectives for recreation facilities being met?

Recreation monitoring evaluation questions were updated in 1997 to reflect new Northwest Forest Plan objectives and incorporate Oregon Dunes NRA monitoring questions. Formal monitoring of these new questions started in FY 1999 and has been included in this report.

VI. LIST OF PREPARERS

The FY97- FY98 report was prepared by the Strategic Planning and Analysis section of the Supervisor’s Office, Siuslaw National Forest. The principal contributors are listed below.

Table 40. FY97- FY98 List of Preparers

Karen Bennett	Soil Scientist	Supervisor’s Office
Ann Carlson	Community Development	Supervisor’s Office
Mike Clady	Fisheries Biologist	Supervisor’s Office
Barbara Daniels	Analyst/Economist	Supervisor’s Office
Jessie Dole	Landscape Architect	Supervisor’s Office
Carl Frounfelker	Wildlife Biologist	Supervisor’s Office
Mike Harvey	Recreation Planner	Supervisor’s Office
Bob Nowak	Forester	Supervisor’s Office
Cynthia McCain	Ecologist	Supervisor’s Office
Dan Mummey	Transportation Planner	Waldport Ranger District
Ed Obermeyer	Silviculturist	Waldport Ranger District
Harriet Plumley	Forest Planner	Supervisor’s Office
Dan Segotta	Botanist	Mapleton Ranger District
Barb Ellis-Sugai	Geologist/Hydrologist	Supervisor’s Office
Phyllis Steeves	Archaeologist	Waldport Ranger District
Cal Wettstein	Forester	Supervisor’s Office
Craig Snider	NEPA Coordinator	Supervisor’s Office

The principal contributors of the FY 99 and 2000 sections of the synthesized monitoring report were prepared by the following individuals. Please contact one of us if you have questions or want further information about the reported results.

Table 41. FY 99- FY 00 List of Preparers

Pat Babcock		Hebo Ranger Distict
Karen Bennett	Watershed Coordinator	Supervisor's Office
Mike Clady	Fisheries Biologist	Supervisor's Office
Jessie Dole	Landscape Architect	Supervisor's Office
Carl Frounfelker	Wildlife Biologist	Supervisor's Office
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Cynthia McCain	Ecologist	Supervisor's Office
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Bob Nowak		Supervisor's Office
Gloria Perez	Community Development	Supervisor's Office, Willamette
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Barb Ellis-Sugai	Geologist/Hydrologist	Supervisor's Office
Bob Turner	Timber Sale Officer	Supervisor's Office
Margaret David Bailey	Acting Environmental Coordinator	Supervisor's Office

Several other Forest staff contributed to monitoring activities on the Siuslaw National Forest for the past several years. We wish to acknowledge their unflagging efforts at collecting field data and preparing annual reports for the Supervisor's Office. Other contributors to the FY97-2000 Monitoring Report include Barbara Williams, Budget and Finance, Siuslaw NF, and Laurie Kuskie, Timber, Siuslaw NF. A special thanks to Will Summers Workforce Analyst, Linn, Benton & Lincoln Counties¹³ for his assistance with Census 2000 Economic data.

VII. FOREST PLAN AMENDMENTS

1. September 30, 1990. Vacates the 1988 ROD which amended the Regional Guide for the Pacific Northwest Region with regard to management of northern spotted owl habitat, and amends all final Forest Plans to vacate the SOHAs established in compliance with the 1988 ROD. Also adopts direction not inconsistent with the ISC recommendations during an interim period. This decision was later found illegal, and was replaced by Amendment #4.

¹³ (541) 967-2171 x244

2. May 22, 1992. Modifies some standards and guidelines to improve clarification and manageability: changes harvest constraints on subbasins to constraints on subbasin areas (FW-003) (2,000-5,000 acres in size); removes the statement that management plans would be made for potential peregrine nest sites; deletes FW-081 (redundant with FW-110, etc.); clarifies FW-083 seasonal restrictions on activities which disturb stream channels; clarifies FW-090 yarding corridors through riparian buffers to take advantage of natural openings; changes FW-107 (Soil Damage), changes definition of area from “within the project area” to “within each harvest unit, excluding roads and landings”, describes detrimental conditions; increases minimum size of logs (large woody material) to be left in harvest units (FW-110); expands FW-123 (Streamside Stability) to include stream-adjacent slopes; deletes FW-152 (Letters of Authorization no longer used); MA 4, Bald Eagle Habitat, changes schedule for completion of management plans; adds some monitoring and evaluation questions; adds some definitions to glossary; other errata.
3. August 26, 1992. Modifies implementation activity schedules for watershed, fish and wildlife projects (Forest Plan Appendix B.)
4. April 13, 1994. Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl - adds land allocations and standards and guidelines to provide a comprehensive ecosystem management strategy for management of late-successional habitat and watersheds.
5. July 12, 1994. Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area Management Plan. Amends direction for the NRA contained in the Siuslaw Forest Plan as Management Area 10. A broad range of ORV and non-motorized recreation opportunities are maintained while enhancing conditions for plants, fish and wildlife. Tenmile RNA is recommended for establishment and two creeks, Tahkenitch and Tenmile, are recommended for addition to the Wild and Scenic River system.
6. March 2, 1995. Supplements the existing standards and guidelines for the regulation of special forest product collection on the Forest. Forest-wide standards and guidelines are added for all special forest products, and new guidelines are added to Management Areas 1, 4-10, 12, 13, and Riparian Reserves.
7. March 29, 1995. Establishes Sandlake Research Natural Area (241 acres) in Tillamook County. This area contains the best example of a parabola dune ecosystem along the Oregon coast.
8. July 17, 1996. Adds approximately 45 acres to the Siltcoos Recreation Corridor (Management Area 10-D) on the Oregon Dunes NRA, and reduces a corresponding acreage in MA 10-C (ORVs restricted to Designated Routes). By the change, potential developed overnight capacity on the Dunes will be increased about 18%.
9. June 9, 1997. Establishes Reneke Creek Research Natural Area (480 acres) in Tillamook County and Tenmile Creek Research Natural Area (1190 acres) in Coos County. The Reneke Creek area is dominated by red alder and is drained by two matched perennial streams. The Tenmile Creek area provides an excellent representation of the coastal dune

mosaic, including all major dune features, except a parabola dune. It also contains deflation plains in various successional stages.

10. May 21, 1999. Establishes Cummins/Gwynn Creeks Research Natural Area (6,530 acres) in Lane and Lincoln Counties. The area contains a western hemlock/swordfern forest and accompanying coastal stream system (first to third order stream system). The entire watershed of Cummins/Gwynn Creeks contains important functional ecological values and a diverse spectrum of coastal forest communities.
11. May 2, 2000. Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area. Action 1 changes management area designation for a three acre area adjacent to Hall Lake from MA 10-A, Non-Motorized Undeveloped Areas to MA 10-D, Developed Corridors. This change allows development of the site as recommended in the Resource Schedule, Appendix B, of the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area Management Plan. Action 2 is to construct/reconstruct trails and a day-use facility in the Hall/Schuttpelz Lakes area.

VIII. REFERENCES

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